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Cover illustration copyright © 1986 by Fred Crawford

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 detalls, check our RAINBOW ON TAPE ad on Page 180.

NEXT MONTH: Can it be true? THE RAINBOW turns $5!$ Our Fifth Anniversary edition will heat up your summer with a festival of features to make the CoCo sparkle, columns that sizzle with hot new ideas and scintillating reviews to spark your interest.

Look for some exhilarating birthday highlights and an extra-special anniversary surprise. We'll also include a complete index to the past year of THE RAINBOW, plus our usual array of games, utilities and graphics.

Don't miss the Fifth Anniversary RAINBOW - come celebrate with us!
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"Accessible Applications" will return next month.
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June 1986

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## Editor and Publisher Lawrence C. Falk

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Marketing Offlce information, see Page 224

# Questions? We have the Answers! 

Editor:
I am retired and have been paying into an IRA account. How much is this account worth now? I am going to sell the house that I bought in 1974. How much is it worth today? I need to pour concrete. How much will it take?

All three questions were answered by the April 1986 Rainbow. Thanks CoCo and RAINBOW.

W.E. Pendergrass<br>Danville, KY

## Editor's Note: Glad you liked our

 Home Help Issue. Programs referred to can be found on pages 70, 79 and 162.
## BACK TALK

## Editor:

This is in response to M.S. McPherson's letter in the April 1986 issue [Page 9] about the program by the Delbourgos that creates the image of the earth's rotation (August 1985, Page 73). The spinning of the earth can be easily adjusted by a slight change of Line 180 of Listing 2 (Pageturn). By changing the number 40 in the section of the line that says, "FORT=1TO40", you can speed up or slow down the rotation. The smaller the number, the faster the rotation. My preference is "FORT=1T0190". I hope this helps slow down the spinning of Mr. McPherson's world.

Barb Karr
Risingsun, OH

## SC0 can be Valid

## Editor:

In "A Disk Tinker's Device" in the March 1986 issue (Page 88) Martin Goodman questions the validity of $\$ \mathrm{C} 0$ in the GAT. There are two situations where $\$ \mathrm{C} 0$ is valid.

The first situation occurs when a BASIC program opens two sequential output files for the first time. File number one's first

GAT byte is initially $\$$ FF. This makes sense because file number one's size is initially undefined. A problem arises upon opening sequential output file number two. The routine that scans the GAT for free granules (\$FF's) might accidentally assign to file number two the same granule that was assigned to file number one. To avoid this, file number one's GAT byte is changed to \$C0. Its granule is no longer marked free. If the file is closed before any data has been written to it, the first GAT byte will be $\$ \mathrm{Cl}$ because EOF information is written to the file.

Direct access files are similar except that $\$ \mathrm{C} 0$ is initially assigned as the file's first GAT byte. Unlike sequential files, when a direct access file is closed the GAT byte can still be a $\$ \mathrm{C} 0$. Why? A record doesn't have to occupy an entire sector, its size is user definable and a file can have zero records in it , thus occupying no space. A \$C0 GAT byte reserves the granule for the file until the first record is written. Why did they choose this method? Disk BASIC design philosophy stressed speed. The GAT is loaded into and read from RAM to speed up GAT intensive operations. The fastest way to define a zero record count and reserve additional granules using only the GAT is by marking them $\$ \mathrm{C} 0$.

On another subject, I have written several professional grade programs for the DISTO 80 -column adapter. Interested parties may write to me at P.O. Box 126, 06403, or call (203) 723-8237.

John C. Gazy
Beacon Falls, CT

## Cold Shoulder for EDTASM + ?

## Editor:

Thank you for William Frame's letter in the April 1986 issue [Page 7]. I have well over $\$ 2,000$ in my CoCo and all I see is more money going out.

EDTASM is a good program. I've used all of Mr. Schrag's patches, so I have Disk EDTASM ${ }^{+}$. But, what good is it? All that time and I can't use the Digital Aquarium program. Heck, I can't even use D. Lendowski's Vaders!

Maybe what this shows is that Tandy makes the computer but that's it. Face it, a beginner is going to choose EDTASM because of the cost. We are not all machine language programmers.
I can't say anything bad here. You do what you must, but there are thousands of us with EDTASM+ only.
When Bill Barden, Jr. says EDTASM+ is what we're going to use . . . well, that shows me the program is not junk and it deserves more respect than it gets.
Will Computerware's Macro Assembler plus $X R E F$ (Disk BASIC) allow me to assemble the Digital Aquarium listing, which was written on the Micro Works 80 C? How do I get Micro Illustrator to SAVEM to another disk or get the pictures dumped to my CGP220? I have OS-9. Do I have to get OS-9 screen print utilities? There's nothing in the instructions or program that tells how to get a printer dump. Please help! My address is 525 6th Avenue N \#1, 59401.

Jay Thomas
Great Falls, MT

## RAINBOWfest Praised

## Editor:

This is to say thanks for having RAINBOWfest in Palo Alto. That made it possible for my daughter and me to attend our first one. We enjoyed seeing some of the faces that go with the names on the articles we read. Please don't let the unfortunate weather keep you from having another one in northern California.

I want everyone to know about Moreton Bay Software. John Nielson and his company put customer service and satisfaction above everything else, whether in person or over the phone. You can count on them to resolve any problems. The Hotslot program is great fun for us would-be high-rollers!

