

THE COLOR COMPUTER MONTHLY MAGAZINE

# HIRD Our Birthday Special . . . A New Dimension Scratch and Sniff Adventure 

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| Model 2000 2Dr | 1525 |
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| Model 16B 1Dr 256K | 2360 |
| MODEMS | 3965 |
| Hayes Smartmodem II | 225 |
| AC-3 | 129 |
| DC Modem I | 89 |
| DC Modem II | 160 |
| PRINTERS |  |
| Silver Reed EXP500 D.W. Ser. | 455 |
| Silver Reed EXP550 D.W. Par. | 525 |
| CGP115 | 159 |
| CGP220 Ink Jet | 545 |
| DMP110 | 305 |
| DMP420 | 735 |
| Toshiba 1340 (24 wire head) | 779 |
| Gemini 10X | 289 |
| Gemini 15X | 409 |
| CITOH Prowriter | 359 |
| Okidata | CALL |
| Epson | CALL |

COMPUTERS 64 K w/2 Drives Model 121 Drive
Model 16B 1Dr 256K

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Hayes Smartmodem II
DC Modem 1
129
89
DC Modem II
160
Silver Reed EXP500 D.W. Ser.
455
Silver Reed EXP550 D.W. Par 525
CGP115
159
GP220 Ink Jei
DMP420
305
Toshiba 1340 (24 wire head)
779
289
Gemini 15X
Okidata
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| ETC. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Disk Drive Controller | 139 |
| Extended Basic Kit | 39.95 |
| PBH Ser/Par Conv. | 69 |
| 64K Ram Chips | 62.95 |
| Deluxe Keyboard | 35.95 |
| Superpro Keyboard | 69.95 |
| HJL Keyboard | 79.95 |
| CCR-81 Recorder | 52 |
| Deluxe Joystick (each) | 35.95 |
| Joysticks (pair) | 22 |
| Video Plus (monitor adapter) | 24.95 |
| Video Plus IIC | 39.95 |
| Amdek Color 1+ Monitor | 299 |
| BMC Color Monitor | 255 |
| BMC Green Monochrome Monitor 99 |  |
| Taxan Green Mono. Monitor | 130 |
| Taxam Amber Mono. Monitor | 139 |
| SoFTWARE | (Tape Version) |
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# Under the Rainbow 

## FEATURE ARTICLES



132


Grandma's Favorite Recipe/ Colin J. Stearman18

Expanding BASIC A series on using the proper ingredients to enhance your disk system
Rags And Riches/Gene Meador . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 26
Simulation Dealing with tenants and the Last
National Bank
Give Me Your Tired, Your Poor . . . / Brad Tobias . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 61
Printer Graphics Creating America's symbol of freedom and liberty
Database Delight/ Bill Nolan 64
Disk Tutorial The first of a six-part series on developing a database manager program
$\therefore$ Putting It In Order / Donald R. Clerc67

Game Going to great lengths to be logical
You'll Get A Bang OUt Of This!/ Peter Stumpf74

Holiday Special A Fourth of July celebration with music and graphics
It Cuts Like A Knife/ David Bailey. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 84
Printer Utility Distinguishing your O's from zeros with a slash
A Whiff Of Danger / Eric Tilenius . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 90
Feature Game Assist the international police in your role as a 'private nose'
The Curse Of The Caverns/Bill Franks . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 132
Game This obstacle course will drive you batty
Building An I/O Board/T. Whit Athey . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 138
Hardware Tutorial Interfacing your CoCo with your own projects
This Keyboard Will Give You A Good Feeling/Ed Ellers . . . . . . . . . . . . . 149
Hardware A look at the new CoCo 2 keyboard
Attention Please!/ Charles Springer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 156
Contest Making way for the second annual Simulation contest
A Fitting Label/ Brad Scoffin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 174
Printer Utility Cleaning up the appearance of your cassette case
A 'Simulating' Lesson/Robert K. Tyson, Ph.D. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 186
Simulation Tutorial On creating Simulations
Three Years Of Rainbow / Leslie A. Foster . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 259
Index An index to the articles, reviews and authors in our
first three years

The small cassette tape symbols beside features and regular columns indicate that the program listings with those articles are on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE, ready to CLOAD and RUN. For full details, check our rainbow on TAPE ad on Page 223.

## RAINBOWTECH

Downloads/ Dan Downard ..... 276
Answers to your technical questions
Random Basics/ Paul Searby ..... 279
Another point of view on operating systems
KISSable OS-9/Dale L. Pucket ..... 291
A technical potpourri
Personable Pascal/ Daniel A. Eastham ..... 284

## DEPARTMENTS

Advertiser Index . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 304
Back Issue Information . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 293
BaSIC Training/ Joseph Kolar . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 114
'PLAY'ing with the CoCo
Bits And Bytes Of basic/Richard White . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 128
Revisiting variable land
Building July's Rainbow / Jim Reed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16
A many-hued preview to this month's issue
CoCo Graphics/ Don Inman 122
Examining the features of BASIC and LOGO
Corrections. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 189
Earth Te Ed/Ed Ellers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 190
A trek into the technical world of RAINBOW's resident hacker
Education Notes/Stevé Blyn . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 150
Learning a bit of the CoCo Hex
Education Overview/ Dr. Michael Plog . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 48
Examining the classroom with CoCo as teacher
Greetings From Uncle Bert/Dale Peterson : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 117
Itching to learn about fleas
Letters To Rainbow / Our Readers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
The Pipeline/Staff. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 152
PRINT \#-2,/Lawrence C. Falk . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 14
Editor's Notes
Received And Certified . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 194
Reviewing Reviews . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 198
School Is In The Heart Of A Child/Fran Saito, Bob Albrecht . . . . . . 52
Programs to count on
Scoreboard . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 178
Scoreboard Pointers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 180
Game clues and questions
Submitting Material To Rainbow . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 245
Subscription Information . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 228
These Fine Stores . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 302
Turn Of The Screw/ Tony DiStefano . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 176
A dualing cassettes project
Wishing Well/ Fred Scerbo
Granting three wishes
PRODUCT REVIEWS

| Advanced Editor . . . . . . . 202 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Blue Streak | 211 |
| Colorama BBS | 235 |
| Dyna-Spell | 220 |
| Dyna Star/Dyna Form | 220 |
| E.T.T. | 210 |
| E-Z Base | 255 |
| Everyone's Guide to |  |
| BASIC |  |
| Froggie | 254 |
| Funhouse And Ski |  |
| Lodge | 238 |
| Gold Plug 80 | 233 |

[^0]DAINBOW
July 1984

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## RAINBOW

ARTS AND LETTERS


ITS IN COLOR

Editor:
1 would like to bring something to everyone's attention concerning books that have been published for the CoCo. 1 have been in several bookstores now and found that each one consistently misfiles these books. Any book that has "Color Computer" as part of its title without "TRS-80" is apparently thought to be a book covering the general topic of all non-black-and-white computers. I came across this problem while comparing the number of titles available for the different models. It is not uncommon to find as many misfiled as filed CoCo books.
Bookstore personnel have generally been polite, but uninterested. (You know, the old "Aren't they all the same?" look.) At the very least, both CoCo owners and authors should be made aware that several books may seem unavailable or not selling as well as expected because they're misfiled. Publishers should do something about making their distributors aware of where these books should be located. In the meantime; if you're perusing the computer books at your favorite bookstore, make sure to thoroughly search each
model's section looking for the key phrase "Color Computer."
D.E. Isom

Marina, CA

## HINTS \& TIPS

## Editor:

After many failures by both Radio Shack in Texas and me to place-upc in the startup file [for OS-9], 1 received a call from them which seems to do the trick. However, I don't know why. Add this to the startup file: tmode(space). I (space)-upc. So far, no problems have occurred.

Herman R. Isaacs, M.D. Cincinnati, $O H$

## STOPPING HUNGRY DATA

## Editor:

Mike Fahy"s "Boltype" (May 1984 rainBow Page 64) was very good. I like dot graphics and play around with it a lot. Although the program was written for a 32 K CoCo , it will run nicely on a 16 K machine. Change Line 40 to: 40 GOTO 1850. Add 1850: 1850 PCLEAR 2:GOTO 50.

Dot graphics do not use the graphics pages of memory and as many (or as few,
depending on how you look at it) as are necessary can be PCLEA Red.

Another way of saving memory when using RS printers is to subtract 128 from the sum of each column total in the DATA statements, then add it back in the ? \#-2 command. Where $C$ is the READ: PRINT \#-2, CHR\$(C+128);

DATA statements eat up memory and it is sometimes necessary to get a little "tricky" with the computer.

## Travis Aiton <br> Ażle, TX

## Editor:

Those who have upgraded their E version CoCos to 64 K might want to know that the mod does not bring these older machines quite completely up to look exactly like the newer A computers. The problem showed up when an associate of mine tried to run Radio Shack's latest diagnostic ROM pack on his upgraded E board and found that the memory portion of the test did not recognize his computer as having 64 K (showed to test only 32 K ). The problem is the E board uses PB7 of PIA U8 to output a test of jumpers for $32 / 64 \mathrm{~K}$, whereas the newer $A$ board uses PB6 of the same PIA (which is called U18 on this board).

A simple cut and add to the RAM size jumpers changing PB7 to be PB6 cures the problem, and the new diagnostic ROM pack will now recognize the upgraded $E$ board as having a full 64 K . This is the only condition where 1 have found this difference to be a problem (Color basic sets several of the PB lines, both PB6 and PB7 included, when it tests for memory availability, so it sees no difference between the two revisions). I would like to know if anyone else has found any other variations in functional layout between the two versions.

Richard C. Lawrence
Austin, $T X$

## MAKING THE PROPER CONNECTION

## Editor:

Thank you for a fine magazine. I especially like to read the "Letters to RAINBOW" column.

In installing a Deluxe Keyboard from Radio Shack in my 64K CoCo E board, I found that the connector supplied with the adaptor kit, if installed according to the pin markings on it and the main logic board, will cause improper operation. The connector must be installed with the pin numbers reversed and the electronic parts on top. This
letter is testimony that this works as it was done on the CoCo in question.
I hope, that this bit of information will save some poor soul all the grief I suffered due to trying to install the connector "properly."

By the way, the new keyboard is a vast improvement over the original. Even my wife, who can type 90 wpm, likes it (all she could get out of the old one was 70 wpm ).

Thanks again for an outstanding magazine. RAINBOW is far above the rest.

Tom Locke Beaufort, SC

## A CHARMING TIP

## Editor:

First, I would like to compliment you on your informative and well-published magazine

At the time of this writing, 1 have had my new CoCo 2 for about one week. What a fine computer!

The following has worked extremely well for me. Type in and enter LOAD "FILENAME", R. Your program will load from disk and $R U N$ automatically. You can also use this command in program lines to set up a directory file that will control several selections from one menu.

If you then enter routines in each of these programs to call back a $L O A D$ of the main directory program, you will have quite an effective way of working within a group of programs on each disk.
l am presently using this system on several disks controlling numerous programs on each disk, and it works like the proverbial "charm." Keep up the good work Rainbow!

## A.L. Johnson

Georgetown, CO

## Editor:

I would like to thank Steve Good for his fine program called Spooler which was published in the June 1983 rainbow, Page 246. The modifications to enable the program to run on the new 1.1. Disk ROM can be found in Jacques Labonte's letter in the April 1984 issue (Page 8). An important point about this software spooler is that it not only saves time at the keyboard, but also may resolve an incompatibility between the CoCo and the DMP-120, which causes the printer to otcasionally drop the first character of a printed line. In my situation, I had written a BASIC program to produce my multiplechoice tests and had employed a MIDSTRING statement embedded in a FOR/ NEXTloop to send characters to the printer one at a time. Even with the.I.I BASIC ROM and the POKE 151, 255 that Radio Shack suggested, I was getting about one line in six misprinted, but with Spooler added to my test-making program my questions have been perfectly readable, if not answerable.

## Ted Jaeger, Ph.D.

Fayetteville, $N C$

## A MEMORY FINDER

## Editor:

1 read Steve Abram's letter in the May 1984 (Page 7) Ralnbow about disabling the

Reset key. The jump vector for the Reset key is located in memory locations 114 and 115. That means that whenever the Reset key is pressed the computer will go to a machine language routine whose address is contained in locations 114 and 115 . The routine must start with a NOP or the computer will cold-start.

Doug Snyder Mansfield, CT

## CHILLY COCO

## Editor:

This is an answer to the letter Marc Labbe wrote in the April 1984 (Page 6) "Letters to Rainbow,"
The cold room should not affect the CoCo at all as long as it doesn't become extremely cold. But the major problem will be humidity. Most cold basements are also very humid due to the fact that cold air does not hold as much moisture as warm air. This makes the moisture condense out on room objects such as walls, which are cooler than the air temperature.

This extra moisture in the air can also rust metal objects. I am talking from experience. Having kept my CoCo downstairs for over a year, I discovered that the metal screws holding together the disk controller had rusted badly inside the controller, but the other components still looked good. I was probably lucky, and I moved my computer back upstairs as soon as 1 saw the problem.

Steven Ostrom
Minnetonka, MN

## CALL TO ASSEMBLY

## Editor:

I am the proud owner of a 64 K CoCo and have enjoyed your magazine for almost a year. One of my favorite departments has been "Assembly Corner" but I have not seen it recently. I think that you have a tremendous magazine and 1 hope that you continue your super service.

## Bill Melton

Oklahoma City, OK


#### Abstract

Editor's Note: Due to other pressing commitments, Dennis Lewandowski is unable to continue his "Assembly Corner" column. We are grateful for his sharing his expertise with us for so long and wish him well. Beginning with our August issue, we will have a new columnist and we have asked him to concentrate on getting started in assembly language.


## KUDOS

## Editor:

I welcome the type of article published by Tom Nelson, which appeared in your May Ralnbow.

Having recently been initiated to microcomputers and printers, I appreciate and need this type of article, "A Primer on Printers," which explains, in ways not encountered in most factory manuals, the basic, yet

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fundamental mechanisms of printer technology.

1 look forward to reading more of Mr. Nelson's articles in future issues, and hope that others with equal knowledge and opportunity will see fit to communicate their skills to newcomers such as 1 . Keep it simple and comin'.

## Richard Dallaire <br> Ottawa, Ontario

## Editor's Note: We like Tom Nelson's

 writing style, too, Richard. But, like Mr. Lewandowski, Tom has informed us that other commitments preclude his continuing his rainbow column. We appreciate Tom's serving a "hitch" as a regular columnist and hope that both Tom and Dennis will appear on these pages again from time to time.
## Editor:

Another thousands of kudos: Your solid, broad coverage of the CoCo scene cant be beat, and gets better each issue. I suggest you have a special contest cornier for beginner/ youngster input to encourage fresh blood. "Letters," "Basic Training," "Reviews," "Downloads" and "Rainbowtech" are solid regulars; and theme issues is a powerful concept.

RAINBOW is a major resource, so press on!
George Huntley
Ozark, AL

## Editor:

Yours [RAinbow] is still the most exceptonal publication I have ever seen for the

Color Computer and its owners.
Paul M. Filch, Jr. APO, NY
Editor:
May I say how much I enjoy your manazine and your attempts to cover equitably all segments of CoCo ownership. 1 purchased my CoCo 19 months ago because of the good magazine support from THE RAINBOW. Thanks to all those CoCo software suppliers who use your magazine.
J. B. Garner

Halifax, Nova Scotia

## CLUBS, CLUBS, CLUBS

## Editor:

1 am trying to form a Color Computer Club in the Mount Vernoni-Evansville, Ind., area. Anyone interested please contact me at (812) 874-2210. Box 462.

Brian Broyles
Poseyville, IN

## Editor:

I am interested in joining or forming a Color Computer Club in the Southbury, Conn., area. If you have information about a club or would like to form one, please contact me at 209 Carriage Drive, 06488 , or call (203) 264-6357.

Rob Johnson
Southbury, CT

## Editor:

I would like to announce the Davis CoCoNuts, a Color Computer Club for fourth- to
sixth-graders in Davis, Calif. Interested people can contact me at 1818 Haussler Dr., 95616.

Adam Sherman
Davis, CA

## Editor:

A new CoCo users group has been formed in West Virginia. The West Virginia Color Computer Club meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month at $7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. We have a newsletter, a private BBS, "Co-Co-Nut" T-shirts, and members get discounts at some local computer stores. Anyone interested in becoming a member of our Club should contact me at 949 Bier Street, 25177.

Will Mucklow
St. Albany, WV

## Editor:

We are pleased to announce the stablishment of the Personal Computer User's Society in the metropolitan city of BarcelonaPuerto La Cruz, Venezuela. This users group seeks to promote interest in computer science, to increase understanding of the uses of personal computers and their application in various activities, to promote relevant research in this field and to establish a communication link between all the members,

At the present time, our society has 42 members including college professors and students as well as technical and professional people. Our members own several brands of computers.

We are planning a monthly newsletter with articles written by our members and translatons of magazine articles. We meet every


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poUzarul fouk Miz 2-80A
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07 uith upper and louer case characters on your conposite video nonitor,

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if SUPPORTS DOUBLE-BENSITY COCO DISK FORMAT FOR MAXIMUM STORAGE CAPACITY
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18 IMCLUJES POUER SUPPLY
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20 CHABCCTER SET INCLUDES UPPER CASE, lover case vith descenders (g.jpqy),
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## Editor:

1 am forming a CoCo Club in the Indi-anapolis-Noblesville area. Anyone interested, please write to me at 310 Appletree Dr., 46060 or call (317) 842-1340.

Erik Merz
Noblesville, IN

## Editor:

l'd like to announce a Color Computer Club (6809'ers) in the western Massachusetts area. We meet once a month. Anyone interested please contact me at (413) 7326633 or write to: 93 Grockmal Ave., 01151.

Paris Nepus
Springfield, MA

## Editor:

This letter is to all the Color Computer enthusiasts on Long Island. We are pleased to announce the formation of the Local CoCo Club.

For further information call The Color Channel BBS, (516) 783-7582, or write the Local CoCo, P.O. Box 901, 11710.

Chuck Martin
Bellmore, $N Y$

## BOUQUETS \& BRICKBATS

## Editor:

1 would like to publicly thank Software Support, Inc., for their honesty and responsiveness in handling my disk drive order and the ROM change that was needed on it . "SUPPORT" is, in fact, their middle name. I hope all CoCo product companies follow their example.

## Robert Shepard <br> Versailles, $K Y$

## Editor:

I recently ordered a program tape called Custom Flashcards from one of your advertisers, Creative Technical Consultants. After it arrived, I found that it took two or three tries to get past an I/O Error and get it loaded. I wrote the company and within two weeks I received a new Custom Flashcards tape, along with a 50 percent discount coupon "by way of apology for any inconvenience the defective tape may have caused" me. The new tape works fine and the program is just great. I used the coupon to order another one of their programs called Alphabet Soup, and it worked perfectly too. (Now if I can just get the kids to quit playing Alphabet Soup long enough for me to study my Flashcards . . .). Anyway, it's great to deal with a company that cares about their product and my "inconvenience."
J.W. Abel

Denver, CO

## HAND ASSEMBLY

## Editor:

Several months ago, THE RAINBOW altered the manner in which it published programs
written in assembly language. What you see published in the magazine is not the actual complete listing. [This is because THE RAINBow uses a short utility written by Mr. Schrag to delete the lengthy FCC instructions which add little information, but take up valuable magazine space.]

This omitting of portions of the listing does not affect Color Computerists who type the program in using an editor/assembler.

Unfortunately, readers who "hand assemble" or POKE assembly language programs into memory using short BASIC drivers will often find that the program does not work. This is because part of the program has been cut out to conserve magazine space.

My point to you is this: If you are using a hand-assembly scheme, avoid keying in programs that involve FCC statements. These programs usually will not work when handassembled because what you see in the magazine is not the entire program.

The FCC instruction's output is an unfortunate evil. FCC lines take up so much magazine space that it simply is not economical or efficient to print the entire listing.

Roger Schrag
Los Angeles, CA

## BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEMS

## Editor:

I would like to announce the operation of a BBS in the Montreal region, Color $80 \# 7$. It has been in operation for a year and is open to all. It is run on a 64 K CoCo and the software is a slightly modified version of the Silicon Rainbow Products board. The operating hours are from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. Montreal time, seven days a week. The phone number is (514) 658-3087.

## Pierre Berthiaume <br> Chambly, P.Q.

## Editor:

I would like to announce a new BBS called Color Pacific Bulletin Board, which is totally dedicated to the TRS-80 CoCo. It supports uploading, downloading, games and graphics. Readers may call the BBS anytime at (604) 738-2773.

Debbie Cooper
Vancouver, B.C.

## Editor:

We would like to announce Time-Link Color-80 BBS \#77, operating from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. everyday in Layton, Utah. Features include uploading, downloading, message base, electronic shopping, text files, and pictures. Give us a call at (801) 544-3423.

Sheldon Malone
Layton, UT

## Editor:

We are pleased to announce the Northwest Data Bulletin Board. It features EMail, upload, download, online games, club sections and an electronic joke book!

Hours are from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily. The number is (509) 489-5133.

Terry Thompson
Spokane, WA

## Give up on Word Processors for Fast Letter Writing \& Mailing Labels

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- Fast single page letter writing with wordwrap.
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- Manual includes program operation flowcharts.
- Not needed, but included is user modification section.
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A utility program custom designed for DATABASE/MAILER files only (16K, 32K, 64K, Tape or Disk)

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TThis month's issue of THE RAINBOW marks our third anniversary issue. And what an issue it is! We have something a little special that will, we hope, bring a new dimension to your CoCo - a Scratch And Sniff Adventure.

I feel sure we're the first computer publication ever to use the popular Scratch And Sniff technology. As most of you know, youngsters really like these things. So, we thought we'd take the Scratch And Sniff concept and apply it to something CoCo could use.

As with anything we do, we would really appreciate your reaction to the Scratch And Sniff Adventure. It is something I've been wanting to do for almost a year now and, despite the fact that it is a little "off the wall,"I think (and hope) you will be interested in playing the Scratch And Sniff Adventure.

One of the reasons'I have been interested in Scratch And Sniff is based on something my old sixth grade teacher told me one time. Her name was Helen Dierking and one of the things Mrs. Dierking was really interested in doing was teaching younger children how to write in a creative manner.

So, Mrs. Dierking encouraged us to write stories and other things. And she gave us a lot of helpful tips along the way. One of them was that the more senses we were able to appeal to, the more successful our writing would be.

As an example, Mrs. Dierking told us it was good literary style to characterize the sun as a "tangy yellow lemon hanging in a sea-blue sky" than to just say "the sun shone in the sky." The "tangy lemon" gave the reader an image relating to the sense of taste; "sea-blue" made you smell the salt air.

So, while we have been considering the Scratch And Sniff Adventure for about six months, the concept was really born a few decades ago in North Glendale School in St. Louis, Mo. I think that by combining the sense of smell (from the Scratch And Sniff), the sense of sight from your CoCo screen and the "sense" of imagination that inflicts every Adventurer, we may just have a winning idea. I do hope you'll like our Third Anniversary present to you.

There"s another "present"" in these pages, too. A full three-year index to THE RAINBOW. It amazes me to see that there are over 1,500 articles indexed and more than 700 products reviewed! By the way, there are extra copies of the index available at $\$ 2.50$ each, plus 50 cents for postage and handling -just in case you want a separate copy or don't want to cut THE RAINBOW up.

I suppose you mix a little good with the bad. Chromasette Magazine and Dave Lagerquist were among the first members of the CoCo Community; one of the driving forces in the early days of the Color Computer. Chromasette, I am sad to report, is no more - a victim of changing times and other forces in the marketplace. But there is some good news, too. All Chromasette subscribers will have their subscriptions fulfilled by our tape service, RAINBOW ON TAPE. For every issue of Chromasette that was due, each subscriber will get an issue of RAINBOW ON TAPE,

What is important about this is not that RAINBOW ON TAPE grows to a total monthly subscription number of something close to 8,000 , but the character of Dave Lagerquist. Because his firm is bankrupt, Dave could easily have not bothered with seeking a way to compensate his subscribers. Instead, he chose the more difficult road and worked hard to make this work for everyone. Dave Lagerquist exemplifies many of the ideals of the CoCo Community.

And, of course, we welcome all our new RAINBOW ON TAPE subscribers to our tape service - which has been praised as the best available,

An anniversary -- or birthday, if you will - is really a special occasion. And, one of the special things about it is the ability to share it with the thousands of you. This year's anniversary is especially meaningful, because it also marks the birthday year of THE RAINBOW's first "in-family" birth.

Gracing the spot where my picture usually appears with CoCo is "our" first baby, Lauren Shuck. She's the daughter of Donna and Bill Shuck, and we - or, at least some of us, call her the "Rainbowette." Donna is our assistant general manager for finance and the picture was taken one day when Donna and the Rainbowette came by for a visit.

I suppose there will be other "children" in our family - especially since three of our staff plan marriages in the next six months or so - but Lauren is the first. Happy birthday to her.
(continued on Page 175)

# Telewriter-64 the Color Computer Word Processor 

- 3 display formats: 51/64/85 columns $\times 24$ lines
- True lower case characters
- User-friendly full-screen editor
- Right justification
- Easy hyphenation

Drives any printer
$\square$
Embedded format and control codes

- Runs in $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$, or 64 K
- Menu-driven disk and cassette I/O
- No hardware modifications required


## THE ORIGINAL

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 neyer limited by the amount of memory you have, and Telewriter's advanced cassette handler gives you a powerfu! word processor without the major additional cost of a disk.

## .. one of the best programs for the Color

 Computer I have seen.- Color Computer News, Jan. 1982


## TELEWRITER-64

But now we've added more power to Telewriter. Not just bells and whistles, but major features that give you total control over your writing. We call this new supercharged version Telewriter-64. For two reasons.

## 64K COMPATIBLE

Telewriter-64 runs fully in any Color Computer $-16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$, or 64 K , 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 64 K cassette based system, for example, you get about 40 K of memory to store text. So you don't need disk or FLEX to put all your 64 K to work immediately.

## 64 COLUMNS (AND 85!)

Besides the original 51 column screen
Telewriter-64 now gives you 2 additional highdensity displays: $64 \times 24$ and $85 \times 24!!$ 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 $51 \times 24$ 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 \& <br> HYPHENATION

One outstanding advantage of the full-width screen display is that you can now set 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, Terminet, etc).
Embedded control codes give full dynamic access to intelligent printer features like: underlining, subscript, superscript, variable font and type size, dotgraphics, 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, baud rate (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 driyer 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. Chain print any number of files from cassette or disk.

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Insert or 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


## PROFESSIONAL

 WORD PROCESSINGYou 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 <br> 704 Nob Street <br> 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). Dealer inquiries invited.
(Add $\$ 2$ for shipping. Californians add $6 \%$ state tax. Allow 2 weeks for personal checks. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for Telewriter reviews from CCN, RAINBOW, 80-Micro, 80-U.S. Telewriter owners: send SASE or call for information on upgrading to Telewriter-64. Telewriter compatible spelling checker (Spell 'n Fix) and Smart Terminal program (Colorcom/E) also available. Call or write for more information.)
Apple II is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.; Atari is a trademark of Atari, Inc.; TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp; MX-80 is a trademark of Epson America, Inc.

## BUILDING JULY'S RAINBOW

## Our Third Anniversary Edition . . . With Happy Birthday Presents . . . <br> And, Some Statistical Fun . . .

You know how writers often try to conceptualize massive numbers, such as "If the $\$ 94$ billion Federal deficit were a stack of one dollar bills, it would reach all the way to Neptune." Well, I toyed around a bit with some Rainbow statistics, and surprised even myself. For instance, if the LLISTings in the past year's RAINBOW were printed out on one continuous fan-fold sheet, you could attach it to the big toe of the Statue of Liberty, wrap it around her seven or eight times, touch it to the tip of the torch, and there would still be enough left over to reach the ground again! Along the same line, if all of last year's articles were linked in one continuous half-page wide column, our usual format, it would reach all the way to the top of the Eiffel Tower and back down to earth.

Well, if you're a new reader and don't know about the origins of our homemade magazine, which began three years ago this month as a four-page newsletter (two $81 / 2$ x 11 sheets of paper, photocopied on both sides), perhaps you don"t fully appreciate how proud we are on the occasion of RAINBOW's third birthday. But do give us a moment to strut a bit; after all, iț is our birthday.

In keeping with the birthday spirit, we have a couple of special presents, one in a light-hearted vein, and the other all business. The first has been kept under wraps; the other is in response to high demand. 1 know it's a breach of etiquette ("tacky," is the term we use in these parts), to leave the price tag on gifts, but they both cost a bundle so, as we've all heard our parents say, take care of them and don't lose them.

I feel I'm on solid ground in saying that never before in the history of humankind has there been an Olfactory Computer Adventure. Yes, our first present is a Scratch And Sniff Adventure Game. Off the wall? Yep. As I recall, the idea was born in a staff meeting as a facetious comment, but ideas belong to those who nurture them and, in this case, that person is Lonnie Falk, RAinBow editor and publisher, a man with a pungent sense of humor and the offbeat. He's been as excited as a coon hound on a fresh line ever since. I never thought he'd convert me, but he did. It takes some getting used to; but it is a fun game, once the "hokey" wears off. So, roll your eyes into the back of your head as Eric Tilenius did when we gave him four whole weeks to write the Original Odoriferous Adventure, but then give The Arconiax Assignment a whirl, er whiff.
The Arconiax Assignment has complete listings for both 16 K and 32 K users because we want as many people as possible to be able to try this breakthrough in technological eccentricity. Toward that same end, I want to a nnounce that RAINBOW ON TAPE programs are now available on CompuServe. While the CompuServe Sofiex section fee of $\$ 3.50$ per program might seem high compared to getting two dozen or more programs on a given month's RAINBOW ON TAPE for just \$8, we're talking about instant gratification: If you have THE RAINBOW in hand and want to order a given program and have it delivered right over the telephone, ready to run just minutes later. CompuServe's Softex is your answer. We think it's an important new service for our readers. By the time you read this, programs from March through July 1984 issues of THE RAINBOW should be ready for downloading.

Our "serious present" is a complete index to the first three years of THE RAINBOW, 16 pages of fine print, 1,528 articles painstakingly indexed and cross-referenced into one comprehensive compilation by Leslie Foster. It's reproduced in its entirety in this issue but, if you want extra copies, they"re available in a stiff cover for $\$ 2.50$ plus 50 cents postage and handling per order. We hope it's helpful. Certainly, we've had many requests for such an index.

In this anniversary issue, we're pleased to introduce a brand new columnist, Dan Eastham, of DEFT Systems, whose "Personable PASCAL" column is a welcome addition to RAINBOWtech. Also, our Second Annual Simulation Contest is under way with a deadline of Sept. I. The official announcement, sample Simulations and a tutorial appear in this issue as well as our usual blend of something for everyone. Finally, ending as we began, with a statistical "picture," there will be enough copies sold of this third birthday issue to make two stacks of magazines, both higher than the Empire State Building. That's a tall monthly serving, but we'll gladly add your name in short order to our "carry out" subscription list. To receive more than 2.25 million words - not even including advertising - this coming year, just give us the word.

- Jim Reed



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## PART I

In which we gather together the ingredients and utensils and explore the possibilities of CoCo's Disk Operating System.

By Colin J. Stearman

Iknow I do not need to tell you that CoCo is a powerful computer. You have probably spent as much time as I arguing its merits over those "fruity" and "big blue" machines. So while we are in agreement thus far, you'll surely also agree that even the "best" can be improved.

In this series of articles over the next few months we will explore how to incorporate many improvements, some of which are often only found on systems costing 10 times as much. I hasten to add that these improvements will be completely incorporated into the operating system and will be there when you want them. There have been other articles detailing enhancements, but they always involve loading programs into memory and they never seem to be there when you need them. Not so with the enhancements we are going to cook up here!

What exactly are we going to enhance and what is it going to take to do it? These articles are aimed at the standard 32 K Disk CoCo system running with version 1.1 of Color BASIC, 1.0 of Extended Color basic and 1.0 of Disk Extended Color basic. The earlier 1.0 version of Color basic will probably work also, but the 1.1 version of Disk BASIC will not without modifying the programs presented here.
(Colin J. Stearman is an electronics engineer educated in the U.K. He has worked with all kinds of computers and has been a CoCo enthusiast for over two years.)

Although I will give you every assistance, it is going to take some skill on your part. Even the best written recipe requires the cook to add his skill. Some of the enhancements require hardware construction and some electronic construction skills. Others will involve the assembly of machine language programs. But none of it is really difficult and if you have a 64 K system you can have almost all of the enhancements without even lifting a screwdriver.

## Required Utensils

If you're going to attempt the hardware projects, you will need the normal set of screwdrivers, pliers, cutters and a soldering iron. If you are about to embark on a "hardware hacking" career, your local Radio Shack can accommodate you.

The assembly language programs will require an assembler. EDTASM+ will do the job, but I much prefer MAC from Computerware. This is what I use and I will attempt to point out the differences when necessary. For typing in the scource code, a good editor is a must.

## The Glossy Photo

Every good cookery book has glossy photos of the finished dish to whet your appetite. Our photo is by way of a list of the more tasty features:
*FAST and SLOW to control CoCo's clock speed
*XEQM to load and execute a machine code program
*DATES to return a string containing the date
*Directory pause
*File creation date in the directory
*Confirmation of the Kill request
*WPEEK/WPOKE 16-bit word PEEK and POKE
*Error trapping in BASIC programs
*Error code, error line and error name functions
*Auto execution of a BASIC file on start-up
*AUTO line numbering, with start line and increment
*Flexible keyboard entry (FLEXIKEY)
*Fully spelled-out error messages
*SCAN\$, "INKEY\$" with built-in wait for key press
*40-track versions of DSKINI, BACKUP and DSKI\$/ DSKOS
*Fixes to the FILES and PCLEAR bugs
*Up to PCLEAR 16 allowed
*BAUD command to set Baud rate
*Parallel printer port
*LDIR to send the directory to the printer
*And more
By now your mouth should be thoroughly watering so let's start cooking!

## Underlying Principles

When Microsoft wrote the BASIC operating system for Radio Shack they planned ahead and left numerous "hooks" in the code to allow modifications and changes. These hooks take the form of jump instructions located in the lower RAM (random access memory) area of the map. Many of the useful subroutines in BASIC first jump to these hooks, making it very easy to intercept their function and modify or completely change.

Fortunately for us, when Microsoft was contracted to write Disk Extended Color BASIC (DECB), something odd happened. Color basic (CB) and Extended Color basic (ECB) fully occupied their 8 K ROMs (read only memory). But DECB did not come close to filling the 8 K . In fact, some 2000 or so bytes were unused. Maybe money or time ran out, but this available space can be put to good use for all those
added functions mentioned earlier. The only requirement is to come up with a way to permanently insert the new instructions in this available place.

There are two ways to do this. We can either replace the ROM with a similar EPROM (Eraseable Programmable ROM) containing our additional code, or we can make use of the 64 K RAM capability of our CoCo (if we have it). The EPROM approach requires the design of an EPROM programmer and that will be the subject for next month. But the 64 K method requires no hardware and does nearly as good a job, so for the remainder of this installment I'lI detail what I mean.

## Disk Resident DOS

If you have installed 64 K memory chips and the now famous "Frank Hogg Modification," you know that CoCo can run in an "all RAM" mode in which the three BASIC ROMs play no part. Using this technique it is possible to store the entire BASIC operating system on a specially prepared disk and then boot it into the all RAM system and start it up. In fact, for many computers (the IBM PC, for example) this is the only way of loading the DOS (disk operating system) and is the normal procedure for getting things started at turn on.

If we give CoCo the ability to boot or load its DOS from disk, there is nothing to say that we cannot modify the contents as we desire. As a result we can have the original DOS in the internal ROMs and our enhanced DOS on a special "system disk."
I said this approach is nearly as good as "burning" EPROMs with the modified code. There are some limitations. If you press the Reset button while running the diskresident DOS, you will be summarily returned to the ROM version. Also, if you run some application programs which make use of CoCo's 64 K capabilities, you will probably be returned to the ROM DOS when you exit them. But diskresident DOS (let's call it DRDOS) can be booted and running in about 10 seconds, so this is not much of a penalty. Further, there are not just 2,000 or so bytes available for enhancements, but using all the address space from \$D7DD to \$FFEF, there are some 10,000 bytes. This is because we are not limited to the 8 K increments and socket space of the ROMs.

Two machine code programs are needed here - one to get DRDOS saved onto disk and the other to retrieve it and start it up. The first I called SYSSAVE and the second SYSTEM. As a result, the currently running DOS, modified as desired, can be saved to disk by SYSSAVE and recovered by SYSTEM.

## Running basic In RAM

BASIC cannot run in a 64 K RAM environment without two slight modifications. When it goes through its start-up procedure it switches back to the regular RAM/ROM configuration and we would rather it did not. Second, it goes through a sizing procedure to find out exactly how much RAM is available (remember the days of 4 K and 16 K ?). This testing plays havoc in the 64 K RAM mode and must be removed. We already know that BASIC has 32 K to work with, so we can skip the testing and report this number immediately. This savings in bytes provides just the room we need to fix the first problem.
So, the first thing we must do is copy an image of BASIC from the three ROMs into the RAM, slightly modify it and then start it up. This is done by a program called BAS$L O A D$, shown in Listing 1. This is entirely a basic program,
but it does load a simple machine code routine and the source for this I have included as REM statements at the end. The program is singularly anticlimatic! After a few seconds a tone sounds and the start-up credits are issued. Nothing seems to have changed. But, in fact, you are in a 64K RAM environment. Don't believe me? Try POKE\&HE000,55 and then PRINT PEEK (\&HE000). You'll get the 55 back because RAM is at $\$ E 000$. In the ROM system you will POKE to no avail.

By the way, I'll be using the assembler convention throughout these articles which says that a "\$" in front of a number says it's hexadecimal; a "\%" means binary and nothing in front means it's decimal. But in BASIC statements I will use "\$H" to signify hexadecimal.

Type in the program in Listing 1, save it to a convenient disk and then run it. If you get the tone and new credits everything ran fine and we're ready to save the slightly modified system to a disk. To make absolutely sure your RAM version is okay, type POKE113,0:EXEC\$HA027. This will do a cold start of the BASIC in RAM and should clear the screen and display the credits. After you're sure it works, get back to the ROM version by typing POKE113,0 and then pressing Reset. I'll hang around here till you get back!

## Saving DOS To Disk

The currently running operating system is saved to disk with a program called $S Y S S A V E . B 1 N$. Once the assembler has created the binary file it is just run by the LOADM and $E X E C$ commands.

SYSSAVE will request which drive (0 or 1) you wish to save the system to. This drive should contain a blank, formatted disk. The program will then save the contents of memory from $\$ 8000$ where ECB starts, up to $\$ F F 00$. This is one more than the highest useable memory. From here to \$FFFF are system addresses and vectors. It does not matter whether you have anything in the saved range, it just stores what is there on the disk. As DECB starts at $\$ C 000$ we could extend it up to \$FFEF and be able to run the system in RAM. (That would be a lot of capability, as all the enhancements I listed earlier will fit into the 8 K space allotted to the DECB ROM from $\$ C 000$ to $\$ D F F F$.

The bytes are stored on disk on tracks 0 through 6, plus the first sector of track 7. This means that granules 0 through 14 are used an unavailable to BASIC. The granule map on track 17 sector 2 is modified to reflect this. Therefore, once a system has been saved to a new disk, the FREE function will return a value of 53 , even though the directory shows no files.

Sector I on track 17 is not used by BASIC, so the first byte is set to $\$ 55$ to indicate that this is a system disk. When $S Y S S A V E$ is run it first checks that this $\$ 55$ is there. If it is, then a system can safely be stored on the disk. If not, then this disk has never had a system saved on it before. In this case, $S Y S S A V E$ checks that the first 15 granules are free. If so, the system can be saved. If not, a "DISK NOT FREE FOR SYSTEM STORAGE" message is returned and $S Y S$ $S A V E$ gives up. As a result it should not be possible for SYSSAVE to overwrite valuable data on a disk.

To run SYSSAVE it must first be entered as shown in Listing 2 and then assembled. If you're using EDTASM+, leave out the lines with mnemonics "NAM" and "OPT" in them; these are just directives to my MAC assembler. This will be true for all future assembly language programs. Another mnemonic $M A C$ has which must be converted for

EDTASM+ is the FCS instruction. This forms a constant string and allows embedded hexadecimal control codes and automatically adds a terminating zero byte. So the line in SYSSAVE which I have as:

FCS / <0D $>$ DRIVE NUMBER (0 OR 1)?/
would become:
FCB \$OD A CARRIAGE RETURN
FCC / DRIVE NUMBER (0 OR l)? $\mid$
FCB 0 TERMINATING ZERO
You can convert all other FCS instructions into these groupings and $E D T A S M+$ will like them just fine.

When the code assembles correctly and you have checked it carefully, the only thing left is to try and run it! The best techniquẹ is to first load and run $B A S L O A D$. This gets the system running in RAM and suitably modified for this environment. Now LOADM"SYSSAVE"but don't execute

it yet. Then remove all important disks from all your drives as chaos may be about to reign. Load a blank, formatted disk in drive 0 and type in $E X E C$.

The screen will clear and a request will appear asking which drive to save to. Enter a zero. Drive 0 should whir for a few moments and the OK prompt appear. If not, it's back to the editor and look for that inevitable typo!

The system has now been saved to disk. A couple of checks will help confirm this. Type in PRINT FREE(0) and a value of 53 should be returned. Another check would be to type the following commands:

CLEAR 500
DSKI\$ $0,17,1, \mathrm{~A} \$, \mathrm{~B} \$$
PRINT HEX\$(ASC(A\$))
This last line should print the value 55 . But the ultimate test is to try to retrieve and run the saved system.

## Booting From Disk

If you study the code of SYSTEM you will find it very similar to SYSSAVE, and it is hardly surprising. Type in and assemble the program in Listing 3. When you've thoroughly checked it for typing errors and are certain it is right, put a write-protect tab on your system disk anyway. Then when the impossible happens, your saved system won't be erased.

Now LOADM the binary file called SYSTEM, remove the disk and place the system disk in drive 0 . SYSTEM
always boots from drive 0 . Then $E X E C$ the program. Once again the screen will clear and a message will announce what is happening. Drive 0 will run and you will hear the head moving. When it is finished you will be requested to input which "flavor" of BASIC you want, CB, ECB or DECB. Pressing the appropriate letter will cold start that version, This feature is a convenient way of disabling DECB should you want to run one of the other configurations.

If everything worked as expected, you can copy the SYSSAVE and SYSTEM source and machine code files to your system disk. Then they will all be in the right place. I also wrote a simple BASIC program to start up SYSTEM which you might want to include. Then, if you call it BASIC you can just type RUN BASIC. It is:

## 10 'DISK OPERATING SYSTEM LOADER <br> 20 LOADM"SYSTEM" <br> 30 EXEC

To remove the system from a system disk and make the full 68 granules available, the simplest way is to reformat with the DSKINI command. Don't have anything else valuable on the disk though, as it will be erased.

## Wrapping It Up

You now have the first tool to be used later in the DOS enhancements. When these have been installed and saved to a system disk, they can be booted at power-up and all the features will be there without absorbing any RAM space. Even if you intend taking the EPROM route, it's still a good idea to have these programs as it makes testing quicker and easier.

Which brings me to next month. Putting the enhanced version of the DOS in an EPROM is certainly a nice way to go. Then everything is there just as soon as the power is turned on. So, next month we will start the EPROM programmer. This is a very simple hardware project using only three chips! Most of the work is done by the software. So, if you've ever had a soldering iron in your hand, give it a try.

Throughout this series I will be happy to try to answer related questions which might arise. Please address them to me at 143 Ash Street, Hopkinton, Mass. 01748 and enclose a S.A.S.E. Be as precise as you can and give me a few weeks to get back to you. You can also send me EMAIL on CompuServe to 71036,256.

See you next month!

## Listing 1



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If you're gonna play the game . . .

# YOU GOTTA PAY THE RENT! 

By Gene Meador


andlord is a 16 K non-Extended BASIC game for two or more players. Its distant cousin is Monopoly, but 1 think you'll find that with so many changes, it is now a unique game.

Each player begins Landlord with $\$ 10,000$. You will invest this money by buying properties and building apartment complexes. By collecting rent from other players unfortunate enough to land on those properties, you try to gather enough wealth to win the game. There are actually two ways to win this game; by forcing all the other players to go bankrupt, or by reaching a money limit in cash and assets. The money limit is set by the players before the game begins.

If you'll look at Figure 1, you'll see the "board" used by the computer during the game. The computer will keep track of everything and will keep each player informed, so the board is not actually used or even needed. It's shown here to give you a mental picture of the game for a few turns until you get the hang of the game. The lot prices shown are the beginning prices only and are subject to change during the game.

Before the game begins, you will need to tell the computer the players' names. Next, you will be asked to put in the money limit that each player is playing for. Since each player starts the game with $\$ 10,000$, the limit should be higher than that; a $\$ 35,000$ limit makes about a two-hour game, $\$ 50,000$ is about four to five hours of wheeling and dealing!

Everyone begins the game on payday and movement is clockwise around the board. At the beginning of each player's turn, his die roll is rapidly changing at the bottom of the screen.

The computer stops by hitting a number key, and if the number the player hits matches the number the computer was on at the time, the player receives an extra $\$ 1,000$ paycheck. Next, the computer will tell the player where he has landed, cash level, etc.

Good News and Bad News squares are just what they say they are. Beware

of the Income Tax square; landing there will cost you 10 percent of your cash on hand.

Your CoCo will be the Bank and it will also keep track of each player's position on the board, his properties and holdings, cash, rolling the dice, issuing paychecks to the players (for passing payday), and, of course, making sure everyone plays by the rules.

As the Bank, CoCo can do two important things. The Bank can loan money to the players. A player can borrow money whenever he wants. Of course, there are some catches! A player may only borrow up to his credit limit, which is a percentage of his assets (less any existing loans he already has). The more property you own, the more credit you have. As you might have guessed, the Bank charges interest on its loans. That interest rate depends on the Economic Index at the time. Every so often there will be a "news flash" announcing the new Economic Index and the new interest rate on loans. (Interest rates will never go below five
percent, but there is no upper limit!) A player taking out a loan has his loan balance spread out over 10 equal payments. A payment will be taken out of the player's cash each time he passes on or lands on the Loan Payment Due square. A player has the option to make additional payments whenever he wants to, but they only reduce the number of payments, not the payment amount. It's a good idea to keep enough cash on hand to make your loan payments. Otherwise, you might have to go to the In-The-Hole square.

The In-The-Hole square is something like Monopoly's In Jail square, however it really doesn't come into play until a player tries to end his turn with a negative cash balance. If
> (Gene Meador does accounts payable for Ryder Truck Rental. He enjoys adapting board and war games to play on his CoCo and would like to hear from others working on similar projects.)

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that happens, the player is given the following options: 1) get a loan from the Bank; 2) sell some property to another player; 3) go to the $\operatorname{In}$-The-Hole square; 4) repossession of some of his properties by the Bank; and 5) quit the game.

If a player decides to go to the In -The-Hole, he may stay there for no more than three turns. If he still has a negative cash balance on his third turn, the option to stay there is deleted and the player has the other four options. In other words, once you go to the In-The-Hole square, the only way off of it is to get a positive cash balance within three turns or quit the game. (Paying $\$ 50$ won't save you in this.game!)

Payday is, as mentioned earlier, the square all the players start the game on. Each time a player lands on or passes payday, he receives a paycheck from the Bank for 10 percent of the value of his holdings or $\$ 2,000$, whichever is higher.

All the other squares on the board are the Lots of the Landlord. They are spaced evenly around the board in eight groups of three lots each. A player must land on a lot in order to buy it from the Bank. If he wishes to do so, he need only use the "Buy" option and the computer will handle the transaction for him. The "Recap" option is very handy, It gives you a complete rundown of your cash, position on the
board, loan balances and payments left, credit limit, a complete rundown of all the properties, who owns them, and the numbet of apartments on each lot.

As you might have guessed, you must own all three lots of a group before you may build any apartment complexes on them. You may put up to 50 apartments on each lot. Each apartment will cost you 10 percent of the current lot price to build, which is quite a sizable investment for 50! Except for paychecks, and án occasional Good News once in a while, the rent collected from the other players who land on these improved lots will be your only income! Bare lots don't collect any rent. (The actual rent collecting is taken care of for you by the computer as its first order of business each turn.) Tenants are moving in and out of these apartments constantly, so the exact amount of rent that a player will receive depends on how many apartments on that lot are occupied at the time. (Don't worry, at least 60 percent wili be.) In other words; just because a player has, say, 10 apartments on a lot doesn't mean that he will collect the rent for all 10 apartments each time someone lands on them. (Is nothing sacred in this game?)

When a player is In -The-Hole, the Bank has the ability to repossess a player's properties. (There is no mortgaging lot
or apartments in this game. The Bank just takes possession.) Here's what happens when a player chooses that option: the Bank will begin at Payday and go clockwise around the board repossessing the player's holdings, lot by lot, while giving him one-half the current value for them until he either has a positivé cash balance or he has no more property! Those repossessed properties may then be bought from the Bank by any player who lands on them.

Apartments, once built, can never be taken off that lot for the rest of the game. The lot and its apartments are sold or traded as a package deal, so don't forget to value them as such. Buyers should remember that they don't have to own all the lots of a group in order to collect rent from that lot, but they do if they wish to build any additional apartments on that lot.

Let me mention some fine points of the game and you should be ready to play:

1) If a player quits, the Bank will take over his holdings.
2) The Bank will collect rent from a player if you land on one of its improved lots. You may then buy it from the Bank if you'd like (and can still afford it!).
3) As protection to the players, you can't buy another player's property during your turn, but he can sell it to you during his turn.
4) Remember that even though you can win the game by bankrupting the other players, someone will usually win by reaching the money limit first. The key to winning this game is to make as much money as fast as possible.

## OS-9 ${ }^{\text {m }}$ SOFTWARE FOR COCO

SDISK - Standard disk driver module allows the use of $35 ; 40$, or 80 track single and double sided drives with CoCo OS-9 plus you gain the ability to read/write/format the standard OS-9 single and double density disk formats used on other OS-9 systems. \$29.95
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(We appreciate your calling between 9-11 AM Paclific Time.)
OS-9 is a trademark of Microware and Motorola inc.

## The Program

Ihad several objectives when I wrote this program: to fit it into a 16 K non-Extended Color Computer, write it as simply as 1 could so that beginning programmers could go through it and understand it, and finally, write some kind of game besides a space shoot-'em-up that the whole family could enjoy.
The program is simple; don't let the size intimidate you. By using the program outline and the variables list you can go through the listing and see that it's just a lot of IF:THENGOTO programming. I've compressed the program lines to save memory, but I've used a lot of lines to spread it out so you could understand it easier.
1 didn't use any special programming tricks, but there is one tip i'd like to pass on: if there is more than one of something, put them in an array. You can save yourself many program lines if you do. For instance, if $P$ is the number of players and $P 1 \$, P 2 \$, P 3 \$$, etc. are the player's names, then to print out the player's names for turn identification you'd have to add something like this:

```
10 ON P GOTO 20,30,40,50
20 PRINT PI$;"'s turn":GOTO_-
30 PRINT P2$;"'s turn":GOTO__
40 PRINT P3$;"s turn":GOTO_
```

Now if you put that into an array, $P \$$ ( ) you'll only need one line to take care of anly number of players: 10 PRINT $P \$(X)$; "'s turn": Now that's' a pretty simplistic exámple but the point is that if you find yourself typing in several almost identical lines in your next program, take a close look at it. You might be able to use an array and shorten it.

After typing in the program and checking for mistakes, CSAVE it to tape. Then either PCLEAR 0 or POKE 25,6:NEW and reload the game. Use the POKE or PCLEAR each time before you load it. As the game goes on, all those arrays get filled with information and you'll need all the memory you can get to keep from getting an OM? Error.

After hours of playtesting with my friends and family, it was decided not to display the board. It's just not needed to play the game and only served as a time-consuming distraction once you get into the game.

## Program Lines:

10-160
160-300
310-380
410-420
450-480
520-560
590-630
640-650
660-810.
820-960
970-1080
1090-1130
1140-1350
1230-1350
1360-1420
1430-1600
1610-1820
1830-2090

Setup and credits
Players' names and continue setup
Get game limit and start game
Start of turn, get next player
Die roll
Check for passing payday
Income Tax
Loan Payment
Good News
Bad News
Landed on lot; check out owner
Take rent out of player's cash
Main menu
Secondary menu
Buying property
Selling property
Trading property
Building apartments

## GRAPHICOM

The hit of the Pasadena Color Expo, GRAPHICOM is the best graphics program ever written for the COCOI GRAPHICOM was three years in the making, and you can see every minute in its quality and ease of use. GRAPHICOM has features you would expect from systems costing hundreds of times more!
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GRAPHICOM MENU


FROM PICTURE DISK \#1
FROM PICTURE DISK \#2


FROM PICTURE DISK \#3
A BCDEFG $\mathscr{H} ま \mathcal{K} \mathscr{L} \mathcal{N}$
 VWX Y I

FROM GRAPHISET


Getting a loan
2540
2550－2860
2860－2950
2980－3040
3050－3130
3140－3220
Variables List：
A\＄（）
P\＄（）
S
F（ ）
LB（ ）
LP（ ）
Al（）
A2（）
P
H（）
$P()$
HI（）
T
Ll
I
M（）
Q（ ）
Deficient cash options
End of game
Payday
Economic Index
Rundown of properties

Square names
Playets＇names
Lot price
Loan balance
Loan payment
Used to check assets
Lot group number
Number of players Turn number Game limit Interest rate Player＇s cash

Recap and rundown of properties Check player＇s cash level

Square used during the turn

Number of apartments on a lot Player＇s position on the board Number of times In－The－Hole Used to identify players that have quit

For those of you who hate typing as much as I do，the program is on this month＇s RAINBOW ONTAPE，or I will send you a copy of Landlord on tape for $\$ 5$ ．Send a SASE to Gene


Meador， 8501 S．Brookline Ave．，Oklahoma City，Okla．， 73159.

For the more advanced programmers with 32 K ，here＇s a challenge：I＇ve shown you the basics of how to write a program of this type，so why don＇t you create a program that plays Monopoly！


## $1 \varnothing$ CLS：CLEAR20め

20 PRINT：PRINT：PRINT
$3 \varnothing$ PRINT目1ø5，＂COLOR COMPUTER＂：PR INTe14ø，＂PRESENTS＂
40 PRINTE201；＂LANDLDR D＂
50 PRINTe261；＂WRITTEN BY GENE ME ADOR＂
60 GOSUB2960：GOSUB2960：DIM A\＄（32
），P\＄（10），S（32），F（32）
76 DIMLB（10），LP（1ø），A1（32），A2（32 ），$P(16), H(32), Q(1 \varnothing) ; H 1$（16）
8ø FORX＝1TO32：READA ${ }^{(1)}$（ F ：NEXT
$9 \emptyset$ DATA PAYDAY，AGNEW，BLACKWELDER ，DREXEL，GOOD NEWS！
100 DATA WALNUT，EASTERN，CLASSEN， IN－THE－HOLE！，MANCHESTER
$11 \varnothing$ DATA WESTCHESTER，HAZELWOOD；B AD NEWS！P PATTERSON
120 DATA ANN ARBOR，ROCKWELL，LOA N PAYMENT DUE！，MAY AVE．
136 DATA LANSBROOK，PORTLAND，GOOD NEWS！，ROBINSON
$14 \emptyset$ DATA MACARTHUR，REGENCY ELVD， INCOME TAX，BELLA VISTA
150 DATA LAKEVIEW，PARK MANOR，BAD NEWS！，COUNTRY CLUB
160 DATA WILSHIRE BLVD，EROADWAY
170 CLS（1）：PRINT：INPUT＂HOW MANY
ARE PLAYING＂；P
189 FORX＝1TOP：PRINT＂PLAYER \＃＂X＂＊ 5 NAME＂：
190 INPUTPक $(x): M(x)=10000: P(x)=1$ $: Q(X)=$ O：NEXT
209 PRINT：PRINT＂I＇LL KEEP TRAC K OF EVERYTHING＂＂FOR YOU，SO LE T：S PLAY！＂
$21 \emptyset$ GOSUB296め：M（ $\varnothing$ ）$=\varnothing$
220 FORX＝1TO32：READF（ $X$ ）：NEXT
$23 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 5 \varnothing 0,5 \emptyset \emptyset, 50 \varnothing, \varnothing, 8 \varnothing \varnothing, 8 \emptyset \emptyset$ ，800， 2
240 DATA $15 \varnothing \varnothing, 15 \varnothing \varnothing, 1500,0,18 \varnothing \varnothing, 1$ 800，1800，$\emptyset$
250 DATA 2509，2590，2500， $0,3990,3$


By Bill-Duntery \&-Doug Frayer
Exploding with color, racing with fast animation, and roaring with sound, this great non-violent game is destined to be a classic! The review in February's issue of RAINBOW says this: "A Fun Investment" "it is totally unique" "I found it very tough to tear myself away from playing the game long enough to write about it! In short, CASHMAN is one fun game. Buy it."


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# What goes well with the Rainbow？ 



We call it the other side of the Rainbow，and we may have to raise the price just to call your attention to it．With more than two dozen programs every month，Rainbow On Tape is a luxury service at a bargain basement price．At $\$ 6.50$ for a single copy，that＇s only 27\＄a program．And，with a full year＇s subscription，for $\$ 60$ ，we＇re practically giving it away．
What is it？Rainbow On Tape is a monthly，cassette tape adjunct to the Rainbow and it＇s brimming with all the pro－ grams（those over 20 lines long）that fill the pages of the magazine．All you do is pop the cassette in your tape recorder and they＇re ready to run．No more lost weekends －or weeknights－typing，typing，typing．With Rainbow On Tape，you must read the article in the magazine then，in seconds，you load it up and run it．

Yes，Rainbow On Tape is brimming with the programs that fill the Rainbow＇s pages each month．And，yes，you could type them in yourself，as many people do．But all of them？ Every month？There simply isn＇t enough time．

Isn＇t it time your CoCo became a fullitime computer instead of a typewriter．Think how your software library will grow． With your first year＇s subscription，you＇ll get almost 300 new programs：games，utilities，business programs，home appli－ cations－the full spectrum of the Rainbow＇s offerings with－ out the specter of keying in page after page and then debugging

Rainbow On Tape－the＂meat＂of the Rainbow at a price that＇s＂small potatoes．＂Food for thought．To get your first heaping helping，just fill out and return the attached reply card．No postage necessary．

Discover the other side of the Rainbow．It＇s not only a time－saver，it＇s the key to a whole new outlook！

$26 \emptyset$ DATA 35øø，35øø，35øø， $0,4 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset, 4$
0øø，4øø日
270 FORX $=1$ TO32：READA2 $(X)$
280 NEXT：$P$ क（ $\varnothing$ ）$=$＂BANK＂：$I=15$
290 DATAØ，1，1，1， $5,2,2,2,0,3,3,3$ ， 0，4，4，4
30．DATAD，5，5，5， $5,6,6,6,9,7,7,7$, 0，8，8，8
31ø CLS（5）：PRINT：PRINT＂HOW MUCH
IN CASH AND ASSETS DO＂，＂ALL OF；$Y$ OU WISH TO PLAY TO？＂
$32 \emptyset$ PRINT＂（ $\$ 50,0 \emptyset \emptyset$ IS AVERAGE）．＂ ：INPUTL1
35ø CLS（5）：PRINTE32，＂OK！THE FIR ST PLAYER TO REACH＂，＂も＂L1＂IN CAS H AND ASSETS＂
369 PRINT＂WILL WIN THE GAME！！＂：P RINT
370 PRINT＂THE OBJECT OF THE GAME IS TO＂，＂FIGURE OUT HOW TO WIN！ ＂
380 PRINT：PRINT＂LOTZA LUCK！YYOU
＂LL NEED IT！）＂
390 GOSUB2960：EOSUB2960
$40 \emptyset M(\varnothing)=\varnothing$
410 CLS（5）：SOUND 189，3：IF RND（29
）＞18 THEN GOSUB 3059
420 $T=T+1$ ：IF $T>P$ THEN $T=1$
430 IFQ $(T)>0$ THEN $42 \emptyset$
449 PRINT＠32，P末（T）＂：S TURN＂：M（T）
＝INT（M（T））：G0sUB2970
459 PRINT＂PICK YOUR DIE ROLL：＂


470 IF VAL（R\＃）＜$>$ A THEN PRINT＂MIS
SED AGAIN！＂
480 PRINT＂YOUR CASH ON HAND IS ＂M（T）

## $49 \varnothing$ GOSUB2970：PRINT

50. IFVAL $(R+)=A$ THEN PRINT＂EXTRA PAYDAY！！！＂：$X X=1006$ ：GOSUB3 336 510 IF $M(T)<\approx \emptyset$ THEN 570
520 IF（ $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{T})+\mathrm{A}\rangle 17$ ）AND（ $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{T})<17$ ）THE N536 ELSES4 9
$53 \varnothing$ PRINT＂PASSED LOAN PAYMENT DU E！＂：IFLB（T）$>\emptyset$ THEN GOSUB324ø
$540 \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{T})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{T})+\mathrm{A}:$ IFP $(\mathrm{T})>32$ THEN $P$ $(T)=P(T)-32:$ G0SUB2980
$55 \emptyset \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{T}):$ IF $\mathrm{S}\langle>9$ THENS 9 Ø
560 IFS $=1$ THEN 2540
$57 \varnothing$ IFM（T）＞ø THEN H1（T）＝ø：PRINT＂ YOU＂RE AT＂A（S）：GOTO1150
$580 \mathrm{H1}(\mathrm{~T})=\mathrm{H} 1(\mathrm{~T})+1$ ：SOUND1，30：GOTO

GRAPHICOM has established itself as the premium graphics program for the color computer．One of the outstanding features of this program is its ability to use a picture disk with lots of designs on it，to incorporate these pictures into other designs such as greeting cards，business announcements，school projects，elec－ tronics，etc．

At the last two Rainbowfests，demand for the picture disks has been overwhelming．We at MichTron are now going to come out with a new picture disk every month．If you would like to subscribe to this service for a year，it will be at a substantial savings． Picture disks are normally $\$ 19.95$ each，plus $\$ 3.00$ shipping and handing．One years subscription is only $\$ 199.95$ ．You can save over 100 dollars by subscribing now！

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[^4]All Programs require Color ComPuterTM (Tandy Corp) or TDF System 100 ComPuterTM (RCA)

2540
590 IF $5<>25$ THEN 640
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ SOUND1， $36:$ PRINT：PRINT＂OH，DH！ INCOME TAX TIME：＂
610 PRINT＂YOU OWE $10 \%$ OF YOUR CA SH ON＂：＂HAND．YOUR CASH IS＂M（T ）＂
626 PRINT＂SO YOU OWE ${ }^{6}$＂M（T）＊．1＂！ ！＂
$630 M(T)=M(T)-(M(T) * .1): M(T)=I N T$ （M（T））EGOTO1149
640 IF $S<>17$ THEN 660
650 PRINT＂YOU LANDED ON LDAN PAY MENT！＂：GOSUB3240：GOTO1160
660 IF $5<>5$ AND $5<>21$ THEN820
676 FORZ＝209TO225：SOUNDZ；1：NEXT
680 X＝RND（5）：PRINT＂GODD NEWS！！！＂
：PRINT
690 ON X GOTO $790,720,760,780,80$ D
$769 \mathrm{XX=RND}(35) * 1: I=I-X X: I=I N T$（I ）：IFI＜5 THEN $I=5$
710 PRINT＂EANK INTREST RATES HAV E DROPPED＂；＂TQ＂I＂\％！＂：GOTロ750
720 PRINT＂PROPERTY VALUES JUST W ENT UP＂：＂10\％DN ALL YOUR PROPERT IES！＂
739 FロRX＝1TQ32：IFA1 $(X)=T$ THEN $F($ $X)=$ INT $(F(X)+(F(X) *=1))$
740 NEXT：G0TO756
756 G05UB2979：S＝P（T）：PRINT：GOTO1 160
760 PRINT＂INCOME TAX REFUND！＂
776 X＝RND（50．）+300 ：PRINT＂YロU GET

$78 \%$ PRINT＂EVERYONE PAYS YOU $\$ 10 \emptyset$ 6！${ }^{11}$
790 FORX $=1$ TOP：M $(X)=M(X)-1099: M(T$ $)=M(T)+1 \boxminus \varrho \varrho: N E X T: G 0 T 0756$
Bøぁ PRINT＂YOU EET GO TO PAYDAY！＂ ：G0SUB2976
810 P（T）＝1：GOSUB2980：G0TO1166
820 IF $S<>13$ AND $5<>29$ THEN 979
830 SOUND1，4m：PRINT：PRINT＂BAD NE WS．．．．．．＂
$840 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(6):$ ON X GOTD $845,856,8$日0，910，930，950
845 PRINT＂EVERYONE VOTED YOU＂LE AST＂，＂LIKELY TO WIN＂！！＂：GOTO7S 856 $X X=$ RND（35）＊． $1: I=I+X X: I=I N T(I$ ）
866 PRINT＂BANK INTREST RATES HAV E GONE UP＂，＂TO＂I＂\％！＂
870 G0SUB296\％：GOTO1166
886 PRINT＂ALL YOUR PROPERTY VALU ES HAVE＂，＂DROPPED $10 \%$ ！＂
896 FORX＝1T032：IFA1 $(X)=T$ THEN $F\{$ $X)=F(X)-(F(X) *=1)$

9＠D NEXT：GOTOB7ø
$91 \emptyset$ PRINT＂YOU PAY EVERYONE $\$ 1 \emptyset 60$ ！＂
$920 \mathrm{FORX}=1 \mathrm{TOP:M(T)=M(T)-1006:M(X}$

930 PRINT＂IT＇S INCOME TAX TIME A GAIN！＂，＂（AND NO PASSING PAYDAY！） $"$
940 GOSUB2960：$P(T)=25:$ GOTO559
959 PRINT＂OH NO！LDAN PAYMENT DU E！！＂：GOSUB2960
$96 \emptyset$ IFLB（T）＞ø THEN：GOSUB3240：GOT 01149
979 PRINT＂YOU＊RE NOW AT＂A（S）：M （ $T$ ）＝INT（M（T））
989 IFA2（5）＝ø THEN 190日
996 PRINT＂OWNER：＂P（A1（S））：PRIN T
$10 \emptyset 0 \operatorname{IFA1}(5)=\mathrm{T}$ ORAZ（5）$=0$ THEN 11 60
1010 IF $\mathrm{H}(S)>0$ THEN 1090
1020 IFA1（S）＞0 THEN 1160
1030 GOSUB2960
1040 CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂LOTS OF THI 5 GROUP：＂：PRINT：FORX＝1T032
$165 \varnothing$ IFAZ $(X)=A Z(S)$ THEN PRINTA $($ X）＂－＂P\＄（A1（X））＂${ }^{\text {S }}$ SAPTS．：＂H（S）

## CHEAPEST PRICES ON COLOR COMPUTERS

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1060 NEXT：PRINT：PRINTA（S）＂IS＊ ＂ $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{S})+(\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{S})$＊F（S）＊．1）
1670 PRINT＂${ }^{(Y O U R ~ C A S H ~ I S ~} \$ \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T})$＂ ）＂
1980 PRINT＂BUILDING COSTS：＂F（S ）＊． 1 ＂PER UNIT＂：${ }^{10} 0$ OTO116
$1090 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{RND}(49)+60$ ：IFH（5）＜$=9$ THEN 1169
1100 PRINT＂OF＂H（S）＂APARTMENTS，＂I NT（H（S）＊D＊．01）＂ARE FILLED＂
$1110 \mathrm{RD}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{S}) * \mathrm{D} * .01 * \mathrm{~F}(\mathrm{~S}) * .125$ ）：PRINT＂RENT DUE IS \＄＂RD
$1129 \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{A} 1(\mathrm{~S}))=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{A} 1(\mathrm{~S}))+\mathrm{RD}$
 R CASH IS NOW＂＂M（T）
1140 GOSUB2960
1150 GOSUB2969：CLS： $8=P(T)$
1169 PRINT＂WOULD YOU LIKE TO：＂
1179 PRINT＂B）BUY，P）PASS，R）SEE A RECAP；＂；＂OR D）SEE OTHER OPTI QNS？＂

1190 IFR象＝＂B＂THEN 1360
1290 IFR ${ }^{12}=" P$＂THEN 2546
1210 IFR ${ }^{12}=$＂R＂THEN 2379
1229 IFR $\ddagger=$＂ 0 ＂THEN 1239ELSE1189 1230 CLS：PRINTe32，＂YOU HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS：＂：PRINT
1240 PRINT＂S）SELL SOME PROPERTY ＂，＂T）TRADE PROPERTIES＂
1250 PRINT＂A）BUILD MORE APARTME NTS＂，＂L）GET A LOAN＂
1260 PRINT＂R）REDUCE YOUR LOAN B ALANCE＂
1270 PRINT＂M）GO BACK TO MAIN ME NU＂，＂Q）QUIT＂：PRINT：PRINT＂YOUR C HOICE？＂

1290 IFR ${ }^{(1)}=$＂R＂AND LB（T）$>\varnothing$ THEN 2 290
1306 IFR事＂ $\mathrm{S}^{2}$＂THEN1439
1310 IFR事＂＂M＂THEN 1160
1320 IFRक＝＂T＂THEN1610
1330 IFR＂${ }^{13}$＂A＂THEN1839
1349 IFR事＝＂L＂THEN2199
1350 IFR $=$＂Q＂THEN279øELSE1289
1360 IFA2（S）$=\varnothing$ THEN PRINT＂YOU CA
N＂T BUY＂A（S）＂！＂：GOTO115の
1370 IF M（T）＞F（S）＋（F（S）＊．1＊H（S））
THEN 1390
1389 PRINT＂SORRY，YOU DON＂T HAVE ENOUGH＂，＂CASH TO BUY IT！＂：gOTOI $15 \varnothing$
1390 IFA1（S）$=$ T THEN PRINT＂YOU AL
READY OWN IT！＂：GOTO115ø
1400 IFA1（S）＜＞Ø THEN PRINTP $\$$（A1（
S））＂OWNS IT！＂：GOTO115ø
1415 PRINT＂TITLE DEED RECORDED＂
$1429 \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T})=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T})-(\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{S})+(\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{S}) *$＊ $1 * H($ S）））：A1（S）＝T：GOTO1609
1430 CLS：GOSUB3140：INPUT＂LOT NO． YOU＇RE SELLING＂；S
1440 IFSく＞0 THEN 1479
1459 CLS：GOSUB319ø：INPUT＂LOT NO －YOU＇RE SELLING＂；S
1460 IFS＝ 0 THEN $115 \emptyset$
1479 IFSくの OR S＞32 THEN1490
1489 IFA1（ $S$ ）＝T AND A2（S）＜$>\varnothing$ THEN
1506
1490 PRINT＂SUPER BOD－BOO！TRY AB AIN！＂：GDTD1159
1590 CLS：GOSUB3236
1510 INPUT＂\＃OF PLAYER YOU＊RE SE LLING TO＂：Y
1529 IFY＝T ORY＜1 OR Y＞P THEN PRI NT＂OOPS！＂：GOTO1150
1530 INPUT＂HOW MUCH ARE YOU GETT ING＂； $\mathrm{XX}: \mathrm{XX}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{XX}$ ）
1540 PRINT＂SELLING＂A事（S）＂TO＂P （ $(\mathrm{Y})$ ，＂FOR \＄＂XX＂，CORRECT？＂
1550 R事＝INKEY $\$$ ：IFR $=$＂＂THEN 1550
1569 IFR象く＞＂Y＂THEN PRINT＂HUMANS
！＂：g0TO1159
1570 IFXX $>$ M（Y）THEN PRINT＂WRONG－ HE HASN＇T ENOUGH \＄\＄क！＂：GOTO115g $1580 M(T)=M(T)+X X: M(Y)=M(Y)-X X: A$ $1(S)=Y$
1590 PRINT＂TRANSACTION COMPLETE． ＂：S＝P（T）
1600 PRINT＂YOUR CASH IS NOW＂＂M T）：G0TO1150
1610 CLS：PRINTE32，＂YOU MAY ONLY
TRADE 1 FDR 1．＂：PRINT
1629 PRINT＂${ }^{1}$ IF YOU＂RE TRADING 2 OR MORE，＂，＂；SELL＂THOSE LOTS）＂ 1630 G0SUB2969：G0SUB2969：CLS：G0S U83230
1649 INPUT＂\＃OF PLAYER YOU＇RE TR ADING WITH＂：Y
1659 IFY＜IORY＞P ORY＝T THEN PRINT ＂OOPS！＂：GOTO1150
1660 CLS：GOSUB3149：INPUT＂YOUR LO T NO．（IF ANY）＂：S
1670 IFSく＞曷 THEN1699
1680 CLS：G0SUB3190：INPUT＂YOUR LO T NO．（IF ANY）＂；S
1699 IFSく＝ø ORS＞32 THEN 1499
$170 \emptyset$ IF A2（5）$=\emptyset$ THENPRINT＂CAN＂$T$
TRADE＂A\＄（S）：EOTO115の
1710 IFA1（S）＜＞T THENPRINT＂I NEED YOUR LOT ND．＂：GOTO1660
1729 CLS：PRINT＂NOW CHOOSE＂P象（Y） ＂＊5 LOT：＂
1730 GOSUB314の：INPUT＂LOT \＃＂：SS：I F SS＜＞ø THEN 1759
1740 CLS：$G 0 S U B 3199:$ INPUT＂LOT \＃＂；

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```
55
1759 IFSS \(<=\varnothing\) OR SS＞32 THEN 1496
1760 IFA1（SS）＜＞Y THEN149の
1770 CLS：PRINT＂IF YOU ARE ALSD R ECEIVING CASH，＂，＂INPUT THAT NOW． \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
1789 PRINT＂IF YOU PAY，INPUT A NE GATIVE＂，＂FIGURE．（IF NO CASH IS INVOLVED＂
\(1790^{\circ}\) PRINT＂JUST HIT＂ENTER＇）．＂
1800 INPUTYY：IF YY＜M（Y）THEN 182 0
1日1क PRINT＂DEAL＂S OFF－NOT ENOUG H CASH！！＂：GOTO1159
\(1820 M(T)=M(T)+Y Y: M(Y)=M(Y)-Y Y: A\)
\(1 .(5)=Y: A 1(5 S)=T: G O T O 1596\)
1836 CLS：GOSUB3140：INPUT＂LOT ND．
（IF NONE HIT＂ENTER＂）＂；S
1849 IFS \(<>6\) THEN 1866
1850 CLS：GOSUB3190：INPUT＂LOT ND．
（IF NDNE，HIT＂ENTER＇）＂；S
1860 IFSく＝6 ORS \(>32\) THEN 1496
1870 IFA1（S）＜＞THEN 1490
1886 IFH（S）＞6 THEN 1920
\(1890 \mathrm{XX}=\mathrm{m}: \mathrm{FORX}=1 \mathrm{TO} 32\) ： \(\mathrm{IFA2}(X)=\mathrm{A} 2(\)
5）AND \(A 1(X)=T\) THEN \(X X=X X+1\)
1900 NEXT：IFXX＝3 THEN1920
```

1910 PRINT＂SORRY，YOU DON＂T OWN ALL OF＂，＂THAT GROUP OF LOTS！＂：GO TO1146
1920 CLS（5）：PRINT：PRINTA ${ }^{(5)}$（S HA S＂H（S）＂APARTMENTS＂
1936 PRINT＂ON IT NOW．EACH APT．
 T

1946 PRINT＂（YロUR CASH IS \＄＂M（T）＂ ）＂
1956 INPUT＂HOW MANY DO YOU WISH TO ADD＂；$X X$
1960 IF $X X<=6$ THEN 1150
1976 IF（XX＊F（S）＊．1）＜M（T）THEN199 6
1980 PRINT＂SORRY，YOU ONLY HAVE
THE CASH＂；＂TO BUILD＂INT（M（T）／（F（ S）＊－1））：GOTO1146
1990 IFH（S）$+X X<=50$ THEN 2016
$200 \emptyset$ PRINT＂SORRY，NO MORE THAN 5 0 APTS．＂，＂PER LOT ALLDWED．＂：GOTO $115 \varnothing$
2016 PRINTXX＂UNITS AT 事＂INT（F（S） ＊．1）＂IS＊＂F（S）＊XX＊． 1
2026 PRINT＂IS THAT OK WITH YOU？＂ 2936 R事＂INKEY事：IFR事＂＂＂THEN2036
2040 IFR象く＞＂Y＂THEN1169

## Setting The Standards



```
2050 H(S)=H(5)+XX:M(T)=M(T)-{F(S
)*XX**1)
2060 PRINT"OK, THEY*RE BUILT."
207% PRINT"WANT TO BUILD SOME MO
RE?"
20日0 R事=INKEY事:IFR事="" THEN 2000
2090 IFR$="Y" THEN1830ELSE159%
2100 GOSUBS340:CLS(5): XX=XX*:5:P
RINT: IFXX>19000 THEN XX=1000%
2110 PRINT:PRINT"YOUR CREDIT LIM
IT IS 事XX-LB(T):PRINT
212g INPUT"HOW MUCH DO YOU WANT
TO BORROW";Y
2136 IFY>XX-LB(T) THEN 236%
214% PRINT"LOAN TERMS:"
2156 PRINT"LDANS ARE FOR 10 TRIP
S AROUND", "THE BOARD. NEW LOANS
ARE CON-"
216% PRINT"SOLIDATED WITH EXISTI
NG LOANS."
2170 PRINT" (SIMPLE INTEREST IS U
SED, THE","RATE NOW IS"I"%.)"
2180 G0SUB2960:G0SUB2970:CLS{5)
2190 PRINT:PRINT"LOAN BALANCE NO
W IS *"LB(T)
2200 PRINT"{INTREST CHARGES ARE
*"Y*I/1ø\emptyset")
```

2216 PRINT＂NEW BALANCE WILL BE ＂$L B(T)+Y+\{Y * I / 100)$
2220 PRINT＂NEW PAYMENTS：${ }^{\circ}$＂（LB（T） $+Y+(Y * I / 1 \emptyset 0)) / 10$
$223 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂IS THIS OK WITH YOU？＂

2259 IFR象く＂Y＂THEN116
2260 LB（T）$=\mathrm{LB}(T)+Y+(Y * I / 1 \varnothing \varnothing): L P($ $T)=L B(T) / 1 \varnothing$
2275 LB（T）＝INT（LB（T））：LP（T）＝INT（ LP（T））：$Y=I N T(Y)$
$2280 \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T})=\mathrm{M}(T)+Y \mathrm{E}$ GOTO159\％
2290 CLS：PRINTE32，＂YOUR LOAN BAL ANCE IS \＄＂LB（T）：PRINT＂YOUR CASH IS＊＂M（T）
2306 ：PRINT：INPUT＂HOW MUCH WOULD YOU LIKE TO PAY＂；X
2310 IFX＝6 THEN1160
2329 IFX＜ORX＞M（T）ORX＞LB（T）TH
ENPRINT＂OOPS！！＂ EOTO 1160
$2330 \mathrm{M}(T)=\mathrm{M}\{\mathrm{T})-\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{LB}(T)=\mathrm{LE}(T)-X$
2340 IFLB（T）＜$=5$ THEN LB（T）$=0:$ LP $\{$
T）$=6$
2350 GOTO1596
2360 PRINT＂SORRY，YOUR LOAN IS D ENIED DUE＂，＂TO LAACK OF ASSETS．＂：


## EASY TO USE

ON－SCREEN EDITING via cursor． Full prompting and error checking． Key Beep and Error Beebop．Scroll bkwd／fwd while on line．Save／load files while on line．Maintain a disk copy of session．Automatic graph－ ics．True lower case．Screen widths of $32,40,42,50,64$ ．No split words on screen／printer．Print all or part of text．Search for strings．Well written manual goes step－by－step and has many KSM examples．Back cover is a cheat sheet．

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```
G0T0115%
237% CLS:PRINT:PRINTP*(T)", YOU*
RE ON "A"(S)
23日0 PRINT"YOUR CASH IS 事"M(T)
2390 PRINT"YOUR LDAN BALANCE IS
事"LB(T)
246% IFLE(T)<=% THEN2430
2410 PRINT"LOAN PAYMENTS ARE 事"L
P(T)
2426 PRINT"PAYMENTS LEFT ""INT (L
B(T)/LP(T))
2436 GOSUB3340:PRINT"CREDIT AVAI
LABLE IS $";
2435 XX=XX*.5
2440 IFXX>1060% THEN XX=10060
245\emptyset IFXX-LB(T)< % THEN PRINT"\emptyset"E
LSEPRINTXX-LB(T)
246% PRINT:PRINT"WOULD YOU LIKE
TO SEE A RUNDOWN", "OF ALL THE PR
OPERTIES?"
2470 R&=INKEY&:IFR*="" THEN 2470
2480 IFR林"Y" THEN116%
2490 CLS:GOSUB314%:PRINT"HIT ANY
    KEY FOR THE REST."
2500 R⿻⿱⿱一口⺕亅丷三丨\INKEY事:IFR事="" THEN 2500
2510 CLS:GOSUB3190:PRINT"REPEAT
```


## POKES，PEEKS＇N EXECS

Here is the exhaustive file YOU HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR！Contains OVER 150 Pokes，Peeks \＆Execs with full explaination on use for each．BREAK－KEY disable，Reset Disables，LIST，LLIST \＆DIR disables．Commands for Cassette，Disk \＆Printer and MUCH MUCH MORE BONUS：A Tape－To－Disk copy program ．．ONLY $\$ 8.00$

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DISPLAY？＂
 2530 IFR ${ }^{\circ}={ }^{19} Y$ THEN 2490ELSE1160 2546 IFM（T）＞ 6 THEN H1（T）$=0$ ：GOTO2 $83 \varnothing$
2556 CLS：PRINTE96，＂ $\mathrm{OH}_{3}$ DH！YOU＂RE BROKE！（事＂M（T）＂）＂
2560 PRINT＂（TIME ND．＂H1（T）＂！！）＂
2576 IFHI（T）$=3$ THEN PRINT＂LAST T IME！＂
2586 PRINT＂YOU HAVE SEVERAL OPTI ONS：＂
2596 PRINT＂L）GET A LOAN＂
2606 PRINT＂S）SELL SOME PROPERTY ！

2610 IF H1（T）＜ 0 ＂IN－THE－HOLE＂
2620 PRINT＂R）LET THE BANK REPOS SES ENDUGH＂，＂PROPERTY TO GET
YOU AHEAD＂
2630 PRINT＂（AT 1／2 IT＂S VALUE ）＂
2640 PRINT＂Q）（GULP！）QUIT！＂
2659 PRINT＂WHAT DQ YOU WANT TO D ロ？＂

2670 IFR事＂＂S＂THEN 1430
2689 IFR事＝＂R＂THEN2739
2690 IFR事＂＂L＂THEN210
2700 IFR＊＝＂Q＂THEN2796
2710 IFR＊＝＂I＂AND H1（T）＜4 THEN 2 720ELSE2669
$2720 \mathrm{P}(T)=9:$ GOT0410
2730 CLS：PRINT：FORX＝1TO32：IFM（T）
$>6$ ORA1 $(X)<>T$ THEN 2760
$2740 M(T)=M(T)+(F(X)+(H(X) * F(X) *$ 1） 1 ）2：$A 1(X)=0$
2759 PRINT＂REPQSSED＂A事（X）＂W／＂H （X）＂APTS．＂
2766 NEXTX
2776．PRINT：PRINT＂YロU RECEIVED 1／ 2 THE VALUE OF＂，＂THE ABOVE PROPE RTIES．＂
2789 GOSUB2969：GOSUB2966：GOTO159 $\emptyset$

2790 CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂WELL；YOU T RIED ANYWAY！＂：Q（T）＝1：GOSUB2976
2日め0 FORX푀 TO32：IFA1 $(X)=T$ THEN M $(T)=M(T)+(F(X)+\{H(X) *\{F(X) *, 1)\rangle)$
2 2日10 $\operatorname{IFA1}(X)=T$ THEN $A_{1}(X)=\varnothing$
2820 NEXT
2日39 $x X=\varnothing: F O R X=1$ TOP：IFQ $(X)>0$ THE $\mathrm{NXX}=\mathrm{XX}+1$
$2 日 40 \mathrm{NEXT}$
2850 IFXX＝＞P－1 THEN 2日76
2日66 G0SUB3340：IFM（T）$+X X-L B(T)>L$ 1 THEN 2日7＠ELSE416
2日70 CLS：PRINTE64，＂END DF GAME：


Turn your Color Computer into a graphic design center with the ease of a keystroke! MagiGraph makes it simple to create highly detailed figures up to and including an entire high-resolution screen. Designed for those with some experience in Basic and Assembly Language programming, MagiGraph includes iots of special features:

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- An aditor lets you zoom in and work on every detail of your design. Toggle between the "macro" and "micro" screens for perspective on your creations.
- Nine animation buffers allow you to preview each sequence to ensure continuity and smooth flow.
- Versatile I/O routinas store a graphic screen on cassette or floppy disk: recall it iater for use by another program or revise it with MagiGraph.
If you're looking for the finest graphic development utility available for your Color Computer, THIS IS IT. Maximize your machine's potential, while you push yout imagination to the limit - with MagiGraph!
By Kevin Dooley. Cassette $\$ 34.95$ (16K required); Disk $\$ 39.95$ ( 32 K Extended Color BASIC required); Amdisk cartridge $\$ 44.95$.


## NEW GOOD STUFF FOR EVERY COLOR COMPUTER <br> 年

# CSPOOL Color Computer Print Spooler 

Stop Waiting Around for the Printer! CSPOOL allows you to use your printer and computer concurrently, takes only 26 bytes of Color Basic's memory, and gives you 32 K of print buffer. It's like having two computers in one! By intercepting characters sent to the printer and storing them in the upper 32 K of RAM, CSPOOL allows you to run other programs while your printer is doing its job. CSPOOL is FREE with the purchase of a 64K RAM UPGRADE KiT from The Micro Works, or it may be purchased separately on cassette or diskette for $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 5}$. Requires 64K; not for FLEX or OS9.

64K MEMORY UPGRADE KIT: For Rev. levels E, ET, NC, TDP-100s, and Color Computer II. Eight prime 64K RAM chips, instructions, and CSPOOL: \$64.95.

## SYSTEMS SOFTWARE

MACRO-80C: DISK-BASED EDITOR, ASSEMBLER AND MONITOR-With all the features the serious programmer wants, this package includes a powerful 2 -pass macro assembler with conditional assembly, local labels, inciude files and cross referenced symbol tables. MACRO-80C supports the complete Motorola 6809 instruction set in standard source format. Incorporating all the features of our Rompack-based assembler (SDS-80C), MACRO-80C contains many more useful instructions and pseudo-ops which aid the programmer and add power and flexibility. The screen-oriented editor is designed for efficient and easy editing of assembly language programs. MACRO-80C allows global changes and moving/ copying blocks of text. You can edit iines of assembly source which exceed 32 characters. OCBUG is a machine language monitor which allows examining and altering of memory, setting break points, etc.

Editor, assembler and monitor-along with sample programs-come on one Radio Shack compatible disk. Extensive documentation included. By Andy Phelps. $\$ 99.95$
SDS-80C: SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM-Our famous editor, assembler and monitor in Rompack. Like MACRO-80C, it allows the user to write, assemble and debug assembly language programs with no reloading, object patching or other hassles. Supports full 6809 instruction set. Complete manual included. $\$ 89.95$
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## MICRO WORKS COLOR FORTH

- Faster to program in than Basic
- Easier to learn than Assembly Language
- Executes in less time than Basic

The MICRO WORKS COLOR FORTH is a Rompack containing everything you need to run Forth on your Color Computer. COLOR FORTH consists of the standard Forth Interest Group (FIG) implementation of the language plus most of FORTH-79. It has a super screen editor with split screen dispiay. Mass storage is on cassette. COLOR FORTH also contains a decompiler and other aids for learning the inner workings of this fascinating language. It will run on $4 \mathrm{~K}, 16 \mathrm{~K}$, and 32 K computers. And COLOR FORTH contains 10 K of ROM, leaving your RAM for your programs! There are simple words to effectively use the Hi-Res Color Computer graphics, joysticks, and sound.
Includes a 112 -page manual with a glossary of the system-specific words, a full standard FIG glossary and complete source listing.
MICRO WORKS COLOR FORTH . . . THE BEST! From the leader in FORTH, Talbot Microsystems. \$109.95

## MACHINE LANGUAGE

MONITOR TAPE: A cassette tape which allows you to directly access memory, 1/0 and registers with a formatted hex display. Great for machine language programming, debugging and learning. It can also send/receive RS232 at up to 9600 baud, including host system download/upload. 19 commands in all. Relocatable and reentrant. CBUG TAPE: \$29.95
MONITOR RDM: The same program as above, supplied in 2716 EPROM. This allows you to use the entire RAM space. And you don't need to reload the monitor each time you use it. The EPROM plugs into the Extended Basic ROM Socket or the Romless Pack I. CBUG ROM: $\mathbf{\$ 3 9 . 9 5}$
SOURCE GENERATOR: This package is a disassembler which runs on the Color Computer and generates your own source listing of the BASIC interpreter ROM. Also included is a documentation package which gives useful ROM entry points, complete memory map, I/O hardware details and more. A 16 K system is required for the use of this cassette. 80C Disassembler: \$49.95

## HARDWARE

PARALLEL PRINTER INTERFACE-Serial to parallei converter ailows use of all standard parailel printers. P180C plugs into the serial output port, leaving your Rompack slot free. You supply the printer cable. P180C: $\mathbf{\$ 5 9 . 9 5}$
SUPER-PRO KEYBOARO- $\$ 69.95$ (For computers manuiactured after Oct. 1982, add \$4.95)
ROMLESS PACKS for your custom EPROMS - call or write for information.

## BOOKS

6809 ASSEMBLY LaNGuAGE PRDGRAMMING, by Lance Leventhal, \$18.95
TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER GRAPHICS, by DON Inman, \$14.95
ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE GRAPHICS FOR THE TRS-80 COLOR CDMPUTER, by Don Inman, $\$ 14.95$ STARTING FORTH, by L. Brodie, $\$ 17.95$

## GAMES

ZAXXON-The real thing. Excelient. What more can we say? Cassette requires $32 \mathrm{~K} . \$ 39.95$
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ADVENTURE-Black Sanctum and Calixto Island by Mark Data Products. Each cassette requires 16 K . $\$ 19.95$ each.
CAVE RUNTER-Experience vivid colors, bizarre sounds and eerie creatures as you wind your way through a cave maze in search of gold treasures. This exciting Hi-Res game by Mark Data Products requires 16 K for cassette version. $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}$

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2889 PRINT＂HERE＇S THE STANDINGS IN TOTAL＂：＂ASSETS，LESS ANY LDAN S：＂：PRINT
2890 FORX＝1 T032
2960 IFA1 $(x)>9$ THEN $M(A 1(x))=M(A$ $1(X))+F(X)+(H(X) * F(X) * .1)$
$291 \emptyset$ NEXT
$2920 \mathrm{Z=1:FORX=1TDP:PRINTP} \mathrm{\$(X)":} \mathrm{\$}$
＂M（X）－LB（X）：M（X）＝M（X）－LE（X）
2936 IFM $(X)>M(Z)$ THEN $Z=X$
2940 NEXT：PRINT：PRINT＂＂P\＄（Z）
＂WDN！！！！！＂
2950 PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂HOPE YOU HAD FUN！＂：END
2960 FORZ＝1TO2060：NEXT
$297 \emptyset$ FORZ＝1T02øøø：NEXT：SOUND19．， 1：RETURN
2989 CLS：FORZ＝1TO25：SOUNDZ，1：PRI NTERND（4øø）；＂क＂：NEXT
2990 PRINTE197，＂PAYDAY！＂
$30 ø \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT运224，＂YOU RECEIV E A PAYCHECK EQUAL＂，＂TD $10 \%$ OF Y OU HOLDINES OR＂
301ø PRINT＂\＄2øøø，WHICH EVER IS HIGHER．＂：GOSUB3349
 $N \mathrm{XX}=2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$

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## 

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363＠PRINT：PRINT＂YOUR PAYCHECK I 5 事＂XX
3635 PRINT＂YOU NOW HAVE $\$$＂M（T）＋X X
$3046 \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T})=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T})+\mathrm{XX:GOSUB296}$ ：RETU RN
$3959 \quad \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}$（40）
3066 PRINT＂NEWS FLASH：＂
3070 FORZ＝1T07：SOUND 2ø0，2：NEXT
3986 PRINT＂ECONOMIC INDEX CHANGE OF＂；
3996 IFRND（20）＞11 THEN $X=-X$
31 （19 PRINTINT $(X * 2): I=I+(X *, 1): I=$ INT（I）
3110 IFI＜5 THENI＝5
3120 PRINT＂LOAN INTEREST IS NOW＂
1＂\％！＂
3130 GOSUB2960：CLS：RETURN
3140 PRINT＂LOT GROUP NAME
OWNER APTS＂
3150 PRINT
3166 FORX＝1TO16：IFA2 $(X)=6$ THEN31 80
3179 PRINTX＂－＂；TAB（5）：AZ（X）；TAB（ 6）；A⿻⿱⿱一口⺕亅八（X）；TAB（21）；P象（A1（X））：TAB（2 7）：$H(X)$
31日g NEXTX：SOUND180，1：RETURN
3190 PRINT＂LOT GROUP NAME OWNER APTS＂
3290 FORX $=17$ TO32： $\operatorname{IFA} 2(X)=0$ THEN3 220
3210 PRINTX＂－＂；TAB（5）；A2（X）；TAB（ 6）；A $(X)$ ； $\operatorname{TAB}(21) ; P(A 1(X)) ; T A B(2$ 7）：$H(X)$
3220 NEXTX：GOUND 189 ， $1:$ RETURN
3230 FORX＝1TOP：PRINTX＂－＂P事（X）：NE XT：RETURN
$3240 L B(T)=L B(T)-L P(T): I F L B(T)<5$ THENLB $(T)=\varnothing: L P(T)=5$
$3250 \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T})=\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{T})-L P(T)$
3260 SOUND32，19：SOUND32，10：SOUND 32，5：SOUND32，19：SOUND69，19：SOUND 58，5：SOUND58，18
3276 SOUND32，5：SOUND32，10：SOUND1 9，5：SOUND32，19
32日の PRINTःPRINT＂PAYMENT DUE：＂＂L P（T）
$329 \varnothing$ PRINT＂NEW BALANCE＝＂LB（T）
3300 IFLB（T）＜$=0$ DR LP（T）$<=0$ THEN
3330
3310 PRINT＂LDAN PAYMENTS LEFT：＂I
NT（LE（T）／LP（T））
3329 PRINT＂CASH IS NOW ${ }^{\text {F＂M }}$（T）：GO SUR2966
3336 GOSUB2969：CLS：RETURN
$3340 \quad \mathrm{XX}=5$ ：FORX＝2T032：IFA1 $(X)=\mathrm{T} T$ HEN $X X=X X+F(X)+(H(X) * F(X) *, 1)$
3350 NEXT：$X X=$ INT $(X X)=$ RETURN


# Personal Productivity Tools for Modern Times § 

## The Library Concept

State of the Art, Quality, Integrity, Compatibility and Affordability. Five things good software must possess. Five things that epitomize the VIP Library ${ }^{\text {w. }}$. Each program is the diamond of its class, true excellence. These programs are first in features, first in power, first in memory, and all are affordably priced. And for your convenience all disk programs can be backed up.

## State Of The Art

All Library programs are written in machine code specifically for the Color Computer, to work without the interference of a separate operating system such as FLEX. From this comes speed and more workspace for you. Unlike other programs for the Color Computer which are said to be 64 K compatible, VIP Library ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ programs are not limited to between 24 and 30 K of workspace in 64 K . Library programs have Memory Sense with BANK SWITCHING to fully use all 64 K , thus giving up to 51 K with a disk version and up to 53 K with a tape version.

## Easy To Use

Each Library program was carefully designed to be extremely easy to use. Built-in on-screen help tables are at your fingertips, as are menus of all kinds. Every effort is made to use logical, intuitive and easy-toremember commands. The manuals have been thoughtfully prepared to cover every aspect of the program, and they have complete tutorials to get you going right away. We set the standard!

## Lowercase Displays

State-of-the-Art graphics allow instant use of four display colors, and eight lowercase displays featuring descending lowercase letters. You can select from 51,64 or 85 columns by 21 or 24 lines per screen, with wide or narrow characters in the 64 display. These screens provide a pleasant and relaxing way to perform your tasks, with as much text on the
". . . PICTURE getting your instantaneous investment report over the phone, using it in your spreadsheet calculation, generating a report, and writing a memo including that report ${ }^{\text {' }}$ and data from your database with your word processor, and all this with VIP Library" ${ }^{\text {"1 }}$ programs . . ."
screen as is possible. Each program is easy to learn and a joy to use. We take pride in the stringent testing done to make these programs perform flawlessly. Every feature, every convenience, sleek, simple and elegant.

## Total Compatibility

All Library programs are compatible. Transfer and use of files between programs is easy and carefree. What's better, when you have learned one program the others will come easy. And every program is the best of its kind available.

## The Library Programs

For your writing needs is the VIP Writer'w, and its spelling checker, the VIP Speller ${ }^{\text {™ }}$. For financial planning and mathematical calculations you can use the VIP Calc*. To manage your information and send multiple mailings there is the VIP Database ${ }^{\text {T. }}$. For sending all these files to and from home or the office and for talking to your friends you can have the VIP Terminal'". Finally, to fix disks to keep all your Library files in good repair we offer the VIP DiskZAP".

## Mini Disk Operating System

The Disk versions each have a Mini Disk Operating System which will masterfully handle from 1 to 4 drives. It offers smooth operation for such features as the ability to read a directory, display free space on the disk, kill files, save and automatically verify files, and load, rename and append files. Library programs simply do not have the limitations of BASIC.

## Professionalism

The Library will grace your work area with the professionalism it deserves. Welcome the VIP Library ${ }^{\text {Tu }}$ into your home and office.

# VIP Writer" <br> (Formerly Super "Color" Writer II) By Tim Nelson <br> RATED TOPS IN RAINBOW, HOT COCO, COLOR Costy COMPUTER MAGAZINE \& COLOR COMPUTER WEEKLY <br> The most powerful and easy-to-use word processor is available in the 

showpiece and workhorse of the Library: The VIP Writer'. Because of its undisputed superiority over all Color Computer word processors, it was selected by Dragon Data Ltd. of England and TANO in the U.S., to be the Official Word Processor for their line of Dragon microcomputers.

The result of two years of research, the VIP Writer" offers every feature you could desire from a word processor. It is the most powerful, fastest, most dependable and most versatile. With the hi-res display, workspace and compatibility features built into the library the Writer is also the most usable.

Nearly every feature and option possible to implement on the Color Computer. The design of the program is excellent; the programming is flawless . . Features for the professional, yet it is easy enough for newcomers to master

Certainly one of the best word processors available for any computer "October 1983 "Rainbow"
"Word processing with VIP Writer is like driving a high-performance vehicle. . This Ferarri of a package has more features than Telewriter, Easywriter (for the IBM PC), or Applewriter." October 1983 "Hot CoCo"

The Writer will work with you and your printer to do things you always wanted to do. Every feature of your printer can be put to use, every character set, every graphics capability at any baud rate, EVEN PROPORTIONAL SPACING. All this with simplicity and elegance. You can even automatically print multiple copies.

Although all versions feature tape save and load, the disk version provides the Mini Disk Operating System common to the whole tibrary, plus disk file linking for continous printing.

## Professional features of particular note:

- Memory-Sense with BANK SWITCHING to fully utilize 64 K , giving not just 24 or 30 K , but up to 61 K of workspace with the rompak version and 50 K with the disk version.
- TRUE FORMAT WINDOW allowing you to preview the printed page ON THE SCREEN BEFORE PRINTING, showing centered lines, headers, FOOTNOTES, page breaks, page numbers, \& margins in line lengths of up to 240 characters. It makes HYPHENATION a snap.
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## 32K (Comes with tape \& disk) $\$ 59.95$

(Includes VIP Speller)

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 By Bill ArgyrosGone are the eyestrain, boredom and fatigue from endless proofreading. VIF Speller" is the fastest and most user-friendly speller for your CoCo. It can be used to correct any ASCII file - including VIP Library ${ }^{\text {T" }}$ files and files from Scripsit ${ }^{\text {" }}$ and Telewriter'" It automatically checks files for words to be corrected, marked for special attention or even added to the dictionary. You can even view the word in context, with upper and lowercase. VIP Speller ${ }^{\text {ti }}$ comes with a specially edited 50,000 word dictionary which, unlike other spellers for the CoCo, is indexed for the greatest speed. The shorter your file, the quicker the checking time. And words can be added to or deleted from the dictionary or you can create one of your own. VIP Speller'" also comes with the Library's mini disk operating system for easy disk manipulation. INCLUDES MAIL MERGE CAPABILITIES TOO! By Tim Nelson
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# The Computer As Teacher 

## By Michael Plog, Ph.D. Rainbow Contributing Editor

Well, it has finally happened. I heard a rumor that the first college credit course is going to be offered via microcomputer and modem. I cannot give you any more details, except that the course is being offered through some college in New York, and the student also lives in New York.

This is an exciting event, and if any of you have any more information about it, please contact me. Send any information you have to my address below.

This type of instruction can be considered "remote." The student and teacher are separated by distance (possibly time as well). Actually, remote education has been around for a while. The first major attempts at remote education were done using television broadcasts. The teacher was in a studio (sometimes with a class present) and the remote students were in another classroom, or even at home. Lectures were taped and played several times to different sets of students. Of course, if you missed something important, you could always watch the tape again.

Most television instruction died out in the early 1970s. It seems the interest was not powerful enough. There are still a few cases of remote television instruction around. Mostly, this type of instruction is used with adults, not elementary or secondary students. I know of one example, being conducted even as you read this, of adult learners watching a television tape, and then completing laboratory exercises. The subject matter of the remote teaching is microcomputers.

The lack of immediate feedback is one major feature

[^5]tending to make this form of instruction less powerful for younger learners. Also, motivation is generally accepted as higher in adult learners than in younger ones. It takes a high degree of motivation to struggle through a lecture without being able to have questions answered.

There is an example of remote education being used with high school students, which attempts to avoid the problem of lack of immediate feedback. The teacher is in one location, with a television camera. Students are in other locations, but also with a television camera. Students can see the teacher, and the teacher can see the students. When a student raises a question, the teacher can see a hand in the air and hear the question. Four small high schools have formed a consortium to offer courses which would otherwise not be available to students. The success of this experimental program is not known at this time. It may be a flop; it may be the best thing since sliced bread.

Now, how can microcomputers fit with this concept of remote education? Just redefine remote a little bit, to mean a student working on something without a teacher present or helping. Students are working with a machine, following instructions given by the machine. Correct answers are rewarded; incorrect answers are caught immediately. When finished, the student turns off the computer and puts the diskette away.

Why should the student be in a classroom for this? Why couldn't the student work at home? The answer is that the student could work at home very easily, and has no need to be in a school building. With a modem attached to a home computer, lessons could be delivered each day and student work returned to the school. A single teacher could deal with many more students, since the time for each student would be reduced dramatically. In fact, the same instructions could be delivered to all students. Teachers would only have to

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spend time on the instructions for the day and problem students.
This exact situation has been predicted for education in the future. Students will be working at home, with only occasional visits to a school building. Many science fiction stories have been written using this theme. Serious futurists have discussed such a possibility as tomorrow's educational reality.

If applied to an entire school, the possibilities can stagger the imagination. Instead of one teacher for less than 30 students, a single teacher can "process" possibly a hundred students. There will be no need for principals at all. Teachers can work at home also - they have no real need to be in a school building any more than students. Teachers can attend a curriculum conference at the same time they are collecting test results from students.

On the other hand, the future may not look like this at all. My personal belief is that future schools will not be conducted entirely via modems and computers. Some people disregard all uses of computers for education; they are wrong. Wrong also are those that think the computer can replace teachers and school buildings.

So far, all past attempts at remote education on a large scale (classroom or building) have failed. The failure has not been the fault of technology. It is simply that such a view of schooling disregards two things - human behavior and an
> "Some people disregard all uses of computers for education; they are wrong. Wrong also are those that think the computer can replace teachers and school buildings."


#### Abstract

understanding of education. Let's take the easiest one first, an understanding of education.

There are different types of learning. Some learning is simple knowledge acquisition. An example of this type of learning is the date the Constitution was written, or how to save a program on tape using commands on the Color Computer. Much of the "drill and practice" programs sold for educational use represent simple acquisition of knowledge. Here, the use of a computer for education really shines. Students learn facts from a computer as well (or



maybe even better) as from a human teacher.
There are other types of learning, however. In addition to learning that Jefferson was the major author of the Constitution, we also want students to learn the use of the concept of democracy. This is a "higher level" of learning; one that involves a synthesis (or putting together) of many facts and applying them within a framework of a philosophy.

The computer is not a good tool for learning the principles of how things operate. The computer is an extremely useful educational tool for learning how things operate, but not very good for learning why things operate as they do. A human needs to monitor higher level learning and explain the "why" of things - from social systems to electronic components of the computer.

Consider for a moment what psychologists term the "Ah response." You have experienced this, but perhaps forgotten the last time. Maybe you have seen it work in others, especially children. The "Ah" response is a simple way of expressing a mental click that happens when understanding is achieved. The eyes open larger, the mouth typically opens, eyebrows go up, there is an intake of breath, and posture changes. The typical verbal response is "Ah" or "Ooooh." The learner has "got it."

Teachers see this response often. A computer cannot determine if the student has conquered (there is no better term) a concept.

Earlier, the term human behavior was used as a reason why computers will never totally replace teachers. The major part of the complexity of human behavior that safeguards the teaching profession is that humans are gregarious; we need the social contact of other humans. Part of schooling is learning social skills - which can only be practiced with other humans around.

Humans take different routes to get to the same learning. At present, no one knows enough to account for the different questions students ask about a single topic. A human teacher can use reason to determine the best way to take a student from one point to ariother. A computer can only use logic, which is often inadequate. (That seems to be the major difference between organic intelligence and metallic intelligence - computers are logical, but not reasonable.)

Lest you get the wrong impression from my words, let me state that computers have many roles to play in schooling of the future. Computers now play a limited role, which should be expanded. Still, the computer will never replace the need for a human teacher in classrooms.

Computers should be used differently at different levels of learning. For simple acquisition of factual knowledge, computers can be used in a direct manner. For more complicated learnings (i.e., synthesis or analysis), computers should be used to create simulations and more fully cement the concepts.

The thoughts expressed here are mine, and I have no copyright on truth. If you want to comment on anything I have said, please write me at 829 Evergreen, Chatham, III., 62629. I would enjoy hearing from you. Also, I will be part of a forum coordinated by Dr. Charles Santee at the Chicago RAINBOWfest. I hope to see you there, to discuss these and other ideas.

We have just begun with computer applications in education. There is a long way to go. As a humanist, I believe we have the capability to get there, but also believe the journey is as important as the destination. Keep going.

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# Putting Things In Order 

Why do we stop teaching our children when they start school? It's usually gradual; it's mostly unconscious, but by the time our kids are snuggly settled in the primary grades, we turn over the "teaching" to the teachers, and expect that the chore of learning will only occupy the school day.

- Laran Stardrake

By Fran Saito \& Bob Albrecht Rainbow Contributing Editors


#### Abstract

"School Is In The Heart of a Child" is for parents of quite young children. We want to help you work and play with your three- to eight-year-old child and learn to use computers as a joyful family experience. We want to suggest ways to incorporate the home computer as another means to encourage your child's independence, growth, and control over his own life. See the pride on her face as she directs the computer to do what she with deliberation selects. See her head gears switch to "on" as she progresses step-by-step with your presence and caring direction. We will explore (we hope, with your help ) the following:


- Specific "teaching" techniques so that the discovery can be the child's own.
- Critical evaluation of software based on extensive playtesting in family and related enviroments.
- Additional resources to consult: books, magazines, software publishers, networks, ete.
- Suggestions for interludes and fun times away from the computer (a must): call the librarian for specific information; watch a TV program together and discuss it; work together as volunteers in a community project; take a spring (or fall or wintet or summer) awareness walk . . :
- Whatever we learn from families we work with in Menlo Park or from you, our readers. Let's pool our knowledge. Let's share oy experiences as we all learn from our children,
We also provide small programs you can type in and use right now.
Copyright 1984 by DragonQuest, P.O. Box 310, Menlo Park, CA 94026.

[^7]We Love The Letters! Thanks again, people, for sending us letters about your experiences with your kids and your CoCo. More, please. If it is okay for us to reprint all or part of your letter, please include permission when you write to us,

Here is a letter from Carol A. Callaghan, 2806 Richdale Road, Wilmington, DE 19810.

## Dear Fran and Bob:

Your column in THE RAINBOW is great! I have a nine-year-old daughter who is just getting interested in our Color Computer. My husband is a management consultant specializing in information systems, and I have two teenagers ( 14 -year-old boy, 16 -year-old girl) who are taking computer courses in high school. Naturally, the main users of the computer are my son and my husband, but the rest of us are managing to get some "computer time," too.

My daughter became interested in computers because her fourth-grade class has a TRS-80 Model 1, but no one knew what to do withit. I hated to see the computer in the class going to waste, so I started working with the class one day a week. I recognized the name, Bob Albrecht, from the book I'm using to help me with some of my léssons, TRS-80 Level II BA.SIC. It is a bit beyond the kids, so I water it down and also use the Radio Shack book from their first course, Introduction to BASIC.

I started with a vocabulary session - explaining the need to know the "language" (input, output, and memory) before they can do anything. I gradually added to this list over a two-month period and have coyered about four chapters in TRS-80 Level II BASIC and about six chapters in the Radio Shack Introduction to BASIC.

Since this is a gifted class, I also did a bit with binary for them, taking the first part of my information from a six-grade math book, and the rest from the "Girl Scout Badge Book."

I feel very much alone as I approach the class, little support from the teacher or school (they are deeply into Apples in our school district), and, of course, this is all pretty new to me, too. So your column is great. I do enjoy working with the class, and several of the boys are very interested. One got a TI for Christmas, and he felt very comfortable trying things his father was not sure of - he said his father asked "How do you know all these things?" and that made my whole "program" worthwhile!

Now to get back to the CoCo and how my daughter and I have used it at home. She had a real problem with spelling, and since I felt that was really important, we ended up arguing instead of working constructively. Finally, I gave up trying to help and ordered a spelling program, Spelling Teacher, from Custom Software Engineering, Inc., 807 Minuteman Causeway (D-2), Cocoa Beach, FL 32931, (305) 783-1083. It was advertised in December Rainbow, and when I called and ordered it, it came within two or three days. It was only $\$ 12.95$ for tape, but it was easily copied onto disk. The ad in the magazine said "Up to 200 of their spelling words stored on tape or disk are presented in four lively study modes including a scrambled word game."

Colleen's book has 32 lessons with 20 words each, and I keyed all of them in one night, calling them SPELLI, SPELL2, SPELL3, etc. My son copied all of that onto a backup diskette for me, and we have had no problems with the program. It has several screens (one to build the lessons, and one to work with individual lessons in a variety of formats), and to my surprise the format the children like best is "scrambled word." The program first displays the word and lets you key it in, with the word displayed for you. It flashes the word for maybe 10-15 seconds, then says "You try it" and the word disappears. The next time the word flashes only two-five seconds and you try it again. Then it shows the word with the letters scrambled, and you have to try to spell the word correctly. I think it beeps if you misspell the word as you are going along. It does the usual grading. Colleen loves to get all 20 correct, and her spelling scores have improved in school. A plus was that my son, who is a freshman in high school, also uses the program. We are now looking for a vocabulary program for both English and foreign language lists! Any suggestions? I have also ordered an SAT program from Emmons Software in New Hampshire, but that hasn't come yet. I figure that if the children think of using the computer as fun, they may spend more time going over lists of spelling or vocabulary words or perhaps working on review for the SAT (my oldest daughter is a junior in high school).
Sincerely,
Carol A. Callaghan
Thanks, Carol. We will send you a small stuffed dragon and a copy of Bob's book, TRS-80 Color BASIC.