Norma V. Doyle
Alameda, CA


AUTOTERM shows true upper/ lower case in screen widths of 32, $40,42,51$, or 64 characters with no split words. The width of 32 has extra large letters. Scrolling is forward, backward, and fast. Block graphics pictures are displayed automatically and can be scrolled.
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| SMOOTH |
| :---: |
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## WHAT THE REVIEWERS SAY

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"The AUTOTERM buffer system is the most sophisticated - and one of the easiest to use..." Banta, HOT CoCo, 9/84
"Almost a full featured word processor..."
Ellers, RAINBOW, 11/84
"AUTOTERM's excellent errorhandling routines, thorough documentation, and logical, easy-to-use command structure make it stand out."
Parker, HOT COCo, 5/85

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## HINTS AND TIPS

## Editor:

I would like to inform Canadian CoCo users of the ACCESS Timesharing System. It is similar to Delphi and CompuServe only it's Canadian and much cheaper. The cost is $\$ 5.95$ an hour CDN including all charges. There is a special CoCo SIG on the system so we can all communicate. To $\log$ on, call up your local Datapac number and type the following:

```
49700019 (ENTER)
(ENTER)
HELLO DEMO.DEMO (ENTER)
```

This gives a description of the system and the option of signing up online. You may also call them at (514) 342-8147. I hope to see more CoCo users on the system soon.

Kanti Dinda
Kingston, Ontario

## Printer Upgrades Available

## Editor:

Rainbow is great! In the March issue you printed my question and soon after I got five good answers.

I asked for information on an upgrade for the Epson RX-80 printer to allow it to print near-letter quality as in the current LX-80 model. Here's where you can get an upgrade kit for $\$ 59.95$ : Dresselhaus Computer Products, 837 E. Alosta Ave., Glendora, CA 91740, phone (818) 914-5831. The product is called the "Fingerprint Letterwriter." Kits are also available for the Epson FX series for $\$ 79.95$.

> Paul Whiting
> Madison, WI

## Timing Subroutines

## Editor:

Here's a tip on timing subroutines. First, type in and run:

```
10 TIMER = 0
20 X = TIMER
30 PRINT X
```

This gives a readout in $1 / 60$ seconds of how much overhead the test lines take. Write it down. Insert program subroutine between lines 10 and 20 (put them into the program at odd-numbered positions so they can be removed later). Subtract the overhead (first figure obtained) from the second figure. This tells how long the routine takes to run in $1 / 60$ seconds. Multiply by 60 to get seconds. This could be included in Line 30 .
B. R. Pogue

Lake Havasu City, AZ
for database manager programs, similar to that done for printers a few issues back.

James M. Green Jacksonville, FL

## Belated Congratulations

## Editor:

What happened to "CoCo Cat" in the April 1986 issue of Ralnbow? Has he run away? I see that Jerry McKiernan has been promoted from assistant art director to art director beginning with the February 1986 issue. A belated congratulations!

William T. Grace
St. Joseph, MI

## REQUEST HOTLINE

## Editor:

I am interested in purchasing any trivia on cassette tapes. I have searched all over and can only find them on floppy disks. Please help. Write to me at 25517 Yale, 48125.

Steve S. Massey
Dearborn Heights, MI

## Can You 'Spare' any Bowling Software?

## Editor:

I am trying to locate software to handle my bowling league records. I would also like to be able to keep records for tournaments in which three, four or five games are bowled. I have a $64 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CoCo}$. of your readers have such a program or know where this type of software is available please let me know. I would be interested in hearing about or seeing a sample printout of bowling league software. My address is 2416 Main Street, P.O. Box 78, 44856.

Nancy F. James
North Robinson, OH

## Ups and Downs

## Editor:

I have been following biorhythms for several years now using a book written by Bernard Gittelson entitled Biorhythms - A Personal Science. I have found several programs in other computer magazines that profess they have a program for biorhythms, but to no avail. These programs don't even come close to comparing to the charts in Gittelson's book. Perhaps you have a past issue of your magazine that has a program for a biorhythm chart. My address is 1101 Tyler, \#23, 66612.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { R.D. Phillips } \\
\text { Topeka, KS }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Editor:

I am looking for a good genealogy program for a 64 K Color Computer 2 ..

Kyle Johnson
Cantoment, FL
Editor's Note: We suggest "All in the Family Tree," February 1984, Page 78 or Ancestors 2.0 from Autumn Color Software, which was reviewed on Page 218 of the November 1984 issue.

## New Address

## Editor:

If anyone has questions about or wants a copy of my program, Guppy Graphics, from the October 1985 issue, Page 106, send $\$ 6$ to my new address: 739a 16th Avenue, 94118. I'm sorry the RAINBOW ON TAPE version didn't work. Also, I hope you put out RAINBOW ON DISK soon.

Jim Kent
Dancing Flame Software
San Francisco, CA

## Delphi Line

From: BOSIB::COLDR
To: EDITDRS
Subj: IDEA
How about a section for "K8YTERS"? They are small programs like one-liners, but can have any amount of lines in them and can only take up 1 K of memory.

Royal 0’Brien
Riverside, NJ

## INFORMATION PLEASE

## Editor:

After many hours of trying to modify the screen dump for the excellent CoCocad program by Peter Kerckhoff (October 1985, Page 130), I give up.

Mr. Kerckhoff was of great help in sending me the modifications for the DMP-type printers, however, even those did not work with my DMP-105. The modification printed in THE RAINBOW (February 1986) will not work using my DMP-105 printer. I would like to know if anyone has made a machine language print routine that works using the DMP-105 printer for CoCocad. My address is 1137 Caddock, 68008.
R.W. Harper

Blair, NE

## A Touching Request

## Editor:

I just purchased a touch pad. They come with almost no documentation. I would greatly appreciate it if someone could send

Editor's Note: See the reviews "Biorhythm and Mine Field" February 1982, Page 10 and "Biorhythm" June 1982, Page 52. Also "How's Your Day? Need Biorhythm help?" November 1981, Page 6.

## RAINBOW ON DISK Vote

## Editor:

I heartily endorse the suggestion to have a RAINBOW ON DISK subscription. I also request that you publish a comparison chart
me some information and/or program suggestions. Send information to 741 Alicia Walk, Apt. E, 44306.