## Storyboarding

We will storyboard ideas for programs for you to write. If you write these programs and try them with kids, please share your experiences with us and with other Rainbow readers.

How about some "putting things in order" games? First, a game in which you put number blocks in order with the smallest number on top and the largest on the bottom. It might begin like this.


Use the keyboard arrows keys [ $\dagger \downarrow \rightarrow-]$ to move the onscreen arrow $(->)$ to the block you want to move to the top. Let's move it to the block with the number one. First, use the arrow key to move it up until it is on the same line.


Now move it right until it "thunks" into the block. Use the keyboard right arrow key to do this.

thunk!

Use the left arrow key to move the screen arrow and the block to the left. When you do this, all the blocks above the one block fall down one place:

Move block one up the top and then right into position.


It looks like we need a way to tell the screen arrow to "let go." What key shall we use? L for "let go?" We choose the Space Bar. Press it and the screen arrow lets go and backs up one space.


Continue moving blocks to the top until they are in order, one to eight. Then give a nice reward.

## Variations

- Instead of the numbers one to eight, use a selection of eight numbers from a larger set: one to 12 ; or one to 20 ; or one to 99 ; or whatever set you choose.
- Instead of numbers, select eight letters of the alphabet or eight three-letter words.
- Put these shapes in order according to the number of sides: triangle, rectangle, pentagon, hexagon, octagon.
- Instead of the screen arrow, use a solid graphics character as a "magnet" that attaches to the number or letter to be moved.


## Stop On A Number

Okay everyone, try our reaction time games. Here is the first one.


```
206 REM**TELL HOW TO PLAY
21% CLS
220 PRINT "HOW FAST ARE YOU?"
225 PRINT
230 PRINT "WHEN I START COUNTING
"
235 PRINT
246 PRINT "PRESS SPACE TO STOP M
E."
245 PRINT: PRINT
250 FRINT "PRESS ANY KEY AND I*L
L EEGIN."
260 IF INKEY悉="" THEN 269
30\varnothing REM**CLEAR SCREEN, RND DELAY
316 CLS 8
320 TD = RND (1\varnothing\emptyset\emptyset) + 1\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset
330 GOSUB 910
340 K$ = INKEY$
40\emptyset REM**COUNT, SPACE STOPS IT
410N=\emptyset
420N=N+1
430 FRINT @239; N;
440 TD = 1
450 GOSUE 910
460 IF INKEY&<>" " THEN 420
50\varnothing REM**TELL HOW TO PLAY AGAIN
510 PRINT E448, "TO PLAY AGAIN,
```

```
PRESS ANY KEY."
520 IF INKEY$="# THEN S2% ELSE 2
10
900 REM**TIME DELAY SUBROUTINE
910 FOR ZZ=1 TO TD: NEXT
920 RETURN
```

ENTER and $R U N$ the program. It begins like this.

## HOW FAST ARE YOU?

WHEN I START COUNTING,
PRESS SPACE TO STOP ME.
PRESS ANY KEY AND I'LL BEGIN.

Of course, read the words on the screen slowly and carefully and point out the Space Bar. Go ahead, press a key -any key except BREAK or SHIFT by itself.

Flash! For a little while, the screen is orange and empty. Then suddenly, numbers appear near the center of the screen: one, two, three, four and so on. Press the Space Bar to stop the computer.

What number did you stop on? On a slow day, here is what we saw.

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Press a key and play again. Can you stop the computer on 10 ? On seven? What is the lowest number on which you can stop the computer?

Well, that's one game. Now change the time delay in Line 440. Make it quite big.

## $440 \mathrm{TD}=500$

Play again. But this time, first choose a number to stop on. Put your fingers near the Space Bar. When you see your number, press it fast! Stop on seven, eight, or nine. Then try some bigger numers: 12,15 , or 21 .

When you can stop on your number every time, reduce the time delay.
$440 \mathrm{TD}=300$

[^8]Play again. When you can stop on your number every time, reduce the time delay again, etc. How small cah you make TD and still stop on your number every time? How small can you make TD and still stop on your number about half the time?

## Stop On A Letter

Tired of numbers? Try stopping on a letter.

```
1@\emptyset REM**STOP ON LETTER SCH 6-2
200 REM**TELL HOW TO PLAY
210 CLS
220 PRINT "WHEN I DO MY ABC'S,"
225 PRINT
23\emptyset PRINT "PRESS SPACE TO STOP M
E."
235 PRINT: PRINT
240 PRINT "PRESS ANY KEY AND I'L
L BEGIN."
250 IF INKEY申="" THEN 25@
30\emptyset REM**CLEAR SCREEN, RND DELAY
310 CLS 8
320 TD = RND(1000) + 1000
330 GOSUB 91ø
340 K$ = INKEY$
4\emptyset\emptyset REM**ABC*S, SPACE STOPS IT
41\emptyset FLAG = \emptyset
42\emptyset FOR LC=65 TO 9\emptyset
430 : PRINT @239, CHR$(LC);
440 : TD = 1
450 : GOSUB 910
460 : IF INKEY*=" " THEN LC=9ø:
FLAG=1
470 NEXT LC
489 IF FLAG=\emptyset THEN 42\emptyset
5ø\varnothing REM**TELL HOW TO FLAY AGAIN
510 PRINT E448; "TO PLAY AGAIN,
PRESS ANY KEY."
52\emptyset IF INKEY年="" THEN 52\emptyset ELSE 2
10
90\emptyset REM**TIME DELAY SUBROUTINE
910 FOR ZZ=1 TO TD: NEXT
9 2 6 ~ R E T U R N
```

How early in the alphabet (close to A) can you stop? You will see that the CoCo flashes letters more rapidly than it flashed numbers. When it gets to Z , it starts over at A.

Now change the time delay (TD) in Line 440 . Make it quite big.

```
440 TD = 500
```

Play again and pick a letter to stop on. When you see it, press the Space Bar so the CoCo stops on your letter.

We suspect lots of kids will sing the alphabet song as the CoCo flashes the letters. All together now, "A, B, C, D , . . ."

## Koala Krusade

We have received several letters from people who would like a CoCo version of the Koala Pad. Thanks - we need
lots more letters to take to the Koala people to convince them there is a CoCo market. We are convinced that touch pads such as the Koala Pad are a major breakthrough in using computers - especially for younger kids. Send more letters to:

- Koala Krusade, P.O. Box 310, Menlo Park, CA 94026. If you want to contact $K$ oala directly, write to:
- Koala Technologies Corporation, 3100 Patrick Henry Drive, Sąnta Clara, CA 95050.


## Playtesting Impressions

When we first began this project, the first software we received for playtesting was Early Games from Counterpoint Software. We have watched several kids play with these games. Here are some comments by one of our playtest supervisors, Sheri Bakun.

Early Games is an excellent introduction to the computer for the pre-school child. It provides practice in learning skills in an environment in which the child is in control.

There are nine activities including matching numbers and letters; simple addition and subtraction; counting, and drawing. Each activity is represented by a picture on the screen. These pictures are shown one after another until the child selects one by pressing the longest key on the keyboard (the Space Bar), while the picture of the chosen activity is on the screen. Switching to a different activity is easy. First, press the red break key. The current activity ends and pictures of the choices are shown until the child selects another.

When playing for the first time, the children all smiled with delight each time they pressed the red key. The sense of power they felt at being able to control their choices so easily and quickly was clearly evident.
> "Early Games is an excellent introduction to the computer for the pre-school child. It provides practice in learning skills in an environment in which the child is in control."

Early Games includes several matching games. In one the child matches the very large uppercase letter shown on the screen by typing the corresponding key on the keyboard. Another requires matching the numbers zero through nine. In the shape matching game, the child types the number of the one different shape out of the four shown. Kids who watch "Sesame Street" know the song to sing with this activity!

For the child learning to count and to recognize numbers, there is a counting game in which one to nine colored blocks are shown. Most pre-schoolers will want to touch the screen when counting the larger numbers in this game and also in the addition game. The addition and subtraction games also use colored blocks and will interest the older pre-schoolers.

The alphabet game and another game, in which an adult types in a name for the child to reproduce, are the weakest
parts of Early Games. The name game does not provide help for wrong answers and can be frustrating.

The ABC game did not interest the children I observed; not one continued beyond the letter " $F$." The children all know the ABC song but would have to sing it each time to find the next letter. They often passed the one they needed and then would need to start over. Letter recognition has obvious value but sequencing is probably a little advanced for the younger pre-schoolers.

Children playing the math games need to be able to point closely to or touch the screen. The drawing game interested the children. It appears to have magical qualities for it is not easy for the child (or an adult for that matter) to anticipate which key will draw where. A keyboard template, use of the joystick, or at least some written documentation would help this game immensely, since the idea is a good one.

Early Games looks very good. We will continue to use it in order to find out if it has "staying power." Early Games is available on cassette or disk for a 16 K CoCo with Color basic. Please note that Extended Color basic is not required. It costs $\$ 29.95$ for either version, cassette or disk, from Counterpoint Software, Inc., Suite 218, 4005 West Sixty-fifth Street, Minneapolis, MN 55435.

## DragonSmoke

We recommend a new magazine:
Family Learning, 19 Davis Drive, Belmont, CA 94002. Phone (415) 592-7810. Regular subscription \$18/year (6 issues). Charter subscription $\$ 9.95 /$ year ( 6 issues).

This is not a computer magazine - don't confuse it with Family Computing. The first issue includes an insert called "The Family Learning Guide: Home Computing." Interesting stuff, although we completely disagree with the article called "The Best Buy." When you read it, you will see why,

We also recommend a book: Buy A School For Your Home - Judy Lower, Ed Neil, and Tim Finger. From Reston Publishing Company, 11480 Sunset Hills Road, Reston, VA 22090.

Although this book focuses on software for Atari computers, we strongly recommend it to anyone who wants to learn about using computers with kids, three to 13 years old. Part I ( 112 pages) has information useful to CoCo users. Here are the chapter titles:

1) Increase Your Learning Power
2) The ComputerKid Project
3) Buyer's Guide
4) Learning Basics with the Computer: Preschool
5) Learning Basics with the Computer: Grades one-three
6) Learning Basics with the Computer: Grades four-six
7) Inside Arcade Games
8) Adventuring on the Home Computer
9) More Adventuring at Home
10) The Family That Plays Together, Learns Together

Part II has evaluations of more than 100 pieces of educational and recreational software for Atari computers. Some of this software is also available for the CoCo .

## HELP!

If your home has a kid, three- to eight-years-old, and a CoCo , please share your experiences in using your CoCo with your child. If you write to us, please tell us if it is okay to print all or part of your letter in this column. Mail to P.O. Box 310, Menlo Park, CA 94026.


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# Miss Zikerty 

## By Brad Tabiar

0ur school system is small but seven of the 30 faculty members now have Color Computers at home. I have been the instructor for the teacher in-service computer class this year and have had a great time. I'm proud to have introduced the CoCo to our school.

1 was asked by one of our third-grade teachers to do something with the computer to help her in her fund raising efforts for the Statue of Liberty.

I decided to print a picture of Miss Liberty using the Printer Art program from the November 1983 issue of THE RAINBOW. I got out my graph paper and quickly realized that this is no easy task. Bless you Mr. Himowitz! More than 20 hours later I finished writing the code. I decided to enter the code using my VIP Writer word processor. My first copy was a shock. Miss Liberty had a mustache! Making the necessary changes took several more hours but at last I was pleased.
The third-grade teacher was pleased and requested 30 copies to be placed throughout the buildings. I like to think that this project is helping our school reach the $\$ 1,000$ goal.

The following changes were made in the format parameters of the VIP Writer to properly print the picture using either the DMP-200 or CGP-115: TM1, PL200, LM4, RM80, FLO, BM190. Be sure the CGP-115 is in the $80-$ character mode. I selected green and am most happy with the results.

The enclosed code will work well with any word processor or a standard typewriter providing the paper is long enough.

Perhaps other schools or groups can use this picture to help raise funds for the restoration of America's best known symbol of freedom and liberty.
(Bradley Tobias, an elementary school teacher at Mt. Arlington, N.J., is also the instructor of the teacher in-service classes on the Color Computer. He finds the CoCo an exciting educational tool and an invaluable aid in record keeping.)

To create the drawing below, run the Printer Artist program (from the November 1983 RAinBow) and type in the characters as you see them listed here, one line at a time. For example, if a line reads " 23 sp 16 M 14:" you should strike the space bar 23 times, strike the 'M' key 16 times and strike the colon key 14 times.

## LINE:

1. $23 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
2. 22sp, 1 x
3. $19 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}$
4. 17sp, 5x
5. $14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
6. $14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$7.13 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
7. 12sp, 1x, 6sp, 2x
8. $11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$10.11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 11 \mathrm{sp}, 5 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$, $4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$11.11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
9. $11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}$
10. 11sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 15 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 5 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 5 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, $\mathbf{2 x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
11. $8 \mathrm{sp}, 13 \mathrm{x}, 13 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, \mathbf{2 s p}_{\mathrm{sp}} \mathbf{1 x}_{\mathrm{x}}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$15.8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 13 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2_{\mathrm{sp}}, 1 \mathrm{x}$, $3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, \mathbf{2 s p}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
12. $7 \mathrm{sp}, 15 \mathrm{x}$
13. $7 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
14. $5 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
15. $4 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, \mathbf{2 d}_{\mathrm{sp}}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$20.5 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 12 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$21.8 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 16 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
16. 11sp, 6x, 19sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, \mathbf{2 s p}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
17. 11sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 20 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
18. 12sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{lsp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
19. 12sp, 1x, 1sp, 2x
20. 11sp, 2x, 1sp, 1x, 1sp, 1x
21. 11sp, 2x, 1sp, 1x, 2sp, 1x
22. $10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
23. 10sp, 3x, 1sp, 1x, 3sp, 1x
24. 10sp, 1 x, 1sp, 3x, 3sp, 1x
25. 10sp, 2x, 2sp, 1x, 3sp, 1x
26. 10sp, 1 x, 1sp, 1 x, 2 sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
27. 10sp, 2x, 3sp, 1x, 2sp, 1x
28. 10sp, 2x, 3sp, 1x, 1sp, 1 x
29. $11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
30. 10sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
31. $10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 21 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
32. $10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 21 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
33. $11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 21 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
34. $10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 21 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}$
35. $10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 21 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}$
36. $11 \mathrm{sp}, 4 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 15 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
37. $11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 13 \mathrm{sp}$, 2x
38. $12 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, ~ 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, ~ 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, 1x, 11sp, 2x
39. $11 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$, 10sp, 3x
40. $11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}$, 2x, 2sp, 1x
41. 11sp, 1x, 6sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}$, 1x, 3sp, 1 x

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49. $11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 9 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
50. $11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, 3x, 3sp, 1 x
51. $12 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1_{\mathrm{x}}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}$
52. 13sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 4 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 15 \mathrm{x}$
53. 13sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, 6x, 2sp, 1x, 2sp, 3x, 10sp,1x
54. 13sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}$, 2x, 2sp, 1x, 2sp, 1x, 7sp, 3x
55. 13sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, \mathrm{Bsp}_{\mathrm{sp}} 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}$, 1x, 2sp, 2x, 2sp, 2x, 4sp, 3x
56. $13 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}$, 2x, 1sp, 1x, 2sp, 2x
57. 13sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 9_{\mathrm{sp}}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}$
58. $13 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 6 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}$, 2x, 1sp, 2x
59. 14sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 4 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 4 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}$, 3x, 1sp, 5x
60. $14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 4 \mathrm{x}$
61. 14sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 4 \mathrm{x}$
62. 14sp, 1x, $9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 /, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 4 /$, $2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 4 \mathrm{x}$
63. $15 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 /, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 /, 5 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 8 \mathrm{x}$
64. $15 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{ooo}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, 3000, 2sp, 1x, 2sp, 1x
65. $14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9_{\mathrm{sp}}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}$, 1x
66. $14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}$, 1x, 7sp, 2x, 2sp, 1x
67. 14sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 /, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
68. 14sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 3 / / /, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$,
69. 12sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
70. $12 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1_{\mathrm{x}}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, 1x, 3sp, 5-, 2sp, 2x, 3sp, 2x
71. 13sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 13 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, 4-, 2sp, 1x, 1sp, 2x, 2sp, 2x
72. $13 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
73. 13sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 4 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, 2x, 3sp, 1x, 1sp, 1x
74. 14sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 6 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{lsp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, \mathbf{2 s p}_{\mathrm{sp}} 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$75.14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 11 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}$, $1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, \mathbf{2 s p}_{\mathrm{sp}} \mathbf{1 x}_{\mathrm{x}}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
76. $14 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, 3x, 2sp, 1x
77. $14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
78. $15 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}$
79. $16 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 5 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 4 \mathrm{x}$
80. 16sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}$,

2x, 1sp, 1x, 9 sp, 2x
81. 16sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}$
82. 16sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 13 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
83. $17 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
84. $18 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, \mathbf{6 s p}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 5 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
85. 19sp, $3 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}$, 5x, 2sp, 1x, 1sp, 5x
86. 20sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$,
87. 19sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
88. $18 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
89. $17 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$, $11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$90.17 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, \mathbf{6 s p}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
91. 17sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
92. $17 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$,
93. $17 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
94. $17 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, \mathbf{6 s p}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
95. $17 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, \mathbf{2 s p}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 3 \mathrm{x}$
96. $17 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}$,
 1sp, 1x
97. $18 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}$,

98. $19 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
99. $1^{9} \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{1sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$100.19 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$101.19 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$102.18 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 9 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
103. $18 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 6 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 10 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
104. $18 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 8 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 2 \mathrm{x}, 12 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
105. 19sp, 3x, 5sp, 1x, 8sp, 2x, 7sp, 1 x, 2sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
106. 19sp, 1x, 5sp, 2x, 7sp, 2x, 9sp, 1x, 1sp, 1x, 3sp, 1x, 3sp, $1 \mathrm{x}, 15 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
107. 18sp, 1x, 4sp, 2x, 6sp, 3x, $11 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 14 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
108. $17 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 4 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 7 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 13 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 2 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}$, $1 \mathrm{x}, 15 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$
$109.16 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 27 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 1 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 3 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 5 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}, 15 \mathrm{sp}, 1 \mathrm{x}$, 1sp, 1 x
110. 15sp, 60x

# Developing A Database Manager - Part 1 

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TThis is the first column in a series of six that will show you how to develop a database manager (DBM) program. The articles will have an instructional format, and we will also be working on a mailing list program which will be presented in its complete form in the last column. A mailing list is just a special case of a DBM program, so when we are finished you will have a very complete mailing list and also you will have the knowlege to change the program into whatever kind of database you need.

Let's start by deciding what is needed in a DBM program. To use the example of the mailing list, you need to be able to store the names and addresses, print them out on labels, sort them into alphabetical (or other) order, search through the file looking for people fitting certain search criteria, and easily add to, delete from, or modify the list of names.

In this program we are going to be storing our names and addresses on the disk, using direct access disk files, so this program we will be writing will be usable only on disk systems. It will run on a machine with 16 K of memory or more. In this first article we will concentrate on a function which few people use, and which we will need when we write our search section of the program, and then in the upcoming articles we will develop a new section each time.

First, then, we are going to examine the $I N S T R$ function, looking at both some possible uses and how the function is actually used. Before we start this, however, we need to discuss just what we are talking about when we say "function."

A function is like a little built-in program that is supplied when you buy the computer. Color Computer BASIC has a lot of functions included with it, and all of them work in essentially the same way. All functions do what is called "returning a value." This means that when you call up the

[^9]function, it will do its job and then give the results of that job back to you. Because of this, you must decide ahead of time what you want to do with the results of a function. Usually you will either PRINT out the results right away, compare the results to something using an IF . . THEN statement, or store the results in a variable. Functions can be recognized easily because they will start with "PRINT function", or "X=function", or "IF function = argument THEN . . .".

Functions are divided into two types, depending upon the characteristics of the value they return. If the result of the function is a "string" of alphanumeric characters, then it is a string function, but if the result is a number, then it is a numeric function. INSTR is a numeric function, although it is applied to strings, because the result returned is a number.

The "syntax" or correct form of the INSTR function is:
$\mathrm{X}=$ INSTR (start position, search string, target string)
The X at the beginning can be any valid numeric variable name. This is the variable we must provide so the computer will have a place to store the results of the function. The word INSTR is the name of the function, so that's how the computer will know what we are wanting it to do. The information contained inside the parentheses is called the argument of the function, and we will be looking at that in detail in a moment.

The purpose of the INSTR function is to look through a string and find out whether another string is contained inside. For instance, if we have a string "John Smithson," we may want to look through it to see if it contains the smaller string "Smith." Without the INSTR function this would be a tough job, but with this function it's a breeze. The syntax for this is:

## X $=\operatorname{INSTR}(1$, "John Smithson","Smith")

Again, the X is where the answer will be stored. The one is the start position. Since we have used a one, the computer knows we want it to start looking at the first character in the
search string, so it will start at the "J" in John and compare the target string (that's the string we are trying to match) with all of the possible little strings inside "John Smithson." It always compares strings of equal length, so first it will compare "John" to "Smith" and see if they are the same. Since they aren't, it will go on and compare "ohn $S$ " to "Smith," and then "hn Sm" to "Smith." It will continue like this until it gets to the "Smith" in "Smithson," and then it will be comparing one "Smith" to a nother "Smith," which is a match.

If it finds a match, it will return the number of the first character in the match. In this case, the " S " in the beginning of the word "Smith" inside the string "John Smithson" is the sixth character. Count them . . . "J" is one, " 0 " is two, "h" is three, and so on. The result of this is that X will be equal to six. Try typing in this little program and runining it.

```
30 X=INSTR(1,"John Smithson","Smith")
4 0 ~ P R I N T ~ X ~
```

In actual use, you won't actually use the real words inside the parentheses, you will use variable names instead, like this:

```
10 AS="John Smithson"
20 BS="Smith"
30 X=INSTR(1,A$,B$)
40 PRINT X
```

So, now that we know how to use the function, let's look at some practical uses for this very powerful function. The most common use is in database or mailing list programs, as part of a search section of the program. Try this short program.

```
10 CLS
20 PRINT
30 INPUT "ENTER THE STRING YOU WANT TO
SEARCH FOR";T$
40 FOR X=1 TO 15
50 READ M$
60 IF INSTR(I,M$,T$) THEN PRINT M$
7 0 ~ N E X T ~ X ~
100 DATA JOHN SMITHSON,MIKE RODGERS,
BILL NOLAN,JANE SMITH,NOLAN RYAN
110 DATA MARY JANE DOE,DONALD JOHN,
RODGER JONES,PAUL FREDRICKS,JIM JONES
120 DATA FRED RODGERS,PAULETTE SMITH,
BETH JOHNSON,BILLY CARTER,DON DOE
```

When you RUN this you will get some interesting results. Try answering the question with JOHN, SMITH, RODGER, SON, BILL, or FRED. The program will search out all the names with those words anywhere in them and print them out. Try answering the question with a single letter!
Now let's go through the program one line at a time to see how it works. Line 10 clears the screen. Line 20 prints a blank line on the screen (I find the first line harder to read than the others). Line 30 asks you for a string to search for, and when you enter it, it stores it in the variable T\$. A note is in order here. The computer thinks that capital letters and lowercase letters are unrelated. In other words, it doesn't think that "SMITH" and "smith" are the same thing at all, so since all of my DATA is in capital letters, the target
strings you input must be in uppercase also, or no match will be found.

Line 40 sets up a loop to read and compare the data. Why 15? I have 15 pieces of data in Lines 100-120. Line 50 reads a name out of the data, and Line 60 is why we wrote this program. This line checks to see if a match is found. When you use the $I F$ like this without a logical argument, the computer will check the function to see if it returned a zero or not. (INSTR returns a zero when no match is found.)
In this case then, since if a match is found, the computer will return a number indicating where it starts, the name will be printed if your target occurs anywhere inside it, while if no match is found, the computer will just go on to the next name. When it has checked all the names, the program will end. If you want to try a different target, just run it again.

Another common use for INSTR is with menus. A menu is just a list of choices, like this:

```
1 0 \text { CLS}
20 PRINT
30 PRINT "(A)DD A NAME"
40 PRINT "(D)ELETE A NAME"
50 PRINT "(S)EARCH FOR A NAME"
60 PRINT "(E)ND THE PROGRAM"
70 PRINT "PRESS THE LETTER OF YOUR CHOICE"
80 K$=INKEY$: IF K$="" THEN 80
```

Now we've printed a menu on the screen and asked the user of the program to press ' $A$ ', ' $D$ ', ' $S$ ', or ' $E$ '. Line 80 will strobe the keyboard until they press a key. Without INSTR we would now need something like this:

```
90 IF K$="A" THEN GOTO . . .
100 IF K$="D" THEN GOTO .
110 IF K$="S" THEN GOTO
120 IF K $="E"THEN GOTO . . .
130 GOTO 80
```

Line 130 is there in case you pushed the wrong key. This isn't too bad for a short menu, but if there are 12 choices then you will need $12 I F \ldots$ THEN statements, and $I F \ldots$ THENs are slow. Try adding these lines instead.

```
90 M$="ADSE"
100 X=INSTR(1,M$,K$)
110 ON X GOTO LINE,LINE,LINE,LINE
120 GOTO 80
```

Not only is this already shorter and faster, but if you expand the menu to 12 items, all you have to do is make M\$ longer and add some more line numbers to line 110 . You won't need any more lines at all (except to print the menu on the screen).

In our final mailing list program, we will be using the INSTR function both for searches and menus. Next month we will look into the characteristics of direct access disk files, and we will write a program that will let you type in names and addresses and store them on the disk in a direct access file. Then, each month, we will write another section of the program, with full explanation of how it works. Before we know it, we will find that we have written the whole program one section at a time, in what is called a "modular" fashion, and all we will have to do is put the pieces together. See you next month.

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# REVERSE EEREVEA 

By Donald R. Clerc



#### Abstract

Ifirst saw this game in a very old issue of Personal Computing in the days when there were rumors about "microcomputers," and all games were played on huge mainframes. In the original game of Reverse, the player would arrange a list of numbers in ascending order from left to right. Since the CoCo has such excellent graphics, I modified the game so you reverse different lengths of colored bars to an ascending order from top (smallest) to bottom (largest). To move, you tell the computer how many bars (counting from the top) you want to reverse. Here is an example that may help my explanation. The numbers represent colored bars and are arranged from left to right.


$$
\begin{array}{llllllllll}
2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 1 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 0
\end{array}
$$

If you reverse five numbers, the result will be:
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 0\end{array}$
(first 5 numbers reversed) (remainder stays the same)
Now, if you reverse six numbers, you win!
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 0\end{array}$
(first 6 numbers reversed)
(Donald Clerc is a Radio Shack Computer Center instructor. He and his wife are expecting their first child in August and he anticipates enrolling their child in his computer camps this Christmas.)

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## Playing strategies

There are two main strategies in playing the game, using either an algorithmic or a heuristic approach. An algorithmic approach uses a specific pattern and guarantees a solution in a predictable number of moves. For example, an algorithmic approach to playing this version of Reverse would be to move the longest colored bar to the top, then move it down to the bottom. Then move the next longest bar to the top, and move it down to just above the bottom. This method guarantees a solution in $2 \mathrm{~N}-3$ moves, where N is the number of bars in the list. In this game using 10 colored bars, it would take you no more than 17 moves to win. A computer can easily play this type of strategy.

On the other hand, a heuristic approach to solving problems can be thought of as a rule of thumb. Some rules of thumb are very good and lead to good solutions, while others are not so good. Consequently, using a heuristic approach does not guarantee the best possible solution, but for very complex problems (and even some simple ones) it may be more efficient than the algorithmic approach.

Reverse lends itself very well to this heuristic approach. There are many possible solutions to each game. One is best, but the mathematics to determine that solution are quite complex. The simpler algorithmic approach does guarantee a solution, but it is far from efficient (and it gets boring after a while). A good heuristic approach, which takes advantage of "partial orderings" in the list, generally yields a solution within 10 to 20 percent (one or two moves) of perfection.

When using a heuristic approach, your next move is dependent upon the way the list currently appears. No solution is guaranteed in a predictable number of moves, but if you are clever (and sometimes lucky!) you should come out ahead of the simpler algorithmic approach. A good heuristic approach should solve this game in 10 moves or less.

Good luck!

## Variables Used in the Program

A Array to hold current sequence of numbers
B\$ INKEY\$ to record your response
C Color of bars
D Used in FOR ... NEXT loop to randomize numbers
E Random number used to randomize list
J Used in array A to check for repeated numbers
K Used in array A to generate and keep track of number list
M\$ Message at end of game; based on total score
$\mathrm{R} \$$ String input from INKEY\$ for move
R Numeric value for move; derived from R\$
S Used to produce ascending sounds
T Current number of turns (moves)
W Numbers ( $1-0$ ) printed on screen
X X-coordinate to print bars on screen
Y Used for Y-coordinate to SET colored bars
Z Used in array A to reverse positions of numbers

## Program Line Description

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 10-160 } & \text { Initialization and instructions } \\
170-210 & \text { Randomizing numbers } \\
220-260 & \text { Input move and reverse bars }
\end{array}
$$

Check to see if in numerical order
300-370 Display score and ask to play again
380-410 Subroutine for printing bars on screen
130...... 255
250....... 53

END .... 144

The listing:
10 REM ADAPTED BY DONALD CLERC
LOUISVILLE, KY
20 CLS: PRINT: PRINT
20 CLS: PRINT: PRINT " reverse A GAME OF SKILL": PRINT 3ø POKE 65495, $9:$ FOR S=1 TO 39: SOUND S*5 $+16 \emptyset_{9}$ 1: NEXT
$4 \emptyset$ PRINT "DO YOU WANT THE RULES (Y/N)? "
50 B\%=INKEY ${ }^{\circ}$ : IF B $=$ "" THEN 50 E LSE IF B\$="N" THEN PRINT B*: GOT - 170

60 CLS: SOUND 1ø0, 2: PRINT: PRINT "THIS IS THE GAME DF "REVERSE". TO WINs ALL YOU HAVE TO DO 19"
70 PRINT "ARRANGE A RANDOM LIST
OF TEN COLORED BARS (NUMBERED
FROM 1 THROUGH © IN ASCENDIN
G DRDER FROM TOP (SMALLEST) TO BOTTOM (LARGEST)."
80 PRINT: PRINT "TO MOVE, YOU TE
LL ME HOW MANY BARS (COUNTING FROM THE TOP) YOU WANT ME TO REVERSE。"
90 PRINT © 483, "PRESS ANY KEY T - CONTINUE":
 110 CLS: SOUND 100,2: PRINT "FOR EXAMPLE, IF A LIST OF NUM BERS IS:

2

$89{ }^{\prime \prime}$
130 PRINT "NOW, IF YOU REVERSE 6 , YOU WIN! 122345067 8 9 "
$14 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT "NO DOUBT YOU W ILL LIKE THIS GAMEOF SKILL, BUT IF YOU WANT TO STOP, PRESS <Q $>$ TO QUIT. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
150 PRINT 483, "PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE":
$160 \mathrm{~B} \$=$ INKEY ${ }^{2}$ : IF B $\$="$ THEN 16 170 SOUND 150, 2: PRINT 49 $0_{\text {, }}$ THANK YOU. . . ONE MOMENT PLEASE "

## Lear

Now be abto to create a test for any purpose. You choose the subject area and control the format. The many options of this program make studying interesting rather than todlous, You may have a question presented and you must type in the answer. You may have the answer flastr on the screen, and you must type in the question. You may have a mixture of the above two fomats. You may choose the Hashcard foature that allows you to study before taking the lest. You may add or change questlons and answers, You may use stiont answer, 修-in, true/false, or multiple cholce test. You may change the time limit for questions. Many more features, too. The printing command allows you to obtain hard copy of the entife test, or questions only, with space allowed for manual 6 ill-in of the answer. This feature pennits teachers to creato exams or homework assignments. All tests may be saved and reloaded for future use. A program that does it alll Avallable in 32 K E.B. $\$ 27.95$ disk or $\$ 24.95$ cassette.



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## b B Software

189 REM RANDOMIZING LIST
190 FOR $D=1$ TO RND (TIMER/19ø): E $=$ RND (10): NEXT D: FOR K=1 TO 10 $200 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{RND}(1 \varnothing)$ : IF $K=1$ THEN NE XT ELSE FOR $J=1$ TO $K-1$ : IF $A(K)=$ $A(J)$ THEN 290 ELSE NEXT J,K
210 T=ø: GOSUB 39ø: REM GOTO PRI NTING ROUTINE
229 PRINT © ø. " HOW MANY SHALL I REVERSE? "
 ELSE $R=V A L(R *)$ :IF $R=\emptyset$ THEN $R=1 \varnothing$ 240 IF R ${ }^{2}=$ " $Q$ " THEN 379 ELSE IF R

FRINT ® 448, "PLEASE INPUT ONLY A NUMBER FROM 9 TO 9.": $:$ BOTO 2 20 ELSE $T=T+1$
250 REM REVERSING BARS
269 FOR $K=1$ TO INT (R/2): $Z=A(K):$ $A(K)=A(R-K+1): A(R-K+1)=2:$ NEXT K: GOSUB 390: REM EOTO PRINTING ROUTINE
279 REM CHECK TO SEE IF IN NUMERICAL ORDER
289 FOR $K=1$ TO 10: IF $A(K)\langle>K$ TH EN 229 ELSE NEXT K
290 PRINT e $\emptyset_{*}$ " YOU WON IN ONLY "T"MOVES. ";
$30 \varnothing$ REM DETERMINE RESPONSE BASED ON NUMBER OF MOVES
310 IF $M \neq(1)=" i \operatorname{THEN}$ FOR $M=1$ TO
6: READ M $\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{M}):$ NEXT
320 DATA " WOW!! THAT"S FANTASTI C!! "," EXCELLENT SCORE!! "," VE RY GOOD SCORE! ", " THAT'S NOT A BAD SCORE. "," THAT'S OK, BUT YO U CAN IMPROVE."," TRY TO DD BETT ER NEXT TIME.
330 IF $T<8$ THEN $M=1$ ELSE IF $T>15$ THEN M=6 ELSE M=INT(T/2-2)
340 PRINT e $32, \mathrm{M}(\mathrm{M}):$ : $\mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{S}=10$ 0 TO 235 STEP 5: SOUND S,1: NEXT 350 PRINT ® 448, " TRY AGAIN $\langle Y /$ N) ? "

36ø B $=$ =1NKEY $=$ : IF B $\$=" "$ THEN $36 \emptyset$ ELSE IF B事""Y" THEN PRINT B*" " 1: GOTO 170
379 PRINT e 416, "THANK YOU. I HOPE YOU HAD FUN!!": POKE 65494 , $\varnothing: ~ E N D ~$
389 REM SUBROUTINE FDR PRINTING BARS ON SCREEN
390 CLS(0): FOR $Y=1$ TO 16: IF $Y=$ 10 THEN $W=0$ ELSE $W=Y$
400 PRINT (Y+2)*32, W;: IF $A(Y$ ) $>8$ THEN $C=A(Y)-日$ ELSE $C=A(Y)$
410 SOUND 2ø0-16*A(Y), 1: FOR $X=1$ 0 T0 10+5*A(Y): SET $(X, Y * 2+4, C):$
NEXT $X, Y:$ RETURN

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# A Fourth of July Celebration 

By Peter Stumpf



Here is a program to help you celebrate the Fourth of July. It is called American Patrol, featuring music and graphics appropriate for a Fourth of July celebration. This program plays "The American Patrol," "America The Beautiful," "America," and "The Star Spangled Banner." Accompanying each are colorful Hi-Res graphics. (See Figures 1 and 2.)

Patrol requires 32 K and Extended BASIC.


Figure 1b


THE


Figure 1a
Peter Stumpf, a high school freshman, has owned a CoCo for two and a half years and has written numerous programs for various computer publications. He is a self-taught programmer and especially enjoys writing graphics program.

THE STAF SPMWGLED EAHMEF


Figure 2


The listing:


THIS PROGRAM USES letters AS A BUBROUTINE. letters IS A PROGRAM WRITTEN BY ME AND PUBLISHED IN color micro journal.
110 'THESE 2 LINES MUST BE LEFT IN THIS PROGRAM TO AVOID INFRINGING ON COPYRIGHT LAWS.
$12 \emptyset$ CLEAR $5 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$
130 DIM N* (15)
140 GOSUB 2890
150 "*************************** ***

TITLE PAGE *** ************************** 160 CLS
$17 \varnothing$ PCLS: PMODE4, 1:SCREEN1,1
180 DRAW"BM19ø, 25S8" + TT $\$+$ HH $\$+E E=$

290 DRAW"BM192,27"+TT\$+HH
210 DRAW"BM18, 5058 " + AA $\$+$ MM ${ }^{2}+E E$ + + RR\$+II\$+CC*+AA\$+NN*+SP\$+PP + +AA $\$+$

220 DRAW"BM19,51"+AA事+MM*+EE*+RR



 *+RR + +DO + LL
249 DRAW"EMB7,79S4"+AA +NN + +DD* +

 G東＋SS\＄
260 DRAW＂BM18，110S4＂＋AAक＋RR\＄＋RR\＄
 ＋RR + ＋SP\＄
270 DRAW＂EM110，110S4＂＋TT\＄＋HH\＄＋EE \＄＋SP\＄＋CC $\$+$ OD\＄＋LL\＄＋OO\＄＋RR\＄
280 DRAW＂BM178，110S4＂＋CC\＄＋00\＄＋MM \＄＋PP\＄＋UU\＄＋TT\＄＋EE\＄＋RR\＄
290 DRAW＂EM110，12854＂＋BB\＄＋YYक
300 DRAW＂BM35，15058＂＋PP\＄＋EE\＄＋TT\＄ ＋EE\＄＋RR\＄＋SP\＄＋SS\＄＋TT\＄＋UU\＄＋MM\＄＋PP\＄ ＋FF
310 DRAW＂BM36，151＂＋PP\＄＋EE $\$+$ TT事＋E E\＄＋RR\＄＋SP\＄＋SS\＄＋TT\＄＋UU\＄＋MM\＄＋PP\＄＋F F
320 DRAW＂BM37，152＂＋PP\＄＋EE ${ }^{2}+$ TT + ＋E
 Fま＋＂S4＂
330 DRAW＂BM44，179＂＋HH\＄＋II\＄＋TT\＄＋S P\＄＋AA + ＋NN P\＄＋TT\＄＋00\＄
349 DRAW＂BM144，179＂＋CC．+ OO TT事＋II ＋+ NN ＋＋LU
359 IFINKEY $\$="$＂THEN350
$360={ }^{2} * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$ ＊＊＊SDNG MENU ${ }^{*} *$


370 PCLS：PMODE4：SCREEN1，1
389 DRAW＂BM78，30S12＂＋MM\＄＋EE\＄＋NN\＄ ＋UU
39ø DRAW＂BM79：31＂＋MM\＄＋EE\＄＋NN\＄＋UU \＄
 \＄
410 DRAW＂BM10，60S4＂＋N\＄（1）＋PE\＄＋SP


42ø DRAW＂BM124，6の＂＋PP\＄＋AA事＋TT\＄＋R R\＄＋00\＄＋LL
430 DRAW＂BM1 $0, B 6$＂+ N\＄（2）+ PE $\$+$ SP $\$+$ $A A \$+M M \$+E E \$+R R=+I I \$+C C=+A A \$$
 ＋AA\＄＋MM\＄＋EE\＄＋RR\＄＋II\＄＋CC\＄＋AA\＄＋SP\＄ ＋TT\＄＋HH\＄＋EE
450 DRAW＂BM114，100＂＋BB\＄＋EE\＄＋AA\＄＋ UU中＋TT事＋II\＄＋FF\＄＋UU\＄＋LL\＄


 Nक＋GG\＄＋LL\＄＋EE + ＋DD\＄


$49 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM1 $\varnothing, 140^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{N} \$(5)+\mathrm{PE} \$+\mathrm{SP}$ \＄

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Box 1226，Norman，OK 73070
$516 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{VAL}$（Z⿻）
529 IFZ＝1 THENGOSUB590：GOTOS7
536 IFZ＝2THENGOSUB1100：GOTO370
$54 \%$ IFZ＝3THENGOSUB1320：GOTO370
556 IF $Z=4$ THENGOSUB2529：GOTOS7 0
560 IFZ＝5THENCLS：END
570 GOTO $50 \emptyset$
 ＊＊＊THE AMERICAN PATRDL＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
590 PCLS：PMODE4：SCREEN1： 1
606 LINE（20，45）－（90，36），PSET
610 LINE（20，40）－（ 86,45 ），PSET
620 CIRCLE（ 86,54 ），4，1，3，．20， 73
630 CIRCLE（102，49），30，，4， $7, .1$
640 CIRCLE（126，57），6，2，2，2， 7
650 CIRCLE $(120,38), 30,, 4,-7, .1$
660 CIRCLE（145，55），6， $2, .5, .7$
679 LINE（122，69）－（179，48），PSET
689 CIRCLE（169，53），8，，6，．7， 2
690 CIRCLE $(165,54), 3$
769 DRAW＂BM173，49R4UR4UR6DR3DR3D
RDRD2L3UL3LL2DL2DL2DL2DL2DL3DL3D
2R2UR4UR4UR4DLDLDL3DL4DL4UD
710 LINE（178，6\％）－（168，67），PSET
729 LINE－（149，78），PGET
739 LINE（153，73）－（158，68），PSET
740 LINE－（151，68），PSET
750 LINE－（155，65），PSET
760 LINE－$(150,64)$ ，PSET
770 LINE－$(154,61)$ ，PSET
789 LINE－（149，69），PSET
790 LINE－ 153,58$),$ PSET
日＠ 0 LINE－$(149,56)$ ，PSET
810 LINE－（153，53），PSET
820 PAINT $(160,60), 1,1$
830 LINE（140，78）－（77，96），PSET
840 LINE（86，67）－（76，78），PSET
850 LINE（ 75,78 ）－$(59,88)$, PSET
860 CIRCLE（70，88），12，，99，1．13，＝
5
876 LINE（86，67）－\｛25，86），PSET
880 LTNE（25，86）－（52，120），PSET
896 LINE（52，126）－（80，96），PSET
906 LINE（30，93）－（72，76），PSET
910 LINE $\{36,106)-(61,86)$, PSET
920 LINE $(41,166)-(60,93)$, PSET
930 LINE（46，114）－（65，99），PSET
94\％DRAW＂BM106，89；G14E4R2DR2DR2D
R2DD2L1U2L2UL2UL2UL2G4L2E14
950 DRAW＂BM90，92；G14E4R2DR2DR2DR 2DD2L1U2L2UL2UL2UL2G4L2E14
960 DRAW＂BM98， $14058^{\prime \prime}+$ TT事＋HH事＋EE事 970 DRAW＂BM2\％， $170^{\prime \prime}+A A \$+M M \$+E E=+R$
 Th＋RR事＋OO
989 V（ （1）$^{9}$＝＂L4T303CFFLGFEFGL4AALB AG\＃AB－04L4CCL8CO3BO4CFL2．C＂
996 V

8AGL4FAGDEFL2．G
$190 \% V(3)=" L 403 F 04 D C O 3 B-A G F E F G L$ 8AB－L4AGL2．FPG＂
1010 PLAY $V 申(1)+V \$(2)+V ⿻(1)+V \$\{3$ ）
1620 V古（4）$=$＂T3L403CL4B－B－B－B－LBB －03AL2B－L4BO4CP255CLBCO3B－AB－04L 2．CPG＂
1539 V ${ }^{(5)}$（5）＂04L4C\＃DDFDCCLBCO3B－A B－B－；EB－AAL8AGL4F；04DDFDCCL8CO3B － $44 \mathrm{AB}-\mathrm{B}-E G L 2 F P 6^{\prime \prime}$
1040 V争（ 6 ）$=$＂03L8AP255AL4P255AP25 5AP255A；04L日P255CP255CL4P255CP25 5CL2P255C：04L8P255EP255EL4P255EP 255EP255E：L8GP255GL4P255GP255GL2 －CP\＆＂
1950 PLAY V事（4）＋V\＄（4）＋V要（5）
1069 PLAY V⿻⿱⿱一口⺕亅八（6）
1070 FORP＝1TOSøめ：NEXT
1089 RETURN
 ＊＊＊＊AMERICA＊＊
＊$\quad * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$
＊
1100 PCLS



 AP事＋TT事＋II事＋SS事
1130 DRAW＂BM109， 8 D＂$^{\prime \prime}+00$ 事＋FF $\$+5 P \$+$


 DD＊+ SP事＋DC＊＋FF

 ＋FF
1165 DRAW＂BMA5，109＂＋TT事＋HH事＋EE事＋
 SE
1170 DRAW＂BM165，106＂＋LL $3+A A=+N N$（
 $+M M$ 事 $+Y Y$ 查
$118 \%$ DRAW＂BM1，120＂＋FFक＋AA事 + TT事 $+H$
 D ${ }^{+}+E X$
1190 DRAW＂BM94，120＂＋LL事＋AA常＋NN事＋ DD事＋SP事＋OD事＋FF事＋SP事＋TT事＋HH
1209 DRAW＂BM172，126＂＋PP事＋II事＋LL


 1220 DRAW＂EM85， 140 ＂+ EE事＋VV事＋EE事＋


 ＋EE事＋CO事＋SP事＋＂EU1＂+ LL事＋EE事＋TT束 1240 DRAW＂BM1， $166^{\prime \prime}+F F$ 象 + RR象＋EE事＋E

| E ${ }^{\text {c }}+\mathrm{DD}$ | \＄＋00事＋MM\＄＋SP事＋RR事＋II + ＋NN事＋G | T |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G + ＋EX |  | 1716 | LINE（116，175）－（117，174），PSE |
| 1250 | PLAY＂T203L4GP255GAL4 ．F\＃L6GL | T |  |
| 4ABP2 | 55B04C03L4．BL6AL4GAGF \＃2．GP | 1720 | LINE（117，174）－（119，176），PSE |
| $6{ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | T |  |
| 1269 | PLAY＂04L4DP255DP255DL4．DL6C | $173 \%$ | LINE（119，176）－（125，176），PSE |
| 03L4B |  | T |  |
| 1270 | PLAY＂04L4CP255CP255CP255L4． | 1740 | LINE（125，176）－（123，174），PSE |
| CL603B | BL4A＂ | T |  |
| 1289 | PLAY＂O3L4BLBO4CO3BAGL4．BL50 | 1759 | LINE（123，174）－（126，172），PSE |
| 4CDP25 | 55LBECL403BAL4． $\mathrm{G}^{\prime \prime}$ | T |  |
| 1290 | FORP $=1$ TO1 096 ：NEXT | 1760 | LINE（126，172）－（133，173），PSE |
| 1390 | RETURN | T |  |
| 1319 | ＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ | 1779 | LINE（133，174）－（134，174），PSE |
|  | ＊＊＊AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL＊＊＊ | T |  |
|  | ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ | 1789 | LINE（135，174）－（141，174），PSE |
| 1320 | PCLS | T |  |
| 1330 | DRAW＂BM10，30512＂＋AA事＋MM + ＋EE | 1790 | LINE（141，174）－（144，175），PSE |
| 車＋RR事 | ＋II ${ }^{\text {冎＋CC }}+$＋AA ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T |  |
| 1340 | DRAW＂BM140，5958＂＋TT事＋HH\＄＋EE | 1890 | LINE（144，175）－（144，177），PSE |
| ¢ |  | T |  |
| 1358 | DRAW＂EM190， $66^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{BE}$（ | 1810 | LINE（144，177）－（149，186），PSE |
| 1360 | DRAW＂BM190，75＂＋EE本 | T |  |
| 1379 | DRAW＂BM196，90＂＋AA事 | 1820 | LINE（149，186）－（152，187），PSE |
| 1380 | DRAW＂BM190， $105^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{LU}$ | T |  |
| 1390 | DRAW＂BM190， $120^{\prime \prime}+$ TT\＄ | 1830 | LINE（152，187）－（154，185），PSE |
| 1400 | DRAW＂BM1 95，135＂＋II ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | T |  |
| 1410 | DRAW＂BM190，156＂＋FF\％ | 1849 | LINE（154，185）－（153，181），PSE |
| 1420 | DRAW＂BM1 99，165＂＋UU我 | T |  |
| 1439 |  | 1850 | LINE（151，181）－（151，179），PSE |
| 1448 | LINE（40，110）－（40，112），PSET | T |  |
| 1459 | LINE（40，112）－（33，129），PSET | 1860 | LINE（151，179）－（150，174），PSE |
| 1460 | LINE（33，129）－（35，132），PSET | T |  |
| 1476 | LINE（35，132）－（33，133），PSET | 1876 | LINE（150，174）－（152，164），PSE |
| 1485 | LINE（33，133）－（33，137），PSET | T |  |
| 1496 | LINE（34，137）－（36，140），PSET | 1890 | LINE（152， 164 ）－（152，160），PSE |
| 1500 | LINE（36，146）－（36，145），PSET | T |  |
| 1515 | LINE（36，146）－（37，149），PSET | 1890 | LINE（152，160）－（158，151），PSE |
| 1520 | LINE $(38,149)-(38,151)$, PSET | T |  |
| 1536 | LINE $\{38,151\rangle-(41,152)$, PSET | 1900 | LINE（158，151）－（158，147），PSE |
| 1546 | LINE $(40,151)-(42,153)$, PSET | T |  |
| 1556 | LINE $(43,154)-(44,154)$, PSET | 1910 | LINE 158,147 ）－（155，141），PSE |
| 1566 | LINE（44，154）－（46，168），PSET | T |  |
| 1576 | LINE（46，166）－（52，166），PSET | 1920 | LINE（156，141）－（158，141），PSE |
| 1586 | LINE（53，161）－（65，168），PSET | T |  |
| 1590 | LINE（66，168）－（71，168），PSET | 1930 | LINE（159，141）－（161，146），PSE |
| 1690 | LINE（71，168）－（71，166），PSET | T |  |
| 1610 | LINE（71，165）－（79，169），PSET | 1946 | LINE $(162,146)-(162,146), P S E$ |
| 1629 | LINE（79，169）－ 883,176$)$ ，PSET | T |  |
| 1639 | LINE（83，176）－（90，175），PSET | 1956 | LINE（162，140）－（155，135），PSE |
| 1640 | LINE（90，175）－ 496,182$),$ PSET | T |  |
| 1650 | LINE（96，182）－（96，184），PSET | 1966 | LINE（155，135）－（161，135），PSE |
| 1660 | LINE（95，185）－ 498,187$),$ PSET | T |  |
| 1670 | LINE（98，188）－（101，189），PSET | 1970 | LINE（161，135）－（160，131），PSE |
| 1689 | LINE（101，188）－（104，189），PSE | T |  |
| T |  | 1980 | LINE（160，131）－（163，130），PSE |
| 1690 | LINE（104，188）－（110，175），PSE | T |  |
| T |  | 1996 | LINE（163，130）－（162，130），PSE |
| 1790 | LINE（110，175）－（116，175），PSE | T |  |

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#### Abstract

SMALL BUSINESS ACCOUNTING (Version 2.0) This sales--ased accounting package is designed for the non-accounting oriented businessman. It also contains the flexibility for the accounting oriented user to set up a double entry journal with an almost unlimited chart of accounts. This package includes Sales Entry, transaction driven Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable, Journal Entry, Payroll Disbursement, and Record Maintenance programs. Screen and hardcopy system outputs include Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Customer and Vendor Status Reports, Accounts Receivable and Payable Aging Reports, Check Register, Sales Reports, Account Status Lists, and a Journal Posting List. The number of accounts is limited only by the number of disk drives. \$89.95


ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (Version 2.0) This package is designed to meet the requirements of most small business users. The system includes detailed audit trails and history reports for each customer, prepares invoices and monthly statements, mailing labels, aging lists, and an alphabetized customer listing. The user can define net terms for commercial accounts or finance charges for revoiving accounts. This package functions as a standalone A/R system or integrates with the Smail Business Accounting package to build a complete accounting/receivables system.
\$59.95

PAYROLL (Version 2.0) This integratable package is designed for maintaining personnel and payroll data for up to 200 hourly and salaried employees with 8 deductions each. This system calculates payroll and tax amounts, prints checks and maintains year-to-date totals. These amounts can be automatically transferred to the SBA package for financlal reporting. It computes each pay period's totals for straight time, overtime, and bonus pay and determines taxes to be withheld. Additional outputs include mailing list, ilsting of employees, year-to-date federal and/or state tax listing, and a listing of current misc. deductions. This system is suited for use in all states except Oklahoma and Delaware.
$\$ 69.95$

All programs require a minimum of 32 K and 1 disk drive but will take advantage of 64 K and multiple drives. Each package features a hi-res $51 \times 24$ black on green screen. 16K versions available without hi-res screen. Specify 16 K or 32 K versions when ordering. Future integrated packages will include: Inventory Control, Sales Analysis, Accounts Payable.


```
200. LINE(162,130)-(168,126),PSE
T
2010 LINE(168,126)-(165,123),PSE
T
2929 LINE(165,123)-(166,120),PSE
T
2930 LINE(166,120)-{172,113),PSE
T
2040 LINE(172,113)-{169,110),PSE
T
2050 LINE(169,110)-(168,107),PSE
T
2960 LINE(168,197)-(166,156),PPE
T
2070 LINE(166,106)-(163,109),PSE
T
2080 LINE (163,109)-(164,113),PSE
T
2090 LINE(164,113)-(154,119),PSE
T
2100 LINE(154,119)-(146,122),PSE
T
2110 LINE(146, 122)-(146,127),PSE
T
2120 LINE(146,127)-{143,132),PSE
T
2130 LINE (143,132)-{138,133),PSE
T
2140 LINE(138,133)-{136,128),PSE
T
2150 LINE(136,128)-(137,126),PSE
T
2169 LINE(137,126)-(134,124),PSE
T
2170 LINE(134,124)-(133,121),PSE
T
2180 LINE(133,121)-(130,125),PSE
T
2190 LINE(129,125)-{129,131),PSE
T
2200 LINE(129,131)-{12B,133),PSE
T
221ø LINE{128,133)-{126,133),PSE
T
2220 LINE{126,133)-(125,126),PSE
T
2230 LINE (125,126)-(127,123),PSE
T
2240 LINE(127,123)-(123,125),PSE
T
2250 LINE(123,125)-(130,121),PSE
T
2260 LINE(130,121)-(123,120),PSE
T
2279 LINE(123,120)-(116,124),PSE
T
2280 LINE(114,124)-{115,121),PSE
T
229\emptyset LINE(115,121)-(125,112),PSE
```

T
2390 LINE（125，112）－（127，113），PSE T
2319 LINE（127，113）－（130，114），PSE T
2320 LINE（130，114）－（130，116），PSE T
2330 LINE（139，116）－（134，118），PSE T
$2340 \operatorname{LINE}(134,118)-(139,119)$, PSE T
2359 LINE（139，119）－（149，129），PSE T
2369 LINE（140，120）－（141，128），PSE T

2370 LINE（141，128）－（145，127），PSE T

2389 LINE（123，114）－（191，112），PSE T
$2396 \operatorname{LINE}(101,112)-(78,112)$, PSET 2400 LINE（78，112）－（61，108），PSET
 2429 LINE（46，106）－（46，109），PSET $2430 \operatorname{LINE}(46,109)-(40,109)$ ，PSET 2440 PSET（152，182）
2450 V（1）$=$＂T303L4GP255L4．GLSEP2 55L4EL4BP255L4．GL5DL4D＂
2460 V ${ }^{(12)}$＝＂L403GL4．04EP255L5EL4 DCL4．CO3L4BBO4CDO3BAGO4L2．CPG 2470 V（3）$=$＂T3L4CL4．CO3L5AL4AO4C L4．CL503BL4GGAO4CO3GO4DL2．C＂
248ø PLAY V ${ }^{(1)+\text {＂EFGABL2．GPG＂：PL }}$ AY V ${ }^{(1) \text {＋＂04L4DC\＃DEOBAL2．04D＂：PL }}$ AYV（2）：PLAY V（3）
2490 FORP＝1TO1øø日：NEXT
2590 RETURN
2510 ＂$* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$ ＊＊＊THE STAR SPANGLED＊＊＊ ＊＊＊BANNER＊＊＊ ＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
2520 V $\$(1)=$＂03L8GEL4CEGO4L2CL8ED L4CO3EFWL2GLBP255L8GP255GL4．04EL 8DL4C03L2BL8ABO4L4CP255C03GEC＂
2539 V （2）$=$＂T204L8EP255EL4EFGL2G P255L8FEL4DEFL2P255FP6L4P255FL4． ELBDL4CO3L2BL8ABL404CO3EF＂L2GPか＂ 2540 V （3）$=$＂L403604CP255CP255L8C O3BL4AP255AP255AO4DLBFEDCP255L4C 03BPG＂
2550 V事（4）＝＂L8GP255GL4．04CL6DL7E FL2GPGL7CDL4．ELSFL4DL2C＂
256ø PCLS：PMODE 3，1：SCREEN1，ø
2570 COLOR 3
2589 DRAW＂BM4，1058＂＋TT\＄＋HH + ＋EEC +

2590 DRAW＂BM126，11＂+ S5 ${ }^{\text {b }}+$ PPP + ＋AA +




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| 2610 | LINE（15，56）－（235，180），PSET， | 3110 | UU\＄＝＂BR3BU6D5FR2EUSBD6＂ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B |  | 3120 | VV\＄$=$＂ER3BU6D2FD2FEU2EU2BD6＂ |
| 2620 | LINE（15，59）－（105，129），PSET， | 3130 | WW\＄$=$＂BR3BUSD6E2F2U6BD6＂ |
| B |  | 3140 | XX ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$＝＂BR3UE4UBL 4 DF4D＂ |
| 2638 | PAINT（16，51），3，3 | 3150 | YY\＄＝＂BR3BU5UDF2E2UDG2D3BR＂ |
| 2640 | FOR $\mathrm{XX=55}$ TO 120 STEP 15 | 3160 | Z2\＄＝＂BR3日U6R4DG4D1R4 |
| 2650 | FOR $2 Z=24$ TO 100 STEP 144 | 3170 | PLUS\＄${ }^{\text {＂}}$（R5BLU4D2L2R4BRBD3＂ |
| 2669 | CIRCLE $\{Z Z, X X\rangle, 2,2$ | 3189 | MINUS事＝＂BR5BU3R4BD3 |
| 2670 | NEXT：NEXT | 3190 | MLLT\＄＝＂BRSBUE3BL3F3BLBDER2＂ |
| 2680 | FOR $X X=62$ TO 129 STEP 15 | 3290 |  |
| 2690 | FOR $Z Z=32$ TO 109 STEP 14 | BD1＂ |  |
| 2700 | CIRCLE $\{Z Z, X X\rangle, 2,2$ | 3210 | EQUAL ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$＂BR5BU3R4BUL4R4BD4＂ |
| 2710 | NEXT:NEXT | 3226 | EXCLAIMक＝＂BR3BR2UBU2U4BR2BD |
| 2720 | FOR ZZ＝6\％T0 120 STEP 19 | $7^{\prime \prime}$ |  |
| 2730 | LINE（105，22）－ 235,22 ），PGET | 3236 | QUOTE ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$＂ BR 3 RRBU4U2BR2D2BR2B |
| 2740 | NEXT | D6＂ |  |
| 2750 | FORZZ＝130 T0 18\％STEP 10 | 3248 | NUMBER ${ }^{\text {＝}}$＂ ＂RR3BU2U4BR2D4URL4B $^{\text {a }}$ |
| 2760 | LINE（15， 22$)-(235,27)$ ，PSETNEXT | U2R4 | 3DSER2＂ |
| 2770 |  | 3250 | DOLLAR＊＝＂BRBU2R4U2L4U2R4L2U |
| 2780 | FOR $2 Z=51$ TO 18¢ STEP 20 | D6BR | 3BD＂ |
| 2790 | PAINT（233， 22$), 4,3$ | 3269 | PRCENT ${ }^{\text {F }}=$＂BR3EU6DRUBR3G5BR3U |
| 2800 | NEXT | RDBR |  |
| 2810 | FOR $2 Z=61$ T0 179 STEP $2 \infty$ | 3270 | AP05事＝＂BR3BRBU6UDGBR3BD5＂ |
| 2820 | PAINT（233， 22$), 2,3$ | 3280 |  |
| 2836 | NEXT | 3290 | RPAREN ${ }^{\text {b }}=$＂BR5EU4HBR2BD6 |
| 2840 | PLAY＂T2 | 3300 | DASH事＝＂BR3BU3R4BD3＂ |
| 2856 |  | 3310 | COMMA $=$＂BR3BRUDGER3＂ |
| 2860 | PLAYV事（3）＋V\＄（4） | 3320 | PERIOD＊${ }^{\text {（ }}$＂BR3UDBR4＂ |
| 2878 | FORP＝1T05¢\％：NEXT | 3336 | SLASH事＝＂BR3UEU2EUBD6 |
| 2880 | RETURN | 3340 | LTHAN $=$＂${ }^{\text {PR3BUSF3H3E3BDGBR＂}}$ |
| 2890 |  | 3350 | GTHAN ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$＂${ }^{\text {BR3ER4BU3G3E3H3BD6B }}$ |
|  | ＊＊＊INITILIZE LETTERS \＆＊＊＊ | R4＂ |  |
|  | \＃＊＊OTHER SYMBULS $* * *$ | 3360 | CLON $=$＂BR3BRBUUBUUBD4BR2＂ |
|  |  | 3370 | SEMI ${ }^{\text {聿 }}$＂BR3EUBU2UBDSBR2＂ |
| 2906 | SP象＝＂BR6＂ | 3380 | QMARK事＝＂BR3BR2UBUU2REUHL2GB |
| 2915 | AA $=$＂BR3U4E2F2D2L4R4D2＂ | DSER |  |
| 2926 | BE\％＝＂BR3R3L3U6R3FDEL3R3FDEB | 3390 | ARROW ${ }^{\text {a }}$＂${ }^{\text {PR3BR2U6G2R4H2BD6BR }}$ |
| $\mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 2＂ |  |
| 2936 | CC＊＝＂BR3BUFR3L3HU4ER3BD6＂ | 3400 | ULINE\＄＝＂BR＠BD1R日BU1 |
| 2940 | DD＊$=$＂BR3R3L3U6R3FD4GER＂ | 3410 | N\％（1）＝＂BR3BR2R4L2U6G2BD4BR3 |
| 2956 | EE ${ }^{\text {（ }}$＂ER3R4L4U3R3L3U3R4ED6＂ | ＂ |  |
| 2960 |  | 3420 | N（2）$=$＂BR3R4L4U2E1R2E1U1H1L |
| 2970 |  | 2618 | DSER4＂ |
| BRED6＂ |  | 3430 | N（ 3 ）＝＂BR3BU1F1R2E1U1H1L1R1 |
| 2989 | HH\＄＝＂ER3U6D3R4U3D6＂ | E141 | H1L2G1BDSER4＂ |
| 2996 | I I B＝＂BR3R4L2U6L2R4BD6＂$^{\text {a }}$ | 3440 | N（ ${ }^{(4)}$ ）＂BR6U6G3R4BD3＂ |
| 3000 | JJ事＝＂ER3EUFR2EU5ED6＂ | 3450 | N＊（5）＝＂BR3BU1F1R2E1U1H1L2H1 |
| 3010 | KK\＄＝＂ER3U6D3RE3G3F3＂ | U2R4 | BD6＂ |
| 3026 | LL\＄$=$＂${ }^{\text {ER3EU6D6R4BL＂}}$ | 3460 | N（ ${ }^{(6)=" B R 2 B U F R 2 E U H L 2 G D U 4 E R 2 ~}$ |
| 3936 | MM象＝＂BR3U6F2E2D6＂ | FBDS |  |
| 3040 | NN ${ }^{\text {c }}$＂BR3U6DF2F2DU6BD6＂ | 3470 | N＊（7）＝＂BR3U1ESU2L4D1BDSBR3 |
| 3650 |  | 3480 | N（ ${ }^{(B)=" B R 3 B R 1 R 2 E 1 U 1 H 1 L 2 G 1 D 1 ~}$ |
| 3060 | PP象＝＂ER3U6R3FDEL2BD3ER3＂ | F1H1 | J1E1H1U1E1R2F1D1G1F1D1BD1＂ |
| 3076 | QQ＊＝＂ER3BUU4ER2FD4GL2HFR2EH | 3490 | N（ （9）$^{\text {＝＂BR3BU1F1R2E1U4H1L2E1 }}$ |
| F2EL |  | D1F1 | R3BD3＂ |
| 3080 | RR（ ${ }^{\text {c }}$＂R3U6R3FDEL3R2F2D＂ | 3500 | N（ ${ }^{\text {（ })}$ ）＂BR3BUFR2EU4HL2GD4E4B |
| 3090 | S8事＝＂BR3BUFR2EUHL2HUER2FBDS | D5 |  |
| $n$ |  | 3512 | RETURN |
| 3100 |  |  |  |

## * COLOR COMPUTER WORKSHEET *



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TThe short program which accompanies this article will make your CoCo slash the zeros when outputting to the printer. The program will work with any printer, because the routine is contained entirely within the computer. It is coded in machine language and is entirely user transparent - to use it, just load and EXEC, and all program listings, program outputs, etc., will have the zeros slashed.

The advantage of having a slashed zero is that you can more easily distinguish it from the letter ' O '. This is especially important in program listings where the variable ' O ' is used. Typing an ' O ' instead of a ' 0 ', or vice versa, can crash an entire program, and is very difficult to debug. Slashed zeros are also useful for spreadsheets and other printouts of computations. The reason that many printers do not have a slashed zero built into their character sets is because the

[^10]slash is not very formal, and is not desired on reports, documents, or other word processing tasks. If a printer was designed to be used with a word processor to create such text, it probably will not have the slash. For this reason, I have made my program flexible - typing EXEC toggles the slash "on" and "off," so a BASIC program can use it only at certain times by having EXECs within the program.

To use the utility program, you must type in one of the following programs. If you have Color BASIC, very carefully type in Listing 1 (the BASIC program) and save it. When you want to use the program, CLOAD, type RUN and when it is done, type $N E W$ and you are ready.

If you have Extended BASIC, but do not have an assembler, you also must type in the BASIC program and save it. However, to make it simpler to use, you can $R U N$ it, then type:

```
16K: CSAVEM "SLASH", 16000,16063,16000
32K: CSAVEM "SLASH", 32000,32063,32000
```

If you have disk, change CSAVEM to just SAVEM. Now, whenever you want the program, just CLEAR 200,16000: (C)LOADM "SLASH": EXEC. (If you have 32 K , change

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- Smooth cursor movement over text in any direction (including vertical)
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- Display disk directory (disk only)
- Display.Free disk space available
- Software remembers last file name Saved or Loaded and will write to that file by default if desired
- Dynamic margin changes within text
- Select Top margin, Bottom margin, and Page length
- Choose number of duplicate copies
- Page Pause, for single sheet users, if desired
- Optional page numbering begins with any selected page number
- Printer Font codes are user definable
- All printer format options may be changed dynamically within text
- Any string of HEX characters may be imbedded within text to send any special control codes to your printer
- An Eject (top of form) command may be inserted within text
- Variable Text Merge symbols may be inserted anywhere within text
- All machine language; 32 K and Extended Basic required for ROMcall routines

[^11]the CLEAR statement to read CLEAR 200,32000.) If you had a BASIC program already in memory, it would not be erased by loading "Slash."

If you have an assembler, you can follow the preceding directions, or type in the source code directly. I used EDTASM+ to create it. If you have this assembler, save the source code by typing " $W$ SLASH", then assemble it with $A$ $S L A S H / A O / W E$. If you have a different assembler, use the equivalent commands to save source code and object code to tape or disk. Now, to load it, follow the instructions for Extended BASIC after the CSAVEM instructions.
Regardless of your system and method of loading, all printouts you make at this point will have slashed zeros. If you want to shut it off, type EXEC. It can be re-initialized by another $E X E C$, and so forth as many times as you wish.
The BASIC program in Listing I was created translating the machine code produced by Listing 2 into decimal, and making a few other adjustments needed because of the lack of an assembler. Therefore, I will explain the machine language program, Listing 2.
The routine to make the slash is really very short. If you delete the remarks, it shouldn't take you more than 10 minutes to type it in, and I suggest you do so if you have an assembler for the learning experience. First of all, we locate the program in high memory (at 16000 for 16 K , or 32000 for 32 K ). The positions I chose waste some memory above the program, but ! wanted the even-starting locations for the ease of loading and saving.

Lines 240 to 380 have nothing to do with the slashed zero - their only function is to allow the slash to be toggled on and off by typing EXEC. First the routine checks what is in
address $360-361$, which is the "hook" for BASIC's printing routine. If the contents have already been changed (so that when printing occurs, it will check with the slash routine first), then execution jumps to INIT1, where the toggling effect occurs. To toggle, we check the contents of address 359 (Lines 300-310). If it is a 126 , then the diversion we put in addressses $360-361$ is working, and we want to shut it off. To do this, we put a 57 in location 359 (Lines 330-340). Conversely, if address 359 contains a 57 , then the routine has already been toggled off, and we want to turn it on by putting a 126 in that location (Lines 360-370). If addresses $360-361$ have not been altered yet (only when the routine is executed the first time), then (Lines 270-280) it is changed to match the starting address of the slash routine. At the end of all three of these possible routines, the program branches to INIT3, which returns to BASIC.

TThe real routine starts at line 430 . When the slash is toggled on, the BASIC interpreter automatically jumps to this routine before printing any character, to any device. First, in Lines 430-450, it checks to see if the output device to be used is the printer. This information is contained in location $\$ 6 \mathrm{~F}$ (a -2 represents the printer, 0 is the screen, etc.). If the device is not the printer, then we branch to RETURN, which lets BASIC print whatever character it was going to, and continue on its way. If the device was the printer, then we check the character to be printed (it is held in the $A$ register) in Lines 460-470. If it is not a zero, then we also branch to RETURN.

Now, if the device was the printer, and the character was a zero, then the routine must be performed. This happens in Lines $510-540$. First of all, understand how the slashed zero
is constructed: a slash is printed (the character next to the right shift key), the printer backspaces one, then prints the regular zero. Line 510 loads the A register with the slash (remember the A register holds the character to be printed) then jumps to the ROM subroutine to print a character (the address of this routine is held in another address, \$A002 -this is called "indirect addressing"). We then repeat that procedure, only the character we load A with is going to be the backspace - the \#\$08 in Line 530. The printer backspaces, then flows to the RETURN routine. There, Line 610 automatically returns the zero into the A register, and this zero will be printed over the slash when we tell BASIC to continue on its way in Line 620 with an RTS.

TThis program was written with flexibility in mind. You can create any other character you like if it is formed by overlapping two already existing characters. Just put the character you want to change after the apostrophe in Line 460 , then put the character you want to overlap it with after the apostrophe in Line 510. For example, to change the minus sign into the standard division symbol (the bar with a dot above and beneath it) you could put the dash (minus) character in Line 460, and put the colon in Line 510. Please note that when you do this, all minus signs will be printed as division signs when the routine is toggled on. Since you cannot change the toggle in the middle of a LLIST, for example, you would not want to list a program that had minuses and divisions in it because the minuses would come out like divisions even if you didn't want them to. The routine was originally intended only for redefining characters, and that is the way that it is most useful.

Listing 1:



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179 DATA $193,254,38,16,129,48,38$, $12,134,47,173,159,166,2,134,8,17$ $3,159,160,2,53,119,57$
$200 S 1=M+36: 52=1 N T(M / 256): 53=51-$ (52*256)
210 POKE $M+4$,S2: FOKE $M+5,53:$ POKE M+9, 52: POKE M+10, 53
220 EXEC M

Listing 2:


WW1 TOTAL ERRORS


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## FEATURE GAME

Computer games are about to enter a new dimension. Now, not only will you be able to hear and see the game you are about to play, but thanks to THE RAINBOW, you will also be able to smell the program. Interested? Then read on, and prepare yourself for this "scentuous" experience.

or as long as you could remember, life had been dull and boring. Somehow you had imagined that once you took a job with the international police you would be plunged into action packed, death defying, bone chilling, brain wracking international crimes. You would be the super crime fighter you had always wanted to become! But, NO! What do you do to earn your paycheck? Answer telephones. Indeed, life with the international police is anything but exciting. You are sheltered in a little office with a phone on your desk and a guard outside the door. You can't even leave the office to go out for pizza. "This is the international police, kid. We have to keep a low profile," your boss always tells you. Not surprisingly, you feel like giving your boss a low profile, to say nothing of what you feel like doing to your little telephone.

Yes, life with the international police is certainly everything but what you yearn for in life. Until yesterday.

Yesterday, your boss called you into his office. "Hey kid," he said, "get over here." So you go into his office, wishing you could wrap a phone cord around his stubby little neck. "Kid, I have something I want you to do," he spits out between big puffs on his cigar.
"Kid, huh?", you think. "I'll show him who's a kid." Yet, there is something in the way he speaks which causes you to retain control of yourself.
"For eight years now, kid," he begins, "we have been tracking down a ruthless band of terrorists and thieves. Now, however," he continues with a great wave of his hand, "it looks like we got 'em.
(Eric W. Tilenius is a sophomore at Walt Whitman High School in Huntingion, Long Island, N. Y. and has been programming and working with computers for several years.)

They've finally pulled off a stunt that was just too big for them. Are you familiar with the world's largest diamond?"

Wanting to impress your boss that you have more knowledge than just the number of Anthony's Pizza, you eagerly reply "Certainly, sir." (Somehow the word "sir" just doesn't seem to fit your boss.) "The Cullinan Diamond, mined in the Premier Mine in South Africa in 1905. It is a 3601 carat gem weighing one and a third pounds and . . "
"Wrong!", your boss answers with glee. "That is, wrong since a week ago. Just a week ago, the Arconiax Diamond was found. A nice 3937 carat gem, too." (Pausing for a moment, the boss thinks how his girlfriend would simply adore a 3937 carat diamond.) Clearing his throat, he continues, "But before the diamond could be safely locked away, the terrorists got their grubby paws on it."

Putting on the most sincere voice you can muster, you politely inquire, "But what does this have to do with me?"
"You, kid," he replies, "are inauspicious."(Your boss just loves using big words - even when they don't fit.) "They won't suspect you. You are to go to the house of one of the leaders of the group. It's not that far from here. I want you to see if you can get any clues as to the diamond's whereabouts."
"Me? Me? Me! ME!"
"Yes, you. Here's the address. Sneak in, search the place, and then report to me on what you find. And, by the way, try to calm down."
"You know something, boss
"l know everything!", he replies, and dismisses you with a wave of his hand.

You tear back to your office, take one last look at your James Bond 007 picture, and dash off on your assignment.

Unfortunately, the terrorists are as usual, one step ahead of your "most knowledgeable" boss. As you enter the house, two of the gangsters are close behind on your heels. And the excitement is only just beginning . . .

## The Game

This is the situation you find yourself in at the beginning of The Arconiax Assignment. Your main goal is to successfully track down the Arconiax Diamond, if you can. But don't forget, while you're at it, about your secondary (?!) goal - to stay alive, and in one piece. That may be hard enough. And, in addition, you had better find something to EAT during the game - you are so excited that you left your office without having lunch.

The Arconiax Assignment is an Adventure game, but, as I mentioned before, it is unique in that it lets you experience the game with more than just your sense of sight and sound. It lets you smell the game! As you have probably noticed by now, there is a "Scent Sheet" bound into this month's RAINBOW. It consists of six numbered boxes. If you scratch one of
these boxes, you will notice that it has a distinct fragrance to it.

At certain points during the game, the computer may tell you, "I found something! (Scratch box number 1)." At this point you must use your keen sense of smell to determine what it is that the computer found. Let's say, for example, that you think box number one smells like peanuts. You could then tell the computer to "Take Peanuts" or "Eat Peanuts." (You tell the computer what you want to do by using one- or two-word commands. I'll go into this more later.) All of the scented items play a part in the Adventure. Don't give up if you can't figure out a particular scent at first. You may get more clues as to what it is as the Adventure goes on, or, at any rate, you can always ask your friends for their opinions. I don't think that you should have much trouble, though, as all of the scents are quite distinctive.

To play The Arconiax Assignment, you need, at least, a 16K Extended BaSic Color Computer. There are two different versions of the game - one for 16 K and the other for 32 K .


## The 16K Version

This version is in the typical Adventure game format. You are told where you are, the objects you see, and the obvious exits. You are then asked for your command. Use a verb alone, such as LOOK, or a verb and a noun, such as LOOK BOTTLE. Type PCLEARI before loading the program. When the program is $R U N$, a title message is displayed while the program initializes DATA. The program then begins. A $S A V E$ feature is built in, as is a game $L O A D$ command. To save a game, type $S A V E$ and to $L O A D$ a game back in, type $L O A D$.

If you have 32 K or 64 K , you're in for a real treat! this version has a moving title display, instructions, special "window formatting," full paragraph descriptions of your location, VERB and HELP commands, colorful and humorous descriptions of objects that you LOOK at, and more!

First, type in the 32 K program listing. (If you are overwhelmed just looking at the listing, there is a great alternative - RAINBOW ON TAPE. Next, save the program either to tape or disk and then type $R U N$. You will be greeted with a moving title display and then asked if you would like instructions. If it is your first time playing, I suggest you answer "Yes" to this question.

The game will then start. On the top portion of your screen will be a description of where you are. This is in full paragraph form - not just a skimpy word or two. For example, instead of just seeing "YOU ARE IN A SMALL HOUSE," the computer will tell you, "YOU ARE IN THE LIVING ROOM OF A COMFORTABLE, SMALL HOUSE. SUNLIGHT FILTERS GENTLY THROUGH

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| Chalone | 120 | 170 | 152 | 170 | 182 | 102 | 89 | 157 | 162 | 129 | 64 | 158 |  |  | 182 | 64 |
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| Feagan | 105 | 94 | 127 | 115 | 157 | 97 | 61 | 132 | 113 |  |  |  |  |  | 174 | 61 |
| Grahm | 135 | 135 | 183 | 116 | 151 | 104 | 86 | 149 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 183 | 63 |
| Harpel | 134 | 102 | 190 | 161 | 180 | 85 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jordan | 105 | 109 | 188 | 171 | 120 |  |  |  |  | D |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Latour | 112 | 128 | 124 | 129 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lucido | 158 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phelps | 167 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Schaeferle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 193 | 78 |
| Taylor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145 | 190 | 88 |
| Torres |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1620 | 135 | 177 | 105 |
| Turner |  |  |  | 127 | 131 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 178 | 1635 | 136 | 190 | 75 |
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THE WINDOW PANES. A CLOCK SLOWLY TICKS OUT THE TIME. IT IS A WARM, SUNNY AUTUMN AFTERNOON AND THE WHOLE HOUSE FEELS COZY AND SECURE." I think you will agree that this method produces much more of a "flavor" in the Adventure.
In the middle of the screen, the computer will tell you what "VISIBLE OBJECTS" you see. These are objects that are not fixed in the surroundings. They can be taken (usually). The computer will next give you all the obvious exits from that room. Be careful, some exits might not be so obvious. The computer will then ask for "YOUR COMMAND." Type a verb, or a verb and a noun, to tell the
computer what you wish to do. If you have trouble, a list of verbs is available by typing "VERB" and clues are available by typing "HELP."

The game has a game save feature. Type SAVE to use it. To load back in a game, type LOAD.

If you have 32 K , this version is well worth the extra typing time!

I hope that you enjoy The Arconiax Assignment. It is a novel concept in computer games,so, have fun, and may you successfully "scent out" the hidden location of The Arconiax Diamond.

Scent card is located between Pages 98 and 99.


Listing 1 ( 32 K Version):

```
0 GOTO 662
2 * TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JULY, 1984 RAINBOW
4 "************************
```


## Sonburst Software

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6 "-------32K VERSION
16K USERS, USE THE $16 K$ VERSION
8. --THE ARCONIAX ASSIGNMENT--

10 CLEAR $29 ø 0$
12 SP\$=CHR (128)
14 X=RND (-TIMER)
16 PR\$="the"+SPक+"rainbow"+SPक+" presents"+SPक:M=1:G0SUB 582
18 PLAY"L7;02;EBABGBF \#BL3E"
29 PR\$="an"+SP\$+"eric"+SP\$+"tile nius"+SP*+"production"+SP\$:GOSUB 582
22 PLAY"L7: 02; DAGAF\#AEAL3D"
24 DATA 67,72,79,67,79,76,65,84; 69,71,85,77,80,73,67,75,76,69,83 , 89, 69, 80, 80, 69, 82, 77, 73, 78,84,8 6, 73, 78, 69,77,79,84,72,66,65,76, 76, 83
26 FORC $=1$ TO 9:READ $x: S C(1)=9 C($ (1) +CHR ( X ): NEXT:FOR $\mathrm{C}=1$ TO 3:RE AD X:SC (2) =SC $(2)+\mathrm{CHR}(\mathrm{X}):$ NEXT: FOR C=1 TO 7:READ X:SC $\$(3)=$ SC $\$$ ( 3 $)+$ CHR ${ }^{(X)}$ ): NEXT:FORC=1TO1ø:READ X $: \operatorname{SC}(4)=S C(4)+$ CHR $(x):$ NEXT : FORC =1T04:READ $X: S C=(5)=S C(5)+$ CHR $\$$ ( $\mathrm{X})$ : NEXT
 $r^{\prime \prime+}$ SPक: GOSUB 582
30 PLAY"L8; 02; EBABGBF\#BDAGAF\#AEA CGFGEGDGDAGAF\#AEAL2D"
 "assignment"+SP\$:GOSUB 582
34 PLAY"01L2; GEFFL1C"
 ( $\operatorname{RND}(30)$ ) +"-"+STR (RND (3 $)$ ): CM

$38 \mathrm{RM}=19: \mathrm{VB}=29: 0 \mathrm{C}=36: \mathrm{DR}=9: \mathrm{LK}=\emptyset: \mathrm{D}$
$\mathrm{G}=9: \mathrm{HC}=86: 01=13: 57=1$
45 DIM L $\$(26), 0 \$(46), 0(40), V(31)$ ，V $\$(31), H P \$(21), T(20,7), L I(39), D$ （ ${ }^{(40)}$
42 CLS：PRINT＂THE ARCONIAX ASSIG NMENT．＂：PRINT：PRINT＂A＂SCENTUOU 5＂ADVENTURE GAME＂：PRINT＂BY ERIC W．TILENIUS．＂
44 SC $\$(5)=5 C(\$ 5)$＋＂$^{\prime \prime}$ BRANCH＂：FORC＝ 1 TO 9：READ $x: S C(6)=S C(6)+$ CHR $\$$ （X）：NEXT
46 PRINT：PRINT＂WOULD YOU LIKE IN STRUCTIONS（Y／N）＂：INPUT I事
48 IF LEFT $\left.{ }^{(1)}(1), 1\right)\left\rangle^{\prime Y} Y^{\prime \prime}\right.$ THEN 64
59 CLS：PR\＄＝＂THIS GAME IS TO BE U SED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE＊SCR ATCH AND SNIFF：BOXES WHICH APPE AR IN THE RAINBOW（JULY，1984）．
AT CERTAIN POINTS DURING THE ADV ENTURE，YOU WILL BE INSTRUCTED T O SCRATCH BOX \＃1＊OR SOME OTHE R BOX．＂：GOSUB 632
52 FOR $\mathrm{C}=1$ TO 4506：NEXT
54 PR事＝＂AT THAT TIME，SCRATCH TH E SPECIFIED BOX．YOU MUST DETERM INE WHAT IT IS THAT YOU SMELL AN D USE IT ACCORDINGLY IN THE GAME
－YOU TELL THE COMPUTER WHAT YOU WANT TO DO BY USING TWD WDRD CD MMANDS．＂：GOSUB 632
56 FOR $\mathrm{C}=1$ TO 450． 5 NEXT C
58 PR事＝＂FOR EXAMPLE，YOU MIGHT T YPE＂LOOK BOTTLE＂DR＂GD EAST＂．
ALL VERES MAY BE SHORTENED TO TH E FIRST TWD LETTERS AND ALL NDUN 5 TO THE FIRST 3．FOR INSTANCE＊ LO BOT：WOULD ACHIEVE THE SAME E FFECT AS＂LDOK BOTTLE＂．＂：GOSUB 6 32：PLAY＂P1；P1；P1；P1＂
$6 \emptyset$ PR事＝＂IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE，YOU MAY OBTAIN A LIST OF VERBS BY T YPING＂VERE＂．YOU MAY ALSO GET A LITTLE HELF BY TYPING＂HELP＂．I F YOU WANT TO SAVE A GAME TYPE＊ SAVE＂．TO LDAD AN DLD GAME TYPE ＂LOAD＂．＂：GOSUB 632：PLAY＂P1；P1；P1 ：P1＂
62 PR事＂프YUU MISSION IS TO RECAP TURE THE ARCONIAX DIAMOND WHICH
WAS STOLEN EY AN INTERNATIONAL T ERRORIST GROUP．GODD LUCK！＂：GOSU B 632：PLAY＂P1；P1：P1；P1＂
64 PR $\$=" I$ AM INITALIZING THE GAM E DATA．STAND BY AND PREPARE YOU RSELF FOR THIS ADVENTURE！＂：GOSUE 632
66 DATA＂YOU ARE IN THE LIVING RO OM OF A COMFORTABLE，SMALL HDUSE －SUNLIGHT FILTERS GENTLY THROUG

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H THE WINDOW PANES. A CLOCK SLOW LY TICKS OUT THE TIME. IT IS A W ARM, SUNNY, AUTUMN AFTERNOON AND THE WHOLE HOUSE FEELS COZY AND SECURE."
68 DATA"YOU FIND YOURSELF IN A R ICHLY DECORATED BEDROOM. THERE I 5 AN ANTIQUE BUREAU HERE. ON ONE SIDE OF THE ROOM IS A FRESHLY P AINTED WINDOW. IT IS VERY COMFOR table here, but you have a naggi NG FEELING THAT SOMEONE IS WATCH ING YOU."
70 DATA"YOU ARE IN A LOVELY VICT orian garden. there are many flo WERS HERE. A SOFT BREEZE IS BLOW ING. A TRELLIS RUNS UP THE SIDE OF THE BUILDING. THERE IS A SPAR KLING FOUNTAIN HERE IN THE CENTE R OF THE GARDEN. "
72 DATA"THIS IS A SECLUDED SIDE STREET. YOU SEEM ISOLATED FROM E VERYONE AND EVERYTHING. THERE AR E LOW-HANGING TREES HERE WHICH C UT YOU DFF FROM THE SUN. YOU SUD DENLY WISH YOU WERE BACK IN THE NICE BEDRDOM."
74 DATA"YOU ARE IN A GRASSY MEAD OW. A BIG BLACK CAT IS HERE, PRO BABLY LOOKING FOR SOME JUICY MIC E. HE WATCHES YOU WITH BIG BLACK EYES. OUT IN THE OPEN, THE WIND HAS INCREASED AND IS NOW BLOWIN G QUITE FORCEFULLY."
76 DATA"YOU ARE ON THE ROOF OF T HE HOUSE. IT IS AN INDUSTRIAL-TY PE ROOF; WITH GRAVEL SCATTERED A LL AROUND. FROM HERE YOU CAN GET A CLEAR VIEW OF WHERE YOU WERE AND IT LOOKS LIKE A MANSION. NO OTHER BUILDINGS ARE IN SIGHT." 78 DATA"YOU ARE STANDING IN FRON T OF AN OLD TOOLSHED WHICH WAS U SED TO STORE GARDEN TOOLS. THERE IS A DOOR ON THE SHED. NEAR THE SHED, YOU SEE A SMALL MOUSEHOLE - A SIGN QVER THE SHED SAYS "EXT ERMINATOR: GET RID OF THE MICE!! *."
8ø DATA"YOU ARE INSIDE THE TOOLS HED. IT IS DAMP IN HERE AND THE Whole place has a musty smell. $T$ he walls are rotting. most of th E GARDEN TOOLS HAVE BEEN REMOVED A LONG TIME AGO. IT LOOKS AS IF THE PLACE USED TO BE INFESTED B Y RATS."
82 DATA"THIS IS A NEW, MODERN-LO

OKING STOREHOUSE USED TO KEEP LA RGE QUANTITIES OF MEAT. A COMBIN ATION LOCK HANGS ON THE DOOR WHE RE THE MEAT IS STORED. I DON"T T HINK you would like the raw meat - ANYWAY."

84 DATA"THIS PLACE CERTAINLY LOO KS LIKE A HOME FOR MICE. CRUMBS ARE ALL DVER THE FLOOR, ALONG WI TH OTHER GARBAGE. IT SMELLS IN H ERE. ${ }^{\prime}$
86 DATA"YOU ARE ON A RUSTIC COUN TRY STREET A SHORT DISTANCE FROM
THE BUILDING YOU ESCAPED FROM.
EVERYTHING IS STRANGELY QUIET. T HE STREET IS FILLED WITH POTHOLE S."

88 DATA"THIS IS A SMALL HIDDEN R OOM. LIGHT SEEMS TO BE COMING FR OM NO WHERE, BUT THE WHOLE ROOM IS BLINDINGLY BRIGHT."
$9 \emptyset$ DATA"THIS IS ANOTHER RUSTIC C OUNTRY STREET. THIS STREET, HOWE VER; HAS BEEN RECENTLY RESURFACE D AND A SEWER HAS BEEN ADDED TO HELP DRAINAGE."
92 DATA"YOU ARE ON A RUSTIC COUN TRY ROAD. THERE IS A MAN HERE. H E HAS AN UNLIT CIGARETTE HANGING OUT OF ONE CORNER OF HIS MOUTH. HE SAYS, "GOT A LIGHT?" "
94 DATA"THIS IS THE NORTH END OF MAIN STREET. THE TOWN IS BUSTLI NG WITH ACTIVITY. THERE SEEMS TO BE A CROWD EVERWHERE YOU LOOK." 96 DATA"YOU ARE IN FRONT OF LENN $Y^{2} S$ ARCADE. LENNY, A VERY FRINDL Y MAN, WAVES 'HI': HE COMES OVER TO YOU AND ASKS, "GOT ANYTHING T0 EAT?" "
98 DATA"YOU ARE AT THE ENTRANCE TO A BUILDING. THE NAME QVER THE BUILDING IDENTIFIES IT AS THE * SSB BUILDING (WHATEVER THAT IS) . A GUARD IS HERE. HE SAYS,"SHOW SOME I.D.""
1 Iø DATA"YOU ARE AT GEORGE GILLE R'S HARDWARE STORE. GEORGE, A GR UMPY OLD SHOPKEEPER, SHOUTS AT Y OU "EITHER BUY SOMTHIN OR GIT OU T! NO LOITERS ROUND HERE!'. HE L OOKS MAD!!!"
102 DATA"YOU ARE IN A FABULOUS T REASURE VAULT! THE ARCONIAX DIAM OND IS HERE, BUT 50 IS A GIGANTI C MOTH: IT HOVERS OVER THE TREAS URE, KEEPING WATCH OVER IT!" $104{ }^{\circ}$ OBJECTS

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As a database is created, all of the formats are stored in a file which means you won't have to enter it each time you want to print a report or label. Once your database is up and running, you can install a limited menu that will lead even the most timid user through the program. Since menu selection of report formats are custom made, you'll know exactly which format does what.
PRO-COLOR-FILE is also supported by a NATIONAL USERS' group. Their quarterly newsletter is packed with ideas for using PRO-COLOR-FILE to its fullest. A listing of database programs that have already been created is also provided for comparing notes with other users. Useful database information such as magazine articles are available on a data disk for use on your own system.
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This is the second link in the series. PRO-COLOR-FORMS offers the ability to merge data files with text files. Just imagine being able to place the data you enter with PRO-COLOR-FILE anywhere on a sheet of paper, either by itself or within an external source of text, then you'll have the picture. This means you could write a general letter to a list of people but have each one custom printed with their name and address. You can pre-enter checks into a data base and then have the checks printed on form-feed checks. You might even use form-feed statements for sending out to customers at the end of each month. All of the parameters can be modified to indicate just what size "page" you need for any application:

* 6 Menu Selectable formats
* Page width from 40 to 133 characters
* Lines per page from 7 to 66
* Supports printer control codes
* Converts any ASCII file for use
* Prints multiple copies
* Interfaces with PRO-COLOR-FILE
* Password protection

If you need to generate forms from your data files then chances are you can do just that with PRO-COLOR-FORMS. Form letters, billing statements, index cards, or even post cards can be used easily

## PRO-COLOR-DIR**

$\$ 24.95$
The latest addition to the series is a utility for organizing disk directories into one nice listing. PRO-COLOR-DIR reads the directory of a diskette and then stores valuable information about each program into a master data file. This data file can then be accessed by PRO-COLOR-FILE for sorting, searching and reporting. PRO-COLOR-DIR will create a record for each filename on a diskette and store the following information about each one:

* Diskette ID name
* Date dískette was created
* Last date diskette was updated
* Filename and extension
* File type (BASIC, ML, Text, Data)
* Number of Grans allocated
* Number of sectors allocated and used
* Machine Language program addresses

PRO-COLOR-DIR allows for hardcopies of a single diskette's files and has a versatile label printing routine. A global replace function can re-store a diskette's files with deleted files being removed or new ones appended automatically.
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This sheet contains six different scents to be used in the Adventure game called Arconiax Assignment. For instructions on the use of this page, please refer to the article. Just scratch a number and sniff.


July 1984 THE RAINBOW

106 DATA HANDWRITTEN NOTE, 2,*, $0^{*}$
 Y KEY,, A BOTTLE, $5, *, \emptyset, *, \varnothing$,RAW M EAT, $\emptyset, *, \emptyset, *, \varnothing, A$ SOLID IRON CROWB AR, $8, A$ SCRAP OF PAPER,10,,,,,$;,$ ,:,",:,A PIECE DF SOMETHING
(SCRATCH BOX \#1), $10, *, \varnothing, *, 0, A \operatorname{SO}$ GGY NEWSPAPER,4
198 DATA A VICIOUS GUARD DOG,4,M ATCHES, $\varnothing$, HMM. . ( (SCRATCH *5), 12,S OMETHING STUCK TO YOUR SHDE (SC RATCH BOX \#2),11,,,MONEY, $\boldsymbol{D}_{\text {, A }}$ JAR OF SOMETHING (SCRATCH BOX \#3) ,15,A STICK DF SOMETHING (SCRATC H \#4),3, SOMETHING FOR SALE (SCRA TCH \#6),18
110 DATA ***THE ARCONIAX DIAMOND ***, 19
112 "VERBS
114 DATA GET, 1, TAKE, 1, LOOK, 2,GO, 3, EAT, 4, BUY, 5, NORTH, 3, SOUTH, 3, EA ST, 3, WEST, 3, UP, 3, DOWN, 3, HELP, 6, , 7,8, VERB, 9, PUSH, 10, PULL, 10, OPEN , 11, MOVE, 10, CLIMB, 12, GIVE, 13, DRI NK, 4
116 DATA JUMP,14, UNLOCK,15, BREAK ,16, DIAL, 15, DRDP, 13, FILL, 17
$118{ }^{\circ}$ DESCRIPTIONS
120 DATA"IT SAYS "YOU ARE OUR PR ISONER HERE. FEEL FREE TO RDAM T HE PREMISES, BUT ANY ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE WILL RESULT IN YOUR death - YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED WHEN WE H AVE FURTHER NEED DF YOU. (SIGNED ,) THE SECRET SOCIETY."
122 DATA"AH HA! ONE OF THE DRAWE RS IF FILLED WITH TONS OF MATCHE S. THE GUY WHO LIVED HERE MUST H AVE REALLY BEEN A PYROMANIAC."
124 DATA"IT'S FRESHLY PAINTED AN D NO MATTER HOW HARD YOU TRY, YO $U$ CAN'T OPEN IT. THERE IS AN ALA RM CONNECTED TO IT, BUT I CAN'T FIGURE OUT HOW TO DEACTIVATE IT.

126 DATA"THE FQUNTAIN HAS A STAT UE OF A DWARF IN THE CENTER, SPD UTING WATER FROM HIS MOUTH. THE WATER SPARKLES AND LOOKS INVITIN GLY WET. SUDDENLY YOU FEEL THIRS TY."
128 DATA"IT LOOKS FAIRLY STURDY. THERE ARE ROSES GROWING ON IT. IT LOOKS LIKE IT KEEPS GOING UP FOREVER. "
130 DATA"IT"S GRAVEL, WHAT DID $Y$ OU EXPECT?? WAIT A MINUTE!! WHAT "S THIS?!?"

132 DATA"IT'S AN OLD RUSTY KEY. IT WOULD PRDBABLY FIT IN A RUSTY LOCK, BUT I DON'T EVEN SEE ANY REASON WHY ANYTHING AROUND HERE WOLLD BE LOCKED, EVERYTHING IS W IRED WITH ALARMS."
134 DATA"IT'S A PEPSI BOTTLE. TH E LABEL ON THE SIDE READS 'DRINK
PEPSI - THE SODA OF MICHAEL JAC KSON*. SORRY, THIS TIME YOU HAVE
NO CHOICE (NO TASTE TESTS.) ANY WAY, ITS EMPTY."
136 DATA"THE CAT HAS BIG, WATCMF LL BLACK EYES. A TAG AROUND ITS NECK BEARS THE NAME "EXTERMINATO $R^{\prime}$. IT LOOKS AS THOUGH IT WANTS TO EAT YOU. FORTUNATELY, (OR UNF ORTUNATELY FOR THE CAT) YOU ARE TOO BIG TO BE ITS DINNER!!"
138 DATA"IT REQUIRES 3 NUMBERS T O OPEN. NO AMOUNT OF PRYING WILL
EVER FORCE THIS ONE OPEN! IT'S MADE OF 1 INCH THICK STEEL!! EIT HER YOU HAVE THE COMBINATION OR YOU"RE OUT OF LUCK."
$14 \emptyset$ DATA"THE MEAT IS RAW AND LOO KS LIKE IT WAS MADE FROM ALL THE RATS AROUND THIS PLACE. IF I WE RE YOU, I WOULDN"T TRUST IT." 142 DATA"IT'S SMALL ENOUGH FOR A MOUSE. OTHER THAN THAT, WHAT CA N YOU SAY ABOUT A MOUSEHOLE?"
144 DATA"THE DOOR IS THE ONLY ST URDY THING ABOUT THE SHED. IT IS
MADE DF SOLID STEEL. FUNNY, THO UGH, THE KEYHOLE IS RUSTY, BUT N OTHING ELSE ON THE DOOR IS." 146 DATA"THE CROWBAR IS MADE DF IRON. ON IT ARE THE WORDS "NO PA IN, NO GAIN': IT MUST HAVE BELON GED TO ONE OF THOSE PEOPLE WHO L OVE TO INFLICT PAIN ON THEMSELVE S. REMIND ME NOT TO RUN INTO ONE OF THOSE GUYS, WILL YA?!?"
148 DATA"THE SCRAP OF PAPER HAS A COMBINATION ON IT." 150 DATA"I CAN"T SEE THAT FAR" 152 DATA"YOU'LL HAVE TO GO THERE YOURSELF."
154 DATA"THE ATLANTIC DCEAN IS T HAT WAY, BUT I DON'T THINK IT*S WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE."
156 DATA"ARE YOUR FEET TIRED BY ANY CHANCE??"
158 DATA"THE SKY IS BLUE. THAT'S ABDUT ALL THAT YOU CAN SEE UP T HERE. "
$16 \emptyset$ DATA"THE GROUND IS DOWN, WHA

## T DID YOU EXPECT TO SEE, HADES??

 "162 DATA"THE SHED IS OLD AND FAL LING APART. THE TIMBERS ARE ROTT ING, BUT THE DOOR IS STILL STAND ING AND IS MADE OF STEEL. IT LOD KS LIKE IT USED TO BE USED FOR T OOLS, BUT NOW IT"S DESERTED." 164 DATA"SCRATCH BOX NUMBER ONE TO SEE WHAT IT IS."
166 DATA"THE WATER LOOKS DELIGHT FUL. AREN* T YOU THIRSTY???"
168 DATA"THE FLOWERS SMELL DELIG HTFUL. THERE ARE ROSES AND MUMS AND ABOUT A HUNDRED OTHER TYPES OF FLOWERS HERE. I WDULDN' T ADVI SE PICKING THEM THOUGH, SOMEONE MIGHT GET MAD."
179 DATA"IT*S TODAY'S EDITION OF "USA YESTERDAY*. THE FRONT PAGE STORY IS ALL ABOUT THIS GUY WHO GOT KIDNAPPED BY THESE TERRORIS TS WHO HAVE BEEN ELUDING INTERNA TIONAL PDLICE FOR 8 YEARS. HEY! THAT'S YOU THEY"RE TALKING ABOUT 1!"
172 DATA"THE DOG LOOKS REALLY VI CIOUS. HE WON" T LET YOU PASS. TH

E LOOK IN HIS EYES TELLS YOU HE" $S$ REALLY LOOKING FOR A "LEG DINN ER*, AND IT LOOKS LIKE HE IS EYE ING your LEG!"
174 DATA"THEY ALL SAY "LENNY"S V IDED ARCADE" ON THEM. THEY CAN E E USED TO LIGHT THINGS."
176 DATA"IT IS A LONG; THIN STIC K. MAYBE ONE OF THE KIDNAPPERS U SES IT TO BEAT HIS KIDS. ANYWAY,
I HOPE YOU CAN FIND A BETTER US E FOR IT."
178 DATA"IT*S STICKY."
180 DATA"HOW ABOUT THAT! THERE'S MDNEY DOWN THERE, BUT YOU CAN"T REACH IT WITH YOUR HAND."
182 DATA" $1 T^{=3}$ FIFTY CENTS. "
184 DATA"THEY ARE GREEN AND SMEL L OF BRINE."
186 DATA"YUM, THEY REALLY LOOK D ELICIOUS!!!"
188 DATA"<<COUGH>><<COUGH>> THEY REALLY SMELL BAD. BE GLAD YOU"R E A HUMAN, THOUGH."
190 DATA"THE FAMED TREASURE AT L AST!"

```
192 *TRAVEL TABLE
194 T$(1)="NORTH":T$(2)="SOUTH":
```


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 "UP": T ${ }^{\text {( }}$ (6) $=$ "DOWN"
196 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1, \varnothing$
198 DATA $\varnothing, 3, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
200 DATA 2,5, $0,0,0,0$
202 DATA $0,2, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
204 DATA 3, 0,9,7,0,6
206 DATA $0,6,6,0,6,3$
208 DATA $0,6,5,0,6,0$
$21 \varnothing$ DATA $0,7,0, \infty, \infty, 0$
212 DATA $0,0,0,5,0,0$
214 DATA $7,0,0,0,0,0$
216 DATA $0,13,0,4, \varnothing, \varnothing$
218 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 2, \varnothing, \infty, \varnothing$
$22 \emptyset$ DATA $11,14, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
222 DATA $13,0,0,0,0,0$
224 DATA 15,17,18,16,0, 0
226 DATA $\varnothing, 0,15,0,0,0$
228 DATA $15,6, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing,,,, 15,1,, 1$ 7, 0,6
230 ㄴIST*
232 DATA $1,2,2,2,2,1,1,1,2,2,1,2$ $, 2,1,1,3,3,3,3,3,3,2,2,2,2,1,2,1$ $, 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2$
234 HELP
236 DATA"THIS IS YOUR HOME. YOU SHOULDN* T NEED HELP HERE!"
238 DATA"TRY LOOKING AT THINGS."

249 DATA"THIS RHYME MIGHT HELP:
WHEN IN NEED OF A CHANG E DF VIEW JUST LOOK AT THE THING $S$ TO GIVE A CLUE. IF IT*S TOO SO ON, NEVER GO ON, BUT JUST TRY TO SIP FROM A WHITE GLOVED SONG." 242 DATA"HMM. =.MAYBE "ROVER" WOU LD LIKE A STEAK. "
244 DATA"ND FIELD MICE AROUND HE RE. MAYBE LATER ON YOU'LL FIND S OME. (IF THIS CLUE DOESN"T MAKE SENSE AT FIRST; KEEP TRYING.)" 246 DATA"JUST DON"T JUMP!"
248 DATA"YOU NEED 2 DIFFERENT TH INGS HERE FOR 2 DIFFERENT PURPOS ES. "
250 DATA"IT*S 5: 00P.M. DID YOU B EAT YOUR HOUSE TODAY???"
252 DATA"MAYEE THEY HID THE COMB INATION SOMEWHERE."
254 DATA"DON"T PIG QUT IN HERE." 256 DATA"SCRATCH BOX杖2 TO SEE WH AT IS ON YOUR SHOE."
258 DATA"I HOPE THIS ROOM ISN'T A GARBAGE COMPACTOR..."
260 DATA"THAT SEWER LOOKS INTERE STING... "
262 DATA"GIVE THE MAN A LIGHT, A

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LREADY！＂
264 DATA＂ALWAYS LDOK AT EVERTHIN G．＂
266 DATA＂LENNY＊S IRISH．＂
268 DATA＂LENNY MIGHT BE ABLE TD HELP．＂
270 DATA＂BUY SOMETHING＂，＂THIS ON E I＂LL LEAVE UP TO YOU＂
272 READ DATA
274 FDR C＝1 TO RM：READ L⿻⿱口一中（C）：NEX T
276 FOR C＝1 TD DC：READ O事（C），O（C ）：NEXT
278 FOR $C=1$ TO VB：READ V事（C），V（C ）：NEXT
$2 日 \emptyset$ FOR C＝1 TO DC：READ D $\$$（C）：NEX T
282 FOR $C=1$ TO RM：FOR $C 1=1$ TO 6： READ $T(C, C 1)$ ：NEXT C1，$C$
284 FOR C＝1 TO OC：READ LI（C）：NEX T
286 FOR C＝1 TO RM：READ HP事（C）：NE XT
288 V $=$＝＂GETALOGOEABUNOSOEAWEUPDO
HESALOVEPUPUOPMOCLGIDRJUUNBRDI DR
FI＂
299 0
CATLOCMEAMOUDOOCROPAFNORSOUEASWE
SUP DOWSHECHDWATFLDNEWDOGMATPING
UMSEWMONP I CPEPMOTDI A＂
292 START OF GAME
294 PR事＝L（L）：GOSUB 632
296 FL＝ø
298 PRINT＂VISIBLE OBJECTS ARE：＂ ：：FOR C＝1 TO OC：IF D（C）＝L THEN P
RINTO ${ }^{(C)}$ ：＂＂： $\mathrm{FL}=F L+1$
390 NEXT
302 IF FL＝$=6$ THEN PRINT＂NOTHING＂
304 PRINT
306 IF L＝19 AND $0(35)<>1000$ THEN PLAY＂P1：P1＂：PRक＝＂THE MOTH SPOTS YOU，HOMES IN ON YOU AND．．．AAA AAAARRRRREGG！YOU＊RE D－E－A－D．DO TRY AGAIN，THOUGH．＂：GOSUB 632：P
LAY＂P1；P1；P1＂：CLEAR：END
3ø日 PRINT＂OBVIOUS EXITS LEAD：＂： FOR $C=1$ TO 6：IF $T(L, C)>6$ THEN PR INTT事（C）：＂＂
310 NEXT
312 IF Lw与 AND SZ＝0 THEN PR事＝＂TH E BIG BLACK CAT SUDDENLY POUNCES ！IN ONE FELL SWDOP，YOU ARE DEV ORED．$Y-O-U \quad A-R-E \quad D-E-A-D$ ．BUT DON＇T FEEL BAD，THE CAT THOUGHT YOU WERE A VERY TASTY LITTLE MO USE．＂：PLAY＂P1P1＂：GOSUB 632：PLAY＂ P1；P1；P1＂：CLEAR：END
314 PRINTE32＊15，

316 PRINT＂YOUR CDMMAND：＂：$:$ LINE I NPUT A ${ }^{\circ}$
318 IF A\＄＝＂PET DOG＂THEN A\＄＝＂TAK E DOG＂
320 IF L＝1 THEN PR\＄＝＂SUDDENLY TW O MEN WITH GUNS BURST THROUGH YO UR DOOR，SHATTERING THE SILENCE．
ONE OF THEM HITS YOU ON THE HEA D AND YOU FALL TO THE GROUND，UN CONSCIOUS．＂：GOSUB G32：PLAY＂P1；P1 ；P1＂：L＝2：G0TO 294
322 VS＝ $5: S P=\operatorname{INSTR}\left(A{ }^{\circ},{ }^{\prime \prime}{ }^{\prime \prime}\right): P V \$=L E$ FT＊（A $\$, 2): P N \$=M I D *(A \$, S P+1,3): V 1$ \＄$=$ LEFT $\$\langle A \$, 1\rangle:$ VK $\$=L E F T \$(A \$, 3)$ 324 IF PV事＝＂＂THEN PRINT退32＊14； ：GOTO 316 ELSE IF PV $\$=L E F T$（PN\＄， 2）THEN PN\＄＝＂＂：VS＝1
326 IF VK事＝＂EAT＂THEN PV ${ }^{\circ}=$＂EAB＂ ELSE IF PV事＝＂E＂THEN PV $=$＂EAW＂E LSE IF VK $⿻=$＂LOA＂THEN PV $\$=$＂LQV＂ ELSE IF PN\＄＝＂BUB＂THEN PN $\$=S C$（2 ）
328 IF PV事＝＂UN＂THEN PV\＄＝＂UNB＂E LSE IF UK事＝＂DRD＂THEN PV\＄＝＂DRF＂ 336 IF PV＝＂RE＂THEN PV\＄＝＂LQ＂EL SE IF V1事＂＂I＂THEN 572
$332 V N=(\operatorname{INSTR}(V+, P V ⿻ 肀 二)+1) / 2$
336 IF UN＝g OR VNく $\operatorname{IN}$ INT（VN）THEN
PRINT＂I DON＂T UNDERSTAND THE VER B．＂：GOTD 316
337 IFNN＝13ANDL＝9THEN $N N=16$
$338 \mathrm{NN}=($ INSTR（0 $\$$ ，PN $\$$ ）＋2）／3：IF VS $=1$ THEN 346
345 IF NN＝6 OR NNく 3 INT（NN）THEN PRINT＂I DONT KNOW HOW TO＂；A\＄；＂． ＂：GOTO 316
342 IF $V($ UN $)=1$ AND NN＝24 THEN $A \$$ ＝＂FILL BOTTLE＂：GOTO 322
344 HC＝HC－1：IF HC＜26 THEN PRINT＂ YOU ARE VERY HUNGRY．＂ELSE IF HC $<5$ THEN PRINT＂YOU ARE ABOUT TO 5 TARVE！＂ELSE IF HC＝ 60 THEN PRINT ＂YOU HAVE JUST DIED OF HUNGER！
T－H－E E－N－D！＂：CLEAR：END
346 ON V（VN）GOTD $356,374,392,46$
$8,426,434,438,458,478,482,488,59$
$8,514,534,540,560,566$
348 PRINT＂YOU DON＂T REALLY WANT
TO DO THAT：DO YOU？？＂：GOTD 3
16
$35 \%$ TAKE
352 FL＝6
354 IF 0 （NN）$=L$ AND $L I(N N)=1$ THEN $0(N N)=1960:$ PRINTO ${ }^{\circ}$（NN）＂TAKEN．＂ ：FL＝4
356 IF $0(27)=4$ AND L＝4 AND $N N=27$
THEN PRINT＂THE DOG JUST BIT YOU R LEG OFF．YOUR SCREAMS ALERT T

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# INTRODUCING TEXTPRO III "The Professionals" Word Processing System 

## Screen Formatting

Textpro III has 9 Hi-Resolution Upper/Lower case display formats available, from 28 to 255 characters per line by 24 lines. You also have advanced screen commands such as double size characters and on screen underlining. You can also use the standard 32 by 16 display for systerns having lower case hardware kits installed. The display defaults to a 51 by 24 format that is easily switched to any other format available. Along with the Hi-Resolution screen we added automatic repeating keys "Typomatic." The rate is fully adjustable from ultra fast to super slow or can be turned off entirely for your convenience.