Keith Selbee
Akron, OH
Editor's Note: See "Joysticks, Touch Pads and Digitizing the World" on Page 224 of the January 1986 issue.

## OS-9 Upgrade

## Editor:

I bought my 64 K Extended BaSic CoCo 2 about five months ago. Your magazine has encouraged me to upgrade with an FD-500 disk drive and a DMP-105 printer. And I have also made the commitment to OS-9.

I am using the tape version of Elite*Word and I plan to upgrade to the OS-9 version soon. But, there are times when the program hangs up and I see a rampant cursor bar flashing back and forth on the last line of text. If anyone is using Elite* Word OS-9, I would appreciate hearing from them, since I am not sure which OS-9 word processor to use. Write to me at 10-B Summer Street, 94102.

Shawn Thomas<br>San Francisco, CA

## Get in Touch

## Editor:

I would like to contact someone who has a communication program for the DCM-3 modem. I have the Color Disk Scripsit for the DMP-105 printer, and I also have some games for the CoCo. Anyone interested please write to me at 4421 NW Second, 33126.

> Walter Traini Miami, FL

Editor's Note: Any communications package should work.

## Voltage Change

## Editor:

I now have a Disk Extended Color BASIC $1.0,32 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{CoCo}$. I bought a new CoCo 2 and cannot get my disk to operate. I understand they have changed the voltage to the control. Is there some way I can adapt my old control to operate with the new CoCo 2?

Ronald M. Pierce
Ft. Lauderdale, FL
Editor's Note: Tony DiStefano describes how to build a 12 -volt power supply for the CoCo 2 in the April 1984 issue on Page 149.

## Using DMP-105 Fonts

## Editor:

I have found Tandy's Color Scripsit to be very useful. However, I was disappointed when I found it impossible to utilize the various fonts available from my DMP-105 printer. Am I missing the obvious or has anyone found a way around this problem?

Jerry Dummer
Los Alamos, NM

Editor's Note: You might try poking control codes to the printer immediately before running Scripsit. This assumes you are using the disk version of Scripsit.

## Calling Modem Programmers

## Editor:

I recently bought a Radio Shack DCM5 modem. The manual says the modem can be programmed for automatic operation. It describes automatic as "having the modem call another computer at a desired time." I would like to use this feature to transmit files, but I don't know how. I don't know assembly language and the modem can only be programmed when it is in a terminal program with the settings at seven data bits and full duplex. If anyone knows how to do this, please let me know. My address is 435 8th Street NE, 33881, phone (813) 293-5648.

Thomas C. King
Winter Haven, FL

## Double Duty Drive

## Editor:

Please tell me if it is possible to use both sides of a double-sided disk in a single-sided disk drive. I have a Radio Shack slim-line Drive 0 and I've tried cutting the writeprotect notch on the opposite side of the disk. I've been able to cut a pretty good duplicate of the notch on the other side and in the correct location. My 64 K CoCo keeps telling me I/O Error when I try to format that side of the disk. I've heard of people who have single-sided disk drives using both sides of double-sided disks. How can this be done?

Jose Garcia
Mooresville, NC

Editor's Note: See "Downloads," April 1986, Page 225, for the answer to this question in reply to a letter from Kevin Gibson.

## EPROM Changes

## Editor:

Is there any program for the CoCo so when it is turned on it automatically loads a program from disk? If anyone has any program like this, I can be reached at \#8 Sylvan Heights, 52601.

## Scott Lindsey <br> Burlington, IA

## Editor's Note: Check out our

"Cooking with CoCo" series beginning in July 1984 and ending in February 1985. What you want will require that the changes this series makes be burned into an EPROM.

## Reading Bar Codes

## Editor:

Where can I get a Bar Code reader that is usable on my upgraded CoCo 2 with double disk drive? I prefer a wand, although
other versions might do. I want to scan, then print out information with a small Tandy thermal printer. Write to me at 2927 Allen, 63104.

## Barbara Gardner <br> St. Louis, MO

## Selling Programs

## Editor:

I am an assembler at an electronics firm and have written a program to print the disk directory. I would like to sell the program but I don't know how to go about it. Any advice would be a great help.

James C. Anderson
Ft. Atkinson, WI


#### Abstract

Editor's Note: We suggest you call or write to the various software houses. You might find one who might be interested. You are always invited to send it to us. See "Submitting Material to Rainbow" on Page 120 of this issue.


## KUDOS

## Editor:

A special thanks to Fred Scerbo for his Title Maker program [Page 157] in the March 1986 issue. I had been unsuccessfully trying to do that with joystick and keyboard programs. I am the membership director for the London CoConuts Computer Club and we promote your magazine whenever possible.

Doug Tompkins London, Ontario

## BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEMS

## Editor:

I would like to inform your readers of my COBB's BBS \#41. It is online from 8 a.m.8 p.m., CST, seven days a week, 300 Baud, no parity, eight bits and one stop bit. The number to call is (501) 857-3138.

## Perry Parsons

 Corning, $A R$- This is to announce a new BBS. The Classified Connection is online 24 hours a day at (619) 566-1745. Users may access 300 Baud only. The board is primarily dedicated to TRS-80 Color Computer users. The emphasis being buy/sell/trade hardware and public domain software and assorted other articles in a swap-and-shop forum. There is a unique art forum for the submission of public domain artwork written by Color Computer users and downloadable in XMODEM format.


## Bill Kennon <br> San Diego, CA

- Our TBBS is running 11 various CoCo sub-boards with four separate up/download software bases. Members receive a monthly newsletter that contains a BBS list, pokes page, news section with the latest happenings from CompuServe, Delphi and other branches of the CoCo world. We will also be holding monthly meetings where


# What Happens When You Own A COLORCHESTRA ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ MIDI SEQUENCER? 

## All Of A Sudden, Synthesized Music Production, Editing And Recording Becomes Very, Very Simple.

COLORCHESTRA, (from the author of CoCo MIDI), links together your Tandy 64 K Color Computer and MIDI equipped keyboard synthesizer or rhythm drum machine and makes it simple to create masterpieces of music.
By incorporating menus and graphic icons, all there is to recording in real time is pushing a few keys.
A. Select track recording icon.