## 64K Support

Textpro III fully supports the use of 64 K on the Color Computer. It has fast automatic memory sensing and configures itself accordingly. Textpro III does not require Extended Basic or Flex to take full advantage of a 64 K RAM system. On a 64 K Disk System there is over 64 K of workspace available and files larger than memory are fully supported. Tape based systems have up to 48 K available for workspace.

## Text Editor

Textpro III has a full featured, line oriented screen editor: It supports single or multiple line copy and move, global or local search and replace of any character string, character insert and defete, block delete, adjustable speed automatic key repeat, single and automatic line edit, programmable underline and double width control coded, change screen background color and line lengths, automatic line numbering, line resequencer, and insert and delete line numbers.

## Disk \& Tape I/O

Textpro IIl uses fully compatible ASCII formatted files that do not have to be converted like some of the other Word Processing Systems. It will load, save and verify basic ASCII lormatted tape files. The disk version supports Load, Save, Directory, Kill, Append, Text Process file from Disk, Roll part of file to disk and get next portion of file from disk.

## DISK \$59.95

TAPE $\$ 49.95$

## Standard Commands

Textpro III features a whole host of Document Formatting commands. The setup command section includes; Line Length, Top, Left, and Bottom Margins, Page Length, Page Numbering on/off and Automatic Word Fill and Justification on/off.
Some of the vertical control features include: test for number of lines left on the page, skip to next page, set page number, wait at top of page, single and multi line spacing, and skip blank lines.
Textpro III features 3 programmable header lines that can be centered, left or right justified. It also has one programmable footer line. 3 commands for continues, single and paragraph indenting, center text, underline and double width print commands.

## Footmotes and Special Commands

Some of the special features allow imbedded control codes to access intelligent printer features like; superscript, subscript, change type font and even graphics. You can even imbed control codes within justified text. There is a command that automatically places footnotes at the bottom of the page, which can be very handy for term papers, etc. Another command allows you to display a message on the screen and input text from the keyboard. This text is then printed as if it has been part of the original text, thus you can produce things like a personalized form letter. There is also a repeat command that allows you to repeat an entire document or a part of one as many times as needed up to 255 times. This can be used to produce mailing labels or combined with the previous command to produce a selected number of personalized form letters.

## Tab Functions

Textpro III features an elaborate system of tab commands for complete control over column formatting. There are 10 programmable tab stops that can be defined or re-defined at any time in the text file. They can be used with the following tab commands; Center Over Tab Column, Right Justily to Tab Column, Decimal Align Over Tab Column, Left Justify to Tab Column (Normal Tab) and Horizontal Tab. Tab functions may also be used with a numeric tab column position for maxdmum flexibility. You can also define the Tab Fill Character to any printable character to fill in the blanks with dots, dashes, etc.

Resolurion Display Formats: from
28 to 255 Columans by 24 lines.
The Upper / Lower Case Dipplay

- Progranamable Footer
- Automatic Footnote Syatem

Automatic Memory Sense 16-64N

- Up to 48 K of Workepace on 64K
- 10 Programanable Tab Stope
- 7 Tab Function Commands
- Automatic Justification

On Screen Underining and Double She Charactere

- Change Formatting at Any Time
- Edit Files Larger Than Memory
- Compatible with All Printert

Ensily Imbed Any Number of Format and Control Codes
Typist Friendly Line and Command Format Entry

- Automatic Key Repeat

TEXTPRO III is the most advanced Text Editing and Word Processing System available for the Color Computer. One of the reasons for this is, Textpro works in a totally difierent way than the other Color Computer Word Processing programs. It uses simple 2 character abbreviations of words or phrases for commands. These commands are used at the beginning of a line and are preceeded by a "." period. Several commands can be chained together on the same line for ease of use. Thr these commands you tell the Word Processor how you want the margins set, line length, indenting information, and so on. You can change the way you want a document formatted at any point in the document. You also have the freedom to write without worrying about how long the line is or where the margins are and so on. The Word Processor automatically takes words from one line to the next and fills out the printed line to the desired length. You can even use the command to lnput Text from the Keyboard while a document is being processed and use that information to change the formatting or enter any other valid text Processor command. With this kind of flexibility and an extensive set of commands and
functions avallable, its no wonder that TEXTPRO 1] is the most advanced Word Processing System.
$\qquad$

HE KIDNAPPERS，WHO COME．UNFDRTU NATELY，THEY DIDN＊T COME TO HELP
YOU．YOU＇RE D－E－A－D．＂：CLEAR：END 358 IF $N N=23$ AND $0(23)=L$ THEN PR INTSC（1）＂TAKEN．＂：0\＄（23）＝SC\＄（1） ： 0 （23）＝1øøぁ：FL＝4
360 IF $N N=39$ AND $0(30)=L$ THEN PR INTSC ${ }^{(2) " \text { TAKEN．＂：} 0 \text {（3（3）}=\text { SC }(2) ~}$ $: 0(30)=10 \emptyset \varnothing: F L=4$
362 IF NN＝32 AND L＝13 AND LI（32） $=2$ THEN 624
364 IF $N N=33$ AND $L=15$ AND LI（33） $=2$ THEN LI（33）＝1：0（33）＝1ø06：PRIN TSC ${ }^{(3)}(3)$ TAKEN．＂： $0 \$(33)=S C(3): F$ L＝4
366 IF $N N=29$ AND $L=12$ AND LI（29） $=2$ THEN LI（29）＝1：0\＄（29）＝SC $(5): 0$ （29）＝1006：PRINTO事（29）＂TAKEN＂：FL $=4$
368 IF $N N=34$ AND $L=3$ AND LI（34）＝ 2 THEN LI（34）＝1：0＊（34）＝SC（4）：0（ 34）＝10ん6：PRINTO\＄（34）＂TAKEN＂：FL＝ 4
370 IF FL＜＞4 THEN PRINT＂CAN＂T TA KE THAT！！＂
372 GOTO 316
374 ：LOOK
$375 \mathrm{FL}=\emptyset$

## NO DISK？NO PRINTER？

Disk \＆printer are optional in super－friendly DO－FIIE system； needs only tape， $32 \mathrm{~K} \&$ XBASIC！ All work is done in memory．No programing required to create household inventory，any list！ You design your own records． And－you don＇t have to get it right the first time！！Expand any field or add a new field without losing data！！Create， remove，change，search，sort， list，total，\＆save records． Educationall 35－page Tutorial cames with a sample data file． Send $\$ 19.95+\$ 2 . \varnothing 0$ handling （Check or Money Order）to： SOLID SOFTWARE，PO BOX 712， Levittown，PA Zipoode 19058


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376 IF PN $=1$＂＂THEN 294
378 IF $\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{NN})=\mathrm{L}$ OR $\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{NN})=1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{OR}$ $\operatorname{LI}(N N)=2$ OR LI（NN）$=3$ THEN PR $\$=D$ （NN）：GOSUB 632：FL＝1
38＠IF FL＜＞1 THEN PRINT＂I DON＂$T$
SEE THAT HERE．＂：GOTO 316
382 IF $N N=6$ AND $\square(7)=\varnothing$ THEN $\quad 0(7)$ $=6$
384 IF $N N=2$ AND $0(28)=\varnothing$ THEN $0<2$ 8）$=2$
386 IF $N N=15$ AND（ $L=19$ OR $0(15)=$ 100ø）THEN CR＝1：PRINTCM
388 IF $N N=31$ AND $L=13$ AND $0(32)=$ 5 THEN $\mathrm{O}(32)=13: \mathrm{D}(31)=$＂ALL I SE E IS MUD．＂
390 GOTO 316
392 ＂G0
394 IF UN $<>4$ THEN $D=U N-6$ ELSE $D=$ NN－15
396 IF $\mathrm{D}<1$ OR $\mathrm{D}>6$ THEN 490
398 IF $T(L, D)>0$ THEN $L=T(L, D): G 0$ TO 294 ELSE PRINT＂I CAN＂T GO THA T WAY．＂：GOTO 316
$49 \varnothing$ IF $N N=22$ AND DR＝2 AND L＝7 T HEN L＝8：GOTO 294 ELSE IF $N N=22$ THEN PRINT＂THE DOOR IS IN THE WA Y．＂：GOTO 316
492 IF $N N=5$ AND L＝3 THEN L＝6：GOT 0294 ELSE IF NN＝5 THEN PRINT＂I DON＂T SEE IT HERE．＂：GOTD 316
494 IF $N N=12$ AND L＝7 AND $5 Z=\emptyset T H$ EN L＝19：GOTO 294 ELSE IF NN＝12 T HEN PRINT＂YOU ARE TOO BIG！＂：GOTO 316
406 PRINT＂I CAN＂T GO THERE．＂：gDT 0316
498 ＂EAT \＆DRINK
$41 \varnothing$ IF $N N=11$ AND $0(11)=1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ AND L＝4 THEN PRINT＂THROW IT，DON＂T D RINK IT！！＂：GOTO 316
412 IF $N N=11$ AND $\mathrm{Q}(11)=10 \emptyset \emptyset$ THEN Q（11）＝2øøø：PRINT＂YUCK！RAW MEAT TASTES HORRIBLE！＂：HC＝HC＋39：GOTO 316
414 IF（ $N N=24$ OR $\quad N N=B \quad O R \quad N N=4$ ）$A$ ND（L＝3 OR BT＝1）THEN SZ＝ø：PRINT ＂YOU HAVE S－H－R－U－N－K！YOU ARE N OW THE SIZE OF A MOUSE！！＂：gOTO 3 16
416 IF $N N=23$ AND $(0(23)=L$ OR $0(2$ 3）$=10 \emptyset \emptyset$ ）THEN $5 Z=1: 0(23)=9:$ PRINT ＂YOU SUDDENLY G－R－E－W！？YOU ARE NOW BACK TO NORMAL SIZE．＂：FL＝－5 6：IF L＝19 THEN PRINT＂TOO BAD，TH OUGH，YOU ARE NOW TOOLARGE TO GE T OUT AND THE EXTERM－INATOR IS H ERE．．＂：CLEAR：END
418 IF $N N=33$ AND $0(33)=1000$ THEN $0(33)=2909: H C=H C+40:$ PRINT＂$\ll H I C$
$K \gg ": F L=-56$
420 IF NN＝34 AND（0（34）＝L OR D（3 4）$=1990)$ THEN $O(34)=\varnothing:$ PRINT＂$\ll Y U$ $M \gg 1: H C=H C+59: F L=-56$
422 IF FL＝－56 THEN 316
424 PRINT＂YOU CAN＂T EAT OR DRINK
THAT！＂：GOTO 316
426 BUY
428 IF $\mathrm{O}(32)<>1090$ THEN PRINT＂Y口 U HAVE ND MONEY．＂：GDTO 316 436 IF NN＝35 AND L＝18 AND LI（35） $=2$ THEN LI（35）＝1：0（35）$=$ SC（ 6 （ $: 0$ （35）＝100ø：PRINTO事（35）＂BOUGHT．＂： GOTO 316
432 PRINT＂YOU CAN＂T BUY THAT！＂：G OTO 316
434 ＂HELF
436 PR $=$＝HP ${ }^{(L)}$ ：GOSUB 632：GOTO 31 6
438 ＊SAVE
440 CLS：PRINT＂GAME SAVE FEATURE REQUESTED．＂』PRINT：INPUT＂TAPE OR DISK＂；DV事
442 IF LEFT ${ }^{(1)}(D V \$, 1)=" D "$ THEN DV＝ 1 ELSE DV＝ー1
444 INPUT＂F ILENAME＂；FL
446 MOTORON：AUDIOON：PRINT＂READY
DEVICE AND HIT ENTER．＂：INPUT Q9＊ 448 DPEN＂${ }^{3 \prime}$ ，DV，FL
450 FOR $\mathrm{C=1}$ TD OC：PRINT\＃DV，O（C）： NEXT
452 FOR $C=1$ TO RM：FDR $C 1=1$ TO 6： PRINT\＃DV，T（C，C1）：NEXT C1，C
454 PRINT\＃DV，L，HC，DR，LK，SZ
456 CLOSE\＃DV：PRINT＂F ILE＂FL事＂IS
NOW SAVED．＂：AUDIDOFF：MOTORDFF：G OTO 316
458 ㄴOAD
$46 \varnothing$ CLS：INPUT＂TAPE OR DISK＂；DV事 462 IF LEFT $\$$（DV $\$, 1$ ）$=$＂D＂THEN DV＝ 1 ELSE DV＝－1
464 INPUT＂FILENAME＂；FL
466 MOTORON：AUDIOON：INPUT＂READY
DEVICE AND HIT ENTER．＂： 99
468 OPEN＂I＂，DV，FL
470 FOR $C=1$ TO OC：INPUT\＃DV， $\mathrm{C}(C):$ NEXT
472 FOR C＝1 TO RM：FOR C1＝1 TO 6： INPUT \＃DV，T（C，C1）：NEXT C1，C
474 INPUT \＃DV，L，HC，DR，LK，SZ
476 CLOSE\＃DV：AUDIOOFF：MOTOROFF：G 0T0 294
478 ＊VERB
480 CLS：FOR C＝1 TO VB：PRINTV事（C） ： ：NEXT：PRINT＂INVENTORY＂，：GOTO 31 6
482 ＊PUSH，PULL，OPEN
484 IF NN＝2 AND L＝2 THEN PRINT＂I T MOVES，REVEALING A HIDDEN

ASSAGE TO THE WEST＂：T（2，4）＝12：GO TO 316
486 PRINT＂PUSHING AGAINST THAT D OES YOU NOGOOD．IT WON＂T OPEN．＂： GOTD 316
488 OPEN
490 IF NN＝2 THEN A象＝＂LODK BUREAU ＂：GロTD 322
492 IF NN＝3 THEN PRINT＂YOU CAN＊T －IT＝S STUCK．＂：GOTO 316
494 IF NN＝1ø THEN A\＄＝＂DIAL LDCK＂ ：GOTD 322
496 IF $N N=22$ THEN $N N=13$
498 IF NN $<>13$ THEN PRINT＂YOU CAN
＂T OPEN IT．＂：GOTO 316
500 IF DR＝1 AND L＝7 THEN PRINT＂C －R－E－A－K．THE DOOR SWINGS OPEN．＂
：T（7，1）＝8：PLAY＂P1＂：GDTD 294ELSEI FDR＝1 THENPRINT＂CAN＂T＂
502 IF DR＝2 THEN PRINT＂IT＂S ALRE
ADY DPEN．＂
594 IF DR＝ø THEN PRINT＂IT＇S LOCK ED．＂
506 GOTO 316
$508^{\circ}$ CLIMB
516 IF NN＝5 AND L＝3 THEN L＝6：GOT － 294
512 PRINT＂CLIMBING THAT IS LIKE

## ENHANCED 1248－EP EPROM PROGRAMMER

Directly compatible with EPROMs 2508，2716，2532，2732，68732－O－1，68764 \＆ 64766．No personality modules required．Adapter extends capability for 2564. Menu driven，the 1248－EP is suitable for both experienced and novice operators．

Functions include：1）ERASURE VERIFICATION；2）COMPARE EPROM TO REFERENCE；3）BLOCK PROGRAMMING；4）BYTE PROGRAMMING；5）DUMP EPROM TO RAM；6）JUMP；7）RETURN TO EPROM MENU

Other features：1）Error detection \＆location；2）Intelligent algorithm reduces programming time；3）Textool ZIF socket；4）On－board programming supply： 5）Extra PIA port supports parallel communications with handshake；6）Firmware in on－board EPROM．
Comes with complete documentation．

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A／D－80C ANALOG TO DIGITAL CONVERTER
－ 16 A／D channels．
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2－PORT EXPANSION INTERFACE
－Buffered expansion interface．
－Splits ${ }^{3}$ FF40－s $5 F 5 F$ area in half．
－Disc port uses sFF40－5FF4F．
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## ORDERING INFORMATION

U．S．residents add $\$ 3.00$ ，Canadians add $\$ 10.00$ for shipping／handling． Arizona residents add $5 \%$ sales tax． Make checks／money orders payable to COMPUTER ACCESSORIES OF ARIZONA
5801 E．VOLTAIRE DRIVE SCOTTSOALE，ARIZONA 8525 （602）296－7568

TRYING TO CLIME A WALL OF GLASS －IT＊S POSSIBLE，BUT STUPID．＂ ：GOTO 316
$514{ }^{*}$ DRDP
516 IF $\quad$（NN）$=1000$ THEN $\quad 0(N N)=L: P$ RINTO ${ }^{(N N) " ~ D R O P P E D . ": F L=3}$ 518 IF FL＝3 AND $0(11)=4$ AND $L=4$ THEN PRINT＂THE DOG TAKES YOUR GI FT AND HURRIES DFF．＂$=\mathrm{T}(4,3)=$ 11：0（11）＝2906：0（27）＝2996：G0TO 31 6
520 IF $F L=3$ AND $L=14$ AND $N N=28 T$ HEN $\square(28)=2990: L=15:$ PR ${ }^{\circ}=$＂THE MAN
THANKS YOU AND GIVES YOU A RIDE INTO THE NEARBY TOWN IN HIS TRU CK．AS YOU LEAVE，HE WHISPERS ${ }^{*}$ G IVE LENNY THE GREEN＊．HE THEN DR IVES AWAY．＂：GOSUB 632：GOTO 316 522 IF FL＝3 AND L＝16 AND $N N=33 T$ HEN D（33）＝6：PR\＄＝＂THANKS：＂SAID LENNY，＂I＂LL TELL YA WHAT．BECAU SE I LIKE YOU，I＂LL GIVE YA SOME INFO．THE CODE TO GET IN THE $5 S$ B IS＂＋ロ⿻⿱口口丨阝（6）＋＂．GIVE IT TO THE D OORMAN．＂：GOSUB 632：FL＝3
524 IF FL＝3 AND L＝17 AND NN＝6 TH EN $0(6)=\emptyset: P R \$=1$＂O．K．${ }^{\circ}$＂SAYS THE GUARD，＂YOU＂RE D．K．THE VAULT IS TO THE WEST．O．K．？？〔THE GUARD MUST REALLY LIKE THE WORD＂G．K．＊ ）＂：GOSUB 632：FL＝3：T（17，4）＝19
526 IF $N N=35$ AND $L=19$ AND $0(35)=$ L THEN PR $=$＂THE MOTH WITHERS AWA $Y$ AND DIES．THE TREASURE IS AT L AST YOURS！YOU PICK UP THE SPARK LING GEM AND HEAD FOR HOME．CONG RATULATIONS！YOUR BOSS EVEN RAIS ED YOU TO HEAD TELEPHONE OPERATO R．YOU WON！＂：FL＝3
528 IF FL＜＞3 THEN PRINT＂YOU ARE
NOT CARRYING THAT．＂：GロTD 316
530 IF FL＝3 AND L＝19 AND NN＝35 T HEN GOSUB 632：CLEAR：PLAY＂V1202；＂ ：A\＄＝＂EBABGBF\＃BE＂：B\＄＝＂DAGAF猢AEAD＂ ：C $\$=$＂CGFGEGDGC＂：PLAY＂L1 10 ；XA $\$$ ；XB草

532 GOTO 316
534 ＊JUMP
536 IF L＝6 THEN FRINT＂C－R－A－S－H！ ！YOU HAVE JUST JUMPEDINTD A PIL E OF JUNK．UNFORTUNATELY，YDUR K IDNAPPERS HEARD THE CLATTER，T OO．bang！YOU＊RE DEAD．DO TRY AGA IN－UNLESS YOU＂RE CHICKEN．＂： CLEAR：END
538 PRINT＂YOU JUST JUMPED UP AND DOWN．W－ロ－W！HAVING FUN？？？？＂ ：GOTO 316
540 UNLOCK

542 IF（NN＝22 OR $N N=13$ ）AND $0(7)$ $=1000$ AND $L=7$ AND $D R=0$ THEN $D R=1$ ：PRINT＂C－L－I－C－K．THE DOOR UNLOC KS．＂：GOTD 316
544 IF（ $N N=22$ OR $N N=13$ ）AND（DR＝ 1 OR DR＝2）THEN PRINT＂IT＇S ALREA DY UNLOCKED．＂：GOTO 316
546 IF NN＝10 THEN 552
548 IF $\mathrm{Q}(7)<>19 \emptyset \emptyset$ THEN PRINT＂YロU DON＊T HAVE A KEY．＂
550 GOTD 316
552 IF $L=9$ AND CR＝1 THEN INPUT＂W HAT＊S THE COMBINATION＂；CD\＄：IF CO \＄＝CM THEN O（11）＝9：LK＝1：GOTO 294 554 IF L＜＞9 THEN PRINT＂SORRY，WR ONG ROOM，＂ELSE IF L $=9$ THEN PRIN T＂NOPE．YOU CAN＂T OPEN IT＂
556 IF CR＝1 AND L＝9 THEN PRINT＂W ATCH YOUR SPACING．YOU MUST BE E XACT．＂
558 GOTO 316
560 ＇BREAK
562 IF NN＝3 AND $0(14)=190 \varnothing$ THEN PRINT＂IT SHATTERS INTO A MILLION
PIECES＂：$(2,1)=4:$ GOTO 316
564 PRINT＂WHAT＇S THE POINT OF VA NDALIZING THINGS？？？＂：GOTD 316 566 FILL
568 IF L＝3 AND $0(8)=1909$ THEN BT ＝1：PRINT＂FILLED WITH WATER．＂：MID \＄（D $\ddagger$（ 8 ），LEN（D $\$(8)$ ）$-5,17$ ）＝＂F ILLED ＂：D $⿻$（ $(8)=\mathrm{D}$（ 8 ）＋＂WITH WATER．＂：GOT 0316
575 PRINT＂YOU ARE RUITE UNABLE T 0．FILL IT．＂：GOTO 316
572 ＊INVENTORY
574 CLS：FOR C＝1 TO OC：IF $\square(C)=10$ $0 \varnothing$ THEN PRINTO事（C）
576 NEXT
578 GOTO 316
589 END
582 ＂SCREEN TITLE SUBROUTINE
584 LS＝INT（LEN（PR\＄）／2）：RS＝LEN（PR \＄）－LS
586 CLS（CL）
588 GOTO $6 \varnothing \varnothing$
590 FORC＝1 TO $8 \varnothing$ ：NEXT：FOR $C=1$ T 080 ：SCREEN0，1：SCREENめ， $0: N E X T$ $592 \mathrm{X}=15: \mathrm{Y}=0$
594 PRINTE7＊32＋（X－Y），SP事；：IF $Y\rangle=$ ø THEN $Y=Y+1$
$596 Y=-Y: I F \quad Y<15$ THEN GOTO 594
598 RETURN
$690 \times 1=15-L S: \times 2=16+R 5: Y 1=\emptyset: Y 2=14$
602 FOR $C=4$ TO 7
604 CLSD
696 FOR $X 3=2$ TO LEN（PR $\left.{ }^{2}\right)-1$ STEP 2
698 PRINTE $(Y 1+C) * 32+X 1+X 3, M 1 D \$(P$

# for Solutions? 

PROBLEM: Disappointed with only a $32 \times 16$ screen and only upper case characters for your OS -9 operating system?

## SOLUTION: O-Pak will give you a

$52 \times 24$ HiRes screen with upper and lower case, character set editor, and utilities to copy from RS format to FLEX or OS-9 formats, all for only


## PROBLEM: Less

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PROBLEM: Need an easy to use and understand operating system that makes full use of the 64 K in your Color Computer?

## SOLUTION: FHL Color FLEX

 powerful, easy to use. More low cost software available for it than any other operating system for the Color Computer. Complete with Hi-Resi. for Only $\$ 69.95$

R＊；$\times 3,1)$ ：
616 NEXT X3
612 FOR $\times 3=1$ TO LEN（PR事）STEP 2
614 PRINTE（Y2－C）＊32＋X1＋X3，MID ${ }^{(1)}$（P R（事，X3，1）：
616 NEXT
618 FOR $X=1$ TO 59：NEXT：PLAY＂O2L2 55：CDEDCDEDCEGO3C＂
620 NEXT
622 GOTD 599
624 INPUT＂WITH WHAT＂；T1\＄：INPUT＂A ND WHAT ELSE＂；T2\＄
 2＊，3）
628 IF（（T1 $\$=5 C \$(2)$ AND T2 $\$=$ LEFT \＄（0\＄（29），3））OR（T1\＄＝LEFT＊（0\＄（29 ），3）AND T2\＄＝5C（2））（AND 0 （29）＝ $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ AND $0(3 \varnothing)=1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ THEN PRINT＂Y OU HAVE TAKEN IT．＂： $0(32)=10 \varnothing \varnothing: L I$ （32）$=1:$ GOTO 316
630 PRINT＂SORRY，CAN＂T TAKE IT W
ITH THAT．＂：GOTO 316
632 CX $\$=$ CHR $\$(32)$ ：LL＝31
634 CO＝RND（8）
636 CLS（CO）
638 PRINTE32，：：PRINT TAB（1）；
640 IF LEN（PRक）＜LL THEN 652
642 FOR CX＝LL TO 1 STEP－1
 C＝CX：GOTO 64B
646 NEXT CX：GOTO 652
648 PRINT LEFT（PR（PR $C C-1$ ）：：PR $\$=M$ ID\＄（PR\＄，CC＋1）：PRINT：PRINTTAB（1）；
650 IF LEN（PR事）＞LL THEN 642
652 PRINTPR ${ }^{5}$
654 BL＝143
$656 \mathrm{BL}=\mathrm{BL}+(16 *(\mathrm{CO}-1))$
658 FOR C＝0 TO 9：PRINTE32＊C，CHR ${ }^{\text {b }}$ （BL）：：PRINTE32＊C＋31，CHR＊（BL）：NE $X T$
$66 \emptyset$ RETURN
662 PCLEAR 1：GOTO $1 \varnothing$


Listing 2 （ 16 K Version）：

## 10 GOTO 1596

20 ：THE ARCONIAX ASSIGNMENT COPYRIGHT（C） 1984
BY ERIC W．TILENIUS
－－－ー－ー－－16K VERSIDN－－－－－－－－－－
FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS IN THE JULY＂ 84 RAINBOW

30 ． $32 K$ USERS，PLEASE TYPE IN THE 32K VERSIDN．
49 CLEAR $15 \emptyset \emptyset$
$5 \emptyset$ DATA $67,72,79,67,79,76,65,84$ ， $69,71,85,77,8 \emptyset, 73,67,75,76,69,83$ $, 80,69,80,80,69,82,77,73,78,84,8$ 6，73，78，69，77，79，84，72，66，65，76， 76，83
69 FORC＝1 TO 9：READ X：SC $(1)=$ SC $\$$
（1）＋CHR（ X ）：NEXT：FOR C＝1 TO 3：RE AD X：SC $(2)=S C(2)+C H R(x): N E X T:$ FOR $C=1$ TO 7：READ $x: S C \$(3)=S C \$(3$ ）+ CHR $\ddagger(X):$ NEXT：FORC $=1$ TO1 $\varnothing$ ：READX： SC ${ }^{(4)}(4)=$ SC $(4)+$ CHR $(X)$ ：NEXT
62 FORC＝1TO4：READX：SC（5）$=$ SC（ 5 （5） ＋CHR（ X ）：NEXT：SC（ 5 ）$=$ SC $\$(5)+1$ BR ANCH＂：FORC＝1TO9：READX：SC $(6)=$ SC $\$$ （6）＋CHR（ $X$ ）：NEXT
 \＄（RND（30））＋＂－＂＋STR（RND（3 0 ））：CM $=$ MID $\$$（CM
89 RM＝19：VB＝29：OC＝36：DR＝ø：LK＝ø：D G＝ø：HC＝90： $01=13: S Z=1$
 ，T（29，7），LI（39），D\＄（40）
1øø CLS：PRINT＂THE ARCONIAX ASSIG NMENT．＂：PRINT＂16K VERSION．＂：PRIN T＂BY ERIC W．TILENIUS＂
110 DATA IN A TERRORIST＇S HOUSE， IN A RICHLY DECORATED BEDROOM， IN A VICTORIAN GARDEN，ON A SECL UDED SIDE STREET，IN A GRASSY MEA DOW，ON THE ROOF OF A HDUSE，IN FR ONT OF AN OLD TOOLSHED，INSI de A TOOLSHED，BY A STOREHOUSE，IN SIde a mousehole
120 DATA ON A COUNTRY STREET，IN
A HIDDEN ROOM，ON A COUNTRY STREE T，ON A COUNTRY STREET－A MAN HE RE SAYS＂GOT A LIGHT？＂，ON MAIN 5 TREET，BY LENNY＂S ARCADE．LENNY I 5 HUNGRY，IN FRONT OF THE SSB BUI LDING－A GUARD SAYS＂SHOW I．D．＂ 122 DATA BY A STORE，IN THE TREAS URE VAULT－A GIANT MOTH GUARDS THE DIAMOND！
139 DATA A NOTE，2，BUREAU，2，WINDO W，2，FOUNTAIN，3，TRELLIS，3，GRAVEL，
 ON LOCK，9，MEAT，9，MOUSEHOLE，7，DOO $R, 7$, CROWBAR， 8, SCRAP OF PAPER， 19 ， NORTH，$\varnothing, 5 O U T H, \varnothing$ ，EAST，$\varnothing$ ，WEST，$\varnothing$ ，UP ，, DOWN，$\varnothing$, TOOLSHED， 7
140 DATA A PIECE OF SOMETHING（S CRATCH BOX \＃1），1ø，WATER（IN FOUN TAIN），3，FLOWERS，3，NEWSPAPER，4，GU ARD DOG，4，MATCHES， $\boldsymbol{D}_{3}$, HMM．．（SCRAT CH \＃5）， 12
$15 \varnothing$ DATA SOMETHING STUCK TO MY $S$

HOE (SCRATCH BOX \#2), 11, SEWER, 13 , MONEY, $\varnothing$, A JAR OF SOMETHING (SCR ATCH BOX \#3), 15, A STICK OF SOMET HING (SCRATCH BOX \#4),3, SOMETHIN G FOR SALE (SCRATCH \#6), 18,**THE ARCONIAX DIAMOND**,19
169 DATA $1,1,2,3,4,5,3,3,3,3,3,3$ $, 6,7,8,9,10,10,11,10,12,13,4,14$, 15, 16, 15, 13, 17
179 DATA IT SAYS * YOU ARE A PRIS ONER HERE. TRY TO ESCAPE AND YOU DIE!", IT'S FILLED WITH MATCHES, IT'S STUCK, THERE IS A STATUE OF A DWARF IN THE CENTER,IT'S STURD Y,HEY! WHAT*S THIS??,IT*S RUSTY, IT'S EMPTY,IT'S LOOKING FOR MICE , NEEDS A COMBINATION
189 DATA IT'S RAW, IT'S SMALL, IT" S METAL, MADE OF IRON, HAS A COMBI NATION ON IT,?,?,?,?,?,?,USED TO BE USED FOR TOOLS,?,?,THEY SMEL L NICE, YOU'RE ON THE FRONT PAGE, HE'S VICIOUS,?,?,IT'S STICKY, I S EE MONEY DOWN THERE - BUT IT'S O UT OF REACH
$19 \varnothing$ DATA FIFTY CENTS,THEY'RE GRE EN, LOOKS TASTY, SMELLS AWFUL, IT'S BEAUTIFUL
20の T ${ }^{(1)}(1)=" N O R T H ": T(2)="$ SOUTH":
 "UP": T $\$(6)=$ "DOWN"
210 DATA $0, \ldots, 1,1,, 3,3, \ldots, 2,5, \ldots$, ,,2,,,,,3, $9,7,,,, 6,6,3,3,,, 5,,$, ,,7,,,,,,,,5,,,7,1,,,,,13,,4,0,0 220 DATA $0,6,2,:, 11,14,,,,, 13$, , ,,,,15,17,18,16,,,,,,15,,,,15, ,, , $0,,,, 15,,,,,,,, 17$
230 DATA $1,2,2,2,2,1,1,1,2,2,1,2$ $, 2,1,1,3,3,3,3,3,3,2,2,2,2,1,2,1$ , 2, 2,2,2,2,2,2,2
249 FOR $C=1$ TO RM:READ L $(C)$ : NEX T
259 FOR C=1 TO OC:READ D (C), O(C ): NEXT
269 FOR C=1 TO VB:READ V(C):NEXT 279 FOR C=1 TO OC:READ D $\$(C): I F$ $D *(C)=" ? "$ THEN D $\ddagger(C)=$ "NOTHING SP ECIAL"
280 NEXT
290 FOR $\mathrm{C}=1$ TO RM:FOR C1=1 TO 6: READ T(C,C1):NEXT C1, C
390 FOR C=1 TO OC:READ LI (C):NEX T
319 V $=$ ="GETALOGOEABUNOSOEAWEUPDO HESALOVEPUPUOPMOCLGIDRJUUNBRDIDR FI"
320 0\$干"NOTEURW INFOUTREGRAKEYBOT CATLOCMEAMOUDOOCROPAPNORSOUEASWE SUP DOWSHECHOWATFLONEWDOGMATPING

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UMSEWMONPICPEPMOTDIA＂
$3.3 \varnothing$＂START OF GAME
$34 \varnothing$ CLSRND（9）－1：PRINT＂YOU ARE＂； L（L）
350 FL＝ø
360 PRINT＂VISIBLE OBJECTS ARE：＂ ：FOR C＝1 TO OC：IF $O(C)=L$ THEN PR INTD ${ }^{(C)}$ ）：FL＝FL＋1
370 NEXT
$38 \emptyset$ IF FL＝ø THEN PRINT＂NDTHING＂
390 PRINT
400 PRINT＂OBVIOUS EXITS LEAD：＂；
FOR C＝1 TO 6：IF T（L，C）$>\varnothing$ THEN PR
INTT ${ }^{(C)}$（ $"$＂；
$41 \emptyset$ NEXT
415 IF L＝19 AND $0(35)<>10 \equiv \varnothing$ THEN
PRINT＂THE KILLER MOTH SLOWLY CR USHES YOU．AAARG！＂：CLEAR：END
420 IF $L=5$ AND $5 Z=\varnothing$ THEN PR $\$=" T H$ E CAT SUDDENLY POUNCES！IN ONE F ELL SWOOP；YOU ARE DEVORED．YOU ARE DEAD．＂：PLAY＂P1Pi＂：GOSUE $158 \emptyset$ ：PLAY＂P1；P1；P1＂：CLEAR：END
430 PRINTe32＊15，
$44 \varnothing$ PRINT＂YOUR COMMAND：＂；：LINE I NPUT A
$45 \varnothing$ IF A $=$＝＂PET DOG＂THEN A\＄＝＂TAK E DOG＂
46ø IF L＝1 THEN PR $\$=$＂SUDDENLY TW O MEN WITH GUNS BURSTTHROUGH THE DODR，SHATTERING THE SILENCE．O NE DF THEM HITS YOU ON THE HEAD AND YOU FALL TO THE GROUND，UNC ONSCIOUS．＂：GOSUB 1580：PLAY＂P1；P1 ；P1＂：L＝2：GOTO 340



$48 \emptyset$ IF PV ${ }^{4}=1$＂THEN PRINTe32＊14， ：GOTO 440 ELSE IF PV $\$=L E F T \$$（PN $\$$ ，
2）THEN PN $\$=1 ": V S=1$
$49 \emptyset$ IF UK $\$=$＂EAT＂THEN PV $=$＂EAB＂
ELSE IF PV ${ }^{2}=" E "$ THEN PV $\$=$＂EAW＂E LSE IF UK $==$＂LOA＂THEN PV $\$=$＂LOV＂
509 IF PV事＝＂UN＂THEN PV $\$=$＂UNB＂$E$ LSE IF UK $\$=$＂DRD＂THEN PV $=$＝＂DRF＂
510 IF PV $\$=" R E "$ THEN PV $\$=" L Q^{\prime \prime} E L$ SE IF V1＊＝＂I＂THEN 1490
$520 \mathrm{VN}=\{$ INSTR $(\mathrm{V} \$, \mathrm{PV}+\}+1) / 2$
540 IF UN＝ 5 OR UNく $>$ INT（VN）THEN
PRINT＂I DON＇T UNDERSTAND THE VER B．＂：GOTO 440
550 $N N=$（INSTR（O＊），PN＊）+2 ）／3：IF VS $=1$ THEN 59ø
560 IF $N N=\emptyset$ OR NN $\langle>$ INT（NN）THEN PRINT＂I DONT KNOW HOW TO＂；A\＄：＂． ＂：GOTO 440
570 IF $V(V N)=1$ AND $N N=24$ THEN A ＝＂FILL BOTTLE＂：gOTO 470
$589 \mathrm{HC}=\mathrm{HC}-1:$ IF $\mathrm{HC}<2 \emptyset$ THEN PRINT＂ YOU ARE VERY HUNGRY．＂ELSE IF HC $<5$ THEN PRINT＂YOU ARE ABOUT TO 5 TARVE！＂ELSE IF HC＝＜ø THEN PRINT ＂YOU HAVE JUST DIED OF HUNGER！
T－H－E E－N－D！＂：CLEAR：END
590 ON V（VN）GOTO 610，709，780，85 0，929， $950,960,1950,1149,1159,117$ ø，1260，1289，1350，1360，1450，1470 69ø PRINT＂YOU DON＂T REALLY WAN＂T TO DO THAT，DO YOU？？＂：GOTC 4 49
$610 \mathrm{FL}=\varnothing$
620 IF $O(N N)=L$ AND $L I(N N)=1$ THEN $0(N N)=1 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing: P R I N T O \$(N N) "$ HAS BEE N TAKEN．＂：FL＝4
639 IF $O(27)=4$ AND $L=4$ AND $N N=27$
THEN PRINT＂THE DOG JUST BIT YOU R LEG OFF．YOUR SCREAMS ALERT T HE KIDNAPPERS，WHO COME．UNFORTU NATELY，THEY DIDN＂T COME TO HELP
YOU．YOU＇RE D－E－A－D．＂：CLEAR：END $64 \varnothing$ IF $N N=23$ AND $0(23)=L$ THEN PR INTSC $\$$（1）＂TAKEN．＂： 0 （23）$=$ SC $\$$（1） ： $0(23)=1000: F L=4$
650 IF $N N=39$ AND $0(30)=L$ THEN PR INTSC（2）＂TAKEN．＂： 0 （ 3 （30）$=$ SC $\$(2)$
$: 0(3 \varnothing)=1906: F L=4$
669 IF $N N=32$ AND L＝13 AND LI（32）
$=2$ THEN 1549
670 IF $N N=33$ AND L＝15 AND LI（33）
$=2$ THEN LI（33）＝1：口（33）＝10ø0：PRIN
TSC $(3)$（ 1 TAKEN．＂： $0 \$(33)=S C(3): F$ L＝4
672 IF NN＝34 AND L＝3 AND LI（34）＝ 2 THEN LI（34）＝1：0（34）＝10øø：PRINT SC（ 4 （4）＂TAKEN．＂： 0 （34）$=$ SC（ 4 ）：FL $=4$
674 IF $N N=29$ AND L＝12 AND LI（29） $=2$ THEN LI $(29)=1: 0(29)=19 ø \sigma: P R I N$ TSC（5）＂TAKEN．＂：0\＄（29）＝SC（5）：F $\mathrm{L}=4$
689 IF FL＜＜＞4 THEN PRINT＂CAN＂T TA KE THAT！！＂
$69 \varnothing$ GOTO $44 \varnothing$
700 IF PN $="$＂THEN 340
$705 \mathrm{FL}=\varnothing$
719 IF $O(N N)=L$ OR $O(N N)=1000$ THE N PR $=\mathrm{D}=(\mathrm{NN}):$ GOSUB 158 $0: F L=1$
720 IF $F L\langle>1$ THEN PRINT＂I DON＇$T$
SEE THAT HERE．＂：gOTO 449
730 IF $N N=6$ AND $0(7)=\emptyset$ THEN $0(7)$ $=6$
749 IF NN＝2 AND $\mathrm{Q}(28)=\emptyset$ THEN $\mathrm{O}(2$ B）$=2$
$75 \emptyset$ IF $N N=15$ AND（ $L=10$ OR $0(15)=$ 1øøø）THEN CR＝1：PRINTCM
760 IF $N N=31$ AND L＝13 AND $0(32)=$ （THEN $\mathrm{D}(32)=13: \mathrm{D} \$(31)=$＂ALL I SE

E IS MUD."
770 GOTO 440
789 IF UN<>4 THEN $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{VN}-6$ ELSE $\mathrm{D}=$ NN-15
$79 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{D}<1$ OR D>6 THEN $81 \varnothing$
$8 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF $T(L, D)>\emptyset$ THEN $L=T(L, D): G 0$
TO $34 \varnothing$ ELSE PRINT"I CAN'T GO THA
T WAY.": GOTO 44ø
$81 \emptyset$ IF $N N=22$ AND DR=2 AND L=7 T HEN L=8: GOTO 34ø ELSE IF NN=22
THEN PRINT"THE DOOR IS IN THE WA Y.":GOTO 44ø

829 IF NN=5 AND L=3 THEN L=6: GOT 0349 ELSE IF NN=5 THEN PRINT"I
DON"T SEE IT HERE.": GOTO $44 \varrho$
830 IF $N N=12$ AND L=7 AND $S Z=\emptyset$ TH EN L=1ø: $\mathrm{GOTO}^{340}$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{NN}=12$ T HEN PRINT"YOU ARE TOD BIE!": GOTO 44ø
84ø PRINT"I CAN'T GO THERE.":GOT 0449
$85 \emptyset$ IF $N N=11$ AND $0(11)=1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ AND
L=4 THEN PRINT"THROW IT, DON"T D RINK IT!!": GOTO 44ø
$86 \varnothing$ IF NN=11 AND $0(11)=1 \emptyset ø \emptyset$ THEN 0(11)=2øøø:PRINT"YUCK! RAW MEAT TASTES HORRIBLE!":HC=HC+30:GOTO 440
870 IF ( $N N=24$ OR $N N=8$ OR $N N=4$ ) $A$ ND \{L=3 OR BT=1) THEN SZ=9:PRINT "YOU HAVE S-H-R-U-N-K! YOU ARE N OW THE SIZE OF A MOUSE!!":GOTO 4 40
889 IF $N N=23$ AND $(0(23)=L$ OR $0(2$ $3)=1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing)$ THEN $5 Z=1: 0(23)=9:$ PRINT "YOU SUDDENLY G-R-E-W!! YOU ARE
NOW BACK TO NORMAL SIZE.":FL=-5 6: IF L=10 THEN PRINT"TOO BAD, TH OUGH, YOU ARE NOW TOOLARGE TO GE T OUT AND THE EXTERM-INATOR IS H ERE. . " C : CLEAR: END
899 IF NN=33 AND $0(33)=1099$ THEN $0(33)=2906: H C=H C+49:$ PRINT" $\ll H I C$ K〉>":FL=-56
892 IF $N N=34$ AND $0(34)=1000$ THEN $0(34)=2969: H C=H C+49:$ PRINT" $\langle$ YUM〉 ": FL=-56
900 IF $\mathrm{FL}=-56$ THEN 440
910 PRINT"YOU CAN" ${ }^{\text {P }}$ EAT OR DRINK THAT!": GOTO 44ø
929 BUY
$93 \varnothing$ IF $0(32)<>1 ø \emptyset \emptyset$ THEN PRINT"YO
U HAVE NO MONEY.":GOTO 44ø
932 IF L=18 AND NN=35 AND LI (35)
$=2$ THEN LI (35) =1:0(35)=1006:0\$(3



## OTO 440

949 PRINT＂YOU CAN＂T BUY THAT！＂：G OTO 440
950 PRINT＂NOT AVAILABLE IN 16K＂： GOTO 44D
969 CLS：PRINT＂GAME SAVE FEATURE REQUESTED．＂：PRINT：INPUT＂TAPE OR DISK＂；DV事
970 IF LEFT $\$(D V \$, 1)=" D "$ THEN DV $=$ 1 ELSE DV＝ー1
$98 \emptyset$ INPUT＂F ILENAME＂；FL\＄
996 MOTORON：AUDIOON：PRINT＂READY
DEVICE AND HIT ENTER．＂：INPUT Q9 $\ddagger$ 1009 OPEN＂ロ＂，DV，FL\＄
1010 FOR C＝1 TO OC：PRINT\＃DV，D（C） ：NEXT
1020 FOR $C=1$ TO RM：FOR C1＝1 TO 6
：PRINT\＃DV，T（C，C1）：NEXT C1，C
1030 PRINT\＃DV，L，HC，DR，LK，SZ
1040 CLOSE\＃DV：PRINT＂FILE＂FL\＄＂I 5 NOW SAVED．＂：AUDIODFF：MDTOROFF：
GOTO 440
1950 CLS：INPUT＂TAPE OR DISK＂：DV中 1060 IF LEFT $\$(D V *, 1)=" D "$ THEN DV $=1$ ELSE DV＝－1
1070 INPUT＂FILENAME＂；FL $\$$
1089 MOTORON：AUDIOON：INPUT＂READY
DEVICE AND HIT ENTER．＂
1090 OPEN＂I＂，DV，FL
1100 FOR $C=1$ TO OC：INPUT\＃DV，O（C） ：NEXT
1110 FOR $C=1$ TO RM：FOR C1＝1 TO 6 ：INPUT \＃DV，T（C，C1）：NEXT C1，C
1120 INPUT \＃DV，L，HC，DR，LK，SZ
$113 \emptyset$ CLDSE\＃DV：AUDIOOFF：MOTOROFF：
GOTD $34 \varnothing$
$114 \emptyset$ PRINT＂NOT AVAILABLE IN 16K＂ －GOTO 440
1150 IF NN＝2 AND L＝2 THEN PRINT＂ IT MOVES，REVEALING A HIDDEN PASSAGE TO THE WEST＂：T（2，4）＝12：G OTO 44の
1160 PRINT＂PUSHING AGAINST THAT DOES YOU NOGOOD．IT WON＂T OPEN．＂ ：GOTO 440
$117 \varnothing$ IF $N N=2$ THEN A $⿻=2=" L O O K$ BUREA U＂：GOTO 479
$118 \emptyset$ IF NN＝3 THEN PRINT＂YOU CAN＂ T．IT＂ 5 STUCK．＂：GOTO 448
1190 IF $N N=1 \varnothing$ THEN A ${ }^{(3)=" D I A L ~ L O C K ~}$ ＂：GOTO 470
1200 IF $N N=22$ THEN NN＝13
1210 IF NNく〉13 THEN PRINT＂YOU CA N＂T OPEN IT．＂：GOTO $44 \varnothing$
1226 IF DR＝1 AND L＝7 THEN PRINT＂ C－R－E－A－K．THE DOOR SWINGS OPEN．
＂：$T(7,1)=8: P L A Y " P 1 ": G 0 T O$ 34øELSE
IF DRE1 THEN PRINT＂CAN＂$T^{"}$
1236 IF DR＝2 THEN PRINT＂IT＇S ALR

EADY OPEN．＂
1249 IF DR＝0 THEN PRINT＂IT＊S LOC KED．＂
1250 GOTO 440
1260 IF $N N=5$ AND $L=3$ THEN $L=6: G 0$ TO 340
$127 \emptyset$ PRINT＂CLIMBING THAT IS LIKE TRUING TO CLIME A WALL OF GLASS －IT＇S POSSIBLE，BUT STUPID．
＂：GOTO 44 （
1280 IF $\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{NN})=19 \varnothing \emptyset$ THEN $\mathrm{O}(\mathrm{NN})=\mathrm{L}:$
PRINTO\＆（NN）＂DROPPED．＂：FL＝3
1299 IF $F L=3$ AND $O(11)=4$ AND $L=4$ THEN PRINT＂THE DOG TAKES YOUR G IFT AND HURRIES OFF．＂：T（4，3）
$=11: 0(11)=29 \varnothing \varnothing: 0(27)=29 \varnothing \varnothing: G 0 T 04$ 40
$130 \varnothing$ IF $F L=3$ AND $L=14$ AND $N N=28$
THEN $0(28)=20060: L=15: P R$（ $=$＂THE MA $N$ THANKS YOU AND GIVES YOU A RID E INTO THE NEAREY TOWN IN HIS TR UCK．AS YOU LEAVE，HE WHISPERS＊ GIVE LENNY THE GREEN＊HE THEN D RIVES AWAY．＂：GOSUB 1580：GOTD 440 1319 IF $F L=3$ AND L＝16 AND $N N=33$ THEN O（33）＝0：PR 0 ＝＂THANKS，＂SAID LENNY，＂I＂LL TELL YA WHAT．BECA USE I LIKE YOU，I＊LL GIVE YA SOM E INFO．THE CODE TO GET IN THE $S$ SB IS＂＋0\＄（6）＋＂．GIVE IT TO THE DOORMAN．＂：GOSUB 1589：FL＝3
1329 IF FL＝3 AND L＝17 AND NN＝6 T HEN O（G）＝ø：PR事＝＂＊O．K．．＂SAYS THE GUARD，＂YOU＂RE D．K．THE VAULT I $S$ TO THE WEST．D．K．？？（THE GUARD MUST REALLY LIKE THE WORD＊D．K． ＂）＂：GOSUB 1580：FL＝3：T（17，4）＝19
1322 IF FL＝3 AND NN＝35 AND L＝19
THEN 2000
1339 IF FL＜＜＞THEN PRINT＂YOU ARE NOT CARRYING THAT．＂：GOTD 440 1340 GOTD 440
1359 PRINT＂CAN＂T＂：GロTO 440
1360 IF（NN＝22 OR NN＝13）AND D（7 $)=10 \varnothing \varnothing$ AND $L=7$ AND $D R=\varnothing$ THEN DR＝ 1：PRINT＂C－L－I－C－K．THE DOOR UNLO CKS．＂：GOTO 440
1370 IF（NN＝22 OR $N N=13$ ）AND（DR $=1$ OR DR＝2）THEN PRINT＂IT＂S ALRE ADY UNLDCKED．＂：GOTO 440
1389 IF $N N=16$ THEN 1410
1390 IF $O(7)<>1000$ THEN PRINT＂YO U DON＂T HAVE A KEY．＂
$149 \varnothing$ GOTO 440
1410 IF L＝9 AND CR＝1 THEN INPUT＂ WHAT＂ 5 THE COMBINATION＂；CO $⿻=$ Ob＝CMक THEN D（11）＝9：LK＝1：GOTD 34 $\emptyset$
1420 IF L＜＞9 THEN PRINT＂SORRY，W

RONG ROOM．＂ELSE IF L＝9 THEN PRI NT＂NOPE．YOU CAN＂T DPEN IT＂
1430 IF CR＝1 AND L＝9 THEN PRINT＂ WATCH YOUR SPACING．YOU MUST BE EXACT．＂
1440 GOTO 449
1450 IF $N N=3$ AND $0(14)=1900$ THEN PRINT＂IT SHATTERS INTO A MILLON PIECES＂：${ }^{\prime \prime}(2,1)=4:$ GOTO 44Ø
$146 \varnothing$ PRINT＂WHAT＇S THE POINT OF $V$ ANDALIZING THINGS？？？＂：GOTO 44ø 1479 IF $L=3$ AND $0(8)=1 \emptyset \varnothing \emptyset$ THEN $B$ T＝1：PRINT＂FILLED WITH WATER．＂：D （8）＝＂FILLED WITH WATER．＂：GOTO 44 6
1480 PRINT＂CAN＂T．＂：GOTO 440
149Ø＇INVENTORY
1500 CLS：FOR $C=1$ TO OC：IF O（C）＝1
øøø THEN PRINTO（C）
1510 NEXT
1529 GOTO 449
1530 END
1540 INPUT＂WITH WHAT＂；T1末：INPUT＂
AND WHAT ELSE＂；T2\＄
1559 T1事＝LEFT\＄（T1\＄，3）：T2\＄＝LEFT\＄
T2\＄，3）
1560 IF（ $(T 1 \$=5 C(12)$ AND T2 $\$=L E F$
 9），3）AND T2\＄＝SC（（2）））AND 0（29） $=1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ AND $0(3 \varnothing)=1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ THEN PRINT＂ YOU HAVE TAKEN IT．＂：口（32）＝1ø0．：L I（32）＝1：GOTO 44ø
$157 \varnothing$ PRINT＂SORRY，CAN＂T TAKE IT WITH THAT．＂：GOTO 44D
1580 CLSRND（9）－1：PRINTPR ${ }^{\text {（ }}$ ：PRINT： RETURN
159\％PCLEAR1：GOTO 4ø
20.0 IF L＝19 AND $\mathrm{O}(35)=19$ THEN C LS3：PRINT＂THE MOTH SLOWLY WITHER S．．．AT LAST，THE DIAMOND I S YOURS！YOU HAVE WON！！！＂：FL＝2 2010 IF FL＝2 THEN CLEAR：FL＝3 2012 IF FL＝3 THEN FOR $\mathrm{C}=1$ TO 5： P LAY＂L3ø；02；CGCACBCO3CO2CBCACECFC FCGCGCL4EC＂：NEXT：PLAY＂L2GCC＂ 2014 END

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# Try Corresponding With 'Talking' Computer Tapes 

By Joseph Kolar<br>RAINBOW Contributing Editor

You never know when an idea will strike. By now, you realize that these fleeting ideas can translate into some creative experiences. Often, they lead to a dead end and deserve an undignified burial. Nevertheless, all ideas demand a newcomer's attention. To a newcomer, everything about the CoCo and its capabilities is grist for his mill. At best, the idea might be the kernel of an exciting learning experience. At worst, the newcomer will amuse himself.

The Color Computer is very versatile. One feature on the cassette-based system is under-utilized by the inhabitants of CoColand. It is the fact that the CTR-80A, or its linear descendant, the CCR-81, can be used in the conventional, noncomputer use.

Rather than use the expensive telephone or the mundane and time-consuming letter, you might consider corresponding via cassette tape recordings.

Here is one method. A cheap, fresh 60 -minute cassette tape is labeled side one and dated, popped into the recorder, rewound, set to 000 and fast-forwarded to about 010 to get beyond the leader. The recorder is disconnected from the computer by pulling out the three plugs on the side of the recorder.

Depress play, record and start emoting. This side of the tape is used for general conversation and news. Since 1 plan to put a demo computer program on the second side of the tape, I give a warning of coming attractions on the flip side.

After the first side is finished, eject the tape and mark the flip side, PROGRAMS or some suitable message. Re-insert the tape on the second side; rewind to 000 , reset counter and
(Joseph Kolar is a free-lance writer and programmer dedicated to proselytizing for computers in general, and the CoCo specifically.)
advance past the leader to about 010 ; reconnect the computer to the recorder by replacing the plugs. Now, you are on familiar ground! Copy your programs, being sure to leave spaces between copies and making at least two copies of each program.

Now, you have a combination letter/computer program tape. An observation: Often, upon receiving a correspondent's combo-tape, it is difficult to wait for the chatter to end, and the program to begin. To combat this tendency, consider rewinding to the second side and load the first progiam into the computer. Then rewind back to the first side, pull the connecting plugs and press PLAY to listen to the message. You do know that you can run the program and independently listen to the recording at the same time. This is a good way to check out a program that is annotated with voice comments on side one. Sort of like show and tell.

You CoConauts who correspond with each other might consider using this method. Here is the nitty-gritty on posting the cassette. Use a Radio Shack cardboard cassette mailer (Cat. No. 44-632), six for 79 cents. Note the hub holder. Rip it off and fold both ends to a 90 degree angle. Stick each end into a hole in the cassette to lock the tape in position and avoid unwinding the tape during shipment.

Address the face of the mailer; insert the cassette; insert a note giving the name and starting and ending numbers of al! the program listings; close ends of container and, if desired, seal with scotch tape. A 37 -cent stamp is all the postage required to mail a 60 -minute tape. Yes, the post office sells 37 -cent stamps. Yes, you can use a 20 -cent stamp and a 17 -cent stamp. Yes, the post office sells 17 -cent stamps. The big spender may stick on two 20 -cent stamps.

In a pinch, you can always re-use a cassette mailer by gluing a standard mailing sticker over the face of the container.

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A Disk Operating System specially designed for the Color Computer, STAR-DOS is fully compatible with your present Color Computer disk format - it reads disks written by Extended Disk Basic and vice versa. STAR-DOS for 16 K through 64 K systems costs $\$ 49.90$. STAR-DOS Level I for 6809 SS-50 systems costs $\$ 75$.

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If you plan to send programs back to your correspondent, it is wise to erase the flip side past the counter number of the end of the last program. Do this before you CSAVE over previous programs.

Here is an effective way to erase unwanted programs using the dummy jack. With the CoCo turned on, rewind the flip (program) side to 000 and reset the counter. Insert the dummy plug into the MIC jack. Set the recorder to record, play/record. CLOAD ENTER and when it gets past the ending counter number of the last program, stop the recorder and press the Reset button on the computer. Rewind the tape to the beginning. Using this system, you may erase a tape or program without disturbing a program that may be resident in memory. More important, there won't be any sound pick-up from MIC.

Back to the idea to which I was alluding at the beginning of this article. Refer to our article that appeared in the May 1984 issue.

CLOAD either of the two listings. Turn up the sound. RUN, LIST and on Lines 35, 37, 39, insert P2 in front of the closing quote. This causes a pause between lines. On Line 39, insert $L 2$ in front of C . This lengthens the final note. Put a single quote mark in front of Line 217 and if you are using Listing 2, put a REM marker, single quote mark, in front of Line 31 .

RUN a few times and sing along with the tune. When you think you have it down reasonably well, pop in a fresh cassette; prepare to record; pull out the three jacks to sever the umbilical cord to the CoCo; BREAK, RUN; type in the name. As soon as you press ENTER when you input your age, start singing. As soon as you finish your rendition, stop the cassette and break on the computer. Rewind the tape and listen to a real recording artist.

You have created a combo voice/computer music hit song. When you send it off as a greeting to someone, they should be pleasantly impressed, if not with your basso profundo, at least with the concept.

This may give you food for thought. You can see the possibilities this amusing idea suggests. Perhaps, you can create a composition of your own. You can be assured that your correspondent will be intrigued.

Need I remind you to reconnect the computer to the recorder when you are finished?

Musically inclined CoConauts, who can read musical notation, $\mu$ sing the powerful play capability of CoCo , can copy any music score and sing along. Give a concert accompanied by the CoCo!

You could create your own composition; write some lyrics; accompany yourself and save the results to tape. There is nothing like a little CoCo-generated music to soothe the soul.

Here is some information that may prove valuable to a reader who ships copies of cassettes through the U.S. mail. You may purchase self-sealing mailers at your local post office. The small, $6^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime}$ mailer, ideal for shipping a single cassette, costs 30 cents.

A plastic-boxed, 60 -minute cassette with an index card plus three sheets of $8^{\prime \prime} \times 101 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ typewriter paper, costs 54 cents to mail first class. No, the post office doesn't have 54 -cent stamps. Use some combination of $17,20,37$ cents stamps.

These envelope mailers have printed FROM and TO
areas but it is a good idea to endorse the mailer FIRST CLASS MAIL.

Note that you were asked to alter a listing so you could use it rather than having a shortened listing included with this article. This was deliberately done to get you accustomed to modifying programs. It is a good learning experience.
Always keep the back issues of THE RAINBOW. You never know when you might want to refer to something.

With this article you no longer are confined to singing in the shower. Faithful CoCo is there to assist you whenever you have the urge to sing.

It is hoped that you owners of Extended Color BASIC are encouraged to investigate the play capability of CoCo . Sing, play and have fun!

Finally, the following listing is a little graphics program I created in honor of this third Anniversary issue of THE RAINBOW! It's a fireworks display, so you might want to incorporate it into your Fourth of July festivities, too.

## The listing:

$1 \varnothing$ "PAEAN OF JOY ON THE 4TH OF JULY CREATED ESPECIALLY IN GALUTE TD THE 3RD ANNIVERSARY ISSUE OF THE 'RAINBOW' BY J. KDLAR
30 PMODES:PCLS:PMODE4
$49 \mathrm{~A}=126$ : $\mathrm{B}=96: \mathrm{R}=72: \mathrm{P}=1.70$
50 DIM S(13)
60 DRAW"BME, 4L4NL4NG3ND4NH3NU4NE 3F3BF9D4NE ${ }^{(N R A N F 3 N D 4 N G 3 N L 4 H 3 " ~}$
70 GET (0, $)-(29,24), 5,6$
86 PCLS:SCREEN1,1
90 FOR Q=15 TO 3 STEP-3
1 10ø FORZ=1T02980 STEPQ:C=Z
$110 \mathrm{C}=9 \varnothing+\mathrm{C} * \mathrm{P} / 1 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing$
120 $X=1 N T(A-6+R * \operatorname{COS}(C)): Y=1$ NT ( $B-$
$8+R * S I N(C))$
130 PUT $(X-45, Y)-(X-20, Y+24), 5, P S$ ET
$140 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A}-6+\mathrm{R} * \mathrm{SIN}(\mathrm{C})): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{INT}$ ( $\mathrm{B}-$ $8+R * \cos (C))$
150 PUT $(X+36, Y)-(X+59, Y+24), 5, P 5$ ET
$16 \boxed{6}$ NEXT Z,Q:GOTOYQ
179 RETURN
180 **** THIS GRAPHIC WILL TAKE ABOUT 10 MINUTES TO RECYCLE TO THE BEGINNING.


Summer has begun, as always, with the annual religious pilgrimage of the fleas. Apparently my farm is a "Holy Site" for fleas of a certain persuasion, and it seems that the pig barn remains their holiest shrine. Strange as it may seem, the earliest indications that the pilgrimage has begun appear not in the pig barn itself, but on the very personnage of the primary guardian of that shrine, namely Ben.

It begins innocently enough with a few gloomy, hang-dog expressions and gestures. Ben begins finding excuses to be alone, to slink off into corners, to curl up under beds and tables, to lower himself with a groan to his favorite corner of a room. Then, when he thinks no one is looking or listening, the scratching and chewing begin. The scratching becomes violent - if Ben is next to a wall or piece of furniture, one hears a thump-thump-thump of hock against block. The chewing becomes obsessive - quiet at first, but soon accompanied by agonized snuffles and snorts. Within a few days, Ben has managed to produce bald patches on his back and haunches. One quick look at the bald spots will confirm the annual flea pilgrimage has begun.

Fleas love other animals - dogs and pigs and parrots and such - but they don't seem to like each other very much, I've noticed. Generally, here is what happens when one flea meets another:

```
TO FLEAl
    IF NEAR 2<50(RT 90 FD 8)
    END
TO FLEA2
    IF NEAR 1<50(RT 90 FD 8)
    END
```

In spite of their typical avoidance of one another, however, somehow they manage to crawl all over the place and replicate rapidly.

## TO FLEAS

HATCH 1 MOVE 49690
HATCH 2 MOVE 12800
VANISH
END
TO MOVE: $\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{H}$
PU
SX:X SY:Y SH:H
REPEAT 150 (FD 8 IF ME=1 (FLEAI)

ELSE (FLEA2))
FLEAS
END
Well, that's more or less what the fleas look like when they finally appear, either on Ben's bald spots or on the pigs themselves. And you may have noticed that in the TO MOVE procedure I introduced yet another control statement - ELSE. The ELSE statement actually works only in conjunction with an IF statement. As I have demonstrated in some of my past letters, IF can be used by itself, and generally it says to the computer, "If such-and-such is true, do a certain action." The ELSE statement expands that instruction so that it reads: "If such-and-such is true, do a certain action, otherwise do another certain action." Since there are only two basic turtles (fleas) at work, I might have simply used two IF statements, like so:

## IF ME=1 (FLEA1) IF ME=2 (FLEA2)

But the nice thing about ELSE is that it refers to everything else not carried out by the IF. Thus, if I had had five hatched turtles in the TO FLEAS procedure, turtle one would be instructed to carry out FLEA1, but turtles two through five would then be instructed to carry out FLEA2. Try it and see.

Now the fleas don't know this, and if they did they wouldn't care - but what is a religious pilgrimage to them is an invasion and an annual big nuisance to everyone else. Ben becomes so busy scratching and chewing himself he's not good for much else. Similarly, the pigs become so involved with the fleas crawling all over them that they stop playing, stop eating, and stop just about everything else that's useful. Clearly, we must terminally discourage those fleas. One possible way is to use flea poison. I don't like that because I don't like to use poison in the vicinity of farm animals. Also, the poison seems merely to slow down the fleas a little, but it doesn't really kill them. Let me show you:

```
TO POISON
    PU
    MAKE:X 0 SY 90 SH 90
    WHILE :X<64
    (SLOW 4 FLEA)
    WHILE :X<128
    (SLOW 8 FLEA)
    WHILE:X<I92
    (SLOW 16 FLEA)
    WHILE:X<244
    (SLOW 32 FLEA)
    END
```

TO FLEA
MAKE:X:X+5
SX:X
END

By the way, the WHILE statement I just used is very much like the IF statement. IF tests to see if something is true; if it is true, then a certain action (in parentheses) is carried out. Likewise, WHILE tests to see if something is true; if it is true a certain action (in parentheses) is carried out. The difference is that IF tests once, and WHILE tests continu-
ally. As long as the condition is true, WHILE will continue to carry out again and again the specified action. For example, in the POISON procedure above, WHILE tests continually for the location of the turtle's X coordinate. While the value of X continues to be less than 64 , the computer will continue to carry out the action of SLOW 4 FLEA.
Since WHILE tests continually for a certain condition and causes a specified action to happen continually as long as the condition is true, we can use WHILE to make an action continue forever, merely by specifying a condition that will always be true.

## TO FLEABITE

WHILE ME $=0$
(SX RANDOM 230
SY RANDOM 170
REPEAT 1000 ()
PRINT ".")
END
In the above FLEABITE procedure, ME is always 0 , since there are no hatched turtles. Thus, the WHILE statement forces the procedure to repeat itself indefinitely. Of course, we could have the same effect by turning FLEABITE into a simple recursion, like so:

```
TO FLEABITE2
    SX RANDOM }23
    SY RANDOM }17
    REPEAT 1000 ()
    PRINT "."
    FLEABITE
    END
```

But the WHILE statement potentially can give us at least one advantage in this kind of use.* Normally, in an indefinitely repeating procedure such as FLEABITE2, there is no way to stop the procedure except by hitting the BREAK key, at which time the procedure stops - but at the same time we go into the BREAK corridor, and lose our picture. What if we are creating constantly changing pictures with an indefinitely repeating procedure, but we want to be able to stop and look at any of the pictures? Is there any way of stopping without hitting break? Yes, we can combine the WHILE statement with the KEY function.

The KEY function asks the computer to tell us the secret computer code (called the ASCII code) number for whatever key has been pressed on the keyboard. If no key has been pressed, the KEY function yields the value of 0 . Thus, with a WHILE KEY $=0$ we can make a procedure repeat itself indefinitely until we press any standard key on the keyboard. Pressing a standard key on the keyboard means that KEY is no longer 0 ; the procedure stops; but we can still remain in the RUN room, and thus can still see the RUN screen. Why don't you try it with the FLEABITE procedure?

```
TO FLEABITE3
    WHILE KEY=0
    (SX RANDOM 230
    SY RANDOM }17
    REPEAT 1000 ()
```

* A second advantage is that WHILE does not use up as much memory as a recursion does.

PRINT""
END

Let me be the first to admit that some people may not be very interested in stopping the FLEABITE procedure to examine a pattern. But what if you're working with real art? For instance, remember the KLEE procedure I described a while back? Wouldn't it be nice to have a KLEE permanently on your screen? You could hang the TV on your living room wall.
Anyhow, fleabites are terrible. They itch, and modern science so far has not come up with the perfect cure for them. That's why poor Ben and the pigs are forced to waste so much time and energy scratching and chewing. I have an idea, however. I propose that we combine the latest in computer technology and lasers to locate and surgically remove the little bites. Locating them is easy since Color LOGO includes the XLOC and YLOC functions for calling up X and Y locations of any turtle (in this case, turtle number 0 , the mother turtle).

TO LOCATE
PU SX :X-24 SY:Y-20 SH 90
PRINT XLOC 0 FD 32 PRINT YLOC 0
END
And using a laser to remove the bites shouldn't be so difficult either.

```
TO LASER
    CLEAR
    END
```

In short, applying modern technology to the age old problem of fleabites may be a perfect solution.

TO BITECUREMACHINE
WHILE KEY=0
(HT MAKE :X RANDOM $210+20$
MAKE :Y RANDOM $150+20$
SX:X SY:Y
PRINT"."
REPEAT 1000 ()
HATCH 1 LOCATE
REPEAT 1000 ()
LASER)
END

I've used WHILE KEY $=0$ to make the BITECUREMACHINE repeat indefinitely, until I press any standard key on the keyboard. I might also use WHILE KEY $=0$ to build a human-operated pause device, by using WHILE to make a meaningless action continue until I press a key. Like so:

[^12]LASER


## MACHINE <br> END

Of course, some destructive personage might try to steal the laser from my bite-cure machine and use it as a weapon against fleas. What would happen? We can only speculate, but knowing how tough fleas are, I would guess that a minor microsurgery laser might do nothing but disorient them for a while.

```
TO FLEAINJURE
    PU
    MAKE:N 2
    SX 40 SY 90 SH 90
    WHILE XLOC 0<64
    (SPIRALI)
    WHILE XLOC 0<128
    (SPIRAL2)
    WHILE XLOC 0<192
    (SPIRAL3)
    WHILE XLOC 0<244
    (SPIRAL4)
    FLEAINJURE
    END
TO SPIRALI
    FD :N RT }6
    MAKE:N :N+1
    END
TO SPIRAL2
    FD :N LT }6
    MAKE:N:N+1
    END
TO SPIRAL3
    SLOW 10
    FD :N RT 360 LT 360
    RT }6
    MAKE:N:N+1
    END
```

TO SPIRAL4
SLOW 20
REPEAT 4
(REPEAT 12 (RT 45)
FD 12 REPEAT 48 (LT 45)
FD 10)
END

I think that is a reasonable demonstration of a flea in deep trouble. However, I had hoped (with the extra FLEAINJURE at the bottom of the TO FLEAINJURE procedure) that the flea would recycle through the entire sequence. It didn't. I tried to figure out why, and then realized that my last WHILE statement - WHILE XLOC $0<244$ - remained permanently true, thus keeping the moving turtle locked into that part of the overall procedure. So, I changed the last WHILE statement to an IF statement, assuring that the procedure would recycle itself. Another thing I found: when the turtle (flea?) did finally recycle it was still carrying the SLOW 20 command from SPIRAL4. So I put a SLOW 0 command at the beginning of SPIRALI to cancel out the

## SLOW 20. Make sense?

All I can say is we better do something about these fleas. Otherwise:

## TO INFEST

MAKE:X 20
SX:X SY 20
HATCH 1 CRAWL
SET
HATCH 2 CRAWL
SET
HATCH 3 CRAWL
SET
HATCH 4 CRAWL
SET
HATCH 5 CRAWL
SET
HATCH 6 CRAWL
SET
HATCH 7 CRAWL
SET
HATCH 8 CRAWL
SET
CRAWL
END

```
TO CRAWL
PU
SLOW 5
RT 30 FD 10
REPEAT 6 (RT 60)
REPEAT 6 (LT 60)
LT 60 FD 10
RT 30
CRAWL
END
```


## TO SET <br> SX XLOC ME + 25 <br> END

Do you have the feeling you've seen more of fleas than you ever wanted to? So do I! So does Ben! So does Bertha! Ditto the pigs! So does everyone down here! I remain,

- Uncle Bert
P.S. You can send your cards and letters to me in care of my good friend Dale Peterson. Just address them like this:

Uncle Bert Woofensburger
c/o Dale Peterson
THE RAINBOW
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# Exploring The Angles Of BASIC And LOGO 

By Don Inman<br>RAINBOW Contributing Editor

LOGO and BASIC were created for very different purposes. Therefore, comparisons, such as I have made in the May and June issues of THE RAINBOW, mean little in determing which is the best language. I have not been trying to point out the superiority of one or the other.

When you are learning something new, it is quite often helpful to relate it to experiences that you have had in the past. BASIC has been around for a long time. LOGO, the new kid on the block, retains some of the features of BASIC but also has its own features. The purpose of this series of articles is to introduce some of these features using BASIC as a reference.

The rectangle is used in many ways when creating a graphics display. This month's article explores BASIC and LOGO graphics using the rectangle for comparison.

## A basic Rectangle

There are several ways to draw a rectangle using BASIC. You may "turn on" each point with PSET commands:

```
10 PMODE 3: PCLS: SCREEN 1,0
\(20 \mathrm{Y}=10 \quad\) set Y
30 FOR X=10 TO 60
\(40 \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}): \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}+20) \longrightarrow\) top \& hottom
50 NEXT X
\(60 \mathrm{X}=10\)
                            4 set X
70 FOR Y=10 TO 20
```


## (Don Inman is a co-author of a series of booklets for

 Radio Shack titled Color LQGO Guide for Teachers. He is a former teacher and is presently a full-time author with the DYMAX bunch.)$80 \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}): \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{X}+50, \mathrm{Y}) \quad \square$ sides
90 NEXT Y
100 GOTO 100
You may draw a rectangle using the $D R A W$ command:
10 PMODE 3: PCLS: SCREEN 1,0
20 DRAW"BM 10,10; R50 D10 L50 U10"
30 GOTO 30


You may also use the LINE command with the box (B) option:

10 PMODE 3: PCLS: SCREEN 1,0
20 LINE $(10,10)-(60,20)$, PSET,B
30 GOTO 3


All three of these methods draw the same rectangle,


## A Logo Rectangle

The turtle drawings of LOGO most closely resemble the BASIC method that uses the $D R A W$ command. A turtle procedure that draws a similar rectangle could be:

TO RECTANGLE
CLEAR PU HT


SX 10 SY 180
RT 90 PD
4 iurn right, lower pen
REPEAT 2(FD 50 RT 90 FD 10 RT 90) <draw rectangle END

The resulting rectangle would look like those drawn in basic. However, note that the LOGO screen begins with $\mathrm{Y}=$ 0 at the bottom of the screen.

## BASIC SCREEN



## LOGO SCREEN



Color-filled Rectangles
Rectangles can be filled with color by Extended Color BASIC very easily by using the Fill option with the LINE command or by using the PAINT command in conjunction with any rectangle drawing method. LOGO does not have any easy way to fill an enclosed figure with color. However, it can be done by coloring each line inside the rectangle.

BASIC:
$20 \operatorname{LINE}(10,10)-(60,20), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}$
or
20 DRAW"BM10,10;R50D10L50U10"
30 PAINT(15,15),4,4
LOGO:
PC 2 SX 10 SY 180
REPEAT 4(FD 50 RT 90
FD 1 RT 90 FD 50 LT 90
FD I LT 90)
FD 50
BASIC and LOGO produce similar rectangles. However, the colors produced are not the same.


## A Practical Program

The following BASIC program and LOGO procedures show the use of rectangles in producing a bar graph. Notice that BASIC uses subroutines in a similar way that LOGO uses subprocedures. The main program, or procedure, in each language is written as a series of subroutines, or subprograms, so that you can easily compare how the two languages produce similar results for each part of the program.

## BAR GRAPH

| BASIC PROGRAM | LOGO PROGRAM |
| :---: | :---: |
| 160 REM * MAIN PROGRAM * | TO GRAPH |
| 110 PMODE 3: PCLS: SCREEN 1,0 | Clear HT |
| 120 CLEAR 1000: DIM L\$(21) | RECT |
| 130 gosub 1000 | BOTTOM |
| 140 GOSUB 2006 | title |
| 150 GOSUB 3øøø *DRAW BOTTOM | SIDES |
| 160 GOSUB 40ø® *DRAW TITLE | BARS |
| 179 GOSUB 5090 DRAW SIDES | END |
| 189 GOSUB $60 \emptyset 9$ * DRAW BARS |  |
| 190 EOTO 190 |  |
| $10 \emptyset \square$ REM * ASSIGN LETTERS * | LoGO can mix text and graphics. |
| 1010 L ( 1 )="R8U4L8U4R8BD8BRB" ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | Therefore, no logo |
| OR 5 | commands her |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 194ø L⿻ (4) = "NR8U4NR8U4R8BDEBR8" |  |
| 'E |  |
| 1050 L ${ }^{(5)}$ ( $=$ "U8F4E4D8BR8" "M |  |
| 1060 L (6) = "U8F8NU8BR8" "N |  |
| 1079 L ( 7 ) = "U8R8D4L4NL4F4BR8" "R |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| $\emptyset$ |  |
| 1100 L\#(10)="NRGUBR8F2D4G2BR1ø" |  |
| ' D |  |
| 1110 L\$(11)="NU2R8NU8BR8" "J |  |




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$600 \emptyset$ REM * BARS *
6G10 COLOR 2,1
$6020 \operatorname{LINE}(94,147)-(102,92)$, PSET,
BF
6030 COLOR 3,1
6940 LINE (124, 147)-(132,72), PSET
, BF
6950 COLOR 4,1
696. LINE (158, 147)-(166, 83), PSET
, BF
6970 COLOR 2.1
6980 L.INE (188, 147)-(196,8ø), PSET
, BF
6090 COLOR 3.1
619ø LINE (218,147)-(226,102),PSE
T, BF
6119 RETURN

```
TO BARS
    SX 94 SY 42 SH G
    PC 1 MAKE :F 52 RPT
    SX 125 SY 42
    PC 2 MAKE :F 76 RPT
    SX 156 SY 42
    PC 3 MAKE :F 66 RPT
    SX 19\emptyset SY 42
    PC 1 MAKE :F 70 RPT
    SX 220 SY 42
    PC 2 MAKE :F 5\emptyset RPT
END
TO RPT
    REPEAT 6(FD :F RT 9%
        FD 1 RT 90 FD :F
        LT 9@ FD 1 LT 9Ø)
    FD :F
END
```

A summary of LOGO abbreviations used:
$\mathrm{HT}=$ HIDE TURTLE
$\mathrm{SX}=$ SET X (coordinate of turtle)
$\mathrm{SY}=$ SET Y (coordinate of turtle)
$\mathrm{FD}=$ FORWARD (move)
$\mathrm{RT}=$ RIGHT (turn)
HT = HIDE TURTLE
SX $=$ SET X (coordinate of turtle)
$\mathrm{FD}=$ FORWARD (move)
RT = RIGHT (turn)


```
SH = SET HEADING (of turtle)
PC = PEN COLOR
LT = LEFT (turn)
:F = a variable
RPT = a subprocedure called by BARS
```

NOTE: The heading must be set to $\mathbf{9 0}$ for PRINT commands in LOGO in order to print from left to right. (See the BOTTOM procedure)

The Graph



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# Variables Revisited 

## By Richard White rainbow Contributing Editor

Well, another Anniversary Issue is here and we stop to think how far we have come and maybe where the future may lead. Back when Lonnie Falk started THE RAINBOW we were all quite new at computing and any sources of information or programs were viewed with delight. Reading articles on how to program in BASIC on the Model 1 helped, but there were things in CoCo BASIC that no one else had and things that CoCo BASIC did not have. Study the manuals and experiment was the usual course.

Maybe life is somewhat easier for newcomers now. Perhaps there is too much information for one to digest, and much of it is too technical for the beginner. So, let's take one of our occasional trips back to basics and look at variables in detail to bring our new programmers on board.

In a high level language like BASIC, variables reference and organize the data used in the program. A variable is simply a name given to a piece of data. Think of data being assigned to a variable and not of the variable equalling the data. Early versions of BASIC sought to reinforce the assignment idea by making one write $L E T X=10$ rather than $X=10$. LET is in Extended Color BASIC but is virtually never used.

Color BASIC supports two types of variables - string, which holds a string of characters, and real or numeric. BASIC constructs variable tables to keep data about active variables and an analysis of the variable table will help you understand how variables work. The variable table starts at

[^13]the end of your BASIC program and extends upward into memory. The first table entries are real variables, each occupying seven bytes. The first two bytes for each entry are the ASClI values of the first two letters in the variable name. Note that Extended BASIC lets you use variable names longer than two letters, but only the first two are used in the variable table and hence have any meaning. The following five bytes carry the value of the variable in a form readable by BASIC's floating point decimal routines. The CoCo is much more adept at reading these bytes than I am, so let's let it do its thing and not try to guess what it is doing.

However, it might prove interesting to look at the variable table entries. Following is a short program that does just that.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \mathrm{~A}=0: \mathrm{B}=0: \mathrm{AB}=" 100 ": \mathrm{AB}=10000 \\
& 10 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{VARPTR}(\mathrm{AB}): \operatorname{FORA}=\mathrm{B}-2 \text { TO B+4 } \\
& : \operatorname{PRINTPEEK}(\mathrm{A}) ; \mathrm{CHR}(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{~A})) ;: \text { NEXT }
\end{aligned}
$$

In Line 10, VARPTR $(A B)$ returns the address of the first data byte associated with variable $A B$. When the program is run, the following is printed on the screen.

```
65 A 66 B 142 64@ 28 0 0
```

There will be a graphics character after 142 which I have omitted and will omit when they occur later. The ASCll codes for A and B show up and then three numbers which are all that BASIC needs to store 10000 . If you change the value assigned to AB in Line 5 and rerun the program, you can see how the stored values change. Here are some samples to get you started:

```
5 A=0:B=0:AB$="100":AB=100000
65 A 66 B 145 67 C 80 P 0 0
```

```
5A=0:B=0:AB$="100":AB=123456000000
65 A 66 B 165 101 e 244 104 h 128
5 A=0:B=0:ABS="100":AB=2E37
65 A 66 B 252 112 p 189 194 30
```

Strings are stored from the top of RAM down within the string space you define with CLEAR. CLEAR 1000 will reserve 1000 bytes for string storage. Each string is listed in the variable table. We can change our program to look at the table entry for string AB \$ by listing that variable in the brackets after VARPTR.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \mathrm{~A}=0: \mathrm{B}=0: \mathrm{AB} \$=" 100 ": \mathrm{AB}=10000 \\
& 10 \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{VARPTR}(\mathrm{ABS}): \mathrm{FORA}=\mathrm{B}-2 \text { TO B+4 } \\
& : \text { PRINTPEEK } \mathrm{A}) ; \mathrm{CHR}(\text { PEEK (A) }) ; \text { NEXT }
\end{aligned}
$$

When we $R U N$ the program, we get the following on the screen. Again, any graphics characters printed are not shown below.

65 A $194 \quad 3 \quad 0 \quad 38 \& 18 \quad 0$
The 65 for A is there but not 66 for B. Instead, we see 194, which is the ASCII value for B plus 128 . This flags BASIC that the listing is for a string-type variable. Next is a three, which is the number of characters - our string was 100 . The second byte is not used and is set to zero. The third and fourth bytes are the high and low bytes of the address of the beginning of the string. The fifth byte is not used and is set to 0 . This is all BASIC needs to find the string and read it.

If we had another line like 15 ABS="NEW DATA", basic would write NEW DATA to an unused part of the string space and put the new length and address data under the $A B \$$ listing in the variable table. The old $A B \$$ string is still in the string space, but reference to it in the variable table is gone. After a while, new string entries will fill up string space, even though it contains some "lost" strings. At that point, CoCo stops to "collect the garbage." Strings listed in the variable table are rewritten over unlisted space moving the free space to the end of string space. This may take a few seconds during which the computer seems to go dead, but it is only cleaning house.

Let's come back for a moment to variable names. In Color BASIC you may use any one- or two-letter combination for a váriable except reserved words. What is a reserved word? It is one that is also a BASIC statement or function command. $O N, T O, G O$ and $F N$ are examples. When the computer encounters an $O N$, it starts looking for a variable representing a number to use in a following GOSU $B$ or GOTO action. If your statement had been $O N=20$, no variable comes next, the computer gets confused and registers a complaint as a Syntax Error.

Extended Color basic allows you to use whole words as variables, but we now know how the variable table works and that only the first two letters are used. The objective is to allow writing clearer programs, but there are drawbacks that keep people from using the capability. First, there is the added memory used, one byte for each added letter each time the variable is used. Secondly, the number of reserved words (BASIC commands, remember?) become much more numerous. Last is the trouble in devising meaningful words which always are different from any other in the first two
letters. If I had two FOR TO NEXT loops, one within the other, I might like to name the variable in the outer loop COUNTONE and the inner loop variable COUNTTWO. Since the first two letters are the same the computer cannot tell the difference and the loops won't work the way you expect. So, we will try ONECOUNT and TWOCOUNT instead. The first two letters are different, but ONECOUNT contains $O N$, a reserved word, and SN Error results. Another loser is TWO-COUNT. The computer sees it as $T W$-CO without a variable to assign the result or the equal sign - SN Error.
Real variables represent numbers, and are used directly in equations making calculations resulting in some number. Some BASIC dialects let you define whether a variable will be an integer, a single-precision, floating decimal number or a double-precision decimal number. The higher the precision, the more memory that is necessary to store the number. CoCo will accept positive or negative numbers up to 10 to the 37 th power and will display nine significant digits. This is fine for nearly all programming you are likely to do. I miss
> "Real variables represent numbers, and are used directly in equations making: calculations resulting in some number. Some BASIC dialects let you define whether a variable will be an integer, a single-precision, floating decimal number or a double-precision decimal number."

the ability to define integer variables and benefit from the memory saving the results. Simple counting and other integer number operations are encountered all the time. Where a wealth of integer data is to be used, it can be put into strings and recovered using methods we have discussed in previous columns and will discuss in the future.

A string variable references a string of characters. In the assignment statement for a string variable, characters must be between quotes or defined using $C H R \$(X X)$ or $S T R \$(Y)$. Here $\mathbf{X X}$ is the ASCII number for the character. Y is a real variable that is converted to a string having a leading space. Examples are $A \$=$ " THIS IS AN example", B $\mathcal{S}=$ CHR\$(191), which is a solid red block and $N \$=\operatorname{STR} \$(20)$.

Strings can be added to each other in a process called concatonation. $C \$=A \$+$ " FOR THE ARTICLE ON VA RIA BLES". Now C\$ represents "THIS IS AN example FOR THE ARTICLE ON VARIABLES". If we concatonate $\mathrm{C} \$$ with $\mathrm{B} \$$ like this $D \$=C \$+B \$$ we would get the same string as before but with a red block after the period. Enter this program and run it.

```
10 AS = "CHARACTERS"
20 FOR X=1 TO 10: A$ = A$ + CHR$(8) : NEXT
30 PRINT AS
```

We know there are characters in $\mathrm{A} \$$, but they don't print. The trick is that CHR\$(8) is the backspace or left arrow character. As soon as "CHARACTERS" was printed, 10 backspaces were printed which erased "CHARACTERS." This may not be good for much, but it does give food for thought. There is a watch-out here in that you can add non printing charactets to strings that give unexpected results. Also note the $A \$=A \$+C H R \$(8)$. $\mathrm{A} \$$ appears on both sides of the equality. We can also write $A=A+10$. This comes back to the assignment idea. The right side is evaluated and the result is assigned to the variable on the left. The computer finishes its work on the right portion using whatever A or $\mathrm{A} \$$ represent initially before it redëfines them.

Both real and string variables can be viewed as either global or local. Actually BASIC variables are always global since they can be used anywhere in a BASIC program. In languages like PASCAL, C and BASIC09, variables have a value only in the particular subroutines or procedures where they are declared. Further, the variable X in one procedure is a different variable from the variable X in a different procedure. We cannot define our variables like this in BASIC, but we can view how we use them as local or global.
> "Actually BASIC variables are always global since they can be used anywhere in a BASIC program. In languages like PASCAL, C and BASIC09, variables have a value only in the particular subroutines or procedures where they are declared."

In a file program, the variables that refer to the data records are used as global in that they are defined in the input section, changed in the editor saved in another section to tape or disk, used in search and sort sections and in various subroutines. A variable used in a FOR-TO-NEXTloop in a subroutine means nothing when you exit that subroutine and may be re-used elsewhere.

There is a savings of memory if certain variable names are prechosen and used only for local purposes. They can be redefined and used again and again in other parts of the program. This serves to help clarify the program if it is known that $\mathbf{J}$ and $\mathbf{K}$ are always used localiy, generally serve counting purposes and never have meaning once the using routine is left. This will work well with some careful discipline and I think is much better than trying to find an unused variable each time a short loop is needed. You should also define string variables and other real variables for local temporary data holding purposes. Just make sure all local variables are defined when they are first used in the routine and do not contain data needed elsewhere when the routine is exited.

Numbers and strings may also be kept in subscripted or array variables. Here one array name is used to refer to a series of data items. For example $A(1)=23, A(2)=45 \ldots$ $A(20)=14$. Basic then sets up a separate portion of the variable table above regular variables in memory for array
variable entries. An array variable table for $A \$(10)$ looks like the following.

| -7-6-5-4-3-2-1VARPTR(AS $(0))>$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ARRAY } \\ & \text { NAME } \end{aligned}$ | 65 128 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DISPLACEMENT TO NEXT ARRAY | VX YZ |
|  | \# OF DIMENSIONS | 1 |
|  | NUMBER OF ENTRIES | 11 |
|  | A\$(0) LENGTH |  |
|  |  | 0 |
|  | AS(0) |  |
|  | ADDRESS |  |
|  |  | 0 |
| VARPTR(AS(1)) $>$ | AS(1) LENGTH |  |
|  |  | 0 |
|  | A\$(1) |  |
|  | ADDRESS |  |
|  |  | 0 |
| $\operatorname{VARPTR}(\operatorname{AS}(10))>$ | AS(10) LENGTH |  |
|  |  | 0 |
|  | A\$(10) |  |
|  | ADDRESS |  |
|  |  | 0 |

The array for $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{N})$ is similar except the value for each member of the array is in each five-byte block. When a subscripted variable is first used, an eleven entry block is established in the variable table for that variable. Note that $\mathrm{A} \$(0)$ is a member of the array. If you need more entries, you must dimension the variable, e.g., DIM A\$(100) or DIM $\dot{A} \$(X)$. You can also have multi-dimensioned arrays in Extended basic. A\$ could be dimensioned DIM A\$(50,10). Note that such arrays use memory space. $\mathrm{A} \$(50,10)$ requires $7+50 * 5 * 10$ or 2507 bytes of memory for the variable table alone. Finally, if you know you are only going to use a few members of an array, say four or five, then dimension the array, say DIM A\$(5) to keep memory use to only what you really need.

Arrays are most useful where the program itself must choose which data item to use. You are permitted and even encouraged to use a variable within the parentheses ( $\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{X})$ ) so that a number determined by the program selects the desired array member. Some good examples of array usage have appeared in recent issues of THE RAINBOW.

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# THE CAVER NS OF DEATH 

By Bill Franks

Long ago during the age of magic and sorcery, there existed a set of caverns so deadly, so terrifying they were known simply as The Caverns of Death. Nothing that entered these caverns had ever returned alive. There was a curse on the caves so that once you entered you couldn't turn back. You had to go deeper and deeper until one of the perils in the caves killed you. Due to an error in a time machine, you were sent back to this age in the form of a bat.

One day while flying around, you unwittingly flew into these caves. At first it was easy, with plenty of room to fly between the stalactites and stalagmites and eat the plentiful bugs. As you went deeper, however, there became less and less room.

You must fly carefully to stay alive. How long will you last? Will you find another exit or will you perish like the others before you? Only time can tell!

The object of Bats And Bugs is to accumulate as many points as possible before the caves take their toll. Points are obtained by eating the bugs flying toward you. For each red or blue bug you devour, you will receive 50 points. Avoid the

[^14]yellow bug - it's poisonous and will kill you if you eat it! Many times the yellow bug will be in your passageway or will jump in front of you, making death inevitable. Every time you gain a multiple of 400 points, you will increase a skill level to a harder cave. After completing level eight, each level thereafter will be of the same difficulty.

There will be times (particularly in the higher levels) when the caves look nearly impossible to navigate. However, there are no impossible caves. In this type of cave, you can let your back hit the protrusions just enough to knock off their points. Hitting the stalactites or stalagmites with your front always causes death, but if you aim your course correctly, your back can hit them safely.

You have three lives. Each time you die, a new cave of the same level is drawn. Before you begin each cave, your bat will be moving down the screen. When he gets to the height where you want to start flying, press any key or the fire button to begin play. To reset the game at the end, also press any key or the fire button.

You are given the choice of using a joystick or the Space Bar. Simply move the joystick up and down, or press the Space Bar to climb or don't press it and you will descend.

If the speed up poke (POKE 65495,0 ) doesn't work on your computer then just delete it.

Finally, if you don't feel like typing in the game and would like a copy on tape, send me $\$ 4$ and I will galdly send you a copy. My address is 4939 Tunlaw St., Alexandria, VA 22312.

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- NOW . . . also includes DDH DIRECTORY FILE BÚILDER . . . a listing of a short program to read directory information from your disks and produce a combined file index.
\$84.es in BASIC with Machine Language subroutines.


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- Search capability allows you to list or print all memos between two specified dates or only ones meeting key-word criteria.
E Date computation shows elapsed time between two dates in days, weeks, months and years.
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## file)

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ALL PROGRAMS require Extended Color Basic and are delivered on cassette. All, except Tape Date-O-Base Calendar, are DISK System compatible.
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## DISK DOUBLE ENTRY

If you have spent hours trying to balance your Debits and Credits, this program is for youl

- Designed for small business, club and personal use.
- Enter transactions in a journal type format. Program will maintain current account balances, produce Trial Balance, Income, and Balance Sheet reports and complete Account Ledgers.
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For use with (and requires) Disk Double Entry

- Produces statements suitable for billing from your Receivables accounts.
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## ALPHA-DRAW

Works great with GRAPHIC SCREEN PRINT PROGRAM!

- Subroutine designed to let you add any keyboard character to your graphic displays.
- You define $X$ and $Y$ coordinates and a string variable of one or more characters... ALPHA-DRAW does the rest!
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$\$ 8.86$ in BASIC

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## Program Description

## Line 0 sets up the arrays

Line 1 puts the computer in the graphics mode．
Line 2 draws and gets the bat．
Lines 3 and 4 draw the cave．
Lines 5 and 6 draw，get the bugs and pick starting places．
Line 8 moves the bat down screen at start of each cave．
Lines 10 to 20 are the main loop moving you and bugs after making sure you haven＇t gone off board or died．
Lines 23 to 56 are subroutines used by the main loop．
Lines 100 to 107 are the death routine．
Lines 200 to 219 are the score drawing routine．
Lines 220 and 221 are the completed level routine．
Lines 300 to 302 get the level and way of movement you wish to start with．
Lines 400 to 410 draw the title page．

|  | $6 \ldots \ldots . .117$ $18 \ldots \ldots .244$ $104 \ldots \ldots .163$ $216 \ldots \ldots .224$ END $\ldots . .222$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| he listing： |  |

## ＠POKEs5495，0：DIMA（1），B（1），C（1）， D（1），E（1）：A $=$＂T255V3005CDEFGAB＂： GOSUB4の日 <br> 1 GOSUB30ø：PMODE1，1：PCLS：SCREEN1 ，$\varnothing:$ PMODE1，3：PCLS：SCREEN1，$\emptyset$

2 DRAW＂BM101，10＠C3E4F4E4F4BM120， 106F4E4F4E4＂：GET（100，101）－（117， 0 95），A，G：GET（120，10ø）－（137，106），B ，G：GOSUBS：PCLS：GOSUB3：GOTO7
3 FORI＝øTO226STEP26：H＝RND（3）+1 ：C OLORH， 1
4 SOUNDRND（255）， $1: F=R N D(L E)+5: G=$ 190－（（LE＋5）－F）－5：F＝F＋15：LINE（I， 1 5）－（I $+10, F)$ PSET：LINE（I，15）－$\{I+2$ Ø，15），PSET：LINE（I＋10，F）－（I＋2め，15 ），PSET：LINE（I，19ø）－（I＋19，G），PSET ：LINE（I $+1 \varnothing, G\rangle-(I+20,190)$, PSET：PA INT（I＋5，17），H，H：PAINT（I＋5，189），H ；H：NEXT：$A=10: B=100:$ RETURN
5 PCLS：COLOR2，1：LINE（100，100）－ 11 Ø3，103），PSET，BF：GET（100，10ø）－（10 $7,103), C, G: C O L O R 3,1: \operatorname{LINE}(120,100$ $)-(123,193)$, PSET，BF：GET（120，100） $-(127,103), \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{G}:$ COLOR4，1：LINE（130 ，100）－（133，103），PSET，BF：GET（130， $100)-(137,103), E, G$
6 M1＝RND（50）＋200：：M2＝RND（70）$+60:$ $M 3=$ RND $(109)+50: M 4=$ RND $(70)+60: M 5=$ RND（50）$+109: M 6=$ RND（ 70 ）$+60:$ RETURN 7 GOSUB9：PCOPY3TO1：PCOPY4TO2 8 COLOR1，1：FORB＝50T0150STEPS：G0S UB4 1：FORI＝ 1 TO50：NEXT：LINE（A，B－6） $-(A+17, B), P S E T, B F: P=P E E K(65286):$ I事＝INKEY事：IFI事〈〉＂＂DRP＝1260RP＝254

## EVERYTHING Wanted To Know About You＇ve Always Wanted You＇ve AlOR COMPUTER To Ask． The COLOR KOW WHERE But Didn＇t Know <br> The COLOR＇Know WHERE To But Did 保

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THEN1 $\wp E L S E N E X T: L I N E(A, B-5)-(A+17$ ，B＋7），PSET，BF：GOTOB
9 DRAW＂BM210，ØC3R10D14L1øU14＂：LI ＝3：SC＝0：：GOSUB206：PMODE1，3：DRAW＂ BM1ø，1øC3E4F4E4F4BM35，1øE4F4E4F4 BM6, 1 10E4F4E4F4＂：COLOR1， 1 ：PMODE1 ，1：SCREEN1， 0 ：RETURN
10 IFKE＝1 THENP＝PEEK（345）ELSEJ＝J0 YSTK（6）：K＝J0YSTK（1）：IFKく3ЗTHENP＝ 247ELSEP＝1
11 IFP $=247$ THENA $=A+5: B=B-5: P U=1$
12 IFP＜＞247THENA＝A＋5：$B=B+5: P U=2$
13 GOSUB23：IFA ${ }^{2} 23$ THENCOLOR1， $1: L$ INE（A－5，$B-6)-(A+17, B+12), P S E T, B F$ ：$A=1$ ©́：G0TO15ELSEGOTO15
14 IFPPOINT $\{A+8, B-4)\langle>10 R P P O I N T($ $A+B, B+B)<>10 R P P O I N T(A+20, B-2)<>1$ ORPPOINT $(A+29, B+8)<>10 R P P O I N T$（ $A+$ $2, B-4)<>1$ ORPPOINT $(A+2, B+8)<>1$ THE NGOTO1＠øELSERETURN
$15 M 1=M 1-15: M 3=M 3-15: M 5=M 5-15: I F$ M1＜5THEN5＠ELSEIFM3＜5THEN51ELSEIF M5＜5THEN52
16 COLOR $1,1: \operatorname{LINE}(A-5, B-6)-(A+15$ ， B＋12），PSET，BF：ONPU GOSUB4ø， $41:$ PC OPY3TO1：PCOPY4TO2：PMODE1， 1 ：GOSUB 39
17 IFA $>M 1-17$ ANDA $<M 1+4 A N D B>M 2-6 A N$

DE＜M2＋5THENPLAYA ${ }^{\text {B }}$ ：GOTO1 GOELSEIFA $>M 3-17 A N D A<M 3+4 A N D B>M 4-6 A N D B<M 4+$ STHENPLAYA事：GOTOSSELSEIFA＞M5－17A NDA $<M 5+4 A N D B>M 6-6 A N D B<M 6+5 T H E N P L$ AYA $\$=$ GOTOSG
18 PMDDE1，3
19 GOSUB14
20 GOTO1
23 IFB＜12THEN1øøELSEIFB＞1日øTHENB ＝180：GOTO100ELSERETURN
37 IFM1＜ 1 THENM1＝めELSEIFM3＜ØTHENM $3=$ ØELSEIFMSくめTHENMS＝6
38 RETURN
37 GOSUB37：PUT（M1，M2）－（M1＋7，M2＋3 ），C，PSET：PUT（M3，M4）－（M3＋7，M4＋3）， D，PSET：PUT（MS，M6）－（MS＋7，M6＋3），E， PSET：RETURN
$40 \operatorname{PUT}(A, B)-(A+17, B+6), A$, PSET：RE TURN
41 PUT（ $\left.A_{8} B\right)-(A+17, B+6), B$, PSET：RE TURN
50 M1＝240：M2＝RND（70）＋60：G0TO16
51 MS $=249: M 4=\operatorname{RND}(76)+69: G 0 T 016$
$52 \mathrm{MS}=249: \mathrm{M}=$ RND $(79)+69:$ G0T016
55 SC＝5C＋50：G0SUB20ø：G0T051
56 SC＝SC＋50：GOSUB200：GOTOS2 190 PMODE1；1：PLAY＂O1V3＠T7CFCFCFC FCFCFCF＂：IFB＜12THENB＝12


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101 COLOR1，1：SO＝（180－B）／3＋5：FORI ＝B T018めSTEP1ø
$102 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{I}: \operatorname{GOSUB} 41: \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}-11)-\{\mathrm{A}+$ $17, \mathrm{~B}-3$ ），PSET， $\mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{FORJ}=1 \mathrm{TO}: 5 \mathrm{~S}=50$ －1：SOUNDSO，1：NEXT：NEXT
1ø3 PMODE1；3：COLOR1；1：LI＝LI－1：LI NE（10＋（LI＊25），6）－（26＋（LI＊25），10） ，PSET，BF：IFLI＝øTHEN1ø5
104 GOTO221
105 PMODE1，1：SCREEN1，1：COLOR1：1： LINE（10，Ø）－（28，1ø），PSET，BF
106 FORI＝ 1 TO5øø：NEXT：I $\$=I N K E Y$＊
 $\rangle$＂＂ORP＝ $1260 \mathrm{RP}=254$ THEN1ELSE 107
$20 \%$ PMODE1，3：SCक＝5TR（SC）：IFSC＞9 9950THENSC＝øøøø：GOTO2øø
 GOTO2 1
$202 \mathrm{~B} 1=\mathrm{VAL}(M I D *(S C *, 3,1)):: 82=V A$
 $, 5,1)$ ）：B5＝VAL（MID $\$(S C \$ ; 2,1)$ ）
203 COLOR1，1：LINE（96，$\varnothing)-(230,15)$ ，PSET，BF：COLOR3， $1:$ DRAW＂BM210，$\emptyset R 1$ ØD14L1ØU14＂：DRAW＂BM120，Ø＂：B4＝B1： GOSUE206：DRAW＂BM150， $9^{\prime \prime}$ ：B4＝B2：GOS UB206：DRAW＂BM18ø， $0 ": B 4=B 3: G 05 U B 2$ ø6：DRAW＂BM9め，ø＂：B4＝B5：G0SUB2ø6：I

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FSC／4ø日＝INT（SC／4ø日）ANDSC $>$（THEN22 ØELSEPMODE1，1：RETURN
206 ONB4＋1 GOSUB210，211，212，213， 214，215，216，217，218，219：RETURN
210 DRAW＂R10D15L1øU15＂：RETURN
211 DRAW＂D15＂：RETURN
212 DRAW＂R1øD7L1øD7R19＂：RETURN
213 DRAW＂R1øD7L1øR1øD7L1の＂：RETUR N
214 DRAW＂D7R1ØU7D14＂：RETURN
215 DRAW＂R10L19D7R1øD7L16＂：RETUR N
216 DRAW＂R1øL1øD14R1øU7L1の＂：RETU RN
217 DRAW＂R1øM－10，＋14＂：RETURN
218 DRAW＂D14R1øU14L1øD7R1g＂：RETU
RN
219 DRAW＂R1のD7L1のU7D7R1のD7L10＂：R ETURN
220 SCREEN1， $0: F O R I=1$ T015：PLAY＂T2 55V $004 C D E F G A B "$ ：NEXT：：LE＝LE＋5：IF LE＞ 85 THENLE＝8S
221 COLOR1，1：LINE（ 0,16 ）－（256，191 ），PSET，BF：PMODE 1，3：SCREEN1， $0:$ ：GO SUB3：$A=10: B=190:$ PMODE1， $1:$ PCOPY $3 T$ 01：PCOPY4TO2：SCREEN1， $0:$ I ：：GOTOB
30ø CLSRND（8）：PRINTE226，＂ON WHAT LEVEL DO YOU WANT＂；：PRINTE261，＂
TO START？（1－8）＂：INPUTLE：：IFLE＞8 ORLEく1THEN3øøELSELE＝45＋（5＊LE）
3ø1 CLSRND（8）：PRINTE256，＂JOYSTIC K OR SPACEGAR？（J OR S）＂：INPUTKE ＊：IFKE事＝＂J＂THENKE＝2ELSEIFKE事＝＂S＂ THENKE＝1ELSE301
362 RETURN
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOSUB42ø：LE＝75：PMODE1，1：PCLS ：SCREEN1，0：GOSUB3
491．DRAW＂BM160，90C3D29R15U10L15R 10U16L 10BM180，90D20R15U20BM20ø，9 6R15L15D26R15U10L5BM220，90R15L15 D19R15D10L15＂
492 DRAW＂BM105，100R5BM115，9 9020 L 20F20U20BM140，100R6＂
403 DRAW＂EM10，9めD20R15U1のL15R1øU
 50，90R16L8D20BM79，90R15L15D10R15 D10L15＂
419 FORI＝ 1 TO3 090 ：NEXT：RETURN
429 CLS：PRINTE104，＂BATS－N－BUGS ＂
421 PRINTE172，＂BY＂
422 PRINTE232，＂BILL FRANKS＂
423 PRINTE296，＂4939 TUNLAN ST．＂
424 PRINTE36＠，＂ALEXANDRIA，VA．＂
425 PRINTe424，＂22312＂
426 FORI＝ 1 TO20ضD：NEXT：RETURN


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# Interface Your Own Circuits 

By T. Whit Athey

While the majority of Color Computer owners are probably making their peace with at least some aspects of programming, not too many are all that comfortable with the guts of the gadget - the hardware, the digital circuitry. However, for anyone who has been secretly wishing that he/she knew a lot more about digital circuits and the operation of the Color Computer, I want to convince you that now is the time to learn. While it isn't exactly easy to understand digital circuits, it isn't any more difficult than programming, and in fact, is very similar to programming in many ways. Besides, it's great fun.
In this article I would like to entice you into building an I/O board which can interface between the Color Computer and your own projects. By taking the plunge and "getting your feet wet" with a real hardware project, you can learn much more than by just reading about it. Also, this is a very practical way to begin because the project is straightforward and leads naturally to further work on your own. I will also discuss some of the possible applications of the board.
I should begin by giving a large measure of credit for my interest in circuits to William Barden. His article, "A General-Purpose I/O Board for the Color Computer, ${ }^{\text {" }}$ appeared in the June 1982 issue of Byte Magazine. He has an excellent discussion on the way the Color Computer does 1/O, both internally (to and from memory) and externally (to and from peripherals), and I would recommend that you look it up. The only problem is that Mr. Barden's design for an I/O board doesn't work on all Color Computers.

## The Cartridge Connector

First of all, I am sure that everyone knows that the Color Computer has a slot on the right side where the game cartridges plug in. If you have a game cartridge lying around, turn it over and slide back the spring-loaded cover from the business end of it. Inside you can see the end of a printed circuit (PC) board and an edge connector with 40 pins ( 20 on top, 20 on bottom). So, there's nothing more inside that little black box than a PC board with assorted components (components not visible without taking the cartridge completely apart).

Figure 1 shows the computer's cartridge connector and the mating PC board connector. Those 40 lines give us access to nearly every signal of importance which is gener-

[^15]Table 1
Cartridge Connector Signals

| Pin N | Signal Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $-12 \mathrm{~V}$ | -12 volts (100 mA) |
| 2 | +12 V | +12 volts ( 300 mA ) |
| 3 | HALT | Halt input to the CPU |
| 4 | NMI | Non-maskable interrupt |
| 5 | RESET | Reset and power-up signal |
| 6 | E | Main CPU clock signal |
| 7 | Q | Clock Signal which leads E |
| 8 | CART | Interrupt for cartridge detect |
| 9 | +5 V | +5 volts ( 300 mA ) |
| 10 | D0 | CPU bit 0 |
| 11 | D1 | CPU bit 1 |
| 12 | D2 | CPU bit 2 |
| 13 | D3 | CPU bit 3 |
| 14 | D4 | CPU bit 4 |
| 15 | D5 | CPU bit 5 |
| 16 | D6 | CPU bit 6 |
| 17 | D7 | CPU bit 7 |
| 18 | R/W | Read/write signal from CPU |
| 19 | A0 | CPU Address bit 0 |
| 20 | Al | CPU Address bit 1 |
| 21 | A2 | CPU Address bit 2 |
| 22 | A3 | CPU Address bit 3 |
| 23 | A4 | CPU Address bit 4 |
| 24 | A5 | CPU Address bit 5 |
| 25 | A6 | CPU Address bit 6 |
| 26 | A7 | CPU Address bit 7 |
| 27 | A8 | CPU Address bit 8 |
| 28 | A9 | CPU Address bit 9 |
| 29 | A10 | CPU Address bit 10 |
| 30 | All | CPU Address bit 11 |
| 31 | A12 | CPU Address bit 12 |
| 32 | CTS | Cartridge select signal |
| 33 | GND | Ground |
| 34 | GND | Ground |
| 35 | SND | Sound input |
| 36 | SCS | Spare select signal |
| 37 | Al3 | CPU Address bit 13 |
| 38 | Al4 | CPU Address bit 14 |
| 39 | Als | CPU Address bit 15 |
| 40 | SLENB | Disable device selection |

# To The Color Computer 

Figure 1 Cartridge-connector pins


Top side of Board
ated inside the Color Computer. Anyone who has a little soldering experience can put together his/ her own PC board (with or without a cover) which plugs into the cartridge slot and interacts with the computer. The board design that I will discuss can provide the first stage, the interface, for your own designs, or for some examples I will present.

## The Color Computer's I/O Structure

Figure 2 shows the block diagram of the Color Computer I/O and the lines which come out to the cartridge slot. Table 1 lists these lines with their names and functions. Many of the lines are connected directly to the heart of the computer, the Motorola 6809 E microprocessor. Also of fundamental importance is the Motorola 6883 synchronous address multiplexer (SAM). In fact, the Color Computer is made up almost entirely of Motorola integrated circuits ("chips").

The 6809 E is the real brains of the outfit, controlling the whole operation, but it farms out many important tasks to other large scale chips like the SAM. The 6809E is mostly an 8 -bit microprocessor, but with some 16 -bit capability, and it is probably the most powerful 8 -bit microprocessor around. There are 16 address lines designated A 0 (least significant bit) to A15 (most significant bit) which allow unique addressing of up to $2^{16}=65536$ (" 64 K ") memory locations.

The address lines are used whenever the 6809 E fetches a byte ( 8 bits) of data or an operation code from memory, or writes a byte to memory or to other internal devices. The data is transmitted over eight data lines designated D0-D7.
The SAM chip handles several routine functions for the 6809 E . It provides two clock signals (just an oscillating square-wave signal), called $E$ and $Q$ to the microprocessor to permit all operations to have the proper timing. The SAM also controls and decodes the memory mapping of the system. The computer must know not only the exact address in an operation, but also what area of memory is being addressed. Since some memory areas are dedicated to specific tasks, the SAM feeds three signals to a 74LS134 decoder chip which, in turn, provides an output which depends on the area of memory being addressed. Only one of the eight output lines of the 74LS134 are active (low, or zero voltage) at any one time. When addresses in the range 0 7 FFF are being addressed, Y0 will be active, indicating RAM (random access memory) addresses. Y1 and Y2 indicate that the ROM (read only memory) areas at $8000-9 \mathrm{FFF}$ or A000-BFFF are being addressed, and Y3 points to cartridge ROM at C000-DFFF. When Y4 is active the PIA (peripheral interface adaptor) addresses at FF00-FF1F are

Figure 2 - Color Computer 1/O Block Diagram

being addressed, and Y5 similarly selects the second PIA at FF20-FF3F (actually each PIA uses only four addresses in these ranges).

If Y6 is low, locations FF40-FF5F are being addressed. There is nothing in the Color Computer at these addresses, but Y6 could be used to select a third PlA, for example. Or, since Y6 is available at the cartridge slot (as the line labeled SCS), it can select a device plugged into the cartridge slot. We will make use of that fact in the interface circuit to be outlined here.