C. Simply play keyboard and hit break key when done.

THAT'S IT
Once the track is entered, auto correction, transposing, and filtering may be implemented. And COLORCHESTRA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ works with you to record up to 8,000 notes utilizing as many as 16 tracks...awesome.
But it doesn't stop here-COLORCHESTRA ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ is crammed with a myriad of other outstanding professional features...
$\boldsymbol{f}$ Solo capabilities on any track.
$\checkmark$ Tempo range from 30-250 beats per minute
$\checkmark$ Audible and visual metronome
$\checkmark$ Programmable measure locator
$\checkmark$ Sequencer will record from any MIDI Channel (1-10)
$\sqrt{ }$ Each track can output to any MIDI channel ( $1-16$ )
$\checkmark$ Records full spectrum of MIDI data Including program changes, pitch bends, all 128 MIDI controllers (modulation wheel, breath controller, sustain pedal, etc.)
$\checkmark$ Will sync to drum machines
MIDI thru on input
$\checkmark$ Programmable time signature
$\checkmark$ Track looping capability
$\checkmark$ Real time velocity modification
$\downarrow$ All 16 tracks can be titled
$\checkmark$ Software filter removes specific MIDl parameters from recorded music such as pitch bend, program change, velocity data, modulation wheel, MID| controller
$\checkmark$ Simple music text editor
$\checkmark$ Transposition of notes up or down any number of octaves in half steps
Auto correct feature for timing errors
Stores composed music on tape or diskette
$\checkmark$ Works with any disk operating system (Radio Shack, JDOS, ADOS, etc.)

## THE COLORCHESTRA SYSTEM PACKAGE

## HARDWARE

Encased between clear plastic panels and hand finished american walnut is COLORCHESTRA's sequencer board. Not just the edge connector, but every circuit trace is plated in 7 mil gold for optimum interface connection.


Two dependable, heavy duty $8^{\prime}$ MIDI cables with metal jacketed end connectors are included.


SOFTWARE MEDIA
In addition to the hardware cartridge and cables, the COLORCHESTRA ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ System Package includes type set documentation in its own ring binder for easy reference and updating.
And for your convenience, both tape and diskette are supplied-so, if you need a back up It'll be there.


COLORCHESTRA ${ }^{\text {Tw. }}$. A simpie answer to your MIDI music production and HORIZON puts it all together for an introductory price of 149.95 productory price of 149.95.........

COLORCHESTRA ${ }^{\text {th }}$ system complete $\mathbf{-} \$ 149.95$. Call any day (ex. Sun.) to order, We ship same day, We accept check, COD, Visa, Master Card. Shipping add 3.00 , COD add 2.00. Louislana residents add 7.8 sales tax. Call for audlo demonstration.
COLORCHESTRA COPyright 1985 C.W. Lanusse III

members can access our program library. For more information call (408) 867-2823 (Allan Schaffer), (408) 923-2967 (John Say) or our TBBS at (408) 253-6293.

John Say
San Jose, CA

- Would you please announce the completion of The French Underground BBS. Its down time is weekdays 3 p.m.- 7 p.m. (Central time zone) and weekends $10 \mathrm{am} .-7 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. The number is (319) 388-0381.

Dave France
Davenport, IA

- Fast Trackin' BBS has a new phone number. Call me at (502) 365-7771. We are still in operation 24 hours a day; currently running at 300 Baud.

David Guess
Princeton, KY

- Bob's Corner BBS is up 24 hours a day. It is a Colorama Version 3.04 and has been running over a year. It has a small users log of 70 callers. We have online games, up/ downloads, full magazine, graphics, story, large message base, open club section and a sub-BBS for amateur radio operators. Call (617) 889-0777 BBS, (617) 889-0056 Voice.

Bob Bohn
Chelsea, MA

- The Frisky CoCo BBS is a $300 / 1200$ Baud system, online 24 hours a day, seven days a week and has downloads of all kinds. It is an extensively modifed Colorama (Ceretek Inc.). Call (816) 436-2904.

Jerry Oliver
Kansas City, MO

- Introducing Colorama, online from 7 p.m. to 12 midnight daily. Call (601) 7958915. For more information call before 7 p.m. for voice.

Joe Polk
Poplarville, MS

- My BBS runs on a 64 K ' $E$ ' CoCo, four drives, Deluxe Pak, Hayes 1200 and a homemade hardware clock. ASCII and XMODEM transfer is available with 30-40 programs online for downloading along with hints, reviews, bulletins, games and trivia. New users are not limited to any activity except writing on the system. We are up and running 24 hours a day, seven days a week, $300 / 1200$ Baud, eight data bits and can be reached at (603) 485-8682.

Dave Bean
Allenstown, NH

- The Hotel BBS operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. We feature SIG sections such as a health, gourmet, magazine, want ads and a great download section that has Mike Ward's Mikeyterm 4.0 (c) online to download. Give us a call at (718) 381-2209. Mike Sileo, Jr. Glendale, NY
- I would like to inform your readers of a BBS in the Westchester-Rockland-Putnam area. The BBS supports a variety of systems including CoCo. It includes many SIGs and even a UFO section. The boards are up from

6 p.m. -7 a.m. weekdays and 24 hours on weekends; has a download section for CoCo and IBM. Call (914) 776-2424.

Jolly Roger
Lake Carmel, NY

- Announcing The Utopia Network \#1 BBS. We are using our own written software. To log on use 300 Baud, full duplex and even parity. We have over 200 programs available for download and several other features. The hours of the BBS are from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. every evening.