Note that when the microprocessor calls for a memory location, it can only put out the address on the address lines (to which the SAM/74LS 134 adds the map signal, Yn) and "listen" for a response. lt does not "know" what device is actually responding. It is only important that the device recognize that it is being addressed, and become active only when it is being addressed.

A more detailed discussion of the workings of the Color Computer is given in the Color Computer Technical Reference Manual, ${ }^{2}$ available at Radio Shack.

## I/O Operations

Input/output operations in the Color Computer are said to be "memory mapped," which means that the microprocessor is tricked into thinking that I/O devices or peripheral controllers are just another part of memory. All that is required to carry out $I / O$ operations is the execution of an instruction like LDA ( 6809 operation to load the A register) or STA (store contents of A register) to the address of the device. This can even be done from BASIC with PEEK or POKE commands.

In the Color Computer, locations FF00-FF3F are used for $1 / O$ through the peripheral interface adaptors (PIAs). For example, FF00-FF03 are used to read the keyboard and
joysticks through PIA U8. Locations FF20-FF23 are used for controlling several functions through PIA U4, including cassette $1 / O$, serial $I / O$, and graphics modes. One must know the proper byte to write to these locations in order to obtain the desired effect, but the bottom line is that the byte can get to the proper place from a simple STA or $P O K E$.

The PIA can determine when it's being addressed by the state of the memory map signals, Y0-Y6, which were discussed above. Recall that only one of these is active (low) at any time, and that addresses in the range $\mathrm{FF} 00-\mathrm{FF} 1 \mathrm{~F}$ result in Y4 going low. Thus Y4 can be used as a "chip select" signal for the PIA U8, and similarly for Y5 for PIA U4. By using only two of the 16 address lines, namely A 0 and Al , along

with the chip select signal, the PIA U8 can distinguish its four addresses, FF00-FF03, and will only respond to addresses in this range. The fact that Y4 is low means that the 16 address lines carry the values $11111111000000-$ (FF0-in Hex), and only the last two lines, A0 and A1, need to be checked, and that is all that the PIA does check.

Figure 3 shows the timing for the read and write cycle of the 6809E. For example the LDA read cycle begins with the clock signal $E$ going low. Within $100-200 \mathrm{~ns}(1 \mathrm{~ns}=10-9$ seconds) the R/W line has gone high (indicating read) and the address lines and Y0-Y6 have assumed their appropriate values. After E returns high the data lines will contain the byte being read and the 6809E "strobes" in the data.

The write cycle, for example during the execution of a STA instruction, proceeds in a similar fashion. In this case the $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{W}$ signal goes low to indicate a write. The data from the 6809 E is put out on the data bus as E goes high and remains valid until the end of the E cycle. During this "data valid" period it may be "picked off" or "strobed in" by another device.
> "With [modes I and 2] you can get . . . fancy. . .but here we will concentrate on the mode 0 I/ O for which programming and interfacing is very easy."

## The I/O Interface Board

An interface board could be designed around another Motorola PIA chip which would insure compatibility with the rest of the Motorola system. However, the PIA is rather cumbersome to control (program), and it has only two 8-bit I/ O ports. On the other hand, the analogous chip made by Intel, the 8255A PPI (programmable peripheral interface) chip is very easy to control, has three I/O ports and has more than enough flexibility for most applications. The only potential problem is that the Color Computer timing signals don't quite meet the specifications for the 8255A.
The Intel 8255 A is a 40 -pin large-scale integrated-circuit (LSI) chip. It has four 8 -bit registers, three of which are bidirectional I/O ports, designated $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$, and C and the fourth is a control register which is used to set the operating mode of the chip's three ports under program control.
There are three modes under which the 8255A can be operated. The simplest mode, and the mode which will be discussed here, is mode 0 , basic input and output. Mode 1 is for strobed input and strobed output, and mode 2 is for strobed bidirectional I/O. Modes 1 and 2 use lines from the C port as control lines for the other two I/O ports. With these last two modes you can get about as fancy as you like, but here we will concentrate on the mode $0 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ for which programming and interfacing is very easy. Later, after building your interface and gaining experience with it, you can always use modes 1 and 2 with only software changes. These modes are discussed in detail in Paul Goldsbrough's book in the Blacksburg Continuing Education Series, Microcomputer Interfacing with the 8255A PPI Chip3.
Under any of the modes the chip functions can be configured under program control by POKEing the proper byte into the control register (location FF43 in this design). Ports, $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$ and C can be either input or output ports, or any combination thereof. Port C can even be split into two 4 -bit ports so that four lines are for input and four are for output. Table 2 shows the values for control words which select the various combinations.

Table 2
Control Words for 8255A Mode 0 Input/Output Control Word (hexadecimal)

Port Function (I=input, $0=$ output)

| 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 81 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 82 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 89 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 8 A | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 8 B | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 90 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 91 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 92 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 93 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 98 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 99 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 A | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| $9 B$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

The three I/O ports each consist of an internal 8-bit data register and eight $1 / O$ lines coming out to the pins of the chip. Whenever a port is programmed as an output, the contents of the internal data register will appear continuously on the I/O port pins ( 5 volts for ones and 0 volts for zeros) until the contents of the register are overwritten.

As an example, I'll show how an alternating pattern of ones and zeros can be written to the A register of the 8255A. The hexadecimal number AA has the bit pattern 10101010. From Table II we can set all the registers for output with the control word 80 (also in Hex). Assuming that we have completed the interface and have it plugged into the computer we would first set the control register with POKE\&HFF43 $\& H 80$ and then $P O K E \& H F F 40, \& H A A$. Then if we test the pins for port A (more on how to do that later), we should find the alternating pattern we wanted. The control register would only have to be set once at the beginning of a program.

There is only enough current capacity on these output pins to drive other integrated circuits. However, by feeding the lines through a line driver/buffer chip, small relays can be controlled. This will be discussed further in the section on applications.

Figure 4 shows the pin diagram of the 8255 A. Most of the pins are I/O lines and have been discussed already. The function of the others is listed below:

CS (Chip Select) A low on this input pin enables the chip. When the input is high the chip will not respond to any other signals.
RD (Read) A low on this input enables the 8255A to put data on the data lines for the microprocessor to read.
WR (Write) A low on this input pin enables the microprocessor to write data or a control word to the 8255 A .
A 0 and A1 These input signals control the selec(Address
lines)
tion of one of the four registers of the 8255 A ( 00 selects port A, 01 selects port $B, 10$ selects port $C$, and 11 selects the control register).

Figure 4 8255A Pin Diagram
PA3 $\square$ 1
PA2 $\square$ 2
PA1 $\square$

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## RESET

 A high on this input clears all internal registers.These input signal requirements are mostly, but not completely, compatible with the Color Computer signals available at the cartridge connector. The two address lines can be connected directly to the two lowest order bits of the Color Computer address lines. We can use Y6 (SCS) directly for the chip select (CS) input. However, the Color Computer's reset signal is low when active instead of high as required by the 8255 A . This signal will have to be inverted. Also, the Color Computer has only one line for both read and write, while the 8255 A requires separate signals with both being active when low.

The modification of these latter signals requires a slight detour into the field of logic gates. Logic gates have two inputs and one output. For example, and OR gate will have a high output when either of the inputs is high. The AND gate has a high output only when both of the inputs is high. The NOR and NAND gates are just OR and AND gates with an added inverter on the output (compliment of the OR and AND operations). For example, the NAND gate has a low output when both inputs are high, and has a high output otherwise. A good (and cheap!) reference for logic gates and their applications (and which covers many other common integrated circuits) is the Radio Shack Engineer's Notebook $I I^{4}$. It is available at under $\$ 3$ at Radio Shack.

A logic signal can be inverted by feeding it into both inputs of a NAND gate. The output will be high if the inputs are low, and low if the inputs are high. Nearly all digital circuits have several logic gates, which usually come as four gates on a 14-pin chip, and we will make use of NAND gates on our I/O board.

Therefore, the Color Computer's RESET signal will be first fed to both inputs of a NAND gate on a 74LS00 chip, and the gate output will be connected to the 8255A RESET pin. The R/W signal requires a little more work to get acceptable 8255A READ and WRITE signals. On some Color Computers you can use the $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{W}$ signal directly for the 8255A WRITE signal (and the inverted R/W signal for READ), but mine wouldn't, and neither would half of those I tested. I recommend that the READ and WRITE signals be generated as described next.

The 8255A READ and WRITE signals must go high again during their operation before the $\mathrm{CS}, \mathrm{A} 0$ or Al lines change. In fact, the WRITE must return high at least 20 nanoseconds before the lines change. So, what is needed is WRITE pulses and READ pulses which only go low 100200 nanoseconds after SCS (chip select), and return high 100-200 nanoseconds before SCS does.

The solution is a 74LS 123 "one-shot" chip, and a couple more NAND gates (which you already have on the 74LS00 chip). The schematic diagram of this part of the circuit is shown in Figure 5. The 74LSI23 is described on Page 52 of the Radio Shack Engineer's Notebook $I I^{3}$, but note that the pin diagram on Page 52 has the labels for pins 9 and 10 reversed. This chip has two independent sections, each of which allow you to trigger on the state of two inputs, and the pulse length is controlled by the value of an external capacitor. I used the first section to trigger a short pulse 200 nanoseconds ( ns ) when SCS goes low. The trailing edge of this short pulse is then used to trigger the second section of the 74LS123 for a final output pulse of about 500 ns .

This resulting pulse is shaped and timed perfectly relative to the SCS (chip select) signal to be a READ or WRITE pulse. Note also that we only need this special READ/

Figure 5 Creation of READ and WRITE signals with a 74LS123


WRITE signal on our board when, in fact, the chip is selected. Therefore, we can use the R/W and inverted R/W signals to gate on (with a NAND gate) this new specially designed pulse to produce perfect READ and WRITE pulses, just when we need them.

Since the two address lines of the 8255 A are connected to

A 0 and Al of the Color Computer address bus, and the chip select is connected to SCS, we can use the addresses FF40FF43 for the four registers of the 8255A. These locations can be treated just as any other memory locations. Note that the four registers do not have unique addresses since FF50FF53 (or even FF44-FF47 - only the FF and the last two bits matter) will also address the registers. With further address decoding (using address lines besides A 0 and Al ) you could even add more PPIs to the board, each separately addressable.

## Building The Interface

Assuming that I have you sufficiently hooked on the idea, the next step is to build the I/O board. I must confess that I had a little help in building the board - my 12-year-old daughter did most of the work.

I am aware of no widely available, reasonably priced PC board which is specifically designed for the Color Computer, but there are several which will work with a little modification. The main requirement is that the board have an edge connector with at least 40 pins ( 20 on each side) with 0.1 inch spacing. Radio Shack sells a board, catalog number 276-165 which is my first choice. It is large enough to accommodate future additions, already has the right number of pins, and has edge connectors at both ends (the second one might be useful to connect a cable for a future application). It also costs less than the others I considered. Radio Shack also sells a board about half the size of the recommended one. It has plenty of room for the $1 / 0$ interface, but not much room for anything else that you might want to add later. You will be better off with the flexibility of the larger board.

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## 1

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Figure 6 Preparation of the PC board showing socket locations


Whatever board you use, it must be cut down to fit the cartridge slot. Figure 6 shows the finished dimensions for the part which is plugged into the cartridge slot (the rest of the board can be any size). If your board has more than 20 pins on each side of its connector, the others must be cut off in getting down to the required dimensions. Keep the middle 20 pins and cut down the center of the pins on either side of the middle 20 . After making these cuts, strip off the remaining half of the pin conductor material of the pins which were cut (leaving intact the board underneath). This narrow board area left at the edges of the connector will serve to guide the pins to their proper mating pins in the cartridge slot.

If you are using the Radio Shack board, the connector is okay as it is. However, the edges of the board near the connector must be trimmed because it is too wide for the cartridge slot. Draw a line along the outermost row of holes on each edge of the board and extend it to the end of the board (the end with the low-numbered rows). Cut along the line up to the fourteenth row of holes using a nibbling tool, jigsaw, or small hacksaw. Repeat on the other side.

The board and other parts you will need are shown in Table 3, along with some suggestions for sources. Where more than one source is listed, my personal preference is listed first. In case you can't find some of the parts locally, I have arranged for HIB Associates, 3505 Hutch Place, Chevy Chase, Md., 20815, to handle mail orders at the prices listed in the table. Or, if you prefer, you can get all the parts listed from HIB for $\$ 27$ (include $\$ 2$ for postage and handling on all orders for parts).
Now take a good look at the board. The side with the copper pads is the wiring side and will be the bottom side as the board is inserted into the cartridge slot. The side with the black rectangles is the component (top) side where the chips will be mounted. Note that the two halves of the board are not exactly alike, and that the instructions here assume that
the end with the low-numbered rows is used for the interface.
Place a 14-pin socket on the component side of the board with the pins sticking through the holes on rows 6-12 as shown in Figure 6. This socket will fit exactly on the black lines at the end of the black rectangle. Make sure that the pins are inside the rectangle, and then bend the four corner pins outward and over onto the copper pad to keep the socket from falling off. Looking at the board from the bottom, there should be a two-hole-wide copper strip running down between the pins, but not touching the pins. Now solder the four bent pins to their copper pads. By first pressing the bent pins flat on the pads with the soldering iron for 2-3 seconds, soldering will be facilitated.
On the same black rectangle mount the 40 -pin socket, leaving two rows of holes separating the two sockets. The 40 -pin socket is wider, but its pins should come through onto the same kind of copper pads as those of the first socket. Again, bend and solder the corner pins, plus two more around the middle of the socket. This socket is placed here rather than closer to the connector so that all of its pins will be accessible for testing without removing the computer cover.

You will need a 16 -pin socket for the 74LS123. Mount this socket on the middle black rectangle between rows 6 and 13, using the same procedure as for the other sockets (there will be one black rectangle between the two we are using). For this socket it will be more convenient to make many of the connections to the pads rather than the pins. Therefore, bend and solder to the pads the pins $2,3,5,6,8,10,11,14,15$ and 16 (the pins do not contact the pads unless they are soldered). Then any wires to be connected to these pins (most of the connections will be jumpers from one of the buses) can be made to the corresponding pads.

Before starting to run the wires, I found it helpful to label the connector pins with numbers with a felt-tip pen for at least pins 1 and 39 on the top (component) side of the board, and 2 and 40 on the bottom (wiring) side of the board. Refer to Figure 1 to make sure you label the pins properly. When wires must be soldered to the top connector pins, the wire

## Table 3 Parts List and Approximate Prices

| Ite | Sources |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. PC Board, 276-165 | Radio Shack (\$10) |
| 2. 40 -pin socket | Heathkit, Radio Shack (\$1) |
| 3. 16-pin socket | Heathkit, Radio Shack (50c) |
| 4. 14-pin socket | Heathkit, Radio Shack (50¢) |
| 5. Intel 8255 A | Heathkit (\$11) |
| 6. 74LS00 | Heathkit, Radio Shack (\$1) |
| 7. 74LS123 | Heathkit (\$2) |
| 8. Capacitors, $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ (3) | Radio Shack (75¢) |
| 9. Capacitor, 47 pF | Heathkit, Radio Shack (15c) |
| 10. Capacitor, 6.8 pF | Heathkit (15c) |
| 11. Resistors (2), 22 K ohm | Radio Shack (20c) |
| 12. Resistor, 330 ohm | Radio Shack (30c) |
| 13. LED | Radio Shack, Heathkit (50 |

Items 1-13 above available from H1B (see text). Prices listed are approximate for Radio Shack and Heathkit. (Heathkit parts are not listed in their catalog, but are carried by Heathkit Electronic Centers in some major cities.)
should pass through the holes in the small rectangle in front of the pins and be bent over to contact the proper connector pin. Then the wires can be soldered to the pins.
It is also helpful to label the four corners of each socket with the corresponding pin numbers. For each IC socket, pin 1 should be at the upper left corner when looking at the component side of the board as shown in Figure 6. Turn the board over and label the socket pins (pin 1 will now be at the upper right) by writing the numbers on the board next to the pins.
The two-hole-wide copper strips which run along each side of the sockets on the wiring side can be used to supply +5 volts ( $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ ). These strips will be referred to as the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ "bus." Similarly, the strips which run directly under the

| Table 4 Wiring List |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CC-9 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ Bus | $+5 \mathrm{~V}\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{cc}}\right)$ |
| CC-33 | GND Bus | Ground |
| 74LS00-7 | GND Bus | Ground |
| $8255 \mathrm{~A}-7$ | GND Bus | Ground |
| 74LSI23-8 | GND Bus | Ground |
| 74LS00-14 | Vec Bus | Vcc |
| 8255A-26 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ Bus | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ |
| 74LS123-2 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ Bus | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ |
| 74LS123-3 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ce }}$ Bus | $\mathbf{V}_{\text {cc }}$ |
| 74LS 123-10 | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cc }}$ Bus | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {cs }}$ |
| 74LS 123-11 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ Bus | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ |
| 74LS 123-16 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ Bus | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ |
|  |  |  |
| 22 K resistor between $\mathrm{V}_{c c}$ and 74LS123-15 |  |  |
| 6.7 pF capacitor betweeen 74LS 123-14 and 74LS123-15 |  |  |
| 47 pF capacitor between 74LSI23-6 and 74LS123-7 |  |  |
| CC-18 | 74LS00-1 | R/W |
| 74LS00-1 | 74LS00-2 | R/W |
| 74LS00-2 | 74LS $00-13$ | R/W |
| 74LS00-3 | 74LS00-10 | R/W compliment |
| CC-5 | 74LS00-4 | RESET |
| 74LS00-4 | 74LS00-5 | RESET |
| 74LS00-6 | 8255A-35 | RESET |
| 74LSI23-5 | 74LS00-9 | Output of 74LS123 |
| 74LS00-9 | 74LS00-12 | Output of 74LS123 |
| 74LS00-11 | 8255A-5 | READ |
| 74LS00-8 | 8255A-36 | WRITE |
| 74LS 123-9 | 74LS $123-13$ | 200 ns delay pulse |
| CC-36 | 74LS123-1 | SCS/CS |
| CC-36 | $8255 \mathrm{~A}-6$ | SCS/CS |
| CC-19 | 8255A-9 | A0 |
| CC-20 | 8255A-8 | A1 |
| CC-17 | 8255A-27 | D7 |
| CC-16 | 8255A-28 | D6 |
| CC-15 | 8255A-29 | D5 |
| CC-14 | 8255A-30 | D4 |
| CC-13 | 8255A-31 | D3 |
| CC-12 | 8255A-32 | D2 |
| CC-11 | 8255A-33 | D1 |
| CC-10 | 8255A-34 | D0 |
| $.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitors between $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ and ground near each chip's $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ pin. |  |  |

sockets can be connected to ground and will be called the ground bus.
Follow the wiring list in Table 4. Use \#30 wire for all logic signals (address and data lines, control signals, etc.) and regular (single-conductor) hookup wire for the power and ground connections. Do not insert the IC chips into the sockets until all wiring has been completed. Because it is easy to make a mistake on the connections on the 16 -pin socket, Figure 6 shows these connections from a wiring side view.
The computer should be turned off when inserting or removing a cartridge or PC board from the cartridge slot. Failure to do so can result in damage to the computer. Radio Shack has built in a measure of protection for their cartridges by trimming about a millimeter off the leading edge of pin $9(+5$ volt pin) of their cartridge connectors. If a Radio Shack cartridge is accidentally removed or inserted with the power on, it probably won't be fatal (but don't press your luck). We can give ourselves that same measure of protection by trimming back pin 9 on our I/O board. Use a sharp knife or razor to cut through the metal strip about one mm back from the ends of the other pins. Then peel the cut-off strip from the board, leaving pin 9 a little shorter than the others. Since it is very easy to have a board come out of the cartridge slot by accident when you are testing or using it, be sure to give yourself this little safety factor.

After completing the wiring (and before the ICs are inserted) use a continuity checker if you have one to test all connections. If you don't have one, carefully examine all solder points, and then check the board against the wiring list one more time. Check especially the wiring of the 74LS123 against Figure 7, and for any stray bits of solder between the pads. Warning: You can destroy the microprocessor and SAM chips with improper connections.
When you have satisfied yourself that all is well, insert the chips into the sockets. If you are doing this for the first time, be extremely careful. You will probably have to bend the chip leads slightly in toward the chip to get them lined up with the socket holes. Once everything is lined up, apply pressure to start the insertion. Once it starts in, stop and check all leads to make sure none are being bent. Press down

Figure 7 Pin connections for 74LS123 (wiring side)


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until the chip is almost seated. You might want to leave it out slightly the first time in case you have to remove it later (use a tiny screwdriver to carefully pry it out if that becomes necessary).
For testing the board you need a logic probe. For about \$1 you can make yourself a perfectly good one: Cut off a pencil-sized piece of small wooden dowel (or just use a pencil) and sharpen it in a pencil sharpener. Solder a 270-350 ohm resistor to the cathode lead of an LED (light emitting diode). Then solder a two-foot piece of flexible (insulated) wire to the other side of the resistor and attach an alligator clip to the free end of the wire. Or, buy a wire with alligator clips at each end, cut one clip off, and solder the wire to the resistor. Stretch out the leads of the LED/ resistor/wire to make one straight line as shown in Figure 8, and tape them

to the dowel with about $1 / 4-1 / 2$ inch of the anode lead of the LED extending beyond the point. Tape beside the LED, but don't cover it - we have to see it when it lights up.
When the alligator clip is connected to ground, the LED will light up if the probe tip is touched against something at +5 volts. You may want to pass a half-inch piece of stiff wire from the component side of the board through to the ground bus and solder it so you will have a convenient point to connect the alligator clip of the logic probe while testing.
Now we're ready for the big moment! Turn the computer off, insert the board (you may need to support the end of it), and then turn the computer on again. Connect the alligator clip of the probe to ground, and test the probe by touching pin $26\left(\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{cc}}\right)$ of the 8255 A (do this from the component side of the board). If you have wired the pin correctly, the LED will light up brightly indicating the presence of +5 volts. Now try the next pin, number 27. This time the probe should light up, but only dimly. Pin 27 is a data line and its state ( +5 volts or ground) is changing at almost a million times per second. The LED just indicates an average reading. Test the READ, WRITE, and chip select input pins. They should glow almost as brightly as with $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ since they are normally high. Check pin 35 (RESET) - it should always be low (LED not illuminated) except when you press the Color Computer RESET button (try it). Test all the data lines (pins 27-34) and the address lines (pins 8 and 9 ) to make sure that the probe gives at least a dim glow. If any of the above tests indicate a problem, turn off the computer, remove the board (while holding up the cartridge slot with your fingers) and check your wiring.
If everything seems to be in order, let's see if we can communicate with the 8255A. Set all ports for output with

POKE \& HFF43,\&H80. Test pins 1-4 and 37-40 (the eight lines of port A) and you should now find all zeros (no illumination). Now POKE \& HFF40, \& HFF (Hex number FF is 11111111 in binary) and if it's working, you should now find that all of the port A pins have ones and will light the logic probe. POKE \& $H F F 40,0$ to set port A back to all zeros and test again. You might also try an alternating bit pattern like \& HAA or \& H55. Test the other ports in similar manner (refer to the pin diagram to find ports B and C ). Port B is at address FF41 and port C is at FF42.

Try writing something to the A register and then reading it back with a PRINT HEX\$(PEEK (\&HFF40)). You won't have to change the control word for this kind of "internal read." Reading from the outside will have to wait until you have something connected to the I/O ports. If you try it now you will just get whatever noise is around.

## Applications

I hope that you already have some ideas for some ways to use the I/O board besides lighting up a logic probe. Clearly it can be used to check on the status of switches (the switches might be the detectors of a security system, for example) or to control read relays (these applications are discussed in the article by William Barden). However, one of the objects of this article was to get you interested in digital circuits, so in the next article I will give an example of how the I/O interface can be used to control another large scale integrated circuit. The chip I will use is a General Instruments Sound Generator Chip (AY-3-8910). It has three independent tone channels, a noise channel, envelope control and even two more I/O ports (so you don't really "lose" an 8255 A I/O port by connecting it to the AY-3-8910).

## References

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## List of Figures

Figure 1. Cartridge-connector pins.
Figure 2. Color Computer I/O block diagram.
Figure 3. Color Computer timing diagram.
Figure 4. 8255 A pin diagram.
Figure 5. Creation of READ and WRITE signals with a 74LSI23.
Figure 6. Preparation of the PC board and socket locations. Figure 7. Pin connections for the 74LS123 (wiring side).
Figure 8. Construction of a logic probe.

## List of Tables

Table 1. Cartridge connector signals.
Table 2. Control words for 8255 A mode 0 input/output.
Table 3. Parts list and approximate prices.
Table 4. Wiring list.

# Surprise! A New Keyboard For The CoCo 



After three and a half years of selling the Color Computer with keyboards that some consider less than perfect, Radio Shack has finally put full-size keys on the CoCo 2 keyboard. As you can see in the photo, they are very much like the keycaps used on the IBM PC and other popular "high-end" computers; the labels on the keys are set in the upper left of center, which seems to be the fashion nowadays, and the whole thing gives a very modern look to the CoCo.

The actual mechanism appears to be the same as that of the "old" CoCo 2 keyboard but with the new, taller keytops. A spot check at a local Radio Shack store indicates that computers manufactured since April (coded " 4 A 4 " on the box) have the new keyboard. Another bit of good news is
that the new keyboard comes at no increase in price. If you want this keyboard for your present CoCo , the upgrade price is still $\$ 49$ plus installation; Radio Shack also tells us that their upgrade kits are only available installed by the service center.

Our brief typing tests showed that the new keyboard has a good feel and is better for fast typing than the previous keyboards. The keys still don't go down as far as those on other computers with "full-travel" keyboards (such as Radio Shack's Model 4), but this doesn't seem to have much ill effect on "type-ability." The keyboard compares closely with that of the new Apple IIc which, like the CoCo, has a slim keyboard assembly. All in all, this is a very welcome surprise for CoCo enthusiasts.

- Ed Ellers


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## Hexadecimal Happiness

By Steve Blyn RaInbow Contributing Editor

The number system that we are accustomed to is called the decimal or base 10 system. Many people believe that it is difficult enough to learn all of the rules and uses of our own system without introducing other systems. We will try to make this introduction somewhat easier in this article.

Computers mainly use three base systems - the binary, the decimal, and the hexadecimal base system. They represent base 2, 10, and 16 .

Most people readily accept the fact that each bit can either be turned on or off ( 0 or 1 ). This is the jústification for computers using the binary or base 2 system. It really is the mother or native tongue of all microprocessors.

The decimal or base 10 system is also easily justified as it is the normal way that we use numbers. We have no problem understanding that the number 279 refers to two hundreds, seven tens, and nine ones.

It would seem that these two base systems would be enough for anyone. Why then do computers also need a hexadecimal or base 16 system? Since computers often deal in large numbers and often do many mathematical calculations, the base 16 system is more convenient and faster for a microprocessor to use.

Our computer stores information in bytes which consist of eight bits. Often, two bytes or 16 bits must be addressed at the same time. This is the other reason for learning the Hex system.

Other bases are really not that difficult to understand and work with. The trick is to first deal with circumstances in our everyday lives where we naturally deal with other base systems. If we can relate other bases to things we are all
> (Steve Blyn teaches both exceptional and gifted children, holds two master's degrees and has won awards for the design of programs to aid the handicapped. He and his wife, Cheryl, own Computer Island.)
familiar with, then we can expect less student resistance to learning about other bases.

As any intelligent person knows, bases refer to baseball. Well, that's not far from the point. Baseball deals with a base 4 system to a small extent. A team does not get 10 base hits before it gets a run in any inning - it gets four. The fourth hit causes the man on third to come home and score a run. It is as if there is no fourth base, only first, second, and third. When a player advances to base 4 , he really has scored a run. This is a simple approach to base 4 .

Base 5 also has an analogy in our everyday lives. Think of pennies, nickels, and a quarter. If one were collecting pennies, he wauld likely want to trade every five pennies in for a nickel. If you had nine cents, it would be more convenient to have one nickel and four pennies. This could be represented as 14 in base 5 .

Similarly, every time you got up to five nickels, it would be better to trade them in for a quarter. Thus, if you had 37 cents, it would be more convenient to have one quarter, two nickles and two pennies. A base 10 number of 37 is, therefore, represented as 122 in base 5.

Hexadecimal, unfortunately, is not so easy to explain as the other bases were. There are no ready instances of using 16 s in everyday life. If we were dealing in eights, we could discuss pizza pies and slices.

Base 16 is further confounded by the fact that we have no numerals past nine. Since the amount of 15 can fit into any place value in base 16 , we need six items to be representatives of the amounts 10 through 15 . These are represented by the letters A, B, C , D, E, and F. An A is, therefore, worth a 10 , B an $11, \mathrm{C}$ a $12, \mathrm{D}$ a $13, \mathrm{E}$ a 14 , and finally F is a 15.

The Hex number 1234 represents four ones, three 16 s , two 256 s and one 4096 . This adds up to the regular base 10 decimal number 4660 . Check on the chart below.

| $\frac{4096}{1}$ | $\frac{256}{2}$ | $\frac{16}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Here is the computation for the numbers．

| $4 * 1$ | $=$ | 4 |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| $3^{*} 16$ | $=$ | 48 |
| $2 * 256$ | $=$ | 512 |
| $1 * 4096$ | $=4096$ |  |
| Decimal | 4660 | equals Hex 1234. |

Hex is often abbreviated by $\& H$ or sometimes $\$$ ．In our previous example，we could say $4660=\&$ H 1234 ．
Here are some examples to get you started．

| Base 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Decimal \＃ | $=$ |
| 14 | Base 16 |
| Hex \＃ |  |
| 20 | E |
| 100 | 14 |
| 812 | 32 C |
| 2748 | ABC |
| 49152 | C 000 |

Take heart，it is not really endless．The highest number our computer uses is 65535 and this converts to Hex FFFF． As the numbers get larger，the Hex numbers really are easier to deal with．

Our program lets you practice these conversions．Lines 50 through 90 set up the menu．Line 100 lets you choose to practice Hex to decimal or decimal to Hex or to quit．Don＇t quit too soon，though．You＇ll get the idea sooner or later．
Lines 120 through 270 let you input any integer up to 65535．Then try to convert it to its Hex equivalent．The program will tell you if you are right or wrong and will print out the correct answer．
＇Lines 290 through 430 will do the same procedure in reverse．You may type in a Hex number and try to convert it to the regular base 10 equivalent．

After each group of five examples，you will receive your score and be able to return to the menu．Keep going until you have mastered this skill．


The listing：

```
10 FEM"<C>STEVE BLYN,COMPUTER IS
LAND,NY,1984
26 REM"HEXADECIMAL HAPPINESS"
30 CLS8
40 PRINTES,"hexadecimal happines
5";
50 PRINTE77: "MENU";
60 PRINTE134,"1.DECIMAL TO HEX":
70 PRINTE198,"2. HEX TO DECIMAL";
日@ PRINTE2&2;"3.END THE PROGRAM"
%
```

9Ø PRINT＠357，＂CHOOSE A NUMBER＂： INPUT N
100 IF $\mathrm{N}=1$ THEN $12 \emptyset$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{N}=2$
THEN 290 ELSE IF $\mathrm{N}=3$ THEN 110 EL
SE 96
110 CLS：END
120 CLS7：PRINT处4；＂＂
13ø CT＝CT＋1：＂THE COUNTER
140 PRINTE64，＂TYPE A DECIMAL \＃＂ ；
150 LINEINPUT A\＄
$16 \emptyset A=V A L(A \$)$
170 IF VAL $(A \$)>65535$ THEN PRINTE 96：＂SORRY，65535 IS THE LARGEST
\＃THAT THE COLOR COMPUTER USE S．＂：SOUND2øø，3ø：GOTO $12 \emptyset$
180 PRINTE128，＂ANSWER IN HEX．．．\＆ H＂；
190 LINEINPUT B\＄
$200 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{HEX}$（ A$)$
210 IF B\＄＝H\＄THEN PRINTE29．，＂COR
RECT＂；：SOUND230，3：RT＝RT＋1
229 IF B\＄＜＞H\＄THEN PRINTe2øø，＂SO
RRY＂；：SOUND1あ\％，1
239 PRINTe256，＂THE HEX \＃IS ．．．＊ H＂；HEX ${ }^{(1)}$
24ø IF CT＝5 THEN PRINTE386，＂YOU GOT＂：RT；＂OUT OF 5 CORRECT．＂；
25ø PRINT＠453，＂PRESS ENTER TO GO ON＂：
260 AN $=$ INKEY $\$$
$27 \varnothing$ IF AN $\$=" "$ THEN $26 \emptyset$ ELSE IF C
T＝5THEN RUN ELSE $12 \emptyset$
289＂＊＊＊＊＊＊SECDND PART＊＊＊＊＊＊＂
290 CLS6：PRINTE64，＂＂
300 CT＝CT＋1
310 PRINTE64，＂TYPE A HEX \＃．．．\＆H
＂：
329 LINEINPUT C
33Ø Jक＝＂\＆H＂
340 AN＝VAL $(J \$+C \$)$
359 PRINT巨128，＂ANSWER IN DECIMAL ＝＂；：LINE INPUT D $\$$
$36 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{D} \$)$
379 IF D＝AN THEN FRINT＠290．＂CORR
ECT＂：：SOUND2øø， $3: R T=R T+1$
386 IF D＜＞AN THEN PRINTE20日，＂SOR
RY＂：：SOUND1øø， 1
$39 \varnothing$ IF CT＇＝5 THEN PRINTE386，＂YOU
GOT＂：RT；＂OUT OF 5 CORRECT．＂：
400 PRINTE453，＂PRESS ENTER TO GO ON＂：
$41 \varnothing$ PRINTE256，＂THE DECIMAL \＃IS ＂：AN
$42 \varnothing$ AN $\$=$ INKEY $\$$
430 IF ANक＝＂＂THEN 42ø ELSE IF CT $=5$ THEN RUN ELSE 290


FINALLY, A NEW KEYBOARD. Yes, at long last Radio Shack has decided to put a greatly improved keyboard on the CoCo 2 . The somewhat less than desirable previous models have long been a point of departure for most users in their praise of the Color Computer. But now, a keyboard modification doesn't have to be the first thing on your wish list after you purchase one.

The new keyboard has a fine, sleek profile; full-size keys with a very nice touch after you fet accustomed to them; and it speeds typing in programs or text tremendously (this very column was keyed in on it at near-light speed, I assure you). It is a welcome addition to a machine that is becoming harder and harder to fault in any way.

On the down side, however, all of you who would like one of the new keyboards on your present CoCo will have to pay Radio Shack $\$ 49.95$ plus installation charges for the upgrade. But, of course, you can't expect hardware upgrades to be retroactive, can you?
For a look at the new keyboard, see the photo on Page 149.

SOME CHANGES are coming at Radio Shack, and one of them involves a wellknown name - Ed Juge. Juge, who is to be the keynote speaker at RAINBOWfest in Chicago, has been named to be Director of Market Planning. This new position involves working on various projects, but especially with the news media. Juge has had long experience in this particular phase and has probably been best known for his long-running "Tandy Topics" column in Basic Computing (formerly 80-U.S. Journal), which recently went out of business. Juge was in charge of the business end of Computer Merchandising before this new move from the 15th to the 17th floor of One Tandy Center.

Moving in to take Juge's place in Computer Merchandising is Van Chandler, who was director of applications software. Chandler brought some very positive and unique innovations to Radio Shack's software program and is expected to do some great things in his new position. Chandler's move puts the computer merchandising effort at Radio Shack in his hands and those of Mark Yamagata, who is responsible for the

Color and Portable computers. And, of note, a change has been made in the Portable Computer line as well, where Stuart Weinstock has replaced Bill Walters as product line manager.
We see these moves as positive ones for Tandy. Close to home, it keeps the Color Computer marketing team intact (Yamagata and product line manager Barry Thompson), reflecting, we believe, confidence in that leadership's excellent work with CoCo. Juge's move to Market Planning brings a person exceedingly knowledgeable into the media area one which Radio Shack seems to be seeing as more important each day. And Chandler's promotion brings a "star" from another Tandy area into the computer merchandising lineup.

IF YOU DONT already know, Radio Shack's Microcomputer News will cease to exist after its July issue. The "newsletter" which Radio Shack started in support of the Model I and expanded into a well-done piece will not longer be available. Editor Bruce Elliott, who did an excellent job with Microcomputer News, has been reassigned to other areas. How will Radio Shack honor its subscriptions to Microcomputer News - by offering readers an opportunity to receive subscriptions to eight other computer magazines for the duration of the subscription term. Those magazines, of course, include the RAINBOW and PCM - our sister publication which covers both the Model 100 Portable Computer and the Tandy TRS-80 2000.

EULOGY ON TAPE. We deeply regret having to pass along the news that Chromasette Magazine is going out of business. Since its first issue, Chromasette has done an outstanding job of supporting the Color Computer and supplying pertinent software at a reasonable price.

An agreement has been reached between Chromasette and the rainbow to fulfill their subscription obligations with copies of RAINBOW ON TAPE. We feel confident that all of Chromasette's subscribers will be satisfied with the arrangement and, for those new recipients unfamiliar with rainbow on tape,
we welcome you to a vast new resource for your Color Computer.

To Dave and the rest of the staff at Chromasette: We at the rainbow will miss your presence in the marketplace.

A NEW SERVICE is being offered by Newsoft - a news service - and they use the Color Computer exclusively throughout the operation. Newsoft News Service (NNS) is designed specifically to bring daily news and information to local bulletin board systems. It operates much like any wire service and is available to BBSs on a subscription basis for rates ranging from $\$ 8.50$ a month for a BBS with "network status" to $\$ 24.95$ for a one time, one month subscription.
Some of the regular columns being offered are a daily computer news column, a hardcore hackers' technical column, history, trivia, science, and a "women and computers" column.
For more information, contact Newsoft Inc. Computer Services, 2704 NE Everett St., Portland, OR 97232 or place a voice call to (503) 238-0741. Also, NNS has a free sample download available at 300 Baud on (503) 235-5114.

HOW ABOUT 128K? Yes, a line of 128 K memory expanders has been introduced for the Color Computer by Dynamic Electronics Inc. These expanders mount inside the computer and are compatible with all existing software. The memories consist of two 64 K memory banks which can be selected by either a miniature three-position switch or by software. Since each bank is totally independent, separate programs can be loaded and run in either bank. When banks are switched, the unselected bank is placed into the power-down mode with all variables and vectors being preserved. Control can be passed from one bank to the other by poking two values into a memory location.

The expanders consist of a control curcuit mounted in modules that plug into a PIA socket and the SAM socket, two banks of 64 K RAM, and a three position toggle switch for either hardware or software selection of the banks. Three models are available: ME-128D for upgrading "D" and "E" boards (\$269), ME-128F for upgrading " 285 " boards (\$259), and ME-128-64 for upgrading all 64 K computers to 128 K ( $\$ 199$ ).

For more information, contact Dynamic Electronics Inc., P.O. Box 896, Hartselle, AL 35640; (205) 773-2758.
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## By Charles Springer

anfare, please! Because of the immense popularity of Simulations and the superior quality of the programs submitted in last year's competition, THE RAINBOW has announced plans for the Second Annual Simulation Contest.

Frankly, the Rainbow staff enjoys these contests as much as the participants because the competitive atmosphere seems to be a catalyst for new breakthroughs in programming, challenging you to discover heretofore unexplored regions of CoCo's potential.

The winning entries in our 1983 competition - Election '84 and WarGame - were comparable in quality and execution to many commercial programs on the market, better in many cases. And we're not just referring to CoCo's market.

Last year, remember, we relived the Civil War, traveled to the moon, to Mars and beyond, went bankrupt running a restaurant, made a million bucks as a manufacturer, survived a flood, lobbied for bills in Congress, assumed responsibility for mid-air collisions as an air-traffic controller, drowned while learning to sail, experienced the thrill of victory in the seventh game of baseball's World Series, and made it big with our own software business.
(Many of the entries in the 1983 contest are featured in a book on Simulations, which THE RAINBOW plans to publish in early fall.)

We're looking for an even greater variety of situations this year and expecting to see great improvements in graphics presentations because of the many advancements in pro-


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MASTER DESIGN - A text designer/editor to generate graphics mode lettering with multiple font sizes, textures, shadowing and thicknesses, plus special patterns for creative backrounds. Comes with a screen print routine and a Letter Head Utility that interfaces with Telewriter -64 and BASIC. DISK $\$ 34.95$

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GRAPHICOM－The ultimate CoCo graphics development tool with sophisticated editing， preview animation，telecommunications and printer support．Hi－Res graphics for only $\$ 24.95$ ．W／Spectrum＇s Menu Foot Switch $\$ 34.95$ ．64K DISK（see April＇ 84 Rainbow Review）

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BLACKJACK ROYALE－A Hi－Res graphics casino blackjack simulation and card counting tutor．Fully realistic play includes：double down，splits，surrender，insurance bets． $1-8$ decks，burnt cards，shuffle frequency and more！＂This fine program is a must for the CoCo Blackjack player．＂（Aug＇83 Rainbow Review）32K TAPE／DISK $\$ 24.95$

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gramming tools and knowledge since the first contest.
That should be a clue that originality will be high on the judges' list when reviewing the submissions. Judges, especially, get weary of seeing the same kind of situations. Do we have to specifically mention outer space, for example? We enjoy the old standbys as much as the next person and don"t let us deter you if you have a Simulation that you know will set the CoCo world on its ear, but variety is, indeed, the spice of life.

We offer some suggestions, just to get your creative juices flowing: The situations confronting the mayor of a large city, the decisions of a newspaper editor, the traffic controller of a metropolitan transit system, the dispatcher of a taxi-cab company, the state commissioner of highways, the head of a day care center, etc. The decisions people make in these kinds of situations are numerous and require careful evalution.

Use your own situation! You know better than anyone else what kind of decisions are required, the sweet taste of success, and the perils of failure. And you know that each situation has its own degree of excitement. We're not soliciting the ideas mentioned above because that would contradict our desire for originality. However, feel free to submit one of the situations mentioned above if you've had such an idea in the works for several months already.

While Simulations do contain some adventurous aspects, there is a big difference between Simulations and Adventure games. Simulations contain rational decision processes in realistic situations based upon one's normal preparation for a particular challenge, situation or job, taking into consideration the available options a person could reasonably assume to be a normal part of that experience. Adventure

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# Three Trips To The Well 

By Fred B. Scerbo<br>RAINBOW Contributing Editor


#### Abstract

Editor's Note: Do you have a special program you would like solved in BASIC for your Color Computer but don't know how to go about writing the program. Submit your wish to Fred, c/o "Wishing Well," THE Rainbow. We can't promise anything, but if your wish looks challenging enough, Fred may write a program to solve your problem. Remember, all programs resulting from your wishes are for your use, but remain the property of the author.


A$s$ you may have noticed, the last few installments of "Wishing Well" have been quite lengthy, including the programs which have often required at least 32 K to run in their entire form. I will always try to offer ways in which those of you with only 16 K can get something from "Wishing Well," since there are still a great number of you who have not gone the upgrade route yet. Therefore, this month's installment will include three more educational programs, all of which will fit in 16 K . In fact, two of the programs will even work in standard Color bASIC for a non-Extended 16 K machine as well as the MC-10 with the memory expansion. (The 4 K version has too little working space for these listings so you may need the 16 K expansion for the MC-10.)

## The Wishes

Requests have continued to come in, not only e/o THE RAINBOW but in person and by phone. It seems quite a few

[^17]educators have really enjoyed the flexible programs I listed several months ago as "the screen quiz programs." Since educational software is not only expensive but rarely deals with precisely the material you are teaching in class at any given point, many teachers have liked the idea of these "shell" programs which allow you to enter your own information and let the program create the test or quiz for you. This proves very handy for parents as well, especially when they want to have their kids reinforce their learning with the help of the family CoCo . (Many students I know also use these shells to create their own study materials to review for tests.)

Since there have already been requests for more, I have taken this month to print three more flexible programs which can be filled with your own material and will not only review material, but will help instruct as well. (It also gives me a little breather since in coming months I hope to offer Rockfest II and Fever II. Believe me, those take time to write!)

The first listing is called $G R P H-T \& F$ and is a graphic version of the true and false quiz which I introduced at the first RAINBOWfest last year in Woodfield, III. While the screen quiz programs from several months ago were multiple choice in nature, the true and false quiz is exactly what it says. You supply the statements and indicate whether the statement is true or false (with a ' $T$ ' or ' $F$ '). Since this information is placed in DATA statements at the end of the program, you can add up to 50 statements, save the program to tape or disk under a new name (i.e., HIST-T\&F or MATH-T\&F), and then reload the whole program when you wish to use it. As I have mentioned before, this method is much simpler than using text files which must be reloaded
after the host program is loaded and run. This way, you load once, and the program is ready to run.

The original version shown out at RAINBOWfest was rather straightforward. A statement would appear on the screen and the student would simply press 'T' or ' $F$ '. The computer would respond as to whether or not the answer was correct, and then give a score at the end of the quiz.

Many of the teachers I have shared this with have come up with another wish. They wished to know if there would be some way the computer could indicate why the statement was true or false.

Therefore, Listing 1 has this feature included. There is one catch, however. You must include the statement which explains the reason why the first statement is true or false. With this feature included, the program becomes instructional, as well as a review tool since it can be used to explain concepts in greater depth. Listing 2 contains the original text version which will work in 16 K Color basic.


1. Hhen plugging in a ROH cart, it is almays mise to TURN DFF the color Canputer first, and then 5lamly insert the cartridge. Dthermise, you may damage the computer.

-.-.....- YロU ARE CDRRECT -.........<br>Always turn off the computer First:1:

## FRESS TTIRUE DF IF)ALSE OR (SITOP.

## Using The True-False Quiz Programs

Although both listings do nearly the same thing, they operate in a very different manner. When you type in Listing 1 (the graphics version), you will notice many DATA statements at the beginning of the program. These contain the graphic characters in upper- and lowercase, which were written for my word processor, Wordclone, and which appeared in the graphic multiple choice screen quiz. Take great care to type these lines in exactly! When you come to the DATA at the end, be sure to SHIFT ' 0 ' so as to get into lowercase when typing on your text screen. Even though the letters will be reverse video, they will appear in lowercase with descenders when the program is $R U N$.

The information in the program starts with DATA Line 1000 , and is set up in the following fashion:

## 1000 DATA "Statement.", T, "Reason or explanation."

As you can see, we have three pieces of information. The first is the statement which appears on the screen. You should open and close this statement with quotation marks,
since it is very likely that you will use commas in your statement. Remember, when we use a DATA statement, a comma indicates the end of the body of information. Therefore, use quotes around the first statement.

The next piece of information is either a ' $T$ ' or ' $F$ ' to indicate true or false. This need not appear in quotes, but you must include this since the computer has no way of telling if the statement is true or false. You have to tell it.

Next is your explanation of why the statement is true or false. This, too, must be surrounded by quotes in case you use commas in your punctuation. Notice that the three pieces of information are separated by commas. Therefore, there should be only two commas per DATA line, outside the quotes. It is wise, also, to use only one DATA line for all three pieces of information. This insures that your graphics text will not exceed what the screen can handle in the reserved space. Upon running the program, you will find that the screen is very readable in upper-and lowercase, and is suitable for rather lengthy sentences which might clutter the text screen.

Line 600 has been reserved for a graphics reward, as used in the other screen programs. You could use graphics from Rockfest or Fever 1. Simply renumber the lines so they fall between 600 and 989 , making sure that the last line is a RETURN statement. (Refer to our previous articles for more details on how to do this.)

This graphics version also contains the option of stopping the quiz by pressing ' $S$ '. This will proceed to the score card and give the option of rerunning the program. As always, each time you $R U N$ the quiz, the order of the statements will be different, allowing endless uses of the program with the same information.
Be sure that the last statement in the program reads: 5000 DATA END, Program Title, END, inserting the title you wish to use for this version, such as History Quiz One, and so on.
Let's take a look at Listing 2 for a moment. As I mentioned earlier, this is the text version in its earlier form. The program contains routines which will prevent word breakup or wrap-around. However, it will only print the statement and allow the student to answer 'T' or ' $F$ ' (no ' S ' for stop). Also, no explanation is printed on the screen.

Why use Listing 2 (TEXT-T\&F)? First, it will work in standard Color BASIC. Be sure to change the ['] to REM statements since Color BASIC does not recognize the single quote mark abbreviation for REM. The same would apply if you were using Micro Color BASIC on the MC-10. If typing this into the MC-10, be sure to change any TIMER statements to the number-9999, since the MC-10 does not have a timer. You will also notice that I have not used ELSE in the IF .. THEN statements since MC-10 does not have ELSE. In this way, the program will work with both machines, and could be translated to an Apple lie or some other computer that doesn't perform as many functions as a CoCo .

Another reason you may wish to use this version is that it is faster than the graphics version. Also, with younger students, you may wish to have less writing on the screen, and the larger letters might be more readable to them.

Unlike Listing I, you need only two pieces of information with Listing 2:

## 1000 DATA "Statement",T

You do not include a reason after the ' $T$ ' or ' $F$ '. You may

Your last statement should be, of course:

## 5000 DATA END, Program title

In either program, if you get an ?OD Error, it means you have either forgotten Line 5000, have included an extra comma, or have forgotten one somewhere. Check your $D A T A$ statements to be sure.

## The Verb Quiz

Listing 3 is very different from the first two listings because it is designed to quiz a student on the three tenses of irregular verbs. This wish resulted from the needs of a number of high school teachers in western Massachusetts who wanted a way to review these tenses on the computer.
The advantage to this program is that it will jumble the order of the three words forming the present, past, and past participle tenses. These three words would be displayed on the screen. The screen next tells the student which tense is to be used, and a sentence with a blank space is displayed at the bottom of the screen. For example, if the verb is SING, then the three choices would be:

> SING
> SANG
> SUNG

The first blank sentence would read:
Today I. . . . . . . it.
Therefore, for the present tense for this verb, the sentence should read:

Today I SING it.
The past tense would read:
Yesterday I SANG it.
The past participle would read:
I have SUNG it before.
Therefore, to make this program work, you may use any sets of irregular verbs (maximum 49). Ten sets are included for you. Each verb must have all three tenses, so each DATA line would read 1000 DATA DO,DID, DONE in order of present, past, past participle. Your final line should read:

## 5000 DATA END,Quiz Title,END

Like the other programs, you must take great care with the use of commas. Also, if you are typing this into an MC-I0, be sure to change all single quote marks to REM and the command TIMER to the number -9999. Like the other programs, a score appears at the end, and each time it is run, the program order is different.

I think you will find the flashing words to be particularly effective, especially when the correct word is substituted in the sentence.

As you can imagine, there are many other English skills we could review with our CoCo. In coming weeks, we will explore more of them. If any of you have ideas on grammar skills which could benefit from a CoCo BASIC program, drop me a line and let me know.

Listing 1:

| 110 | 196 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 220. | 72 |
| 400. | 168 |
| 590. | 199 |
| 1030 | 199 |
| END |  |

## 10 " $\because$ 米 $* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$

20 ** HI-RES TRUE\&FALSE QUIZ *
$3 \emptyset$ ** BY FRED B. SCERBO *
4ø ** COPYRIGHT (C) 1984 *
$5 \emptyset$ **ILLUSTRATED MEMORY BANKS*

 ), R(51), A0 (59), A\$ (5ø), B\$(50), C $\$($ 5ø) : CLSø: $D=1: Y=8$
日ø FORI $=\emptyset T 025 \emptyset S T E P 6: K=K+1: X(K)=1$
: NEXT : FORP=1T09ø: READC $=$ : AA
\$: NEXT: GOTO150
$9 \emptyset$ DATA BR2UBU2U2, BUSNDBR3D, BRUN LU3NLNURNUNRD3NLNRD, BRUNLREHL2UR NUR2, BF3NUBL 3 UE 3 UBL3D, BRNHRU3FND 2HLNGHERFG, BUSBRRDG; BR2HU3E, BREU 3H, BUSBRFNLNGNENRNF, BU3BR2DNLNRD , BRUNRDRDG, BRBU2R2, BRRUL, UE3U, BR HNE 3 U3ERFD3GL, R2U5NLDSR
$10 \emptyset$ DATA NR3UEREUHLG, BUFREUHNLEU L3, BR3U5D3L3UE2R, BUFREUHL2U2R3, B UFREUHLGU2ER, BU4UR3D2G3, BUFREUHL NGHERFG, BRREU3HLGDFRE, BR2UBUZU, B R2NEUBU2URDLED3RDG, BR2H2UE2, BRBU NR2BU2R2, BRE2UH2, BR2UBU2REHL2, , U 2NR3U2ERFD4
$11 \emptyset$ DATA U3NR2U2R2FGFDGL2, BUU3ER FBD3GLH, USRF2DG2L, NR3U3NR2U2R3, U 3NF2U2R3, BUU3ERBRBD3NLDGLH, U3NU2 R3NU2D3, BRU5, BUFEU4NRL2, USD2RE2G 2F2D, NUSR3, USFDRUED5, USF3U3DS, U5 R3DSL3, USR2FDGL2, BUU3ERFD3NHNFGL H, USR2FGL2F3, BUFREUHL 2UERF
129 DATA BRUSLR3, NUSR3U5, BU5D3FD RUEU3, NU5EU2RD2FU5, UE2H2BR3DGNLF D2, BU5D2FRD2NLU2EU2, NR3UE3UL3, , , , , , U2R3U2NL2D4L3, NU5R3U4L3, NR2U 4R2, R3NUSU4L3D4, U4R3D2L3D2R3, BRU 2NLNR2U2ER, U4R3D4NL3D2L2, U4NUR2F D3, BR2U3BU2RL2
$13 \varnothing$ DATA BR2U3EU2UBD4D2GL, NUSU3N R2F3, RUSNLDSR2, U4FDRUED4, U4DERFD 3,U4R3D4L3,U4R3D4L3D2,U4R3D4NL3D 2, BRU4D2ER, R3U2L3U2R3, BRNR2U4NR2 NLU, NU4R3U4, BU4D2FDRUEU2, NU4EURD FU4, UEHUGR3DGNLFD, BU4D3FR2NU4DGL , NR3UEKL3
$\left.140 \mathrm{SL}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{W})^{2}\right): F O R I=1$ TOSL: B $=$ MID \$(W $\$, 1,1): C=A S C(B \$)-32:$ DRAW CC $\$+$
 \$(C): NEXTI:RETURN


## CRISS-CROSS MATH

As the program begins, your child is presented with a nine square playing board. It is your choice as to which square you choose. After a choice is made, a MATH PROBLEM appears in the square. You score your first $X$ by answering the problem correctly. If your answer is incorrect, the square clears and your opponent is allowed his choice of squares. The game is over when three squares vertically, horizontally, or diagonally are won by the same player. When playing against the computer, every answer you get wrong is won by the computer. Multilevel ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION program.
CoCo16K
Tape: \$12.95

## FRACTIONS

SIDE ONE: Fraction Lessons, explains fractions with the aid of graphics. Child studies the different ways fractions can be represented. Lessons include:

IMPROPER FRACTIONS
MIXED FRACTIONS
PROPER FRACTIONS
Many educators have praised the use of motion and color to display the fractional equivalents.

SIDE TWO: Fraction practice, offers a random computer generated quiz.
Atari16k.
Tape: $\$ 19.95$
CoCo16k
Tape: $\$ 19.95$

## JOYSTICK DRAW

Joystick Draw is the simple way to explore your artistic talents! Program operation is easy enough for a child to use, but effective enough that TCE uses it to design many sophisticated high-resolution graphic screens. Joystick Draw's design allows you or your child to save those masterpieces for future revisions or for use in other programs (instructions included). Your child will spend many hours enjoying this program and at the same time improving his or her eye hand coordination! You will find Joystick Draw to be an easy way to design those more sophisticated graphics for your own programs! CoCo16ECB

Tape: $\$ 16.95$

## SPELL BOMBER

As captain of your ship, you must destroy the enemy bomber by spelling the mystery word. In this exciting and educational game the bomber gets closer with each inaccurate letter. You have only EIGHT tries to guess the mystery word or your ship will be bombed! If you guess the word correctly, GENERAL QUARTERS will sound and your ship will fire a missile to destroy the bomber, Three levels are available: EASY, MEDIUM, and HARD. Challenging for all ages!
Atari16K
.Tape: $\$ 18.95$
CoCo 16 k ECB
Tape: \$18.95
Vic 20 13k
Disk: $\$ 22.95$
Tape: \$18.95

## SPELLING BEE

The word is pronounced vocally and it is up to you to type in the correct spelling. If wrong, the computer will be your friend and flash the word on the screen for just an instant. OKI Try typing the word in again. STILL WRONG! The computer wants success and allows you to see the word again this time a little longer. If you just can't spell the word; the computer realizes you need to learn to spell the word and leaves the word on the screen for you to copy. Try your best and the computer has a surprise for your reward!
SPELLING BEEI
GRADE 1 \& 2
SPELLING BEE III.
GRADE 5 \& 6 SPELLING BEE II... GRADE 3 \& 4 SPELLING BEE IV... GRADE 7 \& 8
CoCo 16k ECB
TAPE: $\$ 16.95$ Each

## TC-INVENTORY

Many insurance companies offer a discount for policy holders which have complete inventories on file. TC -- Inventory is designed to help you organize, maintain, and compile the personal belongings of your home. Program is user friendly and menu driven. TC - Inventory allows input for location of item, price of item, serial nurnber of item, date of purchase, and a text written description of the item. Don't put off recording your personal belongings until its too late. Requires printer for hard copy.
CoCo 32k ECB
Tape: \$16.95

## TEACHING CLOCK



Torn between teaching time on a digital or a conventiohal (face and hands) clock? Well, this program combines the two using high resolution graphics and prompts! Your child will learn to tell time with the aid of a specially designed CLOCK! Child enters the time, if wrong, the center of the clock displays a graphic aid. If the child is correct a musical reward is heard Program offers three levels: hours, quarter hours, and five minute intervals. Apple 48k.
.Disk: \$19.95
Atari 32k
Tape: $\$ 16.95$
CoCo 16k ECB .... Disk: $\$ 19.95$ Tape: $\$ 16.95$

Additional Educational Software available
for Color Computer. TDP 100, Atari © ,
Apple ${ }^{\circledR}$, Commodore $64{ }^{(8)}$, and VIC $20{ }^{(®)}$


150 PMODE 4，1：COLOR円，1：PCLS
160 FORJ＝1TO40：READ A事（J），B事（J）， C $\$(J): I F A(J)=" E N D "$ THEN18
17ø NEXTJ：GOSUB190：GOTO200
18め GOSUB190：GOTO20ø
190 COLOR $5,1: \operatorname{LINE}(0, \varnothing)-(256,32)$ ， PSET，BF：LINE（2，2）－（253，39），PRESE T，B：SCREEN1， $0:$ CC ${ }^{-1=" C 1 ": R E T U R N ~}$
$2 \not 0$ W事＝＂TRUE AND FALSE GUIZ ON ：＂：Y＝12：GOSUB14ø
210 W\＄＝＂＂＋B\＄（J）：Y＝24：GOSUB14め： CCあ＝＂C日＂
$22 \emptyset$ W事＝＂SHELL PROGRAM BY FRED B －SCERBD（C） $1984^{\prime \prime}: Y=56:$ GOSUB14g $23 \varnothing$ W\＄＝＂PRESS 〈ENTER〉 TO BEGIN
TAKING THE QUIZ＂：$Y=7 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB14历
240 X （＝INKEY $\$$ ：KW＝RND（－TIMER）：IFX
事＝CHR（13）THEN250ELSE240
250 LINE（ 0,44$)-(255,80)$ ，PRESET，B F
$260 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}-1$
270 FORI＝1 TO J
280 AO（I）＝RND（J）
290 FORK＝I－1 TO ØSTEP－1 ：IFAD（I） ＝AD（K）THEN280
300 NEXTK：NEXTI
310 FOR $Y=1 T 01 \varnothing \emptyset \varnothing:$ NEXTY
320 COLORø，1：LINE（4，4）－（252，28）， PSET，BF：CCक＝＂C1＂
33＠W\＄＝＂Is the following T RUE or FALSE ？＂：$Y=18: G 0 S U B 140: C 0$ LOR1， $0:$ LINE $(0,162)-(256,180)$, PRE SET，日F：LINE（2，164）－（253，178），PSE T，B：W\＄＝＂PRESS（T）RUE OR（F） ALSE DF（S）TOP．＂：$Y=174$ ：GOSUB14日： CC $\$=$＂$C$＂
340 MS $=$＂$\quad$＂：FORP＝1TOJ：IFP $99 T H$ ENMS ${ }^{\text {s }}={ }^{\prime \prime}$
350 JK ${ }^{5}=5 T R(P)+", \quad "+A(A D(P)): Y$ ＝34：GOSUB 36 ：GOTO410
360 IF LEN（JK $\$$ ）＜$=42$ THEN4 $0 \emptyset$
370 FOR T＝42TOøSTEP－1：IF MID $\$$（JK © $, 7,1)=1$＂THEN3 90
380 NEXT T：GOTO4 $0 \varnothing$

：GOSUB140：JK\＄＝MS + RIGHT\＄（JK\＄，（LE N（JK\＄））－T）：GOTOJ 6
$400 \mathrm{~W} \$=\mathrm{J} K$ ： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+12$ ：GOSUE $140:$ RETUR N

410 G $\$=I N K E Y \$: I F G \$=" " T H E N 416$
420 IFG事＝＂S＂THENS4ØELSEIFG\＄＝＂T＂T
HEN430ELSEIFG\＄＝＂F＂THEN43gELSE4 16
436 IF $G \$=8 \$$（AO（P））THEN $46 \emptyset$
440 GOTO48め
450 IF $C(F(G))<>A O(F)$ THEN48
460 W\＄＝＂
YOU ARE COR
RECT！

470 CR＝CR＋1：GOTO520
489 W串＝＂－ーーー－WRONG！THE STATEME NT IS＂
490 IF B事（AD（P））＝＂F＂THEN W $\$=W \$+$ ＂FALSE． $\qquad$
500 IF $B \$(A O(P))=" T "$ THEN W $\$=W \$+$ ＂TRUE．－－－－－＂
$510 \mathrm{IR}=\mathrm{IR}+1$
$520 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+16: \operatorname{GOSUB} 140: \mathrm{JK}$ 事＝MS事＋C\＄（A O（P））：GOSUB360：FOR $Y=1$ T02500：NEX
TY：COLOR1， $0: \operatorname{LINE}(0,34)-(256,16 \varnothing)$
，PSET，BF
530 NEXTP
540 SCREEN $0,0:$ CLS：PRINT：PRINT
550 IF CR＝J THEN GOSUB650
560 PRINT＂NUMEER CORRECT $="$
CR
570 PRINT
$58 \emptyset$ PRINT＂NUMBER WRONG $="$ IR：$J=P-1:$ IF $J=\emptyset$ THEN $J=1$ 59＠PRINT：PRINT＂STUDENT SCOR $E=$＂！INT（CR＊1 $\varnothing \varnothing / J): " \% "$
60ø PRINT：PRINT＂ANOTHER TRY （ $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ ）＂
610 W事＝INKEY事：IFW\＄＝＂＂THEN619
620 IF $W \$=" Y$＂THEN RUN
63 5 IF $W \$=" N "$ THEN END
640 GOTO610
650 REM GRAPHIC REWARD
660 RETURN
990 REM ENTER DATA AT LINE 10.6 $10 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA One of the most import ant parts of your Color Computer is the CPU－which in plain Eng lish stands for Computer Person User．，F，＂ND．CPU stands for CENT RAL PROCESSING UNIT；NDT Compute $r$ Person User．＂
1010 DATA＂The RAINBOW is not on ly the 1 argest Color Computer mo nthly magazine around－it is th e finest one that money can buy as well．＂：T，＂There are other Col or Computer Magazines，but none are as fine as The RAINBOW．＂
$102 \emptyset$ DATA＂When plugging in a RO
$M$ cart，it is always wise to TUR
N OFF the Color Computer first， and then slowly insert the cartr idge．Dtherwise，you may damage the computer．＂，T：＂Always turn of f the Computer First！！！＂
1030 DATA＂Turning off the power on your Color Computer will not affect the memory you have in $R$ AM，but may affect the memory yo u have in ROM．＂，F，＂ROM remains $u$
naffected, but our RAM is lost $b$ n POWER-GFF."
1 194ø DATA "The SERIAL port of yo ur Color Computer is used to dum p information to a line printer, and does so much faster than $a$ PARALLEL connection would.".F,"A PARALLEL is much faster than a SERIAL port."
1950 DATA "The RENUM command is used when you wish to change the line numbers of your BASIC prog ram without losing the routes ac cessed by GOTO or GOSUB statemen ts.",T,"RENUM does in fact work in this way."
$196 \emptyset$ DATA "A disk drive is faste $r$ than a cassette recorder becau se the disk cable transmits BYTE $S$ while the cassette transmits b y BITS.", T " "A BYTE contains eigh $t$ BITS, so a disk would be faste r."
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ DATA "BASIC is a slow, low level programming language.",F," BASIC is actually a HIGH LEVEL 1 anguage which is further removed from the computer*s CPU since i $t$ must use the BASIC INTERFRETER -"
1089 DATA "There is no way that two different brands of computer can communicate with each other since each might use a differen $t$ CPU.",F,"Two different compute $r s$ can communicate if you use a MODEM and transmit in ASCII code -"
$199 \varnothing$ DATA "A 64 K Color Computer does not really have 64, øøø byte s of RAM.":F,"There is actually 64, øøø bytes. Only $32, \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ is ava ilable for BASIC, but the rest $c$ an be used with 05-9 or some mac hine language programs."
5006 DATA END, Sample Test of Col or Computer info,END


Listing 2:

```
1\emptyset>***************************
2Ø ** TEXT VERS. TRUE & FALSE *
30 ** BY FRED B.SCERBO *
40 ** COPYRIGHT (C) 1984 *
```


# (4) <br> WLS NEST <br> SOFTWARE <br> WE GIVE A HOOT 

FILE CABINET - Data Management System With FILE CABINET you can create and maintain records on anything you choose. Recipes, coupons, household inventory, financial records - you name it. You create records containing up to five fields you define. You can search, sort, modify, delete, save on tape and displáy on the screen or send to the printer. The program is user friendly and user proof. Error trapping and promipting are extensive. A comparable program would cost you much more. Cassette 16K EXT - Postpaid
\$19.95
LABELIII (Reviewed in Nov. 83 Rainbow)
With LABELIII you can develop and maintain a mailing list. Display on screen or printer. Print lists or labels in your choice of 1,2 , or 3 wide. Supports 3 or 4 line addresses with phone optional. Fast machine language sort on last name, first name, or zip code. Cassette 16K EXT - Postpaid
\$19.95
ATLANTIS ADVENTURE
This one is tough! We challenge you to complete this in 30 days. If you can we will send you any cassette program we sell at no charge. (We will even pay the postage.) You start on a disabled sub, near the lost city of Atlantis. Your object is to get the sub and yourself safely to the surface. Cassette 16 K EXT - Postpaid
$\$ 21.95$
ADVENTURE STARTER (Reviewed in Feb. 84 Rainbow)
Learn to play those adventures the painless way. You start with a simple adverture and then move into an intermediate. We also Include hints and tips on adventuring. Your 16K EXT cassette includes both "MYHOUSE" and "PIRATES" adventures. Finish this and you are ready for "ATLANTIS." Cassette 16K EXT - Postpaid
$\$ 17.95$
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You are trapped inside a disabled nuclear Power Plant. The reactor is running away. You must bring the reactor to a cold shutdown and prevent the "China Syndrome." Can you save the plant (and yourself)? It's not easy! Cassette 16K EXT - Postpaid
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ESPIONAGE ISLAND ADVENTURE
You have been dropped off on a desertèd island by a sub marine. You musf recover a top secret microfilm and signal the sub to pick you up. Problems abound in this 32 K text adventure.
Cassette 32 K EXT - Postpaid
$\$ 17.95$
PROGRAM FILE (Reviewed in Oct. 83 Rainbow) Organize your cassette programs. Let your computer find that program for you. Create and maintain a four field file. You can search, solt, modify, delete and display on screen or printer. Sorting may be done by name, type or location. Cassette 16 K EXT . Postpaid
\$14.95

GRENADA INVASION
As an 82nd airborne trooper you must get to Grenada, rescue
Americans, local citizens and recover enemy arms. You will have to deal with hostile enemy troops and avoid many pitfalls to accomplish your mission.
Cassette 16K EXT . Postpaid
\$14.95
KINGDOM OF BASHAN
Our most involved adventure to date. Bashah has a large vocabulary and some unique problems to solve. You must enter Bashan (not easy) collect the ten treasures of the kingdom while staying alive (even harder) and then retufn to the starting point with the treasures (even harder). If you can get the maximum 200 points in this you are an expert! Cassette 32K EXT - Postpaid
$\$ 17.95$
${ }^{*}$ C.O.D. orders please add \$1.50
*No delay for personal checks
IN A HURRY? CALL OUR HOOT LINE: (615) 238 -9458

```
50 "***************************
60 CLEAR 20øø
70 DIM AO(50), A$ (50), B& (50)
89 CLS0
90 SW=30:KZ=RND(-TIMER)
100 FORJ=1TO40
11\emptyset READ A$(J),Bक(J):IF A$(J)="E
ND" THEN13\varnothing
120 NEXTJ
130 PRINTE32;"";
14\emptyset FORI=1TO64;PRINTCHR$(191);:N
EXT
15ø PRINT:PRINT" TRUE AND FA
LSE QUIZ ON:"
16\varnothing PRINT:PRINT:WW=INT (31-LEN (B爭
(J))):PRINTTAE (WW/2);B$(J):PRINT
17% PRINT:PRINT" BY FRED B. SC
ERBD (C) 1984":PRINT:PRINT
180 FORI=1TO64;PRINTCHRक(191);:N
EXT
190 FOR WW=1TO20g\emptyset:NEXTWW
200 J=J-1
210 FORI=1 TO J
229 AD(I)=RND(J)
230 FORK=I-1 TO gSTEP-1 :IFAD(I)
=AO(K) THEN22\emptyset
```


## PARALLEL PRINTER INTERFACE

FOR THE RADIO SHACK COLOR COMPUTER

* Runs any parallel printer from the Color Computer serial I/O port.
* No hardware modifications or software patches needed. Works with all standard Color Computer commands including graphics.
* Switch selectable baud rates from 300 to 9600.
* All cables ahd connectors included.
* Most printers supply power at the parallel port. With these printers you may order your inferface without the power module. Printers that require the power module are: Epson, Panasonic, Smith-Corono TP1, Centronics, and Mannesman Tally.
* Modem users ! You may order your Botek interface with a modem cable and switch to select between your printer and modem. Several modem connectors are available, so please tell us what modem you have.
* Price: Model CCP-1 ------ \$69.

Model CCP-2 -with modem cable and switch-m- $\$ 84$. Either imodel without power module deduct --- \$ 3.
Shipping costs included in price.
Michigian residents add 4\% sales tax.

* 1 year warranly.

* We carry the finest disk drive system that you can use with your Color Computer. The system includes: TEAC double sided disk drive, drive enclosure and power supply, J \& M disk controller, and cable. We configure the TEAC drive so that it can be used as two single sided drives or as a double sided drive. The J\&M disk controller is Radio Shack compotible --_--- \$ 425.

```
                                    * PRINTER SPECIALS *
C-itoh Prowriter plus CCP-1 ----- $ 389.
Gemini 1OX plus CCP-1 _-_m_$ $339.
```

Order from:

450 IF G事＝B事（AD（P））THEN 480
460 GOTOS9
470 IF $C(F(G))<>A O$（P）THENS $0 \emptyset$
$48 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂YOU ARE CORRECT！ ＂
490 CR＝CR＋1：GOT0540
$59 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT＂WRONG！THE STATE MENT IS＂；
510 IF $B \$(A D(P))=" F "$ THEN PRINT＂ FALSE．＂
520 IF $B\left(\begin{array}{l}\text {（AD（F）})=" T " ~ T H E N ~ P R I N T " ~\end{array}\right.$ TRUE．＂
530 IR＝IR＋1
540 FOR $Y=1$ TO1＠めळ：NEXTY
550 NEXTP
560 CLS：PRINT：PRINT
579 PRINT＂NUMBER CORRECT $="$
CR
589 PRINT
590 PRINT＂NUMBER WRONG $={ }^{\prime \prime}$ IR
6め日 PRINT：PRINT＂STUDENT SCOR $E=" ;$ INT（CR＊1 $1 \varnothing / J): " \% "$
616 PRINT：PRINT＂ANOTHER TRY （Y／N）＂；
620 W事＝INKEY事：IF W\＄＝＂＂THEN620
630 IF $W={ }^{6}=$＂Y＂THEN RUN
640 IF Wक＝＂N＂THEN CLS：END
650 GOTO620
990 REM ENTER DATA AT LINE $100 \varnothing$ $1 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA＂THE EARTH ROTATES ON ITS AXIS ONCE EVERY TWENTY FOUR HOURS．＂，T
1010 DATA＂THE AIR WE BREATHE IS MADE UP MOSTLY OF CARBON．＂F 1020 DATA＂THERE ARE SIXTY MINUT ES IN ONE HOUR．＂：T
1030 DATA＂COLUMBUS SAILED ON TH E A SHIP CALLED THE MAYFLOWER．＂， F

1040 DATA＂THE MOON HAS ITS OWN SOURCE OF LIGHT AND OXYGEN．＂F 1059 DATA＂THE SUM OF 127 AND 14 IS 141＂，T
1060 DATA＂GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNIT ED STATES．＂，T
1070 DATA＂THERE ARE FIVE QUARTE RS IN A DOLLAR．＂，F
1080 DATA＂IF YOU BUY ITEMS TOTA LLING $\$ 6.49$ ：YOUR CHANGE FROM TE N DOLLARS SHOULD EE $\$ 3.51$ ！＂，T 1090 DATA＂ALASKA WAS THE LAST 5 TATE TO ENTEF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA．＂，F
$506 \varrho$ DATA END，SAMPLE TEST OF ASS OFTED DATA

Listing 3：
210
241
450．．．．．．．． 82
720．．．．．． 191
END
64

10 ？$* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~$

| 20 | ENGLISH VERBS QUIZ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30 | BY FRED B．SCERBL |
| 40 | COPYRIGHT（C） 1984 |

$5 \emptyset$＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
69 CLSפ：KW＝RND（－TIMER）
70 CLEAR10øの
80 DIM AO（50），A（50），B（50），C $\$(5$ g），NP（5ø）
$9 \varnothing$ REM SET SENTENCE STRINGS
106 FT⿻三丨⿻二丨凵（1）＝＂FIRST WE WILL FIND T HE PRESENT TENSE．＂
$11 \varnothing$ FT⿻（2）$=$＂NOW LET＇S SEE IF YOU
CAN FIND THE PAST TENSE．＂
$12 \boldsymbol{F T}$（3）$=$＂OKAY．NEXT LET＂S SEE
IF YOU CAN FIND THE PAST PARTIC
IPLE．＂
139 REM SET BLANK SENTENCES
149 ST（ ${ }^{(1)=" T O D A Y ~ I ~ . . . . . ~ I T . " ~}$
150 L $(1)=$＂TODAY I＂：R $\$(1)=" I T$ ．
＂
160 ST（ $(2)=$＂YESTERDAY 1 ．．．．．．．

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# ${ }^{*}$ ULTRA 

## PROFESSIONAL PROFESSIONAL PROFESSIONAL PROFESSIONAL

This program is the ultimate in coco communicating!! Uttra Term + is used with a plug-in 80 column board* that gives you True 80 columns, not the graphics display that is unreadable at 80 columns. This is truly a Professional Package that is so easy to use that once you have used it, you'll wonder why other packages are so difficult to use, (except for Color Term + Plus + that is!) After using a terminal program that cannot give you True mainframe terminal emulation, you will find Ultra Term + indispensable! Ultra Term + even has a host mode that allows you to echo characters like full duplex mainframes do! There are also 10 macro keys which will allow you to save passwords, phone numbers, modem programming information, etc. + PLUS + you can save them to disk. Also, like all Prafessional terminal programs you can save your current parameters. This saves you set up time when moving from one system to another. +Plus + when used with the parallel printer port " you can print what is coming in. And what about documentation? Every feature is explained in detail and indexed for fast look up! There is also a comprehensive help section to aid those unfamiliar with telecommunications. Although this program was designed for the Professional a total novice can use it with ease. Check all the features listed below and then you decide who has the world's smartest terminal!
Baud Rates: 110-4800 (communicate) 600-9600 (printer)
Screen Format: $80 \times 25$ w/true upper \& lower case.
Select half, full duplex or echo.
Select odd, even, mark, space or no parity

## DOUBLE SPOOLER

Tired of waiting for your listings? printouts? etc.? This is THE Spooling Program!! No need to save your programs in ASCII. You can also spool your files and you can spool ANYTHING you print on the screen while a program is running! Requires a minimum of 32 K AND the 64 K computer can spool really LARGE files!! Plus more!! PRICE: $\$ 19.95$ (Tape) $\$ 21.95$ (Disk)

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Now you can switch between two different devices AND you get an on/off indicator at the same time. Switch your Modem \& Printer or two printers, etc. PRICE: $\$ 29.85$

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Disk bombed again? Can't really afford those expensive programs that might fix your disk? Anyone can afford the price of this program. COLOR DISK SAVER will

Send all 128 characters from keyboard. Select 7 or 8 bit words.
Select 1 or 2 stop bits.
Send a true line break.
Select all caps if needed
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53,000 character buffer ( 64 K ).
Send and receive BASIC, FILES and machine code.
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bytes remaining).
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Scroll forward \& reverse to view buffer
\& print viewed screen option.
Selectable printer formats (line feeds, etc.).
Selectable trapping of incoming
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Print while receiving data*
Buffer editor has these features:
Move forward and reverse through
buffer. Insert, type over, delete lines or characters.
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Use 1-4 disk drive (w/SAVE, LOAD, D1R. \& granule display)
Easy to use MENU driven format. Comprehensive users manual.
Works with ALL Radio ShackTM Disk Systems and all models of color computers.
Still not convinced? How about a 15 day, money back guarantee? If you don't like the package for any reason, we will
save your sanity, as well as your disk. Don't wait until it is too late, or spend hours trying to fix the disk! COLOR DISK SAVER will save your disk to tape, reload the tape to disk if you ever need to restore the disk. lt also has a tape verify command! Don't delay! 32K Required PRICE: $\$ 12.95$ (Tape)

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AUTOLOAD II will load most any tape program, machine code or basic, and put it on disk for you automatically!! AUTOLOAD II will skip programs with errors and go on to the next program, either automatically or it will stop and wait for instructions. AUTOLOAD II will also allow you to fix machine language programs that crash when used with a disk. You will no longer have to remove the disk controller before playing a game. Everything is done while you watch.
refund your money upon return of a likenew package. $\dagger$ Who out there is offering you this kind of deal? And customer support was never better. Simply fill out your registration card and send it back to us and you will be notified when new features, improvements, etc. become available because all registered owners will receive Free upgrades for a $\$ 5: 00$ shipping and handling fee).

As with all good Professional programs, Ultra Term + is all machine code. This program has been tested by those both familiar and unfamiliar with communications programs. And when you call for some technical support, you won't get an answering machine during our business hours (10-5 CST M-Sat.) under normal circumstances. Technical help is usually available all day.

PRICE: Ultra Term $+-\$ 55.95$ (Disk)
Word-Pak ( 80 -column board; includes a software driver so you can use your basic programs with no modification in most cases!). . . $\$ 139.95$ + $\$ 3.00 \mathrm{~S} \& \mathrm{H}$
Y-Cable... 29.95 (Required if expansion port not used with disk drives)
Complete Package Ulira Term +
Word•Pak \& Y Cable [subtract $\$ 20.00$ if not needed] is only $\$ 210.00$
*Ulera Term + supports the 80 column board made by PBJ, Inc. If you already have the board, simply order the program, but those of you who don't can get a good deal.

* Parallel Printer Port from PBJ, Inc. $\dagger$ Less $\$ 10.00$ restocking charge.

Works great on RAINBOW on tape, and other similar items. Requires 16 K minimum systems.

## PRICE: $\$ 12.95$ (Tape)

## DOUBLE MAILER

At last a powerful, easy to use, mailing list program for a reasonable price. Up to 200 names can be held in memory for you to change, modify, search or print as you like. Plus, you can print out up to 1800 names without touching the keyboard. Save thousands of names on each disk. The machine language sort routine will sort 200 names in as little as 6 seconds! Supports single or double wide labels. Three and four line labels can be intermixed without leaving gaps in your listings! All menu driven, and easy to use. Printer support gives $600-9600$ BAUD selection, and different print sizes if you wish. 16 K Extended

## Double Density Software



920 Baldwin Street Denton, Texas 76205
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# COLOR TVRM + PLUS + 

If you're looking for the finest terminal software you can buy, look no further! And now we've added a high-res screen display that gives you 32 by $16,42,51$, or 64 by 24 lines. * And you can switch between the high-res screen and the normal screen without destroying what you have in the buffer! + PLUS + we have a buffer editor, complete up and down load support, on-line cassette or disk reads and writes, off-line and on-line scrolling, pre-entry of data before calling, word wrap, buffer printing, selective printing, change any parameter so you can communicate with any other computer. You can send and receive Basic programs, ASCII file, as well as machine code, + PLUS + you can save your buffer to tape (Tape or Rom version) or disk (Disk version). You can communicate with the local BBS, Compuserve ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$, The Source ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$, the main frame at work or school, other color computers, Apples, IBM PC'S, TRS-80 Model I, II, III, IV, $12,16,100$, or any other computer via RS-232
Compare these features with any other terminal program: $32 \times 16,42,51,6 \times 24$ Screen Communications BAUD Rate: 110-19200 Printer Baud Rate: 600-9600 Select Half or Full Duplex. Select Odd, Even, or no Parity. Select 7 or 8 Bit Words. Send Control Characters. Send a True Line Break Separate Keys for Escape and Rubout. Select All Caps If Needed
Word Wrap - Eliminate Split Words.
(32 Character Mode)
Selectable Reverse or Normal Video.
(32 Character Mode)
*Disk and Rom Pack only (not on tape). PRICE: $\$ 29.95$ (TAPE) $\$ 39.95$ (ROM PACK) $\$ 39.95$ (DISK)

## HARDWARE

SUPER PRO KEYBOARD - Mark Data replacement. . $\$ 64.95$ DOUBLE SWITCH I - This is our original switch box. Two LEDs show you which port is being used, 1 or 2. High quality parts, and a new great looking yellow face plate . . . . . . $\$ 29.95$ DOUBLE SWITCH II - Same as the above switch box, but we have added three RCA jacks, and a switch which allows you to switch between your 80 column board output, and your computer output at a touch instead of unplugging. . . . . . . . $\$ 39.95$ VIDEO SWITCH - Switch between your 80 column board, and your computer's output. Two LEDs display the device L....... . . . . \$19.95 BLE CABLE - If you don't have a lot of money to spend you can hook a modem and a printer up at the same time using this Y-Cable. Works with most printers.
$\$ 14.95$
WORD PAK ( 80 Column Board) - This is one of the finest pieces of hardware to come along since the CoCo. Allows you to display a real 80 column screen, not the graphics that are sometimes difficult to read. Comes with a software driver that will interface basic into the 80 column board . . . . . . . . . $\$ 139.95$ Y-CABLE - Used with the WORD PAK when disk drives are being used. Not needed if you own some type of multi-port device, the Multi-Pak interface for instance . . . . . . . . . $\$ 29.95$ DOUBLE DRIVER - Best video driver available for the Color Computer. Made by our friends at Moreton Bay Software. Specify regular CoCo or CoCo II
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HARD DISK DRIVE FOR THE CoCo WITH CONTROLLER:
5 MEG HARD DISK DRIVE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1299.95$ 10 MEG HARD DISK DRIVE . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1599.95$
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## Double Density Software

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You Bet! There are empty spaces in your 32 K and 64 K CoCo. The Preble VDOS Un-DISK helps you fill them up with PROGRRAMS!

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- Un-DISK is faster than a slow clumsy DISK DRIVE and best of all
- Un-DISK is CHEAPER than a DISK DRIVE!
- Un-DISK will work even if you already own a disk but WHY BUY A DISK AT ALL?
- Un-DISK should be in the library of every serious CoCo user even if you own a disk says Frank J. Esser, independent reviewer for Rainbow Magazine!

OK sure, disk drives ARE NICE. I own one. But if your finances are limited, the Un-DISK can give you much of the power of the mechanical drive. Even if you already own a disk the Un-DISK can work like a super fast extra disk.

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IT．＂
$170 \mathrm{~L} \%(2)=$＂YESTERDAY $I$＂：R $\$(2)="$ IT．＂
180 5T\＄（3）＝＂I HAVE．．．．．．．IT BE FORE．＂
190 L事（3）＝＂I HAVE＂：R事（3）＝＂IT B EFORE．＂
200 REM READ DATA
$21 \varnothing$ FORJ＝1T05Ø
220 READ A\＄（J），B\＄（J），C $\$(J): I F A$ （J）＝＂END＂THEN24ø
$23 \varnothing$ NEXTJ
240 PRINTE32，＂＂
250 FORI＝1T064：PRINTCHR $\$(255)$ ；$: N$
EXT
260 PRINT：PRINT＂ENGLISH GRAM
MAR QUIZ ON：＂
270 PRINT：FRINTTAB（8）＂IRREGULAR
VERBS＂：PRINT：WW＝INT（31－LEN（B\＄（J）
））：PRINTTAB（WW／2）；B ${ }^{\text {（ }}$（J）
28ø PRINT：PRINT＂BY FRED B．SC ERED（C）1984＂：PRINT
290 FORI＝1T064：PRINTCHR\＄（255）：：N EXT
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR WW＝1TO2øøø：NEXTWW
$310 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}-1$
320 REM RESORT ORDER OF DATA
330 FORI＝1 TD J
$34 \varnothing$ AD（I）＝RND（J）
$35 \emptyset$ IF NP（AD（I））$=1$ THEN $34 \varnothing$
360 NP（AO（I））$=1$ ；NEXT I
370 FOR Y＝1T02øø日：NEXTY：G0T0396
$38 \emptyset$ REM START WORKING LOOP
390 FOR P＝1TOJ
400 CLS
$41 \varnothing$ REM SORT VERES
426 FOR E＝1TO3
$430 \mathrm{~F}(E)=$ RND（3）
440 FQR K＝E－1 TO Ø STEP－1：IF F（K
）$=F$（ $E$ ）THEN43 $\%$
45＠NEXTK：NEXTE
460 GOSUB47
470 CLS：PRINT＂HERE ARE YOUR THRE
E CHOICES：＂：PRINT
$489 \mathrm{G}+(\mathrm{F}(1))=\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{AD}(F))$
$490 \mathrm{G} \$(F(2))=\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{AD}(\mathrm{P}))$
$506 \mathrm{G}=(F(3))=C(A D(P))$
510 PRINTTAB（4）＂A）＂； $\mathrm{G} \$(1)$
520 PRINTTAB（4）＂B）＂； $\mathrm{G} \$(2)$
530 PRINTTAB（4）＂C）＂；G\＄（3）
546 RETURN
$55 \emptyset$ REM TRY ALL THREE VEFBS
566 FOR TV＝1T03：PRINT
570 PFINTE192，FT\＄（TV）
$58 \varnothing$ PRINT
596 PRINT＂WHICH LETTER WILL CORR ECTLY COMPLETE THIS SENTENCE

## ？＂

## 6めØ PRINT：PRINT ST\＄（TV）

61ø FL\＄＝＂י：FL＝LEN（G\＄（F（TV）））：FQR
$W=1$ TD FL： $\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MID} \$(G \$\{F(T V)), W$
1））+32 ：FL $\$=F L \$+C H R \$$（Q）：NEXT $W$
629 G $\$=$ INKEY $\$$ ：IFG $\$="$＂THEN620
$63 \emptyset$ IF ASC（G 6 ）$=64+F(T V)$ THEN68
640 IF ASC（Gi）＜ 65 THEN620
650 IF ASC（G事）＞67THENG29
660 GOTOT3
670 REM CORRECT SECTION
680 CR＝CR＋1：PRINT：PRINT＂THAT IS CORRECT！＂
690 FOR $Y Y=1$ TO 29：PRINTE384，L TV）；G\＄（F（TV））；R\＄（TV）：FOR WA＝1TO1
øめ：NEXT WA
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ PRINTe384，L\＄（TV）：FL\＄；R\＄（TV）：
FOR WA＝1TO1øळ：NEXT WA：NEXT YY
710 GロT075ø
$72 \varnothing$ REM WRONG SECTION
$730 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{G} \$)-64: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{G}+(\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{TV}))=\mathrm{G} \$$ （R）THEN68Ø
740 IR＝IR＋1：PRINT：PRINT＂WRONG！Y
OU PICKED CHOICE＂；G\＄：＂．＂：GOTO69
$\emptyset$
$75 \emptyset$ IF TV＝3 THEN $77 \emptyset$
760 GOSUB470
$77 \varnothing$ NEXT TV：NEXT P
$78 \emptyset$ REM SCORING SECTION
790 CLS：PRINT：PRINT
$8 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT＂NUMEER CORRECT $="$
CR
81曰 FRINT
820 PRINT＂NUMBER WRONG＝＂
IR
$830 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{CR}+\mathrm{IR}$
840 PRINT：PRINT＂STUDENT SCOR
$E=" ;$ INT（CR＊1 $\quad=\varnothing / J$ ）：＂\％＂
850 PRINT：PRINT＂ANOTHER TRY （Y／N）＂：
$86 \emptyset W \$=1 N K E Y \$: I F W \$=1 " T H E N B 6 \emptyset$
879 IF Wक＝＂Y＂THEN RUN
B日め IF W\＄＝＂N＂THEN 9めळ
890 G0T0860
900 CLS：END
$99 \emptyset$ REM ENTER DATA AT LINE $10 \varnothing \emptyset$
1 100\％DATA DO，DID，DONE
$161 \emptyset$ DATA EAT，ATE，EATEN
1020 DATA SING，SANG，SUNG
1030 DATA BRING，BROUGHT，EROUGHT
$1 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ DATA CHOOSE，CHOSE，CHOSEN
1050 DATA KNOW，KNEW，KNOWN
1 106ø DATA THROW，THREW，THROWN
1070 DATA WEAR，WORE，WORN
$108 \emptyset$ DATA WRITE，WROTE，WRITTEN
169ø DATA SPRING，SPRANG，SFRUNG
$5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA END，SECTION ONE，END

# CASSLABL： A Music Tape Organizer 

By Brad Scoffin

TThis is a short 25 －line program I wrote one morning after I had cleaned out my desk and decided to re－organize my music cassettes．The program requires 16 K ECB and the Radio Shack Line Printer VII，DMP－100 and TDP line Printer 1.

CASSLABL starts off by asking for the name of the group or singer，the name of the album，and the names of the songs on side A and B ．The length of each song title must not exceed 19 characters．

The program then prints out a label for the cassette，which must be cut and folded to fit between the old card and the

cassette case．To make the label fit，cut the paper just above the first line and just below the last line．Trim the sides so it fits in the case and fold it so that the name of the group shows on the side of your cassette．

I hope this program is as useful to you as it was to me；it has really cleaned up the appearance of my cassette case．To make duplicate copies of a label，change Line 25 from $R U N$ to read GOTO 17.

Editor＇s Note：To use other printers，substitute your printer＇s codes for double－width printing in place of the CHRS（31）（on）and CHR\＄（30）（off）in Line 19.


The listing：
1 CLEAR599：DIMA（12），B（ 12 ）：CLS
2 INPUT＂GRDUP NAME（MAX 19 CHARS ．）＂！GP\＄：IFLEN（GP ）$>19$ THENG
P事＝LEFT（GP\＃，19）
3 INPUT＂ALBUM NAME（MAX $3 B$ CHARS ．）＂\｛AN＊：IFLEN（AN＊）＞SETMENA

4 CLS：PRINTEIC；＂SIDE A＂
5 FOR I＝1TO1ヵ
6 PRINTI：：INPUTA ${ }^{(1)}$
7 IF A（I）＝＂＂THENBELSENEXTI
8 CLS：PRINTEI ${ }^{2}$＂SIDE B＂
9 FORI＝1TO12
10 PRINTI：：INPUTB（I）
11 IF B （ $(I)=$＂＂THEN12ELSENEXTI
12 CLS：PRINTE10，GP家：PRINTE42，AN＊


## PRINT \#-2,

(continued from Page 14)
Anniversaries also mark a turning point, of sorts, for anyone or thing, and THE RAINBOW is certainly no exception. Some of the changes you will see in this month's issue, while others will be cropping up in the months ahead. We hope that you will be pleased with what you see and that they will make your reading of what many of you tell us in the Number One CoCo magazine more enjoyable.

Though Bill Nolan has ended his "Dragon's Byte" column, he begins a new series on direct access disk files this month. Tom Nelson. he and we feel, has pretty much covered the waterfront on the subject of law and computers and, thus, ended his "CoCo Counsel" column last month, but we hope to have more from him on these pages.

You will note, though, that we add a column on PASCAL by Dan Eastham. Next to BASIC, PASCAL is probably the most widely-used microcomputer language and we believe it is time that we gave it some support. Dan has written a PASCAL implementation for CoCo and is abundantly qualified to explain it all to all of us.

I also call your attention to "Earth To Ed," our new question-and-answer column by Ed Ellers. And Fred Scerbo's "Rainbow Wishing Well" is, indeed, the only feature I know of in any magazine where you can write in and have a program written especially for your request.

Other changes that you will be seeing involve more features, additional typography implementations that should make the magazine even more easy to read and some other things. We believe here that the world of the CoCo is virtually unlimited, and we are always looking for ways to serve you better - be it something off the wall like Scratch And Sniff Adventure or practical, such as a column on PASCAL.

As always, we would like to have your suggestions and your support. THE RAINBOW was the first Color Computer monthly magazine (Color Computer News was initially a bimonthly.). Also, THE RAINBOW is by far the largest and most comprehensive; and we can only continue to be the resource we have been with your help and support. So,
please, let us know what you think about anything (or everything) we are doing. And thank you for all the support you've given us the past year. If you will continue - by mentioning our name when you order products from advertisers, by telling your friends about us, by sending us your submissions and contest entries - we will do our best to continue to provide you with the kind of magazine you want.

After all, this whole enterprise began as a method to exchange ideas and that is how we want it to continue. I know I talk a great deal on these pages about " CoCo Community," but I happen to believe it is a real force and that the Color Computer is special. So are the people who own and use it - and I believe you deserve our best efforts all of the time.

So, as this publishing year ends and a new one begins, I thank each of you for your support of THE RAINBOW this past year. It has been the single most reason that we have been able to be as successful as we have. Let me know any time we can help in any way. We're here to do whatever we can to make the concept of CoCo Community a reality.

It would be totally unfitting were I to close this anniversary column without saying thank you to a number of individuals who have been an important part of the CoCo Community this past year. Some of them contributed as sounding boards, others as idea-people, others as critics. For whatever reason, it is appropriate for me to say thank you to Bob Rosen, Gordon Monnier, Arnie Weiss, Susan and Gary Davis, Dick White, Paul and Sue Searby, Barry Thompson, Ron and Mona Krebs, Joe and Barbara Bennett, Tom "that's my real name" Mix, Dennis Derringer, John Burnam, Mark Yamagata, Steve and Cheryl Blyn, Dave Lagerquist, John Ross, John Waclo, Bob Amos, Guy and Pat Endicott, Richard and Arlene Don, Frank Hogg, Tom Kelly, Linda and John Nielsen, Ken and Jeanne Kaplan, Susan and Paul Petrocci, Larry and Margaret Preble, Ed Juge, Van Chandler, Larry Reitz, Carl Shell, Terry Haas, Tom and Dan Nelson, Pete Stark, John Boals, Ted Hasenstaub, Tom Scott, Paul Nanos, Wayne Diercks, Jan Zucker, Don Dollberg, Eric Tilenius, H. Allen Curtis, Fred Scerbo, Paul Hoffman, Mike Himowitz, Jorge Mir, Larry Konecky, Bob Russell, Sandy Trevor, John "Crazy" Fraysse, Thomas Szlucha, Bob Albrecht, Tony DiStefano, Don Inman, Joseph Kolar, Dennis and Rosanne Lewandowski, Bill and Sara Nolan, Dale Peterson, Michael Plog, Fred Crawford, Charles Roslund, Robert Frowenfeld, Sherry Zuehlke, Rich Parry, Roger Schrag, Dan Burress, Bob Delbourgo and his family, Frank Brandon, Amy Arutt, Jack Knott, Jack Torres, Melviṇ Hefter, Geoff Wells, Tom Delker, Tom Rosenbaum, Gerry Alexander, Pat Jones, Doris and Bill Vergona, Russell Roberts, and Howard Cohen.

And yes, the entire staff at THE RAINBOW. It wouldn't be fair to forget any one of them. They are the people who get your subscriptions in the mail, who edit the articles and check the listings, who do the artwork, make sure the bills are paid and plan the RAINBOWfests. I won't take up space here by mentioning them all, but I thank them all for helping me every day of the last year.

But, as I said earlier, the real thanks goes to you. Thank you for your help, support and all that goes along with it. We simply want to publish a magazine of which you can be proud.

I think we do and you are.

# Dualing Cassettes 

## By Tony DiStefano Rainbow Contributing Editor

Igot the idea for this month's article from someone who gave me a call on a Monday night. He was working on a project that would control the motors of two cassette players and was having some problems with it. We spoke for a while, but I could not figure out what his problem was over the phone, I told him that I would put together one and present it in one of my articles. There is one thing - I cannot for the life of me remember his name. You know who you are, so give me a call and I'll give you credit for this idea.

First we must describe what this project is and what it does. It is what I call a Dual Cassette Controller, which fits in a small ROM pack, and plugs into the CoCo or CoCo 2 expansion port. It has three DIN connectors. One plug fits into your cassette connector in the back of the computer. The other two connectors connect to two tape recorders. This Dual Cassette Controller will enable the user to transfer files from one cassette to another. This could be useful in making backup copies of your software a lot easier than with one cassette. With the proper software, it could allow you to make complete backups of everything on one cassette to another. It could also be useful when sorting or changing ASCII text files. An example would be if you have a telephone list, and someone changed his or her address or telephone number, it would be easier with two cassette recorders to update the file. The next few paragraphs will show you how to build and operate the Dual Cassette Controller.

The first thing to do in this project is to get the parts and
(Tony DiStefano is well known as an early specialist in Color Computer hardware projects. He is one of the acknowledged experts on the "insides" of CoCo.)
tools necessary to construct the Controller. You will find a parts list later on in this article. The tools you will need this time are the "standard tool kit," drill, round file and a sharp knife.

This project is just as much electronic as it is mechanic. It involves cutting, drilling and filing things into shape. It is up to you to make it as nice as you can or want. Halfway into building it I thought of mounting the whole thing inside the computer. Then I thought there are always many ways of modifing your computer to suit your needs. Do it the way you please. I included a few photos to show you how I built my proto-type. You can do it the same way or come up with your own design. However the mechanics are done, the electronics are the same.

Following the schematic, solder all the components together. If you want the thing to fit in a ROM pack case, place the components as shown in the photos. Also, do not use sockets for the relays, it won't fit in the case. From past experiences, there seems to be a difference in Radio Shack part numbers in Canada and the U.S. Some numbers do not always match, so be careful. When you are not sure, use the description to get the part. Use at least a 24 -gauge wire for the connections to and from the relays that connect to the mator connections on all the connectors. There are no surprises in the circuit, it is quite simple, only the regular care for static sensitive IC's will do. Remember to clean the PCB when you are finished.

> In the "Turn Of The Screw" column by Tony DiStefano in our June 1984 issue, we stated that the schematic of the Spectrum Voice Pak was supplied courtesy of Spectrum Projects. We should add that the schematic is copyrighted by John Kelty of Kelty Engineering.


Mount the three connectors on the end of the case. Drill, cut and file the plastic case until they fit. Then cut the PCB until it fits in the case. Make sure that no wires touch together and all solder joints are solid. Use my photos as a guide.

To try out the controller, follow these simple steps. Turn off the computer. Plug the controller into the computer slot. Plug one end of the DIN to DIN wire into the computer's cassette port. Connect the other end into the controller's input and connect the two cassette recorders into the proper connectors on the controller. Next, turn on the computer. In order to test the relays, type this in:

## MOTOR ON ENTER

The internal relay should click on.
POKE 65344,1 ENTER

## Parts List

| ID \# | Description | RS Part \# |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| U1 | 74LS175 | N/A |
| R1,R2 | 470 ohm 1/4w | $271-1317$ |
| J1,J2,J3 | 5-Pin DIN Female | $274-005$ |
| Q1,Q2 | 2N3904 | $276-2016$ |
| K1,K2 | 5V Relay DPDT | $271-215$ |
| D1,D2 | IN4004 | $276-1103$ |
| C1 | Iuf 10V | $272-111$ |
| MISC | Proto-board | N/A |
|  | Case | N/A |
|  | 16-Pin Socket | $276-1998$ |
|  | 5-Pin to 5-Pin wire | $42-2151$ |

Relay number 1 should click on.

## POKE 65344,0 ENTER

Relay number 1 should click off.

## POKE 65344,2 ENTER

Relay number 2 should click on.

## POKE 65344,3 ENTER

Both relays should be on. If all this works then the relays work okay. Now try to CSAVE and CLOAD to each cassette. To access the first cassette you must first:

## POKE 65344, I ENTER

Then all I/O will be through cassette number one. If you want to access cassette number two you must first:

## POKE 65344,2 ENTER

That will give you access to the second cassette. CSAVEs and CLOADs will be done through this cassette. There is one more interesting thing with this controller. If you POKE 65344,3 and ENTER, you will be able to CSAVE to both cassettes. Since both motors are on and the output goes to both recorders, you will get two copies of whatever you CSAVEd or CSAVEMd. This will not, however work with CLOADs because the inputs are switched. With some good machine language code, a user could open two cassette files say, OPEN "O", \#-3, "FILENAME". If you want to know where I got that proto-board and case, it was from Micro R.G.S. It is a great proto-board and suits CoCo projects quite well.


Give us your best：Join the ranks of these courageous CoCoists in showing the Color Computer world your high score at your favorite micro－diversion．We want to put your best effort on record in THE RAINBOW＇s Scoreboard column．All entries must be received by the first of the month to be eligible for the following month＇s Scoreboard．They must include your full name，address，game title，company name and，of course， your high score．Each individual is limited to three score entries per month．Send your entries to Scoreboard， c／o THE RAINBOW．
＊New Number One－Last Month＇s Number One


CLOWNS \＆BALLOONS（Radio Shack）
110，475＊Andrew Truesdale，Ferguson，MO
92,480 Martin Careau，Quebec City，Quebec
89，430 Perry Denton，New Baden，IL
88，900 Cheryl Pratt，Moab，UT
85，680 Teresa Stutsman，N．Little Rock，AR
COLOR OUTHOUSE（MichTron）
528，694 Benjamin Hebb，Bridgewater， Nova Scotia
160，200 David Lazar，Englishtown，NJ
101，650 Davey Devlin．Clyde，NC
69，848 Phillip Laurell，Lansing，MI
48，663 Bruce March，Barrie，Ontario
COLORPEDE（Intracolor）
10，001，051 Mark Smith，Santa Ana，CA
3，355，248 Scott Drake，Pine City，NY
2．614，230 Jerry Petkash Warren，MI
2，547，299 Fich McGervey，Morgantown，WV
2，471，342 Vincent Lok，Ontario，Canada
195，027 Shane McClure，Omaha，NE CRASH（TOM Mix）
155，000＇David Lazar，Englishtown，NJ
CU＊BER（Tom Mix）
196，090＊Randall F．Edwards，Dunlap，KS
94，940 Martin C．Klein，Skokie，IL
49，510 Doug Kleir，Grand Rapids，MI
42，850 Mike Schwartz，Otsego，M
38，180 Kevin Schwartz，Otsego，MI
CUBIX（Spectral Associates）
67，400＋Patricia Lau，York，PA
45．056 Bonnie Kretschmer，Oxford，OH
38，500 Randall Edwards，Dunlap，KS
28，760 Michael Rosenberg，Prestonsburg，KY
780 Britt Landrum．Pensacola，FL
DEFENSE（Spectral Associatos）
103，660 Mary A．Brickles，Allen Park，MI
DESERT GOLF（Spectral Associates）
devil assault（Tom Mix）Fort Francis，Ontario
1，294，300＊John Statham，Strathroy，Ontario
294，300 Chip Lilley，Finleyville，PA
289，300 Michael Rosenberg，Prestonsburg，KY
271，106 Peter Niessen．Carlisle，MA
47，500 Jeffrey M．Siebert，Palm Bay，
DOODLE BUG（Computerware）
2，577，515 Tim Brown，Clio，M1
1，767，630 Perry Denton，New Baden，IL
180，340 Eiko Cary，National City，CA
109，660 Byron Abertson，Williams Lake， British Columbia
DOUBLE BACK（Radio Shack）
1，125，000 tMark Hurst，Sheridan，OA
1，080，000 Phillipe Duplanties，St．Jerome Quebec
605.890 Peter Sherburne，Highland，CA

474，040 Paul Moritz，Butte，MT
435，570 Phillippe Morsan，St．Jerome，Quebec
DUNKEY MUNKEY（Intellectronics）
1，015，000 tKyle Keller，Overland Park，KS
EL BANDITO（Mark Data）
955 ＊Michael Rosenburg，Prestonsburg，KY
ELECTRON（Tom Mix）
45．510＊John Sandberg，Concord，CA
41，750 Michael Rosenberg，Prestonsburg，KY
22.990 Alan Morris，Chicopee，MA
19.500 Robby Presson，Florissant，MO

FIRE COPTER（Adventure International）
78，860＊Woody Farmer，Acme，Alberta
FLYBY（Chromasette）
104，980 David Finberg，Annandale，VA
28,910 Ron Suedersky，Universal City，TX
20，110 Rick Mansell，Calgary，Alberta
16，670 Michael Rhattigan，Cory，NC
4，830 Jelf Roberg．Winfield，KS
FOOTEALL（Radio Shack）
217－0＊Glen Giacomelli，Woodbridge，Ontario

THE FROG（TOM Mix）
452.800 James Baker，Salt Lake City，UT

118,200 Ray Boyko，Whitby，Ontario
109.500 Pat Craddick，Janesville，WI

95， 790 Eileen Kaakee，Royal Oak，MI
68，850 Scott Kubota，Whitby，Ontario
FROGGIE（Spectral Associatos）
84，440＊Bill Ide，Newark，DE
74，050 Mike Garozzo，Morrisville，PA
68，680 Carmen Thew，Surrey， British Columbia
GALAGON（Spectral Associates）
286．741 GRod Moore，Fork Union，VA
188，130 Daryl Judd，Nampa，ID
136，510 Mike Ashworth，Huntington，WV
136，510 Mike Ashworth，Huntington，WV
13，900 Graham Baird，York Haven，PA
GALAX ATTAX（Spectral Associates）
253，900 KShawn McAlpin，Louisville，KY
113，650 Darrin Filand，WA
104，550 Mitch Hayden，Univ，of MN
82，650 Steve Hargis，Tucson，AZ
74，550 John Gosselin，Campbell River， British Columbia
GHOST GOBRLER（Spectral Associatos）
1，007，430 太Todd Brannam，Charleston His．，SC
825，250 Randy Gerber，Wilmette，IL
423，390 Rich McGervey，Morgantown，WV
255，000 John Osborne，Kincardine，Ontario
228，290 Patricia Lau，York，PA
GONE FISHING（THE RAINBOW）
8 ＊Jeffrey Kocks，Grove City，OH EIST（THE RAINBOW）
g，Houston，TX
TERGALACTIC FORCE（Microdeal）
254，650＊Christopher T．Grey．Hollywood，CA
113，600 Alex Taylor，Manchester，England
JUNIOR＇S REVENGE（COMputerware）
$3,007,000$ 太Tim Brown，Clio，MI
2，154，900 Scott Kubota，Whitby，Ontario
2，099，300 Shawn McAlpin，Louisville，KY
1，115，300 Ryan Van Manen，Grand Rapids，MI
1，081，700 Bruce March，Barrie，Ontario
KATERPILLAR ATTACK（TOM Mix）
31，672＊Scolt Fairfield，Williamstown，MA
25，949 James A．Lafare，Williamstown，MA
18，949 Vadim Gotovsky，Toronto，Ontario
15，821 Alex Gotovsky，Toronto，Ontario
KEYS OF THE WIZARD（Spectral Associates）
662 SSusan Ballinger，Uxbridge，Ontario
662 tPegi Tindle，Soquel，CA
THE KING（Tom Mix）
10，000，100 $\star$ Mark Smith，Santa Ana，CA
4，040，300 Andy Truesdale，Ferguson，MO
3，343，000 Corey Friedman，Minnetonka，MN
2，410，200 Candy Harden，Birmingham，AL
2，367，900 Richard Lacharite，Sherbrooke． Quebec
436，200 Paul Rumrill，Gales Ferry，CT
310，700 Javier Cacho，Ft．Knox，Ky
KLENDATHU（Radio Shack）
1，245，821＊John Sandberg，Concord，CA
1，182，685 David L．Ferris，Shickshinny，PA
KRON（Oregon Color Computers）
224，080＊Steve \＆Scott Schneider，OR
224，080＊Steve \＆Scoti Schneider，OR
$73,530 ~-C h r i s t o p h e r ~ P o r t e r, ~ N a r a n j a ~ L a k e s, ~ F L ~$
Ady buggy
36，980 夫Tony Cummings，Abington，MA
LANCER（Spectral Associates）
2，797，450 Randall Edwards，Dunlap，KS
2，354，000 Alex State，Las Vegas，NV
875，150 Larry Capen，Folsom，CA
736,250 Sharon Casten，Folsom，CA
617，500 Donna Willoughby，Brookfield，IL
LASERWORM \＆FIREFLY（THE RAINBOW）
54，672＊Michael Rosenberg，Prestonsburg，KY

## 



Theodore Latham Jr．，Rich Square，NC
24，338 Matthew Wilityer，Jackson，NJ D．Seibet，Tumbler Ridge， British Columbia
UNAR ROVER PATROL（Spectral Associates）
162，100＊Sara Aliff，Northeast，MD
154．650 Tom Aliff Jr．．Northeast，MD
98，500 Ima Wong，Williamstown，WV
66，900 Wayne Johansen，Rocanville． Saskatchewan
Randall Edwards，Dunlap，KS
66，850 Randall Edwards，Duniap，KS
AADNESS \＆THE MINOTAUR（Radio Shack）
MADNESS \＆THE MINOTAUR（Radio Shack
101，520（David Dean，West Mansfield，OH
101，520 David Dean，West Mansfield，OH
71,550
Larry Evans，Elk Grove Village，IL
Larry Evans，Elk Grove Viliag
$55,110 \quad$ Michael Rhattigan，Cory，NC
MEGA－BUG（Radio Shack）
60,000 tRobin Worthem，Milwaukee，WI
18,902 John Tiffany，Washington，DC
15，999 Ed Mitchell，Ragged Mountain，CO
14，297 Aleisha Hemphill，Los Angeles，CA
11.894 Paschal Wilson，Kentwood，LA

9，180 Brian Schwartz，Otsego，MI
MEGAPEDE（Computerware）
Joe Sannucci，Elizabeth，NJ
26，580 大Kevin Endlich，Perry Kall，MD
26,580 EKevin Endlich，Perry Mall，MD
14,200 Craig Dutton，Goose Bay，Labrado
MONSTER MAZE（Radio Shack）
650，530 tBruce March，Barrie，Ontario
533，450 John Hankerd，Gaines，MI
300，000 James Stevenson，Marshall，
60，120 Steve Thomas，Ogdensburg，NY
MOON SHUTTLE（Datasoft）
113，642＊Rod Moore，Fork Union，VA MR，DIG（Computerware）
223，600 HTommy Wald，Minneapolis，MN
207,800 Phillip Laurell，Lansing，MI 40，350 Barney A．Sadler，Northwood，ND
MS．GOBBLER（Spectral Associates）
22，680 WOliver Banta，Lincoin，NE
MUDPIES（MichTron）
156，800＊Glenn Wasson，Castleton，NY
147，400 Chris Hafey，Auburn，CA
18，500 Steve Springer，Louisvilie，KY
NINJA WAMAIOR（Programmer＇s Guild）
106，300 大Bud Seibel，Tumbler Ridge， British Columbia
102，400 Christopher Gelowitz，Claresholm Alberta
75.300 Brad Gaucher，Hinton，Alberta

46．400 Daniel Milbrath，Ann Arbor，MI
36，800 Greg Lowry，Davisburg，MI
PAC－ATTACK II（Computerware）
214，210 大Ray Boyko，Whitby，Ontario
189，350 Scott Kubota，Whitby，Ontario
56,014 Lisa Welte，Baxier，TN
PAC＇EM（THE RAINBOW）
1，934 औDr．James Peterson，Radcliff，KY 1，870 Steve Olson，Calgary，Alberta 1.572 Kenneth Bergenham，Lawton，MI 1.556 Rupert Young，Shetfield MA Victor Prescott，Edinburg，TX Jose Cacho，Ft．Knox KY Jeffrey Kocks，Grove City，OH Mix）
129，770 Andrew Lehtola，Mound，MN
$100,630 \quad$ David Dean，West Mansfield，
100，630 David Dean，West Mansfield，OH 61,025 John Tyson，Superior，WI
PHANTOM SLAYER（Med Systems Soltware） 2,668 Michael Brooks，Glade Spring，VA 1，852 Troy Messer，Joplin，MO

2，800，090 tGlen Ewing，Brooklin，Ontario

PIPELINE（THE RAINBOW

| 1,110 | KRoger Buzard，Lima，OH |
| ---: | :--- |
| 1,062 | Kent Prehn，Carol Stream，IL |
| 1,030 | Anita Howe，Jackson，NJ |
| 838 | Johnny Fritsch，Whitehall，PA |
| 793 | Bill Fritsch，Whitehall，PA |

SHARK TREASURE（Computerware
245.000 Manon Bertrand，Hauterive，Quebec

175，000 Maurice Boyle，Saskatoon， Saskatchewan

## SHOOTING GALLERY（Radio Shack）

120,640 tRobert J．Wallace，Waldorf，MD
59,520 Vernell Peterson，Radcliff，KY
44，870 Mark Nichols，Birsay，Saskatchewan
44，480 R．Duguay，St．Bruno，Quebec
31.340 Martin Peterson，Lynchburg．VA

SKIING（Radio Shack）
12.08 KKelly Kerr，Wentzville，MO
13.73 Janell Stroshane，Ashland，WI
21.35 Jean－Claude Taliana，Brossard， Canada
Andrew Truesdale，Ferguson，MO
44．02 Arad Gaucher，Hinton，Alberta
SLAY THE NEREIS（Radio Shack
328，521＊Edward Meyer，Vancouver British Columbia
SNAIL＇S REVENGE（THE RAINBOW）
34,860 ＊Michael Rosenburg，Prestonsburg，KY
11，380 Varunee Turner，Kamloops， British Columbia
9，230 Jose Cacho，Ft．Knox，Ky
6，880 Rupert Young，Sheffield，MA
6，150 Alan Sadler，Northwood，ND
SOLO POKER（Radio Shack）
＊Carol D．Fitzgerald，Moscow，ID Granville Bonyata，Tallahasse，FL Allan Mercurio，Portsmouth，RI
SPACE ASSAULT（Radio Shack）
1，632，450＊Walter Brokx，Granisle， British Columbia
537，200 Martin Careau，Quebec City，Quebec
358，660 Mike Snelgrove，Oshawa，Ontario
$354,860 \quad$ Bruce Madariaga，College Park，MD
238，580 John Cole，King City，Ontario
SPACE INVADERS（Spectral Associates）
4，862，040＊F．U．Ingham，Clyde，W
36，960 Sean Dutton，Goose Bay，Labrador
12，760 John McJilton，Houston，TX
space Race（Spectral Associates）
60，125 Mark Nelson，Kent，WA
37，600 Michael Rosenberg，Prestonsburg，KY
SPACE SHUTTLE（TOM MIX）
595 Steve Schweitzer，Sewell，NJ Kenton Fifield，Fort Francis，Ontario Randall F．Edwards，Dunlap，KS David J．Banks，Greendale， British Columbia
575 Fred Weissman，Brookline，MA
SPACE WAR（Spectra／Associates）
400，190 K Mark Felps，Bedford，TX
365．550 Randall Edwards，Dunlap，KS
$116,000 \quad$ Peter Niessen，Carlisle，MA
52,380 Jim Baker，Florissant，MO
15，420 Mark Nelson，Kent，WA
SR－71（Tom Mix）
4，443 大Jay Johnson，Puyallup，WA 2，570 Dominique Mall，Williamstown，WV
STARBLAZE（Radio Shack）
10，000 大Dan Burner，Fowler，IL
9,050 Judith Simon，Warrendale，PA
8，000 Lee Van Dyke，Lansing，MI
7.350 James Hawerbier，Elmhurst，IL

6，850 Jonathan Judge，Oconto，W
Mark Welte，Baxter，TN
STAR TREK（Adventure International）
95 KGranville Bonyata，Tallahassee，FL
ARROWS（Spectral Associates），
STORM ARROWS（Spectral Associates
168，000 \＄Stever Ohsie，Deer Park，TX
68，400 Jim Irvine，Sudbury，Ontario
TIME BANDIT（MichTron）
129，240＊Brian Larrson，Fridley，MN
109，170 Mark Wooge，Omaha，NE
106．720 Glen Heidebrecht，Topeka，KS
92，620 Lix Noel Flores，Vallejo，CA
75，640 Sally Naumann，Hailey，ID

#  more.. RAINBOW SCOREBOARD 

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| :---: | :---: |
| 76,275 | *Michael Rosenberg, Prestonsburg, KY |
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| 113,408 | *Rich Trawick, N. Adams, M1 |
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| 104.424 | Brennan Baybeck, Traverse City, MI |
| 104,368 | John Osborne, Kincardine, Ontario |
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| 240,060 | Randall Edwards, Dunlap, KS |
| 230.000 | Ken Felix, Crystal Lake, IL |
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| 53,520 | Bill Sanders, San Diego, CA |


| ZAKSUND (Elite Soffware) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
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| 1,128,050 | Richard Minton, West Frankfort, IL |
| 1,008,100 | Andy Mickelson, Granville, OH |
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| 125,600 | Steve Manderschied, Cincinnati, OH |
| 111,100 | Gary Meier, Marshtield, W1 |
| 98,100 | Richie Peters, Ringgold, GA |
| 89,900 | Craig Hess, Topeka, KS |
| 89,500 | Brian Manderschied, Cincinnati, OH |
| 82,900 | Jeremy Saks, Ridgefield, CT |
| 67,900 | Theodore Latham Jr., Rich Square, NC |
| ZEUS (Aardvark) |  |
| 89,100 | *Mike Schwartz, Otsego, MI |
| 69,900 | Kevin Schwartz, Otsego, MI |
| 62,800 | Brian Schwartz, Otsego. MI |

- Kevin Nickols


## SCOREBOARD POINTERS

In conjunction with THE RAINBOW's Scoreboard, we offer this column of pointers for our game-playing readers' benefit. If you have some interesting hints and tips, we encourage you to share them by sending them to the Scoreboard, c/o the rainbow.

## TAMING CANYON CLIMBER

Scoreboard:
My most frequently used and favorite cartridge is Canyon Climber. I taped over the number 8 pin with clear adhesive tape so that I can program with the cartridge in the computer. When I want to play a few games, I simply type EXEC 49152.

For those of you that have this game and aren't too successful at it, I have a hint. Personally, I think five lives aren't enough when you reach the more difficult levels, so simply type EXEC 49222. The score at the bottom will display 800,600 . If the screen is blurred, hit the Reset button. Now you have an almost unlimited amount of lives. Also, for an unusual sight, type EXEC 49232 to set the cartridge in PMODE 1.
D. Craig McCormick

Vienna, VA

## Scoreboard:

I am looking for some help with the Chromasette program Williamsburg Adventure. I can't get out of the tavern after paying for the meal. After I am served my meal. there isn't anywhere that I can go. Write to me at R.R. I, Box T-7, 56383.

Here's a hint for those of you who are trying to write scrolling games in BASIC. Use Lo-Res graphics and PRINT@ 511,"'; to scroll the screen up one line.

Rogers George IV
Terrace, $M N$

## LIFE EVERLASTING

Scoreboard:
To all those game addicts out there who are having difficulty getting past a certain point in an arcade-type game, don't despair! The following is a list of pokes to aid you by increasing the number of allotted players.

In the list, x is any number between I and \& HFF (255), numbers in the parentheses are decimal values, and numbers between the asterisks are the beginning addresses of the programs.

## Astro Blast

## Berserk

(Haywire)
Colorpede

Dunkey Munkey

## Doubleback

Fury
Ghost Gobbler

## Space Invaders

 fewer bombs
## Katerpillar

The King
\&H10E9, $\mathbf{x}(4329)$

* \& H1000(4096) \&H367F, x(13951) * \& H3300(13056) * \& H2373, x(9075) sHIFT@,when prompted at "name?" gives high speed * \& H2222(8738) \&HIDFA, $\times(7674)$ \&HIDD7,255 * \& HIC00(7168) * \& H29F3, x(10739) * \& H2900(10496) * \& H3272, x(12914) non-practice mode \& H3259, \# (12889)

Level $\#=2$ for elevators 10 for rivits 18 for conveyor belts * \& H 3203 (12803) *

Ms. Ghost

## Meteors

shield
PacTac
PacTac 2
Protectors
\& H52A3, x(21115)

* \&H5151(20817) *

Push X for 1 joystick \& HIEF4, 100

* \& HIClC(7196) *
\& H2331, x(9009)
* \& H2000(8192)
\& H28F9, x(10489)
13579,90 ( 1 joystick)
* \& H2200(8704)


## 

Space Race
The Frog
Trapfall
Electron
Whirlybird
Zaxxon
\&H298E, x(10638)

* \& H2800(10240)
\& H2EE2, x(12002)
* \& H2COO(11264) *
\&H2CBC, x(11452)
* \& HIEOO(7680) * \& H36C3, $\mathrm{x}(14019)$
* \& H $1600(5632)$
\& H 2078 , $\mathrm{x}(8312)$
* \& HIEOO(7680)
\&H6418, x(25624)
* \& Н 3С90(15504) *

Tom Fagan Tucson, AZ

Editor's Note: We thank Tom for such a comprehensive list of game pokes and we decided to pass them on to the readers, but please resist using such tips as these when submitting entries to the Scoreboard.

## COPTER CONTROI

Scoreboard:
Jason Nannen's Cavern Copter (Feb. 84 Rainbow) is a good game and the following addition and change makes it dramatically better. These lines give you full control - up, down, forward, reverse and hover - of the copter. Such maneuvering gives time for more creatures to appear also.

$660 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(0)-31$<br>$665 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{J}: 1 \mathrm{FX}<0$ THENX $=0$ ELSE $1 F$ $X>236$ THEN400

## DOWN AND OUT IN <br> FORSAKEN GULCH

## Scoreboard:

I bought Adventure Trilogy back in March, 1983, and l've been working on it ever since. I've gone all the way down to the Forsaken Gulch and been stuck there, baffled. If anyone comes up with an answer, would you please send it to me at 350 Union St., 92024. I'm willing to converse with anyone who takes an interest in the Color Computer and look forward to a response.

## Richard Coleman

Leucadia, CA

Scoreboard:
I love Adventures and I loved your tutorial on making Adventures in BASIC (Feb. 84 ralnbow). My main problem now is trying to think up "logic traps" like the serpent in Pyramid or the rug in Raaka-Tu (which I still haven't figured out). Also, I have been attempting to make an Adventure in assembly language. I tried disassembling Pyramid and managed to find the memory locations of the commands and objects, but I can't find where the room descriptions are located.

If anyone would like to give me a few hints on logic traps or programming Adventures in assembly language, write to me at 1450 Picadilly St., 23513.

Harry Perkins III
Norfolk, VA

## ROLL ME OVER IN THE CLOVER

Scoreboard:
I have had Shenanigans for about two months and I can't get by the lady in the clover patch or past the snake. If anybody could give me some help, please send it to 4345 Still Meadow Lane, 48033. Also, I would like a list of good 32 K graphics Adventures.

George Mueller
West Bloomfield, MI

Scoreboard:
Help! I've been playing The Amazing Adventures of Karrak (Feb. 84 RAINBow) ever since February and I'm stuck on the beginning of the fourth gane. I cant get out of the cell. If anyone can tell me what to do, please write to me at 216 Cardinal Ct., 55318.

Tina Hermanek
Chaska, MN



## SR-71

SR-71 ls a fast action game in which you are the pilot on mission to take photographs of missile sites in Russia and deliver them to our processing laboratory in Japan. So real you will feel as if you are in the cockpit on a real spy mission. Elude Russian missiles as well as their detection devices. Another Tom Mix exclusive. A must for the adventurous. Fantastic graphics, color and sound. 32K Ext. Basic

TAPE $\$ 28.95$ DISK $\$ 31.95$

## SKRAMBLE

Your mission is to penetrate the enemy skramble system and destroy their headquarters. You will start with three of our latest spacefighters equipped with repeating cannon and twin bomb launcher. If you succeed in evading the elaborate ground defenses, you will arrive at the Cave where flying becomes more difficult. In the cave are UFOs, after which you must avoid a hail of meteorites. Very faw pilots succeed this far, but if you do, then you must enter the Fortress, followed by the Maze. One or two player game. Machine Language, high speed, Arcade action. Full color graphics with sound. Keyboard or joystick control.
16K MACHINE LANGUAGE
TAPE $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}$ DISK $\$ 27.95$

## CU*BER



KATERPILLAR II
The color computer has needed a perfect centipede type game since day one. You will throw all imitations aside when you see this. So close to the arcade you will start digging for quarters. Grapic to equal "The King" and "Buzzard Balt." Joysticks required.

16K MACHINE LANQUAGE
TAPE $\$ 24.95$
DISK \$27.95
".




## GRABBER

A pac type game. Two complete mazes lump from one to the other. Probably the most outstanding sound you have ever heard. Arcade Action. Method of play, you are the Grabber. The object is to grab the 8 treasures and store them in the center boxes. You start with 3 Grabbers and get extra ones at 20,000 points. Watch out for the googlies! Super high resolution graphics.

3K MACHINE LANGUAGE
TAPE $\$ 27.85$
DISK \$30.95

## AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLER

Alr Traffic Controller is a computer model of an air traffic control situation for the TRS-80 Color Computer. Remotely Piloted Vehicles (APV's) are operated by the contratler in a situation similar to that of a commercial airline in that you must regulate landings and takeotfs of the vehicles.

TAPE $\$ 28.95$
DISK $\$ 31.95$

## TRAPFALL

The "Pitfalls" In this game are many. Hidden treasures, jump over the pits, swing on the vine, watch out for alligators, beware of the scorpion. Another game for the Color Computer with the same high resolution graphics as "The King."

1GK MACHINE LANGUAGE
TAPE $\$ 27.95$ DISK $\$ 30.95$


## FANGMAN

Fangman is a high-resolution graphics arcadotype game based on the Dracula legend. Plot type game based on the Dracula legend. Pou're Dracula in your castle, stalking through a labrynth of passages in search of invading villagers seeking to destroy you of invacing vilagers seeking to destroy you by blocking your every path with deady crosses. Their ally the Sun also wanders your halis, trying to touch you and turn you to bones and dust. Fortunately, you have allies of your own, the vampire bais who canse down the villagers, holding them till you arive. Joysticks TAPE $\$ 24.95$ DISK $\$ 27.9$

DISK $\$ 27.95$

## BUZZARD BAIT

We've done H again. You thought The King was great? Wait til you see thisl! Outstanding high resolution graphics, tremendous sound make this "jousf" type game a must for you sotware collection. As you fly from cloud to cloud you will enjoy sky high axcitement deal ing wion the challonges prese lod to you by this newest release by Tom Mix Soltware Joysticks required

HINE LANGUAGE
TAPE $\$ 27.95$ DISK $\$ 30.95$


UTILITIES

SCREEN PRINT ROUTINE Prints contents of your graphic screen to an Epson, Microline or Radio Shack DMP Printers. Prints positive or reverse format. Horizontal or vertical, small and large printout. Print left, right or center of page. Specify printer when ordering. TAPE $\$ 19.95$ DISK $\$ 21.95$ TAPE TO DISK New version works on both 1.0 and 1.1 OOS. Load the contents of most tape to dlak automatically. Machine Language TAPE $\$ 17.95$

DISK $\$ 21.95$

COLOR MONITOR Written in position independent code. (May be located in any free memory). Very compact. Only occupies 1174 bytes of memory. Full featured, includes Break-Pointing of machine language programs, register display and modify, memory display and modify, and block memory move commands. Displays memory In hex and ascil format on one line 8 bytes long. Machine Language
TAPE $\$ 24.95$
DISK $\$ 27.95$


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with tape \& disk) $\$ 49.95$ (Tape comes in 16 K but without hi-res displays)

## VIP Databasetm

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## VIP Disk-ZAPTM

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16K DISK \$49.95 Lowercase displays not available with this program.


ELECTRON
Electron is composed of four subgames. You must comptete one level in orcer to advance to the next. Suppliad whith four men, you are subjected to more difficult games as you move ahead. Beam Bugy, Prachnids, Force Fiolds and a Mazel as you move ahead. Beam Bughy, Prachrids fuIce TAPE \$24.85 DISK \$27.95


THE KING
This game contains all 4 full graphic screens like the popular arcade game. Exciting sound and realistic graphics. Never before has the color computer seen a game like this. Early reviews say simply outstanding. JOYSTICKS REQUIRED 32K MACHINE LANGUAGE


## THE FROG

This one will give you hours of exciting play. Cross the busy highway to the safety of the median and rest awhille before you set out across the swollen river feaming with hidden hazards. Outslanding sound and graphics. Play from keyboard or joysticks.

16K MACHINE LANGUAGE
TAPE $\$ 27.95$
DISK \$30.e5


## KING TUT

Journey through the caverns of King Tut's tomb. You are on a quest to find treasures hidden in the cavms below. You light your way with only a small candle that grows dimmer as time passes. Watch out for the snakes and the ghost of King Tut himself. Five screens challenge your ablitiles every step of the way. Joysticks required.

16K MACHINE LANCUAGE TAPE \$27.85

DISK $\$ 30.95$


## THE TOUCHSTONE

You are one of many prlests of Ra who has accepted the challenge of the fouchstone. The challenge is a way for any of Ra's followers to become a fayored high priest. Glven Ilmited use of Ra's powers, you will battle hidden dangers. Entering the mazes, you must be ready for anything.

32 K MACHINE LANQUAGE TAPE $\$ 27.95$

DISK $\$ 30.85$

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JOYSTICKS REQUIRED
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## EDUCATIONAL VOCABULARY MANAGEMENT SYSTE闃 16K Extended basic/32K for priniter output TAPE $\$ 39.95$

## DISK $\$ 42.95$

The Vocabulary Management System (VMS) is a series of programs designed to ald a parent or teacher in helping children to learn and practice using vocabulary and spelling words. The 9 programs that comprise the VMS include a full feature data entry/edit program, three printer output programs and 5 vocabulary/spelling game programs. The system's many outstanding features include:

- As many as 300 vocabulary words and definitions may be in the computer's memory at one time.
-Words and definitions may be saved on disk or tape.
-Remarks and/or comments can be saved with word files.
- A disk loading menu allows students to load disk files without typing file names.
- Word lists may be quickly alphabetized
-The three printer segments allow
you to create and print individualized tests, puzzles, word-searches and worksheets.
-Answer keys may be printed
for all worksheets and puzzles.


## STORY PROBLEMS

STORY PROBLEMS is a program that is designed to give practice in solving story problems (sometimes called statement thought or word problems) on the Color Computer. It is sultable for use in either a home or school environment. It is also a tool that will allow you to create new story problems to sult your children's needs and ability levels. It has
many features that make it particularly attractive:

- Story problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, division or a combination of the four are presented to the student by slowly scrolling each letter of each problem onto the screen.
- Up to 5 studenta may use the program at the same time.
- There are 4, user modifiable, skill levels.
16K EXT. BASIC
TAPE $\$ 19.95$
DISK $\$ 22.95$


## MATH DRILL

MATH DRILL is a program designed to help children to practice addition, subtraction, multiplication and division skills on the Color Computer. It has several features that make its use particularly aftractive:

- Up to 6 students may use the program at the same time.
- Answers for addition, subtraction and multiplication are entered from right to left, just as they are written on paper.
- Commas may be included in the answers.
- Partial products for the mulifilication problems may be computed on the screen.
- Division answers that have a remainder are entered as whole number followed by the letter " $R$ " and the remainder.
- The are ten, user modifiable, skill levels.
- A "SMILEY FACE" is used for motivation and reward. tte size increases relative to the skill level.
- Skill levels automatically adjust to the student's ability.
- A timer measures the time used to answer each probiem and the total time used for a series of problems.
After a problem has been answered incorrectly the correct answer appears under (above in division) the incorrect answer.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { REQUIRES 16K EXT, BASIC } \\ \text { TAPE } \$ 18.95 & \text { DISK } \$ 22.85\end{array}$


## ESTIMATE

ESTIMATE is a program designed to help children to practice estimating the answers to addition, subtraction, multiplication and division problems on the Color Computer. It has many features that make its use particularly attractive:

- Up to 5 students may use the program at the same time.
- There are 5, user modiflable, skill levels.
- The acceptable percent error may be changed as a student's okill improves.
- A tlmer measures the number of seconds used to answer each pro. blem and the total time used for a series of problems.
- If a problem has been answered incorrectly, the student is told the percent error and asked to try again.
- If a problem is answered incorrectly a second time, the student is told the correct answer and the range of acceptable answers is displayed.
- A report is given at the end of each set of problems that includes the number of problems done, the number of problems answered cor. rectly on the first try and the average percent error.
- The (BREAK) key has been disabled so that a child will not inadvertently stop the program from running.

RECUAIES 16K EXT. BASIC
TAPE $\$ 18.85$ DISK $\$ 22.85$

## TEACHER'S DATABASE

TEACHER'S DATABASE is a program designed to allow a teacher to keep a computerized file of information about his/her students. There are many features that make this program particularly attractive:

- Information on as many as 100 students (or more) may be in the com-
puter at one time.
- Each student may have as many as 20 (or more) lidividual ltema of data in his/her record.
- The program will run from cassette or disk.
- Cassette and disk flles are completely compatible.
- The program is menu driven.
- Records may be easily changed, deleted, combined or added:
- Information about students may be numerical or text.
- Records may be quickly alphabetized.
- Aecords may be sorted by various criterla.
- Records may be reordered (ranked) based on test soores or other data.
- Data displayed during a sort may be printed on a printer or saved en disk or cassette as a new flle.
- A full statistical analysis of data may be done and sent to the printer.
- Student test scores may be welghted.

RECURES 32K EXT. BASIC
TAPE $\$ 39.85$ DISK $\$ 42.95$

## PRE-ALGEBRA I INTEGERS

INTEQERS is a series of four programs designed to give students practice in working with addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and the comparison of integers. It has many features that make a very valuable tool for Introducing and/or maintalning skills:

- Up to 4 students may use the program at the same time.
- There are 9, user modifiable, skill levels.
- Students are given two opportunities to answer a problem.
- A detalled report of sfudent performance, including number correct on first try, number wrong, total time used and percentage score, is presented at the end of a serles of problems.
- The programs will run on a 16 K TRS-80 Color Computer with or without disk drive.
Four distinct problem formats are presented. The first presents problems in this format: $-12+-9=$ ? The second program presents a problem with missing numerals in this format: $-7-$ ? $=18$. The third program presents a problem with a missing sign: $8-76=14$. The last program asks the student to determine the relationship ( $=$, or ) between two statments $3-9(? ?)-4-5$.


# Computer Simulations For Fun And Profit 

By Robert K. Tyson, Ph.D.

Prophecy by computer is an art form and it is a science. Computer Simulations are used for examining events which can or will be duplicated in the real world. So far, computers have been used to simulate traffic patterns, human population changes, molecular chemistry, the weather, and countless other things. Computers have even been used to simulate other computers to determine data rates, $1 / O$ throughput, computational speed, and debugging techniques. Since many phenomena that we can observe are governed by a mathematical formula, a computer Simulation can be used to expand our window into the world. When random occurrences determine the outcome of a series of events, a computer Simulation is particularly useful since it can simulate literally thousands or millions of events. An investigator can then determine probable outcomes.

Of course, many situations that we wish to simulate are not determined by formulae or probability but are controlled by a logical human thought process. These "heuristic" Simulations are often the most useful and the most fun. For instance Strategy Football (THE Rainbow, August 1983) is a heuristic Simulation with formulae and random occurrences taking a back seat. The NASA computer Simulations which determine the best time to launch, to fire boosters, etc. are almost entirely formula driven with little or no human tampering. A Simulation of roulette (Gerry Schechter, THE RAINBOW, April 1984) is based on random motions of the ball and wheel while the betting payoffs are strictly formula derived. The human interaction is used only for changing the initial conditions. These three methods of prophesy; formulae, random (probability), and human, all coupled through logic, form the basis for all computer Simulations.

What is the difference between a computer Simulation

[^18]and a computer Model? Actually, very little. The difference is about the same as the difference between human anatomy and human physiology. One is the structure of the object while the other is the function of it. A Model is nothing more than a scaled-down replica of an object so it can be studied more easily, cheaply, or safely than studying the real object. A computer Model is a computer-scale replica of an object or a process. A computer Simulation is the function of the computer Model. The Model is the "program;" the Simulation is "running the program." To have a successful Simulation one must begin by building a reasonable Model of it. You must determine what you want it to do, then, limited by your resources, you write a program to do it.

This article is the first of a series discussing the makeup of a computer Simulation, how to implement the idea into a usable computer program, and how to use its results. I will discuss the fundamentals showing you how they can be used in a scientific Simulation of orbital motion. The next article in the series will emphasize human thought by the "investor" in a realistic simulation of the stock market. I will also discuss some special hints for simulating war (strategic conflict and tactical conflict), simulating sports events and, a brief word about human thought Simulations (artificial intelligence).

Once the idea or problem is formulated (in this case, orbital motion) 1 must define a "universe." This term sounds more alarming than it really is. The universe simply provides me with the boundaries in which to work. For instance, shall 1 simulate the entire solor system (a problem with 10 or more independent objects), or the entire Milky Way galaxy (billions of variables)? No, for purposes of illustration, I will choose a simple planet/satellite system and allow myself to vary the laws which govern the force between the two bodies. For fun, I want to be able to alter the motion of the satellite during the course of the Simulation. I will also add some random processes later to simulate "random" meteorites, etc.

Defining the universe is just the first step of placing constraints on the Simulation. Thorough knowledge of your computer is required to really form the basis for the Simulation. Remember, the CoCo uses five bytes for each variable

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so storing the position, the velocity, and the acceleration (all in three dimensions), requires 45 bytes for each body in motion. This may not be a problem for a simple solar system Simulation where we only worry about the major planets and their motion, but it becomes formidable when we start to include the dozens of moons and hundreds of asteroids, not to mention keeping track of the rotations, magnetic fields, etc., of each. Pretty soon the biggest constraint to the Simulation universe becomes the computer itself.

For sake of simplicity and illustration my universe contains one planet, with a mass much larger than the satellite (so it doesn't move), and I will restrict motion to two dimensions rather than three. This is actually pretty reasonable since two bodies in space will only move in a twodimensional plane anyway. This also allows me to watch the motion in graphics form rather than just stare at a stream of numbers.

Now that I know my universe, I must give it a start. I must define my "initial boundary conditions." The "final conditions" are not defined for this Simulation, but in many cases we may want to know them, e.g. the state of the satellite after two hours. In that case the Simulation will halt after the final conditions are met. Computer Simulations are equally useful and valid in either case. A spreadsheet calculation from Elite*Calc is nothing more than a Simulation with open final boundary conditions.

The set-up clearly defines the universe while the number entry inputs the initial boundary conditions. For my Simulation, I will put the planet in the center of the solar system (on the graphics screen) and place the satellite close to it. The computer can then prompt me for an initial velocity and direction of the satellite. I will then be able to observe its trajectory (orbit). I may want to see what a satellite with random initial direction will do. The Simulation will let me select random initial conditions. I also want to be able to alter the velocity of the satellite by "human interaction." That is accomplished by scanning the keyboard during the course of the Simulation to search for an arrow-key press. The right arrow speeds up the satellite while the left-arrow slows it down. This could be used to simulate an OMS (orbital maneuvering system) burn of the space shuttle. With this set of conditions and a universe you're ready to key in the program listed and begin the Simulation.

Begin by choosing "deterministic" starting conditions. When the Simulation asks for a velocity, enter ' 1 '. (Don't type the quotes). For the angle, try ' 90 '. The orbit should be a nice ellipse, just like Kepler predicted. Hit Break and restart. Try velocity $=2$, angle $=90$. To get a circular orbit, try velocity $=1.3$, angle $=90$. Now go ahead and play with it. You will see all three of Kepler's laws demonstrated. Some of the orbits will not be closed, that is the satellite will go screaming off the screen. These are parabolas and hyperbolas. If your satellite goes near the planet, you will see the famous "slingshot" effect. The dots plotted are equal timesteps so notice how the satellite speeds up near the planet. This acceleration has been used successfully to send probes to the outer planets as well as men to the moon. If you measure the area of the triangle formed by any other two adjacent dots and the planet, it will be the same area as the triangle formed by any other two adjacent dots and the planet. Kepler thought of this one, too. (Note to science students: Don't be too picky; I know that the equal area law is not made up of triangles, but it uses areas of sectors of the ellipses. If you can figure an easy way to measure the areas on the non-square video display, you'll be accurate enough.)

While you're at it, try "driving" the satellite around using the left- and right-arrow keys. It's an art to get used to exploiting the laws of orbital mechanics, but it's like riding a bike; once you have it, you have it forever. If you don't want to plot the entire trajectory but just want to see the satellite and the planet, change the MODE in Line 10 to $\mathrm{MODE}=0$.

There is one other neat change you can make. Remember, 1 said that 1 wanted to be able to vary the force between the two bodies? Well, now's your chance to be lsaac Newton. The law of universal gravitation states that the force between two bodies is proportional to the square of the inverse of the distance between them. If that got by you, don't worry. It just means that the exponent in the denominator of the equation that calculates the force is 2 . If the exponent is bigger the force would be less; if smaller than 2 , the force would be greater. Kepler (him again) showed that only the exponent 2 would give you closed orbits - ones that come back to where they started and repeat. I wanted to see if he was right.

To change the exponent, just retype Line 20 with N equal to anything you like. Try $20 \mathrm{~N}=1.5$. Now $R U N$ the Simulation and enter the initial conditions that gave you an ellipse, velocity $=1$, angle $=90$. Let it go. Watch the orbit of the satellite now that the force law is changed. Boy, am I glad we don't live in a universe like that; the moon would be full for a few days, then it would come ripping by, creating tides you wouldn't believe. Then it would go away and take longer to come back. Every month would be longer until the moon just went away.

This simple, short, but powerful computer Simulation allowed us to prophesy the end of the world as we know it just by altering the laws of motion (no simple task). Computer Simulations don't have to be long, complicated, numbercrunching beasts. Just create your universe and give it a push.


The listing:

```
5 SIMULATION OF OREITAL MOTION
        BY DR. EOB TYSON - }198
    19 PCLEAR 4:ZX=129:ZY=96:PX=128:
    PY=32:MODE=1:CLS
    20 N=2.0 *N=EXPONENT OF THE FDRC
    E LAW
    30 V=RND (T IMER)
    40 CLS:PRINT"ORBIT INVESTIGATION
    S":PRINT:PRINT"SELECT STARTING C
    ONDITIONS:
        R=RANDOM
                                D=DETERMINISTIC"
    50 K$=INKEY$:IF K$=""THEN 50 ELS
    E IF K串="R" THEN 6\emptyset ELSE IF Kक="
    D" THEN 76 ELSE 5\emptyset
    60 V=FNDD (5):A=RND (360):CLS:PRINT
    "VELOCITY=";V:PRINT"ANGLE OF EN
    TRY=";A;" DEG.":FOR I=1 TD 15gg:
    NEXT:GOTO 9G
    70 PRINT:INPUT"SATELLITE VELOCIT
```

```
Y 0-8"!V:IF V<\varnothing OR V>8 THEN 7@
8@ PRINT: INPUT"ANGLE OF VELOCITY
    0-366 CLOCKWISE FROM 12
    O'CLOCK POSIT.";A
90 VX=V*SIN(A*. }0174532):VY=-V*C
S(A*. D174532) *VELOCITY COMPONE
NTS
10\emptyset M=100:PMODE 4,1:SCREEN 1,0:P
CLS
110 GOSUB 16\varnothing
12目=SQR((PX-ZX)^2+(PY-ZY)^2):A
X=(M/R^N)* (ZX-PX)/R:AY=(M/R^N)*(
ZY-PY)/R:VX=AX+VX:VY=AY+VY:PX=PX
+VX:PY=PY+VY *VELDCITY AND POSI
TION CALCULATIONS
130 K$=INKEY$:IF K$="" THEN 11夕
ELSE IF K$=CHR事(9) THEN U=1 ELSE
    IF K$=CHR事(8) THEN U=-1 ELSE EN
D
140 V=SQR (VX*VX+VY*VY):VX=VX+U*V
X/V:VY=VY+U*VY/V
15% GOTO 11夕
160 IF MODE<>1 THEN FRESET {QX,GY
)
170 CIRCLE(ZX,ZY), 2:IF PX<\emptyset OR F
X>255 DF PY<@ OR PY>191 THEN 19\emptyset
18@ PSET (FX,FY,1): OX=PX:QY=PY
190 RETURN
```


## Adventure Contest Update

In case some of you chronic procrastinators and hunt－and－peck programmers haven＇t noticed yet，the deadline for the Second Annual rainbow Adventure Contest has long since passed and the judging is under way．Entries have poured into The Rainbow＇s offices from nearly every corner of the Earth．From the Aus－ tralian Outback to the Soviet－patrolled shores of Fin－ land．From the tropical climes of Mexico to the frozen tundra of Canada．And from nearly every state in the Union．One thing is certain：Adventure and the CoCo are international pursuits．

Without exception，the entries in this year＇s contest are more sophisticated and more mind－boggling than those in the last．Already，some of the judges are showing signs of wear－and－tear from so many encount－ ers with death．Last year we were lucky－this year， some may not survive．

But seriously，the competition is，indeed，impres－ sive．When the winning entries are announced this fall， I think you＇ll agree．And when the winners are com－ piled into the Second Rainbow Book Of Adventures，I think we can promise you the finest collection of Adventures ever assembled．
－Kevin Nickols

## Corrections

A portion of the text for＂Bandy，A Challenging Word Game＂（June 1984）was left out on Page 142．Part of the paragraph under Table 1 was cut off．The last sentence should read：

To free the 919－byte RAM area you must do the following；just after you have turned on your CoCo， carefully type POKE 27，3＋PEEK（27）：POKE28，154 and press ENTER．

In Tony DiStefano＇s＂Turn Of The Screw＂column in the April 1984 issue，a portion of a paragraph was left out．Here is the missing text：

In order to test the power supply，you will have to beg，borrow or steal a voltmeter（unless you have one already）．Okay，unplug your CoCo 2．（If you don＇t， many sparks will fly．）Solder the two wires that go to the primary side of the transformer ．．．
The schematic is not clear on the connections of RI；the end that has a plus symbol next to it should go to $+5 \mathrm{~V} . \mathrm{R} 1$ ， R2 and R5 are listed as 4.7 ohms（Radio Shack Cat．No． 271－8019）；they should actually be 470 ohms（271－019）． Finally，R3 and R4（two 15K resistors）are listed as Cat．No． 271－8036；they should be 271－036．

In the＂RAM／ROM Upgrade Roundup＂（May 1984， Page 49），we stated that Radio Shack＇s Extended Color BASIC upgrade kit was available by special order and did not have to be installed by a Radio Shack service center．Radio Shack tells us upgrades are only available installed by a service center．We apologize for any inconvenience that this error may have caused．

See you at RAINBOWfest Chicago June 22－24

## EARTH TO ED (Iแ!ぃ"•-)



# In Search Of Artifacts 

## By Ed Ellers Rainbow Technical Writer

- I have a 16 K CoCo to which I have added the "Monitor Mod" by Richard Kottke (January 1984). The audio and video outputs go to a Zenith ZVM-13/ 13" mediumresolution color monitor.

I am very happy with this setup, which gives good color and resolution on the Radio Shack Baseball and Tennis games and the like, but my trouble is with PMODE 4. I'm working through Going Ahead with Extended Color BASIC and, when in PMODE 4, all horizonial lines are a nice crisp buff on black, but the vertical lines (or vertical sections of a circle) are alternating blue and red lines. Thinking the trouble is in the monitor, I tried it out with my $19^{\prime \prime}$ Mitsubishi TV. Same results, except pink and green rather than red and blue. Doing color adjustments to either set makes no difference (except in the hue of the colors).

Could the problem be in the computer? Any suggestions?

Art Jones
Cherry Hill, NJ

The colors you're getting are often called "artifacts." They are caused by a quirk of the NTSC color TV system. Since the dots in PMODE 4 graphics are generated by a mas-
(Ed Ellers, a RAINBOW and PCM staff member, is a self-confessed electronics fanatic whose other interests include science fiction.)
ter timing circuit, they are locked in step with the reference burst signal that your set uses to lock in a color signal. The dots are at the right frequency to pass into the color decoding circuits in your TV, and the decoder confuses them with the genuine color signal and thinks that they are supposed to be red and blue. (You may have seen this effect on regular TV signals, where someone's jacket may take on some very strange colors.) Many newer sets (though not you. $19^{\prime \prime}$ Mitsubishi) have a comb filter which is intended to separate the color and luminance (the black-and-white portion of the TV signal) more effectively, but these circuits don't work on the non-standard signal produced by the CoCo.

There is really no solution to this problem as yet, other than turning down the color control to remove all color from the picture or using an RGB monitor (which would be very difficult to do on the CoCo ).

## Crunching Words

- I am looking for a good word processing program for my CoCo. What do you suggest?

Laura Morse
American Fork, UT
There are quite a few word processors out for the CoCo ; the three that I'm familiar with are Color Scripsit, Cognitec's Tele-writer-64 and Softlaw's VIP Writer. Color Scripsit has an advantage in that it's sold and supported by Radio Shack; the cassette ver-
sion is sold as a cartridge which means that you won't have to load it from tape each time. Telewriter-64 runs in any CoCo from 16 K to 64 K (with or without Extended BASIC) and uses all the available RAM in your machine; it has true upper- and lowercase display in all systems. V/P Writer, while somewhat more difficult to master than the others, has an incredible list of special formatting and printing features. Which one is best is a difficult call; my suggestion is to look at all three if you can, and others such as Elite Software's Elite*Word, CerComp's Textpro III, and Moreton Bay's CoCo Writer I/ as well, to see what each can do for you.

## Getting Your Head Straightened

- In your March 1984 issue you responded to a letter regarding I/O Errors on disk drives. You recommended that the first thing to check was the drive speed calibration, and if that didn't work to try a head alignment kit. Where can I obtain one of the head alignment kits that you mentioned?

> R.E. Kelley
> Denver, CO

Aligning a disk drive head is much more difficult than aligning the record/play head on a tape recorder, and I don't recommend it to the novice. But, if you must, check our "Downloads" column in this issue on where to get a head alignment disk.

## How Many K?

- I have an E board computer that I purchased with 16 K . About five months ago I had it upgraded to 64 K by Radio Shack. Since the upgrade, I have not been able to make the 64 K Basic (October 1983) or FORTYK (January 1984) work. The dealer gave me a copy of the test program issued by Radio Shack (memorandum 0571,81). When I ran the program it told me that I only had $32 K$. Again I challenged the dealer. He checked with someone in the Radio Shack organization and has since told me that the only way these programs will work is with a disk drive and OS-9.

> Ken Stuparyk

## Grande Prairie, Alberta

The test program (which can be found on Page 10 of the May 1984 rainnow) checks for a wiring change that is made when Radio Shack upgrades a CoCo to 64 K . It is mainly intended to see if a particular computer was upgraded to 32 K (using "half-good" RAMs) or to a full 64 K , and to check that the correct upgrade procedure was used. It will not tell you what kind of RAM chips are in your computer, or if they are good or bad. (If you upgrade a C, D or E board unit to 64 K instead of having Radio Shack do it, the program will probably read 32 K because the wiring change is generally not done by do-ityourselfers. Later CoCos and TDP System 100 s have this wiring change built in, so the program will give a result of 64 K on them.) It's possible that they left out this jumper (which does not affect normal operation), but since you say programs that use a full 64 K don't work, I think that they may have left out the addressing modification that allows all 64 K to be selected. Ask the service center to open the unit up and examine the wiring. (If you would like to make this change yourself, see my article on upgrades on Page 49 of the May 1984 issue.)

## The White and the Gray

- I just purchased a Radio Shack disk drive (white case). The dealer told me that it would work on the gray Color Computer. It worked fine for a few days, then it stopped. I then took it to a Radio Shack service center, and they said that a white drive wouldn't work on the gray CoCo.


## Dan Schoenbaum Hollywood, FL

If you are talking about the disk drive and controller package, then the white version will work on all Color Computers. The older model in a gray case won't work on the Color Computer 2 without modification, or addition of a Multi-Pak Interface, because it requires a +12 volt power supply that the CoCo 2 doesn't have. If you are talking about the drives themselves, the white drives should be used only with a new controller and the gray drives with an old controller. (TDP drives and controllers were the same
as the older Radio Shack products.) The new drives are made by a different supplier, and the two have different connections.

## Upgrading In The U.K.

- I am an American serviceman stationed in England. Spectrum Projects recently sent me instructions for upgrading $D$ and $E$ boards which do not jive with the contents of my computer. It is an English version, custom manufactured by Tandy for use here (model 26-3004A). Basically, the trouble is that the numbers don't match at the sockets where the 64 K chips go. Mine says U25-U32 instead of U20-U27. Besides that, there is no number on the board whatsoever to tell me which revision I have.

Dale Jones
RAF Greenham Common, England
The $A$ in the model number indicates that you have an NC board (also known as ET, for External Transformer). This board is sometimes called the F board, because it came after the C, D and E boards. You might try the instructions given for the NC board in my article in May, Page 49. (By the way, "custom manufactured" is simply the term preferred by Tandy; every Radio Shack product, wherever it's sold, is "custom manufactured" by or for Radio Shack.)

## Big Blue Hand-Me-Down

- My uncle has recently upgraded his IBM PC for use with a color monitor. He has given me his IBM Monochrome Display. Is there any way I might be able to interface this to my CoCo?
J. Callahan

Lincoln, NE
It will be very difficult to make the Monochtome Display work with anything other than an IBM PC, since it requires several different signals from the computer (even IBM's new PC $j r$ won't drive it).

## Monitors on the CoCo 2

- When I opened my Color Computer 2 to install a video output modification for my Gorilla monitor, I found that the modulator was oriented from front to back instead of from side to side as depicted in the article I was working from. The four terminals I expected to find on the side are nowhere to be found. Help!


## Robert E. McCoy <br> Mason Cily, IA

The CoCo 2 has a completely different RF modulator circuit. For a monochrome monitor you can use the circuit described in Tony DiStefano's "Turn Of The Screw" column in May 1984 (Page 188). Using a color monitor will be more difficult, because the CoCo 2 feeds the $\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Y}$ and $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Y}$ signals produced
by the 6847 video generator directly to the modulator (using the 1372 encoder/modulator chip), which produces the channel 3 or 4 RF signal; the composite signal for a color monitor is not available off the chip. Computerware and Midwest CoCo Systems now have color monitor adapters for the CoCo 2 .

## Two For The MC-10

- I would like to know if the MC-IO's internal board can be upgraded to 32 K or 64 K . I would also like to know if there are any books or articles about the MC-10's 6803 microprocessor.

Gaston V. Webb
Las Vegas, NV
I don't see any way that the MC-10 can be upgraded internally, since the RAM chips it uses are not a normal type like the ones used in the CoCo. As for the 6803, the only book I know of is the programming manual put out by Motorola Semiconductor in Phoenix.

## Finding a Map

- I was wondering if in previous issues you had a complete memory map for the CoCo. Joshua Redstone Hadley, MA

There was, indeed! It was run in four parts in the July, August, September and December 1983 issues of THE RAINBOW.

Transferring Programs to Disk ... Easily

- Is there a way to transfer ML programs from tape to disk?

Mike Gibson
Fenton, MO
If you know what the starting, ending and execution addresses are, in many cases you can just CLOADM the program (don't EXEC it) and then SAVEM it to disk. Two transfer programs 1 know of are the Tape Utility from Spectrum Projects and Tom Mix Tape To Disk. There's another aspect to this question, though, read on.

## Transferring Programs to Disk Legally

- Is it legal to iransfer copyrighted programs from tape to disk?


## Roger A. Page

Elida, OH
As far as I know, it's a generally accepted practice to make a backup copy of programs you have bought for use on the same machine you bought the program for (but not to give out to others). I don't know that any software company objects to this practice. Of course, this question might be better answered by a lawyer.

# CONNECT WITH CONFIDENCE 



## GEMINI-10X COMPLETE SYSTEM

- 180 DAY WARRANTY
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- SCREEN DUMP SOFTWARE
$3^{19} 9^{95+510 \text { Sthpiphe }}$
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## RAINBOW REVIEWS

Advanced Editor
A Fun, Handy OS-9 Program/Computenware ..... 202
Adventure Generator
An Adventure In Creativity/Jarb Soffware ..... 231
Blue Streak
Printer Interface Gives More Freedom of Choice/Dayton Associatos ..... 214
Colorama BBS
A First-Class Bulletin Board Package/Spectiwm Projects ..... 235
Dyna Star/L
A Natural Companion For A Word Processor/frank Hogg Laboratory ..... 220
DynaStar/DynaForm
A Separate, But Integrated Package/Frank Hogg Laboratory ..... 220
E.T.T.
Makes Learning To Type Fun/CoCo Warehouse ..... 210
E-Z Base A Simple Database Program/Spectrum Projects. ..... 255
Everyone's Guide to assic A Supplement to Your CoCo?/Consumer Guide Publications ..... 243
Froggie Really Keeps You Hopping/Spectral Assoclates ..... 254
Funhouse And Ski Lodge A Non-Violent Adventure With A Bonus/Pal Creations ..... 238
Gold Plug 80
Makes Solid Connections/E.A.P. Company ..... 253
Length, Area, Volume And Capacily Conversion Aids Helpful, But An Ounce Short,Shamrock Soltware ..... 2216
MSI-Disk Util
For Better Disk Organization/Delker Electronics. ..... 229
Master Design There's More Than Meets The Eye/Derringer Sotware ..... 204
Memo Minder A Record' Maker/Merrick \& Company ..... 222
Micro Checkers For The Beginner And MC-10/Radio Shack ..... 225
Micro Games A Potpourri Of Games for The MC-10/Radio Sheek ..... 225
More Beef
Where's The Pork, Lamb?/Moreton Bay Solfware ..... 214
Mul-T-Screen A Colorful Character Generator/Incentive Software ..... 240.
Programmer's Sketch Pad
Easy Text Screen Coding/Syntactics ..... 213
Real Talker A Pronounced Success/Colorware Inc. ..... 205
Remote Terminal Driver A Good BBS Adjunct/Silicon Rainbow Products ..... 299
Retirement planning Model Passes The Time/A\&P Software ..... 239
Scatterbrain And Better
Two Games For The Price/Pal Creations ..... 226
Semigral A Colorful Graphics Editor For The Doodler/Sugar Software ..... 237
Shaft
A Challenge To Your Reflexes/Prickly-Pear Sotware ..... 223
Speed Math An Educational Math Drill/West Bay Company ..... 228
Super Edil
A Step Up From Extended BAsic's EditorlThe Dataman ..... 224
Time Bandit Will Steal Your Heary fiohtrom. ..... 201
Triple Transier Utility (TTU) No More Tape Tobisi Ineompatibility/Computzeinc. ..... 227
Tut's Tomb A Captivating Arcade Quest/Mark Outa Products ..... 258
VIP Database
A Very Interesting Program/Sofllay Curporation ..... 245
The Voice ..... 24

# RECEIVED \& CERTIFIED 

The following products recently have been received by THE RAINBOW, examined by our magazine staff and approved for the Rainbow Seal of Certification, your assurance that we have seen the product and have ascertained that it is what it purports to be. This month the Seal of Certification has been issued to:

Castle Alkenshire, a graphics and text Adventure game that requires 32 K ECB and one disk drive. As you search for the Moorgondel that lives beneath the fire mountain, you must gain strength and money for weapons by defeating the soldiers and creatures that he sends to stop you. Acesoft Computer Products, 1680 North Page Dr., Deltona, FL 32725, disk \$24.95
COLORFORTH V. 2.0, a new version of COLORFORTH, a FORTH language compiler. The program operates under all current ROMs, 16 K through 64 K RAM, and Extended BASIC is not required with the cassette version. Features include a faster LIST function, the ability to create and use vectored words, the use of 50 words in addition to the standard figFORTH vocabulary, and a residemt figEDITOR. Armadillo Int'। Software, P.O. Box 7661, Austin, TX 78712, $\$ 49.95$ plus $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$

Ancestors, a disk-based genealogical program available in both 16 K and 32 K versions. The program uses direct access files to create, modify and display up to 500 genealogical records: each record containing 22 fields of data including birth, marriage, death and burial, occupation, military, religion and residence information. Autumn Color Soltware, 4132 Lay St, Des Moines, 1A 50317, disk $\$ 39,95$
Poker a 16 K ECB slot machine-style poker game. Five cards are deaft, the player discards those he does not want, and replacements are dealt for the discards. A hand of two pair or better wins. Bye George, 14 Dawson Road, Kendall Park, NJ 08824, cassette $\$ 6.95$
PO-CHEK, a 16 K ECB program which assists poker olot mith meptayer minating knowledgeable card seltotions. 11 pelmits the selection five card allowsiliscarding, and then runs astug hitadsas arequested while giving a brealdown of winning hands. Then the hand can be run again using different discards, allowing for a card selection strategy to be developed. Bye George, 14 Dawson Road, Kendall Park, NJ 08824, cassette \$6.95
Scribe Editor CC9, a text editor for use with OS-9. It is used for editing source program files in BASIC09 or other OS-9 languages as well as normal text files. Computerware, Box 668, 4403 Manchester Ave., Suite 102, Encinitas, CA 92024, \$39

SP-2 Serial Interface, a serial-to-parallei interface for all Epson printers in the MX, RX and EX series. It is made to be positioned inside the printer and requires no additional power supply or connections. It has selectable Baud rates from 300 to 19,200, allows for seven- or eight-bit ASCII code with any number of stop bits, and comes complete with a 6 -foot cord and installation instructions. CNR Engineering, P.O. Box 492, Piscataway, NJ 08854, \$49.95; \$54.95 with an externat switch for atlowing use of the printer's parallel port without removing the interface board; and $\$ 59.95$ for a true RS- 232 version
Colorgrade, a 32 K ECB disk-based program that allows teachers to keep track of their students' grades on the Color Computer. II supports up to six different class lists, allows entry of individualized grading scales, and will correlate the students' grades in several different manners. Computer lsland, 227 Hampton Green, Staten Island, NY 10312, disk \$29.95

King Author's Tales, an ECB program designed mainly as a creative writing tool for students. They can create original short stories, design their own title page pictures, and correct and update their stories at a later time, Stories and pietures are saved in files for viewing over and over again. Teachers can also use the program to write reading comprehersion short stories through the inclusion of a question and answer feature. Computer Island, 227 Hampton Green, Staten Island, NY 10312, 16K cassette or 32K disk $\$ 29.95$

Math Invaders, a 16 K ECB math program in a game format. Any of the four basic math
 leves and the probleni are solved while racing wih deseending space ship Computer Islant, 21 Hampton areent Stuter finnd, NY 10312, cassette $\$ 17.95$

Arithmetic Tutor, a 32 K disk-based math program that allows students to practice multiplication, long division, factor operations and algebraic evaluation (primarily intended to teach the hicrarchy of operations). The program includes a feature that allows the teacher to monitor the student's progress, not only with a "number right" report, but also with a diagnostic listing indicating both the problems that the student answered incorrectly and those that
he/she asked the program for help on. Computer Island, 227 Hampton Green, Staten Island, NY 10312, disk \$49.95
Graphs Tutor, a 32 K ECB Hi-Res program with which students can learn about bar, pie, line and pictographs. Examples and explanations of each type of graph are included and original graphs can be created. Also, a test mode is included for self study. Computer Island, 227 Hampton Green, Staten 1sland, NY 10312, cassette \$19.95, disk \$22.95
Quiz Maker, a 32 K ECB program that enables the construction of many types of quizzes: fill in the blank, true or false, multiple choice, etc. The questions may be formatted in whatever manner best suits the type of material that is being covered. Computer 1sland, 227 Hampton Green, Staten Island, NY 10312 , cassette $\$ 24.95$, disk $\$ 27.95$
First Games, a 32 K ECB program of games designed for children ages three to six. Six menu driven games are included: Color Numbers, Memory Shape, Coler House, Alphabet Shapes (lowercase), Which is Different, and Counting Blocks. Computer Island, 227 Hampton Green. Staten Island, NY 10312 , cassette $\$ 24.95$, disk $\$ 27.95$
Text Master, a Hi-Res text utility sporting three character fonts and 24 printing sizes (six for the Hi-Res screen), Character fonts. keyboard and cursor are all user definable and the program offers proportional spacing, fully functional PRINT@, underlining. one key $C L S$, and super-and subscripts. It is disk compatible and requires 64 K RAM. The Dataman, 420 Ferguson Ave. N., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8L 4Y9, cassette $\$ 29.95$ Can., $\$ 23.95$ U.S., plus 3 percent S/H ( $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~min}$.)

In Assembly Language, an introduction to assembly language on the Color Computer. This book is written for the beginner and is full of examples. Covered are keyboard scanning. / O, sound generation, string commands multi-tasking, and even how to make threaded code. Included with the binder-style book is a tape of examples and useful subroutines. The Dataman, 420 Ferguson Ave. N., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L.8L 4Y9, $\$ 29.95$ Can, $\$ 23.95$ U.S. plus 3 percent $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}(\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~min}$.)
Graphic Master, a graphics utility requiring 32 K RAM and compatible with Text Master. It functions solely with the Hi -Res screen and adds 32 new graphics commands. The program includes movable video windows, artifact "DYE," vertical scroll, software sprights with collision testing, a polygon function and three draw modes. And, it fully supports dual page flipping with four flip modes. The Dataman, 420 Ferguson Ave. N., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8L 4Y9, $\$ 49.95$ Can., $\$ 39.95$ U.S. plus 3 percent S/H ( $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~min}$.)

Miner, a 16 K ML arcade-type game utilizing the keyboard for play and movement. Working below the ground, you must direct Sid, the miner, as he blasts the coal seams and collects the scattered lumps. The Dataman, 420 Ferguson Ave. N., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8L 4Y9, cassette \$14.95 Can., \$12.95 U.S. plus 3 percent S/H(\$2.50 min.)

Screen, a 16 K ML utility program that features: automatic line numbering; line by line program listing; motor on/off from the keyboard; and a choice of light or dark orange or green characters on a light or dark orange, green or black screen. The Dataman, 420 Ferguson Ave. N., Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8L 4Y9, cassette \$12.95 Can., $\$ 10.95$ U.S. plus 3 percent $\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}(\$ 2.50$ min.)
DEFT PASCAL Workbench, a prckage comprised of: DEFT PASCAL, a language compiler that generates natixe machine language programs for high-level PASCAL program statements and; DEFT Bench, which includes a fuli sereen editor, a macro assembler, an object file linkage editor, and a symbolic oriline ML debugging aid. DEFT Systems Inc., Suite 4 Damascus Centre, Damascus, MD 20872, disk $\$ 199.95$
PRO-LOC, a disk-based BASIC utility program designed to limit access to a program or data file stored on disk. In order toload a protected program or file, a six character password 4 ust be entered. Dorison House Publishers, Inc., 824 Park Square Bidg., Boston, MA $02116, \$ 15.95$

Disk-O-Tier, a thermoplastic diskette organizer that takes up minimum desk space, holds the disks upright, and keeps the labels clearly visible for easy access. It is designed for both 51/4 and 8 -inch disketies. Evans Enterprises, 609 Applehill Dr, W. CarrolIton, $\mathrm{OH} 45449 . \$ 9$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$
10KEY, an Mi program that turns a portion of the keyboard into a numeric keypad for faster data entry. Alsó provided are $G E N$, a BASIC program supplied for customizing the $10 K E Y$ program, and $D E M O$, a short program for use in practicing with the numeric keypad. HARMONYCS, 1747 Patticia Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, cassette $\$ 14.95$
Golf Handicapper, a $16 \mathrm{~K}^{\circ}$ ECB program designed to compute and print golf handicaps for either individuals or teams. A compact printout includes gross and net scores for last play, handicap, last five adjusted scores, and team standings. Don Hug, 1111 Terra Way, Roseville, CA 95678, cassette \$35

Willy's Warehouse, an original arcade action ML game requiring 32 K for one or two players and featuring a demonstration mode, selectable difficulty, and joystick or keyboard control. Help Willie stock the warehouse while keeping up with incoming orders. Intracolor, P.O, Box 1035, East Lan-
sing, M1 48823 , disk or cassette $\$ 34.95$ plus $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$

CoCo Solver, an educational program requiring at least 16 K RAM that can set up a model of a problem for quick analysis. Also, it is useful in understanding how computers work and basic computer programming techniques. JTJ Enterprises, Grant's Chapel Rd., Route 1, Adams, TN 37010, cassete $\$ 79.95$
Aldaron, a 32 K Adventure game in which the Adventarer must rescue the elven prince, Aldaron, from anevil necromancer who has abducted him. His father, the king has promised treasures beyond belief to the mortal who returns his son to safety, but many have tried before and all have failed. Jade Products, 519 N Scot, Wheaton, 11 L 60187. cassette $\$ 25.95$
Grey Lady, a Hi-Res arcade-type gamé program requiring 32 K ECB and one joystick: When used with a voice pack using the Votrax SC-01 synthesizer chip and Del Software's Transtate progntm, the game becomes a falking program as you command a submarine and try to keep the sea line of communications open for friendly shipping. JARB Software, 1636 D Ave., Suite C, National City, CA 92050, cassette \$19.95, disk/Amdisk $\$ 24.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$
Flight Simulator, a 16 K simulation program that turns the CoCo into a small aircraft. Featured are 10 instrumentation displays and full keyboard control of the plane. Majestic Software, P.O. Box 91, Westland, MI 48185 , cassette $\$ 15$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$

Color Stronghold, a 32 K arcade-style game for one or two players. The shield that keeps the atmospheric radioactive debris from destroying your city is failing, and you must command the mobile enetey catapult to stop the debris from breaching the barrier. Michtron, 1691 Eason, Pontiac, M1 48054
Intercept 4, an arcade-type game requiring 32 K and two joysticks. 11 features three separate screens that each scroll in all four directions. Defending yout planet from an alien attack, you must destroy their spacecraft. transport to the planet's surface to destroy the aliens there, and then go up against the mother ship in your own yessel, the Intereept. Michtron, 6655 Highland Rd., Pontiac, M1 48054, cassette \$27.95, disk $\$ 29.95$
Worlds of Flight, an ML "view" oriented flight simulation requiring 32 K and two joysticks. The pilat's position can be determined by viewing surfounding landmarks rather than by instrument display alone, although instrument procedures may be practiced as well. Tom Mix Software, 4285 Bradford N.E., Grand Rapids, Ml 49506, cassette $\$ 29.95$, disk $\$ 32.95$ plus $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ KEEP-Track, a general ledger accounting system that can fulfill the accounting needs of the small business or the home. The sys-
tem uses the "double entry" accounting method and allows the operator to create account categories for assets, liabilities, income, and expenses, then supports printouts for a balance sheet, an income statement. general journal, general ledger, and trial balance. The Other Guy's Software, 875 South Main, Logan, UT 84321, disk \$14.95

AMT, a program that will test different types of loans, their outcomes pertaining to total cash out, and the breakdowns of the payments (interest, principal, balance, total interest to date, total principal to date and total payment to date). It is accurate to nine digits, including the cents column, and will also compute negative amortizations and balloon payments. The Other Guy's Software, 875 South Main, Logan, UT 84321, disk or cassette $\$ 14.95$
Kingdom of Bashan, an Adventure game requiring 32 K RAM and ECB. The object is to enter the kingdom, gather 10 treasures and return to the starting point. A tipsheet is included. Owls Nest Soltware, P.O. Box 579, Ooltewah, TN 37363 , cassette $\$ 17.95$

Pilgrim's Progress, a Christian Adventure game requiring 16 K ECB in which the Adventurer's progress is directed away from the city of destruction and toward the Celestial City. Impontant Biblical doctrines are examined as the player proceeds. Quality Christian Software, PO. Box 1899, Duncan, OK 73533 , cassette $\$ 17.99$
Church Tme, a light hearted, non-theological Ad́venture game requiring 32 K ECB . You're almost late for church and, to top it off, you forgot your Bible. Rushing back to your house you find that the front door has bolted behind you, bui you must get inside before the church bell tolls. Quality Christian Software, P.O. Box 1899 , Duncan, OK 73533, cassette $\$ 10.99$

3Game Pack \#3, a 16 K ECB program containing three muluple choice Bible-based games and quizes: Sword Drill $\$ 2$, a game in which given scriptures are matched to the correct Bible passage; Who Did That \#2, a game in which a Bible character is matched to descriptions of his deeds; and Bible Quotes 42. a quiz in which the proper character is matched to a quotation from the scriptures. Quality Christian Software, P.O. Box 1899 , Duncan, OK 73533 , cassette $\$ 10.99$

Christmas Quiz, a 16 K trủe/false, multiple choice question and answer game based on the Gospel's account of the bitth of Jesus Christ. After each question is answered, the program will give the correct answer and the proper scripture references. Quality Christian Software, P.O. Box 1899, Duncan, OK 73533, cassette $\$ 9.99$
TRS-80 Color Computer \& MC-10 Programs, by William Barden Jr., a book containing everything from tutorial programs for young readers to financial programs for businessmen. Each program also includes a

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brief description and step-by-step instructions. Radio Shack Stores nationwide, Cat. No. 26-3195, \$5.95
Androne, a 16 K arcade-style game in which your computer is being invaded by Data Bugs. which are feeding on its memory cells. If the bugs are not destroyed immediately, your computer will lose its entire memory bank. To debug your computer, you must employ the services of Androne, a usercontrolled robot, to search each memory cell and destroy the bugs. Radio Shack Stores nationwide, Cat. No. 26-3096, ROM Pak $\$ 19.95$
The Adventurer's Handbook, a guide to role-playing games by Bob Albrecht and Greg Stafford. This book takes you into the fantasy world of role-playing games in which the players create and control characters who live their imaginary lives in a specially created game land. You can base your games on such well-known fantasies as Tolkein's Middle Earth, Ursula Leguin's Larthsea or Moorcock's Young Kingdoms, or you can make your own heroes. The handbook covers creating a chatacter, getting to know your character and things your character can do as well as games and soutces. Reston Publishing Company, Ine, 11480 Sunset Hills Rd. Reston, VA 22090, $\$ 14.95$
XPNDR1, a CoCo expander catd with a gold edge connector that plugs into the CoCo cartridge connector. Signals are located on the bottom. The $4.3 \times 6.2$-inch glass/ epoxy card is drilled for ICs and components. Robotic Microsystems, Box 30807, Seatte. WA $98103, \$ 19.95$ each or two for $\$ 36$

The Presidents of the United States, an ML educational program for grades five and up. It includes a study mode, a multiple choice game, and an "identify the Presidents" game for high school students and older. Sugar Software, 2153 Leah Lane, Reynoldsburg, $\mathrm{OH} 43068,16 \mathrm{~K} / 32 \mathrm{~K}$ cassette $\$ 24.95,32 \mathrm{~K}$ disk $\$ 29.95$

The CoCo Calligrapher, a special purpose text processor requiring 32 K ECB and a bit mode printer. It allows 17 lines of editable text before being output to the printer in one of three print styles - Old English, Gay ${ }^{9} 90$ s or Cartoon. The letters are variably spaced and can range up to a 36 point size ( $1 / 2$ inch ). Sugar Software, 2153 Leah Lane, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068, cassette or disk \$24.95
Flying Tigers, an ML arcade-type game requiring one joystick and featuring Hi -Res graphics and five levels of difficulty. After being ambushed by alien fighters, all ten of your squadron members were shot down and ejected onto a small asteroid. To defend them, you must destroy the attackers that are closing in. Sugar Software, 2153 Leah

Lane, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068 , 16 K cassette \$24.95, 32K disk \$27.95

DO-FILE, a program for building and maintaining files of the user's own design. It allows the construction of files as tables of horizontal rows and vertical columns with as many as 255 characters in each record and 300 records in any one file. Files can be sorted, specific items can be searched for, and storage can he accomplished on either tape or disk. Also included are FIX-FILE, a companion utility for expanding fields or adding new fields to existing files, and $T R Y$ $F I L E$, a sample data file for learning the procedures. Solid Software, P.O. Box 712, Levittown, PA 19058, cassette $\$ 19.95$ plus \$2 S/H

The Sector Inspector, a disk "zap" utility requiring 64 K RAM and Disk Extended basic. The program can alphabetize, backup and print out directories; repair crashes; LLISTBASIC programs; name disks; read in and edit $23+$ grans; three-swap backups and more. Sonburst Software, 233 S.E. Rogue River Hwy., Grants Pass, OR 97527, disk $\$ 29.95$
The Factory: Explorations in Problem Solving, a new educational program offered for the 32 K Color Computer with one disk drive Designed for ages nine to adult, the program helps children learn how to break down a problem into its parts and then solve each part . . step by step. Designing an assembly line to solve the problems develops their ability to plan ahead and to reason visually. Sunbufst Communications Inc., Pleasantville, NY 10570, disk \$39.95

Teasers by Tobbs: Puzzles and Problem Solving, a program of math puzzles for ages eight to adult. The program aids in practicing math problems while developing the ability to break the problem into its components, select the part to solve first, and then find the solution. Sunburst Communications Inc., Pleasantville, NY 10570, disk $\$ 39.95$
The Pond: Strategies in Problem Solving, a program designed for children above seven toteach about experimentation. Playing the game, they gather information, make and test assumptions, and learn to recognize patterns and reason visually. Sunburst Communications Inc., Pleasantville, NY 10570 disk $\$ 39.95$
Phantom Memory, a 64 K ML program to access the "phantom" 32 K RAM for BASIC programs. The program also establishes a new type of dimension and variable that utilizes the additional storage space. Trillium Systems, 67 King St. East, Oshawa, Ontario, Canada LIH 1B4

The Seal of Certification program is open to all manufacturers of products for the TRS-80 Color Computer, the TDP-100, or the Dragori-32, regardless of whether they advertise in THE RAINBOW. By awarding a Seal, the magazine certifies the program does exist, but this does not constitute any guarantee of satisfaction. As soon as possible, these hardware or software items will be forwarded to THE RAINBOW's reviewers for evaluation.


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## reviewing

## R

## RETIREMENT PLANNING MODEL

## Editor:

As author of the Retirement Planning Model(A\&P Software), I wish to thank Mr. Howard Ball for his review (July 1984 Rainbow). While the review was generally favorable, Mr. Ball felt rather strongly that the model is overpriced. As an author/vendor, I would like to share a couple of my views regarding software pricing.

First, we made the decision to market the model realizing that we were offering a fairly specialized product which automatically limits the potential sales volume. Software pricing decisions must consider the mathematics of potential volume, advertising and production costs, and some compensation for a considerable time investment. When all of these factors are considered, the lowvolume specialty product must be priced somewhat higher to provide a reasonable profit. I would like to think that there is a genuine need for special interest programs, but there must be an economic incentive to bring them to the market.

My final point is the relationship between value and cost. A planning tool such as the Retirement Planning Model will not provide hours of entertainment while moving the frog across the busy highway and the treacherous stream, nor will it print the mailing list for your club newsletter. It can, however, provide valuable guidance toward planning a properly funded retirement. If the Retirement Planning Model helps insure its purchaser of making the proper retirement planning decisions, its potential value makes the cost trivial. While cost is always a factor in making purchase decisions, the ultimate test should be the potential value of a product.

Independent authors with specialized knowledge have much to offer in the realm of analytical software. But there must be an incentive. Until recently, a lack of business software has been one of CoCo's shortcomings. This gap will continue to disappear if the market understands the basic economics of limited volume products and recognizes the concept of value/cost relationships.

Paul G. Parker
$A \& P$ Sofinare

## THE ANSWER

## Editor:

I first want to thank you for reviewing our product, The Answer, which was reviewed April 1984, Page 260, and I want to correct a few inaccuracies.
The major mistake the reviewer made was stating that all machine language programs must be patched to work with The Answer. This is simply not true! The only programs that need to be patched are those with their own output to printer routines. Any machine language program that uses BASIC's printer routine will work without modification.

A good example of this is Elite*Word. This fine word processor uses BASIC's output character routine, and works nicely with The Answer! It is really nice to see the program dump the text to the printer at the printer's fastest speed using parallel, rather than serial (or converted serial) transmission.

My next disagreement is with his criticism of The Answer default rate in the terminal software. Our default value works with all the BBS systems that we know of, as well as the Source and CompuServe. In any event, the default value is easily reset. Our main reason for including terminal software was to provide the means for printing while online. There is no other system that will allow you to print online, and allow you to use your disk drives!
With the CoCo-Term, you can save and load to disk or tape! You can grow into our system, instead of out of it.
Now for some comments about our new version of The Answer which features a short ribbon cable connection to the ROM pack port. This not only solves the problem of stability, but it allows The Answer and the disk controller to lie flat on the table parallel to the CoCo. This will take up much less space.

The 12 volt pilot light will be replaced so it will work with the CoCo 2. (There was no CoCo 2 when The Answer was originally designed!)

We are also considering a provision for a larger ROM chip, which would allow us (or the end user) to place an often used program in the ROM. You would be able to toggle between our software ( CoCo -Term, the Monitor, and print driver routines), and the
print driver routines and a word processor or spreadsheet, etc.
While The Answer won't win any beauty contests, you will be hard pressed to find a hardware/software combination that provides as many useful functions in one device at any price.

John Ross<br>MCSI, Inc.

## COLORTAC

## Editor:

I have just finished reading the April 1984 issue of THE RAINBOW and as usual you have an excellent magazine. I must disagree with the review (Page 236) of Colortac written by A. Buddy Hogan. I have a copy of this program and the program Menu that Mr. Hogan also mentioned and I have found them both to be excellent as well as being well worth the price. I also am the owner of BASF 6106 drives. Most of the people 1 know who have Radio Shack drives have had speed problems with them.

It is very unfortunate that Mr. Hogan did not receive the documentation to accompany Menu, as this is really quite a program. 1 do not know what revision Mr. Hogan received, as 1 have revision 2.0. This program is designed to be a disk management tool for those of us who do not have the total contents of each of our disks memorized. I have found this program to be very useful. It is the easiest method of checking each disk for that program that you know you have but can't remember where it is. Yes, there are a few of us sane people here who run other programs from Menu! I have a copy of Menu on each disk that I own and use it for this purpose quite often.
The documentation for both programs is short but well written. I feel that both of these utility programs are a welcome addition to any disk library and would recommend them to anyone.
J. Wright

APO, S.F

## BUSINESS MANAGER

## Editor:

I have received the draft copy of a review of my product Business Manager. [The review of Business Manager appears in this issue of the rainbow.] As taken in its entirety, I thought the review was favorable, but I also thought the reviewer. Mr. James F. Taylor, missed the whole point of the product.

Business Manager was developed by me as a tool for a small business. It can be used with a tape system or a disk system, and with an optional printer. The user can use Business Manager with a minimum system, then as the user adds disk drives and printers the program will still be usable without modifications.

The statement I take issue with is that Mr. Taylor does not recommend Business Manager with a disk system because the transactions are lost when you move your accumulators to the yearly statement.

1) Before moving the accumulators to the yearly statement, the user could print out a list of all the transactions and, therefore, have a hardcopy of all transactions.
2) The transactions could also be printed out by account classification.
3) Before moving the accumulators to the yearly statement, the user could save the month transactions to tape for future use.

Business Manager was designed to save data on disk or tape so the disk user could save past data on tape instead of disk for storage.

The printouts are simple, but adequate to save memory. The printouts use the screen format for the hardcopy.

As stated by Mr. Taylor, this program is about 10.5 K in length and, therefore, it was not possible to get fancy because of memory considerations.

Lastly, I would again like to say the review was somewhat satisfactory. Mr. Taylor called it like he saw it, only in some sections of the program he and I saw it differently. Business Manager is a program designed to help a small business and as such the program is simple, but it also contains everything needed to keep track of income and expenses.

John Nyitray
80 Custom Software

## Editor:

The only real issue brought out in Mr. Nyitray's rebuttal is that he does not agree with my opinion that the program is not convenient for disk system owners. However, he does deem it necessary to devote one-third of his rebuttal to defining the ways he has perceived to get around the very weakness which I mentioned in my review. Has the concept of a user without a cassette ever occurred to him? He states right in the rebuttal that he planned the product for a cassette system which may be upgraded with a disk and printer.

I can see no real point in Mr. Nyitray's rebuttal letter, given the favorable nature of
my review, except to announce that he has fixed the real "bugs" in the program which I apparently pointed out to him in my review, and which any good programmer would have found with minimal testing.
J. F. Taylor

Meriden, KS

## EVERYONE'S GUIDE TO BASIC

## Editor:

To us, the most striking thing about the review of Everyone's Guide To BASIC is that it does not discuss the book itself, but instead addresses the question of whether programming should be taught as a machinespecific process or as a generic process. The writer's obvious opinion is that programming is always machine-specific. This is a valid opinion, but it seems misplaced in a product review. It would seem more appropriate to point out the book's approach and then let the reader decide if this is the type of book he or she wants to use.

Everyone's Guide To BASIC is intended to be a simple introduction to what basic programming is and how it works. It is not intended to deal with "subtleties." If anything, it is meant to offer an even simpler, clearer, more understandable explanation of BASIC than is provided in many computer user guides.

Altogether, this review doesn't provide the type of information a potential buyer might want. The book's intended audience is novice computer owners (and users) who would like to learn how to write simple programs in BASIC, and these people would probably like to know whether or not the book adequately covers the BASIC language, whether or not the presentation is clear enough for novices, whether or not the book is logically organized, and how the book compares to other BASIC primers. None of this information is provided in the review, having been pre-empted by the writer's opinions about programming books in general.

We feel that Everyone's Guide To BASIC is a good book for anyone who would like to learn the basics of programming and write simple programs in BASIC.

Estelle Weber Consumer Guide Publications

Full featured, yet very easy to use, RTC-10 is a quartz-based, Time/Date clock contained in a compact ROM case. RTC-10 makes it simple to access the time and date with just a few Basic PEEKS. A 2 -year + replaceable battery (included) keeps time accurate when the computer is off and even when the cartridge is unplugged.


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## Time Bandit Will Steal Your Heart

A cowboy pulls his gun on a dinosaur out of the past. This is the first of many strange things you will find in Time Bandit, and this is only the cover. The program is written by Bill Dunlevy, author of Dungeon Escape, Clash, Cyborg, and Jovian with assistance from Harry Lafnear. A very sincere letter from the author is included in the package.

> "All Of Space Is Your Garden, And All Of Time Is Yours In Which To Harvest It. You Are The Time Bandit!"

This is the code of the Time Bandit and it is found at the beginning of the excellent documentation, tips, and loading instructions. Time Bandit boasts more than 20 different locations each with 16 of their own unique playing levels.

Time Bandit includes three major areas; Western World, Fantasy World, and Space World. Travel begins every time in what is called the Timegates. You must acquire a key to unlock the door to Western, Space, and Fantasy World so that you can reach one of the more than 20 play areas.

Your movement is controlled by the joystick or the keyboard, the joystick being easiest for me. In the Timegates you can fight off monsters, get treasure, get your key and escape to freedom. There are three monsters in the Timegates - a blue mutated sloth, something that looks like a land-born jellyfish, and a giant crab. If any of these touch you, you'll lose five of your 100 power points. Next to Timegates' name you will see 'I A' in blue letters. This means you are in the first phase of the Timegates, skill level one. The next time you are at the Timegates it will be first phase, skill level two. There are four phases and four skill levels of the Timegates. Each phase has a different map of the Timegates and they are all progressively harder. After leaving the Timegates you can enter the realm of medieval battle in one of seven different locations in Fantasy World. If you wish you can go to any of seven different locations in the realm of ghost towns and gunslingers in Western World. You still have seven choices remaining in Space World, the realm of terrible mutated space creatures and supratechnology.

In Fantasy World you can choose from seven different places. You can go through a castle, a ruin, a maze, an arena and others. There are three major monsters in Fantasy World. First there are these colorful, swirling entities, then there are these ominous, blinking, red, omniscient eyeballs that even have moving pupils that look left and right to see which way to go, and lastly there are the Killer Smurphs. They look exactly like the Smurfs we see on TV except they have tiny little malicious grins on their faces. I enjoy smurphing them.

Western World has an array of places you can go, ranging from a ghost town to a jail. You have three major types of monster in Western World. First, you have these cute little ghosts that fly around. Second, there are outlaws (or maybe they are sheriffs and you are the outlaw) who walk along arms akimbo. Thirdly, there are the red scorpions.

In Space World - from the Enterprise to the insidious grid - you combat three types of mutated space monsters who I won't try to describe.

When traveling from screen to screen I explained earler that you must have a key to unlock the gates. Well, some screens have two keys and two locks. You must get one key and open one lock before you can get the second key - you can't carry two keys at once.

The Time Bandit's life relies on regeneration of the power points he loses when assaulted. You regenerate one point of power per 100 points of score, to a maximum of 100 powet points at a time. The easiest way to renew your power is to grab treasures. The first in each screen is worth 100 points, the second is worth 200 and the third is worth 300 points. If your power runs below zero, you die. Because of the nature of the time travel you do as a time bandit you can only stay in one place for a certain length of time. When that time runs out your power gauge drops like a rock!

When playing Time Bandit, you can use either the arrow keys, or the joystick. Either way you should remember that the 'P' key pauses action until you hit ENTER to resume play.

Time Bandit is by far the best game on the Color Computer I've ever seen and it is sure to be the biggest thing to hit the CoCo since AC power. I look forward to future programs by Mr. Bill Dunlevy.
(MichTron, 1691 Eason, Pontiac, MI 48054, \$27.95 tape, $\$ 29.95$ disk)

- Scott Sehilhorst


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## Software Review

# Advanced Editor A Fun, Handy OS-9 Program 

By Dale Puckett

A lot of programmers would rather work with a lineoriented editor than a screen editor. If you fall in this category, you'll want to take a serious look at Computerware's Advanced Editor, the company's OS-9 version of Scribe. It works a lot like the editor from Technical Systems Consultants (TSC) that many of us cut our teeth on and is a big improvement over the editor supplied with OS-9. It is very handy for writing BASIC programs, assembly language programs and can also be used for writing short letters or documentation. [Computerware recommends using this programming editor with FHL's O-Pak, and Advanced Editor will auto-load O-Pak.]

Although it is line-oriented, Advanced Editor lets you manipulate characters in a special edit mode. You can insert characters, delete characters, type over characters and even break or join lines. It is very easy to use and I was able to do some rather complicated editing after working with Ad vanced Editor for only an hour.

Advanced Editor has three modes: Input, Command and Edit. You use the Input mode to enter your text. You may type up to 250 characters on a line and enter as many lines as you like. You may also edit characters within the line using

## Hint . . .

## Negative Offsets

You can load machine language programs from tape or disk with an effective negative offset, that is, to an area of memory lower than the specified starting address. The snytax for loading with offset is $L O A D M$ "TITLE", XXXX ( or CLOADM), where XXXX is the offset. Negative numbers won't work for XXXX, but offsets that appear to place the program beyond the end of memory ( 65535 ) will "wrap around" so that 65536 is memory location zero, 66636 is 1000 , etc.

Example: A machine language program on tape has a starting address of 16000 . To offset load it so that it starts at address 10000 , calculate the offset as follows:

1. Find the negative offset.

NEGATIVE OFFSET=NEW ADDRESSORIGINAL ADDRESS
NEGATIVE OFFSET $=10000-16000=-6000$
2. Add 65536 to the negative offset.

OFFSET=NEGATIVE OFFSET+65536
OFFSET $=-6000+65536=59536$
3. Load the program with the calculated offset. CLOADM"TITLE",59536

The program will offset load 6000 bytes lower than the address specified on the tape.

Barry E. Becker Smithtown, N.Y.

special control character commands while entering text. You return to the command mode by hitting the Escape key or the Rubout key.

You get to the line Edit mode by typing the letter ' $E$ ' while in the command mode. Here is a listing of the special control commands. Remember, they only have an effect on the text in one line.
CONTROL E- insert characters
CONTROL S - delete characters
CONTROL B - break a line into two or more lines
CONTROL F - append two lines together
CONTROL A - copy the remainder of "old" line
CONTROL X - ignore previous edits and start over
CONTROL V - backspace a word
CONTROL H - backspace one character
CONTROL 1 - copy one character from "old" to
"new"

Advanced Editor's line editing functions are easier to use than they are to explain. To use them, you move to the line you want to edit while still in the command mode and then type ' $E$ '. Advanced Editor will then print the line on your terminal and move the cursor to the front of the next line below it on the screen. You then strike the [CONTROL][1] or right arrow key and you'll see the characters from the original line reappear on the new line. You strike this key until you get to the point you want to make a change and then use one of the other control keys. 1t's kind of fun to watch it work once you get used to the idea it is not a screen editor.

From Advanced Editor's command mode, you can jump to the top or the bottom of your text, move through the text a line at a time, go directly to the desired line by typing a number, or go to a line that contains a target string. We won't detail their operation here, but disk-oriented commands available from the command mode include:

| LOAD | SAVE | WRITE READ | LOG |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| DOS | MORE | DO |  |  |

Advanced Editor's DO command is of special interest because it lets you call OS-9's Shell and execute another utility while you are editing a text file. For example, you may be writing a story and want to watch a utility perform just before you describe it. WRITE is also handy because it lets you write a specified number of lines to a disk file. It would be handy for creating boilerplates which can be inserted in other files later with the READ command.

Personally, I've been spoiled by working with a screen editor for several years. But, Advanced Editor brings back fond memories of those early days with TSC's editor on the SWTPC 6800 box. Advanced Editor is a fun editor to use.
(Computerware, Box 668, 4403 Manchester Ave., Suite 102, Encinitas, CA 92024, \$39)

## SUPER SCREEN <br>  <br> - A big 51 character by 24 line screen. <br> Auto-key repeat for greater keyboard

- Full upper and lower case characters.
- Easily combine text with hi-res graphicः.
- PRINT@ is completely functional on the big screen.
- The powertul ON ERROR GOTO is fully implemented.
convenience.
- Control codes for additional functions.

Works with $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$ of 64 K com puters.
Available on disc or cassette. Works with extended and/or disc BASIC.

## 51 CHARACTERS BY 24 LINE DISPLAY

Super Screen is a powerful, machine language program that significantly upgrades the performance and usefulness of 16 K or greater, Extended and Disc Basic Color Computers. The standard Color Computer display screen is totally inadequate for serious, personal or business applications so Super Screen replaces it with a brand new, 51 character wide by 24 line screen including full upper and lower case characters. Instead of a confusing checkerboard appearance, you now have true lower case letters along with a screen that is capable of displaying 1224 characters. The difference is startling! Your computer takes on new dimensions and can easily handle lines of text that were simply too long and complex to display on the old screen

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You can now write truly professional looking programs that combine text with hi-res graphics. Super Screen allows you to create graphics displays with the Basic LINE, DRAW and CIRCLE statements and then notate the graphics with descriptive text. You can even use PRINT @ if you wish for greater programming convenience. Super Screen's versatility will amaze you.

## PRINT@IS FULLY IMPLEMENTED

The PRINT@statement is a valuable asset to the programmer when formatting text on the screen. The standard Color Computer will report an error if you specify a location higher than 511 but Super Screen allows locations all the way to 1223 ! You get a big screen and a powerful formatting tool as well. Of course. Super Screen also supports the CLS command allowing you to clear the big screen using standard Basic syntax

## ON ERROR GOTO

That's right! Super Screen gives you a full implementation of ON ERROR GOTO including the ERR and ERL functions. Now you can trap errors and take corrective action to prevent crashed programs and lost data using the same standard syntax as other computers. The ON ERROR GOTO capability overcomes a serious deficiency of Color Computer Basic and greatly improves your capability to handle sophisticated tasks. All well written, 'user friendly' programs use error trapping techriques and yours can too! Now that's power!

## AUTO KEY REPEAT

No more frustration as you edit a long line in your Basic program; just hold the space bar down and automatically step to the desired position in the line. Need a line of assterisks? Hold the key down and auto repeat will give them to you. Those of you who spend many hours at your keyboard will appreciate this outstanding addition to Super Screen's long list of impressive capabilities.

## CONTROL CODES FOR ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS

Super Screen recognizes several special control code characters that allow selection of block or underline, solid or blinking cursor and other functions. You can 'Home Up' the cursor or you may erase from the cursor to the end of a line or to the end of the screen just like many other computers. These special codes give you an extra dimension of versatility and convenience that put Super Screen in a class by itself.

## AND MORE GOOD NEWS.

Super Screen comes with complete, well detailed instructions and is available on cassette or disc. It adjusts automatically to any 16 K or greater, Extended or Disc Basic Color Computer or TDP-100 and uses only 2 K of memory in addition to the screen memory reserved during power up. Guaranteed to be the most frequently used program in your software library... once you use it, you won't be without it! Super Screen's low price will really please you; only $\$ 29.95$ on cassette or $\$ 32.95$ on disc!

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Mark Data Products SUPER BUG is a powerful, relocatable machine code monitor program for your Coco. If you are a beginner, the program and documentation are an indispensable training aid, helping you to gain a better understanding of your Color Computer and machine code programming. If you are an accomplished computerisx SUPER BUG's capabilities, versatility and convenience will prove invaluable during programming and debugging.

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The MDP order entry system is a family of programs which operate interactively by means of a "menu" selection scheme. Up to 900 products may be defined and a single disc system can hold over 600 transactions. When the operator selects a task to be performed, the computer loads a program designed to handle that task from the system disc. The system disc contains all of the programs required to create, update and maintain data files and prepare the necessary paperwork including shipping and invoice forms, daily sales reports, a monthly (or other period) sales report and a invoice forms, dat
receivables report.

The MDP system

- Is accurate, user friendly and simple to use.
- Is easy to customize for specific user requirements
- Produces a traceable invoice.
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This accounting software equals or exceeds higher priced paçages for other computers and includes a detailed operating manual. For just \$99,95.

## ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The Mark Data Products accounting system is ideal for the small businessman needing a fast, efficient means to process income and expenses, prepare detailed reports and maintajn most of the information required at tax time. The system is a family of programs which operate by means of a "menu" selection scheme. When the operator selects a task to perform, the computer loads a program designed to handle that task from the system disc. The system disc contains all of the programs required to create, update and maintain data files and prepare the necessary accounting reports including a transaction journal, a P\&L or income report, an interim or trial balance and a balance sheet.
Up to 255 separate accounts may be defined and a single disc system can hold over 1,400 transactions. This system automatically enhances the monitor screen to a 51 character by 24 line display. 32 K of memory is required along with an 80 -column printer and one or more disc drives
The MDP system:

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- Is easy to customize for specific user requirements
- Immediately updates the chart of accounts
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- Includes end of period procedures.
- Is capable of future expandability.

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"Your Color Computer" by Doug Mosher. Over 300 pages of detailed informationA CoCo encyclopedia. \$16.95
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# There's More Than Meets The Eye With Master Design 

By J. Michael Nowicki

Now here's a unique idea for those of you who do a lot of letter writing and would like to add that personal touch of a custom designed letterhead. This package is, in essence, a graphics screen editor but with an interesting feature that allows you to access and print your graphics letterhead from within the Telewriter-64 word processing program or from within a BASIC program.

System requirements include a 32 K CoCo, one disk and a dot matrix printer with graphics capabilities. The documentation consists of a 17-page manual in a simple and easy to rid format. The program is not copy protected and the very first user instruction is to make a backup disk for actual use and store the original for safe keeping.

First you have to configure the main program to work with your dot matrix printer because not all printers with graphics functions use exactly the same control codes. The default codes are set up to work with just about any Radio Shack printer and specific instructions are given for Okidata, Epson, C. Itoh and suggestions on how to interface other models. I had no trouble at all in getting the program to work with a Radio Shack LP VII, DMP-200 and a

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to its limit the letterhead utility worked without a flaw and returns to Telewriter-64 without disturbing the text buffer contents. Another series of options lets you do the same thing from within a BASIC program using a similar transfer process, but again you have to resave the utility in ASCII format so it can be merged.
Master Design is not limited to just letterhead design even though no other possible application for it is mentioned in the manual. Since you have full control over $P M O D E s$ and color sets (but not artifact graphics) you could also use it for designing Adventure game screens that can be displayed using basic by LOA Ding in the graphics file while in the appropriate graphics mode. The program also lends itself to CAD (computer aided design/drafting) in being able to quickly draw basic geometric shapes and label dimensions with the editor and graphics modes. It took me about 30 minutes to design and draw a plan for a new computer desk complete with dimensions, center lines, screwholes and notes.
Nothing is perfect and this program does have a few minor shortcomings. Since most of the programs are written in BASIC, response from the keyboard translated into graphics screen output can be slow. Cursor response in the graphics mode using PMODE4 can be touchy with the cursor not always moving one pixel with each press of the arrow keys. A machine language subroutine for all keyboard input would improve the response a lot.
Another shortcoming is found in the editor mode when you are entering lines of text. It's easy to flush lines left, but to center or flush lines right with each other you will have to do quite a bit of trial and error to get it right. The inclusion of a command such as "center line" or "flush right" or to be able to enter and delete spaces on a line like a text processor would make life much easier. Master Design could use a few more idiot traps to avoid having the program break if you enter a wrong command or syntax, but even if you do make a mistake, nothing in graphics memory is lost; you just RUN it and your design will still be there.
Being familiar with your printer is essential in getting the most from this program. Normal, compressed and elongated printer modes allow you to get a wide variety of effects, contrasts and line widths. Using a regular width will print the screen with a horizontal width of $41 / 2$ inches while an elongated set stretches it out to 7 inches across.
Master Design does everything it claims to do and its usefulness in a variety of other applications makes it worth considering as an addition to your program library
(Derringer Software, Inc., P.O. Box 5300, Florence, SC 29502, \$34.95)


# Real Talker A Pronounced Success 

By Kenneth D. Peters

Every CoCo in the world can be a real talker with a voice that speaks clearly and very understandably, like mine. The only thing you need is a ROM pack with a Votrax SCOI synthesizer chip. My particular CoCo has the ROM pack from Colorware. They call it Real Talker.

1 remember the day the synthesizer arrived. My kids were all present at the door when I accepted the one small box from the UPS driver. "That's it!" screamed my oldest child, "Where are the rest of the boxes?" My kids watch "Whiz Kids" on TV and apparently envisioned a talking computer as a room-full of equipment. Needless to say, my kids lefint. alone immediately when, upon opening the small box, thy was only a smaller item, the ROM pack, and a cassette tad

Moments later my CoCo suddenly said, "Hi there. My name is Ralph." That was the last I saw of my computer (though I heard him off and on for quite some time). All the kids scrambled to their feet, hands flying and fighting to type in words from their various vocabularies. Later that night, and from time to time over the next couple of weeks, I finally got to analyze my CoCo's new hardware speech. The rest of this article is what I discovered about Colorware's Real Talker.

How do you use CoCo's new hardware speech synthesizer? Very easy! Plug the standard ROM pack containing the synthesizer unit into the cartridge port, turn on the computer, and CLOAD and RUN the speech software supplied - 16 K programs on one side and 32 K programs on the other.

The first program loaded is a BASIC program which, when run, will load and execute a machine language program giving you a text-to-speech routine and a speech editor. Disk users have to create a Real Talker program disk before experiencing the new voice, but the couple of minutes to create it are well spent and give the disk user additional advantages, over tape users, to using the Real Talker ${ }^{4}$ nn addition, disk users don't have to use a multipack intefface to use both the disk and the ROM pack at the same time. 1 Y adapter (\$29.95) works fine; a multi-slot expander can bé used if you have one. I will discuss use of the disk vertion later.

The easiest way to get to know Real Talker and its capabilities is to use the Text-to-Speech program. After loading and running the basic program mentioned earlier, a menu: appears giving you three options: 1) Text-to-Speechi 2) Phoneme Editor, and 3) Help. Entering '1' puts you into the Text-to-Speech mode. This is an automatic text-to-speech conversion program. After you are in this mode you are prompted to enter some words, phrases or sentences.

Pressing ENTER the first time is very impressive; actually, pretty neat! I would guess that when using this mode Real Talker pronounces any words you type in with than 90 percent accuracy. I was quite satisfied and imp with its accuracy and clear pronunciation of most word course, some words in the English language are pronouncete according to their use in the sentence (e.g. lead and wind). Inf these cases and where words don't follow pronunciation rules, you have to deliberately misspell the word or use the
phoneme editor (speech editor) to correct the pronunciation. The ability of the program to convert text-to-speech is based on a long set of pronunciation rules and exceptions, or algorithm table. The program takes almost 6 K of memory the way it is and a 64 K computer probably would have a hard time handling all the exceptions in the English language!

In the Text-to-Speech program, your text remains in a buffer and you can hear your text spoken again by simply pressing ENTER again. You may also add to or delete from the text by using the arrow or SHIFT arrow keys. The maximum length of a phrase or sentence you can type in this mode is 128 characters; however, under program control, your CoCo could speak as much text as your memory or tape or disk can hold!

I was amazed at some of the things the machine language Text-to-Speech is capable of. For example, it understands, and pronounces correctly, numbers up to 15 digits left of the decimal point, or 999 trillion, 999 billion, ... and any number of digits to the right of the decimal point. Typing in the number $512,433.8457$ is spoken as "five hundred twelve thousand, four hundred thirty-three point eight four five seven. "In addition to understanding numbers, Real Talker - with the ML software - handles letters of the alphabet and arithmetic operators: e.g. ${ }^{4 \times 3} / 2+10-1=15$ is spoken as "four times three divided by two plus ten minus one equals fifteen."

The period is only pronounced "point" when used with decimal fractions of numbers. Otherwise, the period is understood when used for abbreviations such as Mr. and Mrs. and is silently skipped over. Spaces cause a pause in speech. So putting in many spaces will give a long pause.

The capabilities of Real Talker and ML software converting text to speech are considerable and exciting! My primary interest in the speech synthesizer is for use in educational programs for my children and speech therapy/exercise; for my younger daughter. But other uses are limited only by the imagination. I can imagine Hi-Res graphic Adventures talking to you as well as arcad z and other games. Together with the speech editor, foreign languages may be programmed and learned using the correct pronunciation. Imagine what a computer and hardware speech synthesizer could mean to people that cannot talk! They could now talk over the phone simply by typing what they want to say.

After "mastering" Text-to-Speech, I decided to go on to the Phoneme Editor by entering ' 2 ' in response to the initial menu. You can also toggle back and forth between the Speech Editor and Text-io-Speech by simply hitting the CLEAR key.

All of the speech heard when using Text-tc-Speech is converted to phonemes automatically. Using the Phoneme Editor, you can modify the speech, or customize it, at a very basic level. There are 64 possible phonemes with four pitch levels giving a total combination of 256 . The phonemes are the "building blocks" of sound as we hear it. The Phoneme Editor has its own set of one-letter commands which allow manipulation of phonemes, including commands for noving the cursor around a full screen of phonemes, changing, deleting, or inserting any phoneme within the current sequence, changing the pitch (emphasis or de-emphasis to words), saving and loading phonemes to or from tape or disk, and printing the phoneme list and the decimal values representing the phonemes to a printer. The pitch inflection can give added realism to your speech; for example, giving the intonation quality of a question being asked.

One of the advantages of using the Phoneme Editor, besides modifying speech generated by Text-to-Speech and creating speech from scratch, is the generation of decimal codes for each phoneme. These decimal codes can be used to duplicate speech directly using Real Talker without the Text-to-Speech ML program. First type the text you want to say, using Text-to-Speech. After pressing ENTER to hear your text, toggle to the Phoneme Editor. This gives you the phoneme sequences that make up the text you entered and gives you a chance to modify the speech if desired. Saving the phonemes to the printer at this point using the phoneme command ' $T$ ' will print the original English text then print a list of the corresponding decimal values representing each phoneme used in the editor buffer to create that text speech. The advantage of the decimal codes comes from not having to load or use the Text-to-Speech program to make Real Talker speak once you've obtained the equivalent sequence of decimal values. Simply having the ROM pack in the cartridge port and POKEing the decimal values into location 65440, in sequence, will duplicate the speech exactly as it was generated originally in the ML software (assuming you also turn on the audio pathway to the TV speaker by the use of three pokes). This might be quite useful for programs using the same speech each time you use the program, and therefore you would not need to load or wait for the ML to load.

Now that you know about the Real Talker and its software, how do you really use it? I mean, if you're like me, you want to be able to use a voice synthesizer for practical purposes like using it with your own educational, utility, or game programs.

If you want to use Text-to-Speech (referred to as ML) with your BASIC program, you must load the ML in one of tho ways: CLOAD and RUN the BASIC program supplied with Real Talker, which loads and executes the ML. Then BREAK and return to BASIC where you CLOAD your program, leaving the ML intact. Then all you have to do in your program is use $X=\operatorname{USR}(A \$)$ wherever you want the te. .t spoken that is in string A\$. Or CLOAD the ML directy from your program. A simple program might look somt thing like this for a 32 K sys cm :

10 CLEAR 2000,26879
20 CLOADM "VOTOLD32"

30 DEFUSR $=26880$
40 A $\$=$ "THIS IS AN EXAM-
PLE OF YOUR REAL TALKER VOICE"
$50 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{USR}(\mathrm{A} \$)$
(Execute ML and say the text)
60 INPUT "ENTER ANYTHING YOU WOULD LIKE ME TO SAY";A\$
70 GOTO 50
(Reserve upper RAM fo the ML)
(Load the ML, assuming it is stored after your program)
(Tell basic where ML entry point is)
+
(Insert text and execute speech routine)

That's it! Now you can create any BASIC program with speech. Ycu are free to use any valid string instead of $A \$$ and you can input the string anv way you ordinarily would, through $D A T A$ statements, $A, 2 R A Y S$, or prompting through the keyboard. It took me only a few minutes to modify a


## PRICKLY-PEAR SOFTWARE QUALITY PROGRAMS FOR YOUR COCO \& TDP- 100 PROGRAMS REQUIRE 16K EXTENDED BASIC FOR TAPE, AND 32K DISK UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.



## Adventure in Wonderland

Simply the best adventure ever written for the color computer. This adventure puts you in the character of Alice as you roam through the many puzzles and perils of Wonderland. To win you must become a queen on the chessboard, eliminate the menace of the Snark, and escape from Wonderland. The program uses a full intelligence simulator so you can enter commands and questions as whole sentences, not a stingy word or two. Also, there are at least three ways out of every trap. (You may think there is no way out at all, but there are always three ways!) Some people have so much fun talking to the various inhabitants of wonderland that they forget about solving the adventure completely. With a vocabulary of hundreds and hundreds of words you will never run out of topics of conversation. If you want to try your hand at the best of adventures, this is it. 100\% ML Needs 32K of memory. Tape - \$24.95; Disk - \$29.95

## Clone Master



This is the ultimate disk backup utility, and who else but Prickly-Pear, originators of Omni-Clone, could bring it to you. If you are tired of waiting for your BACKUP command to finish, you'll like the speed of CLONE MASTER. This program checks the computer memory size, and if you have a 64 K machine it will do a backup on a full disk in about 7 minutes - including formatting the destination disk - with only THREE swaps, not the seven you are used to, and if you are running multiple dirves, CLONE-MASTER will handle up to 4 double-sided drives. In addition, although we can't guarantee that CLONE MASTER will back up any disk, it can handle backups of most non-standard (protected) disks we have seen - not only on the Color Computer, but on Model III and IV, IBM PC, Kaypro, and Osborne. It handles up to 256 tracks, single and double density - even on the same track, CRC errors, and lots more. It even checks the speed of your drives for you! If you are using a disk drive, you know how disks will crash, so don't leave your valuable software unprotected any longer. Back it up or lose it! CLONE MASTER will adjust to any memory size and works with any version of the ROM's - including the JVC controller. \$39.95

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## Colorkit

What can we say about the absolute best state-of-the-art programmer's utility. This program adds 35 commands to BASIC that should have been there all along and no short description will do it justice. Summary - light or dark
 screen, keyclick, screen editor, programmable keys, a super memory tool, variable listing, echo to printer, BREAK disable, convert machine language to DATA, global search, single step thru program run, double space printouts of program listings - that's less than half of what it will do. It takes about 6 K of space, and if you have 64 K you can put it up high and lose no BASIC space at all. $100 \%$ ML. Fully relocatable. See the great reviews in Nov. '83 issues of Hot Cocoa and Color Computer magazine. Tape \$34.95; Disk - \$39.95

## Tape Omni Clone

In the tradition of our famous Omni Clone for disk, we are proud to offer the fantastic Omni Clone for TAPE. As you know, good computer practice requires the making of backup copies of software to prevent loss. In the past that has often been difficult or impossible to do, even using some of the other tape backup programs available. This easy to use backup utility is suitable for any size Coco from 16 to 64 K , and it automatically adjusts to the size memory you have. On a 64 K system you can load about 62,500 bytes of various programs (about 6 to 8 average programs) before dumping them to a new tape. It easily handles programs with auto loaders, no headers, no EOF markers, unusual size data blocks, and many other unusual situations. As with our disk Omni Clone, we can't guarantee that this will back up any tape, but we haven't found many it won't handle, and we've tried dozens, including the toughest ones we could find. If you have any tapes in your collection you haven't backed up, now is the time to get your software collection protected - against loss. On tape, but works on disk systems - \$29.95

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spelling program I had written for my children to use Real Talker.

Up to now all commands and Real Talker functions have been the same whether using the cassette or disk version. Disk users will find an additional advantage in creating talking BASIC programs that is not available for tape systems. After creating a Real Talker program disk, taking only a couple minutes to $C L O A D(M)$ and $S A V E(M)$ two programs, disk users can create, with the greatest of ease, stand alone BASIC subroutines that speak.

How do you make these subroutines? Type in your text you want to speak using the Text-to-Speech program. Then press CLEAR which transfers you to the editor. Modify your speech if desired (usually not necessary) then press ' $S$ ' to save. Answer the prompt with ' D ' for disk save and enter a filename and a line number to store the subroutine. That's it! Saving to disk not only saves the phonemes, but actually creates a talking subroutine with an assigned line number. Fast and simple. In a matter of minutes you can create dozens of talking subroutines. Then, using the disk BASIC $M E R G E$ command, you can incorporate any combination of the newly created speech from your "library" of talking subroutines into a new or pre-existing program just as fast. Once the talking subroutines are created you no longer need the software utility programs (Text-to-Speech and Phoneme Editor) to use Real Talker. Simply plug in the voice ROM pack and CLOAD or LOAD your BASIC program containing the talking subroutines, and call the subroutines as you would any other subroutines using the GOSUB statement.

I had the opportunity to use the Real Talker with both


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* See the ad for AT WITS END also *
cassette- and disk-based 32 K systems and I was impressed above expectations with both. The quality of the voice spoken was quite clear and understandable and Text-toSpeech seemed to pronounce most words with surprising accuracy, especially considering the English language with its ambiguities and exceptions to the rules.

The only thing I found lacking in the whole package was a clear description of how to use the ML Text-fo-Speech program with your BASIC program, All the information was given, either in the manual or the BASIC program that came with the Real Talker. And there was even a section in the documentation on the ML program and a short paragraph describing "in order to use the ML." However, everything was not totally clear. I think some beginners and medium experience users probably would not be able to jump in and have their program talk on the first try. I'm not a beginner and I'm not an advanced programmer. l've never used the $U S R$ routines in writing my own programs and I believe not being familiar with $U S R$ programming is where some of the initial confusion came in while putting together my program with Real Talker. I think it would be good for the manual to actually spell out an example. I was able to piece things together by looking at the documentation and the BASIC program Colorware had written to load and execute the ML. I've talked with Colorware about the problem and was assured that a clearer documentation is in the making. By the time this review goes to press it should be inserted into the manual. With that addition to the documentation 1 don't think anyone would have any problem using this voice synthesizer. In the meantime, you should find my example helpful. If you need help or further information I think you will find a phone call or letter promptly answered. My experience with Colorware has been very satisfactory. They do seem to support their products, as their ads say. I appreciate being able to talk to someone over the phone, whether just looking for information or needing technical help.

Real Talker is compatible with any 16,32 , or 64 K Extended or non-Extended CoCo, disk or cassette, or TDP System 100. It is also available for the CoCo 2, which requires a power supply modification for the Real Talker. Therefore, CoCo 2 users will need the Real Talker 2 version which costs $\$ 10$ more, but well worth the price.

Voice synthesizers have become much more affordable in recent months. I think you'll find Real Talker will literally be a "real talker" and you will be impressed and satisfied with the results. When combined with the Text-to-Speech package, Real Talker is a very capable, flexible, and easy to use speech synthesizer system at a reasonably affordable price. I may sound positive about Real Talker, but you don't have to take my word for it. Real Talker comes with a 30-day return policy if not satisfied, for any reason.
(Colorware Inc., 78-03 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven, NY 11421, $\$ 59$ ROM pack and tape, $\$ 69$ for $\mathbf{C o C o} 2$ version)


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# E.T.T. Makes Learning To Type Fun 

If you're among the growing throng of people who are taking twice as long to learn how to use your Color Computer because you never learned to type, you should be about ready for E.T.T., the electronic typing teacher.

After all, typing with eight fingers ought to be about eight times as fast as the one-finger, hunt-and-peck approach, right? All of us know at least one person, however, who seems to have done okay using the index finger and wouldn't change. But did you ever wonder how long it took that person to reach that point? He probably still looks at the keys, doesn't he?

Would you believe that after about 10 hours of proper instruction, you can become a touch typist? All it takes is concentration, and practice, practice, practice . . . and a good program like E.T.T.

Developed by CoCo Warehouse in Westland, Mich., E.T.T. reflects a lot of hard work and loving care, plus much attention to the basics and careful planning to make the process of learning to type much easier for you.

The program comes with a 12 -page instructional booklet that takes you step-by-step through the process, starting with such necessities as preparing your work area and assuming the correct posture. The creators also have added the extras that make this a fun experience, accompanied by some nice graphic elements.

The first thing you need to know is the location of the "home" keys. Your left four fingers (no thumbs, please) rest on the A-S-D-F keys and your right four fingers are on the J-K-L-; keys. These keys are always highlighted on the screen, so you shouldn't have any trouble remembering them.
E.T.T.'s finger exercises take you through every key using finger-letter combinations. Throughout the process, you are expected to keep your eyes on the screen - instead of the keyboard.

The program comes with 19 different lessons, believe it or not, adding up to an incredible value for only $\$ 19.95$ since it also includes hundreds of practice sentences.

Lessons one through nine are essentially basic instructional programs. Variety is heightened with Lesson 10 as you get into such literary compositions as "Jack's Journals," "My Shadow," "Happy Homonyms," "Ben Franklin," and "Father William."

The documentation notes that over 50 percent of all typing consists of 50 common words, noting that you can breeze through more than half of any typing chore by mastering these words. Lessons 7,8 and 9 contain practice sessions on common words.

There also are tips to improve speed and accuracy, as well as an option that allows you to remove the highlighting of the home keys.

Actually, you may or may not have an advantage using a monitor, because in typewriter classes students are taught without having any reminder in front of them, except for a
teacher who is keeping her eyes open for "cheaters." In other words, they are not allowed to look at the keys. The jury is still out on whether the use of a monitor results in a better typist.

There's also an E.T.T. Talk feature. Every time you RUN the program, there is a delay at the beginning because the computer is busy creating 30 fresh sentences. The computer can create 1,000 such sentences, giving you a different set every time.

You also may create your own exercises, with up to 30 sentences, and save them on tape for use later on self-tests. Results are given after every test. Any error, no matter how small, will cause E.T.T. to score that exercise not right. Poor old E.T.T. can only count "exactly rights" so be sure to do your spacing correctly, too.

You will be given your words-per-minute count, too. Words are considered five characters long. In this mode, E.T.T. does not deduct for mistakes, which most formal systems do.

It's fairly obvious to someone with a couple of decades of typing experience that a professional instructor was instrumental in setting up this sophisticated program. It is a serious program for the person who wants to learn to type. It is not a game, by any means, but it does make learning fun.
(CoCo Warehouse, 500 North Dobson, Westland, MI, $\$ 19.95$ tape only)

- Charles Springer


## Hint . . .

## A Timely Fix

I see again that someone is having a problem with the untimed stop bit using Color Disk Scriptsit. The following is a patch that will take care of the problem and also one that will allow you to use 4800 or 9600 Baud.

Load DOS (don't run) and list line 101-102. This will give you the Rev. Number and date. Mine was 1.2 and $12 / 07 / 81$.

Insert line 15 to fix the untimed stop bit problem and lines 16 and 17 for the printer Baud rate fix.
15 POKE 3772, \& HBD:POKE 3773,6:POK E 3774,\&H12 'FIX FOR UNTIMED ST OP BIT PROBLEM
16 'BAUD RATE PATCH OVER RIDES T HE BAUD RATE SET BY THE PROGRAM, 17 POKE 3783,\&H8E: POKE 3784,0:PO KE 3785,7 'CHANGE THE POKE TO 3 785 TO A 7 FOR 9600 BAUD OR 18 F OR 4800 BAUD

Line 15 forces the DOS print routine to jump to the same bit timing routine for the stop bit as it does for the other bits. Line 17 changes a Ldx from H623 (where the program gets it's delay value instead of 150 ) to a Ldx with a constant value (either 7 or 18).

Resave the DOS program and the patches will be applied every time the program is run. If someone has a different version of DOS (if there was one), I would be happy to lend them a hand patching their version.

Jim Kushman
Norwood, OH

# Blue Streak Printer Interface Gives More Freedom Of Choice 

When the Color Computer was introduced, Radio Shack broke with its own tradition by using an RS- 232 serial port for the printer instead of the Centronics-type parallel port that their other computers used. This saved quite a bit of money by using one port for both the printer and a modem, but it also meant that the existing Radio Shack printers (except for the Quick Printer II) didn't work on the CoCo. Starting with the Line Printer VII, Radio Shack put a serial interface on those printers that were expected to appeal to home users, but they normally worked only at 600 and 1200 Baud (the CGP-220 ink-jet printer will run at 2400), and the CoCo still was unable to drive the many non-Tandy parallel printers on the market like Epson, Gemini, Okidata and others. A serial/parallel interface such as the Blue Streak solves this problem very nicely by converting the CoCo's serial data signal to parallel form; it is, in effect, simply a printer cable that connects the CoCo to a parallel printer.
The Blue Streak is a blue box with a switch and two cables; one plugs into the CoCo and the other plugs into the printer. It should work with any printer that has a Cen-tronics-type interface (the Centronics 730, 737 and 739 and Radio Shack's Line Printer II and IV won't work because they take an edge connector instead of the 36 -pin Amphenol connector used by other printers). The interface is normally powered by the printer; the Centronics standard calls for a +5 -volt power source on the connector, and most printers have this. A notable exception is Epson, which doesn't have a +5 V source on any of its printers; I'm told it can be modified, but this sort of thing sounds to me like the muffler commercial where the mechanic tells the customer, "I'll make it fit!" If your printer doesn't provide power, you can add an AC adapter to run the Blue Streak; Dayton Associates specifies the Radio Shack 273-1431A, which they will sell you for $\$ 4.95$ plus shipping (in case you can't find one at Radio Shack). One note is that the manual for Panasonic's KX-P1090 printer says that +5 V is available, but that it should not be used to power any external devices. The Blue Streak uses four integrated circuits; three are CMOS devices (which draw very little current) and the fourth is a lowpower TTL chip, so the load should be negligible.