Bruce Uher
Coshocton, OH

- I would like to announce a BBS called the FUN BBS. It has movie reviews, top 10 music, supports up/downloading, has online games and more. It runs on a three-drive CoCo with 64 K . The number is (412) 3787825 and is usually up 24 hours a day.

Robert Chalupa Aliquipa, PA

- I would like to announce the changing of CoCo Palace's number. The new number is (615) 581-9752. Voice calls will be taken on (615) 581-2904. I am changing to a new BBS program. I am also interested in starting a national club for SysOps. Address all correspondence to 936 Hall Drive, 31784.

Marty Cline
Morristown, TN

- The Salt City CoCo Club announces it has a BBS - runs 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 300 Baud, seven bit, no parity. Call The Data Warehouse at (801) 487-6787.

Salt Lake City Co Co Club Salt Lake City, UT

- Announcing the online operation of the Bellingham CoCo Bulletin board from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m., seven days a week. Call (206) 734-5806.

Roger Alexander Bellingham, WA

- Announcing Uncle Dave's BBS in operation at 300 Baud, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Supports up/downloading and various message bases. Call (414) 843-4029.

David Buehn Salem, WI

- I would like to announce the start of the Wizard's Keep BBS. The number is (604) 752-2480. It runs 24 hours a day at $300 / 1200$ Baud.


## Jason Cikaluk <br> Qualicum Beach, British Columbia

I would like to inform your readers of the all new Micro Ads BBS. We operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Parameters are 300 Baud, eight data bits, one stop bit and no parity. Phone (604) 832-8772.

David Coldwell

## Salmon Arm, British Columbia

- CoBBS \#63 is online and running 24 hours a day. This system supports up/ downloading, two message bases, for sale sections and much more. Call (705) 3280703. If the system is down for housekeeping, etc., the phone online is not answered to ensure charges are not made.

Bud Melless
Lindsay, Ontario

THE RAINBOW welcomes letters to the editors. Mail should be addressed to: Letters to Rainbow, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. Letters should include the writer's full name and address. Letters may be edited for purposes of clarity or space.

Letters to the editors may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITARS.

## ARTS AND WHTHERS

EERT A KELSO
6374 GLEMIS
TA'TOR M
48150
I ONLY HAUE $\boldsymbol{\rightarrow}$ Alainborw f.a EOX 355 FROSFEET, RY $\$ 0059$

Envelope of the Month


Ihave seen a great deal about "desktop publishing" in the past months and, I suppose, the ultimate bombardment came just the other day when we received a baker's dozen promotions for Apple's new Macintosh.
I don't know what it cost to produce the package, but - based on what we pay for much more modest mail campaigns - I would guess it was in the neighborhood of $\$ 10$ each. That means Apple spent about $\$ 130$ sending Falsoft and its associated companies promotion material trying to convince us that the Mac could be used in place of our typesetting equipment. With the exception of a few printing shops, I know of almost no one who uses the still-very-slow Mac for typesetting.

Hooked up to an Apple LaserWriter printer (which, incidentally, costs much more than an HP or Corona LaserJet) you can get acceptable "type," but at a slow speed. And digitized images are a poor second to photographs. Color? Forget it.

There is, however, a magazine that was founded on the general principle of desktop publishing. You are reading it. For the first year, the rainbow was done entirely with a Color Computer and a dot-matrix printer. Can you still do this? Well, ask all the people who use their CoCo for newsletters of all types.

After several years, I see Apple as still trying to find a niche for its Mac. So far, no go. A computer, after all, has two purposes. The first is to make things easier for its human companion. The second is to make things enjoyable. No one will ever convince me that a Mac does these things best - simply because it works so slowly. And, if it is slow to react, I can hardly say it is enjoyable. Many of Mac's games are good, but good games don't suffice for lack of other attributes.

I think Apple should just let Mac go away quietly. Or reduce the price drastically. And that would be easy: I could have saved them $\$ 130$ just by telling them not to send us 13 mailers for something we are hardly interested in using.

Speaking of mailings, our policy is that we make just one for subscription renewals. No, we're not like some other magazines that run a series of six or so mailings to get your renewal. I always find those renewal notices a bore and "tune out" on them after a while. After all, I figure that, eventually, they make their "last, best offer" and it is silly to renew before then.

We don't take that attitude. Instead, we figure you like the rainbow (most of you seem to) and if you get a notice to renew, you will. We do include a note that says the notice you're getting is the only one you'll receive.

Since we seem to have one of the best renewal rates in the industry, maybe we do something right. On the other hand, every month we get notes from people who let their subscription lapse and want us to pick it back up with the issue after the last one they got. This frequently happens when someone sees the new issue on the newsstand or at a friend's home.

We can't do that. The reason we are able to keep our subscription price where it is is because we mail all our magazines at the same time on a second class permit. It costs a couple of dollars to mail one first class - and that's more than the profit on a whole year. (Yes, we will mail first class when you miss an issue.)

So, please, send in your renewal notice when you get it. That way, you'll be sure to keep THE RAINBOW coming without a break.

A few months ago I made a comment in our sister publication, PCM, that our cover story (December 1985) on the Tandy 3000 and 600 marked the first time I knew of that Tandy Chairman John Roach had appeared on the cover of a computer magazine.

I was jumped all over by Eric Maloney, editor of 80 -Micro, because his magazine had Roach on the cover a couple of years ago. A correction was duly made in PCM. Eric's letter was to the point on the need for accuracy in journalism.

So, it seems fair-to-middlin' strange to see 80 -Micro describe a simple upgrade for the Color Computer as the "long-awaited successor to the Color Computer 2" in its May issue. Talk about negative commentary: 80 went through a short list of all the things Tandy did not change.