The Blue Streak is ready to go right out of the box in most cases. If you need to use an AC adapter, you have to remove a jumper plug inside the unit; if your CoCo has the 1.0 Color BASIC ROM (if you have Extended BASIC, type EXEC 41175

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ENTER to find out), you will have to change another jumper. The instructions cover this in detail, and no additional parts are needed.

The interface works quite well indeed. I have tried it on a Gemini-10X and a Radio Shack Line Printer VII, and it runs fine at speeds up to 9600 Baud (the upper limit). The only reason I can see to run at a speed less than 9600 is if your program locks in a Baud rate of 600 (or whatever) and doesn't permit changing it. A 9600 Baud rate ( 960 characiers per second) is almost as fast as most parallel printers can handle, so the use of serial output instead of a true parallel port doesn't slow things down appreciably. You may now be asking why you need such a high Baud rate when your printer only runs at 80 or 120 characters per second or whatever. The thing that most people forget is that nearly all dot-matrix printers receive a whole line of characters and store it in a buffer before printing the line. If you are running a 120 cps printer at 600 Baud, a full 80 -character line will take one and one-third seconds to fill the line buffer and half a second to print; at 9600 Baud, the line will take .08 seconds to transmit and half a second to print. This translates to an increase in "throughput" of over 200 percent!

If you are eyeing a parallel printer and want a neat and easy way to make it work on the CoCo, the Blue Streak is a good bet.
(Dayton Associates, 7201 Claircrest, Building C, Dayton,
$\mathbf{O H} 45424, \$ 54.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Ed Ellers



## THE

It is surprising how soon the error message "ØM" appears when 1 write a program which handles a significant amount of data. The use of PCLEARI only temporarily clears the problem and I have to break up the program or store the data in direct access files on the disk. I like to keep the data in RAM to speed up processing and minimize disk accesses. I find this frustrating as I know that with the 64 K RAM there is a PHANTOM 32 K which I cannot get at.

Programs such as FLEX and OS-9 use all of this RAM, but consume much of it for the operating system. For a while I used a simple machine language program to access this memory, but it tended to be too inconvenient. The solution was to design a program which integrates with COCO's BASIC. The result was the PHANTOM MEMORY program.

The PHANTOM MEMORY package adds a new type of array which is indicated by preceding the variable name with $P$ and an exclamation (P!) symbol. There are 32767 memory bvtes a vailable for these arrays, enough for 32767 characters, 6460 numbers, or any combination thereof.

All of these PHANTOM array variables can be used in the same way as the regular array variables in a BASIC program. (program 1).

Notice the new command PDIM, and the new variable P!A(15). PDIM declares the array in the same way as the normal DIM statement. In program 1 it is used to define two arrays P!A(300), a 300 element numerical array, and P!B\$ a 40 element string array with strings of maximum length 16 characters. These PHANTOM variables are then used in the following statements exactly as though they were normal arrays.
The statement PDIM 0 in line 5 is used to reset the PHANTOM array. If this is not used at the beginning of a program all of the PHANTOM variables defined in the previous program become available to the next program. This adds the ability to chain programs, each program loading the next as in programs 2 \& 3. Thus it is possible to have one program generate data which is then processed by a second etc.

The PHANTOM MEMORY program is written in machine language and costs little in speed. It can be added to your system simply by using the LOADM or CLOADM command at the start of each session or by using the command at the start of the program.

The PHANTOM MEMORY program is available on disk and tape for $\$ 29.95$ and a cartridge version will be announced soon. It requires EXTENDED BASIC and, of course, 64 K of RAM.

Order from: TRILLIUM SYSTEMS 67 King St. East OSHAWA, ONTARIO CANADA LIH IB4

```
10 PFROGRAM # 2
20 'PROGRAM TO GENERATE DATA
25 CLEAR 5@@
3@ FDIM }
4\varnothing PDIM DAT 1 (2500),SDAT$(120,150
)
50 FOR I=2\emptyset@\emptyset TO 24ø\emptyset
6@ F!DAT1 (I)=5QR(I)
6 5 ~ P R I N T ~ @ 4 5 5 , I ~
70 NEXT I
8\emptyset FOR I=&H41 TO &H7\emptyset
90 F!SDAT$ (I)=STRING$ (150,I)
1\varnothing% NEXTI
119 RUN "PROG3"
```


# Programmer's Sketch Pad Easy Text Screen Coding 

When I first began programming my CoCo, I found myself constantly referring to the PRINT@ screen location layout in the back of the Radio Shack basic manual. Finally, in a burst of creativity, I created a reusable form by carefully removing the layout from the manual and covering it with a self-adhesive plastic sheet from my local office supply store. This worked fairly well although the plastic was not designed for heavy-duty use, and the layout itself still required counting from right to left to find the actual location. Well, I knew if I waited long enough someone would dream up a much more professional version of my do-it-yourself project.
Just recently released by Syntactics of Redcrest, Calif., is a programmer's aid package entitled the Programmer's Sketch Pad. The package consists of two high quality sketch pads covered in plastic, a felt marking pen and a very wellwritten "idea" booklet. Before going into more detail, I must mention that these pads (screen layouts, if you prefer) are designed for use with Color BASIC's PRINT@, SET and RESET commands. If you are looking for Extended BASIC high resolution graphics layouts I would suggest selfadhesive plastic and the layouts in your Extended BASIC manual.
First, let me cover the pads themselves. As I mentioned earlier, you receive two duplicate pads. Each pad is a twosided $81 / 2 \times 11$-inch sheet covered in heavy duty plastic. On the first side is a $32 \times 16$ PRINT@ location layout with each and every location clearly marked. In addition, the various graphics characters are pictured with their corresponding CHR \$ values and specific information on how to create the characters in any of the eight possible colors. The second side contains a $64 \times 32$ layout representing the locations for the SET and RESET commands. Again, each location is clearly marked, although this time both the horizontal and vertical coordinates are provided for every location. This side also contains a sample of the SET command and a list of the numeric values associated with each of the eight possible colors. All in all, just about everything you need for coding on the text screen is provided. The only minor problem I can find is that the locations are indicated by very dark numbers and the grid itself is very lightly drawn. This makes it somewhat difficult to write on, and hard to read what you have written. The problem can be alleviated by using a bold point

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felt marker, but I would have preferred the contrasts to be reversed.

Also included in this package is a fine point marking pen (a bold point would have been better) and a 12-page "idea" booklet. I call it an idea booklet because it is oriented toward the beginning programmer and is filled with ideas and programming tips on using the Sketch Pads. This booklet takes up where the Radio Shack manuals leave off in discussing the PRINT@ and SET commands. Part of the booklet is devoted to a sample budget and a sample graphics program. These programs are then dissected line by line and all the coding explained in detail. This booklet only serves to further enhance an otherwise very professionally prepared programmer's aid.

That's about it. The only thing left to mention is the price. I don't normally discuss prices in my reviews because I think all prices are really relative. This package sells for $\$ 12$ and 1 know many people, including myself, who would hesitate to pay that much for two plastic-coated sheets, a marking pen and a short booklet. After seeing the product and realizing the time and effort it will save me, 1 definitely feel its worth to me equals or exceeds the price being asked. You, of course, will have to decide for yourself but I have easily paid three times as much for a fancy utility that I use about one-tenth as much as the Programmer's Sketch Pad.
(Syntactics, P.O. Box 257, Redcrest, CA 95569, \$12 postage paid)

- Ken Boyle


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## Software Review

# Here's The 'Beef' Where's The Pork, Lamb? 

More Beef is a program with a functional approach to aid many farmers, feed lots, feed mills and other such persons with interest in the beef or farming industries. It will provide a cost per pound value based on analysis of available feed rations. The program is provided on tape complete with instructions for loading to disk. It does require 16 K Extended BASIC and is advertised to work on the TDP-100 and the Dragon computers.

First of all, let's establish a scenario. A feed lot operation has 200 head of 375 -pound steers with a limited amount of their usual feed source available. The operator of the feed lot, being the aggressive, up-to-date person that he is, has his very own CoCo for multiple uses around the business. More Beef is one of the "CoCo jewels" available to our man. Geographic location is no problem as both metric and standard American measures are supported, by different versions of the program, both on the same tape.
The dilemma our man has to confront is that he has planned poorly and somehow has allowed his supply of feed to be less than required to support the operation. His ability to support the herd to full market weight is greatly impaired unless he can make the right decision.

[^19]He ponders frantically at what can be done to save face before he loses money or, worse yet, his herd. Several thoughts cross his mind. "I can sell the herd at feeder prices, if I'm lucky I can at least break even, and start over again next year." He begins to see his world crumble, and another idea develops. "I should have bought more hay, but the price per bale was so high this year. That drought last summer is what really ruined me." His mind is in such a turmoil that he can't think straight. "I would find another source for feed but what should I purchase?"

Tah-Daa! More Beef to the rescue! He turns on his CoCo and loads the More Beef program. Knowing the size of his herd and their feeding requirements, he uses the program and soon determines not only the most fitting feed source, but additional supplemental requirements and cost per head (excluding supplements) as well. With a great sigh of relief he gently slumps down into his chair as he praises the development of such business aids as More Beef.

The scenario could have happened anywhere in the world. At least anywhere that cattle are fed and anywhere that the CoCo is available. (It would be tough to raise a herd in either of the pole regions and a few other out-of-the-way places.) The important thing is that More Beef is a quality piece of software that provides a maximum level of flexibility and with a medium amount of effort will provide the desired results.
The program can't do it all. Using More Beef does require some knowledge about the environment you're working in. You would be required to supply or verify the following:

What kinds of feed sources are available.
What the herd requirements are thought to be.
Units of measure (bales, pounds, grams, etc.).
Approximate cost per defined unit (should be really close if not exact).

More Beef allows the user to control and edit all the data contained within the file which you develop using the program. The documentation was plentiful and used frequently in the beginning. As I became more proficient at using the program, the documentation was still helpful as a reference. Using the program on a tape system can be cumbersome, as the file needs to be reloaded each time you desire to process a request for different functions. On a disk-based system this would not be noticeable at all.

All in all, I really struggled trying to find something about the program I didn't like. Having been a part-time vocational school instructor I'm convinced that if I look hard and long enough, 1 can find something that could be better. Well, I finally saw something that could cause confusion, but by no means disrupts the function of the program. On the menu screen, when choices for action are listed, the first line shows the function followed by the selection number. On the second line these are reversed, showing the selection number then the function supported. (Or was it the other way around?)

I have one question for the source of this program and I haven't asked them yet but maybe they"ll see this review and get the hint: Where's the "More Pork," the "More Lamb," the "More Chicken," etc.?
> (Moreton Bay Software, 316 Castillo St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101, $\$ 49.95$, provided on tape with instructions for loading to disk)

- A.R. Compton
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# Conversion Aids Helpful But An Ounce Short 

As the amount of educational software for the CoCo continues to expand, more programs are being released which deal with more than the basic three R 's.

Shamrock Software has released a series of programs designed to assist a student in reviewing his knowledge of converting one unit of weight and measure to other units.

These programs are not the standard educational program designed to be used by a student interacting with the computer. These programs, instead of reviewing and correcting on the screen, generate a printed worksheet for the teacher to use as a test paper or a review drill paper.

The four programs are titled: Length, Area, Volume, and Capacity (Liquid and Dry). Each is written in BASIC and is provided on cassette. They do not contain the elaborate bells and whistles (sound, color, and graphics) necessary with an on-screen program. The user is asked the date to be printed on the sheet, the number of drill questions desired, the number of different quiz sheets desired and then away it goes. While the program is running, no data appears on the screen. The quiz sheet is just printed by the printer.

The printed format of the quizzes is a blank line for the student's name printed first, followed by the date entered. A line is skipped and then the quiz questions are numbered and printed. A space is left for the answer followed by the answer being printed at the far right of the page.

An example of a quiz line is:

## 1. Change 323 feet to inches 1 ............. <br> 1. 3876 in .

Using this formatting, the answers can be cut off for use later as an answer key or just folded under to allow the student to check his own work.

If multiple quiz sheets are desired, the program assumes 66 lines per page, advances to the next page and prints the next sheet. Each worksheet is different.

The measurement conversions tested by each program are:

## Length:

Feet to Inches
Inches to Feet
Yards to Feet
Feet to Yards
Yards to Inches
Inches to Yards
Rods to Feet
Rods to Yards
Yards to Rods
Miles to Feet
Feet to Miles
Miles to Yards
Yards to Miles
Miles to Rods
Rods to Miles
Nautical Miles to Feet
Feet to Nautical Miles
Nautical Miles to Statute Miles
Fathoms to Feet
Feet to Fathoms
Perimeter of a Rectangle
Perimeter of a Square
Perimeter of a Triangle
Circumference of a Circle using Radius
Circumference of a Circle using Diameter

## Area:

Square Feet to Square Inches Square Inches to Square Feet Square Yards to Square Feet
Square Feet to Square Yards
Square Rods to Square Yards
Square Yards to Square Rods
Square Rods to Acres
Acres to Square Rods
Square Yards to Acres
Acres to Square Feet

## Volume:

Cubic Feet to Cubic Inches
Cubic Inches to Cubic Feet
Cubic Feet to Cubic Yards
Cubic Yards to Cubic Inches
Cubic Inches to Cubic Yards
Volume of a Rectangular Solid
Volume of a Cube
Volume of a Right Circular Cylinder using Radius
Volume of a Right Circular Cylinder using Diameter
Volume of a Cone using Radius
Volume of a Cone using Diameter
Volume of a Sphere using Diameter
Volume of a Pyramid

## Capacity - Liquid:

Ounces to Cups
Cups to Ounces
Cups to Pints
Pints to Cups
Ounces to Pints

Pints to Quarts
Pints to Gallons Quarts to Gallons Quarts to Pints Gallons to Pints Gallons to Quarts

## Capacity - Dry:

Quarts to Pints Pints to Quarts Pecks to Quarts Quarts to Pecks Bushels to Pecks Pecks to Bushels Barrels to Quarts Quarts to Barrels

Capacity (Liquid and Dry) are two separate programs sold as one on opposite sides of the cassette.

The user is given the opportunity to choose any or all of the conversions contained in the program. Instructions are included in the documentation on how to choose or delete the various measurements. This is done by modifying lines in the BASIC statements rather than choosing from a screen menu.

This works out well if the user has mastered the basics of programming in BASIC, however a screen menu would be more desirable.

Diverting from the review for a minute: A word of praise to Tandy for its continuing program of offering free classes to teachers at their computer centers. The ability to program
and edit is most valuable in circumstances such as this one where some knowledge of programming is required.
No printer specifications are given. The programs worked well on my DMP 100 without modification. As it is written, any 600 Baud, 80 -column printer should be able to handle the printing of the worksheets.

Did I love the programs "a bushel and a peck"" Nope, about an ounce short. In my opinion, the programs have one major shortcoming. They don't allow the user the option to input his own quiz values. The measurements to be converted are only randomly generated. This results in some wild numbers and changes in levels of difficulty between quiz sheets generated by the same program.

Another enhancement I would like to sce added to the program is the option to print the conversion formulas at the bottom of the worksheet similar to the way answers are printed at the right of the worksheet. They could be removed or folded at the teacher's option.

In summary, these programs offer the ability to easily print measurement conversion work or quiz sheets. If you have a need for them, the prices are reasonable and the features which are lacking can be easily added if the user is capable of doing some basic programming.

Shamrock also offers similar programs for whole numbers, fractions, decimals, percentages, weight, time and speed.
(Shamrock Software, 4382 Norton Road, Radnor, $\mathbf{O H}$ 43066, $\$ 9.95$ each,

- Bruce Rothermel

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# Remote Terminal Driver A Good BBS Adjunct 

Remote Terminal Driver (RTD) Version 3.0 is one of several remote terminal programs available for the TRS-80 Color Computer (CoCo). It was written in positionindependent machine code by Ed March Jr. and marketed by Silicon Rainbow Products.
$R T D$ is supplied on disk with a $51 / 2$ by $81 / 2$-inch manual. A minimum of 16 K RAM is assumed. A CLEAR command should be entered in the direct command mode (CLEAR $X X X, \& H 39 F E$ ) prior to loading $R T D$. This is to protect $R T D$ from Basic and to move the system stack. RTD loads from \$3A00 through \$3F52 (14848-16210). You may offset load $R T D$ in a 32 K memory CoCo by first entering the appropriate CLEAR command preceding your offset load. The CLEA R command must precede the loading of RTD or the loading will overwrite the system stack, causing the computer to lock up!

The program is well-written and seems to be bug free. $R T D$ has a lot of nice features that other remote terminal programs do not offer.

Carrier Detect (CD)<br>break Key Detection<br>break Key Disable<br>User Time Out<br>Control Character Detection<br>Password Protection<br>Lowercase Conversion

The manual has one page of instructions, which is not adequate for even the average user! There is even one glaring mistake: It says that you can load the program, then perform the CLEAR command, but the CLEAR command must be performed first, then load RTD. Six more pages of partial source listing provide the bulk of the information contained in the manual. This information is about the program usage area. The information provided here does not give a step-bystep guide to interface $R T D$ with your programs or application. You are left up to your own wit and resources to figure out the proper, best, and most effective way to interface $R T D$ with whatever program or purpose you intend to use it for.

The novice user will find $R T D$ is not a "load and go" type of program. A more advanced user and/or programmer will probably find the features of $R T D$ very nice once he or she has taken the necessary time to become intimately familiar with the program and its operation. With the lack of detailed instructions this type of farmiliarization will be required to obtain optimum results in utilizing all or even some of the unique features of $R T D$.

To use $R T D$ as a terminal driver, a modem will provide the $C D$ signal required, or the terminal being used will provide the CD signal direct. If the terminal being used is not capable of providing the CD signal, then the program must be modified so as not to look for the CD signal, or the CD line of the RS-232 port must be pulled TRUE after RTD is installed and operating.

Using $R T D$ as a bulletin board system driver (BBS) will require an auto answer modem which should supply the $C D$ signal and a BBS program. The BBS program in the November issue of THE RAINBOW magazine should work, but it must be modified to use the buffer area provided by $R T D$. A BBS program already tailored to run with $R T D$ is available from Silicon Rainbow Products. Use of the buffer area in $R T D$ should be done very carefully to obtain best results. When done properly, this is where $R T D$ really shines! RTD overcomes most of the limitations in CoCo's basic, providing a well-rounded system, with the break key disabled, lowercase conversion and password protection to protect the BBS system and allow only proper access to the system operations.

Overall, $R T D$ is a good program. If you are thinking of getting a remote terminal program for a bulletin board, $R T D$ should be considered as one of the leaders. The lack of instructions can be overcome with careful study of the program, or by purchasing the entire BBS package. If what you need is just a driver for a local terminal, then probably your needs can best be filled by one of the terminal drivers published in the CoCo magazines.

[^20]- Douglas Cook


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# The CoCo Word Processing 'Dynamic Duo' 

By Dan Downard

Most of you remember the Dynamic Duo, Batman and Robin. Whadda ya mean? Never heard of them? Well, I guess at 40 I'm not only an old timer at computers, but TV as well. We had better forget about the Dynamic Duo for now, or maybe give the name a new significance. DynaStar/ DynaForm and DynaSpell, in my opinion, rightfully deserve the name "The Dynamic Duo" of word processing software for the CoCo.
DynaStar hias been around since 1982 for OS-9 systems, an old timer by computer standards. Frank Hogg Labs recently re-released this program for use with their O-Pak screen package for use on the CoCo . At the same time DynaSpell was rewritten for the CoCo and is advertised as a separate, but integrated; package.
Let's get our terminology straight. DynaStar is the actual word processing program. DynaForm is a companion program that actually formats the text file for printing purposes. DynaForm interprets the commands that were input using the DynaStar screen editor. For this reason, we will refer to both programs as DynaStar.

DynaSpell is a spelling checker that is sold as a separate package. It is a natural companion for a word processor, but can be used for any type of text files.

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This package requires a \(64 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CoCo}, \mathrm{OS}-9\), one but preferrably two disk drives, and a CoCo compatible printer. I guess you could consider the printer optional, but what good is a word processor without a printer? A special version of \(O\)-Pak is used for this program. Two of the graphic characters are redefined for use as text and cursor markers. The new version of \(O\)-Pak is on the disk. DynaStar automatically adjusts to the character set in use, whether it be 51 X 24 or \(64 \times 19\).

\section*{DynaStar}

What makes DynaStar so different? I like it for two reasons. First, the cursor controls. Figure 1 shows the most commonly used cursor control keys. As you can see they are arranged in a symmetrical pattern known as a "Control Diamond." CLEAR is the control key as in all other OS-9 software. For example, if you wish to move the cursor one word to the right, you would type CLEAR F. After about 15 minutes of use, these commands become second nature.

The second outstanding feature is the help screen, or screens. At the user's option, the top seven lines of a normal screen display the status of certain functions and a menu of the most commonly used cursor, scroll and delete commands. In addition to the help menu, a ruler line separates the menu from the text, providing you with a constant reminder of the location of your margins and tabs. More on that later.

\section*{The Files Menu And MACROS}

There are six different menus to guide you through your task. The first menu is called the files menu. It appears as soon as you run the program. The main purpose of this menu is file management. In addition to naming the file, or opening an old file for editing, you have the option of executing SHELL commands, changing the working directory, or displaying a directory.

An important feature of this menu is MACROS. By pressing the escape key CLEAR BREAK and a control character you can define any number of commonly used phrases invokable by a two-stroke command. Up to 400 characters can be stored as MACROS. This feature is especially nice for program generation or editing. Remember, in OS-9, BASIC09, C, etc. DynaStar can, and should, be used to input your programs. ALL MACROS can be displayed from the files menu by use of the L command. One more comment about the files menu. After you become proficient at the different commands you can turn off the help menu if you wish. I haven't reached that point yet!

\section*{Other Menus}

In addition to the main menu that is displayed during all editing, there are four supplementary menus for different types of commands. In addition to more cursor commands the ' Q ' menu contains the necessary help for global string searches with replacement if desired.

\section*{Screen Width And Windows}

The ' K ' menu toggles the status of different features such as wordwrap, or whether you want the insert or overtype mode. In addition, this is the menu for setting tabs and the right margin. The margin, or display width, can be set at any value up to 255 characters. If you are using a width greater than 64 , a moving window concept is used to horizontally scroll the display eight characters at a time. Keep in mind that the ruler line between the text and the menu always shows you where you are in relation to the left margin. It
works flawlessly and is far superior to a nother word processor I have used with the same scheme.

Another welcome relief of this feature is the ability to justify text on the screen. No longer do you have to print out the text to see what it's going to look like. Tabs can be set, cleared or purged at any location between margins. No mention is made of the maximum number of tabs, so I assume 255 are possible. The tab settings cannot be saved. This would be a nice feature.


\section*{Block Commands}

The ' \(B\) ' menu is called for any block commands. Block makers identify the beginning and end of the text in question. After marking the block you can copy it, move it, kill it, write it to a disk file, or insert a disk file into the block. That should cover anything you want to move, or add. Only one block can be moved at a time. A warning is given regarding editing while the block markers are set. If you try, an error message will be displayed.

\section*{Printer And Dot Commands}

The ' \(P\) ' menu is actually the only way of using the DynaForm print formatter mentioned earlier. There are three basic commands in this menu including boldface, doublestrike and underline. The fourth command is the most important. After entering the ' P ' menu, typing a period will display yet another menu, the "DOT" commands. Dot commands actually format your document. By inserting these commands in your text you can add headers and footers, paginate (number pages), etc. I would venture to say that any formatting you desire is available with these commands. A summary of these commands is listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of DynaForm Dot Commands
\begin{tabular}{ll}
.BP n & Begin Page \#n \\
.CP n & Conditional Page \\
.PN n & set Page Number \\
.PL n & set Page Length [66] \\
IG & lgnore to next 'dot' \\
IG & Comment line \\
.HE text & Header \\
.FO text & Footer \\
MT n & Margin at Top [3] \\
.HM n & Header Margin [2] \\
.MB n & Margin at Bottom [8] \\
.FM n & Footer Margin [2] \\
.PO n & Page Offset [8]
\end{tabular}
. OP n
.FI pathlist
.MA xx
.ME
. XX
.DM text
.IFE yy
.IFO yy
.DXt text
.XAt n
. XNt \(n\)
.SV name,text
.PV name, message
.DF pathlist
.RV namel,name2,...
set Single Space
Multiple Space [2]
blank Space \(n\) lines
OverPrint next \(n\) lines
File Insert
start Macro xx
End Macro
do macro xx
Display Message
If Even page do .yy
If Odd page do .yy
inDeX entry ( \(\mathrm{t}=\)-tag )
print indeX Alpha for tag \(t\) print indeX Numeric for tag t
Set Variable <name> to 'text'
Prompt for Variable < name>
open Data File for mail-merge
Read Variables <namel>,
\(<\) name2>, etc.

Without explaining each dot command, a few are very important, and probably the reason this program is exceptional. The .SV, .PV, .DF and .RV commands are all a part of a mail-merge system for generating form letters. Not only can you mass produce letters from an address file, but you can customize them by either defining part of the text as variable, or prompting the user for a custom response. Examples are given in the manual for a custom form letter, explaining the system in great detail. I think one other word processor for the CoCo offers this feature, but you must buy two programs before it will work.

\section*{DynaSpell}

The natural companion to any word processor is a spelling checker. DynaSpell, written by Dale Puckett, is an excellent choice for this task. This review was written with DynaStar and checked with DynaSpell. The system requirements are the same for both programs, and to repeat our earlier evaluation, they form the Dynamic Duo.

After creating your document all you do is type "SPELL" and you're on your way. The first decision you are faced with is which mode of operation you desire. You can select normal, auto print, or auto spool. Normal refers to the interactive, or terminal mode. Auto print lists each word not found in the 22,000 word dictionary to the printer. Each suspect word is flagged with back arrows and line feeds for recognition. The auto spool mode sends the output to a disk file for later printing or examination.

I selected the normal mode. Almost immediately I was prompted for the file to check, or offered the option of changing directories. I typed REVIEW and that was it. Meticulously, a status line in the center of the screen started counting from zero to 22,000 in 100 -character blocks. Each word of my text was either identified as common or unique. A three-dictionary concept is used. A 1000 -word common dictionary is used to speed up the process. After your text is compared to the common words, the remaining unique words are compared to the master dictionary. An additional MYWORDS dictionary is created by the user and is used also. DynaSpell identified nearly 300 unique words in this review so the checking process took about 10 minutes. I consider that very acceptable since, if you notice, there are quite a few "buzz" words in this article.

After the spelling checker is finished you are presented with the following menu:

Table 2
DynaSpell Commands
\(\mathrm{P}=\) Print suspect words
\(\mathrm{R}=\) Read a DynaStar file
\(\mathrm{U}=\) Use additional dictionary
\(\mathbf{W}=\mathbf{W}\) rite corrected file
\(\mathrm{A}=\) pick Alternate directory
S = call OS-9's Shell
\(\mathrm{C}=\) Check words individually
\(F=\) Formatted read of Stylo file
\(\mathrm{B}=\) Build alternate dictionary
\(\mathrm{N}=\) check spelling in New file
\(D=\) list current Directory
\(\mathrm{O}=\) return to Operating System
1 think this list is self-explanatory. After selecting your command you are asked if the output is to be routed to the printer or the terminal. I decided to check each suspect individually. One by one, the words appeared on the screen. 1 was prompted to (A)ccept, (L)ookup, (R)eplace, (S)ave, (U) ndecided, or (Q)uit. If you find a mistake you just type \((R)\) and retype the word with its correct spelling. After going through the words you return to the previous menu and save the file. That's about it. One feature that could improve future releases is spelling out the editing commands instead of using one letter prompts. It would make it a little easier to remember.

Another nice feature of DynaSpell is the LOOK UP command. This is a new addition to the spelling checker, but can be used as an independent program. All you have to do is type LK and part of a word and it will print all of the similar words in the dictionary. Wild card characters are recognized by their absence. It is a unique feature of any spelling checker I have used.

\section*{Conclusion}

The documentation for these programs is above average. DynaStar is so well prompted that you really don't need a manual. The only time 1 used the manual was for dot commands and the mail-merge features. DynaSpell is a little more complicated and 1 think the manual could be improved. All of the information is there, but an example would be helpful.

Okay, Robin get out the Bat-computer and write a letter to the Mayor of Gotham City!
> (Frank Hogg Laboratory, The Regency Tower, Suite 215, 770 James Street, Syracuse, NY 13203. DynaStar, \(\$ 49.95\); DynaForm, \(\$ 49.95\); DynaStar/DynaForm package, \(\$ 99.90\); DynaSpell, \$59.95)

Hints . .

\section*{BASIC09 Problems?}

If you are having trouble getting BASIC09 to work correctly, try the following on a two-drive system:

\author{
DEL DIR DEFS \\ COPY /DI/BASIC09 / D0/CMDS/BASIC09
}

Do this for all the programs you intend to use on your BASIC09 disk (replacing "BASIC09" with the name of the new file).

\title{
Memo Minder Is A Record-Maker
}

As a writer I have a ridiculous pile of notes in a waste basket that I jokingly call my file system. Someday, I continually tell myself, I am going to organize all those news clips, quotes, notes and numbers.

Because of a little program called Memo Minder by Merrick \& Co., someday is at hand.

1 call it a little program because it is simple, straightforward and totally without hype. Memo Minder keeps notes in an unstructured file of up to 160 characters per item. The whole file will hold 200 individual records or 8,000 characters.

Searching for a particular file is as easy as remembering how you write notes. One file that I constructed has a list of public meetings for the year so if I want to know what day in July the school board meets, I call "Search For A Record" from the main menu. The screen prompt requests Target I - I enter "School Board." The next prompt requests Target 2 - an ENTER here would give me every record with "School Board" but by entering "July" I get only the July School Board memo.

Another main menu option will scroll the entire file for you. There is no sort routine so the records will be displayed in the order that you entered them. That's a problem, but it is one that l am willing to live with. Another aspect of the scroll feature is that it gives you a choice of three speeds at which the pages will be displayed. Three is the slowest and about the only one I can use (perhaps because I write long notes). Speed I rather zooms through the file.

The documentation is minimal by developing standards, but it covers everything you need to know. 1 like userfriendly software and this one really qualifies - it almost works itself.

I sat down the other day and made a list of things I could organize with Memo Minder and decided that anything that has to be stored and retrieved is a candidate for a Memo Minder file - it is that versatile. But remember, it will not sort your data nor will it print anything - it is a Memo Minder, just what the name implies.

Merrick provides both a tape and disk version. The documentation tells you how to set it up, in under 10 minutes. You also must have at least 16 K Extended Color BASIC. Since it is not copy protected, I plan to get inside mine and try to increase its storage capacity to fully use my 64 K that's one refinement l could use.

I also plan to set up a file consisting of a story, one line per record, and use the scroll function to teach my kids speed reading. The uses for Memo Minder are limited only by the depth of your imagination.
(Merrick \& Co., P.O. Box 73, Conifer, CO 80433, \$9.95)
- Glenn B. Knight

\section*{Shaft Is A Challenge To Your Reflexes}

As Monty Python says, "and now for something completely different" . . . there is a game from Prickly-Pear Software called Shaft. It is like no other game on the market that 1 know of and presents a formidable challenge to your reflexes.
The two title screens on Shaft are beautiful graphics drawings. The first scrolls by with the words "Shaft" moving horizontally and changing colors. When you hit the joystick button the second screen appears showing drawings of two people and asks you on which level you would like to start; easy or hard. The choice is made simply by moving the joystick to the left or right and again pressing the button.

When you start you will find yourself at the bottom of an "elevator shaft" and you must make your way across and up to the top. The descending elevators (eight of them) randomly go up and down on the screen. They are represented only as hollow boxes. If you are going across and the elevator comes down on you while you are under it, you will lose that man. If you make it to the opposite horizontal end, the service elevator (as I call it) will come get you, and bring you up one vertical level where you must go back in the opposite direction.

This is the method of play in Shaft. There are no strategies to think out and no decisions to be made. The whole game is a question of timing. No bonus men are given out, either.
At the lowest level of play, it is quite difficult to get past more than three of the five vertical rows and I would think children would find it impossible to play. Also, at times, the random patterns in which the elevators move may impede your progress after the lift takes you up a level, making it impossible to continue without getting killed.

Although Shaft is written in machine language and will run on a 16 K machine, 1 have come to expect better offerings these days. The graphics are not spectacular by any means (except the title screens which are very nice) and the game play leaves something to be desired. It is, however, unlike any other game on the market and should be credited for being an original work in its own right and not a copy of something else.

\footnotetext{
(Prickly-Pear Software, 9234 E. 24th St., Tucson, AZ 85710, \(\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}\) tape, \(\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5}\) disk)
}
- Steve Schechter

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}

\title{
Super Edit - A Step Up From Extended BASIC's Editor
}

For those of you without Extended BASIC, you're missing one of Extended's most powerful features - an editor. For those of you with Extended BASIC, you have a good editor, but some things could be better.

Super Edit from The Dataman offers a step up from Extended BASIC's editor and, most of all, offers nonExtended users an editor without the need of Extended BASIC.

Super Edir is a line-oriented editor for use in editing BASIC programs on the Color Computer. It is written in independent machine language code and instructions are given in the manual on how to load it into any system from 16 K to 64 K . The manual recommends that it be loaded into as high a memory location as possible in order to leave the maximum amount of room for your BASIC program. With 64 K , of course, this program does not interfere at all!

Super Edit can be used to initially write a program or a current BASIC program can be loaded in, then Super Edit can be EXECuted and edit work on the program can begin. It is an easy chore to go back and forth from Super Edit to BASIC by simply "Quitting" Super Edit. When you are finished with any bASIC commands, simply type EXEC and you are back into Super Edit.
If you have ever used EDTASM+ from Radio Shack, then using Super Edit will require almost no instruction since it is almost identical to EDTASM+'s editor. Most of the commands have been preserved from EDTASM+: 'P'rint (to screen), 'D'elete, 'F'ind, 'I'nsert, 'C'opy, 'M'ove, 'R'eplace, and 'Q'uit. The syntax for these commands is slightly different, so have a quick look at the manual.

One of the new commands introduced by Super Edit is 'J'oin. The Join command is used to join two lines into one and can be continued indefinitely, thereby creating lines longer than 250 characters. The program will prompt the user if joined lines will come out longer than 250 characters as a safety feature; once two lines are joined, they cannot be separated.

Among the features of the commands; 'I'nsert allows automatic line numbering while "inserting" text. A BASIC program can be typed in this way very easily. Upon each carriage return, a new line will appear on the screen waiting for more data to be typed. The starting line as well as the increment can be set up by the user. Lines can also be inserted between other lines, although there must be enough room for the line number to fit; i.e., you can't insert a line between Lines 0002 and 0003. 'P'rint displays a line or a range of lines on the screen. Paging through a program is also possible as the command defaults to 13 lines of text to print on the screen if no line number or range of line numbers is specified. The 'D'elete command allows a line number or a range of line numbers to be deleted. The 'F'ind command is used to search for sub-strings of up to 30 characters in length within lines of text, starting with the last line printed on the screen. It allows you to continue searching after one has been found. It will not, however, search past 250 characters in any one line of text. Therefore, if lines have been "joined" together, any characters after 250 will
not be searched. The 'C'opy command copies a line or a range of lines to a new line number(s), leaving the original text intact. 'M'ove moves a line or lines to a new line number(s) deleting the original line numbers. ' \(R\) 'eplace deletes lines first and then leaves you in the "insert" mode to allow you to type new information where the old was. (Delete and Insert would do the same thing.) 'Q'uit returns you to the BASIC operating system, leaving your program intact.
l've always liked the editor in \(E D T A S M+\) and, since this one is almost identical, I give it full marks. There is only one type of editor which 1 feel more comfortable with and that's a screen-oriented editor. For those of you with EDTASM+, well, maybe the Join command will appeal to you. And don't forget, you can't do disk \(1 / 0\) with the cartridge EDTASM+, whereas Super Edit allows you to go back to whatever version of BASIC you have.
(The Dataman, 420 Ferguson Ave. N., Hamilton, Ont., Canada L8L 4Y9, \(\$ 16.95\) U.S., \(\$ 19.95\) Can.)
- Eldon Doucet

\section*{Program Quickie.}

\title{
Finding Those Bad Sectors
}

\author{
By Paul Gani
}

I have seen dozens of programs to find bad sectors and then isolate them from BASIC. Yet, all use DSKIS and thus, you always get \(1 / O\) Errors and have to manually continue the program to find other bad sectors. Below is a short program to find all bad sectors with no interruptions. Just enter it and type \(R U N\). The program will look for bad sectors (if a ny) and if it finds one, the program will say so and then continue. Then you can use one of the dozens of programs already published to isolate that area.

\section*{The listing:}
1 1. DEFUSRø=PEEK (\&HCØø4) *256+PEEK(\&HCO日S)
20 FOR T=ø TO 34:FOR S=1 TO ..... 18
30 POKE 234,2:* SET TO READ40 POKE 235, \(0:\) : DRIVE NUMBER
50 POKE 236, \(\mathrm{T}:=\) TRACK
6ø POKE 237,5: SECTOR
70 POKE 238,14:" DUMP TO THE
8ø POKE 239, øø: " GRAPHICS AREA
\(9 \emptyset Y=U S R \emptyset(0): P=P E E K(24 \emptyset)\)TRACK"; T: "- SECTOR":

\section*{A Potpourri Of Games For The MC-10}

I was beginning to wonder if the MC-10 is called a "Micro" Color Computer because of its size or because of the limited amount of software available for it. Fortunately, this is a review about two software game packages, MicroGames and Micro-Checkers, now available from Radio Shack. Hopefully much more is on the way.

Micro-Games is a potpourri of games for the MC-10. It includes familiar titles like Pong and Breakout. You will also recognize Lander, a lunar lander style game. Also included is Eggs, a cute, original, catch-the-falling-egg game; and Horse, a horse race-style game. All the games are written in BASIC and utilize the low resolution graphics capability of the MC-10. Movement, if required, is achieved from keyboard input since there is no joystick port on this little computer.

For the most part, these games are well-written and execute surprisingly fast for basic. For instance, in Pong, the ball moves swiftly enough to be a challenge. I have seen versions of Pong written for the Color Computer and the ball moves so slowly that you could fall asleep between volleys. Part of the explanation for the speed achieved is that Micro Color BASIC executes about 15 percent faster than CoCo basic. I'm sure that in addition some of the speed comes from good programming skills as well.

Unfortunately, while studying and playing the games included in Micro-Games, I discovered a few "Micro-Bugs" which detract from the playability of two of the games. In Pong, if one player holds down one of his movement keys, the other player can't move his paddle. In Lander, an occasional FC Error occurs because the "sound" command is being sent a value higher than 255: (By the way, if you have bought this game, this problem can be fixed by adding the following to Line 30 , : IF V ( -500 THEN \(V=-500\) ).

Micro-Checkers, another program available from Radio Shack, is also written in basic and works with a 4 K Micro Color Computer. It is you against the MC-10 in the traditional game of checkers and the computer is good at checkers. You move your pieces by inputting the coordinates of the current position and the coordinates of the

destination. Unfortunately, since the board's coordinates are not labeled on the screen, you must refer to a diagram in the instruction manual. If you legally jump an opponent, the piece is automatically removed from the board. In addition, the computer keeps track of all legal moves and awards "kings" as required. It should be noted that the board is drawn in low resolution graphics. The colors used to display the pieces has created a potentially fatal flaw. On a black and white TV, the pieces for both sides look the same, you cannot tell your piece from the computer's. It's okay on a color TV, but if you are considering the program for exclusive use on a black and white set, forget it. Other than this problem, and the rather inconvenient entry required to move the pieces, Micro-Checkers appears to play correctly and reasonably quickly.

In summary, these two software game offerings will most likely appeal to the beginner looking for games to play on the MC-10. Keep in mind that these are relatively simple games, and as noted contain a few "bugs." These problems, except for the black and white display problem with MicroCheckers, are relatively minor and might be tolerated by a "software-hungry" MC-10 owner. These games obviously do not match up to the sophisticated arcade style games a vailable for big brother CoCo , but the price does not match up, either.
(Radio Shack stores nationwide, Micro-Games Cat. No. 26-3360, Micro-Checkers Cat. No. 26-3361, \(\$ 9.95\) each on tape)
- Tom Szlucha

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\section*{MASTER CONTROL II}

The best doesn't always cost more and MASTER CONTROL II is a good example. What would you be willing to pay for a program that would cut your typing time by more than \(50 \%\) and elimınate hours of debugging because you misspelled a command word? For example the command STRINGS (requires nine strokesl with MASTER CONTROL II you only require two strokes, just hit the down arrow key twice and it's done, and no mistakes. That is just one of the 50 pre-programmed commands available to you. If that isn't enough you also have the ability to customize your own key to enter a statement or command correctly, automatically every time. But that's not all, how about automatic line numbering. Just enter the starting number and the increment you want and MASTER CONTROL II will do it for you. You also have direct control of MOTOR, AUDIO and TRACE plus a direct RUN key. Sounds great? Well, thousands of color computer owners have been enjoying these features for years. But now the new MASTER CONTROL II also has the following features:

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\section*{Scatterbrain And Better Two Good Games For The Price}

Are you the type of person who loves to clean up the house, putting things in their proper places? That's the basis for Scatterbrain, a 32 K ECB graphic text Adventure on tape. I had heard that graphics were starting to be used with tape-based Adventures and I was anxious to see how Scatterbrain stacked up. Unfortunately, I could not at first get the program to run properly. Investigating further, I discovered this program uses the famous speed-up POKE in Lines 1 and 150. I happen to own a CoCo that will not accept the speed-up and I think its rather rude of a company to sell such software without including the simple option of whether or not to use the speed-up POKE. After editing out the pokes, I proceeded to try out the game.

In Scatterbrain, you have been hired to put an 85 -room mansion in order. There are 60 objects scattered through the house and you have to figure out where each one belongs. Some objects are fairly simple to place such as putting the Color Computer in the computer room. Other objects are a little more tricky. The objects are scattered randomly each time you start the game although the arrangement of rooms remains the same. This allows you to start with a new puzzle each time you run the game. However, since there is no provision for saving a game in progress, you must finish the game in one sitting. This is quite a task and could take hours if you don't already have the rooms mapped out.
The graphics were somewhat of a disappointment for a game that is advertised as a graphics Adventure. There are no 3-D views, no drawings of objects, in fact, there are no Hi-Res graphics at all. The graphics in Scatterbrain consist of Lo-Res text screen block graphics. These are used to draw a rectangle on the screen representing the room outline. Exits are indicated by holes left in the appropriate walls. Objects that are in the room are listed within the outline but are not graphics at all.
This is a fun game to play the first time through but is not for advanced Adventure players. Actually, Scatterbrain is not a true Adventure but more of a puzzle. You cannot manipulate the environment or objects other than to get or to drop things. There are only four verbs used; Get, Drop, Look, and Inventory. There are no dangers, no hidden passages, no traps, none of the action that is in the typical Adventure. At the same time, you don't have to worry about getting killed.

When you purchase a game from Pal Creations, you also receive a free game. The free game I received is Better. This is a gambling game for one to four players. The computer randomly picks a number between 1 and 20. Using imaginary money, the players place bets in various catagories such as "odd or even." The computer tabulates the results and determines when someone has won the game.

Both the Scatterbrain and Better games are entertaining and fun to play although neither is outstanding nor exceptional.

\footnotetext{
(Pal Creations, 10456 Amantha Ave., San Diego, CA 92126, 32K ECB tape, \$14.95)
}

\author{
- James Ventling
}

\section*{Software Review}

\title{
No More Tape To Disk Incompatibility With Triple Transfer Utility
}

Adding a disk drive to your Color Computer can be very xciting. In fact, a friend of mine claims that he was more excited the day he bought his first disk drive than the day he was married. Talk about your typical hacker. Seriously, adding a disk drive has mixed blessings. With a new drive comes new tasks and responsibilities. For example, if you have lived without one for some time, you probably have many files that you will want to move to disk. In addition, some of your programs may need to be reworked because the engineers at Radio Shack, in their ultimate wisdom, pu the disk operating system buffer space in lower memory, right smack in the middle of everything. Machine language programs, if they use or load into this space, will not work correctly.

Along with the task of making these changes, the addition of a drive means backing up the information placed on the disks. This often is done by saving a spare copy of the disk files on cassette tape. If you value your time and data, this task must be done regularly. Murphy's Law works flawlessly with disk media. The minute that you let down your guard and skip a backup - zap - a non-recoverable disk error occurs.

This discussion wasn't meant to discourage any potential disk users but I want to make a point about the amount of work associated with converting and maintaining disk files. This work does not need to be time consuming because there are software tools available which are designted to aid in these tasks. This is a review about one such tool, a utility called Triple Transfer Utility, which can make tape and disk file transfers easier. \(T-T-U\) is designed to ease the chores of disk maintenance by providing several very useful functions. It moves programs from tape to disk and disk to tape. Nothing new. here folks - utilities like this have been around a long time. What is unique and potentially very useful is that during the tape to disk transfer, machine language programs which load in the lower memory used by the disk operating system are fixed to run with the drive plugged in. This means that programs made incompatible by the addition of a disk drive can be fixed to work correctly.
\(T-T\) - U works in a straightforward fashion. When run, you are quizzed in menu fashion for the drive number and if you want a tape to disk transfer or vice versa. You then input whether it is a bulk transfer of all the programs on the media or if you want to be cued for each individual file encountered. The process of modifying an incompatible machine language file being transferred to disk is handled automatically. When a machine language program is encountered, its load addresses are displayed on the screen and \(T-\dot{T}-U\) recog. nizes if a conflict exists with the disk work space. If there is a problem with the load address, the disk save is made by adding an offset to the normal addresses and a short routine is appended to the program to relocate it to its proper location when it is executed. The disk drive is also disabled in the process. All this is automatic with no user intervention. You are notified on the screen that the modification was made.

I tested T-T-U on several "disk incompatible" cassette programs from my library and T-T-U works as described. It helps in many, but not all, cases of incompatibility. The programs that can be fixed are those that load directly in the region of 0600 Hex , the disk work space. This is a majority of the problem programs. Those that are not fixable by \(T-T-U\) are programs that load in high memory but use lower memory ( 0600 Hex) as work space. This is an important distinction between disk incompatible programs. It should also be noted that this software is not intended to move copy-protected and auto-loading programs, although it may work with some copy protection schemes.
\(T\)-T-U gets excellent marks for documentation. For a "simple" utility, the six pages of detailed instructions leaves nothing to the imagination. More companies should follow this example. Misunderstood software of this type is frustrating and potentially dangerous if you are counting on a backup and it's not there.
\(T\) - \(T\) - \(U\) is a useful utility that can save time in tape to disk and disk to tape transfers. It can help alleviate the most common tape to disk incompatibility - programs that load into disk operating space. This is a valuable feature that makes this program different from other tape/disk transfer utilities. You could say that \(T-T-U\) is " 30 percent more useful" than most transfer programs. If you need the help of this type of utility, \(T-T-U\) would be an excellent choice.

> (Computize Inc., P.O. Box 207, Langhorne, PA 19047, cassette \(\$ 19.95\), disk \(\$ 24.95\) )
- Tom Szlucha

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\section*{Speed Math - An Educational Math Drill}

Speed Math is an educational "game," furnished on cassette which requires 16 K Extended Color BASIC. This "game" is a mathematics drill designed for children of grades two through 12 in which a student/player attempts to answer a number of arithmetic problems in a limited tine. The number of problems, and the type (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, or mixed) are selected by the player via menus. Time remaining in the game can be shown on either of two timers - a bar graph and a digital display -or "ticked off" on an audible timer. Or all three timers can be selected from a menu at the beginning of the game. At the conclusion of the drill, the player is rated on a six-step scale, ranging from "beginner" to "super whiz."

The instruction sheet is generally well-written. It describes the "game" and explains the choices the student / player must make from the program menus. The instructions were deficient only in that they did not tell how to load the program (use CLOAD, not CLOADM).

My two older children (in third and sixth grades) and I enjoyed this "game." The instructions, though generally well-written, were not really necessary because the program itself uses menus and one-line prompts to guide the player.

In summary, Speed Math is a good educational program, using simple but effective graphics (the timers) and a highly interactive format to encourage student/ player participation.
(West Bay Company, Route 1, Box 666, White Stone, VA 22578, \$8 tape)
- Jerry Oefelein

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\section*{MSI-Disk Util For Better Disk Organization}

Micro Services Inc. has designed an interesting program for the CoCo disk systems. MSI-Disk Util requires a 32 K disk system and accommodates one to four disk drives. With it you can print out a directory of the diskette one at a time or combine them all into an alphabetical listing of each program or data file, store and restore the directory, and even assign a user-selected serial number to each disk.

The display screen is pleasing to the eye, as it is a 42 x 32 -character screen display done in Hi -Res graphics. The multiple print command provides very nice printouts, complete with headers, diskette serial number, file type (BASIC program, data file, or machine language program), file format (binary or ASCII) and date last backed up. If the Print Single Diskette Directory command is used, the program provides you with the filename, format, grans allocated, bytes available (in the given number of granules), the number of bytes actually used, the number of bytes left unused, the percentage used of the allocated granules, and the start and end track/sector of the program.

Now for the improvements I feel that Micro Services should implement. First of all, when the program backs upa directory, it copies it to track 0 . If track 0 is in use, the documentation tells you to use the display directory command to find out which file resides in that space and copy that file to a nother disk. It seems that the program could be made to do that for the user since that is a lot of trouble for the user to go to. Also, there seems to be a problem with the memory usage. Apparently some commands allocate variable space and do not "de-allocate" it when the command is finished. At any rate, there sometimes occurs an ?OM Error.

Also, the user cannot change the drive in use without restarting the program. That is to say, when the program starts, the user is asked for the drive number. After this number is entered, the only way to change the drive to be used is to end and restart the program, which requires reloading it. Another small change that could be made is to give a file count for the combined print command. When compiling the list for the combined print, the user has no way of telling the number of files already in the list and thus it is easy to add too many programs. This causes a loss of the entire list which the user will have to reload.
In general, if you are willing to work your way through these shortcomings, MSI-Disk Util can be very helpful in keeping track of all of your programs on all of your disks. Hopefully, Micro Services will offer a revision of their program. I feel that if they do, they will have a quality program well worth the \(\$ 19.95\) price tag.
By the way, all of the software pirates should beware; the program is very skillfully protected with a "personal identification plug" to be plugged into the left joystick port. The documentation states that MSI-Disk Util will not run without this plug. This will guard against unauthorized access to your files.
(Delker Electronics, P.O. Box 897, Smyrna, TN 37167, disk \$19.95)


\author{
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\title{
Adventure Generator An Adventure In Creativity
}

\author{
By Ken Boyle
}

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Step right up! Do I hear you say you're tired of being pushed around in someone else's Adventure? Are you constantly being frustrated by vain attempts to solve puzzles created by the devious minds of certain other programmers? Do you want revenge? Do you want to be in control of yourself for a change? Then read on, Jarb Software and author Bill Cook may have just the thing you're looking for.

All kidding aside, if you have ever wished you could write your own Adventure but didn't know where to start, Jarb Software has just released a new program for our favorite computer that will actually write a BASIC text Adventure program for you. Adventure Generator is written in Extended BASIC and requires 32 K . However, before you get too excited, let me discuss a few prerequisites.
First of all, Adventure Generator can only write a Basic program (no small feat) from your input. This means all the creativity necessary to develop the Adventure story-line and puzzle logic must come from you, This is in no way a limitation, but you must realize this piece of software is not going to automatically create Adventures for you to play. In fact, just the opposite is true; Adventure Generator will allow you to program Adventures for other people to play.

The second prerequisite is a knowledge of BASIC programming. Although 70 to 90 percent of the actual code is generated in response to simple questions, the remaining 10 to 30 percent requires you have at least an average programming ability. What does average mean? Well, you should be able to understand the coding of IF . . THEN statements including the use of the conditionals \(A N D\) and \(O R\). Also, you must know simple syntax rules such as when a colon is required to separate BASIC statements and when it is not. And finally, you should have an understanding of the structure and use of arrays, both single and multi-dimensioned.
Obviously, the more complete your programming knowledge is, the better your chances are of generating a successful Adventure. And while it is true that even someone with minimal skill could generate an Adventure using this program, should that person make a subtle mistake in answering the questions, it might be impossible for them to find the actual bug in the generated code.
Adventure Generator is available on cassette or disk with a sample Adventure and 31 pages of documentation. The Extended BASIC program is preceded by a machine language auto-start program and, hence, requires a CLOADM for cassette loading.

Perhaps the thing that impressed me most is the professionalism which has gone into the development of this software package. This is evident in the extremely thorough documentation and the genuine user-friendliness of the program itself.

The documentation contains instructions on the use of Adventure Generator, as well as two helpful appendices. Appendix A contains detailed step-by-step instructions on the creation of the sample Adventure provided, including a map of the Adventure and a discussion of how to go about creating a similar map of your own Adventures. The second
appendix carries the detailing of the sample Adventure one step further by providing a commented source listing. This appendix will give you much of the knowledge necessary to make your own personalized enhancements to any Adventures you may generate, as well as provide you with an invaluable debugging tool. As many of you may have already experienced, documentation can usually make or break a good program. Other companies would do well to follow the example set forth by Jarb Software and author Bill Cook in this package.

Now let me discuss the program itself. Many reviewers have been accused of presenting too rosy a picture of software reviewed and Itry to keep this in mind at all times. This program, like most others, has a few limitations which I will discuss later, however I must congratulate Bill Cook on writing a very professional user-friendly program. The screen displays for data entry are very well done and most entries provide a mask indicating just how many characters are permitted. Being a professional programmer, I can appreciate the extra effort necessary to turn a good program into something even better.

The program is divided into five sections; 1) room descriptions, 2) verb input, 3) object descriptions, 4) object placement and 5) conditional input. The first section allows you to enter up to 100 room descriptions and the entrance/exit relationships between rooms. Section 2 allows entering of a maximum of 30 action verbs. Several of the verbs have been preprogrammed for all Adventures such as INVENTORY, SCORE, QUIT, HELP and LOOK. In section 3 you can enter descriptions for up to 60 objects. Each description must include a single keyword to be used with the verbs by the Adventure player. Also, after each of the first three sections is complete, you may request a printout of your entries, (provided, of course, you have a printer on your system.)

Since there really isn't enough room in a 32 K machine for Adventure Generator and the generated Adventure, the program writes to either your cassette recorder or disk drive continually during the entire generation process. This approach seems better suited to disk users than to us, less fortunate, cassette users. For the record, I used a Radio Shack CTR-80A recorder and a good quality tape and had no problems whatsoever. However, if you have been having any I/O problems while doing normal CLOADs, etc., with your current recorder, you could be in for some headaches. To spend two or more hours entering an Adventure, only to have some form of I/O problem when you're finished, is not my idea of how to spend an enjoyable evening. Unfortunately, at that point there is no way to recover any of your work and you will have to repeat the entire process. At least with normal programming you can do a SKIPF to verify your save. This is part of what I consider to be the one serious limitation of this well done program when used on a cassette based system. Another part of the problem is that you must complete the entire data entry process at one sitting. There is no way to spread the generation over several sessions. If you begin with a very well planned Adventure (this is a necessity) you could complete a rather short program in under an hour, however for longer Adventures several hours could easily be the norm. Of course, as you gain experience using the program your actual data entry time may decrease. Nevertheless, I prefer to create my programs in modules, testing each section before continuing on to the next. Adventure Generator forces me to take a different approach and old habits die hard. Also, after generating the Adventure, should you decide you need another verb,
object or some other change, you will have to manually code it into the program. There is no way to use this program to update a previously generated Adventure. Let me stress, however, that these are not necessarily problems or faults with the program, only limitations which should be considered in your purchasing decision.

To continue on with the actual generating procedure, once you complete entering rooms, verbs and objects, you must tie them all together. Section 4 (object placement) allows you to specify in which room each object will be placed at the beginning of your Adventure. Now we come to the final section, conditional input. Inputting data to this section requires probably 80 percent of the total time involved in using this program. This section will prompt you with each verb and allow you to enter any associated objects. You may then select from several conditions for the verb/ object combination to be successful. Conditions such as the object must be in the current room or in your inventory, a conditional flag must be set or even a random factor are some of the possible choices. After the conditions are selected, a menu of results is displayed. You may then choose such results as "object disappears," "place object in room," "set or turn off conditional flag," "print a response," etc. Just about every imaginable option is included. Also the BASIC code being generated is displayed on the screen, allowing you to manually edit the line if required. You are allowed up to nine conditional flags (switches). These may be used for special situations to trigger responses to a combination of actions.

Now, you might wonder just what the final result is after all this data entry. Well, the actual program generated is very well done and the code is fairly easy to follow. The content of the Adventure is, of course, exactly what you

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entered, no better no worse. It seems to me the Adventure screen displays lack some of the sophistication apparent in the generator program itself. There are no fancy split screens. The information simply scrolls off the screen in the normal manner. Unfortunately, you are not given obvious directions for each room, nor are you allowed to save a game in progress. Of course, you can add these things yourself but it would have been nice if they had been included.

All in all, Mr. Cook and Jarb Software have done an admirable job of creating an Adventure Generator and I can honestly recommend it to anyone interested. Of course, the program may not be perfect for everyone and l hope my comments give you the additional information you need in deciding to purchase this program or not.

As a final note, I would like to add that Adventure Generator could be very successful when used as an educational tool. The amount of creativity and logical approach necessary for developing an Adventure would undoubtedly benefit students in all areas of interest. But primarily, for a student interested in programming, developing an Adventure and writing a computer program have a great many similarities. Also, once the program is generated, the student could then experiment with changing codes to enhance the program and gain programming experience at the same time. I'm sure an experienced teacher could envision even more possibilities! Now if someone would only create a review generator.
(Jarb Software, 1636 D Avenue, Suite C, National City, CA 92050, cassette \(\mathbf{\$ 3 4 . 9 5}\), disk/Amdisk \(\mathbf{\$ 3 9 . 9 5}\) )

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\section*{Gold Plug 80 Makes Solid Connections}

One problem that TRS-80 users have often noticed (not only on the CoCo, but with the Model I, III and 4 as well) is that the connections to disk drives and other peripherals are often poor. Radio Shack's computer products (except for disk drives) have had the card edges tinned with solder, while the connectors that fit on the edges are often goldplated. The chemical reaction between gold on one side and tin on the other often causes oxidation on the solder side. Some people have had a jeweler electroplate gold or silver on the card edges of a board, while others have used silver solder to coat the pins; one neat trick that one of my friends did was to put a large glob of solder on each pin, so that the connector pins were under tension and made a better connection.
E.A.P. Company's solution to the connector problem is to replace the card edge with a gold-plated connector designed to mate with standard edge connectors. The Gold Plugs, which are available in several sizes for different applications, are soldered onto the existing card edge. This gives you a true gold-to-gold connection (or, at the very least, a good connection between different metals). They have several different connector kits, with the appropriate connectors for various computers; the kit 1 tested is the one for the CoCo's disk controller pack. This has one 40 -pin connector (computer side) and one 34 -pin (drive side). This particular kit also has extension tabs for the grounding pins on the
sides of the 40 -pin card edge; the grounding pins provide a better ground connection from the controller and drives to the computer, and help keep RF interference down. (Incidentally, every other wire in the CoCo's drive cable is grounded at both ends; this reduces noise and makes disk operation more reliable.)
After I soldered the pins on the top of the controller, I pulled it out, took the board out of the case and soldered the other side. The drive end is easier because it doesn't have to be at a particular angle; mine ended up tilted about five degrees, which doesn't help the appearance but doesn't affect the system's operation.
The ground extender tabs were more difficult; four tabs are provided, and they go on both sides of each of the two ground pins in such a way that they just fit into the ground clips on the computer when the controller is plugged in. If the tabs are too far out, the controller won't go in all the way. The instructions are complete and easily understood.
As for the improvement that the Gold Plugs achieve, I installed the kit on a controller that was working normalily and I can only say that the controller works fine with the Gold Plugs, with no intermittents (loose connections) or other problems. One of the disk controllers at THE RAINBOW office has been rather flaky, though, and since the trouble was cured (for the moment) by a good cleaning, the Gold Plugs may well help on it. If you are having this kind of trouble, the Gold Plug 80 kit is definitely a good solution.
(E.A.P. Co., P.O. Box 14, Keller, TX 76248, \(\$ 16.95\) plus \(\$ 1.45 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\) )

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ately I've been hearing that you want to program erasable read-only memories (EPROMs). It seems you want to create your own program cartridges, or make changes to
yout Basic ROMs, or turn your CoCo into some different animal.

The problem is, most EPROM programmers cost over \(\$ 100\), and \(\$ 100\) is big dues to pay. You want to burn EPROMs, not get burned in price - or quality.

So, I've put together the Color Burner, an EPROM programmer that will burn all the " 27 " family - \(2716,2732,2764\), 27128. Yes, it will also burn 68764 replacements for your Basic ROMs and, no, it won't break your budget.

Although my Color Burner doesn't cost a whole lot, you won't get burned over quality. I don't cut corners in hardware. I use the best fiberglass boards, with gold edges, protective solder masking and silk-screened legends. Before I send you a Color Burner, I test it by actually programming an EPROM.

So how can it be good if it's so inexpensive? First of all, you can only get a Color Burner from Green Mountain Micro. No dealers are adding to its price. Second, it isn't fancy. No high-tech power supplies are in sight. You've got to add three homely, low-tech 9-volt batteries to get it
going. Finally, it won't set new standards of complexity. It's simple, hardworking and reliable.

You can get your Color Burner complete or a la carte: try an assembled and tested unit, a kit, or just a bare board. Order it with or without programming software. Both kits and assembled units come with over 40 pages of documentation, complete program listings, and schematics. Nothing is hidden.

You'll burn those EPROMs, you won't get burned, and my technical support staff will keep you from getting burned up if you have a question or need help.

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\title{
Colorama BBS: A First-Class Bulletin Board Package
}

\author{
By Ed Ellers
}

The telecommunications explosion these days seems to be feeding upon itself. First, personal computer owners got modems so they could log in to a mainframe at school or work. Then services like CompuServe and The Source were introduced, and the first bulletin boards popped up. This gave more people a reason to have a modem; when modem use grew, more builetin boards came up as well as new services like Dow Jones News/Retrieval and Delphi. Still more people discovered them, and more popped up: I read a message on CompuServe recently about a directory of over one thousand BBS systems nationwide. In my area (Louisville, Ky.), we have seven boards available, with more to come. lt's not surprising that quite a few people are now interested in starting a BBS of their own. Some want to do it for their computer club, while others are putting in systems geared to special interests (like pilots and astronomers), and many just want to add another general-interest board to those in their area. The first BBS SYStem OPerators, "SYSOPs," were seasoned hackers who wrote their own software to do it, but most systems now are running on commercial packages. The Colorama BBS is one such package for the CoCo, with features that make it especially geared towards CoCo users.
The Colorama BBS requires a 64 K CoCo with one drive, and an auto-answer modem (unless you want to sit by the phone and answer it manually). Colorama BBS can use up to four drives and, if you have double-sided drives, Ceratec will supply a patch to use them. The Colorama Headquarters board is being run on three double-sided drives and has over a megabyte of disk space. As for the modem, most auto-answer units will work; one that doesn't cost a lot is the Novation J-CAT, reviewed in the June 1984 Rainbow. The manual says that the Hayes Smartmodem will work only with some special tricks; 1 did not try it.

One thing about running a BBS is that it involves some work on your part in maintaining files, setting up access levels and customizing the program to suit the kind of system you intend to run. Colorama BBS does run as is when you get it, but you do need to write up a couple of welcome messages and an update message, and other files may have to be created for the news section and such. This can be done using any word processor that handles ASClI disk files. If you aren't planning to use certain sections of the BBS (such as product ordering), you can delete them from the program. This is not something for someone who doesn't know much about computers.

The manual is intended for an experienced CoCo user; if it were telling you how to hook up a video recorder, it would probably say "Connect your antenna to the VCR and then connect the VCR to your TV set" and expect you to know which input and output is which, what the difference is between VHF and UHF, and what 300 -ohm twinlead and 75 -ohm coaxial cable are. The manual is fairly complete; Ceratec put out a new version while I was testing the program, and they sent it to me on request.

Ceratec's update policy is very good; if an entirely new version is issued, they will give it to you free within 60 days of your purchase if you send them a diskette. If minor changes
are made, they will be listed on the headquarters BBS and can be downloaded free. (To become eligible, just call the BBS and leave a message to the SYSOP with the serial number of your copy.) In fact, the manual tells you to make a backup of the master disk and send the master back to Ceratec so that you can get the latest version as soon as possible in case an update was issued after your copy arrived at the dealer.
When you call in to the system, you get a dead carrier at first, since Colorama BBS has no way to detect your carrier. Hitting any key lets the BBS know that someone is on line, and it asks for your account number or the word "NEW" to start. If you answer "NEW," it asks for your name and address, and then asks if you have a VIDTEX-compatible terminal program. As a new user, the first thing you see is a sign-on message created by the SYSOP welcoming you to the board. Once you have logged on, you can explore the system at will; no further "validation" is required, as it is on some other boards. (lf you intend to run a "closed" system, the manual tells how to modify the program to use passwords instead of account numbers.) There are also special private sections that the SYSOP can set up (say for club members), and the SYSOP has a number of special functions available to him as well. Both a public bulletin board and user-to-user electronic mail are ayailable.

The Colorama BBS has, in addition to regular message functions, a product boutique and ordering section (for those who want to run a mail-order business), a gameplaying section where you can let callers play basic game programs on your computer, a news section for whatever interesting items you can think of, and a download section for public-domain programs. (Colorama BBS doesn't support the more common binary transfer protocols, so machine-language programs can only be downloaded using Disk Colorcom/E Version 2; other terminal programs will be limited to ASC1l files.)

Colorama BBS also features color graphics, using the semigraphics 4 protocol (ESC G 4 to turn on, ESC G N to turn off) devised by CompuServe and supported by Radio Shack's Videotex and Micro Color Compac, CompuServe's VIDTEX, Eigen Systems' Colorcom/E and other terminal programs for the \(\mathrm{CoCo}, \mathrm{MC}-10\) and other computers. There is a special section devoted to graphic pictures on the board as well. (If you would like to see a Colorama BBS system in action, the headquarters number is 512-285-5028.) Finally, users can find out who the other users are, and if someone has trouble figuring out the commands two different help files are available.

One problem that Colorama BBS has is its incompatibility with certain terminal programs. While testing the system, I had several friends call in; Setḥ Ṣtrattan, a Model I user who was running a homebrew terminal program, got a number of errors. When Rainbow Technical Editor Dạn Downard called in using Softlaw's VIP Terminal, he got the same results, as I did when I called the headquarters board using VIP. Peter Banz, author of the Colorama BBS program, tells me that other SYSOPs and users also have had this problem; he says that it's being worked on.

Colorama BBS is one nice piece of work, with a good number of features and reliable operation. I don't have any qualms about recommending it to anyone who wants a good BBS for the CoCo .

\footnotetext{
(Spectrum Projects, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY \(11421, \$ 99.95\) plus \(\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\); produced by Ceratec, Inc.)
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\section*{SUPER PRO KEYBOARD*}

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Color Computer News, June '83
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\section*{Color Computer Magazine, June '83}

The installation procedure is well detailed and quite simple. . Has a professional feel, reacts well to the touch. has held up to some purposeful pounding.

\section*{Hot CoCo, August '83}

Like putting leather upholstery in your Volkswagen. ..Very impressed with the appearance and performance. . .Could easily pass as original equipment.. Installation is very simple.

Rainbow, Aprll ' 83
A fine piece of hardware from Mark Data Products. . It is super and it is professional too...If you are searching for a replacement keyboard, it is an excellent buy.
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\title{
Semigraf: A Color Graphics Editor For The Doodler
}

It seems that there are a considerable number of graphics editor programs available for the Color Computer. Is there room for one more? I'll try to answer that question in this review of Semigraf, a new color graphics editor marketed by Sugar Software for the amateur and professional "doodler."

The uniqueness of Semigraf is that it allows the use of graphics editing and picture creation in the semigraphics mode. The most significant advantage of this mode is that both text and graphics are available on the screen at the same time. This effect can be achieved with Color BASIC by using the SET and RESET commands to turn on graphics blocks amongst text but this is obviously rather tedious. Using the semigraph mode, the resolution is somewhat restrictive, from low at \(64 \times 64\) (blocks horizontal by blocks vertical), medium at \(64 \times 96\), to high at \(64 \times 192\). It is obvious that the various semigraphics modes do not come close to the resolution available in the normal graphics mode. As a positive tradeoff for the lack of resolution is the ability to display all eight colors plus black simultaneously on the screen with reasonable memory usage. There is 2 K used for the low resolution mode, 3 K for medium and 6 K for the highest resolution.

The editor is straightforward and relatively easy to use. The cursor, a small horizontal line, is moved about the screen with the arrow keys. Its movement is used to draw or erase lines on the display. In other words, it acts like a computerized etch-a-sketch device. In addition to the arrow key movement, there are several other predefined control keys which allow the cursor to be positioned quickly. These include horizontal and vertical tab commands, as well as home and center-of-the-screen position commands. There are commands to fill (paint) large areas with the foreground color as well as to change the colors available for drawing, painting or used as the background. A series of commands is included that allows changing from graphics to text mode. Both the normal Color Computer text can be generated on the screen as well as large "block letters." These "block letters" are proportionally spaced and occupy \(10-16\) characters per line, with eight lines per screen in low resolution, 12 in medium and 24 in the high resolution semigraphics mode. This large text capability is a definite plus to this software if the graphics being drawn require labeling. The editor lacks a circle command probably because a circle would look too "choppy" at these resolutions.

I will admit that my first impression of Semigraf, was that it was rather spartan. Since I found the program so easy to use, subconsciously I must have felt that something was missing. But simplicity does not mean lack of capability. I have seen and used several graphics editors of similar capability, Semigraf is by far the casiest to use.

There are a couple of useful features built into Semigraf not often found in other software of this type. For instance, there are two built-in screen print programs, one that allows hard copy to be sent to an Epson printer (or equivalent), and
another that interfaces to a printer which supports the TRS80 block graphics. I tested the latter with a Microline 82A printer and it worked well.

With any program of this type, there is a series of new commands to master. Since Semigraf achieves its functions in a simple fashion, mastery is not difficult. Most commands require only a single keystroke, and at most, two are used. Since the functions are named logically, they are easier to memorize. The instruction booklet, being concise and well written, also aids the learning process. Included with the software are data files which create several demonstration screens showing the potential of Semigraf. They leave no doubt that very professional title screens and slides can be made with this software.

Semigraf is available in cassette and disk configuration. The major difference in versions is the media to store and retrieve data files, with the disk version having the capability to support both tape and disk storage.

Overall, Semigraf represents a quality product which is a good value for the features being offered. The potential purchaser should keep in mind that the screen resolution used with this software is limited when compared to the highest resolution capability of the CoCo. This must be weighed against memory usage and color selection available as well as the many features offered with this product.
> (Sugar Software, 2153 Leah Lane, Reynoldsburg, OH 43068 , 16 K Color basic or Extended Color basic tape \(\$ 19.95\), disk version \(\$ 24.95\) )
- Tom Szlucha

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\footnotetext{
Teachers: Have you written the "ultimate" program? We'd like to take a look
}

\title{
Funhouse - A Non-Violent Adventure
}

Long ago, when I was a teenager in the late ' 50 s and early \({ }^{6} 60 \mathrm{~s}\), one of my favorite pastimes was a visit to Chicago's famous Riverview Park. Among its many rides and attractions, one of the most memorable was Aladdin's Castle, Riverview's version of the fun house. It was, therefore, with a great deal of nostalgia that 1 looked forward to playing Pal Creation's new 32K ECB text Adventure called Funhouse.

Funhouse follows the basic format of other text Adventures allowing for two-word entry of commands. Its many features range from the very nice to the somewhat disappointing. As indicated, it requires 32 K and Extended basic. It is written entirely in BASIC and for those of you who may get frustrated enough to resort to listing the program, it is commented to make it easier to understand.

As suggested by the title, the Adventure takes place in an amusement park fun house. Once you figure out how to get in, you don't just walk in the front door, you must then figure out how to get back out. However, winning involves not only getting out but gathering enough information on your journey to answer several questions at the end. In other words, pay attention! You'll be quizzed later. To make it even more interesting the answers to the questions vary from game to game.

One of the helpful features of the game is a list of all the verbs used. This list is displayed whenever you use an unknown verb. Some of you more diehard Adventurers might think this makes it too easy, however after getting "I DONT UNDERSTAND!" in response to 80 percent of my commands in most games, it was refreshing to be able to get intelligent responses to all commands in Funhouse.
The fun house itself consists of just what you would expect. That is, dark hallways, secret passageways, rooms full of mirrors and more including a somewhat frustrating maze. Some day I would like to play an Adventure without an endless maze built in. The maze in Funhouse is one of the
disappointments. It is illogical, that is impossible to map, and just plain boring. Staying out of the maze is the only way to have any fun. Unfortunately, much of the floor plan for Funhouse is also illogical and in many cases randomly decided each time you leave a room. This means it is almost impossible to retrace your steps and play the game in a logical manner. Many people may find this more of a challenge and if so, fine. I however, prefer a more logical approach to puzzles. Perhaps this is the result of having been a professional programmer for the last 15 years. For whatever reason 1 have, you will have to decide for yourself.

One of the "nice for a change" things about Funhouse is you won't die a thousand deaths as in many Adventures. In fact, you won't even die once. Funhouse is definitely a non-violent Adventure. Because of this, you will not be constantly starting over every 15 minutes. Not getting killed along with a somewhat random layout results in fairly long Adventures and it would have been nice to be able to save a game in progress for completion at a later date. Unfortunately, the authors chose not to include this option.

On the plus side Pal Creations has chosen to promote their Adventure games by offering a second game free with the purchase of any Adventure. There are several free games to choose from and with a combined price tag of \$14.95, this becomes a very attractive offering even with my criticisms. The free games seem to be good games that can stand on their own merit. The game I received is called Ski Lodge and involves managing a winter ski lodge with the intention of making a financial profit. It is a fairly good simulation and should please people interested in this form of entertainment.

While I wouldn't place this Adventure at the same level as, say, a Scott Adam's classic, it is nevertheless a decent game in its own right. With a reasonable price plus a free game, it could be a worthwhile addition to your software library.
(Pal Creations, 10456 Amantha Ave., San Diego, CA 92126, cassette \$14.95)

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\section*{Pass The Time With Retirement Planning Model}

Retirement Planning Model has a very good use, but I would say the market for the program is somewhat limited and the price is high.

Let me make it very clear that Retirement Planning Model does exactly what it says it will do in fine style. It will provide you with varied looks at your retirement as influenced by different sets of circumstances. If you own a printer, you can get very neatly printed charts which show what your status will be at a particular age, and how early retirement may affect your long-range goals.

Young people should take advantage of this tool, and older persons or middle-aged folks can benefit from the information generated by the program.

That is all true, but 1 am inclined to look at the overall usefulness of the program and say, "For this kind of money it ought to do more!" Honestly, I do not know what I expected.

I was interested in the results in respect to my own retirement but once I had run the program on my 32 K " F " board machine - the thrill was gone. I do suppose I might crank the program up again at a later date and 1 suppose I might run the numbers by one more time, but 1 really felt there should be something more for this kind of money.

I spoke with Paul G. Parker, the author and vendor of the program, and he said he felt there was a need indicated for persons over 40 years of age and they could benefit from the information.

1 did not convey my misgivings about the program to Paul when I spoke with him, but I did indicate I felt it did what it was supposed to do, but it was limited.

Paul voiced the feeling that one could use the program at least once a year using updated figures from investments and the like.

He said he originally devised the Retirement Planning Model for his own purposes and then decided to market it. He has authored several other programs in the business and
real estate field and intends to do more.
It is a very easy program to operate, but does require some homework to be truly effective.
There are worksheets with the program on which you list the statistics you will need for the program. The sheet follows the order of input and helps you to assemble the proper stats. If you have a copy machine handy, I think it would be a good idea to run off a couple of extras.
You must enter your age and that of your spouse. Therein is a problem which is fixable. The program does not take into consideration there are those of us who are single. 1 used a zero for the wife's age, and it seemed to work. You can also modify that line, as you can with several other entries.

The documentation supplied is adequate so far as the software operation is concerned, but does assume everyone will know some of the technical aspects of retirement and taxation. I liked the format and size of the manual and found it easy to have in hand when I needed it.

I operated the program from both disk and tape. Tape loads in about two minutes and is exactly the same as disk as far as I can see.

The documentation says you must PCLEARI for 16 K machines.
You are walked through the steps of Retirement Planning Model by the prompts, which are very clear. If you make out a worksheet, the going is very easy.
Retirement Planning Model is a good program. It does what it says. It has a good purpose to exist, but 1 think the price tag is quite high for such a limited use.
(A\&P Software, P.0. Box 202, Glenview, IL 60025, \(\$ 34.95\) tape, \(\$ 39.95\) disk)
- Howard L. Ball

Hint . .

\section*{Polling The Keyboard}

If you need to wait for a key to be pressed before continuing on with a program, insert EXEC 44539 at the desired point in the program and the computer will go "on hold" until any key is pressed.

Norman C. Lamb Holloman AFB, NM


\title{
Mul-T-Screen Is A Colorful Character Generator
}

\author{
By Robert Foiles
}

Mul-T-Screen is the first product by Incentive Software, a new software company in Ontario, Canada. I read the manual and even though the Canadian influence in spelling was here and there in the text, it did not confuse the straightforward directions.

It is not often that a reviewer gets to take a second look at a product before the review appears in print. However, Mr. Vitold Gornicz, Mul-T-Screen's creator, had an upgrade of his program in the mail before the review on the first version was even in print. In this case, the upgrade is really an upgrade since there were no apparent bugs to correct in the first version.

Mul-T-Screen is a programmer's utility which provides the graphic "bells and whistles" to make the screen more colorful and interesting. The program is supplied on a "protected disk" and tape and they are interchangeable.

The upgrade now has the ability to utilize the full 64 K . The opening menu allows the 64 K user to load Mul-TScreen on top of ROM. The upgrade also allows for the 32 K units to use the full 224 -character set. The 16 K user must follow instructions in the manual to "dump" some features to save enough memory for the user's program. The disk version upgrade also includes a nother program which is a character generator and editor. (M ore on this most interesting program later.) Also, Mul-T-Screen versions for use with Gemini and Epson printers are available, as well as the Radio Shack DMP type printers. Another "fun" addition in the upgrade is a sample "space game" to be used as an example of using Mul-T-Screen to create text and graphics programs.

The character generator program is very useful. Any of the 224 -character set can be called up and modified, or changed. The program author provided the user the ability to modify each of the characters pixel by pixel. The user may start off with any key from the keyboard or call a character by its ASCII code and actually change its graphics appearance. The two pages of instruction made the use of the generator/editor sound very complex. But when the option is up and running, it is so simple to move through the system that one does not have to refer to the written instructions a

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second time. The program author used his own program to write the generator/editor, and for the hackers or students, looking through the BASIC program is a very useful teaching tool on using Mul-T-Screen.

Since the program produces visual output, it is a little difficult to describe its features. At some point most readers may have seen the service program of a cable TV station. The type of screen messages like time and temperature on the top line and a message scrolling in the middle of the screen and another message line scrolling along the bottom of the screen. Well, Mul-T-Screen can produce such a multimessage screen and in selectable colors. It allows control over the size of the copy; color of the characters; background color; underlining on screen; and even printing text vertically.

The programmer is able to create any of the features by including the codes for the function desired in his or her program. The codes are entered as a series of PRINT CHRS(n) concatenated. Then to debug the new program, Mul-T-Screen can be loaded and the special trace function used. In this operation, the line number, which is being executed, appears on the bottom of the screen while above it the results of the graphics program are displayed.

Mul-T-Screen was written to work on Color Computers with or without Extended BASIC and it has the ability to test memory size of the CoCo and adjust to either \(16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}\), or 64 K . The program is relocatable if an offset is used at the time of loading (it must be in a multiple of 256 bytes to satisfy direct page requirements). Mul-T-Screen uses a total of 4.5 K bytes and if your program needs more memory, Mul-T-Screen provides a way to surrender some functions for more usable memory.

Beside all the graphics controls included in the program, Mul-T-Screen has a very effective screen dump routine (either as positive or negative images). The printout can be full-size (paper size, that is) or "mini"-size ( \(31 / 2 \times 21 / 2\) ). The position of the printout is also controllable. The default Baud rate is 600 , and it will print out on a DMP-200 (printer used in the testing).

The manual is printed on an \(81 / 2^{\prime \prime}\) by \(11^{\prime \prime}\) dot matrix printout folded in half. This produces 16 pages of text and the rear panel of the cover is used to summarize all the codes for quick reference. The disk version had a short note in the sleeve noting one might wish to look at the "info" program first. The program author used this program to add a small correction to the manual and offer some advice on using the program.

One criticism of the instructions in the manual is that not until the reader gets to Page 7 does the program author indicate that all programming instructions must be followed by a semicolon. Also, there is no index or cross reference, which means the user must page back and forth to find the section needed.

A little disconcerting is the program author's offer to provide additional information or answer questions on the program if you include \(\$ 1\) with your letter to cover postage and handling. This type of "after-sale-support-for-pay" may be necessary, but this policy does not appear to be a very user-friendly support plan from a new software company looking for new business.

\footnotetext{
(Incentive Software, P.O. Box 323, Station B, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 4W1, tape \(\$ 24.95\) U.S., disk \(\$ 27.95\) U.S.)
}

\section*{Hardware Review \(\cap\)}

\section*{Let CoCo Talk Back With 'The Voice'}

Speech synthesis is one of the newest and most exciting developments in the computer industry today. Developments in this area are available for the Color Computer through a hardware and software system called "The Voice" by Speech Systems. The hardware portion of this system plugs into the cartridge slot of your computer. (lf you desire to use disk drive you will need to use an expansion interface or Y-cable, otherwise a tape player is necessary to load and save programs.) Sound output can be channeled through your monitor speaker, a separate 8 -ohm speaker, or your hi-fi system. Loudness and pitch of the output can be adjusted through separate volume and frequency controls located on the side of the cartridge.

The Voice can be used with \(16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}\), or 64 K Color Computers and comes with a number of programs. Some of the programs are for demonstration and the others are utility programs which enable the development of speech for inclusion into your own programs. The utility programs provided give two completely different methods of adding speech to your own programs. Using one method, you develop speech by manipulating separate sound units. The other method utilizes a translator program which greatly simplifies the process.

Quite naturally, before digging too deeply into the manual, I wanted to hear what sounds would be produced by this new black box connected to my cartridge slot. I plugged in The Voice, turned on my computer and loaded a demonstration program called Bingo. After setting the time between calls and deciding how many times each call would be made (once or twice) an amazingly clear "N38" was sounded by my television speaker. The sound produced had a somewhat nasal, monotone quality but was definitely understandable. I didṇ't have any bingo cards handy; however, an enjoyable game could be conducted using your CoCo as announcer.

Next I loaded a game called HiLo. In this game a number is chosen between one and 100 which you must guess in a maximum of five tries. Again everything said by The Voice was quite understandable. While looking at this program I had some help from my elementary and preschool age nephews and nieces who were quite captivated by responses made to their guesses.

The first method I chose for producing speech turned out to be the most time-consuming; however, it was also the most interesting. Using this method requires a knowledge of how sounds are put together to form words rather than how words are spelled.

The Voice uses a method of reproducing speech based on the use of phonemes. A phoneme is an isolated speech sound. Through the right combination of these sounds, any word in the English language and many words of other languages can be reproduced. By using an SC-01 speech synthesizer chip, 25 consonant sounds, 36 vowel sounds and three pauses are possible. The phonemes generated by the synthesizer have been optimized for "standard" American or mid-western English.

A table located in the manual lists the available phoneme mnemonics, with a numeric code (both hexadecimal and decimal), duration, and an example word for each. To develop a word, the proper phoneme mnemonics must be strung together. Using this method you will need to pay close attention to how words sound and not necessarily to how they are spelled.

An editing program supplied with The Voice allows you to experiment with the construction of words through the phoneme method. It contains several easy to use editing features such as Insert, Hack, Delete, Change, Print, Tape or Disk Storage, Speak, and cursor movement. My first experience with this program came during the winter holiday season at which time 1 decided to wish myself a "Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year." After some experimentation and numerous listenings the following phoneme list was developed using the editor:

M EHl R R Y PAl CH R I S M UHI UHI S PAl AE N D PAl UH2 UH3 PAl H AEl EH3 P Y PAl N Ul Ul PAI YI AY I3 R

By pressing 'S' a satisfactory greeting was extended to myself and all those in the immediate vicinity.

The manual contains a dictionary of over 150 commonly used words with their phonetic counterparts. I found the dictionary quite useful, particularly since this was my first experience with computer speech synthesis. The table of phonemes, however, was a little troublesome to use. The phonemes are listed in their numerical code order rather than alphabetical order. This made it a little cumbersome to look up phonemes for words not contained in the dictionary.

The editor allows you to experiment with the phonetic generation of words. The results can be listened to, changed,
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saved, and printed. They are not immediately usable with a program of your own choosing. Before being incorporated into a separate program, each phoneme mnemonic must be converted into either its hexadecimal or decimal equivalent. This conversion can be accomplished by using the phoneme table in the manual or through the print mode from the editor. When ' \(\mathbf{P}\) ' is pressed from the editor, mnemonics used and their decimal equivalents are listed. For example, the mnemonics for the word "merry" which 1 used above appeared on the printout as follows:
\[
M(12) E H 1(2) R(43) R(43) Y(41)
\]

These numbers along with a short machine level routine can then be poked into memory through your self-written program in order to have speech from your own software. The manual contains two program examples ready to be typed in as demonstrations of how this procedure should be accomplished.

An important set of programs is provided along with The Voice to make the addition of speech to your own programs much easier and quicker than the above process. The main program in this set is called The Translator and is a separate piece of software which will automatically pronounce words without having to use the editor. The Translator comes in two versions, one for 32 K CoCos and the other for 16 Ks . There are eight separate programs for 32 K and seven for 16 K in this software package. Both versions contain a program called Speak, the Translator program itself, a dictionary (two for 32 K ), a set of dictionary managers and two demonstration programs.

\section*{BASIC COMPILER}

Thete risht, with thin powerful integer Compller, called intbaidic, one can translafe gasic prograse so tachine Language. Thome tho do not those fast mehine dencuage prograna every sebltloue programmer dreani of crestige, Ever fully conpleant hesembly Language programiers wili fioc produce efficient 6809 anchise eode by uthliziag the powerful lantruction

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Speak is a text-to-speech program which makes use of The Translator (and one of the supplied dictionaries). It enables short phrases and sentences to be spoken immediately after typing in (using normal spelling) and pressing ENTER. Three modes of operation are available. A direct mode (just described), a build text mode which allows more than one line to be input at a time, and an I/O mode to allow saving and listening to text from tape or disk files. I found that the sentences I tried were clearly understandable, but the flow of speech was at times a bit jumpy. The results were not quite as smooth as one would expect from normal speech.
You may also create your own BASIC program and use The Translator to produce speech output from The Voice. To do this, The Translator along with a dictionary, must reside in memory, and then the desired phrase or word placed into a string variable and passed to a machine language routine. The following is an example of how a string variable is passed to the machine language routine:

\section*{60 PHRASE\$="HELLO, HOW ARE YOU?" \(70 \mathrm{X} \$=\) USR1(PHRASE\$)}

The phrase will be automatically sounded through your monitor speaker. Each phrase is limited to 240 characters; however, by using subscripted variables long messages can be developed.
A supplied dictionary is an important part of The Translator text-to-speech system. A set of "manager" programs are supplied to enable the creation of your own dictionary or to edit those which are supplied. Words may be added or deleted to an existing dictionary or a dictionary can be built from scratch. Words contained in a dictionary can be either listed on the screen or on a printer. This listing consists of each word within a selectable range (by alphabet) followed by the Hex values of the phonemes that are pronounced.

1 found The Voice and its accompanying software an enjoyable introduction to the processes of computer speech synthesis. This is the only speech synthesizer \(!\) have used for the Color Computer and, therefore, cannot make any comparisons to other speech synthesizer systems. When using the editor, words were quite understandable as long as the right succession of phonemes were used. The Translatar greatly simplified and facilitated the production of sentences, but the flow of speech was not always as smooth as normal speech, nor were natural inflections sounded.

Of special note is that a number of programs which make use of the capabilities of The Voice and The Translator are available. Of these are Termitalk (a talking terminal program), Esther (a talking psychoanalyst), a number of educational programs and some games. I advise you to take a look at the Speech Systems advertisements in order to gain a better idea of the wide variety of programs which are available for The Voice.
(Speech Systems, 38W255 Deerpath Road, Batavia, IL 60510, tape and disk \(\$ 79.95\) )
- Larry Kọnecky

\title{
Everyone's Guide To BASIC \\ \\ A Supplement To Your CoCo?
} \\ \\ A Supplement To Your CoCo?
}

Consumer Guide Publications has produced some fine materials for the consumer. Unfortunately, Everyone's Guide to BASIC is not one of their finer works of literature. The intended audience is a person who already has purchased a home computer. The book is also structured for almost all the computers that are currently on the market. This fact, coupled with the scant 80 pages of information, provides a very weak effort in instruction.

The book is divided into seven chapters:

> The Basics of basic
> Arithmetic Operations
> Input/Output Operations
> Loops and Variables
> Control Operations
> Library Operations
> Some Sample Programs

My major criticism is not the topics covered in the book but the content in the topic areas. Since this book was written for use with most home computers, the individual subtleties of the machines cannot be adequately investigated. The topics covered are contained in any user guide that is included with the computer that was purchased. A supplemental book should be geared to a particular machine. Its generality does not allow for individual differences in machines. The price is very low but I'm afraid this is reflected in the quality of the presentation.

In summary, the book does not contain any information adjunctive to any properly produced owner's manual (especially the CoCo's). Also, the programs offered in the back of the book would not inspire a person who has read the user's manual. It also has a picture of another brand of computer on the cover. In short, Everyone's Guide to BASIC is best left on the shelf.
(Consumer Guide Publications International, Ltd., 3841 W. Oakton St., Skokie, IL, \$4.98)
- Rick Cobello

\section*{Hint . .}

\section*{What To Do With Overlays}

If you have a new keyboard (or one of the upgrade keyboards on the market), and you are using a program like Scripsit or Platinum Worksaver that uses a keyboard overlay, you can glue a piece of paper on the back of the overlay and mark the openings to indicate which key is which. You can then prop it against the keyboard and read the markings while you program.


\title{
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}
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\section*{Software Review}

\title{
VIP Database A Very Interesting Program
}

\author{
By Frank J. Esser
}

Anyone who has been following the software that has become available for the Color Computer over the last year cannot help but notice the definite change in quality. Programs have gotten more sophisticated, more functional and just plain better quality. In other words they seem to offer the user much more function per dollar spent. There are now a númber of database manager programs available. Some are average, some are good and others are very good. This review is about one of those database managers, or programs - the VIP Database from Softlaw Corp.

VIP Database is a true database manager in that it will set up the database to your format and handle the input and output functions for you. That is essentially what you want from a database program. The idea behind a database is to store information in a format which will make it easy to retrieve and either list, examine or modify. VIP Database not only performs all these functions, it is also very easy to set up and use. It has some areas where one must be careful until you have gained experience and are more at ease with its operation. But in general I found VIP Database to be a program of excellent quality and perhaps one of the best database programs I have seen for the Color Computer to date. It is easy to use, the screens are well done and easy to follow.

The input definition form is a bit tricky but once mastered, presents very little problems. The output form is extremely easy to follow and works very well. I had the database up and running within 20 minutes after reading the

\section*{Submitting Material To THE RAINBOW}

Contributions to THE RAINBOW are welcome from everyone. We like to run a variety of programs which will be useful/ helpful/ fun for other CoCo owners.

Program submissions must be on tape or disk and it is best to make several saves, at least one of them in ASC11 format. We're sorry, but we do not have time to key in programs. All programs should be supported by some editorial commentary, explaining how the program works. We're much more interested in how your submission works and runs than how you developed it. Programs should be learning experiences.
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manual. Now I have 10 years experience with large database programs and systems, thus.a lot of what I read I could relate to immediately. For the newcomer, do not be discouraged, the documentation is sufficient and easy enough to follow that it will guide you through those first few trial applications. The documentation is complete and well laid out.

The VIP Database comes on a \(51 / 4\) " diskette which is not copy protected. Thus, it can be backed up using the standard RS BACKUP command. The documentation comes in a three-ring \(71 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 9^{\prime \prime}\) loose leaf binder. The VIP Database comes with a full one-year limited warranty for the program and media it is recorded on. The disk actually contains two database programs. One is for a 32 K Color Computer called DB32. The second, called DATA BASE, is for a 64 K computer. Either of the programs is started by issuing the \(\angle O A D M\) DATABASE for the 64 K computer or LOADM DB32 for the 32 K computer. The program will auto-start once it is loaded, thus that is all you need do. Once up and running, you are presented with a main menu on a \(51 \times 24\) character screen. As will be explained a little further on, you have a series of options that can alter that format. More on that later.

The manual is well written and easy to follow. Those who have experience with databases may find it to be a bit too basic. I found myself jumping over sections to find the information I needed. Only to come back later to review the skipped material to be sure 1 did not miss anything. But for those of you who are just starting out or have limited experience in this area, I think the manual does an excellent job. The manual is broken down into two sections and each section consists of several chapters.

Before 1 actually begin there is one item I want to mention. The manual has what 1 feel is one confusing point. It, the manual, consistently refers to a file in the context I would refer to a record within a file. Once I got over that hurdle, everything went quite smoothly.

The manual is broken down according to the following sections.
1. Creating Your Database
1) Introduction
2) Creating a file form
3) Creating a database
11. Using Your Database
1) Maintaining a database
2) Using the math package
3) Adding a file
4) Displaying or editing a file
5) Update form, copy and remove files
6) Retrieving your information
7) Sorting or unsorting files
8) Printing your information
9) Mailmerge and personalized form letters
III. Appendices
1) Storage capacities
2) Using a multi-drive database
3) What to do if your TV screen is hard to read
4) Other VIP programs

Let's look at each of these sections individually. The introduction is just that. It is a chapter devoted to telling you what a database is and what you should expect from it. Examples are given of different types of information that can be stored in the database. It will lead you through getting your thoughts organized such that you will have a,
perhaps, better idea of how you will want to store information in your database. The minimum requirements are a disk system with at least 32 K of memory and one drive. VIP Database will run on a Color Computer series D through F, a CoCo 2 or TDP-100. To obtain full utilization of the database, a full 64 K of memory is needed and at least one more disk drive, although the second drive is not as necessary as the 64 K . Once up and running, the following menu is presented.
```

*     *         * VIP Database * * *
C Create database
M Maintain database
Q Quit

```

\section*{Selection: -}

Entering a ' \(C\) ' will get the following menu:

\section*{* * * Create Database * * *}

E Edit form
C Create database
F File directory
\(\checkmark\) Verify diskette
R Rename form
K Kill form
D Screen default menu
Q Quit
Selection: -
Selecting ' \(F\) ' will display the disk directory of the selected drive. You will be prompted with:

\section*{Select drive number (0-3): -}

Entering a number will get the directory list for that drive. Selecting ' R ' will allow you to rename files. You will be asked for the name of the file you wish to change. Once it is entered, you will be asked if you are sure this is the file you wish to rename. If the response is yes, then you are prompted for the new name for that file. You can abort this process at any point by pressing the break key. As a matter of fact, I found that all processes, including the print function can be aborted by using the BREAK key - a very handy feature. Also, all keystrokes are followed by an audible key click. Thus, you can be sure that your data has been entered without constantly watching the screen. Selecting ' \(K\) ' will allow you to kill or delete a file from a disk. Again, as in the rename file command, you are prompted with "Are You Sure" before the command is executed. Selecting 'Q' will get you back to the main menu. Selecting ' \(D\) ' will cause the following menu to be displayed:
```

*     *         * Screen Default Menu * * *
L Light background
D Dark background
G Green screen
W White screen
5 Screen width 51
6 Screen width 64 wide
7 Screen width 64 narrow
8 Screen width 85
Q Quit

```

Selection: -


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The choices I think are self-explanatory. The 'Q'selection will get you back to the Create database menu. Once the screen parameters are set they need not be set again unless the program is reloaded from disk. Selecting ' \(V\) ' will allow you to verify the format of a given disk. In other words, can all the sectors still be read on the diskette? Upon entering this option you will be asked "Verify diskette in which drive \((0-3)\) ?" This option allows you to head off trouble before it becomes serious. I consider this to be an excellent feature. Selecting ' \(E\) 'will put you into the input form editor. It is here that you will define just what the input form will look like, what items will be stored in your database, the name of each item, if any, and the length of that item.
The editor is a full-screen editor in that it allows you to wander anywhere on the defined editing area of the screen in any direction at any time. Positioning the cursor is accomplished by using the four arrow keys. Setting the cursor to a given position, a field can be defined and given a name if so desired. The default fill characters can also be set at this time. Now just what are default fill characters? During the time you are entering data, the default fill characters will indicate to you, on the screen, just what fields need to be filled in and the maximum length of each.
The top of the editor screen displays the current row and column of the cursor position and also the current page. The editor will allow for the design of an input form with a maximum of 10 pages, each page consisting of 17 rows. Thus the maximum of 170 rows is provided for. You can jump back and forth between different pages by using the SHIFT Up Arrow and the Shift Down Arrow. The bottom of the editor screen is devoted to showing the options available with the editor in its present mode of operation. Should
you hit the BREAK key a new set of options is displayed.
Once the form layout is complete, you can exit the editor with the option to save the form. The form generation must be complete before the actual database can be generated. The reason for this is quite simple. The input form is used to define the items and their length that will be stored in the actual data base. And since the cart before the horse does not function very well, you must define the input form first. Selecting ' C ' will allow you to create the file in which your data will be stored. You will be prompted with the following message:

Select drive for database (0-3): -
You will then be asked:
Beginning file number? -
The VIP Database keeps track of your data by numbers. If you choose ' 1 ' as the response to the above prompt, then the first record entered into your database will be number one, the second number two and so on. They will be entered in sequence beginning with the number entered above. Once that is complete you will be asked:

Current name: dbform.dfm:0
Form name?
Enter the name of the form you have just created using the editor. Completion of this step causes the following prompt to appear:

Current Name: database.dat:0
Database name?

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If you wish to use the default name of database. dat:0 then just press the ENTER key in response to the current name request. If you would like a different name, enter it after the database name request and it will become the default name. If you have not exceeded the limit, your database file will be created for you. If you have exceeded the maximum limit an error message will be displayed and the file will not be created. You then must go back to the editor and trim your requests. By the way, the editor does have an option which will allow you to determine the requirements without leaving the editor. Thus, you can check whether the form you have defined is too large or not before exiting the editor. If the database file is completed you are done and ready to enter data.

Entry of data into the database is covered in the section titled "Maintaining A Database." Going back to the main menu, we have three choices: create a database, maintain a database and quit. The previous section looks at what is required to build the data entry screens and the actual database. Entering 'M' on the main menu will clear the screen and the following message will appear:

Select drive for database (0-3): -
Enter the drive number into which your data disk is loaded. The following menu will then appear.
*** Maintain Database * **
A - Add file
E-Edit, search or display file
D - Screen default menu
U-Update form

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F - File directory
P-Print menu
S - Sort and Unsort files
C - Copy file
M - Math form edit
Q - Quit
Selection: -

\section*{First file: 1 \\ Next file:}

The "Add File" section is the method used to enter data into the database. Upon entering an ' \(A\) ' you will get the screen you built before in the "Create A Database" section. Across the top of the screen you are informed of the row, column, page, file number and item number of the present cursor position. Across the bottom of the screen you are informed that:

SHIFT @ - will restore all items
BREAK - save data on screen and quit
SHIFT CLEAR - restore an item
CLEAR - to calculate all items
The left- and right-arrow keys will move you through the fields on the screen. You can enter a data field, skip over it or backspace to a previous field and reenter it. The only areas open for data entry are those areas you defined as being data fields. The rest of the screen is off limits in that you cannot move the cursor into any of these areas. The SHIFT @ key will clear the screen of all entered items and return it to a blank form. The break key will ask you "save form (Yes or No)?" Answer yes and the form is saved, answer no and you are returned to the Maintain Database menu.

If you answered yes to the save form prompt, after the data is saved you are asked "Add another (Yes or No)?" If you have more data to enter, then answer yes and the entire process can be repeated. Answer no and it is back to the Maintain Database menu. Select ' \(E\) ' on the main menu to display the file. Again you will see the screen form you used for data entry. However, now there is data entered in the fields. Across the top of the screen is displayed the file number that holds the data you now see on the screen. Across the bottom of the screen you will see the following prompts:
'E'dit 'H'ard copy 'S'earch 'N'ext 'P'revious forward back 'F'irst 'L'ast 'D'elete 'I'gnore case ' \(R\) 'ecognize case 'G'oto 'Q'uit

1 think these options are self-explanatory. The hardcopy can be made either to printer or to a disk file if so desired. Using the search option allows you to search through the database using almost any combination as a match. Entering an ' \(S\) ' from the edit screen form will get a clear form. Enter in the item to be searched; i.e., the value you wish to search on. Pressing the break key will get the following prompt:

\section*{'V'alue or 'L'abel}

If the field is a value, that is numeric, then the entry would be ' \(V\) ' otherwise it would be ' \(L\) '. You will then be asked for the relational operator, which can be EQ, NE, GT, GE, LT, or LE. After that entry you will be asked "AND, OR or END."If you wish to expand your search to more than one item you can select to either "OR" or "AND" the results. If
you are finally done and ready to perform the search func－ tion then enter＇\(E\)＇．The database will then be searched until the first file satisfying the search parameters is found．If one is not found you are informed that the entire file was searched and no matches occurred．If a match was found， the file is displayed for you．To continue the search function press＇\(N\)＇and the program will look for the next occurrence． When the end of the database has been reached the number of matches will be displayed．The search function is very powerful and the almost unlimited use of the relational operators makes complex searches very easy．

Selecting＇\(D\)＇from the main menu will get the following menu on the screen．
＊＊＊Screen Default Menu＊＊＊
L Light background
D Dark background
G Green screen
W White screen
5 Screen width 51
6 Screen width 64 wide
7 Screen width 64 narrow
8 Screen width 85
Q Quit
Selection：－
Again I think these options are self－explanatory．
Selecting＇\(F\)＇from the main menu will ask you for the drive number and will then list the directory of the disk in that drive．

Selecting＇\(P\)＇from the main menu will get you into the print options．From the submenu you can set the printer
defaults of Baud rate，CR／LF after each line，word length， page length，page pause and line delay．The VIP Database is set up to work with almost any printer and this section allows you to select the print parameters needed with your printer．Once that is complete you can set up a print form in much the same manner as the screen form was built．Thus you will have the ability to see just what the printed form will look like without all the usual trial runs to the printer．You can also list the file attributes to the printer from this menu． You can rename a print form or kill a print form as well． There is a mail－merge option where，when working with VIP Writer，one can construct form letters using the data records in the database to fill the blanks in the form letter．
Selecting＇S＇from the main menu will allow you to sort the entire database according to an ascending or descending order by a single item only．Once the file is sorted it can be printed or displayed．The file can be placed back into its original order by using the＂Unsort＂function．
Selecting＇ C ＇from the main menu will allow you to delete or copy files．If you delete a file，you are asked＂are you sure＂ before the file is deleted．To copy a file you need first create a blank file and then copy the desired file into it．
Selecting＇\(M\)＇from the main menu will get you into the math package．The math package gives the user the ability to describe a math relationship between fields．In other words， the value entered in one field could be a different field times a constant or perhaps times the value of yet another field． The standard math operators are supported，those being＇+ ＇， ＇－＇，‘＊＇，and＇\(/\)＇．Thus＇ \(22=0.5 * 33\) means the value of item 22 equals the value of item 33 times the constant 0.5 ．The math package will also evaluate formulas contained within parentheses．

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\section*{THIS 'N THAT}

The BUG NEes this month is that os-9 has finally arrived for the Color Computer. The ASTOUNDIMG part of the Radio Shack OS-9 Package, besides the price, is the dOCumaniation. You 'Old Time Radio Shack Followers' will not believe what you see. Jon Shirley has been telling us that the main reason for the "lack" of documentation with a lot of their products was the restrictions placed on releasing that infonmation by Microsoft; I

\section*{OS-9 on the COLOR COMPUTER}

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We have now covered the entire operation of the database, from the creation of the database screen, to the creating of the database file, through the entry of data into it and the methods or operations that can be performed once the data has been entered. The entire operation is smooth and very easy to use. I would strongly suggest that one create a couple of sample databases and goes through the entire spectrum before beginning any serious applications. Thus you will obtain a better feel for just what the VIP Database can do for you. I think it is a program of very good quality. It has excellent menus that cover all conditions and that have present at all times the options open at that particular time. There is no need to search through the manual to find the right option. The screens are very easy to build and are of first-run quality when finished. The math function and the search function are extremely powerful and useful functions but yet are very easy to learn to use. I feel that this is perhaps one of the finest database programs for the CoCo that I have seen to date.

The 64 K version comes with its own mini-disk operating system, thus the standard ROM based routines are not entirely used, if at all. The database will support the different size databases depending upon the amount of the memory available and the number of disk drives on line. With a 64 K machine and four disk drives, the VIP Database would support a file of 2,394 records. The database uses record sizes of 255 bytes minimum. This means that if the sum of the lengths of the fields you choose is less than 255 bytes, the difference will be wasted in the sense that it will not be used.

If you are using disk drives that have head select relays, the disk drives will sound like a machine gun when the database is being accessed. It appears that the disk is
accessed and then released immediately following the completion of the operation. Thus the relay chatters. It does absolutely no harm to the drive since the heads have to be strapped to load with drive select. I have mentioned it here so that you will not be concerned with it if and when it happens.

The sort function seemed to take an abnormally long time to complete. I sorted a database of 219 records on a field that was 20 characters long. The entire sort took a little over 30 minutes to complete. Why so long I don't know. I could not find any options that would speed it up. But then again, how many times does one really sort such a database.

There are a couple of items 1 would like to offer as possible enhancements for future revisions. I think it would be nice to be able to define printer formats that would allow for the fuil 132 columns available on most printers using compressed print. Also, that the screen and printer default parameters somehow be saved so that one is not forced each time to reenter them. Other than those few items I really liked VIP Database. Again, as I have said through this review, the program is very well done and very easy to master.

The menus are excellent in both their content and quality. The data entry is both smooth and fast. The only real slow item was the sort function. I really like the VIP Database and find it an excellent addition to the ever growing list of excellent programs available for the CoCo at very reasonable prices.
(Softlaw Corp., 9072 Lyndale Ave. So., Minneapolis, MN 55420, \$59.95 plus \(\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\) )

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\section*{Ampercond}

\section*{Software Review}

\title{
Froggie Really Keeps You Hopping
}

Watch out for that car! Look out for that truck! Beware of diving turtles and grabbing otters!

Well, in case you haven't guessed, I'm playing Froggie, a clone of that popular arcade game "Frogger." And a very good version of the game, too! If you aren't familiar with how to play this game, here is a description. You must successfully navigate your frog across a five-lane highway, avoiding all the trucks and cars, and then you must guide him across a river - jumping on logs, turtles and crocodiles, and finally end up in one of the empty "homes" at the top of the screen. If you succeed in filling all five homes, you proceed to the next screen. You can get bonus points on your journey by landing on lady frogs or flies. However, at higher screen numbers you will be killed for touching snakes, otters or crocodiles in your home area.

The documentation that comes with the game gives all the information required to load and play the game. However, there is one minor error in it. The instructions say that when the game has finished loading, "the screen becomes completely blue or red, press the Reset button until the screen is completely blue." But in fact, the screen that comes up is black with only the word "FROGGIE" which must be changed to blue.

When the game starts, you have four spare frogs to replace the ones that get killed. You also get one bonus frog for each 10,000 points scored. The number left is indicated
by small frogs in the lower left-hand corner of the screen. You have approximately 30 seconds to get the frog safely home. The time remaining is indicated by the length of a bar in the bottom right-hand corner of the screen. This bar starts out blue, but turns red as a warning that you have only a few seconds before your time is up. When the game ends, you will be able to enter your initials if your score is high enough, and since when the game is loaded, scores from 10,000 to 50,000 are already there, you may have to work hard to make the top of the list.

The game may be played either with joysticks or using the keyboard arrows. As explained in the instructions, when using the joysticks, it is necessary to make sure that you point the stick "very close" to the up, down, left or right positions, or there's no telling which way you will end up jumping. After some practice I was able to use the joystick reasonably well, but 1 still prefer to use the arrows with this game.

The graphics and sound effects in Froggie are reasonably good - but not great. The thing that I like best about this game is the speed at which you can move. As soon as you press an arrow or the fire button, there is no hesitation and the frog jumps, so that you can very quickly maneuver your way up the screen.

In my opinion, this is an excellent game and I would not hesitate to say that it would be a welcome addition to any game lover's library.
(Spectral Associates, 3418 South 90th St., Tacoma, WA
98409, cassette \(\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}\), disk \(\mathbf{\$ 2 8 . 9 5}\) )

\title{
A PICTURE IS WORTH . . .
}

\section*{40 A 1-PAK}










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\section*{Software Review}

\section*{E-Z Base: Just What It Says}

I never had much luck with database programs. Radio Shack's In-Memory Information Program on the Model I did nothing for me. I never figured out how to use \(d\) Base II, and I'm just beginning to understand DataStar. When I heard that I was to review \(E-Z\) Base, I thought (since I heard the name and didn't see the spelling) that it was some kind of utility program for BASIC. When I saw that it was a database program, I thought I would have one rough weekend reviewing it, and when someone told me that I wouldn't even need the manual I didn't really believe it. But I was wrong; I was able to make \(E-Z\) Base work right from the start, and hardly looked at the manual.

E-Z Base is designed to run on a 32 K CoCo with one disk. From the looks of it, I'd say that one drive is all you need; the entire program stays in RAM at all times, and the E-Z Base disk can be pulled out and a data disk inserted in drive 0 . The first thing it does when you run the BASIC program is to load a machine-language, Hi-Res text driver, which provides a first-rate, 42 -column, 20 -line screen. This comes up as black characters on a green background; you can switch to black on buff with three keystrokes, which would give you a better display on a black-and-white TV or monochrome monitor. The driver also has a full upper-and lowercase character set; you can make entries in lowercase if you like, but all the one-key selections (and there are quite a few) in the course of the program must be capital letters, and if you search for a word it must be spelled exactly as it is in the file (and with the same case) or it won't match.
The program's simplicity is due partly to the fact that it doesn't have a whole lot of functions available. E-Z Base does let you define the number of fields, enter data, edit data and fields, sort by a field, print data, search the file for a keyword, and (in the case of numeric data) take averages in each field.

An example of the program's use is a file I created of video equipment suppliers. There are six fields (brand, parent company, VCR format, VCR manufacturer, videodisc format and dise player manufacturer). Here's what a sample record from that file looks like:

Brand: RCA
Parent: RCA Corp.
VCR Format: VHS (1977-)

VCR OEM: Matsushita (1977-1984), Hitachi (1979-)
Disc Format: CED (1981-1984)
Disc OEM: RCA
In this file I can search for brand names, parent companies, manufacturers and formats. If I search for "RCA" in the field "Disc OEM," I would come up with all the brands whose videodisc players were made by RCA (JCPenney, RCA, Sears and Zenith). If I search for "Matsushita" in the field "VCR OEM," I would get all the brands that have had video recorders made by Matsushita; if I instead searched in the "Parent" field, l'd get Matsushita's own TV brands (Panasonic and Quasar). A search for a word will turn upall references to that word in the desired field, even if it occurs in a different phrase from what you intended; if I search the file for "Sanyo," I would not only find references to Sanyo but to Tokyo Sanyo, a separate division.

To get output from the program, you can either use the printer option to send the file contents to the printer or run another program called \(W O R D / B A S\) that takes any \(E-Z\) Base data file and generates an ASCII file containing the same information. This lets you merge data into a document in a word processor.

Sorting can be done by field in ascending or descending order. Because the entire program is in BASIC (the ML routine is strictly for Hi-Res text), the sorting function is very slow; another file with four fields and 29 records took almost six minutes to sort! Since sorting is automatic (you don't have to sit there answering \(\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{N}\) or whatever on each iteration), this isn't as bad as it seems. If you have a really big file (the limit is 15 fields and 500 records), you could start the sort going and go off to do something else while it's cranking away.

The analyze function averages numeric values in fields and provides a report. I didn't try this thoroughly, since my time was limited and I didn't have a sample numeric file to try it on.

The manual does go into a good bit of detail about how to use the program, and anyone who can figure out how to start up the computer and insert the disk into the drive should have no trouble with the program.

If you need a simple database program, one that doesn't need a manual, \(E-Z\) Base is it.
(Spectrum Projects, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421 or 4285 Payne Ave. \#9866, San Jose, CA 95117, \(\$ 24.95\) plus \(\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\) )
- Ed Ellers
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The Color Compiler teatures a total of 55 commands and functions. Most of these are a subset of Extended Coior Basic, The Color Compiler is limited to integer variables. All floating point can be done in a Basic program which calls the compiled program. Passing information from Basic to complied programs is very easy. And Strings are fully supported! The Color Compiler generates position independend code so that you may put the compiled program anywhere in memory, including into a ROM-pack. It requires 32 K and a disk drive. leaving 16 K of user work space. (Room for a program with up 10200 lines and 100 line references.)

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Cassette \(\$ 27.95\)
Disk \(\$ 30.95\)

\title{
Tut's Tomb Is A Captivating Arcade Quest
}

Tut's Tomb is a great new graphic arcade game from Mark Data. The game is modeled after the arcade machine with a similar name.

The Hi-Res graphics in Tut's Tomb are as good as any ever done on the CoCo , and make the most of the rather limited PMODE 4 graphics by using artifact colors skillfully and working around the 6847 video chip's quirks. Everything is done against a buff background instead of black, which gets rid of the "black square syndrome" so often seen on the CoCo. Character movement is just as smooth as on computers featuring "sprite graphics," even though the character shapes have to be redrawn every time they are moved. The sound quality matches the picture in every way; the tunes played in Tut's Tomb sound more like music and less like the squeaks and squawks of a video game. (The background noise is due to the simple digital-to-a tialog converter used for all sound generation on the CoCo.)

While loading the cassette version of Tut's Tomb, a nice Lo-Res color "loading page" appears. It's nice having sornething to look at when loading the cassette, other than the blinking ' \(F\) '. After the game has loaded, it displays its own


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Hi-Res title page, which consists of your little adventurer walking out to the middle of the screen, having the monsters appear on both sides of him and then listening to a very good version of the theme from "Raiders of the Lost Ark." Press the fire button on the right joystick to start the game.

Your quest is through 16 chambers of an Egyptian-type tomb. Simply go through these chambers and pick up treasures along the way. This may sound very simple, but there are a lot of things complicating your quest. There are snakes, bats, vultures, and whirling curses, all of which are deadly to the touch.

In every four chambers there is a big door that must be opened with a key. And just for those who thought this would be pretty easy, there is a timer adding pressure on you. When it runs out, your gun no longer fires, but the timer restarts when you go through a big door. Like the arcade version, you can only fire right and left - no up and down shots allowed. Now that you have this overwhelming force opposing you, you could use a little help, like a flash bomb that destroys all monsters in that chamber. Also you can use, because of erhergency or necessity, a teleporter set in each room. Each chamber actually has four teleporters, two for monsters and two for you. There is just one other slight complication: before every big door, and occasionally in other chambers, there are locks that require a key to open. To make the key situation a little worse, you can only carry one key at a time. One thing about using the flash bomb that the instruction sheet doesn't mention is that it seems after you use it, the monsters speed up a little. If you do somehow complete all the chambers, you will start over in chamber one, but the monsters move a lot faster.

The instruction sheet is very good, but it never mentions how to use the flash bomb (only that you get another one after every big door). The flash bomb is used by hitting the Space Bar on the keyboard, which 1 discovered by wildly smashing the keyboard in panic. Another problem is that your adventurer is so responsive that it takes a little getting used to handling him. The biggest complaint 1 have is that the monsters don't have to actually touch you to kill you, they can just get very close to you.

Tut's Tomb is well done. The sounds that go along with the play are also very good. The joystick responds well to your movements. This game is a must for anyone with any kind of game library at all.
(Mark Data Products, 24001 Alicia Pkwy., \#207, Mission
Viejo, CA \(92691, \$ 24.95\) cassette, \(\$ 27.95\) disk, 32K required)
- Jeffrey Loeliger

\section*{THREE YEARS OF \\ RAINBOW}

\author{
An Index to the Articles, Reviews and Authors Appearing in THE RAINBOW from July 1981 through June 1984 \\ Compiled and Edited by \\ Leslie A. Foster \\ 5. 1984 Falsoft Inc.
}

\section*{ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE}

Downard, Dan. "Getting started with machine language." (1984, January) 56
Eichstaedt, Pete. "EDTASM minus?" (1984, March) 32
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: A look at editor/assemblers." (1983, February) 194
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Assembly language makes good graphics easy." (1982, October) 92
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Beyond the 'Vaders."' (1983, March) 218
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Down to business with this ML graphics game." (1982, November) 90
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Let's blast those 'vaders."' (1982, December) 106
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Let's soak up some assembly." (1982, July) 38
Lewandowskl, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Questions - Questions and some answers for everyone." (1982, September) 73
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Writean ML program to handle BASIC chores." (1983, Aprll) 98
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: problems?" (1984, February) 281
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: those 'strange-looking' listings." (1984, January) 222
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner." (1982, April) 4
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner." (1982. May) 47
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner." (1982, June) 6
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner." (1982, August) 22
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Hardcopy revisited: position independence and a minor debugging." (1984, March) 123
Roslund, Charles J. "A mini-monitor for machine language use." (1982, October) 38
Roslund, Charles J. "ROM calls the easy way." (1983, July) 18
Schrag, Roger. "An FCC fix for EDTASM." (1984, March) 156
Schrag, Roger. "Patching EDTASM to run on Disk." (1982, December) 29
Schrag, Roger. "Patching the patch: EDTASM to disk revealed." (1983, ApriI) 194
Schrag, Roger. "Superpatch for EDTASM." (1983, Septomber) 66
White, Richard A. "Marrying machine language to Basic." (1984, May) 31

\section*{BUSINESS}

Carson, Edward R. "The financial analyst." (1984, March) 50
Dettman, Marvey. "Markup and profit: two for the money." (1984, March) 20
Ericson, Robert W. "Building Spectaculator shells." (1983, April) 74
Garrett, Ron. "Set up for accounts receivable." (1982, Ocrober) 118
Garrett, Ron. "Want some money? Send out a statement." (1982, November) 98
Hill, Eddie. "Costcalc: The Manufacturer's cost accountant." (1984, March) 98
Knight, Glenn B. "Power of attorney." (1983, March) 56
Mitchell, Dennis E. "Business software and the Color Computer." (1984, March) 28
Nelson, Tom. "Starting your own computer business." (1984, March) 212
Peppenhorst, Stan. "Make authoritative decisions with this situational model." (1983, February) 132
Posner, Judd. "A small business accounting system." (1982, November) 108
Sherrill, Sam. "The feasibility of Color Computerbased survey research." (1984, April) 20
Weide, Dennis H. "Turn your computer into a cash register." (1983, August) 138

\section*{COMMUNICATIONS}
"The bulletin boards." (1983, November) 325
Davenport, Alan. "Master messenger." (1983, November) 42
Downard, Dan. "Smarts for a dumb terminal." (1983, March) 160
Dudgeon, Jim; and Dudgeon, Michael. "Videotex to disk." (1982, February) 11
Hardy, Harry. "Data communications and your Color Computer." (1983, April) 78
Hardy, Harry. "Data communications and your Color Computer." (1983, June) 240
Hardy, Harry. "An introduction to synchronous data transmission." (1983, November) 173
Lester, Lane P. "Supreme Sysop and magnificent modem monster." (1983, November) 20
Manning, Ric. "Teach CoCo to dial up some fun." (1983, November) 122
Mir, Jorge. "An automatic phone dialer for Radio Shack's Modem II." (1983, November) 53
Mir, Jorge. "Downloading from Videotex." (1981, November) 9
Rosen, Bob. "Communicating with your Color Computer." (1983, November) 192
Trevor, Alexander B. "The other end of the phone." (1983, November) 288
White, Richard A. "Developing a program." (1983, June) 174
White, Richard A. "Wrapping up our communications word processor." (1983, July) 183

\section*{DISK}

Charney, Mark. "Track down errors with this disk fixer." (1984, March) 196
Davidson, Kevin. "The demystification of ML on disk." (1983, December) 180
Delperdang, Ralph. "Lazy man's disk directory." (1983, December) 216
Derringer, Dennis. "A change of address." (1984, May) 38
DiStefano, Tony. "Build a ' \(Y\) ' adapter for your disk controller." (1983, July) 176
"Disc savem." (1981, December) 1
"Disk file conversions." (1982, January) 8
Falk, Lawrence C. "A tale of two discs." (1981, December) 3
Hardy, Harry. "Hide that disk directory." (1983, October) 46
Hefter, Martin. "Living with one disk." (1983, April) 174
Hefter, Melvin. "Getting more from the disk directory." (1983, July) 152
Hoffman, Paul S. "Converting Micropainter to disk." (1984, March) 132
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: dabbling with disk." (1983, October) 190
"Machine language and your disk drive." (1982, January) 16
Mir, Jorge. "Make an index for your disc." (1982, February) 23
Mir, Jorge. "Poking memory with a disc." (1982, March) 29
Plog. Michael. "Hard copy your diskette listings with style." (1983, March) 126
Roslund, Charles J. "Disk directory printout." (1982, March) 31
Rutlodge, E. P. "Disk file helps you keep track of everything." (1982, July) 30
Schrag, Roger. "Disk operator reveals powerful new routines." (1983, July) 71
Schrag, Roger. "The limousine utility: a tape to disk transfer vehicle." (1984, January) 48
Schrag, Roger. "A more powerful disk backup utility." (1983, December) 28
Selig, Paul." "Keeping track with quick find." (1983, December) 162
Selig, Paul. "Three disk utilities give you filing help." (1982, December) 110
"Speed up your disk." (1982, June) 66
Stephens, Matt. "Disksort." (1983, December) 64
Szlucha, David ; and Szlucha, Thomas. "A better method for washing your disks." (1983, November) 308
Szlucha, Thomas F. "How to 'zonk proof' your disk directories." (1983, June) 84
"Tandy disc system is now available." (1981, November) 1
"Tandy disc-o." (1981, August) 5

\section*{DRAGON COMPUTER}

Liddil, Bob. "Joe journalist interviews a Dragon." (1983, December) 312
Rosen, Bob. "The Dragon is coming!" (1983, September) 113
Scerbo, Fred B. "Enter the Dragon." (1983, December) 153

\section*{EDUCATION}

Bardus, Sharon. "The young, the old and Color Logo." (1983, October) 210
Bell, Bruce K. "This quiz could be solution to early math problems." (1983, September) 152
Benoit, Gary. "Elements." (1983, September) 34
Betts, R. Bartley. "Work on your grammar." (1983, February) 48
Blyn, Steve. "Avoiding the avalanche with teacher's aid." (1983, December) 294
Blyn, Steve. "But, what did I get wrong?" (1983, March) 152
Blyn, Steve. "Can it recite the 'pledge of allegiance?"' (1983, November) 314
Blyn, Steve. "Design programs to help children learn." (1982, July) 18
Blyn, Steve. "Exercise your strings with this vowel checker." (1983, April) 96
Blyn, Steve. "Finding areas and perimeters in hires." (1984, April) 43
Blyn, Steve. "Good reinforcement means you can't frown at me." (1982, August) 41
Blyn, Steve. "Guess the missing number." (1984, June) 121
Blyn, Steve, "Killing flies with the friendly tool." (1984, March) 121
Blyn, Steve. "Learning to create forms of substance." (1983, July) 130
Blyn, Steve. "Let your computer assist in concept development." (1983, August) 152
Blyn, Steve. "Make the difficulty level variable." (1982, September) 35
Blyn, Steve. "Making a bar graph of your child's test scores." (1983, June) 28
Blyn, Steve. "One graphics screen is worth a thousand alphanumeric characters." (1984, February) 60
Blyn, Steve. "A personalized certificate can reward young computerists." (1983, October) 106
Blyn, Steve. "Programming a computer illiterate school." (1983, September) 50
Blyn, Steve. "Proper grammar important in educational programs." (1982, October) 26
Blyn, Steve. "Random often needs a helping hand." (1983, February) 14
Blyn, Steve. "Reviving a nearly lost art with 'little letter writer."' (1984, January) 87
Blyn, Steve. "Sustain children's interest by expanding relevance." (1982, December) 56
Blyn, Steve. "Swinging with baseball interest can aid educators." (1984, May) 190
Blyn, Steve. " 'User friendly' requires friendly users." (1983, January) 92
Crooks, Robert L. "A common denominator for math study and ease." (1983, February) 102
Davis, Susan P. "Fonehome-E.T. could have used this one." (1982, November) 82
Dersheimer, Richard. "Here's the answer but what was the question?" (1984, January) 98
Faessler, Chuck. "Pop quiz: Name the 50 capitals." (1983, April) 34
Garrett, Norman. "Random lab scheduler: utility for frustrated teachers." (1983, September) 18
German, J. D. "Put your keyboard on the screen." (1984, March) 128
Gray, Thomas. "Fast, fun and educational-that's speedmath." (1983, December) 124
Gray, Thomas. "Measuring your inches: not just a fraction of knowledge." (1983, September) 122
Hooper, David. "An educational U.S." (1982, March) 39
Mooper, David. "Mathpal will teach youngsters." (1883, January) 111
Kheristy, Larry. "Logo, Pilot and computer literacy." (1983, September) 160
Kimmelman, Paul. "COCO and the educational administrator." (1982, November) 105

Kimmelman, Paul. "Education and the Color Computer." (1983, April) 224
Kimmelman, Paul. "Education and the Color Computer." (1983, June) 232
Kimmelman, Paul. "Furniture for the classroom computer." (1983, March) 24
Kimmelman, Paul ; and Macali, David. "CoCo as an educational bargain." (1983, Fobruary) 124
Kimmelman, Paul ; and Macali, David. "Establishing a CoCo educational network." (1983, January) 154

Kimmelman, Paul ; and Macali, David. "Software in the classroom." (1982, December) 146
Konecky, Larry. "Let Bibliography file help with that term paperl" (1983, September) 252
Kretschmer, J. C. "Estimating reading difficulty sentence-by-sentence." (1983, June) 148
Lester, Lane P. "An electronic gradebook." (1982, September) 8
Lester, Lane P. "Illustrating lectures with graphics." (1983, January) 136
Luetke, Paul N. "Grade averaging could be handy teacher's aid." (1983, September) 228
Mir, Jorge. "TESTEM will help you prepare for final exams." (1982, May) 17
Myers, Paul Wesley, "Four for fun. (1984, January) 210
Peppenhorst, Stan. "Statistics in the classroom: mean and standard deviation." (1983, October) 144
Pesha, Ronald. "Spelling practice." (1983, March) 198
Peterson, Dale, "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1983, July) 285
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1983, August) 189
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1983, Saptember) 268
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1983, October) 215
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1983, November) 300
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert," (1983, December) 143
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, January) 302
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, Fobruary) 300
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, March) 206
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, April) 202
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, May) 185
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, June) 123
Plaxton, John. "Script provides remedial help in reading and spelling." (1983, December) 194
Plog, Michael. "Changes in the micro revolution." (1983, November) 115
Plog, Michael. "Computer consortia consolidations." (1984, March) 185
Plog, Michael. "Computers in education: projecting the future through research." (1984, June) 51
Plog, Michael "Education outside the school." (1984, April) 129
Plog, Michael. "Examining some educational uses of the Color Computer." (1983, August) 194
Plog, Michael. "Microcomputers: bigger isn't always better." (1984, Fobruary) 62
Plog, Michael. "Networking for better software evaluation." (1983, September) 84
Plog, Michael. "Of what value are traditional skills in a rapidly changing culture?" (1984, January) 68
Plog, Michael. "Out of diversity, an evolving curriculum." (1984, May) 52
Plog. Michael. "Putting a little history in your future." (1983, December) 166
Plog, Michael. "What is computer literacy?" (1983, October) 66
Pyne, Jeff. "Measure for measure." (1983, September) 226
Rumbant, C. A. "A graphic look at basic trigonometry." (1983, January) 175
Saito, Fran ; and Albrecht, Bob. "A joyful family experience." (1984, February) 132
Saito, Fran ; and Albrecht, Bob. "Mining Rainbow gold." (1984, March) 61
Saito, Fran ; and Albrecht, Bob. "Play together, stay together." (1984, June) 198

Saito, Fran ; and Albrecht, Bob. "Through ancient caves we wended." (1984, April) 162
Saito, Fran ; and Albrecht, Bob. "Watching important program evaluators-the children." (1984, May) 60 Scerbo, Fred B. "The screen quizzer." (1984, April) 52
Tchudi, Stephen C. "Using the Color Computer to develop composition topics." (1983, September) 139
"Teacher's helper, student's friend." (1981, September) 4
Wells, Geoff. "A new way to make words is here." (1982, September) 95

\section*{GAMES}
"Adventure report." (1982, December) 61
Albrecht, Bob. "The carefully contrived superhero." (1983, October) 170
Albrecht, Bob. "Creating characters for fun and adventure." (1983, February) 26
Albrecht, Bob. "Design your own champion." (1983, November) 140
Albrecht, Bob. "Roll those bones (and other characteristics)." (1983, March) 12
Albrecht, Bob; and Firedrake, George. "Aloyslous and the seven characteristics." (1984, March) 138
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "Creating random name files." (1984, May) 113
Albrecht, Bob; and Firedrake, George. "Expanding your character file programs." (1983, July) 248
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "For these three friends the outcome's a bit dicey." (1982, Decamber) 168
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "From tetrato icosahedron, let the good times roll." (1983, August) 74
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "Inputting your role playing characters." (1984, February) 292
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "Let's venture into the world of let's pretend." (1982, September) 38
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "The mysterious and unpredictable RND." (1982, November) 37
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "The mysterious and unpredictable RND." (1984, April) 115
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "RND command is one secret to good games." (1982, October) 46
Albrechit, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "Who is this one called CVCVC?" (1983, June) 234
"Are you psychotic .. psychic." (1981, September) 9
"Aye, aye, aye -- my sky eye." (1982, March) 4
Bain, Scott L. "An a-mazing game for your fun." (1982, April) 7
"Battle the alpine aliens." (1982, August) 34
Becker, Rob. "First Saturday in May." (1983, April) 28
Beistel, Phillip. "Doin' the hi-res shuffle." (1983, July) 196
Bennett, Joseph E. ; and Laidlaw, C. E. "Parachute or free fall?" (1982, December) 76
Bodiroga, George. "A day at the races." (1984, April) 82
Carter, Gary L. "Basketball." (1984, February) 161
Clark, Gregory. "The amazing adventures of Karrak." (1984, February) 91
Clark, Gregory. "Sir Randoff of the Moors." (1983, January) 26
Clark, Gregory. "Twenty odd-ball screen routines." (1984, January) 202
Clift, Simon. "What is your compatibility rating?" (1984, February) 292
Craig, Jeft. "The crown of Merro." (1984, February) 27
Curtis, H. Allen. "A challenging word game." (1984, June) 138
Delbourgo, Robert. "A challenge for psychics and sleuths." (1983, August) 20
Delbourgo, T. ; and Delbourgo, R. "Consequences from downunder." (1983, March) 110
Drouillard, Dan. "Craps...as it's played at the CoCo casino." (1984, April) 67
Ebbert, Jim. "Can you protect Starbase Alpha?" (1982, November) 101
Firedrake, George ; and Albrecht, Bob. "Let's try fantasy role playing games." (1983, Aprii) 226
"For its -- Gin, Gin, Gin." (1981, October) 9
Forsha, Jerry D. "We want our Q-nerd." (1984, May) 175
Fraysse, John W., Jr. "Homing in on a guided missile system." (1983, March) 154
Fraysse, John W., Jr. "Let's go sailing." (1982, October) 76
Fraysse, John W., Jr. "Marathon madness." (1983, October) 18
Fraysse, John W., Jr. "Rainbow roach." (1983, June) 38
Furman, Barry R. "The home slot machine." (1984, Aprii) 131
Furman, Barry R. "Hi, there! I'm your friendly acey deucey dealer." (1984, January) 26
"Get ready to do battle near laser star." (1981, September) 1
"Get that gobbler!" (1982, January) 10
Goldberg, Morton. "Marquee de fin." (1983, February) 204
Griffin, Jim. "Space shutter." (1983, October) 68
Hadley, Joe. "Simply load and...Bingol Instant fun." (1984, April) 89
Hail, Kenneth. "Place your bet!" (1984, AprII) 195
Hall, Mike. "Racing the clock with trailin' trail." (1983, August) 35
Hasenstaub, Theodore P. "Get cracking." (1983, August) 290
"Helicopter battleground for you." (1981, October) 8
Hine, Al. "Race the track." (1982, September) 60
Hooper, David. "Here come the vipers." (1981, December) 5
Hryzak, Wolfgang. "International ping-pong." (1982, September) 41
Husak, Charles. "The little runner." (1984, March) 170
Jaworski, John J. "A dungeon master's character sheet." (1984, March) 190
"Julie's song - " (1982, April) 36
Kelley, Robert. "Towers of Hanoi." (1982, November) 42
Keyes, Michael J. "Cheat at adventure." (1983, February) 99
Kincade, Steve. "Try your hand at blackjack." (1984, AprlI) 97
Knolhoff, Mike. "The CoCo open." (1984, February) 68
Kohn, Joseph. "A colorful game of draw: That's color poker." (1983, April) 162
Kohn, Joseph. "Try your hand at color blackjack." (1983, October) 134
Kolar, Joseph. "Answer the Question 'what happens if...' " ( 1983, June) 255
L'Hommedieu, Douglas C. "Hang 'em up." (1983, February) 40
Laake, Josef A. "The laserworm and the firefly." (1983, November) 220
Lai, Stephen. "Boggle clone demands concentration." (1983, September) 60
Lai, Stephen. "Puzzle sticks and picture maker." (1984, January) 184
Liddil, Bob. "Adventuring with style." (1984, February) 205
Liddil, Bob. "Four books from dragonland." (1984, March) 143
Liddil, Bob. "Keys to creating winning adventures." (1984, February) 52
"Make your kids like the quiz kids." (1981, Sep(ember) 14
Matice, Norman. "Gone fishing." (1984, January) 158
Mir, Jorge. "Advmaker makes adventures." (1982, Augusi) 47
Mir, Jorge, "Let's go on a simple Rainbow adventure." (1982, July) 9
Montes, Martin S. "Losing this action 'Pac-ed' game is a real 'pill."' (1984, January) 70
Montes, Martin S. "Supply water to thirsty urbanites with PIPELINE." (1983, June) 25B
Nannen, Jason. "A most dangerous mission." (1984, February) 64
Nolan, Bill. "A complete character generator." (1984, Februsry) 178
Nolan, Bili. "And now, lgor, the envelope, please." (1984, March) 125
Nolan, Bill. "The benefits of role playing are no fantasy." (1984, January) 34
Nolan, Bill. "Blow by blow account of an emerging combat system." (1983, September) 192

Nolan, Bill. "Computer supported combat is no fantasy." (1983, November) 168
Nolan, Bill. "Continuing your character record file." (1983, February) 179
Nolan, Bill. "Create a character file program." (1983, January) 15
Nolan, Bill. "Create character files with this 'finished' program." (1983, March) 202
Nolan, Bill. "A database manager for dragons." (1984, May) 142
Nolan, Bill. "Demons in the dungeon? Let's see them bite." (1982, September) 22
Nolan, Bill. "Details of a magic system (and a monster contest)." (1983, December) 228
Nolan, Bill. "Development of a new fantasy game." (1983, Octaber) 152
Nolan, Bill. "Dragons are nice folks, too -- almost all 1440 of them!" (1982, August) 62
Nolan, Bill. "Fantasy games." (1982, July) 27
Nolan, Bill. "Here some new FRP routines." (1982, May) 23
Nolan, Bill. "Keeping the loathsome in line (better monster management)." (1983, April) 170
Nolan, Bill. "Make monsters from silicon -- and use them here." (1982, October) 106
Nolan, Bill. "Now a whole bag of dice." (1982, June) 38
Nolan, Bill. "Pressed for time? Paint a dragon!" (1982, December) 50
Nolan, Bill. "Programming the combat system." (1983, August) 170
Nolan, Bill, "Ready for combat? Draw your crossbow." (1983, July) 178
Nolan, Bill. "Slay your turkey with these 'duel' programs." (1982, November) 67
Nolan, Bill. "Using DATA lines to cache your creatures." (1983, June) 124
O'Donnell, Timothy. "Search for words-any words." (1982, December) 130
Ostrer, Ken. "Treasures of the Enrakian Empire." (1983, August) 122
Phillips, Daniel W. "Dots: A change of pace from outer space." (1983, July) 83
Pollock, Ward. "The high adventure of para-jumper." (1983, December) 176
Popovich, Michael. "The memory game." (1984, January) 116
Popovich, Michael. "The fun connection." (1984, June) 156
Poppe, T. Robert. "Stunt pilot." (1984, March) 67
Portela, Henry. "How is how." (1983, November) 204
Preble, Lawrence D. "Stay alive at Outpost Five." (1983, February) 34
Reed, Jim. "Having an adventure with adventure." (1983, January) 20
Reed, Jim. "Once again with adventure." (1983, February) 200
Reid, Chris. "CoCo Crypto-a three-star puzzler." (1983, June) 132
Remini, Susan. "Missile barrage." (1983, August) 218
Ricketts, Gregory. "Dungeon adventure." (1983, January) 50
Ritchie, Gary. "No treads on me, please!" (1984, January) 173
Robbins, Joel. "Talk about your chopped down Ford." (1983, August) 50
Scerbo, Fred. "A 3-D type game to try." (1982, November) 8
Scerbo, Fred ; Doppert, Robert ; and Haggerty, Dale.
"Swamp Wars can win your croix de lillypad." (1982, June) 49
Scerbo, Fred B. "Snail invaders." (1982, February) 17
Scerbo, Fred B. "Snail's revenge." (1983, July) 138
Schechter, Gerry, "Roulette: going 'round with lady luck." (1984, April) 25
Schimdt, Jim. "Memory: Brain strain with schmaltz." (1983, july) 202
Schneider, Harold, "Spinning fortune's wheel." (1984, April) 138
Shelf, Cari. "Sub at 30 fathoms." (1983, March) 144
Shorter, Ted. "Ice lander can be a slick run." (1982, June) 25
"Shuffie off to cards-- of Course." (1982, January) 2
Smith, Randall. "Whatzit? Its a scrambled word game." (1983, July) 124
Snyder, Stephanie ; and Snyder, Bill. "A Hanukkah gift for you." (1983, December) 212
Stewart, David A. "Can you deactivate the bomb?"
(1983, March) 136

Sweat, David. "Get into the Hobbit of playing." (1983, January) 122
Tapanila, Glen R. "Let's get trivial." (1983, December) 89
"There is no escape from this space debris." (1982, July) 42
Thorsvik, Doug. "Case of the overblown heist." (1984, May) 195
Tilenius, Eric W. "Creating the graphic adventure." (1984, March) 34
Tilenius, Eric W. "Creating the well-blended adventure." (1984, February) 34
Tilenius, Eric W. "The icing on the cake." (1984, April) 34
Urban, John L. "Creating fantasy game characters with strength and wisdom." (1982, January) 6
Urban, John L. "Generating a FRP character." (1982, February) 18
Urban, John L. "Making CoCo help as an FRP referee." (1982, March) 32
Urban, John L. "Random dice methods compared and illustrated." (1982, May) 44
Urban, John L. "Random numbers make easy fun." (1981, December) 6
Walrath, Del. "Let's learn how to do a number picking game." (1982, September) 15
"Watch out for the wild, wild web." (1982, April) 37 Wells, Geoff. "And now - haunted house adventure." (1983, February) 64
Wells, Geoff. "Go adventuring with GAPAD." (1982, December) 98
Wells, Geoff. "Go adventuring with GAPAD." (1983, January) 18
Wells, Geoff. "Handy math drill." (1982, September) 82
Wells, Geoff. "Once more we'll go rowing." (1982, November) 33
White, Richard A. "Give us more vipers!" (1982, February) 26
Wick, Gary. "Who wrote the Rainbow's first trivia game?" (1983, June) 16
"Zelda and her days." (1981, December) 2

\section*{GENERAL}
"About the Rainbow seal." (1982, August) 33
Albrecht, Bob. "A beginner's guide to cassette files." (1984, January) 110
"Basketball statskeeper will have them bouncing along." (1981, November) 3
Bauter, Curtis J. "CoCa cabinet." (1983, Aprii) 36
Becker, Barry E. "End those sticky relay blues." (1983, August) 81
Bennett, Joseph E. "Build a desk for your CoCo." (1982, March) 16
Bennett, Joseph E. "Chart your flow -- and watch 'em go." (1982, February) 14
"Celebrating our 2nd 'record' year." (1983, July) 146
Davis, Gary A. ; and Davis, Susan. "Try this helpful number-base conversion quiz." (1984, January) 140
Davis, Susan P. "CoCo widows." (1984, May) 119
Davis, Susan P. "The computing female." (1984, June) 174
Davis, Susen P. "Women and the Color Computer." (1984, April) 215
Delbourgo, R. T. "Who goes on Random Walks." (1983, January) 130
DiStetano, Tony. "A hardware hacker cleans house." (1983, October) 130
DiStefano, Tony. "How to reduce that RFI on your monitor." (1983, April) 146
DiStefano, Tony. "Memories of the PROM." (1983, June) 72
DiStefano, Tony. "Trouble shooter makes the program pak connection." (1984, February) 330
Dollberg, Donald D. "What are those device numbers for?" (1984, January) 163
Downard, Dan. "The new 64K CoCo." (1983, September) 236
Fernold, John. "How healthy are you?" (1982, November) 124
Foster, Leslie A. "Two years of Rainbow." (1983, July) 290
Hasenstaub, Theodore P. "Build a light pen." (1983, April) 90
Hogg, Frank. "For the CPU of choice: go CoCo." (1984, February) 332
"How pretty it is to print pretty." (1982, February) 21
Hyre, Leonard. "Let CoCo Type help you tighten up that typing." (1984, January) 106
James, Brian. "80C report from West Coast Computer Faire." (1982, May) 20
Kolar, Joseph. "Create your own tutorial." (1983, October) 182
Kolar, Joseph. "Creating a test for the computer widow." (1984, June) 58
Kolar, Joseph. "Debugging can be fun." (1983, December) 138
Kolar, Joseph. "Home grown hints and evil eye." (1983, November) 306
Kolar, Joseph. "Learning through program dissection." (1983, July) 148
Kolar, Joseph. "Let's clean up that text screen." (1983, Septomber) 278
Kolar, Joseph. "Let's share some of your useful hints." (1983, April) 200
Kolar, Joseph. "Lets take 'Basic' training." (1982, December) 37
Kolar, Joseph. "More organization: create a tape register." (1983, March) 132
Kolar, Joseph. "Program appending for fun and profit." (1984, April) 182
Kolar, Joseph. "Taking Basic training." (1983, January) 10
Kolar, Joseph. "This one's a piece of cake." (1984, May) 116
Kolar, Joseph. "Tidying up your text." (1983, August) 116
Kolar, Joseph. "What a difference some A's make." (1984, March) 149
Krebs, Ron. "De-mystifying the Pclear0." (1983, September) 112
Kurowsky, Suzanne. "CoCo clubs." (1983, August) 302
Lengyel, David. "Half life of nuclear decay." (1983, March) 34
Liddil, Bob. "The magic software machine." (1984, January) 218
Macali, David. "Peripherals for the Color Computer "joystick dilemma." (1983, June) 196
Mickle, Dan. "Predicting fallout." (1983, March) 40
Morgan, Alan J. "How much memory?" (1982, January) 19
Nelson, Tom. "Contract basics for the computer user." (1983, August) 226
Nelson, Tom. "Copyrighting your software part 1." (1983, September) 28
Nelson, Tom. "Copyrighting your software part 2." (1983, October) 292
Nelson, Tom. "Copyrighting your software part 3." (1983, November) 212
Nelson, Tom. "Copyrighting your software part 4." (1983, December) 220
Nelson, Tom. "Got a program? Get a market!" (1983, June) 164
Nelson, Tom. "Legal discussion on the Color Computer." (1983, April) 56
Nelson, Tom. "The right to know: it's also an obligation." (1984, January) 166
Nelson, Tom. "The secrets of successful software submissions." (1983, July) 36
Nelson, Tom. "Starting your own computer business-the first step." (1984, April) 156
Nielsen, Linda. "Understanding probability will improve your odds." (1983, July) 226
Nolan, Bill. "In pursuit of Captain 'Hook.' A report on the piracy seminar at Rainbowiest-Long Beach." (1984, May) 29
"Pipeline (twô new Color Computers)." (1983, September) 174
"Rainbow seal to help consumers." (1982, June) 28
Reed, Jim. "RAINBOWfest report." (1983, July) 122
Reed, Jim. "RAINBOWfest report." (1984, January) 18
Reed, Jim. "RAINBOWfest report." (1984, May) 26
Reed, Jim. "RAINBOWfest report." (1984, June) 26
Reed, Jim. "The Tandy home computers tour." (1984, January) 22
Reilly, Mike. "If it's not the ' \(F\) ' board, how about the '285?"' (1983, June) 160
Rosen, Bob. "Inside TDP." (1983, February) 154
Rothermal, Bruce. "Dump to camera: Photographing your monitor." (1983, April) 88
Russell, Bob. "Color Computer memory map." (1983, August) 254
Russell, Bob. "Color Computer memory map." (1983, September) 273

Russell, Bob. "Color Computer memory map." (1983, December) 322
Scerbo, Fred B. "A CoCo triple header." (1984, June) 90
Schmidt, Jim. "Everything you wanted to know about hex." (1983, April) 178
Schrag, Aoger. "Machine language cassette I/O." (1983, October) 84
Searby, Paul. "Design and development of application software part 2." (1984, April) 298
Searby, Paul. "Design and development of application software." (1984, Fobruary) 310
Searby, Paul. "Random BASIC's...design and development of application software part 3." (1984, June) 282
Searby, Sue. "Tecky yes." (1982, November) 62
"Software theft." (1981, September) 2
"A special look at a new PoCo CoCo." (1983, July) 164
Speer, Mike. "A cat's heartbeat." (1982, November) 32
Tyson, Robert K. "Eight steps to writing solid software documentation." (1984, February) 130
Waclo, John. "Here is how to pick NFL winners this season." (1982, Augusi) 54
Waclo, John. "Pick the winners in the NFL." (1982, Juiy) 50
Waclo, John. "80C picks the National Football League." (1982, June) 12
White, Richard A. "Bits and bytes of Basic." (1983, January) 12
White, Richard A. "C-language of the 80 's." (1983, November) 186
White, Richard A. "Controlling printer and disk: riding two horses." (1984, June) 38
White, Richard A. "How to form 80C user's groups." (1982, May) 27
White, Richard A. "If 'program control' then fine else gosub confusion." (1983, September) 130
White, Richard A. "Memory saving techniques for handling data." (1984, March) 111
White, Richard A. "A mixed bag of Basic." (1983, August) 30
White, Richard A. "On using Print Using." (1983, October) 220
White, Richard A. "Stringing along with string variables and functions." (1983, November) 198
White, Richard A. "Understanding cassette and disk file operations." (1983, December) 112
White, Richard A. "Welcome to Basic." (1984, January) 215
White, Richard A. "Well-defined variables produce clarity, conservation." (1983, February) 88
White, Richard A. "What's bothering you about Basic?" (1984, February) 150
Wilson, M. P. "An index to The Rainbow?" (1983, January) 126

\section*{GRAPHICS}

Bain, Scott L. "Here's a 120 frame 'graphics pad' for easy animation." (1983, July) 53
Barringer, James. "Dog-gone program." (1982, September) 78
Bennett, Joseph E. "Get and Put: High-res movement." (1981, November) 10
Clements, Dave. "Pie graph supreme." (1984, January) 189
Curtis, H. Allen. "Getting more from Pmode 4." (1982, June) 42
Curtis, H. Allen. "Shades of PMODEs 1 and 2 gives you even more colors." (1982, November) 78
Cutter, Norm. "The simplicity of sinelines." (1983, October) 80
Dana, John W. "Moving graphics." (1982, December) 85
Dana, John W. "Son of graphic traffic." (1983, March) 164
Dawson, David. "Glommer: true graphics for \(\mathbf{4 K}\)." (1983, October) 122
Delbourgo, D. ; Delbourgo, R. ; and Latner, Norman "Two illusions." (two articles) (1983, March) 28
Delbourgo, Dan ; and Delbourgo, Robert. "Picture your face." (1983, October) 306
Delbourgo, R. T. ; and Delbourgo, D. "More moirefrom downunder." (1982, November) 23
Delbourgo, Robert. "Fascinating fractals: Geometry of nature." (1983, July) 28
Delbourgo, Robert. "3-D graph plotting of multiple variables." (1983, June) 116

Delbourgo, Robert ; and Ferguson, Brian. "Tumble 'brella." (1983, October) 204
Dersheimer, Richard. "The eyes have it." (1982, November) 142
Dersheimer, Richard. "Redchase." (1983, November) 158
Dollberg, Donald D. "Visual aids by CoCo." (1984, June) 53
Endres, M. H. "Printing characters on the graphic screen." (1982, May) 8
Fauske, Wes. "A moveable feast for the CoCo." (1983, August) 28
Ford, James H., Jr. "Animation using the X-pad for graphics production." (1983, December) 74
Foulke, Robert. "Random graphic fun." (1981, December) 8
Fountain, J. Paul. "Pmode4 graphics dump." (1983, October) 298
Franksen, Aaron. "Low resolution drawing." (1983, March) 166
Germann, Karl. "This routine draws circles around the rest, randomly." (1983, March) 191
Gray, Thomas. "Make this handy reusable graphics grid." (1983, April) 73
Hall, Chris. "Really combine graphics and text." (1982, November) 26
Hall, Jim. "Graphics special: the '178' poke." (1983, October) 102
Hall, Mike. "Four for the show." (1983, October) 77 Himowitz, Michael J. "How to be a printer artist in one easy lesson." (1983, November) 126
Hoffman, Paul S. "Launch your next trip from Xpad." (1983, November) 292
Inman, Don. "Achieving motion with GET and PUT." (1983, January) 106
Inman, Don. "The beginning game." (1984, April) 210
Inman, Don. "Direct graphic design." (1983, October) 108
Inman, Don. "Dividing the pie-colorfully." (1984, March) 199
Inman, Don. "Happy graphic holidays." (1983, December) 188
Inman, Don. "High resolution graphics techniques are explained." (1982, December) 41
Inman, Don. "Let's get serious shifting axes in quads I and IV." (1983, June) 90
Inman, Don. "Looking at Logo from Basic." (1984, May) 125
Inman, Don. "A menu is helpful for choosing the right course." (1984, February) 54
Inman, Don. "Now, let's make some regular polygons." (1983, April) 106
Inman, Don. "Paint shop." (1983, September) 298
Inman, Don. "Prompted graphics program." (1984, January) 152
Inman, Don. "Running circles around LOGO." (1984, June) 48
Inman, Don. "Techniques for plotting screen graphs." (1983, February) 186
Inman, Don. "Using graphics: Circles and arcs." (1983, July) 168
Inman, Don. "Using graphics." (1983, March) 102
Inman, Don. "What you Get is what you Put." (1983, August) 106
Kawa, Jeff. "Shuttle graphic." (1984, May) 131
King, David. "Repainting a Pmode4 rainbow." (1983, October) 60
Kolar, Joseph. "Drawing on this blackboard chalks up programming ease." (1983, September) 88
Kolar, Joseph. "When a graphic idea strikes..." (1984, February) 284
Kotcher, Darryl. "Color sketch: a keyboard graphics utility." (1983, October) 161
Kozubal, John W. "Face to face to face to face." (1984, January) 89
Krikorian, Edward. "Create three-dimensional graphics with SAR27." (1983, January) 170
Krikorian, Edward. "Draw something exotic with Vitex93." (1983, September) 206
Laessig, Mark. "Curvtitz is number cruncher of the - first order." (1983, April) 234

Lai, Stephen. "Three easy pieces: one animator's art." (1983, April) 188
Lester, Lane P. "Screen-to-printer color graphics." (1983, March) 18
"M \& N decoded." (1981, July) 3
"Make the Color Computer live up to its name."
(1982, August) 69
"Motion picture programming (MPP)." (1982, March) 24

Odin, R. W. "Polygons? Gollygons!" (1983, December) 318
"PUT and GET and random forms make unusual graphics." (1982, September) 32
Paravati, Joseph S. "Flags." (1983, October) 92
Plaxton, John. "Flashy program, by thunder." (1983, April) 16
Pollard, Ed. "Now lookit that!" (1983, January) 164
"Polygon again." (1982, February) 11
Pouch, Arnold. "Motion picture programming - the details." (1982, April) 13
Pouch, Arnold. "Motion picture programming-a program to run." (1982, May) 36
Reid, Chris. "Beautiful Moire patterns." (1982, October) 74
Scerbo, Fred B. "The first CoCo rockfest." (1984, May) 89
Scerbo, Fred B. "Now you can easily generate gra-
phic data statements." (1983, November) 160
Seay, Walter. "Lines." (1983, August) 80
Shemo, Andrew L. "A winter wonderland." (1984, February) 120
Sligar, David S. "The wizard's computer: a graphic tale." (1984, January) 84
Touchstone, Terrell. "Color-eyed-o-scope." (1984, January) 80
Vasconi, Eugene. "A dandy doodler." (1984, June) 89
Vasconi, Eugene. "Holiday greetings." (1984, January) 150
"What -- more polygon." (1982, April) 10
Wilson, David C. "Genius at work." (1984, January) 24
"Your video display generator and the PMODE4 colors." (1982, August) 39
Ziniewicz, George. "Graphics? Here are two...by George!" (1982, November) 86

\section*{HOME/HOBBY}

Ball, Howard Lee. "Nothing can hold a (Roman) candle to this tallying method." (1984, June) 65
Bennett, Joseph E. "For all your secrets-the full Jarbcode program." (1982, May) 50
Bish, Charlotte. "Thoughts of a computer widow." (1983, November) 328
Boston, William. "Here's an easy way to place orders by mail." (1982, August) 19
Brooks, Sid. "Visible check register." (1984, January) 124
Bruck, Bill. "Keep track with a mailing list." (1982, October) 86
Carson, Edward R. "Baseball statistics made easy." (1983, July) 92
Carson, Edward R. "The most professional garage sale in the neighborhood." (1984, May) 156
"Checkbook balance." (1982, January) 3
"CoCo clubs." (1983, November) 330
"CoCo community." (1984, February) 290
Derringer, Dennis. "Wallpaper calculator." (1984, June) 206
DiStefano, Tony. "Equip your computer with a phoneme speech synthesizer." (1984, June) 128
Dooman, Bob. "Invitations made easy." (1983, January) 74
"An educational program for everyone." (1981, August) 8
Fahlberg, T. A. "Your very own interior decorator." (1984, June) 28
Falk, Lawrence C. "Do your taxes on your COCO." (1982, March) 8
Falk, Lawrence C. "Prepare for tax time -- easily." (1982, February) 2
Garrett, Ron. "Key your checks to accounts." (1982, October) 20
Giovanoni, Richard. "House\$." (1984, March) 162
Giovanoni, Richard. "Work station on wheels." (1983, July) 218
Hady, Tom. "Use CoCo to help communicate those Christmas Greetings." (1983, December) 68
Hooper, David. "A pumpkin for your window." (1982, October) 104
"How's your day? Need biorhythm help?" (1981, November) 6
Hughes, Don ; and James, Jessie. "A face saving addressor for Fred." (1983, December) 160
Hughes, Don ; and James, Jessie. "Fred's postcard whacker." (1984, May) 84
Hyre, Leonard. "You can bet on wager master." (1984, May) 166

Lester, Lane P. "Render unto IRS." (1983, February) 18
"Make letterheads for correspondance." (1982, April) 47
Mosty, Mark S. "Color billbars help chart spending." (1982, April) 19
Posner, Judd. "Spectaculator statistics." (1983, February) 10
Ray, J. D. "Summarize income and expenses with home budget analysis." (1983, July) 60
Ray, J. D. "Up, up and A(merican) way." (1984, March) 74
Ray, R. D. "Five year's worth of income tax." (1983, February) 148
Remini, Susan. "Make an appointment for better organization!" (1983, November) 33
Ridge, Herbert. "A calendar to keep track." (1982, October) 8
Rosen, Bob. "Title video tapes with CoCo." (1982, October) 128
Scerbo, Fred B. "The coaches animated playbook." (1984, March) 82
Seaberg, Richard. "All in the family tree." (1984, February) 78
"A self-mailer saves time and envelopes." (1982, April) 38
Sherrill, Sam. "Analysis of variance: A 'nova' for CoCo." (1983, March) 94
Sherwood, Francis. "How much will it cost to buy on time?" (1982, October) 70
Spencer, Barry. "MoCalc-MiniCalc gets a big brother." (1984, April) 186
Steiner, John. "Using Elite Calc to track automobile expenses." (1984, March) 178
Stumpf, Peter. "A Christmas Eve fireplace." (1982, December) 34
Thonen, Charles M. "The mail mover." (1984, May) 74
Trevor, Alexander B. "Control your home." (1983, February) 160
Trevor, Alexander B. "Home power control part 4: keep your home on schedule." (1983, August) 83
Trevor, Alexander B. "Tick tock, CoCo clock." (1983, April) 20
Trevor, Alexander B. ; and Yahn, Charles. "X10 protocol theory: Home power control part 3." (1983, June) 98
Tyson, Robert K. "An introduction to the science of image processing." (1984, February) 196
Weide, Dennis H. "Let CoCo keep track of your utility bills." (1983, March) 64
White, Richard A. "Making Spectaculator strut its stuff." (1982, June) 31
White, Richard A. "Net results (basketball statistics." (1984, February) 140
Witham, Burton B. "Are you authorized to use this Prequency." (1983, December) 40
Witham, Burton B., Jr. "CoCo knows all the callsigns." (1983, February) 110
Witham, Burton B., Jr. "Keep a Ham radio log." (1982, December) 124
Witham, Burton B., Jr. "A rapid logger for HAMs."
(1983, March) 180
Witham, Burton B., Jr. "A super duper for Hams." (1983, January) 80

\section*{MC10 MICRO COLOR COMPUTER}

Curtis, H. Allen. "MC-10 memory map." (1984, January) 309
Curtis, H. Allen. "Prospecting the MC-10." (1984, February) 314
Downard, Dan. "Kid CoCo is no lightweight." (1983, August) 174
Downard, Dan. "Opening CoCo's library to the MC10." (1983, October) 196

Smith, Frank. "MC-10 vs. CoCo: a command summary." (1983, September) 101
Szlucha. Thomas. "Two for the 10." (1983, August) 67

\section*{MUSIC}

Bananszak, David. "A little tree-trimming music." (1983, December) 35
Delbourgo, Robert. "A musical scale generator." (1983, June) 262

Elliot, Sheila. "LoCo CoCo and the 1812." (1984, June) 67
Hayden, Joe. "A little string music please." (1984, June) 185
Konecky, Larry. "The CoCo composer." (1983, December) 131
Konecky, Larry. "CoCosays repeat this tune." (1983, April) 218
Konecky, Larry. "Let's write some music." (1982, December) 66
Konecky, Larry. "Tone row composing." (1984, June) 23
Ludlum, Bob. "Making four-part harmony easier." (1984, June) 74
Martens, Gordon. "The piano tutor." (1984, June) 19
Mauro, Robert. "Merry Christmas to all and to all a
good-bye." (1983, December) 205
"Music made easy" (1981, July) 2
Nolan, Sara. "Micro-maestro-using CoCo's PLAY statement." (1982, December) 10
Penrose, Paul. "PLAYing around with your 80C." (1982, July) 22
Phillips, Chris. "This guitar tutor doesn't fret." (1984, June) 162
Pollock, Tommy ; and Pollock, Gail. "Bach to basic." (1983, November) 152
Pollock, Tommy ; and Pollock, Gail. "CoCo classics." (1984, June) 131
Rogers, Robert. "The computer chord finder." (1984, June) 179
Santee, Charles H. "Strummin' on the ol' CoCo." (1983, August) 130
Scoffin, Brad. "Two for The Composer." (1984, June) 57
Urbas, Joseph M. "Original Rags for the CoCo keyboard." (1983, September) 218

\section*{OS-9 OPERATING SYSTEM}

Clements, William C., Jr. "OS-9 meets the Wolfbug monitor." (1984, February) 322
Hetter, Melvin. "One disk is better than two." (1984, March) 291
Hogg, Frank. "SAGE and CoCo don't mix-yet." (1984, March) 293
Hogg, Frank. "OS-9? FLEX? Or both?" (1984, June) 278
Hogg, Frank. "On OS-9 matters, Frank FLEXes his bias." (1984, May) 314
Puckett, Dale L. "From hi-res to high style... coming to life with OS-9." (1983, December) 298
Puckett, Dale L. "A mix of kits, tricks and comments." (1984, June) 287
Puckett, Dale L. "More answers, new products and a major Basic09 program." (1984, March) 298
Puckett, Dale L. "News, explanations and a checkbook balancing act." (1984, April) 306
Puckett, Dale L. "Nostalgia, notes and tools of the trade." (1984, January) 132
Puckett, Dale L. "OS-9 users group president's column." (1984, March) 308
Puckett, Dale L. "OS-9 users group president's column." (1984, April) 317
Puckett. Dale L. "OS-9 users group president's column." (1984, May) 313
Puckett, Dale L. "Point, counterpoint, terminal problems and a technical potpourri." (1984, February) 324
Puckett, Dale L. "The power of OS-9." (1983, October) 178
Puckett, Dale L. "Sad news, good news, a successful terminal program and some Basic09 tricks." (1984, May) 297
Puckett, Dale L. "The shell game." (1983, November) 58

\section*{PRINTER}

Anthony, Dave. "A teeny tinydump." (1984, February) 306
Becker, Barry E. "Revival (cleaning Gemini-10)." (1984, May) 54
Bohne, Bill. "A FORMATR for the Gemini." (1983, June) 182
Chamberlain, Ross. "Graphics word processing." (1982, December) 136
DiStefano, Tony. "Build this parallel printer interface." (1983, August) 192

Ericson, Robert W. "Printing graphic characters on the Microline 82A." (1983, Ocfober) 296
Fahy, Mike. "Boltype: a tutorial on the use of dot graphics." (1984, May) 67
Falk, Lawrence C. "Printers: Overview of some features." (1982, June) 21
Goebel, Kathy. "Make a logo." (1982, October) 50
Good, Steve. "Printer spooling will increase your throughput." (1983, June) 246
"Graphics printer." (1981, September) 13
Hall, William R. "Custom interface for the Gemini10." (1983, November) 202

Himowitz, Michael J. "Turn your printer into a typesetter with Big Print." (1983, December) 18
Himowitz, Michael J. "A Valentine printer mystery." (1984, February) 88
Himowitz, Michael J. ; and Nelson, Julius. "Christmas printer mysteries." (1983, December) 54
Himowitz, Michael J. and Nelson, Julius. "The first Saturday in May." (1984, May) 180
Himowitz, Michael J. ; and Nelson, Julius. "Printer mystery." (1984, January) 144
Himowitz, Michael J. ; and Nelson, Julius. "A very important man." (1984, March) 169
Kohn, Joseph, "Printout at PMODE4." (1983, July) 262
Kolar, Joseph. "Flaunt your CoCo with season's greetings cards." (1983, December) 98
"LP VII driver." (1981, July) 3
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: All's not lost-we've still got fun." (1983, November) 298 Lindsay, Doug. "Color graphic banner." (1984, May) 41
"Line printer conversion chart." (1983, June) 156
Nelson, Tom. "A primer on printers." (1984, May) 288
Nelson, Tom. "A primer on printers part 2." (1984, June) 114
"Printer baud rates." (1984, February) 24
"Printer status." (1981, August) 4
Schmidt, Jim. "Three printer utilities." (1982, September) 51
"Screen monitor." (1981, October) 7
Searby, Sue. "The serial/paraliel syndrome: what's that?" (1983, January) 76
Snyder, Dennis. "Building a Color Computer to EPSOM MX printer interface." (1983, June) 20
Steyer, David. "Non-graphic printer graphics." (1982, September) 72
Steyer, David. "Sign up and have a Banner day." (1983, January) 190
Swanson, Damon. "Make the Good Spooler better." (1984, May) 23
Szlucha, Thomas. "The CGP-115 printer: a considerable upgrade." (1984, January) 120
Szlucha, Thomas. "Pretty as a picture with CGP115." (1984, May) 137

Szlucha, Thomas. "Special delivery." (1984, May) 135
Szlucha, Thomas F. "Using the block graphics of the Okidata 82A." (1983, June) 250
Weide, Dennis H. "A little printer magic." (1984, May) 18
White, Richard A. "Gaining sophistication with printing techniques." (1984, April) 64
White, Richard A. "Print it bigger than you can." (1983, June) 198

\section*{REVIEWS}
"Accounts receivable." (1984, March) 283
"Across the Rubicon." (1982, December) 141
"Addition concepts." (1983, February) 77
"Adventure in wonderland." (1983, October) 241
"Adventure starter package." (1984, February) 242
"Adventure 3-pak." (1982, August) 76
"Adventures." (1983, December) 244
"Air traffic controlier." (1984, April) 247
"Airline." (1984, January) 260
"Alcatraz II." (1983, July) 232
"Alpha-draw." (1982, August) 61
"Alphabet soup." (1983, February) 192
"Alphabet." (1983, December) 259
"Amdisk III." (1983, October) 246
"Amortization." (1983, November) 274
"Ancient Wisdom." (1982, September) 44
"Android attack." (1983, April) 232
"Animated Hangman." (1981, December) 19
"The answer." (1984, April) 260
"Arex." (1983, November) 244
"Articulator." (1983, December) 282
"Assembler math." (1984, June) 225
"Assembly language graphics (book)." (1983, February) 94
"Astro Blast." (1982, August) 74
"Astrology." (1982, October) 100
"Atari joysticks." (1983, November) 270
"Atlantis adventure." (1984, May) 251
"Atom." (1984, May) 239
"Auto run." (1982, June) 52
"Autoterm." (1983, June) 118
"Avenger." (1982, November) 52
"BASIC programming primer." (1983, June) 220
"BT1000 Interface." (1983, January) 198
"Balloon attack." (1984, January) 274
"Banner." (1983, June) 223
"Banners banners banners." (1984, February) 240
"Bar zapper." (1983, Aprii) 136
"Baseball." (1982, November) 112
"Baseball." (1984, March) 274
"Basic Aid." (1982, August) 27
"The Basic Handbook." (1982, July) 47
"Battle of Gettysburg." (1983, February) 54
"Battle of Waterloo." (1984, March) 224
"Battle." (1984, February) 222
"Battlefleet." (1982, January) 15
"Beam rider." (1984, May) 234
"Belore, between and after." (1984, May) 254
"Berserk." (1982, March) 25
"Beyond the Cimeeon Moon." (1983, April) 152
"Beyond words." (1983, Septamber) 245
"Beyond words." (1983, October) 242
"Bible adventure." (1984, June) 230
"Big Num." (1982, November) 54
"Bigfoot." (1983, March) 200
."Bio-detector." (1983, December) 248
"Biorhythm and Mine Field." (1982, February) 10 "Biorhythm" (1982, June) 52
"Bird attack." (1983. Fobruary) 178
"Blackjack royale." (1983, August) 268
"Blackjack." (1982, June) 66
"Blackjack." (1983, February) 184
"Blackjaq." (1983, November) 250
"Bloc head." (1983, August) 120
"Body parts." (1984, January) 276
"Bomber command." (1984, January) 256
"Brickaway." (1982, February) 30
"Brickout/Word Guess." (1982, March) 19
"Bridge tutor I." (1983, April) 148
"Bug Chase." (1982, September) 90
"Bugger." (1983, September) 164
"Bulletin Board Software." (1982, December) 142
"Bumble games." (1983, August) 232
"Bumble plot." (1983, August) 232
"Bumpers." (1983, December) 249
"Business accounting system." (1984, May) 230
"Business manager." (1984, June) 242
"Buzzard bait." (1984, January) 278
"Bwindo." (1982, August) 27
"Byte bat." (1984, February) 224
"A Byte of Color Basic." (1982, October) 27
"C compiler." (1983, December) 270
"CBUG monitor." (1981, August) 3
"C-III." (1984, June) 258
"CC calc." (1983, February) 62
"CC dialer." (1983, November) 254
"CC mailer." (1983, February) 158
"CCEAD." (1983, Fobruary) 170
"CCPilot." (1982, May) 14
"CC-dbm/lw." ( 1983, December) 268
"CCthello." (1983, March) 120
"CCube." (1982, November) 116
"CGP II." (1983, June) 230
"CGP-115 Printer" (1982, December) 168
"CPP." (1983, June) 172
"C-trek." (1983, December) 250
"Calixto island." (1982, May) 35
"Calixto Island." (1984, April) 246
"Card game." (1983, June) 152
"Carry." (1983, June) 195
"Cashman." (1984, February) 256
"Cassette Caddy." (1982, September) 49
"Cassette Holder." (1983, January) 147
"Cassette controller." (1984, January) 252
"Catacomb." (1983, September) 163
"Catalyst." (1984, March) 239
"Catch 'em." (1983, April) 72
"Cave Hunter." (1982, April) 25
"CcForth." (1982, December) 148
"Ccads." (1983, December) 264
"Cer-Comp disk system." (1982, May) 34
"Cer-Comp disk system." (1982, July) 20
"Checking account." (1983, February) 169
"Chroma keys." ( 1983, October) 236
"Chromasette Magazine." (1981, December) 9
"Circus Adventure." (1982, March) 36
"Clock drill." (1984, February) 252
"Clock." (1982, October) 113
"Clock." (1983, March) 150
"Cmailist." (1982, May) 21
"CoCo Bingo." (1984, May) 278
"CoCo Cassette." (1982, October) 96
"CoCo Cooler." (1982, December) 39
"CoCo Slots." (1983, January) 196
"CoCo accountant." (1983, July) 82
"CoCo board II." (1983, August) 169
"CoCo mail." (1983, October) 267
"CoCo-jot." (1983, March) 114
"Co-Co cooler." (1983, September) 178
"Co-Res Editor/Assembler." (1982, October) 30
"Co-existence." (1983, June) 219
"Colonial trilogy." (1984, March) 280
"Color Basic and Extended Basic System Reference
Card." (1982, Aprii) 31
"Color Computer Graphics." (1982, August) 39
"Color Enhancer." (1982, October) 28
"Color Forth." (1982, December) 148
"Color Invaders." (1982, Aprii) 28
"Color Meteoroids." (1981, November) 7
"Color Scartman." (1983, January) 189
"Color Space Invaders." (1981, October) 9
"Color Text." (1983, June) 226
"Color Zap." (1982, September) 44
"Color compiler." (1984, April) 286
"Color designer." (1984, April) 245
"Color dictionary." (1984, May) 221
"Color finance." (1983, November) 238
"Color graphics editor." (1983, October) 228
"Color ink jet printer." (1983, November) 242
"Color monitor." (1983, October) 258
"Color scribe." (1983, October) 278
"Color software workbench." (1984, January) 290
"Color term plus." (1983, November) 246
"Color tutor." (1984, February) 228
"Color zap." (1983, November) 286
"Color-80." (1983, August) 166
"Colorcom/e." (1982, February) 31
"Colorforth." (1982, May) 29
"Colorhythm." (1982, August) 61
"Colorkit." (1982, October) 114
"Colorout." (1983, October) 271
"Colorpede." (1982, Dacember) 144
"Colorshow." (1982, December) 171
"Colorspeak." (1983, December) 280
"Colortac." (1984, April) 236
"Colorterm." (1982, March) 29
"Command stream processor." (1984, January) 286
"Comp-u-trace." (1984, January) 287
"The companion." (1983, November) 273
"Complete personal accountant." (1984, February) 246
"The Composer." (1983, June) 192
"Compumind/Jackpot." (1982, January) 16
"Computerware's 32 K upgrade." (1982, February) 9
"Compuvoice." (1982, June) 11
"Conflict." (1981, October) 2
"Conquest of Kzirgla." (1983, Aprii) 105
"Context clues." ( 1984, March) 225
"Cookie Monster's letter crunch." (1984, February) 266
"Cosmic clones." (1983, November) 286
"Cprint." (1981, December) 11
"Craps." (1982, December) 112
"Creatavador." (1982, May) 15
"Crosswords." (1983, June) 224
"Crystal revenge." (1983, April) 160
"Cu-ber." (1984, March) 247
"Cubix." (1984, April) 248
"DDH directory-file builder." (1984, February) 220
"DMP 200." (1983, June) 210
"DRB." (1984, May) 222
"DSKMON." (1984, May) 276
"Dancing Devil. (1982, April) 35
"Data doctor." (1984, January) 270
"Data 500." (1983, December) 254
"Data-comp Flex." ( 1983, July) 240
"Database Manager II." (1983, June) 242
"Datamail." (1983, July) 166
"Date-o-base calendar." (1982, June) 9
"Death star." (1983, April) 150
"Decimals." (1984, May) 213
"Decision maker." (1984, April) 270
"Defense." (1983, March) 142
"Demon seed." (1984, May) 224
"Deprec." (1983, November) 272
"Derby." (1983, November) 285
"Desert golf." (1983, August) 186
"Devil assault." ( 1984, March) 247
"Dice." (1983, February) 198
"Direct file transfer." (1983, August) 276
"Disasm." ( 1983, November) 248
"Disk ColorCom/E" (1982, November) 58
"Disk Data Handler." (1982, October) 110
"Disk Doctor." (1982, June) 27
"Disk Double Entry." (1983, January) 70
"Disk Interface." (1982, September) 20
"Disk Scripsit." (1982, November) 25
"Disk Spectaculator." (1982, November) 25
"Disk graphics." (1983, December) 272
"Disk manager." (1983, November) 275
"Disk money minder." (1983, August) 274
"Diskey disk access and repair key." (1984, February) 251
"Disktype." (1984, June) 247
"Diskutil." (1984, May) 268
"Dollars and sense." (1983, July) 300
"Donkey King." (1983, January) 152
"Doodlebug." (1983, January) 162
"Double Stick interface." (1983, March) 199
"Doubleback." (1983, April) 72
"Dragonfly fan." (1984, January) 264
"Dragonquest." (1982, December) 162
"Draw-it." (1983, December) 239
"Dskldr." (1983, December) 246
"Dungeon Maze" (1982, November) 55
"Dungeons of Daggorath." (1983, July) 220
"Dunkey Munkey." (1983, January) 152
"Dytin." (1984, January) 268
"Dynacalc." (1983, August) 158
"Dyterm." (1984, February) 216
"EPROM programmer." (1983, July) 70
"Early games." (1984, January) 280
"Early letter recognition." (1984, June) 240
"Eight-bit bartender." (1983, April) 208
"El Bandito." (1983, September) 168
"El Casino." (1982, April) 25
"El Diabelero." (1982, November) 112
"El cheapo A/D converter." (1983, August) 96
"Elcircan." (1983, November) 280
"Electricity consumption monitor." (1983, Aprll) 26
"Electronic calligrapher." (1983, August) 270
"Electronic graph." (1984, June) 271
"Elite calc." (1983, August) 262
"Elite-word." (1984, March) 260
"Enchanted Forest." (1982, December) 74
"Endicott Joysticks." (1982, October) 112
"Epson interface." (1983, June) 88
"Escape." (1982, November) 66
"Espionage istand." (1984, June) 228
"Estimate." (1984, June) 234
"Euchre." (1984, February) 244
"Execcart." (1984, May) 250
"Exercise Planner." (1982, July) 26
"Expansion Interface." (1983, January) 198
"FH Flex." (1982, October) 64
"FHL Flex." (1983, July) 240
"FICA-83." (1984, February) 278
"FLEX revisited." (1983, January) 160
"F-16 flight simulator." (1984, January) 232
"Face." (1984, February) 265
"Factors tutor." (1984, May) 248
"Family." (1983, September) 204
"Fantasy Gamer's Package." (1982, August) 40
"Fast file/big file." (1984, March) 248
"Fast lane." (1983, September) 177
"Fastape." (1983, July) 221
"Fastdupe." (1984, May) 263
"Federation boot camp." (1983, December) 258
"Fembot's revenge." (1984, January) 237
"File cabinet." (1983, April) 134
"Filebox 16." (1984, March) 276
"Filmastr." (1983, July) 231
"Final countdown." (1983, March) 90
"Finance-5." (1984, April) 274
"Firecopter." (1983, August) 272
"First sampler." (1983, October) 262
"Five exciting games." (1983, February) 86
"Flash cards." (1983, December) 255
"Flash cards." (1984, January) 258
"Flexi filer." (1983, November) 282
"Flight from Grindar." (1984, May) 260
"Flight." (1983, February) 182
"Foodwar." (1984, May) 265
"Football!" (1982, June) 23
"Foxygraf." (1983, February) 84
"Fraction math quiz." (1983, July) 167
"Fractions tutor." (1984, June) 270
"Frog Man." (1982, December) 173
"Frog Trek." (1983, March) 197
"The Frog." (1983, July) 233
"Function graphing module." (1983, July) 16
"Fundfile enhanced." (1984, June) 232
"Fundfile." (1983, November) 262
"Fundgraf." (1983, January) 187
"Fury." (1983, October) 256
"GSPR." (1982, May) 14
"Galactic Taipan." (1984, May) 264
"Galagon." (1984, March) 238
"Galax Attax." (1982, September) 90
"Galloping gamblers." (1982, January) 20
"Game Pak 2." (1983, January) 163
"Game Show." (1983, January) 174
"Game Writer." (1982, December) 84
"Gangbusters." (1982, December) 161
"Gator Zone." (1982, February) 8
"Gauntlet." (1982, March) 18
"Gazon." (1983, April) 240
"Gemini 10/15." (1983, June) 109
"Gemini-10X." (1984, June) 265
"Geography Pack." (1982, Septomber) 49
"Ghostmania." (1983, March) 116
"Girdle the enemy." (1984, June) 247
"Glaxxons." (1984, January) 265
"Golf (Aardvark)." (1982, November) 114
"Golf (Mix)" (1982, November) 114
"Gomoku/renju." (1983, December) 240
"Gorilla Banana GX-100 printer." (1984, February) 272
"Gorilla monitor." (1983, November) 284
"Grabber." (1984, May) 251
"Grafplot." (1983, July) 158
"Grafplot." (1984, June) 220
"Grand slam." (1983, November) 260
"Graph Zapper." (1982, December) 53
"Graph-16/32." (1982, December) 75
"Graphicom." (1984, April) 225
"The Great USA." (1984, March) 234
"The Great Word Game." (1982, May) 13
"The great hamster hunt." (1984, February) 236
"Guardian." (1983, November) 277
"Guess the animal." (1984, January) 276
"A guide to food contents." (1984, May) 228
"HJL-57 keyboard." (1983, October) 234
"Harness/Thoroughbred handicapper." (1984, April) 240
"Hebrew bulletin board." (1983, June) 180
"Here comes de Prez." (1984, June) 222
"Hidden Basic 1.0." (1983, September) 214
"Home buyer's analyser." (1983, March) 52
"Home interest calculator." (1983, July) 50
"Home money manager." (1983, July) 42
"Homebase." (1983, March.) 36
"Homebase." (1984, March) 268
"Household Expense Manager." (1982, December) 36
"Household budget worksheet." (1983, September) 287
"Humbug." (1982, May) 28
"Humbug." (1983, September) 110
"HyperZone." (1984, March) 256
"INSIMB." (1983, June) 170
"Ice master." (1984, February) 217
"Illustrated computer dictionary." (1983, September) 284
"Indexer." (1983, September) 285
"Inspector Clueseau." (1983, March) 173
"Intbasic." (1983, December) 290
"Intergatactic Force." (1982, December) 49
"Introduction to data communications." (1983, July) 24
"Invader's Revenge." (1982, November) 114
"Invaders." (1982, February) 17
"Inventory Control." (1982, September) 71
"Investigations in integral calculus." (1984, April) 242
"The investor." (1984, May) 214
"Isle of fortune." (1984, January) 262
"JARB Memory Kit." (1982, December) 92
"JARBCODE." (1981, August) 5
"JFD-COCO disk system." (1984, April) 230
"J-CAT modem." (1984, June) 261
"Jail." (1984, January) 261
"Jarb Joystick." (1982, August) 25
"Jowst." (1984, February) 276
"Joystick LED kit." (1983, February) 36
"Jude." (1983, December) 286
"Jumps." (1983, January) 164
"Jungle Trek." (1982, September) 43
"Junior's revenge." (1984, January) 240
"Kaleidophone." (1983, October) 260
"Kamikaze." (1983, April) 42
"Katerpillar." (1982, July) 41
"Keep text II." (1984, June) 264
"Key-264K." (1984, February) 260
"Keyboard beeper cartridge." (1984, March) 244
"Keyboard." (1984, March) 254
"Keys to the Wizard." (1982, October) 63
"Kid's choice." (1984, June) 240
"Kingshield." (1984, April) 278
"Klendathu." (1983, August) 295
"Kodomo-no-go." (1983, August) 94
"Kosmic Kamakaze." (1981, December) 11
"Kron." (1984, February) 270
"LCINT." (1983, September) 104
"LEM, Pirate Adventure, Darts." (1982, July) 8
"LLIST-rite." (1983, April) 204
"LOGO." (1982, December) 88
"Label III." (1983, November) 255
"Labyrinth." (1982, May) 29
"Lander." (1982, August) 37
"Las Vegas weekend." (1983, February) 100
"Laser Tank Duel." (1982, December) 174
"Laser Tank." (1983, January) 159
"The Light Pen." (1984, January) 242
"Light pen fun-pak." (1983, February) 32
"Light pen." (1982, April) 31
"Line cross reference." (1983, November) 256
"Lowerkit, LCA-47." (1982, June) 62
"Lowrcase." (1983, December) 262
"Lunar rover patrol." (1984, June) 236
"MC-10 microcomputer." (1983, August) 174
"MDISK." (1984, May) 274
"ML Rabbit." (1982, March) 37
"MM-100 Manual Mini Modem." (1984, February) 232
"MPP tutorial." (1982, July) 64
"Macro Assembler." (1982, October) 30
"Macro 80C." (1982, October) 30
"Madam Rosa's parlor." (1982, November) 66
"Madness and the minotaur." (1983, August) 184
"MagiGraph." (1984, April) 222
"Mailing list." (1983, December) 256
"Mansion of doom." (1984, February) 230
"Mars Adventure." (1982, August) 37
"Master Control." (1981, November) 4
"Master control II." (1983, October) 248
"Master disk system." (1983, February) 77
"Mastermail." (1984, January) 266
"Match and spell." (1983, September) 138
"Match-it." (1983, March) 82
"Math Drill." (1982, September) 20
"Math Tutor/Spelling Teacher." (1982, September) 91
"Math adventure." (1983, October) 252
"Math games that teach." (1983, September) 294
"Math invasion." (1984, May) 246
"Mathfact." (1983, September) 200
"Mathmenu." (1983, September) 179
"Mathpac I." (1982, September) 70
"Mathwar." (1983, August) 24
"Maze race." (1983, February) 168
"McCoCo's menu." (1983, July) 300
"Megabug." (1983, January) 158
"Memory dump/patch." (1984, June) 272
"Micro Script." (1982, December) 156
"Micro-doc." (1983, March) 150
"Microdis." (1984, Aprii) 238
"Micromon." (1984, June) 260
"Micronix premium keyboard." (1984, February) 238
"Microworks RAM upgrade." (1981, September) 19
"Millborn." (1983, February) 159
"Minefield." (1983, March) 124
"Missile Barrage." (1983, January) 183
"Mission: Empire." (1982, September) 88
"Modem I." (1982, November) 118
"Money Minder II. (1982, April) 35
"Money manager." (1984, January) 272
"Money." (1983, January) 154
"Moneypak." (1983, July) 300
"Monsters \& Magic." (1983, June) 222
"Moon Lander." (1982, March) 27
"Moptown hotel." (1983, September) 242
"Moptown parade." (1984, March) 236
"Moptown." (1983, January) 183
"More business." (1984, April) 262
"Morocco Gran Prix." (1983, July) 222
"Morse code tutor/trainer." (1984, June) 250
"Motorbike challenge." (1983, October) 250
"Mouse." (1983, October) 250
"Ms. Nibbler." (1983, March) 223
"Mt. Doom." (1984, February) 250
"Mudpies!" (1984, April) 253
"Multi-pak interface" (1983, September) 80
"Music box." (1984, June) 256
"Music drill." (1983, September) 120
"The music reader." (1984, May) 252
"Music." (1982, July) 39
"Musica." (1984, March) 278
"Mystery Maze." (1982, July) 49
"Name that song." (1982, May) 42
"Nerble force." (1983, August) 265
"New Talk." (1982, June) 11
"Newerror." (1984, April) 268
"Nibbler." (1983, March) 223
"Ninja warrior." (1983, September) 156
"Number match." (1983, September) 288
"Number-kruncher." (1984, May) 232
"Ockywoky." (1984, April) 272
"Offenders" (1982, November) 52
"Okidata's ML-92." (1983, October) 227
"Old McDonalds farm vowels." (1983, September) 170
"Olk Disk Extended Color Basic." (1984, Aprii) 282
"Option 4." (1984, June) 248
"Oracle II." (1984, April) 280
"Order entry system." (1984, February) 254
"Owl's eye pilot light." (1984, March) 252
"PAC Attack." (1982, March) 37
"PBH serial interface." (1984, June) 244
"Pac Droids." (1982, November) 49
"Pageplus." (1984, March) 259
"Pager/64K boot." (1984, February) 245
"Panic button." (1984, January) 230
"Panostyk." (1983, April) 214
"Paper Porter." (1982, June) 54
"Paper tractor." (1984, May) 238
"Payroll." (1984, March) 266
"Payup and payout." (1983, October) 244
"Peanut butter panic." (1984, January) 254
"Phonics II." (1984, March) 242
"Phonics I." (1983, September) 246
"Pick which." ( 1983, September) 164
"Pie chart." (1984, June) 263
"Pie zapper." (1983, October) 272
"Pigskin Predictions." (1982, October) 102
"Pigskin predictions." (1983, November) 258
"Pinball." (1983, January) 158
"Planet Invasion." (1982, November) 52
"Planet conquest." (1984, March) 222
"Planet invasion." (1983, July) 223
"Poker." (1982, October) 12
"Poltergeist." (1983, February) 82
"Preread package." (1983, March) 172
"Prereader." (1984, January) 288
"Preschool Pak." (1982, September) 70
"Preschool packs 1, 2, 3." (1983, April) 192
"Pretty printer." (1984, June) 262
"Printer Stand." (1983, January) 147
"Pritty printer." (1983, December) 252
"Pro-color file." (1983, June) 208
"Pro-color-file." (1984, June) 233
"Professional keyboard." (1983, March) 20
"Program file." (1983, Ocfober) 276
"Programmer's worksheet." (1984, April) 264
"Programmers toolkit." (1984, January) 228
"Protectors." (1982, November) 52
"Protectors." (1983, April) 102
"Pumpkin Adventure." (1982, October) 28
"Q-Man." (1984, April) 254
"Qtax-82" (1983, February) 180
"Quad Data Base." (1982, October) 110
"Quest." (1982, April) 25
"Question and answer." (1984, May) 244
"Quicksort." (1983, November) 283
"Quiz all." (1984, June) 218
"RAM Slam." (1982, September) 88
"ROML." (1983, Fobruary) 197
"RS-232 expansion cable." (1982, July) 47
"RS232 Switcher." (1982, November) 89
Rail Runner." (1982, December) 173
"Rainbow writer." (1983, October) 230
"Rainbow's corner." (1984, January) 246
"Random Basic." (1982, September) 36
"Random Basic." (1984, June) 224
"Reactoid." (1983, November) 282
"Reading Two-Pak." (1982, September) 17
"Recall." (1984, April) 251
"Recipe File." (1982, November) 72
"Red Baron." (1982, June) 17
"Remote reset." (1983, November) 268
"Remoterm." (1983, March) 170
"Repeat key." (1984, June) 249
"Return of the Jet-I." (1984, April) 266
"Reversi." (1982, December) 173
"Revolution." (1983, March) 138
"Robot battle." (1983, April) 140
"Robottack." (1983, July) 233
"Roman Checkers." (1982, November) 55
"Roman numerals." (1984, February) 222
"RubiconII." (1984, February) 264
"RunCalc." (1982, October) 113
"SAC." (1984, May) 216
"SAM Saver." (1982, November) 58
"SDS80C." (1981, September) 7
"SIGMON." (1981, August) 6
"SISI." (1982, June) 23
"SPLC-1." (1984, January) 296
"S.E.C.S." (1981, September) 16
"Saspus." (1982, August) 25
"Sav-a-byte." (1983, December) 243
"Scavenge hunt." (1984, March) 256
"Scepter of Kzjrgla." (1982, May) 15
"Schematic drafting processor." (1984, January) 282
"School Maze." (1982, August) 53
"Score-EZ." (1983, October) 245
"Scramble." (1983, July) 43
"Screen machine." (1984, April) 252
"Screen reference card." (1984, February) 234
"Sea dragon." (1983, September) 282
"Sea quest." (1984, May) 247
"Semi-draw." (1982, December) 144
"Serial/parallel converter." (1981, November) 5
"Shark treasure." (1983, April) 144
"Shenanigans." (1984, June) 226
"Silly Syntax." (1982, February) 21
"Skip counting." (1984, April) 257
"Sky-delense." (1982, August) 76
"Slay the nereis." (1984, June) 239
"Small business accounting package." (1983, January) 70
Smart Modem." (1982, November) 118
"Snoopy and the Red Baron." (1984, January) 234
"Solo Pool." (1983, January) 162
"The Solution." (1982, June) 8
"Sonar search." (1983, November) 281
"Songbook." (1982, November) 54
"Soooper pac." (1983, June) 195
"Soundsource." (1982, June) 11
"The sourcerer." (1984, May) 240
"Space Invaders." (1982, June) 8
"Space War." (1981, December) 14
"Space race." (1983, April) 24
"Space shuttle." (1983, August) 278
"Spanish one." (1983, April) 40
"Speak up!" (1983, Aprii) 132
"Spectaculator." (1982, March) 43
"Spectral Flexplus." (1983, July) 240
"Spectran." (1983, September) 32
"Spectrum Paddle." (1983, January) 134
"Spectrum Stick." (1982, October) 112
"Spectrum control center." (1984, March) 230
"Spectrum light pen." (1983, February) 32
"Spectrum switcher." (1983, April) 207
"Speed reading." (1984, May) 247
"Spell 'n fix." (1982, July) 26
"Spell-a-tron." (1984, May) 236
"Spell-rite." (1983, September) 218
"Spelling in context." (1983, September) 296
"Spider Attack." (1983, January) 160
"Spider." (1983, January) 160
"The spooler." (1984, Aprii) 274
"Spooler." (1984, June) 254
"Stagecoach." (1983, June) 68
"Star Trench Warfare." (1983, January) 168
"Star blaze." (1984, March) 250
"Star-DOS." (1983, February) 60
"Starblazer." (1984, April) 256
"Starfire." (1982, November) 52
"Stars." (1982, October) 27
"Starship Chameleon." (1982, July) 41
"Starship Hercules." (1983, March) 81
"Startrek." (1982, October) 96
"Statement writer." (1983, December) 266
"Statgraf." (1983, October) 240
"Stellar search." (1984, January) 251
"Stereo composer." (1983, October) 274
"Stinger." (1983, March) 134
"Stock Market Analyzer." (1982, July) 48
"Stock option strategies." (1983, July) 201
"Stockbroker." (1984, March) 258
"Stress evaluator." (1983, March) 190
"Stripper." (1983, February) 182
"Sub Mission." (1983, January) 165
"Super Color Writer II." (1983, October) 280
"Super Color speller." (1983, November) 266
"Super 'Color' disk zap." (1983, April) 138
"Super pro keyboard." (1983, Aprii) 81
"Super screen." (1983, October) 254
"Synther-7." (1983, April) 156
"TIMS." (1982, November) 41
"TNT-ALYZ." (1983, August) 296
"TP-1 printer." (1983, Fabruary) 86
"TRS-80 Color Basic." (1982, September) 90
"TRS-80 Programmer's Sourcebook." (1983, July) 297
"TV graphics editor." (1984, May) 262
"T.UTIL." (1984, June) 269
"Talk Processor." (1982, November) 106
"Talking Graphic Demo." (1982, March) 18
"Talking score-EZ." (1984, June) 225
"Talking speller." (1983, September) 199
"Tape utility." (1983, September) 108
"Taxi." (1984, May) 243
"Teee offf." (1984, February) 227
"Telewriter Disk." (1982, December) 156
"Telewriter-64." (1983, June) 216
"Term talk." (1984, March) 227
"Test-aid." (1984, May) 258
"Text pro II." (1983, February) 176
"That's Interesting." (1983, November) 264
"Three game pack no. 2" (1984, Aprii) 258
"Tic-tac-toe math." (1984, April) 290
"Tic-tac-toe." (1983, August) 94
"Time and money." (1983, August) 136
"Time fighter." (1984, March) 272
"Time patrol." (1984, February) 242
"Time teacher." (1983, September) 128
"Tiny Compiler." (1982, September) 89
"Top Stix." (1983, March) 199
"Tower Castle Adventure." (1982, December) 154
"Tower of fear." (1983, March) 124
"Transtar-315 color printer." (1983, December) 242
"Trapfall." (1983, August) 188
"Trek 16." (1982, October) 96
"Trek 80C." (1982, October) 96
"Tutorcode." (1984, March) 246
"UP-1." (1983, January) 121
"Upload." (1983, August) 266
"VC." (1984, February) 221
"VDOS." (1983, September) 248
"VDUMP." (1983, October) 238
"VIP terminal." (1984, January) 229
"VT-8302 pilot light." (1984, March) 240
"Valhalla." (1984, February) 214
"Vector addition." (1984, June) 238
"Venturer." (1982, June) 40
"Video Interface Kit. (1982, November) 54
"Video clear interface." (1983, December) 288
"Video plus." (1983, November) 284
"Viking." (1982, July) 64
"Virtual memory loader," (1983, February) 198
"Vocabulary builder." (1983, September) 136
"Voicepak." (1983, November) 278
"Wall Street." (1983, March) 20
"War Kings." (1982, May) 33
"Warrior and the Wizard." (1983, February) 180
"Wet T-shirt contest." (1983, February) 92
"Whole numbers." (1984, May) 213
"Wild party." (1983, October) 270
"Wizard 64." (1983, December) 284
"Word search puzzles." (1984, March) 232
"Wordclone." (1982, December) 156
"Words about things." (1983, June) 162
"Words that act." (1983, June) 162
"Worksaver." (1982, December) 82
"World History." (1982, Seplember) 20
"Wormhole." (1983, March) 216
"X-pad." (1983, January) 84
"Your Color Computer (book)." (1984, April) 254
"Zaksund." (1983, June) 154
"Zarconian marble." (1983, June) 88
"Zaxxon." (1983, June) 154
"Zeus." (1984, January) 294
"101 Hints and Tricks." (1982, October) 100
"2fer." (1983, December) 260
"20000 Leagues." (1982, November) 56
"3D tic tac toe." (1983, April) 52
"3D tic-tac-toe." (1983, November) 272
"3-d Brickaway." (1982, November) 84
"4 mile island." (1984, May) 280
" 64 column model I/III emulator." (1984, May) 208
"64K disk utilities." (1983, July) 284
"64K screen expander." (1983, April) 100
"64K upgrade takes a bit of know-how." (1982, August) 33
"8-ball." (1983, August) 294
"80C disassembler." (1981, October) 4

\section*{SIMULATION}

Franklin, William G. "Flying the 'Sopwith with CoCo - an instrument flight simulation in real time." (1983, June) 54
French, Paul. "Iowa lemonade." (1983, April) 60
Latham, Chris ; and Erickson, John. "Micromeltdown: A nuclear reactor simulation." (1983, April) 112
Springer, Charles. "The results are in.. (contest)." (1983, November) 68
Tyson, Robert K. "And the winner is... Election '84." (1983, November) 74
Tyson, Robert K. "Strategy football." (1983, August) 234
Weber, Thomas G. "WarGame." (1983, November) 90

\section*{UTILITY-HARDWARE}

Alsop, B. H. "D-board 64K upgrade." (1983, March) 100
Clements, William C., Jr. "Install a chip-saving 'power-on' light." (1983, April) 18
DiStefano, Tony. "Adding function keys to your keyboard." (1984, March) 117
DiStefano, Tony. "Build a speaker/amplifier for your computer." (1983, November) 230
Distefano, Tony. "Construct a finger-saving circuit for your joystick." (1983, February) 156
DiStefano, Tony. "Designing a video monitor output." (1984, May) 188
DiStefano, Tony. "Install your own ROM switcher." (1983, December) 122
DiStefano, Tony. "Upgrading your Color Computer 2." (1984, January) 130

DiStefano, Tony. "A 12-volt power supply for the CoCo2." (1984, April) 149
Ellers, Ed. "RAM/ROM upgrade roundup." (1984, May) 49
Ellis, Richard S. "Install you own disk drive 'on/off' indicator." (1983, November) 296
German, J. D. "Cheapstick-a smooth, rugged joystick for less than \(\$ 10\)." (1984, February) 186
Kottke, Richard. "Monitor mod for your CoCo." (1984, January) 179
Meixsell, Dennis. "Build this board for easy interfacing." (1983, July) 106
Meixsell, Dennis. "Interface a calculator keyboard to the PIA." (1983, December) 207
Owen, David. "Build an RS232 device select switch for under \$20." (1983, December) 202
Schroeder, Herbert. "DOS 'detach' saves wear and tear." (1983, March) 54
Weston, Dane. "Unlock your joyports and open CoCo to the world.". (1983, December) 56

\section*{UTILITY-SOFTWARE}
"All in one." (1981, September) 17
Alsop, B. H. "Save storage by packing your data." (1983, September) 314
Blatt, Ted. "Change those print's to print -2's." (1983, February) 207

Blyn, Steve. "The 'initial' experience can be child's play!" (1982, Novamber) 18
Boyarsky, Oleg. "A most moving message." (1984, January) 96
"CPU speedup" (1981, July) 3
Clements, William C., Jr. "Rockin' through ROM." (1982, August) 29
Cromley, David A. "Check your TV alignment." (1983, March) 201
Curtis, H. Allen. "Little E does big job to Basic." (1984, April) 170
Curtis, H. Allen. "Rainbow check plus for the CoCo and the MC-10." (1984, February) 21
Davis, Gary A. "Make your REMS stand out." (1982, March) 12
Dayton, John K. "Upgrading the Shack's screen print program to 32 K ." (1983, October) 290
Deahl, Kenneth G. "Flow gently, sweet listing." (1983, February) 74
DiStefano, Tony. "Gl sound generator: software control for complex sounds." (1983, September) 182
DiStefano, Tony. "Green on black video: 'eye friendly' conversion." (1983, March) 176
DiStefano, Tony. "High speed POKE has effect on CoCo hardware." (1983, January) 78
Diercks, Wayne A. "Pilfering in low memory." (1982, February) 1
Diercks, Wayne A. "You and your two-timin' CPU." (1982, March) 20
Downard, Dan. "How fast is your CoCo?" (1983, December) 182
Downard, Dan. "Rainbug III." (1983, July) 234
Downard, Dan. "Rainbug IV." (1983, August) 58
Downard, Dan. "Rainbug V." (1983, September) 306
Downard, Dan. "The Rainbug monitor." (1983, April) 44
Downard, Dan. "Rainbug redux." (1983, June) 264
Downard, Dan. "Remote operation of the Color Computer." (1983, November) 118
Downard, Dan. "The rewards of non-standard interfacing." (1983, February) 118
"Driver backup." (1981, August) 6
Dubuc, Mike. "Try these test patterns on your color monitor." (1983, August) 100
Ebbert, Jim. "A Mini-calc program." (1982, October) 60
Falk, Lawrence C. "Converting programs to 80C." (1982, August) 79
"A form of Csave?" (1981, December) 9
Gauvreau, Ray. "Alter your programs with Revfield." (1983, August) 282
Gauvreau, Ray. "A bigger byte for basic (extra 8 K for 64K). (1984, January) 74
Gauvreau, Ray. "Tie an ASCII border 'round CoCo." (1983, April) 104
Hall, Mike. "Right justify numbers." (1983, April) 77
Hands, Lester. "Let's look at memory." (1982, December) 54
Hasenstaub, Theodore P. "Make a hex pad loader." (1983, January) 143
Kelty, John R. "A cheap talker for out CoCo." (1983, July) 275
Klement, George E. "Format your video with this worksheet." (1983, October) 148
Kolar, Joseph. "For that added touch, you need Append." (1984, January) 62
Kolar, Joseph. "Lef's organize that jumble of tapes." (1983, February) 56
Kolar, Joseph. "On printing alphanumerics in eight directions." (1982, December) 62
Krankoski, Richard. "Paging down memory land: it may look like garbage, but it's good." (1983, April) 82
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Let's end those typing errors once and for all." (1983, January) 95
Lishnak, Pat. "Sort numeric arrays fast with machine language." (1982, August) 9
Meuse, Richard T. "A super organizer for your tape files." (1983, December) 169
Mir, Jorge. "CMERGEing the easy way." (1983, October) 206
Mir, Jorge. "Csave your programs with confidence." (1984, January) 146
Mir, Jorge. "The latest program? Here's a dating system." (1983, February) 58
Mir, Jorge. "Machine tape finder/saver." (1981, December) 12
Mir. Jorge. "Menu maker." (1983, December) 200

Mir, Jorge. "Save ML programs to your disk." (1982, April) 42
Mir, Jorge. "Universal data file." (1982, June) 57
Mir, Jorge. "Using the upper RAM of your 64 K ." (1983, October) 317
Mir, Jorge. "Videoprinter." (1981, October) 3
Mir, Jorge. " 64 K conversion? Now what?" (1983, January) 166
Morgan, Alan J. "The famous speedup poke in fine detail." (1982, May) 32
Morgan, Alan J. "Synchronizing with your SAM chip." (1982, July) 24
Morgan, Alan J. "Videoprinter." (1981, October) 3
Moses, Ray. "Stars fall on 80C." (1982, June) 64
Mummaw, Ron. "Using VARPTR, Basic's hidden command." (1983, June) 110
Nolan, Bill. "Let's call JOYIN to learn ROM call technique." (1982, August) 8
Odneal, Steve, "FLEX can be flexible." (1982, September) 58
Poulin, Edgar. "Offset easy." (1983, April) 172
Preble, Laurence D. "Minidos: Two ring circus for CoCo." (1983, July) 44
Preble, Lawrence D. "FLEX system is powerful addition to world of 80C." (1982, August) 32
Provost, James. "Keytones help input." (1983, April) 77
Provost, James. "Synchronous output can be useful." (1984, May) 149
Ray, J. D. "Spruce up your tapes with this cassette label print program." (1983, June) 30
"Really using print using." (1981, October) 5
Reeves, Mark. "An 8-bit driver for Basic use." (1982, April) 41
"Reference utilities." (1982, August) 74
Reinhart, Alan V. "Memscan-a utility for the memory explorer." (1984, April) 119
"Rem-d-leet." (1982, January) 21
Roberts, R. N. "Control your screen." (1983, March) 84
"Rompack backup." (1981, Decembar) 15
Rosen, Bob. "This will program your keys on Professional Keyboard." (1983, June) 80
Roslund, Charles J. "Auto key repeat." (1982, September) 47
Roslund, Charles J. "Format your LLISTings with FLIST." (1982, December) 86
Roslund, Charles J. "Protect your screen from the ravages of scrolling with this machine language scroll protection utility." (1982, November) 46
Roslund, Charles J. "Speed up Basic with ML injections." (1983, January) 118
Russell, Bob. "Color Computer memory map." (1983, July) 254
Samm, Hubert E., Jr. "Want a workhorse editor? Here's Mr. Ed." (1983, June) 140
Schrag, Roger. "Four patches for your new ROM." (1984, March) 160
Schrag, Roger. "Multiply your efforts with this keyboard shorthand." (1984, February) 188
"Screen printer." (1981, August) 7
Searby, Sue. "What's a monitor?" (1983, March) 174
Smrcina, Richard. "Spell out your error messages." (1984, January) 169
Stearman, Colin J. "The powerful Qsort routine comes to the Color Computer." (1983, August) 196 Stearman, Colin J. "Qsort for the TRS-80 Color Computer." (1983, July) 112
Sullivan, Steve. "A catalog for your tape." (1983, February) 96
"Thanks for the memories." (1981, August) 4
"Times square header." (1981, November) 5
"Turn off that motor-fast." (1982, February) 30
"Using the editor." (1981, August) 7
Weiss, Arnold. "Unidatfl revisited?" (1982, December) 114
"Wherezitat???" (1982, March) 19
White, Richard A. "Let's look at keyboard input." (1983, March) 192

\section*{WORD PROCESSING}

Becker, Barry E.. "A simple word processor." (1982, November) 138
Falk, Lawrence C. "Three new word processors offer a variety of features." (1982, April) 33
Falk, Lawrence \(C\). "Word processing-A comparison of four different systems." (1982, January) 1 Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Be nice
to your printer-give it this AL word processor."
(1983, June) 76
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: tidying up your word processor program." (1983, September) 291
"Line justifier." (1981, August) 1
Millican, Oscar. "A simple word processor." (1982, May) 6
"Text editor - word processor." (1981, Septamber) 3
"Word processor." (1981, July) 4

\section*{AUTHORS}

Albrecht, Bob. "A beginner's guide to cassette files." (1984, January) 110
Albrecht, Bob. "The carefully contrived superhero." (1983, October) 170
Albrecht, Bob. "Creating characters for fun and adventure." (1983, February) 26
Albrecht, Bob. "Design your own champion." (1983, November) 140
Albrecht, Bob. "Roll those bones (and other characteristics)." (1983, March) 12
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "Aloysious and the seven characteristics." (1984, March) 138
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "Creating random name files." (1984, May) 113
Albrecht, Bob; and Firedrake, George. "Expanding your character file programs." (1983, July) 248
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "For these three friends the outcome's a bit dicey." (1982, December) 168
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "From tetrato icosahedron, let the good times roll." (1983, August) 74
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "Inputting your role playing characters." (1984, February) 292
Albrecht, Bob; and Firedrake, George. "Let's venture into the world of let's pretend." (1982, September) 38
Albrecht, Bob; and Firedrake, George. "The mysterious and unpredictable RND." (1982, November) 37
Albrecht, Bob; and Firedrake, George. "The mysterious and unpredictable RND." (1984, April) 115
Albrecht, Bob; and Firedrake, George. "RND command is one secret to good games." (1982, October) 46
Albrecht, Bob ; and Firedrake, George. "Who is this one called CVCVC?" (1983, June) 234
Alsop, B. H. "D-board 64K upgrade." (1983, March) 100
Alsop, B. H. "Save storage by packing your data." (1983, September) 314
Anthony, Dave. "A teeny tinydump." (1984, February) 306
Bain, Scott L. "An a-mazing game for your fun." (1982, April) 7
Bain, Scott L. "Here's a 120 frame 'graphics pad' for easy animation." (1983, July) 53
Ball, Howard Lee. "Nothing can hold a (Roman) candle to this tallying method." (1984, June) 65
Bananszak, David. "A little tree-trimming music." (1983, December) 35
Bardus, Sharon. "The young, the old and Color Logo." (1983, October) 210
Barringer, James. "Dog-gone program." (1982, September) 78
Bauter, Curtis J. "CoCo cabinet." (1983, April) 36
Becker, Barry E.. "A simple word processor." (1982, November) 138
Becker, Barry E. "End those sticky relay blues." (1983, August) 81
Becker, Barry E. "Revival (cleaning Gemini-10)." (1984, May) 54
Becker, Rob. "First Saturday in May." (1983, April) 28
Beistel, Phillip. "Doin' the hi-res shuffle." (1983, July) 196
Bell, Bruce K. "This quiz could be solution to early math problems." (1983, September) 152
Bennett, Joseph E. "Build a desk for your CoCo." (1982, March) 16
Bennett, Joseph E. "Chart your flow -- and watch "em go." (1982, February) 14
Bennett, Joseph E. "For all your secrets-the full Jarbcode program." (1982, May) 50
Bennett, Joseph E. "Get and Put: High-res movement." (1981, November) 10

Bennett, Joseph E. ; and Laidlaw, C. E. "Parachute or free fall?" (1982, December) 76
Benoit, Gary. "Elements." (1983, September) 34
Betts, R. Bartley. "Work on your grammar." (1983, February) 48
Bish, Charlotte. "Thoughts of a computer widow." (1983, November) 328
Blatt, Ted. "Change those print's to print-2's." (1983, February) 207
Blyn, Steve. "Avoiding the avalanche with teacher's aid." (1983, December) 294
Blyn, Steve. "But, what did I get wrong?" (1983, March) 152
Blyn, Steve. "Can it recite the 'pledge of allegiance?"' (1983, November) 314
Blyn, Steve. "Design programs to help children learn." (1982, July) 18
Blyn, Steve. "Exercise your strings with this vowel checker." (1983, April) 96
Blyn, Steve. "Finding areas and perimeters in hires." (1984, April) 43
Blyn, Steve. "Good reinforcement means you can't frown at me." (1982, August) 41
Blyn, Steve. "Guess the missing number." (1984, June) 121
Blyn, Steve. "The 'initial' experience can be child's play!" (1982, November) 18
Blyn, Steve. "Killing fllies with the friendly tool." (1984, March) 121
Blyn, Steve. "Learning to create forms of substance." (1983, July) 130
Blyn, Steve. "Let your computer assist in concept development." (1983, August) 152
Blyn, Steve. "Make the difficulty level variable." (1982, September) 35
Blyn, Steve. "Making a bar graph of your chiid's test scores." (1983, June) 28
Blyn, Steve. "One graphics screen is worth a thousand alphanumeric characters." (1984, February) 60
Blyn, Steve. "A personalized certificate can reward young computerists." (1983, October) 106
Blyn, Steve. "Programming a computer illiterate school." (1983, September) 50
Blyn, Steve. "Proper grammar important in educational programs." (1982, October) 26
Blyn, Steve. "Random often needs a helping hand." (1983, February) 14
Blyn, Steve. "Reviving a nearly lost art with 'little letter writer."' (1984, January) 87
Blyn, Steve. "Sustain children's interest by expanding relevance." (1982, December) 56
Blyn, Steve. "Swinging with baseball interest can aid educators." (1984, May) 190
Blyn, Steve. " 'User friendly' requires friendly users.' (1983, January) 92
Bodiroga, George. "A day at the races." (1984, April) 82
Bohne, Bill. "A FORMATR for the Gemini." (1983, June) 182
Boston, William. "Here's an easy way to place orders by mail." (1982, August) 19
Boyarsky, Oleg. "A most moving messege." (1984, January) 96
Brooks, Sid. "Visible check register." (1984, January) 124
Bruck, Bilt. "Keep track with a mailing list." (1982, October) 86
Carson, Edward R. "Baseball statistics made easy." (1983, July) 92
Carson, Edward R. "The financial analyst." (1984, March) 50
Carson, Edward R. "The most professional garage sale in the neighborhood." (1984, May) 156
Carter, Gary L. "Basketball." (1984, February) 161
Chamberlain, Ross. "Graphics word processing." (1982, December) 136
Charney, Mark. "Track down errors with this disk fixer." (1984, March) 196
Clark, Gregory. "The amazing adventures of Karrak." (1984, February) 91
Clark, Gregory. "Sir Randolf of the Moors." (1983, January) 26
Clark, Gregory. "Twenty odd-ball screen routines." (1984, January) 202
Clements, Dave. "Pie graph supreme." (1984, January) 189
Clements, William C., Jr. "Install a chip-saving 'power-on' light." (1983, April) 18
Clements, William C., Jr. "OS-9 meets the Wolfbug monitor." (1984, February) 322

Clements, William C., Jr. "Rockin' through ROM." (1982, August) 29
Clift, Simon. "What is your compatibility rating?" (1984, February) 292
Craig, Jeff. "The crown of Merro." (1984, February) 27
Cromley, David A. "Check your TV alignment." (1983, March) 201
Crooks, Robert L. "A common denominator for math study and ease." (1983, February) 102
Curtis, H. Allen. "A challenging word game." (1984, June) 138
Curtis, H. Allen. "Getting more from Pmode 4." (1982, June) 42
Curtis, H. Allen. "Little E does big job to Basic." (1984, April) 170
Curtis, H. Allen. "MC-10 memory map." (1984, January) 309
Curtis, H. Allen. "Prospecting the MC-10." (1984, February) 314
Curtis, H. Allen. "Rainbow check plus for the CoCo and the MC-10." (1984, February) 21
Curtis, H. Allen. "Shades of PMODEs 1 and 2 gives you even more colors." (1982, November) 78
Cutter, Norm. "The simplicity of sinelines." (1983, October) 80
Dana, John W. "Moving graphics." (1982, December) 85
Dana, John W. "Son of graphic traffic." (1983, March) 164
Davenport, Alan. "Master messenger." (1983, November) 42
Davidson, Kevin. "The demystification of ML on disk." (1983, December) 180
Davis, Gary A. "Make your REMS stand out." (1982, March) 12
Davis, Gary A. ; and Davis, Susan. "Try this helpful number-base conversion quiz." (1984, January) 140
Davis, Susan P. "CoCo widows," (1984, May) 119
Davis, Susan P. "The computing female." (1984, June) 174
Davis, Susan P. "Fonehome-E.T. could have used this one." (1982, November) 82
Davis, Susan P. "Women and the Color Computer." (1984, April) 215
Dawson, David. "Glommer: true graphics for 4K." (1983, October) 122
Dayton, John K. "Upgrading the Shack's screen print program to 32 K ." (1983, October) 290
Deahl, Kenneth G. "Flow gently, sweet listing." (1983, February) 74
Delbourgo, D.; Delbourgo, R. ; and Latner, Norman. "Two illusions." (two articles) (1983, March) 28
Delbourgo, Dan ; and Delbourgo, Robert. "Picture your face." (1983, October) 306
Delbourgo, R. T. "Who goes on Random Walks." (1983, January) 130
Delbourgo, R. T. ; and Delbourgo, D. "More moire-
from downunder." (1982, November) 23
Delbourgo, Robert. "A challenge for psychics and sleuths." (1983, August) 20
Delbourgo, Robert. "Fascinating fractals: Geometry of nature." (1983, July) 28
Delbourgo, Robert. "A musical scale generator." (1983, June) 262
Delbourgo, Robert. "3-D graph plotting of multiple variables." (1983, June) 116
Delbourgo, Robert ; and Ferguson, Brian. "Tumble 'brella." (1983, October) 204
Delbourgo, T. ; and Delbourgo, R. "Consequences from downunder." (1983, March) 110
Delperdang, Ralph. "Lazy man's disk directory. (1983, December) 216
Derringer, Dennis. "A change of address." (1984, May) 38
Derringer, Dennis. "Wallpaper calculator." (1984, June) 206
Dersheimer, Richard. "The eyes have it." (1982, November) 142
Dersheimer, Richard. "Here's the answer but what was the question?" (1984, January) 98
Dersheimer, Richard. "Redchase." (1983, November) 158
Dettman, Harvey. "Markup and profit: two for the money." (1984, March) 20
DiStefano, Tony. "Adding function keys to your keyboard." (1984, March) 117
DiStefano, Tony. "Build a ' \(Y\) ' adapter for your disk controller." (1983, July) 176

DiStefano, Tony. "Build a speaker/amplifier for your computer." (1983, November) 230
Distefano, Tony. "Build this parallel printer interface." (1983, August) 192
DiStefano, Tony. "Construct a finger-saving circuit for your joystick." (1983, February) 156
DiStefano, Tony. "Designing a video monitor output." (1984, May) 188
DiStefano, Tony. "Equip your computer with a phoneme speech synthesizer." (1984, June) 128
DiStefano, Tony. "Gl sound generator: software control for complex sounds." (1983, September) 182
DiStefano, Tony. "Green on black video: 'eye friendly' conversion." (1983, March) 176
DiStefano, Tony. "A hardware hacker cleans house." (1983, October) 130
DiStefano, Tony. "High speed POKE has effect on CoCo hardware." (1983, January) 78
DiStefano, Tony. "How to reduce that RFI on your monitor." (1983, April) 146
DiStefano, Tony. "Install your own ROM switcher." (1983, December) 122
DiStefano, Tony. "Memories of the PROM." (1983, June) 72
DiStefano, Tony. "Trouble shooter makes the program pak connection." (1984, February) 330
DiStefano, Tony. "Upgrading your Color Computer 2." (1984, January) 130

DiStefano, Tony. "A 12-volt power supply for the CoCo2." (1984, April) 149
Diercks, Wayne A. "Pilfering in low memory." (1982, February) 1
Diercks, Wayne A. "You and your two-timin' CPU." (1982, March) 20
Dollberg, Donald D. "Visual aids by CoCo." (1984, June) 53
Dollberg, Donald D. "What are those device numbers for?" (1984, January) 163
Dooman, Bob. "Invitations made easy." (1983, January) 74
Downard, Dan. "Getting started with machine language." (1984, January) 56
Downard, Dan. "How last is your CoCo?" (1983, December) 182
Downard, Dan. "Kid CoCo is no lightweight." (1983, August) 174
Downard, Dan. "The new 64K CoCo." (1983, September) 236
Downard, Dan. "Opening CoCo's Jibrary to the MC10." (1983, October) 196

Downard, Dan. "Rainbug III." (1983, July) 234
Downard, Dan. "Rainbug IV." (1983, August) 58
Downard, Dan. "Rainbug V." (1983, September) 306
Downard, Dan, "The Rainbug monitor." (1983, April) 44
Downard, Dan. "Rainbug redux." (1983, June) 264
Downard, Dan. "Remote operation of the Color Computer." (1983, November) 118
Downard, Dan. "The rewards of non-standard interfacing." (1983, February) 118
Downard, Dan. "Smarts for a dumb terminal." (1983, March) 160
Drouillard, Dan. "Craps...as it's played at the CoCo casino." (1984, April) 67
Dubuc, Mike. "Try these test patterns on your color monitor." (1983, August) 100
Dudgeon, Jim; and Dudgeon, Michael. "Videotex to disk." (1982, February) 11
Ebbert, Jim. "Can you protect Starbase Alpha?" (1982, November) 101
Ebbert, Jim. "A Mini-calc program." (1982, October) 60
Eichstaedt, Pete. "EDTASM minus?" (1984, March) 32
Ellers, Ed. "RAM/ROM upgrade roundup." (1984, May) 49
Elliot, Sheila. "LoCo CoCo and the 1812." (1984, June) 67
Ellis, Richard S. "Install you own disk drive 'on/off' indicator." (1983, November) 296
Endres, M. H. "Printing characters on the graphic screen." (1982, May) 8
Ericson, Robert W. "Building Spectaculator shelis." (1983, April) 74
Ericson, Robert W. "Printing graphic characters on the Microline 82A." (1983, October) 296
Faessler, Chuck. "Pop quiz: Name the 50 capitals." (1983, April) 34
Fahiberg, T. A. "Your very own interior decorator." (1984, June) 28

Fahy, Mike. "Boltype: a tutorial on the use of dot graphics." (1984, May) 67
Falk, Lawrence C. "Converting programs to 80C." (1982, August) 79
Falk, Lawrence C. "Do your taxes on your COCO." (1982, March) 8
Falk, Lawrence C. "Prepare for tax time -- easily." (1982, February) 2
Falk, Lawrence C. "Printers: Overview of some features." (1982, June) 21
Falk, Lawrence C. "A tale of two discs." (1981, December) 3
Falk, Lawrence C. "Three new word processors offer a variety of features." (1982, Aprii) 33
Falk, Lawrence C. "Word processing-A comparison of four different systems." (1982, January) 1
Fauske, Wes. "A moveable feast for the CoCo." (1983, August) 28
Fernold, John. "How healthy are you?" (1982, November) 124
Firedrake, George ; and Albrecht, Bob. "Let's try fantasy role playing games." (1983, April) 226
Ford, James H., Jr. "Animation using the X-pad for graphics production." (1983, December) 74
Forsha, Jerry D. "We want our Q-nerd." (1984, May) 175
Foster, Leslie A. "Two years of Rainbow." (1983, July) 290
Foulke, Robert. "Random graphic fun." (1981, December) 8
Fountain, J. Paul. "Pmode4 graphics dump." (1983, October) 298
Franklin, William G. "Flying the 'Sopwith with CoCo - an instrument flight simulation in real time." (1983, June) 54
Franksen, Aaron. "Low resolution drawing." (1983, March) 166
Fraysse, John W., Jr. "Homing in on a guided missile system." (1983, March) 154
Fraysse, John W., Jr. "Let's go sailing." (1982, October) 76
Fraysse, John W., Jr. "Marathon madness." (1983, Ocfober) 18
Fraysse, John W., Jr. "Rainbow roach." (1983, June) 38
French, Paul. "Iowa lemonade." (1983, April) 60
Furman, Barry R. "The home slot machine." (1984, April) 131
Furman, Barry R. "Hi, there! I'm your friendly acey deucey dealer." (1984, January) 26
Garrett, Norman. "Random lab scheduler: utility for frustrated teachers." (1983, September) 18
Garrett, Ron. "Key your checks to accounts." (1982, October) 20
Garrett, Ron. "Set up for accounts receivable." (1982, October) 118
Garrett, Ron. "Want some money? Send out a statement." (1982, November) 98
Gauvreau, Ray. "Alter your programs with Revfield." (1983, August) 282
Gauvreau, Ray. "A bigger byte for basic (extra 8K for 64K). (1984, January) 74
Gauvreau, Ray. "Tie an ASCII border 'round CoCo." (1983, April) 104
German, J. D. "Cheapstick-a smooth, rugged joystick for less than \$10." (1984, February) 186
German, J. D. "Put your keyboard on the screen." (1984, March) 128
Germann, Karl. "This routine draws circles around the rest, randomly." (1983, March) 191
Giovanoni, Richard. "House\$." (1984, March) 162
Giovanoni, Richard. "Work station on wheels." (1983, July) 218
Goebel, Kathy. "Make a logo." (1982, October) 50
Goldberg, Morton. "Marquee de fin." (1983, February) 204
Good, Steve. "Printer spooling will increase your throughput." (1983, June) 246
Gray, Thomas. "Fast, fun and educational-that's speedmath." (1983, December) 124
Gray, Thomas. "Make this handy reusable graphics grid." (1983, April) 73
Gray, Thomas. "Measuring your inches: not just a fraction of knowledge." (1983, September) 122
Griffin, Jim. "Space shutter." (1983, October) 68
Hadley, Joe. "Simply load and...Bingo! Instant fun." (1984, Aprii) 89
Hady. Tom. "Use CoCo to help communicate those Christmas Greetings." (1983, December) 68

Hall, Chris. "Really combine graphics and text., (1982, November) 26
Hall, Jim. "Graphics special: the '178' poke." (1983 October) 102
Hall, Kenneth. "Place your bet!" (1984, April) 195 Hall, Mike. "Four for the show." (1983, October) 77 Hall, Mike. "Racing the clock with trailin' trail." (1983, August) 35
Hall, Mike. "Right justify numbers." (1983, April) 77 Hall, William R. "Custom interface for the Gemini10." (1983, November) 202