One phone call, Eric, would have told you this was not the new Color Computer. It is just an upgrade. Seems everyone knew about it but you.

I am sorry to see this happen, since it reinforces the magazine's disinterest with the CoCo, which dates back years to the time 80 -Micro's founder and then publisher Wayne Green forecast the "death" of the machine that went on to be Tandy's top seller. I am even more sorry because now that Hot CoCo has folded, 80 purports to support the CoCo.

To paraphrase Henny Youngman: "Support like this, I don't need."

# Telewriter-64 the Color Computer Word Processor 

## 3 display formats: 51/64/85

 columns $\times 24$ lines- True lower case characters
$\square$
User-friendly full-screen editor
- Right justification

Easy hyphenation

- Drives any printerEmbedded format and control codes
E Runs in $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$, or $\mathbf{6 4 K}$
- 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 never limited by the amount of memory you have, and Telewriter's advanced cassette handler gives you a powerful word processor without the major additional cost of a disk.
.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 JUSTIICATION \& HYPHDNATION

One outstanding advaniage 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-dtiven 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 driver simplifies use with MX-80.
Supports single and multi-line herders and automatic centering. Print or save all or any section of the text buffer. Chain print any number of files from cassette or disk.

File and 1/O Features: ASCII format files create and edit BASIC, Assembly, Pascal, and C programs, Smart Terminal files (for uploading or downloading), even text files from other word processors. Compatible with spelling checkers (like Spell ' $n$ Fix).
Cassette verify command for sure saves. Cassette autoretry means you type a load command only once no matter where you are in the tape.
Read in, save, partial save, and append files with disk and/or cassette. For disk: print directory with free space to screen or printer, kill and rename files, set default drive. Easily customized to the number of drives in the system.
Editing features: Fast, full-screen editor with wordwrap, block copy, block move, block delete, line delete, global search and replace (or delete), wild card search, fast auto-repeat cursor, fast scrolling, cursor up, down, right, left, begin line, end line, top of text, bottom of text; page forward, page backward, align text, tabs, choice of buff or green background, complete error protection, line counter, word counter, space left, current file name, default drive in effect, set line length on screen.
Insert 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 PROCESSING

You can no longer afford to be without the power and efficiency word processing brings to everything you write. The TRS-80 Color Computer is the lowest priced micro with the capability for serious word processing. And only Telewriter-64 fully unleashes that capability.
Telewriter-64 costs $\$ 49.95$ on cassette, $\$ 59.95$ on disk, and comes complete with over 70 pages of well-written documentation. (The step-by-step tutorial will have your writing with Telewriter-64 in a matter of minutes.) To order, send check or money order to:

## Cognitec

704 Nob Street

## 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.)

## Available at Radı Shaek stores via express order catalogue \#90-0253 90-0254

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of Atari, Inc.; TRS-80 is a trademark of Tandy Corp; MX-80 is a trademark of Epson America, Inc.

## Educational Best-Sellers!



## P-51 Mustang <br> Attack/Flight Simulation

The ultimate video experience! Link two CoCo's together by cable or modem, and compete against your opponent across the table OR across the country! (Both computers require a copy of this program), The P-51 flight simulator lets you fly this WWII attack fighter in actual combat situationsagainst another player OR against the computer.
$\frac{32 \mathrm{~K} \text { Machine Language }}{\text { Flight Manual Included }}$
Tape $\$ 29.95$ Disk $\$ 34.95$


## Worlds of Flight

## Small Plane Simulation

Real-time simulation generates panoramic 3-D views of ground features as you fly your sophisticated plane in any of nine different "worlds." Program models over 35 different aircraft/flight parameters. Realistic sound effects too! Manual included helps you through a typical short flight.
$\frac{32 \mathrm{~K} \text { Machine Language }}{\frac{\text { Flight Manual Included }}{\text { Joysticks Required }}}$
Tape $\$ 29.95$ Disk $\$ 34.95$

Teachers Database II-Allows teachers to keep computerized files of students.
Recently updated with many new features!
-Up to 100 students, 24 items per student

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- Records can be changed, deleted, combined
- Statistical analysis of scores
- Grades can be weighed, averaged, percentaged
- Individual progress reports
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> 64K TDBII \$59.95 Disk Only 32K TDBI \$42.95 Tape \$39.95

Fractions-A Three-Program Package. 1/Mixed \& Improper 2/Equivalence
3/Lowest Terms. Practice, review and definitions make learning easy.

32K Ext. Basic
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## Approach Control Simulation From Betasoft Systems.

"Caught in a blinding snowstorm, two jet airliners are on a collision course. The pilots are unaware of the imminent danger. Hundreds of lives are at stake. A high-speed disaster is inevitable unless you act fast..." This and many other exciting scenarios await you as an Air Traffic Controller. The thrills, challenges and frustrations you'll experience with this authentic, real-time simulation will give you countless hours of discovery and adventure.

32K Machine Language
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New! Tandy 1000/1200/3000 -IBM/PC-Compatable Software!
Inventory Mate --General purpose inventory program suitable for a variety of applications. Inventory turnover and transactions are kept on permanent record. Has automatic item count adjustment when shipping or receiving. Also generates reports suitable for many uses! $\$ 79.95$
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Special Delivery -.-Comprehensive mail list program for businesses, featuring versatility found only in much more expensive packages! Up to 2000 entries held in each file; additional address line can be placed anywhere in the
individual mailing label; categorize and print entries according to custom needs; Zip Code ordering, alphabetizing, uses 9 -digit and foreign Zips, too! \$79.95
More Tandy-IBM/PC software available.

Factpack-Three programs for home or school use provide drill and practice with basic " $-/+/ \div / x^{\prime \prime}$ Grades 1-6.