Hands, Lester. "Let's look at memory." (1982, December) 54
Hardy, Harry. "Data communications and your Color Computer." (1983, April) 78
Hardy, Harry. "Data communications and your Color Computer." (1983, June) 240
Hardy, Harry. "Hide that disk directory." (1983, October) 46
Hardy, Harry. "An introduction to synchronous data transmission." (1983, November) 173
Hasenstaub, Theodore P. "Build a light pen." (1983, April) 90
Hasenstaub, Theodore P. "Get cracking." (1983, August) 290
Hasenstaub, Theodore P. "Make a hex pad loader." (1983, January) 143
Hayden, Joe. "A little string music please." (1984. June) 185
Hefter, Martin. "Living with one disk." (1983, April) 174
Hefter, Melvin. "Getting more from the disk directory." (1983, July) 152
Hefter, Melvin. "One disk is better than two." (1984, March) 291
Hill, Eddie. "Costcalc: The Manufacturer's cost accountant." (1984, March) 98
Himowitz, Michael J. "How to be a printer artist in one easy lesson." (1983, November) 126
Himowitz, Michael J. "Turn your printer into a typesetter with Big Print." (1983, December) 18
Himowitz, Michael J. "A Valentine printer mystery." (1984, Fobruary) 88
Himowitz, Michael J. ; and Nelson, Julius. "Christmas printer mysteries." (1983, December) 54
Himowitz, Michael J. and Nelson, Julius. "The first Saturday in May." (1984, May) 180
Himowitz, Michael J. ; and Nelson, Julius. "Printer mystery." (1984, January) 144
Himowitz, Michael J. ; and Nelson, Julius. "A very important man." (1984, March) 169
Hine, Al. "Race the track." (1982, September) 60
Hotfman, Paul S. "Converting Micropainter to disk." (1984, March) 132
Hoffman, Paul S. "Launch your next trip from \(X\) pad." (1983, November) 292
Hogg, Frank. "SAGE and CoCo don't mix-yet." (1984, March) 293
Hogg, Frank. "For the CPU of choice: go CoCo." (1984, February) 332
Hogg, Frank. "OS-9? FLEX? Or both?" (1984, June) 278
Hogg. Frank. "On OS-9 matters, Frank FLEXes his bias." (1984, May) 314
Hooper, David. "An educational U.S." (1982, March) 38
Hooper, David. "Here come the vipers." (1981, December) 5
Hooper, David. "Mathpal will teach youngsters." (1983, January) 111
Hooper, David. "A pumpkin for your window." (1982, October) 104
Hryzak, Wolfgang. "International ping-pong." (1982, September) 41
Hughes, Don ; and James, Jessie. "A face saving addressor for Fred." (1983, December) 160
Hughes, Don ; and James, Jessie. "Fred's postcard whacker." (1984, May) 84
Husak, Charles. "The little runner." (1984, March) 170
Hyre, Leonard. "Let CoCo Type help you tighten up that typing." (1984, January) 106
Hyre, Leonard. "You can bet on wager master." (1984, May) 166
Inman, Don. "Achieving motion with GET and PUT." (1983, January) 106
Inman, Don. "The beginning game." (1984, April) 210
Inman, Don. "Direct graphic design." (1983, October) 108

Inman, Don. "Dividing the pie-colorfully." (1984, March) 199
Inman, Don. "Happy graphic holidays." (1983, December) 188
Inman, Don. "High resolution graphics techniques are explained." (1982, December) 41
Inman, Don. "Let's get serious shifting axes in quads I and IV." (1983, June) 90
Inman, Don: "Looking at Logo from Basic." (1984, May) 125
Inman, Don. "A menu is helpful for choosing the right course." (1984, February) 54
Inman, Don. "Now, let's make some regular polygons." (1983, April) 106
Inman, Don. "Paint shop." (1983, September) 298
Inman, Don. "Prompted graphics program." (1984, January) 152
Inman, Don. "Running circles around LOGO." (1984, June) 48
Inman, Don. "Techniques for plotting screen graphs." (1983, February) 186
Inman, Don. "Using graphics: Circles and arcs." (1983, July) 168
Inman, Don. "Using graphics." (1983, March) 102
Inman, Don. "What you Get is what you Put." (1983, August) 106
James, Brian. " 80 C report from West Coast Computer Faire." (1982, May) 20
Jaworski, John J. "A dungeon master's character sheet." (1984, March) 190
Kawa, Jeff. "Shuttle graphic." (1984, May) 131
Kelley, Robert. "Towers of Hanoi." (1982, November) 42
Kelty, John R. "A cheap taiker for out CoCo." (1983, July) 275
Keyes, Michaet J. "Cheat at adventure." (1983, February) 99
Kheriaty, Larry. "Logo, Pilot and computer literacy." (1983, September) 160
Kimmelman, Paul. "CoCo and the educational administrator." (1982, November) 105
Kimmelman, Paul. "Education and the Color Computer." (1983, April) 224
Kimmelman, Paul. "Education and the Color Computer." (1983, June) 232
Kimmeiman, Paul. "Furniture for the classroom computer." (1983, March) 24
Kimmelman, Paul ; and Macali, David. "COCo as an educational bargain." (1983, February) 124
Kimmelman, Paul ; and Macali, David. "Establishing a
CoCo educational network." (1983, January) 154
Kimmelman, Paul ; and Macali, David. "Software in the classroom." (1982, December) 146
Kincade, Steve. "Try your hand at blackjack." (1984, April) 97
King, David. "Repainting a Pmode4 rainbow." (1983, October) 60
Klement, George E. "Format your video with this worksheet." (1983, October) 148
Knight, Glenn B. "Power of attorney." (1983, March) 56
Knolhoff, Mike. "The CoCoopen." (1984, February) 68
Kohn, Joseph. "A colorful game of draw: That's color poker." (1983, April) 162
Kohn, Joseph. "Printout at PMODE4." (1983, July) 262
Kohn, Joseph. "Try your hand at color blackjack." (1983, October) 134
Kolar, Joseph. "Answer the Question 'what happens if...' " (1983, June) 255
Kolar, Joseph. "Create your own tutorial." (1983, October) 182
Kolar, Joseph. "Creating a test for the computer widow." (1984, June) 58
Kolar, Joseph. "Debugging can be fun." (1983, December) 138
Kolar, Joseph. "Drawing on this blackboard chalks up programming ease." (1983, September) 88
Kolar, Joseph. "Flaunt your CoCo with season's greetings cards." (1983, December) 98
Kolar, Joseph. "For that added touch, you need Append." (1984, January) 62
Kolar, Joseph. "Home grown hints and evil eye." (1983, November) 306
Kolar, Joseph. "Learning through program dissection." (1983, July) 148
Kolar, Joseph. "Let's clean up that text screen." (1983, September) 278
Kolar, Joseph. "Let's organize that jumble of tapes." (1983, February) 56
Kolar, Joseph. "Let's share some of your useful hints." (1983, April) 200

Kolar, Joseph. "Lets take 'Basic' training." (1982, December) 37
Kolar, Joseph. "More organization: create a tape register." (1983, March) 132
Kolar, Joseph. "On printing alphanumerics in eight directions." (1982, December) 62
Kolar, Joseph. "Program appending for fun and profit." (1984, April) 182
Kolar, Joseph. "Taking Basic training." (1983, January) 10
Kolar, Joseph. "This one's a piece of cake." (1984, May) 116
Kolar, Joseph. "Tidying up your text." (1983, August) 116
Kolar, Joseph. "What a difference some A's make." (1984, March) 149
Kolar, Joseph. "When a graphic idea strikes..." (1984, February) 284
Konecky, Larry. "The CoCo composer." (1983, December) 131
Konecky, Larry. "CoCo says repeat this tune." (1983, April) 218
Konecky, Larry. "Let Bibliography file help with that term paper!" (1983, September) 252
Konecky, Larry. "Let's write some music." (1982, December) 66
Konecky, Larry. "Tone row composing." (1984, June) 23
Kotcher, Darryl. "Color sketch: a keyboard graphics utility." (1983, October) 161
Kottke, Richard. "Monitor mod for your CoCo." (1984, January) 179
Kozubal, John W. "Face to face to face to face." (1984, January) 89
Krankoski, Richard. "Paging down memory land: It may look like garbage, but it's good." (1983, April) 82
Krebs, Ron. "De-mystifying the Pclearo." (1983, September) 112
Kretschmer, J. C. "Estimating reading difficulty sentence-by-sentence." (1983, June) 148
Krikorian, Edward. "Create three-dimensional graphics with SAR27." (1983, January) 170
Krikorian, Edward. "Draw something exotic with Vitex93." (1983, September) 206
Kurowsky, Suzanne. "CoCo clubs." (1983, August) 302
L'Hommedieu, Douglas C. "Hang 'em up." (1983, February) 40
Laake, Josef A. "The laserworm and the firefly." (1983, November) 220
Laessig, Mark. "Curvitz is number cruncher of the first order." (1983, April) 234
Lai, Stephen. "Boggle clone demands concentration." (1983, September) 60
Lai, Stephen. "Puzzle sticks and picture maker." (1984, January) 184
Lai, Stephen. "Three easy pieces: one animator's art." (1983, April) 188
Latham, Chris ; and Erickson, John. "Micro-meltdown: A nuclear reactor simulation." (1983, April) 112
Lengyel, David. "Halt life of nuclear decay." (1983, March) 34
Lester, Lane P. "An electronic gradebook." (1982, September) 8
Lester, Lane P. "Illustrating lectures with graphics." (1983, January) 136
Lester, Lane P. "Render unto IRS." (1983, Fobruary) 18
Lester, Lane P. "Screen-to-printer color graphics." (1983, March) 18
Lester, Lane P. "Supreme Sysop and magnificent modem monster." (1983, November) 20
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: A look at editor/assemblers." (1983, February) 194
Lewandowski, Dennis 5. "Assembly corner: All's not lost-we've still got fun." (1983, November) 298
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Assembly language makes good graphics easy." (1982, October) 92
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Be nice to your printer-give it this AL word processor." (1983, June) 76
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly comer: Beyond the 'Vaders."' (1983, March) 218
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Down to business with this ML graphics game." (1982, November) 90
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Let's blast those 'vaders."' (1982, December) 106
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly comer: Let's end those typing errors once and for all." (1983, January) 95

Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Let's soak up some assembly." (1982, July) 38
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: Questions Questions and some answers for everyone." (1982, September) 73
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly comer: Write an ML program to handle BASIC chores." (1983, April) 98 Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: dabbling with disk." (1983, October) 190
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly comer: problems?" (1984, February) 281
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: those 'strange-looking' listings." (1984, January) 222
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner: tidying up your word processor program." (1983, September) 291
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner." (1982, April) 4
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner." (1982, May) 47
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner." (1982, June) 6
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Assembly corner." (1982, August) 22
Lewandowski, Dennis S. "Hardcopy revisited: position independence and a minor debugging." (1984, March) 123
Liddil, Bob. "Adventuring with style." (1984, February) 205
Liddil, Bob. "Four books from dragonland." (1984, March) 143
Liddil, Bob. "Joe journalist interviews a Dragon." (1983, December) 312
Liddil, Bob. "Keys to creating winning adventures." (1984, February) 52
Liddil, Bob. "The magic software machine." (1984, January) 218
Lindsay, Doug. "Color graphic banner." (1984, May) 41
Lishnak, Pat. "Sort numeric arrays fast with machine language." (1982, August) 9
Ludlum, Bob. "Making four-part harmony easier." (1984, June) 74
Luetke, Paul N. "Grade averaging could be handy teacher's aid." (1983, September) 228
Macali, David. "Peripherals for the Color Computer "joystick dilemma."' (1983, June) 196
Manning, Ric. "Teach CoCo to dial up some fun." (1983, November) 122
Martens, Gordon. "The piano tutor." (1984, June) 19
Matice, Norman. "Gone fishing." (1984, January) 158
Mauro, Robert. "Merry Christmas to all and to all a good-bye." (1983, Docember) 205
Meixsell, Dennis. "Build this board for easy interfacing." (1983, July) 106
Meixsell, Dennis. "Interiface a calculator keyboard to the PIA." (1983, December) 207
Meuse, Richard T. "A super organizer for your tape files." (1983, December) 169
Mickle, Dan. "Predicting fallout." (1983, March) 40
Millican, Oscar. "A simple word processor." (1982, May) 6
Mir, Jorge. "Advmaker makes adventures." (1982, August) 47
Mir, Jorge. "An automatic phone dialer for Radio Shack's Modem II." (1983, November) 53
Mir, Jorge. "CMERGEing the easy way." (1983, October) 206
Mir, Jorge. "Csave your programs with confidence." (1984, January) 146
Mir, Jorge. "Downloading from Videotex." (1981, November) 9
Mir, Jorge. "The latest program? Here's a dating system." (1983, February) 58
Mir, Jorge. "Let's go on a simple Rainbow adventure." (1982, July) 9
Mir, Jorge. "Machine tape finder/saver." (1981, Docember) 12
Mir, Jorge. "Make an index for your disc." (1982, February) 23
Mir, Jorge. "Menu maker." (1983, December) 200
Mir, Jorge. "Poking memory with a disc." (1982, March) 29
Mir, Jorge. "Save ML programs to your disk." (1982, April) 42
Mir, Jorge. "TESTEM will help you prepare for final exams." (1982, May) 17
Mir, Jorge. "Universal data file." (1982, June) 57
Mir, Jorge. "Using the upper RAM of your 64K." (1983, October) 317

Mir, Jorge. "Videoprinter." (1981, October) 3
Mir, Jorge. "64K conversion? Now what?" (1983, January) 166
Mitchell, Dennis E. "Business software and the Color Computer." (1984, March) 28
Montes, Martin S. "Losing this action 'Pac-ed' game is a real 'pill."' (1984, January) 70
Montes, Martin S. "Supply water to thirsty urbanites with PIPELINE." (1983, June) 258
Morgan, Alan J. "The famous speedup poke in tine detail." (1982, May) 32
Morgan, Alan J. "How much memory?" (1982, January) 19
Morgan, Alan J. "Synchronizing with your SAM chip." (1982, July) 24
Morgan, Alan J. "Videoprinter." (1981, October) 3
Moses, Ray. "Stars fall on 80C." (1982, June) 64
Mosty, Mark S. "Color billbars heip chart spending." (1982, April) 19
Mummaw, Ron. "Using VARPTR, Basic's hidden command." (1983, June) 110
Myers, Paul Wesley. "Four for fun. (1984, January) 210
Nannen, Jason. "A most dangerous mission." (1984, February) 64
Neison, Tom. "Contract basics for the computer user." (1983, August) 226
Nelson, Tom. "Copyrighting your sottware part 1." (1983, September) 28
Nelson, Tom. "Copyrighting your sotware part 2." (1983, October) 292
Nelson, Tom. "Copyrighting your software part 3." (1983, November) 212
Nelson, Tom. "Copyrighting your soltware part 4." - (1983, December) 220

Nelson, Tom. "Got a program? Get a market!" (1983, June) 164
Nelson, Tom. "Legal discussion on the Color Computer." (1983, April) 56
Nelson, Tom. "A primer on printers." (1984, May) 288
Nelson, Tom. "A primer on printers part 2." (1984, June) 114
Nelson, Tom. "The right to know: it's also an obligation." (1984, January) 166
Nelson, Tom. "The secrets of successful software submissions." (1983, July) 36
Nelson, Tom. "Starting your own computer business." (1984, March) 212
Nelson, Tom. "Starting your own computer businessthe first step." (1984, April) 156
Nielsen, Linda. "Understanding probability will improve your odds." (1983, July) 226
Nolan, Bill. "A complete character generator." (1984, February) 178
Nolan, Bill. "And now, Igor, theenvelope, please." (1984, March) 125
Nolan, Bill. "The benefits of role playing are no fantasy." (1984, January) 34
Nolan, Bill. "Blow by blow account of an emerging combat system." (1983, Seplember) 192
Nolan, Bill. "Computer supported combat is no fantasy." (1983, November) 168
Nolan, Bill. "Continuing your character record file." (1983, February) 179
Nolan, Bill. "Create a character file program." (1983, January) 15
Nolan, Bill. "Create character files with this 'finished' program." (1983, March) 202
Nolan, Bill. "A database manager for dragons." (1984, May) 142
Nolan, Bill. "Demons in the dungeon? Let's see them bite." (1982, September) 22
Nolan, Bill. "Details of a magic system (and a monster contest)." (1983, December) 228
Nolan, Bill. "Development of a new fantasy game." (1983, October) 152
Nolan, Bill. "Dragons are nice folks, too - almost all 1440 of them!" (1982, August) 62
Nolan, Bill. "Fantasy games." (1982, July) 27
Nolan, Bill. "Here some new FRP routines." (1982, May) 23
Nolan, Bill. "In pursuit of Captain 'Hook.' A report on the piracy seminar at Rainbowiest-Long Beach." (1984, May) 29
Nolan, Bill. "Keeping the loathsome in line (better monster management)." (1983, April) 170
Nolan, Bill. "Let's call JOYIN to learn ROM call technique." (1982, August) 8
Nolan, Bill. "Make monsters from silicon - and use them here." (1982, October) 106
Nolan, Bill. "Now a whole bag of dice." (1982, June) 38

Nolan, Bill. "Pressed for time? Paint a dragon!" (1982, December) 50
Nolan, Bill. "Programming the combat system." (1983, August) 170
Nolan, Bill. "Ready for combat? Draw your crossbow." (1983, July) 178
Nolan, Bill. "Slay your turkey with these 'duel' programs." (1982, November) 67
Nolan, Bill. "Using DATA lines to cache your creatures." (1983, June) 124
Nolan, Sara. "Micro-maestro-using CoCo's PLAY statement." (1982, December) 10
O'Donnell, Timothy. "Search for words-any words." (1982, December) 130
Odlin, R. W. "Polygons? Gollygons!" (1983, December) 318
Odneal, Steve. "FLEX can be flexible." (1982, September) 58
Ostrer, Ken. "Treasures of the Enrakian Empire." (1983, August) 122
Owen, David. "Build an RS232 device select switch for under \$20." (1983, December) 202
Paravati, Joseph S. "Flags." (1983, October) 92
Penrose, Paul. "PLAYing around with your 80C." (1982, July) 22
Peppenhorst, Stan. "Make authoritative decisions with this situational model." (1983, February) 132
Peppenhorst, Stan. "Statistics in the classroom: mean and standard deviation." (1983, October) 144
Pesha, Ronald. "Spelling practice." (1983, March) 198
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1983, July) 285
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1983, August) 189
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1983, September) 268
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1983, October) 215
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1983, November) 300
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1983, December) 143
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, January) 302
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, February) 300
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, March) 206
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, April) 202
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, May) 185
Peterson, Dale. "Greetings from Uncle Bert." (1984, June) 123
Phillips, Chris. "This guitar tutor doesn't fret." (1984, June) 162
Phillips, Daniel W. "Dots: A change of pace from outer space." (1983, July) 83
Plaxton, John. "Flashy program, by thunder." (1983, April) 16
Plaxton, John. "Script provides remedial help in reading and spelling." (1983, December) 194
Plog, Michael. "Changes in the micro revolution." (1983, November) 115
Plog, Michael. "Computer consortia consolidations." (1984, March) 185
Plog, Michael. "Computers in education: projecting the future through research." (1984, June) 51
Plog, Michael "Education outside the school." (1984, April) 129
Plog, Michael. "Examining some educational uses of the Color Computer." (1983, August) 194
Plog, Michael. "Hard copy your diskette listings with style." (1983, March) 126
Plog, Michael. "Microcomputers: bigger isn't always better." (1984, February) 62
Plog, Michael. "Networking for better software evaluation." (1983, Septomber) 84
Plog, Michael. "Of what value are traditional skills in a rapidly changing culture?" (1984, January) 68
Plog, Michael. "Out of diversity, an evolving curriculum." (1984, May) 52
Plog, Michael. "Putting a little history in your future." (1983, December) 166
Plog, Michael. "What is computer literacy?" (1983, Octaber) 66
Pollard, Ed. "Now lookit that!" (1983, January) 164
Pollock, Tommy ; and Pollock, Gail. "Bach to basic." (1983, November) 152

Pollock, Tommy ; and Pollock, Gail. "CoCo classics." (1984, June) 131
Pollock, Ward. "The high adventure of para-jumper." (1983, December) 176
Popovich, Michael. "The memory game." (1984, January) 116
Popovich, Michael. "The fun connection." (1984, June) 156
Poppe, T. Robert. "Stunt pilot." (1984, March) 67
Portela, Henry. "How is how." (1983, November) 204
Posner, Judd. "A small business accounting system." (1982, November) 108
Posner, Judd. "Spectaculator statistics." (1983, February) 10
Pouch, Arnold. "Motion picture programming - the details." (1982, April) 13
Pouch, Arnold. "Motion picture programming-a program to run." (1982, May) 36
Poulin, Edgar. "Offset easy." (1983, April) 172
Preble, Laurence D. "Minidos: Two ring circus for CoCo." (1983, July) 44
Preble, Lawrence D. "FLEX system is powerful addition to world of 80C." (1982, August) 32
Preble, Lawrence D. "Stay alive at Outpost Five." (1983, Fobruary) 34
Provost, James. "Keytones help input." (1983, April) 77
Provost, James. "Synchronous output can be useful." (1984, May) 149
Puckett, Dale L. "From hi-res to high style... coming to life with OS-9." (1983, December) 298
Puckett, Dale L. "A mix of kits, tricks and comments." (1984, Juine) 287
Puckett, Dale L. "More answers, new products and a major Basic09 program." (1984, March) 298
Puckett, Dale L. "News, explanations and a checkbook balancing act." (1984, April) 306
Puckett, Dale L. "Nostalgia, notes and tools of the trade." (1984, January) 132
Puckett, Dale L. "OS-9 users group president's column." (1984, March) 308
Pucketh, Dale L. "OS-9 users group president's column." (1984, Aprii) 317
Puckett, Dale L. "OS-9 users group president's column." (1984, May) 313
Puckett, Dale L. "Point, counterpoint, terminal problems and a technical potpourri." (1984, February) 324
Puckett, Dale L. "The power of OS-9." (1983, October) 178
Puckett, Dale L. "Sad news, good news, a successful terminal program and some Basic09 tricks." (1984, Мау) 297
Puckett, Dale L. "The shell game." (1983, November) 58
Pyne, Jeff. "Measure for measure." (1983, September) 226
Ray, J.D. "Spruce up your tapes with this cassette label print program." (1983, June) 30
Ray, J.D. "Summarize income and expenses with home budget analysis." (1983, July) 60
Ray, J. D. "Up, up and A(merican) way." (1984, March) 74
Ray, R. D. "Five year's worth of income tax." (1983, February) 148
Reed, Jim. "Having an adventure with adventure." (1983, January) 20
Reed, Jim. "Once again with adventure." (1983, February) 200
Reed, Jim. "RAINBOWfest report." (1983, July) 122
Reed, Jim. "RAINBOWfest report." (1984, January) 18
Reed, Jim. "RAINBOWiest report." (1984, May) 26
Reed, Jim. "RAINBOWfest report." (1984, June) 26
Reed, Jim. "The Tandy home computers tour." (1984, January) 22
Reeves, Mark. "An 8-bit driver for Basic use." (1982, April) 41
Reid, Chris. "Beautiful Moire patterns." (1982, October) 74
Reid, Chris. "CoCo Crypto-a three-star puzzler." (1983, June) 132
Reilly, Mike. "If it's not the ' \(F\) ' board, how about the '285?'" (1983, June) 160
Reinhart, Alan V. "Memscan-a utility for the memory explorer." (1984, April) 119
Remini, Susan. "Make an appointment for better organization!" (1983, November) 33
Remini, Susan. "Missile barrage." (1983, August) 218
Ricketts, Gregory, "Dungeon adventure." (1983, January) 50
Ridge, Herbert. "A calendar to keep track." (1982, October) 8

Ritchie, Gary. "No treads on me, please!" (1984, January) 173
Robbins, Joel. "Talk about your chopped down Ford." (1983, August) 50
Roberts, R. N. "Control your screen." (1983, March) 84
Rogers, Robert. "The computer chord finder." (1984, June) 179
Rosen, Bob. "Communicating with your Color Computer." (1983, November) 192
Rosen, Bob. "The Dragon is coming!" (1983, Septomber) 113
Rosen, Bob. "Inside TDP." (1983, February) 154
Rosen, Bob. "This will program your keys on Professional Keyboard." (1983, June) 80
Rosen, Bob. "Title video tapes with CoCo." (1982, October) 128
Roslund, Charles J. "Auto key repeat." (1982, September) 47
Roslund, Charies J. "Disk directory printout." (1982, March) 31
Roslund, Charles J. "Format your LLISTings with FLIST." (1982, December) 86
Roslund, Charles J. "A mini-monitor for machine language use." (1982, October) 38
Roslund, Charles J. "Protect your screen from the ravages of scrolling with this machine language scroll protection utility." (1982, November) 46
Rosiund, Charles J. "ROM calls the easy way." (1983, July) 18
Roslund, Charles J. "Speed up Basic with ML injections." (1983, January) 118
Rothermal, Bruce. "Dump to camera: Photographing your monitor." (1983, April) 88
Rumbant, C. A. "A graphic look at basic trigonometry." (1983, January) 175
Russell, Bob. "Color Computer memory map." (1983, July) 254
Russell, Bob. "Color Computer memory map." (1983, August) 254
Russell, Bob. "Color Computer memory map." (1983, September) 273
Russell, Bob. "Color Computer memory map." (1983, December) 322
Rutiedge, E. P. "Disk file helps you keep track of everything." (1982, July) 30
Saito, Fran ; and Albrecht, Bob. "A joyful family experience." (1984, Fobruary) 132
Saito, Fran ; and Albrecht, Bob. "Mining Rainbow gold." (1984, March) 61
Saito, Fran ; and Albrecht, Bob. "Play together, stay together." (1984, June) 198
Saito, Fran; and Albrecht, Bob. "Through ancient caves we wended." (1984, April) 162
Saito, Fran ; and Albrecht, Bob. "Watching important program evaluators-the children." (1984, May) 60
Samm, Hubert E., Jr. "Want a workhorse editor? Here's Mr. Ed." (1983, June) 140
Santee, Charles H. "Strummin' on the ol' CoCo." (1983, August) 130
Scerbo, Fred. "A 3-D type game to try." (1982, November) 8
Scerbo, Fred ; Doppert, Robert ; and Haggerty, Dale. "Swamp Wars can win your croix de lillypad." (1982, June) 49
Scerbo, Fred B. "A CoCo triple header." (1984, June)90
Scerbo, Fred B. "The coaches animated playbook." (1984, March) 82
Scerbo, Fred B. "Enter the Dragon." (1983, December) 153
Scerbo, Fred B. "The first CoCo rockfest." (1984, May) 89
Scerbo, Fred B. "Now you can easily generate graphic data statements." (1983, November) 160
Scerbo, Fred B. "The screen quizzer." (1984, April) 52
Scerbo, Fred B. "Snail invaders." (1982, February) 17
Scerbo, Fred B. "Snail's revenge." (1983, July) 138
Schechter, Gerry. "Roulette: going 'round with lady luck." (1984, April) 25
Schimdt, Jim. "Memory: Brain strain with schmaltz." (1983, July) 202
Schmidt, Jim. "Everything you wanted to know about hex." (1983, April) 178
Schmidt, Jim. "Three printer utilities." (1982, September) 51
Schneider, Harold. "Spinning fortune's wheel." (1984, April) 138
Schrag, Roger. "An FCC fix for EDTASM." (1984, March) 156
Schrag, Roger. "Disk operator reveals powerful new
routines." (1983, July) 71
Schrag, Roger. "Four patches for your new ROM." (1984, March) 160
Schrag, Roger. "The limousine utility: a tape to disk transfer vehicle." (1984, January) 48
Schrag, Roger. "Machine language cassette I/O." (1983, October) 84
Schrag, Roger. "A more powerful disk backup utility." (1983, December) 28
Schrag, Roger, "Multiply your efforts with this keyboard shorthand." (1984, February) 188
Schrag, Roger. "Patching EDTASM to run on Disk." (1982, December) 29
Schrag, Roger. "Patching the patch: EDTASM to disk revealed." (1983, AprII) 194
Schrag, Roger. "Superpatch for EDTASM." (1983, September) 66
Schroeder, Herbert. "DOS 'detach' saves wear and tear." (1983, March) 54
Scoffin, Brad. "Two for The Composer." (1984, June) 57
Seaberg, Richard. "All in the family tree." (1904, February) 78
Searby, Paul. "Design and development of application sottware part 2." (1984, April) 298
Searby, Paul. "Design and development of application sottware." (1984, February) 310
Searby, Paul. "Random BASIC's...design and development of application software part 3." (1984, June) 282
Searby, Sue. "Tecky yes." (1982, November) 62
Searby, Sue. "The serial/parallel syndrome: what's that7" (1983, January) 76
Searby, Sue. "What's a monitor?" (1983, March) 174
Seay, Walter. "Lines." (1983, August) 80
Selig, Paul. "Keeping track with quick find." (1983, December) 162
Selig, Paul. "Three disk utilities give you filing help." (1982, December) 110
Shelf, Carl. "Sub at 30 fathoms." (1983, March) 144
Shemo, Andrew L. "A winter wonderland." (1984, February) 120
Sherrill, Sam. "Analysis of variance: A 'nova' for CoCo." (1983, March) 94
Sherill, Sam. "The feasibility of Color Computer-based survey research." (1984, April) 20
Sherwood, Francis. "How much will it cost to buy on time?" (1982, October) 70
Shorter, Ted. "Ice lander can be a slick run." (1982, June) 25
Sligar, David S. "The wizard's computer: a graphic tale." (1984, danuary) 84
Smith, Frank. "MC-10 vs. CoCo: a command summary." (1983, September) 101
Smith, Randall. "Whatzit? Its a scrambled word game." (1983, July) 124
Smrcina, Richard. "Spell out your error messages." (1984, January) 169
Snyder, Dennis. "Building a Color Computer to EPSOM MX printer interface." (1983, June) 20
Snyder, Stephanie ; and Snyder, Bill. "A Hanukkah gift for you." (1083, December) 212
Speer, Mike. "A cat's heartbeat." (1982, November) 32
Spencer, Barry. "MoCalc-MiniCalc gets a big brother." (1984, April) 186
Springer, Charles. "The results are in.. (contest)." (1983, Nowamber) 68
Stearman, Colin J. "The powerful Qsort routine comes to the Color Computer." (1983, August) 196
Stearman, Colin J. "Qsort for the TRS-80 Color Computer." (1983, July) 112
Steiner, John. "Using Elite Calc to track automobile expenses." (1984, March) 178
Stephens, Matt. "Disksort." (1983, December) 64
Stewart, David A. "Can you deactivate the bomb?" (1983, March) 136
Steyer, David. "Non-graphic printer graphics." (1982, September) 72
Steyer, David. "Sign up and have a Banner day." (1983, January) 190
Stumpf, Peter. "A Christmas Eve fireplace." (1982, December) 34
Sullivan, Steve. "A catalog for your tape." (1983, February) 96
Swanson, Damon. "Make the Good Spooler better." (1984, May) 23
Sweat, David. "Get into the Hobbit of playing." (1983, January) 122
Szlucha, David ; and Szlucha, Thomas. "A better method for washing your disks." (1983, November) 308

Szlucha, Thomas. "The CGP-115 printer: a considerable upgrade." (1984, January) 120

Szlucha, Thomas. "Peeking into the hidden commands of the MC-10." (1983, September) 99
Szlucha, Thomas. "Pretty as a picture with CGP-115." (1984, May) 137
Szlucha, Thomas. "Special delivery." (1984, May) 135
Szlucha, Thomas. "Two for the 10." (1983, August) 67
Szlucha, Thomas F. "How to 'zonk proof' your disk directories." (1983, June) 84
Szlucha, Thomas F. "Using the block graphics of the Okidata 82A." (1983, June) 250
Tapanita, Glen R. "Let's get trivial." (1983, December) 89
Tchudi, Stephen C. "Using the Color Computer to develop composition topics." (1983, September) 139
Thonen, Charles M. "The mail mover." (1984, May) 74
Thorsvik, Doug. "Case of the overblown heist." (1984, May) 195
Tilenius, Eric W. "Creating the graphic adventure." (1984, March) 34
Tilenius, EricW. "Creating the well-blended adventure." (1984, Fobruary) 34
Tiienius, Eric W. "The icing on the cake." (1984, April) 34 Touchstone, Terrell, "Color-eyed-o-scope." (1984, January) 80
Trevor, Alexander B. "Control your home." (1983, February) 160
Trevor, Alexander B. "Home power control part 4: keep your home on schedule." (1983, August) 83
Trevor, Alexander B. "The other end of the phone." (1983, November) 288
Trevor, Alexander B. "Tick tock, CoCo clock." (1983, April) 20
Trevor, Alexander B. ; and Yahn, Charles. "X10 protocol theory: Home power control part 3." (1983, June) 98
Tyson, Robert K. "An introduction to the science of image processing." (1984, February) 196
Tyson, Robert K. "And the winner is... Election '84." (1983, November) 74
Tyson, Robert K. "Eight steps to writing solid software documentation." (1984, February) 130
Tyson, Robert K. "Strategy football." (1903, August) 234
Urban, John L. "Creating fantasy game characters with strength and wisdom." (1982, January) 6
Urban, John L. "Generating a FRP character." (1982, Februany) 18
Urban, John L. "Making CoCo help as an FRP referee." (1982, March) 32
Urban, John L. "Random dice methods compared and illustrated." (1982, May) 44
Urban, John L. "Random numbers make easy fun." (1981, December) 6
Urbas, Joseph M. "Original Rags for the CoCo keyboard." (1983, September) 218
Vasconi, Eugene. "A dandy doodier." (1984, June) 89
Vasconi, Eugene. "Holiday greetings." (1984, January) 150
Waclo, John. "Here is how to pick NFL winners this season." (1982, August) 54
Waclo, John. "Fick the winners in the NFL." (1982, July) 50
Waclo, John. " 80 C picks the National Football League." (1982, June) 12
Walrath, Del. "Let's learn how to do a number picking game." (1982, September) 15
Weber, Thomas G. "WarGame." (1983, November) 90
Weide, Dennis H. "Let CoCo keep track of your utility bills." (1983, March) 64
Weide, Dennis H. "A little printer magic." (1984, May) 18
Weide, Dennis H. "Turn your computer into a cash register." (1983, August) 138
Weiss, Arnold. "Unidatf revisited?" (1982, December) 114
Wells, Geoff. "And now - haunted house adventure." (1983, February) 64
Wells, Geoff. "Go adventuring with GAPAD." (1982, December) 98
Wells, Geoff. "Go adventuring with GAPAD." (1983, January) 18
Wells, Geoff. "Handy math drill." (1982, September) 82
Wells, Geoff. "A new way to make words is here." (1982, September) 95
Wells, Geoff. "Once more we'll go rowing." (1982, November) 33
Weston, Dane. "Unlock your joyports and open CoCo to the world." (1888, December) 56
White, Richard A. "Bits and bytes of Basic." (1983, January) 12

White, Richard A. "C-language of the 80's." (1983, November) 186
White, Richard A. "Controlling printer and disk: riding two horses." (1984, June) 38
White, Richard A. "Developing a program." (1983, June) 174
White, Richard A. "Gaining sophistication with printing techniques." (1984, April) 84
White, Richard A. "Give us more vipers!" (1982, Fobruary) 26
White, Richard A. "How to form 80 C user's groups." (1982, May) 27
White, Richard A. "If 'program control' then fine else gosub confusion." (1983, September) 130
White, Richard A. "Let's look at keyboard input." (1983, March) 192
White, Richard A. "Making Spectaculator strut its stufi." (1982, June) 31
White, Richard A. "Marrying machine language to Basic." (1984, May) 31
White, Richard A. "Memory saving techniques for handling data." (1984, March) 111
White, Richard A. "A mixed bag of Basic." (1983, August) 30
White, Richard A. "Net results (basketball statistics." (1984, February) 140
White, Richard A. "On using Print Using." (1983, October) 220
White, Richard A. "Print it bigger than you can." (1983, June) 198
White, Richard A. "Stringing along with string variables and functions." (1983, November) 198
White, Richard A . "Understanding cassette and disk file operations." (1983, December) 112
White, Richard A. "Welcome to Basic." (1984, January) 215
White, Richard A. "Well-defined variables produce clarity, conservation." (1983, February) 88
White, Richard A. "What's bothering you about Basic?" (1984, February) 150
White, Richard A. "Wrapping up our communications word processor." (1983, July) 183
Wick, Gary. "Who wrote the Rainbow's first trivia game?" (1983, June) 16
Wilson, David C. "Genius at work." (1984, January) 24
Wilson, M. P. "An index to The Rainbow?" (1983, January) 126
Witham, Burton B. "Are you authorized to use this frequency." (1983, December) 40
Witham, Burton B., Jr, "CoCo knows all the callsigns." (1983, February) 110
Witham, Burton B., Jr. "Keep a Ham radio log." (1982, Dacember) 124
Witham, Burton B., Jr. "A rapid logger for HAMs." (1983, March) 180
Witham, Burton B., Jr. "A super duper for Hams." (1983, January) 80
Ziniewicz, George. "Graphics? Here are two...by George!" (1982, November) 86

Leslie A. Foster is a Research Associate with Dalhousie Ocean Studies Programme of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.
Here are the statistics of the index.
Assembly Language - 24 articles.
Business - 13 articles.
Communications - 15 articles.
Disk - 30 articles.
Dragon Computer - 3 articles.
Education - 88 articles.
Games - 154 articles.
General - 103 articles.
Graphics - 84 articles.
Home/Hobby - 59 articles.
MC10 Micro Color Computer - 6 articles.
Music - 21 articles.
OS-9 Operating System - 17 articles.
Printer - 41 articles.
Reviews - 738 articles.
Simulation - 7 articles.
Utility-Hardware - 18 articies.
Utility-Software - 98 articles.
Word Processing - 28 articles.
TOTAL ARTICLES - 1528.
Number of author entries - 721.
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Downloads/Dan Downard276Answers to your technical questions
Random Basics/ Paul Searby279Another point of view on operating systemsKISSable OS-9/ Dale L. Puckett291
A technical potpourriPersonable PASCAL/Daniel A. Eastham284A new column on the language of PASCAL

\title{
Thanks For 'Getting Started' Now Let's Continue!
}

\author{
By Dan Downard rainbow Contributing Editor
}
- Thank you for your "Getting Started With Machine Language" article in the January' 84 issue, it was very informative. However I do have a problem. Like many readers of THE RAINBOW, I do not have an editor/assembler. Thus, Itried to use the short program described in Method 3. Hence the problem: After typing in and entering the starting address ( \(\& H---\) ) I am fine until I come to Line 140 of the listing below: After entering the four-digit response I get a ?SN Error!
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 3203 & ED & 8 D & 0043 & 00120 & STD & MAX.PCR \\
\hline 3207 & 2 F & 3B & & 00130 & BLE & NODATA \\
\hline 3209 & 10AE & D & 003C & 00140 & LDY & MAX.PCR \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Where am I going wrong? Also, can you explain:
1) What is " \(\$\) "?
2) What is " \(\&\) "?
3) What is "op code"?
4) What is the appearance difference be\(t\) ween a machine and assembly language listing?
5) Am I correct to CSAVEM"FILE NAME", START ADDRESS, END ADDRESS, START ADDRESS when CSAVEing using Method 3?
> (Dan Downard is an electrical engineer and has been involved in electronics for 24 years through ham radio [K4KWT]. His interest in computers began about five years ago and he has built several \(\mathbf{6 8 X X}\) systems.)

I appreciate your patience with a novice programmer.

Jerry Crabtree
Catlettsburg, KY
As Rosanne Rosannadanna would say"Jerry, you boys from Kentucky sure ask a lot of questions!" On the other hand, if you didn't, I wouldn't have a column. Let's take them one at a time.

Every byte in memory can be represented by two hexadecimal numbers. Remember a byte is eight bits of zeros and ones. That's 256 possible combinations. By using two hexadecimal numbers between 0 and \(F\) you can represent any byte. All you are doing with the program you mentioned is POKEing successive memory locations with a byte of machine code, sometimes called an "op-code." Since you can only input one byte into any address, only two numbers can be input at a time. Otherwise 10AE would have to be input as 10 , and then AE.
1) "\$" is the representation for Hex, as opposed to decimal, in assembly code.
2) "\&"(usually along with " H ") is the representation for Hex in Basic.
3) "Op-code" is the actual machine code in RAM.
4) The only listings you see in the rainbow are assembly language. The purpose of an assembler is to generate machine language (opcodes) from assembly text.
5) The third address you mention is not really a start address, but an \(E X E C\) address. This is the point that the actual program execution begins. It may be different from the start address.

Good luck, Jerry. The only way to learn is by asking questions and experimentation.

\section*{High-Speed POKE}
- How does the fast POKE work? I recently purchased a CoCo 2 and am a subscriber to THE RAINBOW. I have seen many' articles which mention POK E 65495,0 and have found it does speed up program execution time. My question is, if 65495 is located in ROM, why should a POKE to that location make any difference? In addition, after POKE 65495,0, Imake a PEEK (65495) and the value has not changed!

By the way, your column is very informative and professionally done. Keep up the good work!

Eliot Weinman Brookline, MA

As a matter of record, Eliot, I do not recommend using the high-speed POKE in programs. The same results can usually be accomplished by more efficient programming.

The fast speed POKE is actually accomplished by setting a register in the SAM chip at addresses 65494 and 65495 . This register determines the division of the master clock frequency before it reaches the microprocessor chip. Since the master clock frequency of the CoCo is 14.31818 MHz , if you divide by 16 the result is .895 MHz , or the normal operating frequency. If you divide by eight, you get 1.8 MHz , or the speed that is used for the highspeed POKE.
The reason you can \(P O K E\) these addresses is that they are registers within the SAM chip for setting various memory and mode parameters. POKEing even addresses clears the registers, and odd addresses sets the registers. They are write only registers, hence, you will get nothing if you PEEK them. For a full explanation of
their functions obtain a copy of the TRS-80 Color Computer Technical Reference Manual, Cat. No. 26-3193, from your local dealer.

\section*{Map Finders}
- A colleague and I are in dire need of an extremely good subroutine map, from BASIC statements to LINE and DRAW statements, for both standard Color BASIC and Extended Color Basic ROMs.

> Jody Threet

Checotah, OK
Jody, 1 would recommend Color BASIC Unraveled, Extended BASIC Unraveled, and Disk basic Unraveled from Spectral Associates in Tacoma, Wash. They are \(\$ 19.95\) each, or all three for \(\$ 49.95\), and well worth the investment for your purpose. Other than that, 1 can alsso recommend the memory map that appeared recently in the rainbow, or disassembling Basic yourself!

\section*{Basically, No Address}
- Please explain the use of addresses EOOOFEFF. Are they used now for anything? Can SAM address these addresses directly or do some chips have to be added for decoding?

Charles C. Worstell
Auburn, WA
Addresses \$D800 to \$FEFF are not used by BASIC, Charles. You can use them for anything you like as long as you are in the 64 K mode and have BASIC in RAM. As long as you are in Map Type I, the SAM chip recognizes 64 K of RAM. As soon as you hit RESET, though, you go back to 32 K of RAM and 32 K of ROM, or Map Type 0 . Assuming you have already copied BASIC to RAM, all you have to do to re-enter the 64 K RAM Map is \(P O K E \&\) HFFDF,0.

\section*{Purchasing Parts}
- I am planning to purchase disk drives for my 64 K ECB CoCo II. How'ever, I don't plan to buy a complete system. I'm going to buy parts separately.
I plan to purchase a \(J \& M\) Disk Controller with Disk Extended Basic, drive I (less disk controller), and the cable to connect the controller and the drive. Can I buy drive I, the controller and cable, and hook all of them to assimilate a drive 0 system? Where can I get the cable? What is the address of Radio Shack National Parts?
This is going to cost more than a drive 0 system through mail order, but I don't want to purchase a drive 0 system and a J\&M controller separately. I want the gold contacts that are standard with the J\&M controller.

Brian S. Graham
Cleveland, TN

If you are going to buy a J\&M controller, Brian. I would buy a drive from them also. You will get 40 tracks instèad of 35 and six ms. track-to-track access. Of course only 35 tracks are available using Radio Shack Extended Disk basic.
Along the lines of your question, the cable you are referring to is normally supplied with the controller. The part number of the cable is 8709205.

1 know, of no special address other than National Parts; Radio Shack, Tandy Center, Fort Worth, Texas 76102.
If you indeed buy a Radio Shack drive 1 and use it for drive 0 , you will need a termination resistor, RA2. It can be ordered as manufactured part no. ECM00-13500.

\section*{Mounting Á Remòte Reset}
- I've wanted to install a switch for Reset on the front of my CoCo, alongside my reverse video switch that I put in for John Skora's reverse miodification. On Page 64 of the technical manual, in the upper-left corner, there is a Reset switch diagram. This looks to be nothing more than a simple contact set.

The one thing I am concerned about is the model number of the computer described in the manual. I can't find any indicallon whether this is an " \(F\) "board. I have an " \(F\) " board, 32 K ECB. Johin C. Burke San Francisco, CA

It really doesn't make any difference which CoCo you have, John. The Reset switch on the rear of your CoCo is nothing more than your description, a simple contact set. Mounting a remote Reset on the front of your computer should not present any problems. This switch actually grounds the Reset line on yout 6809E, and other LSI chips, through a diode. On the " \(F\) " board the set of terminals nearest the keyboard are the two used for the Reset contacts.

\section*{Making The Upgrade}
- I have an " \(E\) " board 4164 RAM chips, a drive 0 with 40 K and Print Spooler. After performing the upgrade, I've found:
A) 40 K and Print Spooler lock up the CoCo.
B) Diagnostic ROMPAC indicates 32 K RAM.
C) Your"ROMRAM"program (March'84, Page 289) and FFDF POKE lock up the CoCo with drive 0 hooked up, but work fine in Exiended Basic.
D) Bob Rosen indicates (Sept. 82, Page 59) that other modifications are necessary to access the 64 K , namely:
1) Pin 5 (ground) of 74 LS1 38 to pin 4 of the unused gate (74LS02)
2) Pin 6 of that gate to pin 8
3) Pin 5 of that gate to test point 1

I assume all of the above 5 pins must be removed from the socket and bent upward. My questions are:
A) If my above assumption is correct, how
does the 74LSI 38 maintain its ground return path?
B) What effect does removing Pin 8 of the existing gate have on the RAM address line between the SAM chip and decoder?
C) Will the above modifications actually give me 64 K capability by software äccess?
D) Do I bend the pins upward?

Gary Curto
San Rafael, CA
Gary, your 64 K chips are not eriabled until you make the upgrade you mention. Thete are two problems with your description of the modification.
Pin 8 of the 74LS02 does not get bent upwards. The connection to this pin has to be tack-soldered.
Pin 5 of the 74LS138 is not the ground, but the G2A chip enable input. The ground on a 74iLS138 is Pin 8.
The reason you bend the pins upward is that if they were sideways they would touch the shield. 1 put a piece of tape betweén these pins and the case, just in case.
For a summary of all upgrades see "RAM/ ROM U Upgrade Rourdup" by Ed Ellers in May ' 84 Rainbow.
As soon as you make the fiodifications all the programs you mentioned should work without a hitch.

\section*{Getting What You Pay For}
- I would like to purchase a 64 K Upgrade kit that cosis only \$19.95.

Would that be as good as buying one that costs \$99? Would my computer be as goodás a brand new 64 K machine?

\section*{Donald Nolan}
N. Royatton, OH

Donald, I would be suspicious of a 64 K upgrade kit that costs only \(\$ 19.95\). If you purchase eight 4164 chips and install them yourself your computer will be just like the ones you buy. The minimum price we have seen for these chips is around \(\$ 40\). I wouldn't recommend any that sell for less. You get what you pay for!


Your technical questions are welcomed. Please address them to; Downloads, the Rainbow, P.O. Box 209, Prospect, Ky 40059. We reserve the right to publish only questions of general interest and to edit for space and clarity.

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\title{
Operating Systems Another Point Of View
}

\section*{By Paul Searby \\ Rainbow Contributing Editor}

TThis month's article is a departure from my series on Design and Development of Application Software, and will cover some unbiased points of view on the different operating systems available for the Color Computer. I must admit that it was prompted by Frank Hogg's article in the May issue of the rainbow, since I plan on addressing a number of the statements that he made. I can honestly say that my opinions are unbiased, since Computerware \({ }^{\text {® }}\) has roughly an equal number of products on both FLEX (TSC) and OS-9 (Microware and Motorola), and thus don't have any particular reason to promote one over the other. As to background, we've been in the business before either operating system was developed, and in fact, we contributed significantly to the development of the operating system that FLEX was patterned after, Smoke Signal DOS.
Before we even get into a discussion of FLEX versus OS-9, I think it's quite relevant to ask the question: Why use either one? If you look at the ads in the magazines, you can find virtually any product that you might want available for the CoCo under its native operating system Disk Extended Basic. I had to use Disk Extended basic in my comparison because neither FLEX nor OS-9 support cassette. So when we start talking expense, let's take them all into consideration. Just could be that \(\$ 30\) or even aniother \(\$ 60\) for addi-
> (Paul Searby has been involved with computers and data processing since 1969, working primarily on larger IBM systems until 1975 when he bought, built and programmed the first "personal computer" ever made - an Altair 8800, which came in kit form with IK of memory. In 1977 he left a position as project manager for a large corporation to devote his full efforts to his company, Computerware.)
tional software is just a drop in the bucket compared with the startup "dues" that you have to pay to join the alternate operating system club.

Back to the why again. From all the people that I've talked to on the issue of other operating systems, 1 get the feeling that even though there are a number of reasons, a prevailing one is that they want to learn more. For many, a home computer is a personal extension course on one of the most fascinating subjects we will ever have an opportunity to learn about in out lifetimes. When we use phrases like "user friendly" in conjunction with computer operating systems, we are either kidding ourselves or are talking about the Macintosh. There is plenty of user-friendly software available for the CoCo , but it is in the form of application software, not operating systems. If you don't know any operating system at all, is FLEX really that much easier to learn than OS-9? At least, if you want to make a duplicate disk on OS-9, you do it essentially the same way you did with Disk Extended BASIC. FLEX does not even have a BACKUP command. Since a fair amount of the software that is offered on FLEX is the more serious software, needing to be backed up by the user, the absence of a \(B A C K U P\) command in FLEX is a very serious deficiency. True, you can use the COPY command to get the backup, but FLEX disk I/O is so slow, and now to avoid having even slower non-contiguous files, you must re-format the diskette even before you can get started.

I could go on picking on FLEX, but that's not the purpose of this article. The point I was just trying to make is that you can pick either one of the operating systems apart if you get to define your own standards. Each has strengths and weaknesses. If it is true that learning is an important part of going to a different operating system, then I think the time spent learning OS-9 is much better invested than that of learning

FLEX. The design of FLEX is out of date, where OS-9 is patterned after current operating system theory. Although OS-9 doesn't follow UNIX (Bell Labs) exactly, the concepts are there and odds are that your next computer (or the one at work) will also be either ruṇning another UNIX look alike or UNIX itself. (It may also be easier to understand filament tube technology, but you'd find learning about integrated circuits more useful.)

An opinion that Frank and 1 do not differ on is that the initial implementation of OS-9 on the CoCo is second rate at best. Even though I'm sure some of the blame rests with Tandy, I would be inclined to place more blame on Microware since they developed and suppósedly debugged it. However this does give Dale Puckett plenty of material for his well presented column! I should also point out that initially both the original FLEX and Frank's adaptatlon had a number of "bugs" which took time to get ironed out. One of the really nice things about OS-9 is that due to its modular structure, it is easy to update or add new features. Computerware also offers a true double-sided, all-tracks, any-steprate driver for OS- 9 which corrects the deficiencies found in Tandy's. In addition, our package includes a DIRCOPY command that solves the multiple files copy problem. Ttue, it's not free, but just as \(O\)-Pack is reasonably priced, so is our Disk Fix and Utilities package.

As to the memory issue, several points need to be made. First, it is not necessarily a requirement that you use, a Hi-Res display for everything you do, and if you takẹ out the space used by a Hi-Res display, you have almost 43 K left to use. By the microcomputer standards that I'm used to, this is a pretty healthy chunk of space. Even if you include a


Hi-Res display, there still is amiple space to run most serious applications, including all of our business software. I won't deny that there have been times that I wished I had more memory under CoCo OS-9, but if I'm honest with you, I need to add that I've also made that same wish on every computer that I've worked on. You could give programmers several megabytes of memory, and at some point in time they would be back wanting more!

The last point of Frank's that I will specifically address is the one of cost. I noticed that FHL has added a "tiny editor" and assembler to their FLEX package, allowing him to make his comparison appeat to be somewhat accurate. However, they were not included when most of us purchased FLEX during the last two years, and since they are not full-fledged versions, I do not feel that what you get with OS-9 and FLEX are truly comparable. I feel that this is agaiñ a situation of defining the standard to try and make yởur side appear preferable. In áctuality, to ǧet reasonably çomparable packages, you need to add another \(\$ 70\) to the FLEX price for FHL's full Editor and Assembler (or our Editor and Assembler Combo for \(\$ 65\) ), which brings the price of each to roughly \(\$ 135-\$ 140\). Same basie price, same basic features.

As I mentioned earlier, since you had to spend around \(\$ 500\) or more for memory and a disk system to use eithet FLEX or OS-9, it's not clear that a final detision should be made based on a relatively small dollar difference anyway. More important items would include such things as the level of support that will be offered, the availability of products, etc. Since Radio Shack is offering OS-9, it will be more widely used, and thus, this gives a larger base of potential customers: This means more support from outside vendors. Ultimately, this translates into more products and competitive pricing. In the past, products on OS-9 have been more expensive, but that was attributable to the small base of SS-50 users. With thousands of copies being sold by Radio Shack, it won't take long for prices to come down and more products to be developed.

In sumimary, l'm going to go back to my orlginal question: why buy either 'one? If you can't answer this question, then save your money. If the purchase is to be made so that you can use some specific software product that only operates on one of the alternate operating systems, then your decision is dlready made for you. If you are one of the remaining who wants to expand his or her understanding of computers, in the long run you will benefit more from OS-9. Whatever decision you make, remember this: With most of the other inexpensive personal computers available, you wouldn't even get the opportunity to make a decision. The CoCo is probably the most flexible inexpensive computer made!


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\title{
Welcome To PASCAL
}

\section*{By Daniel Adams Eastham Rainbow Contributing Editor}

A\(s\) most of us already know, BASIC is not the only programming language available on the Color Computer. The 6809 assembly language is used by many programmers and has several advantages over Basic. However, assembly language is inherently harder to learn and a program written in assembly language requires significantly more code and debugging than the same program written in BASIC.
Although these are the prevalent languages being used on the Color Computer, DEFT Systems, Microware Systems Corporation and Technical Systems Consultants (TSC) offer a third language called PASCAL. In addition, a subset of PASCAL is offered by Computerware. This series of articles will discuss programming in PASCAL using the DEFT PASCAL Compiler. It is implemented as a PASCAL to 6809 machine language compiler that includes several language extensions.

\section*{What Is Pascal?}

PASCAL is a high-level programming language which is relatively independent of any given hardware architecture. Like BASIC, PASCAL lets you manipulate real numbers, strings and arrays by using assignment, \(I F\), GOTO, FOR and input/output statements. However, PASCAL also contains a number of features not found in BASIC:
1) Statements do not have line numbers and don't have to be contained on a single line.
> (Daniel Adams Eastham holds a B.S. degree in computer science and has 13 years experience in systems and communications programming, including work on the original Telenet packet switching network. He is the author of the DEFT PASCAL Workbench and is currently president of DEFT Systems, Inc.)
2) Variables can have 12 character names.
3) Data can be grouped not only into \(A R R A Y s\), but also into RECORDs and SETs.
4) You can define your own types of data and give these data types names. This concept is not present in BASIC or assembly language and will be covered in full in later articles.
5) You can define PROCEDUREs and FUNCTIONs and give them names.
6) You can pass parameters to \(P R O C E D U R E s\) and FUNCTIONs.
7) You can define "local" variables as well as CONSTants, TYPEs, PROCEDUREs and FUNCTIONs inside PROCEDUREs and FUNCTIONs.
8) WHILE and REPEAT statements allow you to do any type of loop without having to use a GOTO (you can use GOTOs if you really want).
9) The CASE statement allows you to test for any of multiple possible values.
10) Variables can be allocated and deallocated as necessary during program execution.

The one thing you cannot do in PASCAL is to directly enter a statement and have it execute. This limitation is imposed because you have to run the PASCAL compiler in order to convert your PASCAL source code into 6809 machine language code. By doing this compile step, you get a program that executes at almost the speed of assembly language.

\section*{The Pascal Program}

Like BASIC, a PASCAL program is made up of a series of statements that are executed in sequence to perform some function. In addition to these executable statements, PasCAL also has DECLARATION and STRUCTURE statements.

\section*{Declaring Variables}

Declaration statements are special statements that tell the compiler things about the program but which perform no action. For example, in BASIC the DIM statement tells the interpreter how many dimensions an array has and how many elements are in each dimension. In PASCAL, you use a \(V A R\) statement to declare an \(A R R A Y\). In fact, all variables (even those that are not \(A R R A Y s\) ) must be declared before you can use them.

\section*{For example; \\ VAR Amount: REAL; MyInitial: CHAR; \\ Name, Address: STRING; \\ Count: INTEGER;}

This \(V A R\) statement declares Amount to be a \(R E A L\) number, MyInitial to be a CHAR. Name and Address as STRINGs and Count to be an INTEGER. A colon separates the list of identifiers being declared from the TYPE that they are being declared as. A semicolon must be used to separate one declaration from another.

A real number in PASCAL is about the same as a number in BASIC. The main difference is that it is stored internally as decimal digits rather than as a binary number. This means that \(.9+.1\) will always add up to exactly 1 .

An integer in PASCAL is a whole number in the range of -32768 to +32767 . Use of integers where possible allows the compiler to generate very efficient code. There are several statements in the PASCAL language where integers are allowed and real numbers are not.

A CHAR in PASCAL is a single ASCII character. A string is a variable number of \(C H A R s\). It is very similar to a string in BASIC and can be up to 255 characters long.

You will notice that both upper- and lowercase letters can be used interchangably in order to improve readability. The compiler treats both upper- and lowercase letters as uppercase. For the examples in these articles, I will be using all uppercase for PASCAL reserved words and predefined identifiers, and upper- / lowerc̣ase for identifiers that I define in the examples.

\section*{Why Declare Variables}

In BASIC, the interpreter knows what kind of data a variable represents by the variable name's spelling. If it ends in a dollar sign, then it contains an ASCll character string, otherwise, it contains a real number. FORTRAN has a similar convention for distinguishing between integers and reals. PASCAL, on the other hand, has many additional kinds of data and even allows you to mix several different kinds of them in a single variable! If we tried to use a naming convention like FORTRAN's or BASIC's, things would start getting pretty complicated. By always declaring the variables, you can specify both the name that you want to use as well as the kind of data that it represents.

Many PASCAL compilers also allow you to specify attributes of variables such as automatic or static allocation. These attributes are declared as part of the \(V A R\) statement. The upcoming articles on PASCAL TYPEs will introduce you to the many ways that you can represent data and a following one on separate compilation will țalk about the attributes that you can give data.

\section*{Program Structure}

Structure statements are used to divide a program into
sections. For example, all PASCAL programs contain at least the following structure:

\section*{PROGRAM [program name]; \\ [declaration statements] \\ BEGIN \\ [executable statements] \\ END}

The PROGRAM, BEGIN and END are structure statements that divide the declaration statements from the executable statements. In addition to these, the declaration state-
> "In BASIC, the interpreter knows what kind of data a variable represents by the variable name's spelling. If it ends in a dollar sign, then it contains an ASCII character string, otherwise, it contains a real number."

ments used to define PROCEDUREs and FUNCTIONs are also structure statements that separate the corresponding subroutine from the enclosing routine.

\section*{Some basic Statements}

Now that we know what the fundamental program structure looks like and how to declare some variables, all we need are some executable statements. Like BASIC, PASCAL has an assignment statement. However, it looks a little different from BASIC's:

Amount \(:=\) Amount +5 ;
The assignment symbol is actually the two-character combination \(:=\). The expression on the right-hand side is evaluated and the result is stored into the variable on the left-hand side.

PASCAL also has an \(I F\) statement that allows you to test a condition and then take one of two courses of action. For example:
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { IF Count }=3 \text { THEN AMOUNT }:=\text { Amount }+5 \\
& \text { ELSE Amount }:=\text { Amount }-4 ; \\
& \text { IF MyInitial }=\text { 'A' THEN Amount }:=4 ;
\end{aligned}
\]

As you can see, it is not necessary to include the ELSE portion of an \(I F\) statement. In the second statement we have compared a CHAR variable with a CHAR constant. PASCAL uses single quotes rather than double quotes to delimit CHAR and string constants.

A FOR statement allows you to construct a loop very much like the \(F O R\) statement in BASIC. The main differences are that there is no STEP option but you can go either up (by specifying \(T O\) ) or down (by specifying DOWNTO). For example:

\footnotetext{
FOR Count \(:=1\) TO 10 DO Amount \(:=\) Amount +4 ;
FOR Mylnitial:=‘D'DOWNTO 'A'DO Count \(:=\) Count
-3;
}

\title{
LETS
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\title{
ABOUT SOFTWARE FOR FLEX AND OS-9
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\author{
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6809 FLEX Pascal

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\section*{ABOUT SOFTWARE FOR FLEX AND OS-9}

\author{
FHL Color FLEX
}

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\end{tabular}

Requires O-Pak.

\author{
O-Pak
}

O-Pak is a three part utility package. It is designed to enhance the OS-9 Operating System of the TRS-80 Color Computer.

O-Pak consists of HIRES, CSEdit, and four "X" commands. HIRES provides a higher resolution screen display than the standard 32 by 16 characters supplied by Radio Shack. CSEdit is the character set editor designed to make modification of your character sets simple and fun.

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\end{tabular}

The statement following the \(D, O\) is executed once for each value of the loop counter. In the second example you see that you can also use a CHAR variable in a FOR loop. However, PASCAL does not let you use a real number as the loop counter of a FOR loop. The next artic̣le will describe how to execute multiple statements as the result of an IF or FOR statement.

In order to input a variable from the keyboard you use a READLN statement:

\author{
READLN (Amount);
}

In order to print a number on the screen you would use a WRITE or WRITELN statement:

\author{
WRITELN ('The answer is: ', Amount);
}

The WRITE and WRITELN statements are exactly the same except that the WRITELN statement always finishes by outputting a carriage return and WRITE does not. A common use of the WRITE statement (for screen \(1 / \mathrm{O}\) ) is to provide a prompt before doing a REA DLN.

\section*{Semicolons}

You notice that I have included a semicolon at the end of all the example statements. In PASCAL, the semicolon separates one statement from another. This may seem like an unnecessary complication but it allows you to use more than one line to make a statement. For example:

WRITELN ('My name is ', Name, 'and my address is ', Address);

The compiler knows that the statement continues on to the second line because there is no semicolon on the first line. Of course, like BASIC, you can also put multiple statẹments on a single line and separate them with semicolons.

In general, we will put a semicolon at the end of each statement. The only current exception to this is in the \(I F\) statement where there is no semicolon following the THEN statement when the ELSE is used. As we discuss the language in future articles, you will begin to see some subtleties in the use of semicolons. For now, we will generally put one at the end of each statement.

\section*{Example Program}

This is a very simple program that computes the sum of all the numbers in some range. It first prompts you for the numbers on each end of the range. You can either enter the lower or higher number first, It then prints the sum of all the numbers in that range.

The first two lines are a comment. Like statements, comments can extend across multiple lines: When the compiler sees a (* combination outside of a character string, it takes all the following characters as a comment until it sees a *) combination.

The VAR statement declares both the input variables first and second as well as the result variable sum and the loop counter number. The executable portion of the program uses all the statements that were introduced above. The \(I F\) statement is used to determine whether the lower or higher number was entered first and the \(F O R\) statements compute the sum.

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01 008B
01 00C7
01 00C7
01 00CF
01 00F2
01 00F2

```
```

(* This is a comment. It starts with the *(**

```
(* This is a comment. It starts with the *(**
    and can extend across lines. It ends with the *)
    and can extend across lines. It ends with the *)
(* This program computes the sum of all the *)
(* This program computes the sum of all the *)
(* integers in a specified range *)
(* integers in a specified range *)
PROGRAM SumOfNumbers;
PROGRAM SumOfNumbers;
VAR First, Second, Sum, Number : INTEGER;
VAR First, Second, Sum, Number : INTEGER;
BEGIN
BEGIN
    WRITE ('FIRST NUMBER: ');
    WRITE ('FIRST NUMBER: ');
    READLN (First);
    READLN (First);
    WRITE ('SECOND NUMBER: );
    WRITE ('SECOND NUMBER: );
    READLN (Second);
    READLN (Second);
    SUM := 0;
    SUM := 0;
    IF FIRST < Second
    IF FIRST < Second
        THEN FOR Number := First TO Second DO Sum:= Sum + Number
        THEN FOR Number := First TO Second DO Sum:= Sum + Number
        ELSE FOR Number:= First DOWNTO Second DO Sum := Sum +Number;
        ELSE FOR Number:= First DOWNTO Second DO Sum := Sum +Number;
    WRITELN; (* this skips a line on the screen *)
    WRITELN; (* this skips a line on the screen *)
    WRITELN ('SUM: ; Sum);
    WRITELN ('SUM: ; Sum);
END.
```

END.

```
\begin{tabular}{llllrrrr} 
SYMBOL & CLASS & STRUCT ALLOC & DATA TYPE & VALUE & LOW & HIGH & SIZE \\
& & & & & & & \\
FIRST & VARIABLE & DYNAMIC & INTEGER & -6 & -32768 & 32767 & 2 \\
NUMBER & VARIABLE & DYNAMIC & INTEGER & -12 & -32768 & 32767 & 2 \\
SECOND & VARIABLE & DYNAMIC & INTEGER & -8 & -32768 & 32767 & 2 \\
SUM & VARIABLE & DYNAMIC & INTEGER & -10 & -32768 & 32767 & 2
\end{tabular}

STACK REQUIREMENTS: 16

CODE SIZE 246
UNUSED STACK 7831
MAX SYMBOLS 69
TOTALERRORS 0
SOURCE FILE: INTRO:1
OBJECT FILE:


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\title{
Designing Your Own Procedure Files
}

\author{
By Dale L. Puckett rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Wow what a weekend! The New Brunswick RAINBOWfest is history now, but I still haven't recovered. I hear that more than 10,000 people were on hand and I'll believe it. For a while, it seemed like everyone was trying to get into the same room for the basic0 seminar. In fact, the seminar went so well that I agreed to do two at the RAINBOWfest in Chicago, June 22-24. We'll talk about OS-9 itself Saturday. Sunday we'll tour BASIC09 again.
The interest in OS-9 at New Brunswick was amazing. Radio Shack sold hund reds of copies of our favorite operating system. A number of visitors also purchased BASIC09 and Microware's new C compiler.
Your commitment to OS-9 inspired me to invest in additional CoCo hard-
> (Dale L. Puckett is a free-lance writer and programmer who has worked with the Motorola family of microprocessors since 1976. He just completed his first book, The Official basic 09 Tour Guide, this summer. It is being published by Microware and will be available this fall. He is the author of DynaSpell, Readtest, Esther and Help, which are available from Frank Hogg Laboratories. He serves on the Info World Software Review Board and is a Chief Warrant Officer in the U.S. Coast Guard.)
ware so that I will be able to evaluate new products quicker. I bought a pair of the Shugart SA-455, double-sided, doubledensity disk drives which feature a sixmillisecond stepping rate. I'll leave them plugged into my CoCo all the time, saving the hassle of unplugging my present five-inch drives from the Gimix every time I need to test a CoCo procedure.

I also purchased the C-C BUS from PBJ, Inc. and a Keytronics Keyboard at New Brunswick. The C-C BUS will let me stay abreast of the many hardware improvements just around the corner for CoCo OS-9 users. In fact, I'm already using PBJ's Word-Pak and their new PC-Pak. We'll take a detailed look at PC-Pak this month and as soon as Ed Bender finishes the software, we'll preview PBJ's new dual RS-232 cartridge for you.
The new keyboard will let me get a better feel for OS-9 word processing software on the Color Computer. There's a lot of exciting action on that front. Serious users can now pick between Advanced Editor, a tine-oriented editor from Computerware; and three screenoriented word processing systems: DynaStar with DynaForm and DynaSpell from Frank Hogg Labs [See Dan Downard's review of these FHL products in the review section.]; Elite*Word, from Elite Software; and Stylograph from Great Plains Computer Company.

I have used DynaStar for the past three years and used the original Stylograph several years before DynaStar arrived. I have just received a copy of Elite* Word for OS-9 and am busy testing it. A copy of the CoCo Stylograph system is on the way from Idaho Falls now. An interesting point about Stylograph is the fact that Great Plains supplied it with a routine to set it up for the Hi-Res screen from FHL's O-Pak or PBJ's \(80 \times 25\) video cartridge. You can name your poison. 1 hope other software suppliers will follow this lead.
We'll try to give you a preview of each word processor during the next few months, starting this month with a look at Advanced Editor. [See reviews section, elsewhere in this issue.] There just isn't enough time to do everything we want to get done.

\section*{More About Procedures}

Sometimes this seems like an impossible mission. No matter how many details I give, I always seem to leave one out.

We received a letter from Dale Wheeler in Merkel, Texas, regarding one such omission. He was trying to follow the procedures we used in the April issue to show you how to free up disk space for Basic09. He writes:
"The first procedure uses the 'del' command to delete files that are not

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needed. This command will not work at all. Regardless of what I use after the 'del' command, all I can get is an error \#216. Deldir DEFS works okay, but that does not free up much space! Please give me a step by step procedure that I can use to get the maximum disk space for use with BASIC09."

First, let's highlight the problem. In April, I wrote;

Look at all the long programs you can delete. The list includes asm, backup, cmp, cobbler, debug, deldir, edit, format, ident, and os9gen to name a few. These command lines should do the job.

OS9: load del
OS9: del asm backup cmp cobbler debug
OS9: del format ident pwd pxd
OS9: del os9gen shell verify
OS9: unlink del
Those commands work. I used them. Can you figure out why they wouldn't work for Dale?

Here's the problem. I assumed that everyone knew that the "del" command worked on files in the current data directory. Dale's system was most likely set up with / d0 as the current data directory and /d0/CMDS as the current execution directory.

For the above sequence of commands to work, you must first make/d0/CMDS the current data directory. You would do it like this:

OS9: chd \(/ \mathrm{d} 0 / \mathrm{cmds}\)
Once you have done this, I guarantee the list of commands above works. Here's something you can do when you receive a \$216 (file not present) error. Type:

\section*{OS9: pxd ; pwd}

If you run this command with a backup of your original system disk in drive / d0 after running the "chd" command above, your screen should look like this:

\section*{OS9: pxd ; pwd \\ /D0/CMDS \\ (D0/CMDS}

PXD is telling you that / DO/CMDS is the current execution directory. Then PWD, since we ran it sequentially on the same command line by using the semicolon, reports that the/D0/CMDS is also the current data directory.

I hope this short review helps you find out what your trusty OS-9 system is
trying to tell you when it gives you those sketchy error messages. When something doesn't work, don't be afraid to experiment. When you're learning a new operating system, imagine you're playing a new Adventure game and use the same strategies you would use in the Colossal Cave - just don't get too brave and join the Navy. And, experiment only after you have made a backup copy of your data or software.

In his letter, Dale Wheeler also asked for some help with the DSAVE command:
"The second procedure you outline, the building of a bootlist, works up until the dsave command. I cannot make heads or tales of this command. The command as you give it in the magazine article is obviously a guideline, and we must substitute filenames or something in the appropriate places to make it work. You must be assuming that the people who read your column are familiar enough with OS-9 to figure out what must be inserted where! Please have a little sympathy for us novices who are trying hard to get a hold on this operating system."

First, let me say that the procedure listed in April works. However, it seems a typo slipped into the column. It should read:

OS9: chd /d0
OS9: dsave -s20/d0! (-x chd/dl)
Here's an alternate form that works just as well and may be easier to understand:

OS9: dsave -s20 / d0 / d I ! shell
You may also find a few more tricks you can use with the dsave command in this column in the May Rainbow.

Since letting the computer do all the work for you is the name of the game, and since procedures are the key to making it happen, we have prepared a tutorial this month to help you see how they work. Special thanks go to Ed Bender, who writes the software for PBJ's hardware, for giving us permission to share these procedures with you.

The procedures listed are designed to let you install a new CLOCK module, a PIA device driver and a device descriptor for a parallel printer to be called / pl in your OS9boot file. The new drivers work with PBJ's PC-Pak. I used this procedure to install the PC-Pak on my CoCo so I know it works like a champ. In fact, I even edited it and used it to install the WordPak driver modules and


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new TERM device descriptor at the same time. OS-9 is indeed versatile!
\(\ln\) an attempt to make a crystal clear blueprint of what happens when you run a procedure like "install. 2 " 1 made photocopies of the various directories used at different times during the execution of the procedure file. I did this by editing the procedure file so that the command lines which delete several files and directories after their use would not execute. This let me list them for you to study.

You can sțop a line in one of your own procedure files from executing by inserting an asterisk, *, as the first position in the line. This lets you save the line for future reference, but doesn't let OS-9 execute it because the SHELL considers all text following an asterisk in this position to be a comment.

Let's look first at a directory listing of a backup of the original disk from PBJ and then a listing of a directory on that disk named MODULES.
\begin{tabular}{c} 
directory of \(/ \mathrm{rs} 2\)
\end{tabular}\(\quad\)\begin{tabular}{c} 
12:25:40 \\
MODULES bootlist \\
install.1
\end{tabular}
install. 2
directory of \(/ \mathrm{rs} 2 /\) modules
12:27:47
Clock \(\quad\) PIA \(\quad\) P1

Now, let's list the procedure file "install. 2 " and see what it asks OS-9 to do.

\section*{t}
tmode . 1 -pause
chd / d1/MODULES
load save
save CCIO CCIO
save TERM TERM
save CCDisk CCDisk
save D0 D0
save D1 D1
save D2 D2
save D3 D3
save \(P\) P
save PRINTER PRINTER
save RS232 RS232
save T1 T1
save IOMan IOMan
save SCF SCF
save RBF RBF
save SysGo SysGo
save Shell Shell
save PipeMan PipeMan
save Piper Piper
save Pipe Pipe
OS9gen / d1 </d1/bootlist
unlink save
*DELDIR /D1/MODULES
*d
*DEL /D1/BOOTLIST
chd /d0
dsave \(-\mathrm{s} 30 / \mathrm{d} 0>/ \mathrm{d} 1 /\) makecopy
chd /d1

\section*{*/d1/makecopy}
*DEL /D1/MAKECOPY
tmode . 1 pause
-t
At this point you should have booted OS-9 from a backup of your original system disk and installed a backup of PBJ's PC-Pak drivers disk in drive / DI. You run the procedure file "install. 2 " by typing:

\section*{OS9: /D1/install. 2}

The procedure file first uses the " \(t\) " Shell command to ask OS-9 to echo all input lines to the standard output path. Then, it uses TMODE to tell the system not to pause after each screen when outputting to the present standard output path. Note that you must always use the ". 1 " - numeral one, not lowercase "L" with the TMODE command when you are issuing it from a procedure file.

Then, the file tells OS-9 to change the current data directory to the directory /DI/MODULES. At this point that file contains three files; CLOCK, PIA and Pl.
Next, the author loads the command utility SAVE and uses it to save all modules presently in memory that he wants to put in his new OS9BOOT file. For example:

\section*{SAVE CCIO CCIO}

This line tells OS-9 to save the module in memory named CCIO in a file named CClO in the current data directory. In the line before, the procedure set the current data directory to /DI/MOD ULES so the full pathlist to the new file is actually /DI/MODULES/CClO. Remember, when you run the SAVE command, the first parameter (name) is a pathlist to the file where you want to store the module(s) named on the rest of the line.

After saving all of the needed modules, our procedure file runs the command utility OS9GEN. It has redirected the input for OS9GEN from the standard input path to a file named / d \(1 /\) bootlist. Let's look at that file now.
```

CCDisk
CCIO
D0
D1
D2
D3
P
PRINTER
PIA

```

P1
TERM
IOMAN
SCF
RBF
SysGo
Clock
Shell
RS232
T1
PipeMan
Piper
Pipe
If you study the list of names in the file "bootlist" and the list of modules saved in the files in the directory / dI /MODULES, you'll see that they are identical. In fact, files you name in your bootlist file must be available on a disk installed in your system or you will generate an error and your procedure will fail.
Looking at the description of OS9 GEN in the Radio Shack manuals, we learn that OS9GEN simply creates and links to a new OS9BOOT file made up of any number of modules stored in a list of files that it receives from the standard input path. We could have typed that list on the terminal. But, it's easier and safer to do as we did here, and give OS9GEN the list in a previously edited file.

After creating the new OS9BOOT file on the disk in / DI - the same one that contains the procedure files and everything else we have been looking at - the procedure file unlinks the save command utility module in memory because it is no longer needed.
Theṇ, it normally proceeds to delete the directory / d / MODULES and the file / DI/ bootlist since they are no longer needed. We used the asterisk to stop this line from executing so we could show you what they look like.

Note also that we put an asterisk before the " d " on the line following the DELDIR command. The " \(d\) " is an answer to DELDIR's prompt asking whether you want to list the directory, delete the directory or quit. Let's look now at a directory listing of the directory /D!/MODULES before it was used by the procedure.

\section*{directory of /rs2/modules}

12:34:24
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
Clock & PIA & P1 & CCIO \\
TERM & CCDisk & D0 & D1 \\
D2 & D3 & P & PRINTER \\
RS232 & T1 & IOMan & SCF \\
RBF & SysGo & Shell & PipeMan \\
Piper & Pipe & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Notice that all those SAVE command lines in the procedure file really worked. Now, take a look at a directory listing of the disk after the procedure file above was executed.
directory of /rs2 12:34:06
MODULES bootlist install.1 OS9Boot INSTALL. 2 makecopy
When you compare this directory listing to the original listing you'll notice that there is an extra file on the disk now. OS9Boot has been stored on the disk and the OS-9 has linked to it. OS9Boot now contains the modules stored in each fille listed in the file "bootlist" which were actually the files you saved into the directory / D1/MODULES.
After deleting the files in the module /DI / MODULE, the directory itself and the file "bootlist" the procedure changes the current data directory to / D0. This drive should contain a backup of your original system disk.
Then, our trusty procedure file issues a command for OS-9 to run the DSAVE command utility and save the results in a file called "makecopy." It uses the -s30 option to tell OS-9 to use 30 K of memory when it makes each copy. Let's see what DSAVE does by studying a listing of "makecopy."
t
tmode . 1 -pause
load copy
Makdir CMDS
Chd CMDS
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/asm asm
Copy \#30K / do/CMDS/attr attr
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/backup backup
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/binex binex
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/build build
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/emp cmp
Copy \#30K / d0/CMDS/cobbler cobbler
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/copy copy
Copy \#30K/d0/CMDS/date date
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/dcheck dcheck
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/debug debug
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/del del
Copy \({ }^{\text {H0K }}\) /d0/CMDS/deldir deldir
Cópy \#30K /d0/CMDS/dir dir Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/display display
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/dsave dsave
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Copy \#30K / do/CMDS/echo echo
Copy \#30K / d0/CMDS/edit edit
Copy \(\# 30 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{d} 0 / \mathrm{CMDS} /\) exbin exbin Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/FORMAT FORMAT
Copy \#30K / d0/CMDS/free free
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/ident ident
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/link link
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/list list
Copy \#30K / d0/CMDS/load load
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/login login
Copy \#30K/d0/CMDS/makdir makdir
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/mdir mdir
Copy \#30K / d0/CMDS/merge merge
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/mfree mfree
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/os9gen os9gen
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/printerr printerr
Copy \#30K / do/CMDS/procs procs
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/pwd pwd
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/pxd pxd
Copy \#30K /do/CMDS/rename rename
Copy \#30K / d0/CMDS/save save Copy \#30K /do/CMDS/setime setime
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/shell shell
Copy \#30K / d0/CMDS/sleep sleep
Copy \(\# 30 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{do} / \mathrm{CMDS} /\) tee tee
Copy \(\# 30 \mathrm{~K} / \mathrm{d} 0 / \mathrm{CMDS} /\) tmode tmode
Copy \#30K / do/CMDS/tsmon tsmon
Copy \#30K / do/CMDS/unlink unlink
Copy \#30K /do/CMDS/verify verify
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/xmode xmode
Copy \#30K / d0/CMDS/ew ew
Copy \#30K /d0/CMDS/ew.format. gen ew.format.gen
Chd ..
Makdir SYS
Chd SYS
Copy \#30K / do/SYS/errmsg errmsg
Copy \#30K / d0/SYS/password password
Copy \#30K /d0/SYS/motd motd Chd ..

\section*{Makdir DEFS}

Chd DEFS
Copy \#30K / d0/DEFS/OS9Defs OS9Defs
Copy \#30K /d0/DEFS/RBFDefs RBFDefs
Copy \#30K / d0/DEFS/SCFDefs SCFDefs
Copy \#30K/d0/DEFS/SysType SysType
Chd ..

\section*{Copy \#30K / d0/startup startup unlink copy \\ tmode 1 pause}

Close inspection of this listing shows that it is a procedure file that contains every command needed to make a new copy of the backup of the system disk in drive D 0 on the disk you have in drive /DI. So, the procedure file changes the working data directory to / D \| and exec= utes the procedure file / Dl/makecopy. All you need to do ąt this point is sit and watch. OS-9 will make all the directories it needs and copy all the files you -or rather DSAVE - has told it to. After OS-9 finishes with the procedure file, /DI/makecopy, it returns to the next line in the original procedure file, /Dl / install.2, which tells it to delete the evidence in the file makecopy. It then uses TMODE to restore the current standard output path to its origina! condition, turns off the echo of lines input to the SHELL and exits gracefully. You have a brand new disk file which contains a new OS9Boot file that you have designed.

Use these listings as an example when you design your own procedure files. They work and work well. Please note that you won't want to put'an asterisk in the first column of the DELDIR \(\langle\mathrm{D} 1\) /MODULES, DEL / D / bootlist, /Dl /makecopy and DEL /D1/makecopy command lines in the file "install.2" when you actually run the procedure.

Once you type the name of your procedure file the operation of the computer is taken care of automatically by OS-9 - if you have done your homework and written the procedure properly.

After writing this tutorial I asked Bill Ball, of Dale City, Va., Coast Guard Headquarters carpool fame, to ţake a look at it and see if he understood the process. He did. But, he suggested that I show you how to write a procedure to build a modified system disk of your own. Why not?

In this example we will assume that you want to saive an updated "CCDISK" module and add the modules DIR, MDIR, MFREE, and LIST to your present OS9Boot file. We will also assume that you have run the procedure "changedisk" from our April column in your start-up file. In other words, when you run the procedure we are describing now, CCDISK will have already been modified in memory. However, we will not assume that you have verified its CRC.

First insert your OS-9 system disk
into drive \(/ \mathrm{DO} 0\) and boot the system normally. Now, use the BUILD utility command or your favorite editor to enter the following procedure in a file named / DO/makenewsys. Also enter the list of modules you want to be in your new OS9Boot file into a file named /D0/bootlist.

Afțer entering "makenewsys" and "bootlist" run the procedure by typing:

OS9: /D0/makenewsys
\(t\)
tmode . 1 -pause
format /di </term
makdir /d1/MODULES
chd /d1/modules
save ccdisk.temp ccdisk
vérify U < ccdisk.temp > ccdisk
del ccdisk.temp
load save
save ccio
save term
... etc.
(* At this point, save each module that is in
(* memory that you want to put in your new OS9Boot file.
(* Do not save the modules you don't want to include, but
(* make sure that you do include all modules that must be present.
(* After saving all the required modules to files, then continue.
```

os9gen /D1</D0/bootlist
unlink save
delpir! /d1/modules
d
del /d0/bootlist
chd /d0
dsave -s30 /D0 /D1 ! shell
tmode .1 pause

```
-t

Below is a snapshot of your "bootlist" file. Notice that since the modules, DIR, MDIR, MFREE and LIST are already in files in your / D0/CMDS directory, you don't need to load them into memory and save them in /DI/ MODULES. You can let OS9GEN load them from the directory / D0/CMDS. You must however, give OS9GEN the complete pathlist to the file since your current data directory is set to / DI / MODULES when you run OS9GEN.

Finally, remember that each and every module that you want in your final OS9Boot file must be in a file that is named in the list of filenames in "bootlist." And conversely, all modules that you want removed from your OS9Boot file must not be in the list.

\section*{ccdisk}
ccio
term
```

/d0/cmds/dir
/d0/cmds/mdir
/d0/cmds/mfree
/d0/cmds/list

```
... etc.
OS-9 Seminar Update
We've received some more information about the schedule at the Third Annual OS-9 User Seminar scheduled for August 17-20. First, registration will be held from Noon to \(5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}\). on Friday. August 17.


The seminar will be held at the Des Moines Marriott Hotel, 700 Grand Ave., Des Moines, lowa. Registration is \(\$ 125\). The deadline for payment and return of registration form is August 4. Microware has arranged with the Marriott for a special room rate of \(\$ 64\) for single or \(\$ 74\) for double occupancy. Since the lowa State Fair is underway in Des Moincs that week you should plan on making reservations early.

If you're just learning OS-9, the roundtable technical sessions will be a blessing for you. They will cover just about every aspect of the design and use of all Microware software. Of course. that means all Radio Shack OS-9 software. At the sessions you will be able to ask questions of the people who wrote the software. Another added benefit of the Seminar is the chance to meet and swap notes with other OS-9 users. If you make your living in this business, this seminar is an outstanding investment. Hope to see you there!

\section*{A Surprise From Radio Shack}

We received some good news from William D. Smith of Port Elgin, Ontario. It seems he just bought a new Radio Shack disk drive March 30. It was one of the new drives in a white case (Cat. No. 26-1161) and appeared to be about a quarter inch shorter than the old silver colored drives. It was also marked "Made in USA" and Bill noticed that it sounded like a Tandon drive. This aroused his curiosity and he changed the OS-9 device driver and found that his new drive had 40 tracks and would step at six milliseconds. In his words, "having 90 extra sectors is very useful."

Bill asked another question that deserves mention. He quoted Frank Hogg's February "hogg_wash" column that recommended removing the Piper, Pipeman and Pipe modules from your OS9Boot file and wanted to know how to do it.

My answer! Don't! Without these modules you won't be able to use any of the "software tools" piping concepts we have been describing in the past several months. This concept is one of the most powerful features of OS-9. To remove these modules would be "hogg_wash." More on that subject later.

\section*{More Exciting News}

Dan Johnson dropped me a line last week to let me know about two new features that are now in SDISK - his replacement to Radio Shack's CCDISK module. Dan has added "getstt" and "setstt" functions to the driver. This means that you can go out and read or write any individual sector on a disk regardless of the format of the disk or the number of bytes in a sector. He put the feature in because one of his customers had the need to read and write disks for an IBM PC. Of course, with an assembly language program written to use these new functions you could also read and write to a CP/M disk, etc.

The SS.DREAD function (function code \(\$ 80\) ) reads a specified sector into a buffer. Double density sectors may be any length. Single density sectors must be either 128 or 256 bytes long. Here's a look at the 6809's registers before and after a call.

\section*{On Entry:}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{A}=\text { path number } \\
& \mathrm{B}=\$ 80 \\
& \mathrm{U}=\text { track number (MSB) } / \text { sector } \\
& \text { number (LSB) } \\
& \mathrm{X}=\text { = address of buffer where you } \\
& \text { want to store the data } \\
& \mathrm{Y}=\text { single density size } / \mathrm{FMT}
\end{aligned}
\]

\section*{A Closer Look at Y-Register:}
bit \(0=\) side (either 0 or 1)
bit \(1=\) density
( \(0=\) single,, \(1=\) double )
bit \(2=\) track per inch \((0=48 \mathrm{TPI}\), \(1=96 \mathrm{TPI})\)

\section*{Exit Conditions:}

Buffer contains data read from sector.
Carry bit of CC-register is set if there is an error and the error code will be in B-register.

Another function named SS.DWRIT is used to write directly from a buffer in
memory to a sector on the disk. Set up of the registers for this call is similar to that for SS.DREAD.

Johnson also mentioned that the LS utility in his Hackers Kit \#1 contains a "-C" option that lets you confirm each matching name. It works like this. If a name in the directory matches all the criteria it is listed to the terminal via the standard error output path. At this point if you type a ' \(Y\) ' the name will be sent out the standard output path. If you type any other letter, LS will discard the name.

\section*{And Yet More Software Tools}

When we visited Louisville in early April for a Coast Guard On Scene Coordinator/Regional Response Team Hazardous Chemical Response exercise we had the pleasure of touring THE RAINBOW offices and plant. We also saw Dan Downard and picked up our review copy of Computerware's new OS-9 Disk Fix and Utilities.

This is a comprehensive package that contains two major parts. The first part gives you a package of six handy utilities designed to make OS-9 operation easier. The second is a new device driver named CCDisk which is designed to replace the original CCDISK module. Let's look at the utilities first.

DirCopy is a very versatile backup program that lets you copy one disk to another, even if the formats are different. Among other things, this utility lets you confirm the copying of each file, lets you copy sub-directories, presorts the directory you are copying into alphabetical order and updates the file owner's number.

Patch gives you the ability to inspect and modify any file on a disk. This is a utility that would come in handy when you need to change the value in a device descriptor in your OS9Boot file without rebuilding it. It's also handy when you want to change the default data area requested by a program. It even has a special Validate command built in which lets you restore the header checksum and module CRC when you change a file. This is absolutely essential because when a module's CRC is incorrect, OS9 will refuse to execute it.

File Look displays the size, type, revision number and name of all modules in a disk file. Its report looks a lot like that of an MDIR E. The information it returns is very close to that provided by the Radio Shack Ident utility.

Compare lets you compare a module in memory to a module stored in a disk file. When there are differences, it will

\title{
RAINBOWfest Chicago \\ Seminar Program And Speakers
}

\section*{Ed Juge}

Ed, director of market planning for the Tandy Corporation, will be our Keynote Speaker RAINBOWfest's "CoCo Community Breakfast."

Frank is the president of Frank Hogg Laboratory and a forerunner in FLEX and OS-9 systems.

\section*{Richard Parry}

Richard is the founder and owner of Speech Systems and is the designer of music and speech synthesizers.

\author{
Linda Nielsen
}

Women And Computers: How And Why
Linda, of Moreton Bay Laboratory, and several others active in the CoCo area, will lead a discussion on women's involvement in computing in general and the Color Computer in particular.

\section*{Jim Reed}

\section*{Writing For Rainbow}

Jim, managing editor of THE RAINBOW, will talk about how you can submit programs and articles to magazines for fun and profit. He is also senior editor of PCM - The Magazine For Professional Computing Management.

\section*{Michael Plog and}

\section*{Charles Santee}

Michael Plog is an education writer for THE RAINBOW and an educational researcher in addition to being a major partner in the Center for Opinion Research.

Dr. Santee is an education writer for Hot CoCo and has published poetry and curricular as well as statistical and educational software (including CCM\#3 for JARB Software). He is a recipient of several grants and awards for educational technology.

\section*{Dale Puckett}

A free-lance writer and programmer, Dale has worked with microprocessors since 1976 and has just completed his first book, "The Official BASIC09 Tour Guide." Dale will be available to sign copies of his book at RAINBOWfest.

\section*{Dan Downard}

Machine Language For The Beginner
Dan Downard is the technical editor for The rainbow and an electrical engineer. He has been involved in electronics for 24 years through ham radio (K4KWT). His interest in computers began about five years ago and he has built several 68XX systems.

Ken Kaplan
Ken is president of Microware, the developers of the OS-9 Operating System.

\section*{CoCo Classroom}

Sharpen your programming skills and learn about LOGO. Introduce your computer illiterate friends to the wonderful world of CoCo. Classes will be conducted by trained Radio Shack instructors.

PLUS . . . Additional seminars are planned as well.

The fun and excitement of RAINBOWfest is coming your way ... and now there will be a RAINBOWfest near you!

For the 1983-84 season, we scheduled four RAINBOWfests in four parts of the country. If you missed the RAINBOWfests in Fort Worth on Oct. 14-16, Long Beach on Feb. 17-19, and at New Brunswick on March 30-April 1, you still have time to make plans now to attend our Chicago show. It will offer fun, excitement, new products, seminars and information for your CoCo!

Our Chicago show will be held at the Hyatt Regency, Woodfield, which offers special rates for RAINBOWfest. The show will open at 7 p.m.-10 p.m. Friday, run 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Saturday and close with an 11 a.m. -4 p.m. session Sunday. It will have a CoCo Community Breakfast featuring an outstanding national speaker from the Color Computer World. And the exhibition will be interspaced with a number of seminar sessions on all aspects of CoCo - from writing in machine language to making your BASIC work better.

But most of all, there will be exhibitors. Lots of them. All ready to demonstrate products of every kind. Some with special programs and hardware items to introduce. Others with show specials.

Tickets can be secured directly from the Rainbow. We'll also send you a special reservation form so you can get your special room rate.

Come to RAINBOWiest . . . help us all celebrate CoCo Community at its finest.

\section*{Chlcago - June 22-24}

Come to RAINBOWfest - the site of CoCo's very first show. And right next to the world's largest indoor shopping mall.

\section*{RAINBOWfest-Chicago}

DATES: June 22-24
HOTEL: Hyatt Regency Woodfield
Rooms: \(\$ 46\) per night single/double
KEYNOTE: Ed Juge, director of market planning for the Tandy Corporation
Advance Ticket Deadine:
June 18, 1984

\section*{Discount Air Fares}


United Airlines and the Rainbow have joined together to offer a special discounted fare to attendees of RAINBOWfest, Chicago. Simply by calling United at the toll free number listed below and identifying our meeting, with acsount number 2426, you will be eligible for a special "super saver" fare. This could mean as much as a 50 percent discount off that regular coach fare.
(800) 521-4041

Account Number 2426


YES, I'm coming to RAINBOWfest in Chicago.
Please send me:

three day tickets at \(\$ 8\) each
\(\ldots\) one day tickets at \(\$ 6\) each
total \(\qquad\)
total \(\qquad\)
(Specify day) \(\qquad\)
breakfast tickets at \(\$ 11\) each
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TOTAL ENCLOSED (U.S. FUNDS ONLY, PLEASE) \$ \(\qquad\) Handling Charge
\(\$ 1\)
PRICES SLIGHTLY HIGHER AT THE DOOR
-Also send me a hotel reservation card for Chicago
NAME (please print)
STREET \& NUMBER
CITY \& STATE
\(\qquad\)

TELEPHONE \(\qquad\)
COMPANY
\(\qquad\) ZIP CODE

Orders received less than two weeks prior to show opening will be held for you at the door.
VISA, MasterCharge, American Express accepted.
My Account \#
Ex. Date:
Signature
\(\qquad\)
report the address of the difference.
Dmode lets you modify the device descriptors used to identify your disk drives, making it easy to access additional features available on many drives. You can set the descriptors up for one or two-sided drives, 6 -, 12-, 20or 30 -millisecond stepping rate, up to 40 tracks per side. You must be using Computerware's new CCDisk to take advantages of these changes however.

NewFmt is a replacement for the original Color Computer OS-9 format command that lets you create new singleor double-sided disks containing one to 40 tracks. This utility is interactive and will let you determine the format of the disk before you execute the command.

CCDisk comes with a file that contains a script of Shell commands that will automatically generate a new system disk for you. The new disk will have Computerware's CCDisk in the OS9Boot file. Since they supply the command file for you, the work is done and installation is a snap.

\section*{Another Hidden Secret}

Kenneth Graham of Tallahassee, Fla., likes to examine code. Just recently while he was studying the OS-9 DUMP
utility he made a discovery that will pay off for all of us that print a dump of various files. Try these new command line options he found buried in the code. Thank you, Ken.

OS9: chd / \(0 / \mathrm{cmds}\)
OS9: dump dir >/p
OS9: dump -h list >/p
OS9: dump -l mdir >/p
OS9: dump -l-h dump \(>/\) p

\section*{Dundon's 68XX(X) Newsletter Is Pro OS-9}

If you live in the great northwest you may be interested in Dick Dundon's newsletter. The past several months he has taken a very strong stand for OS-9. He gives you a lot of local club news and carries small advertisements for vendors in that area. The subscription rate is \(\$ 7.50\). Write him at P. O. Box 5282, Kent, Wash., 98064.

\section*{Making A File That Will Boot With Hires}

Carlo Segre, from the Physics Department at the Illinois Institute of Technology, writes to warn those of you who have visions of making a boot disk with Hires from FHL's O-Pak installed.

Seems he tried to COBBLER it several times and just couldn't make things work.

Here's the problem. Hires modifies memory in the CClO module. To make a disk that would boot properly with Hires you would need to use OS9GEN. You would need to save the CCIO module to a disk file after Hires has modified it to a temp file. Then, you would need to verify it and put it in the boot list you feed OS9GEN. Haven't tried it but I'm sure it will work.

\section*{Random BaSIC Explored}

We had a chance to take a real short look at Computerware's Random BASIC. I ran the benchmark program we wrote about last month on this package as a first test. Random basic executed the Benchmark Program 7 in 100 seconds. This compares with 204 seconds on the old Southwest Technical Products 8 K BASIC or eight seconds on a CoCo running BASIC09. This comparison shows you how much the pre-compiled 1-code speeds up basico9.

I ran several of the graphics programs Computerware supplied with the release disk and was impressed. People who have been running Random BASIC for
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
CD & THE SUPERIOR PROGRAMMER'S EDITOR \\
for OS-9 or FLEX . . . . . . . . . . . . .
\end{tabular}

6809 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT


EXPANSION HARDWARE FOR THE TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER XPMDRI \({ }^{\text {™ }}\)

CoCo Expander Card
Gold edge connector plugs into the CoCo cartridge connector. Signals are labeled on the bottom (wire side) with ground and power buses; plated through holes. The \(4.3 \times 6.2\) inch glass/ epoxy card is drilled for ICs and components. The finest bare breadboard for your CoCo. Includes 8 page Appllcatlon Notes to help you get started.
\(\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 5}\) each or \(\mathbf{2}\) for \(\mathbf{\$ 3 6}\)

Precision molded plastic insert designed specifically to align and support printed circuit cards in the CoCo cartridge slot; an unbreakable removable card guide. Patent Pending.

years with the FLEX operating system who want to carry programs over to OS 9 , will be the prime market for this package. Another prime user will be businesses who want to run Computerwate's fine business package. It is written in Random BASIC. We'll try to point out some more of this BASIC's OS-9 unique characteristics in a future column.

\section*{PC-Pak From PBJ, Inc.}

As we mentioned earlier in the introduction to this month's tutorial we now have PBJ's PC-Pak installed and ruhning well under CoCo OS-9. PC-Pak gives you a parallel printer interface and a real time clock in one small cartridge. The Clock is veriy accurate, unlike the software elock which comes with OS-9 from Tandy. The software clock loses time quite often because interrupts are inhibited every time a disk is accessed. And, the clock works by counting interrupts. The clock in the PC-Pak is a MM58167 from National Setmiconductor which boasts a foutr-year calehdar. PC-Pak contains a battery that runs the clock chip when power to your computer is off.

PC-Pak is a snap to install because of the "instali" files supplied by PBJ. The software, written by Ed Bender, is solid as a rock and operation is like magic. It is really nice to see OS-9 come alive on the CoCo and not stop and ask for the date and time.

\section*{OS-9 Utilities From JBM}

For months, l've been seeing the ads in THE RAINBOW and other magazines from the JBM group in Bridgeport, Pa. "Save the life of your project, operate with the proper tools," they say. The ads never described the tools so my curiosity finally got the best of me. I gave them a call. A few days later 1 received a big box from United Postal Service. This project is going to take awhile, but I hope to be able to describe some of the JBM tools in coming months. Included in this toolbox are a number of BASIC09 and assembly language packages ranging from ISAM, an Index Sequential File Access system and SORTC, a full record disk sort package to look-up, a directory searcher that uses wildcards. This project should be a lot of fur.

\section*{More About Ninecom}

Last month we told you that Microware was coming out with a hew communications program called Nine Com. Since writing that column, we have received a copy of the standard OS-9 version and have used it many hours on

Compuserve's OS-9 SIG. Jeanne Kaplan telis me that Microware should be ready to ship the Color Computer version by the time this column hits the stands. Nine Com seems to be just what the doctor ordered for OS-9 users who want to download information from the many databases and timesharing computers that a are on line now. It is almost ton easy to use. To run Nine Com, you simply type:

\section*{OS9: ninecom /t 1}

The program comes up in the communications mode after telling you that you are on line. You may escape to Nine Com's menu at any time by typing
"Every time I fire the CoCo up to test some new software tools or run some experiments, I lean back and stare in dmazement."
a [Control] [z]. From the menu, you have a number of choices and a snapshot is worth a thousand words.

C - Uppercase only lock on/off
D - Download file from remote system
F - Fuil Duplex mode (Keyboard echo off)
H - Half Duplex mode (Keyboard echo on)
R - Return to Communications mode
S - Run OS-9 Shell Command
U - Upload File to Remote System
Q - Quit NineCom Program
? - Display Help Menu
Nine Com works well on my Level II system and I have no problems running at 1200 Baud. It has a few more bells and whistles that allow you to define and use special functiodn keys on your terminal. Unfortunately, the page that tells how to use them was missing from my manual. Microware has mailed a replacement manual to me and I'll pass this information along in a future column.

And Finally, Re: hogg_wash
Okay, Ftank, who are you trying to kid. FLEX is a fine operating system. We both used it for years. But, you and 1 both know that OS-9 rutis circles around it. Which operating system do you run in your office? How many girls are on line typing at a ime?
You seem to imply that it is impossible for the beginner to understand OS-9. I don't think so. All we need is to foster a sense of adventure and experimentation and we'll have the world running OS-9.

Let's face it Frank, you were just plain exaggerating. How can you advise readers of your column to remove PIPE, PIPER and PIPEMAN? How can you tell them that multitasking is impossible on the Color Computer because there is not enough memory? I have run three or four processes at the same time on the CoCo with little difficulty. True, there are certain things you just cannot do Hecause of the "bit banging" hardware design. Yet, for everything you can't do there are nine things you can do.
Granted, membry is limited, but I wrote ah entire book using DynaStar on a Level 1 OS -9 system with 56 K of memory. You actually get a few thousand bytes more on a CoCo. And, half the time I was workifig, my daughter was busy doing her journalism homework on ahother terminal. She was running the same copy of DyhaStar and we both had enough memory to get our work done quite efficiently.

My family uses the CoCo a lot. And when they are doing word processing they are running OS-9. I am hearing no complaints.
Everytime I fire the CoCo up to test some new software tools or run some experiments, I leän back and stare in amazement. It's really unbelievable that an operating system with the power and elegance of OS-9 can run on a \(\$ 210\) plastic box. I'm both amazed and impressed.

Frank, maybe you better rethink your position regarding OS-9. The softwate developers are coming out of the woodwork. And, 1 lli bet Tandy is working on improving the hardware. They wouldn't dare put more "bit banging" hardware on the market. An ACIA will bring them up to speed with the rest of the world. A new graphics chip will be frosting on the cake. The future is here now and most of it is running on CoCo OS-9. To be anything but optimistic is "hogg_wash!"

That's all for this month. Here's hoping we'll see you in Chicago.

\section*{THESE FINE STORES CARRY THE RAINBOW}

The retail stores listed below carry THE RAINBOW on a regular basis and may have other products of interest to Color Computer users. We suggest you patronize those in your area.
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\hline Florence & Anderson News Co. \\
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\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Phoenix} & Home Brew Computers \\
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\hline & Willy's Electronics \\
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\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Sacramento} & Sotwwaire Center \\
\hline & Tower Magazine \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{San Diego} & Computer Dimension \\
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\hline & Disney's Electronics \\
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\hline Santa Roso & Sottware 1st \\
\hline Southgate & Color Computing \\
\hline Stockton & Hardings Way News \\
\hline Sunnyvale & Computer Literacy \\
\hline Torrance & Sottwaire Centre Int. \\
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\hline Davie & Software Plus More \\
\hline Ft. Lauderdale & Mike's Electronics Distributor \\
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\hline Kissimmee & Radio Shack \& Elec. Hut \\
\hline Longwood & Adventure international Store \\
\hline Melbourne & City Newsstand \\
\hline & The Little Store \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Miami} & Micro Byte \\
\hline & The News Rack \\
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Tallahassee} & Caribbean Engineering Corp. \\
\hline & Anderson News Co. \\
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\hline & Sound Trader \& Computer Center \\
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\hline & Kannon Music \\
\hline & Radio Shack \\
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\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{INDIANA} \\
\hline Berne & White Cottage Electronics \\
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\section*{We encourage you to patronize our advertisers - all of whom support the TRS-80 Color and TDP System-100 computers. We will appreciate your mentioning the rainbow when you contact these firms.}
A \& P Software ..... 21
Analog Micro Systems ..... 233
Arizona Discount Software ..... 246
Ark Royal Games ..... 36
Armadillo Intemational Software ..... 100
Aurora Computing ..... 232, 240
B \& B Software ..... 72
B5 Software ..... 237
Basic Technology ..... 149
Botek instruments ..... 168
Bye George ..... 258
Calc-Soft ..... 227
Carnival House ..... 7
Cer-Comp ..... 103
Challenger Software ..... 44
Circling Star Software ..... 248
Classical Computing ..... 220
CoCo INDX ..... 134
CoCo Warehouse ..... 226
Cognitec ..... 15
Color Connection Software ..... 196
Color Micro Journal ..... 250
Color Power Unlimited, Inc ..... 9
Color Software Services ..... 79
Colorware ..... 146,147
Compukit ..... 101
Compuserve ..... 16,17
Computer Accessories of Arizona ..... 105
The Computer Center ..... 37
Computer Island ..... 70, 71
Computer Plus ..... 3. 290
Computer Systems Center93, 109
Computerware ..... 256. 257
Computize, Inc ..... 304
Cosmos Computer Services, Inc63
Counterpoint Software, Inc ..... 8
Custom Computer Products ..... 199
Custom Software Engineering133
Data-Comp ..... 135
Dataman ..... 278
Dayton Assoclates Of W.R. Hall Inc. ..... 192
Deft Systems, Inc. ..... 51
Delker Electronics ..... 121
Dennison Computer SuppliesIBC
Derringer Software ..... \(88,98,208,232\)
DISK-HAVEN PRODUCTS ..... 238
Dorison House Publishers, inc ..... 12
Dorsett ..... 76
Double Density Sottware ..... 170,171
Dragon User ..... 217
DSL Computer Products ..... 230
DSS Pheripherals Corporation ..... 28
Dugger's Growing Systems ..... 95
E.D.C. INDUSTRIES ..... 239
EAP Co. ..... 126
Eaton Computer Products ..... 160
Elite Soffware ..... 81, 83, 85
Emerald Computer Service ..... 249
Endicott Software ..... 119
B. Erickson ..... 142
Evans Enterprises ..... 50
EVS ..... 13
Federal Hill Software ..... 97
GIMIX ..... 306
Great Plains Computer Company.
Inc. ..... 288
Green Mountain Micro ..... 234
Hawkes Research Services ..... 280
HJL ..... 49
Frank Hogg Laboratory
10 ..... 287
Howard Medical ..... 34
Incentive Software ..... 247
Intracolor ..... 40
JARB Software ..... 73, 281
The JBM Group. Inc. ..... 209
D.P. Johnson ..... 30
Kage Engineering ..... 205
Kelly Software Distributors ..... 136
Key Color Software ..... 251
KRT Software ..... 201
Lloyd I/O ..... 300
Macrotron Systems. Inc ..... 215
Mark Data Products ..... \(89,137,203,236\)
Marymac Industries ..... 86
Merrick \& Co. ..... 280
Metric Industries ..... 143
Metro Electronics ..... 255
MichTron ..... 31, 33, 35
Micro Computer Systems ..... 62
Micro Magíc ..... 225
Micro R.G.S., Inc ..... 60
The Micro Works ..... 43
Microcom Sóftware ..... 42
Microware Systems Corporation ..... 228,292
Tom Mix Software
IFC. \(182,183,184,185\)
Moreton Bay ..... 39
Nelson Software Systems ..... \(45,46,47\)
Oelrich Publications ..... 219
The Other Guys Software ..... 56
Owl's Nest Software ..... 167
Owl-Ware ..... 211
P.B.H ..... 131
Pal Creations ..... 243
Parallel Systems. ..... 32
Parsons Software ..... 204
PBJ, Inc ..... 254
Perry Computers ..... 55
Petrocci Freelance Associates ..... 68
Dr. Preble's Programs ..... 172
Prickly-Pear Software ..... 207
PXE Computing ..... 41
QCS (Quality Christian Software)213
Radio Shack ..... 10,11
Rainbow Connection Software58
RAINBOW Gift Certificate ..... 274
RAINBOW ON TAPE ..... 223
RAINBOWiest ..... 298, 299
Reitz Electronics ..... 111
REM Industries ..... 214
Robotic MicroSystems ..... 300
S \& S Arcade ..... 197
Saguaro Software ..... 127, 258
Selected Software ..... 200
Six-Pack Ribbons ..... 295
Skyline Marketing ..... 113
The Soft Shop ..... 169
SOFTECH ..... 213

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[^5]:    (Michael Plog received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Illinois. He has taught social studies in high school, worked in a central office of a school district, and currently is employed at the Illinois State Board of Educalion.)

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    Dealer Inquiries invited. For dealer information In Eastern U.S. and Canada, call collect: 617-586-7614, Advanced Computer Services (distributor), 74 Plain Street, Brockton, MA 02401.

[^7]:    (Fran Saito holds a degree in education from the University of Hawaii and has taught preschool and elementary students. She feels her inspiration comes from Mariko, her five-year-old daughter. Well-known author Bob Albrecht also writes the "GameMaster's Apprentice" feature for THE RAINBOW each month.)

[^8]:    

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[^9]:    (Bill Nolan, who teaches "Programming In BASIC"at the college level, owns Prickly-Pear Software Co. and has written several commercially successful software packages.)

[^10]:    (David Bailey, a sophomore at Cranston High School East in Cranston, R.I., and a member of the school's computer team, has been programming on the CoCo for $11 / 2$ years. He is also the newsletter editor for the New England CoCoNuts Color Computer Club.)

[^11]:    "I was more than satisfied with ElitewWord. Before I started the review, I thought that it would be just another program that would copy most of what others had done and add a few whistes and bells. After the review, I would not hesitate to compare it with the two best selling CoCo word processors. And my comparison places it at the top of the list."

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[^12]:    HT MAKE :X RANDOM $120+20$
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    HATCH 1 LOCATE
    REPEAT 1000 ()
    LASER

    ## TO MACHINE

[^13]:    (Richard White has a long background with microcomputers and specializes in BASIC programming. With Don Dollberg, he is the author of the TIMS data base management program.)

[^14]:    (Bill Franks is a self-taught programmer who has owned a Co Co for two years. When he isn't programming, he attends Thomas Jefferson High School in Alexandria, Va., where he is a member of both the varsity track and soccer teams.)

[^15]:    (Whit Athey is a physicist with the federal government at Rockville, Md.)

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[^17]:    (Fred Scerbo is a special needs instructor for the North Adams Public Schools. He holds a master's in education and published some of the first software a vailable for the Color Computer through his software firm, Illustrated Memory Banks.)

[^18]:    (Dr. Bob Tyson is a senior systems engineer at United Technologies Research Center, where he designs and analyzes high energy laser systems using computer simulations. His CoCo Simulations include Strategy Football [Augusi 1983 issue] and Election '84 [ November 1983 issue].)

[^19]:    Co Co-Cooler

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