32K Ext. Basic
Tape \$24.95 Disk \$29.95
Vocabulary Management System-Helps children learn and practice using vocabulary and spelling words. Eleven programs including three printer segments for tests, puzzles, worksheets and five games; many features make this a popular seller!
$\frac{\text { Requires } 16 \mathrm{~K} \text { Ext. Basic/ }}{32 \mathrm{~K} \text { for Printer Output }}$
Tape $\$ 39.95$ Disk $\$ 42.95$

Math Duel-A challenging math game that pits you against the computer in a game of wits. Use your knowledge of factors, multiples and prime numbers to gather points against your CoCo.

32K Ext. Basic
Tape $\$ 30.95$ Disk $\$ 35.95$

## Unique Utilities!

New! Use the tools we've used to create
"Donkey King," "Sailor Man" and others!

- Full use of 64K RAM
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MAS Assembler-the finest ever! (Includes EDT)

Disk $\$ 74.95$
EDT-Effortless full screen editing w/2-way cursor. Text files to $48 \mathrm{~K}+$. Copy, save, move, delete, print blocks, much more!

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Deputy Inspector-Alphabetize, resort and backup directory; fast 3 -swap backups, copy files or programs, auto-reallocate granules during backup for faster loading, more!

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## Look What's New at NOVASOFT!

Top-quality software at affordable prices, written by well-known authors in 6809 Machine Language


## New Release Maui Vice

Step into the shoes of Crockett \& Tubbs, and gather evidence, photographs and witnesses to convict your suspects! With "windows" to select your options, hi-res graphics, and a new story generated each time you play. This is state-of-the-art that guarantees excitement and newness every time you play.


The Misadventures of Eddie Another great Novasoft adventure. The ol' man in the mines' rebellious son, Eddie, is roaming through time, creating havoc-and you must bring him home in order to return to your own time! Over 140 locations, 50+ commands, in hi-res graphics. Experienced adventurers will love this one!

[^0]

## Goldrunner

Travel the maze in your never-ending search for gold-but beware of trap doors, burly guards and other hazards! 33 screens.

64 K Joystick or Keyboard Tape \$14.95 Disk \$17.95


## Moneyopoly

Play the popular board game on one of the most realistic computer game simulations ever! Contains all the features of the original. Buy, sell, rent, wheel \& deal your way to fortune.

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Vegas Game Pak
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Tape \$19.95 Disk \$22.95
Blackbeard's Island-Find Blackbeard's treasure but be ever mindful of the hazards along the way. Graphic adventure.

32K Disk \$19.95
Brewmaster-Move along the end of the bars, serving beer to your thirsty customers. Fast-paced action. 32K \& Joystick.

Tape $\$ 14.95$ Disk $\$ 17.95$
CoCo Crosswords-Master set has 27 puzzles, four levels of difficulty. Pull down menu. Additional sets have $30+$ puzzles each.

32K Master Set Disk \$24.95
Sets \#2, \#3, \#4 just \$12.95 ea. on Disk
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## BUILDING JUNE'S RAINBOW

## Welcome to CoCo Country

Recently, we were calling people throughout the building to come hear some movin', groovin' CoCo musical arrangements. I taunted the managing editors of our sister publications with, "Let's see your machine match that!" Rock ' $n$ ' Roll!
Truly, I had not realized any computer could jam that way - I'm talking driving-beat, get-down sound. CoCo's musical state of the art is a long way from PLAY statement Chopsticks. Unfortunately, for several selections, the "listing" (if one even existed) would run many magazine pages and would be helpful only to those who happen to have a given CoCo composer program.

Luckily, we also have solid material that can be shared. But, since these arrangements are all quite long, what we have done is run enough of the program code in the magazine to play the first few bars, to show you how it's done, and then included the entire file on rainbow on tape. We don't like to put anything on RAINBOW ON TAPE that isn't in the magazine, but we believe you'll understand and forgive us this slight transgression, since doing otherwise would deprive you of some great stuff.

Carrying our departure from the norm a bit further, we also included some non-CoCo-generated music on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE. We think that "Shadow of the Rings" by Becky and Dave Matthews is quite well done and, since it is their own original work, we have reproduced it on our tape service to go along with the graphics they also created. A quite intriguing, off-the-wall, multi-media work, I think you'll agree.

So, music takes many forms with the CoCo. One area that seems to be overlooked, however, is music about the CoCo! I mean, why not? I have an entire record album of C.B. radio songs that are so hokey I consider them classics. And, every time our Music and Sound issue of the rainbow rolls around, I chide myself for not having written at least one tongue-in-cheek, just-for-fun CoCo song.

You see, I do have some songwriting credentials - however shaky or suspect they may be. A decade ago, former Rainbow senior editor Courtney W. Noe and I put our middle names together and the country music team of Willard and Earl was born. Out of that concerted, two-week venture came "Come on Over for a Pick-Me-Up, My Woman Just Put Me Down" and the ever-popular "They Got Tums for the Tummy, and Contact for Your Cold, But There Ain't No Pain Reliever for the Soul," plus some lesser-known hits.

My creative inspirations always lean toward that lyin', dyin', cheatin', cryin' life-in-the-emergency-lane music. And, the way we carry on about our CoCo, it's time we set our words to music. How about "Ballad of the CoCo Widow," or "I'm Proud to be a CoCo-Loco's Daughter," huh, huh? Let's see, "The Keyboard Bounce Blues"? Maybe not. Or, "Send Me the EPROM You Just Burned In." Whew, baby. Heavy stuff, eh! Here's a bound for glory classic, for sure: "I Dreamed I Was There in Hardware Hacker Heaven."

No, this isn't a contest. But, if you send in a goody, and Lonnie's out of town a few days, it just might get printed. Heck, send us just the title if you want; if it brings a chuckle, or twangs the old heart strings, we'll share it with the CoCo World. No reason it has to be country, but don't count on getting into the Tom T. Hall of Fame with some punk rock stuff!

Yee-Hah! I'm on a roll now, "These Boots Are Made for DOSes," or "I've Forgotten More Than You'll Ever Know About C." Look out Nashville! "You Gotta Walk That Silicon Valley" sounds Top 40 to me. How about "Does RFI Sometimes Waver Through the Bedposts Late at Night?" Or, "I'm Proud to be a CoCo-ee from Muskogee." Or
Ending with my usual refrain: To keep up with the beat and in tune with the times, I invite you to join with those who subscribe to the rainbow (Use our new orders only toll free number: 800-847-0309). We celebrate our fifth anniversary next month - We were CoCo when CoCo wasn't Cool!

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# Nothing Phone-y about It: Ma Bell Trips the Light Fantastic 

By Becky F. Matthews

Welcome to CCTV (CoCo TV)! Before loading this program type fCLEAR 日 (to free two Hi-Res graphics screens), then load OnHold, run it, and feel free to sing along. This is a simple animation program with telephones dancing to music, but the results are quite entertaining. The speed-up POKE is used in Line 10, so be sure to delete it if your computer won't handle it. There are two kinds of music statements and two kinds of animation used in OnHold.

Lines $55-85$ use the text screen to print the words to the song chorus and sound the appropriate note for each word.

Becky Matthews and her husband, David, live in Nashville, Tennessee, and do free-lance work in electronics, computers and music.

Lines 90-190 draw one telephone on Hi-Res graphics screen PMODE 4, 1, GET it and use PUT to "stamp" seven more phones on the screen. Lines 125-135 paint the phones. Line 145 copies the phones to the second graphics screen, PMODE 4,5. Line 160 draws straight legs on the PMODE 4,5 phones. Lines 170 180 draw legs in various dance positions on the PMODE 4,1 phones.

Lines 195-250 comprise the "slow dance" routine. This routine is performed four times (Variable P in Line 200). Using GET, a phone is chosen randomly from the PMODE 4.1 screen (lines 200-205) and is "stamped" using PUT (Line 225) to each phone position in PMODE 4,5. Each time this routine takes place, ' $Y$ ' is decremented by two (Line 210). This moves the rows of telephones higher on the screen. When ' $Y$ ' is less than 33, the screen is cleared with Color C (Line 215) and the next phones return to their original screen
position $(\mathrm{Y}=40)$. Line 230 sets ' Y ' up to PUT the bottom row of phones. Line 235 sets ' $Y$ ' back to the top row of phones.

Lines 255-265 make up the "fast dance" routine, which simply flips between PMDDE 4,1 and PMODE 4,5 . To change the speed of the fast dance, change the value of ' $T$ ' in the two timing loops in Line 260. Variable S tells how many times the pages are flipped. Subroutine 270 (lines 270-280) makes a telephone ring sound effect.

Line 50 causes the dance sequence to start again (GDTO 30), so use BREAK to stop the program when you've seen enough dancing telephones. Don't forget to type POKE 65434 , 0 when you're done to slow the CoCo back to normal speed.
(Direct questions about this program to the author at 2415 Smith Springs Road, Nashville, TN 37217. Please enclose an SASE for a reply.)

The listing: ONHOLD

```
5 '***"ONHOLD" BY B. MATTHEWS -
SONG "DON'T PUT ME ON HOLD" COPY
RIGHT 1985 B. & D. MATTHEWS
1\varnothing POKE65495,\varnothing 1*SPEED-UP POKE
15 DIMW(87)
2\varnothing GOSUB55 '*SONG CHORUS
```

```
25 GOSUB9\varnothing '*DRAW PHONES
3\varnothing GOSUB255 '*FAST DANCE
35 GOSUB27\varnothing '*PHONE RING
4\varnothing GOSUB195 '*SLOW DANCE
4 5 \text { GOSUB55 1*CHORUS}
5\emptyset GOTO3\varnothing '*START ROUTINE AGAIN
55 1***SONG CHORUS SUB
6\emptyset CLS4:PRINT @ 1\varnothing5,"DON'T";:SOU
```

ND 1ø8,4:PRINT @ 3ø5," ";:PRIN T @ 175,"PUT";:SOUND $133,2:$ PRINT © 235, "ME";
65 SOUND $133,2:$ PRINT @ $3 \varnothing 5$,"ON"; :SOUND 147,4:PRINT @ 362 ,"HOLD!" ;:SOUND 32,4
$7 \varnothing$ CLS8:PRINT @ $1 \varnothing \varnothing, " D O N ' T " ;: S O U$


ND 147,4:PRINI @ 172, "PUT"; SOUN D 147,2:PRINT @241,"ME";:SOUND 1 47,2 :PRINT @ $3 \varnothing 8$,"ON"; :SOUND 133 ,4:PRINT @ 375 , "HOLD!"; SOUND 14 7,4
75 CLS $3:$ PRINT @ $1 \varnothing 4$,"AND"; :SOUND 1ø8,4:PRINT @ 143,"DON'T";:SOUN
D 133,4:PRINT @ 235,"HANG";:SOUN
D 147,4:PRINT @ $3 \varnothing 5$,"UP!";:SOUND
32,4:FORT=1TO21ø:NEXTT
8ø CLS4:PRINT @ $1 \varnothing 6$, DON'T";:SOU
ND 147,4:FORT=1TO29ø:NEXTT:PRINT
@ $2 \emptyset 5$,"HANG";:SOUND $133,4:$ PRINT
@ $3 \varnothing 5$,"UP!";:SOUND $1 \varnothing 8,4$
85 RETURN
$9 \varnothing$ 1***DRAW PHONES SUB
95 PMODE4,1:PCLS1:SCREEN1,1:PMOD E3
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ DRAW"BM2 $\varnothing, 7 \varnothing C 1 S 8 N R 2 \emptyset M+5,-1 \varnothing R$ IU1R1D1R6U1R1D1R1NM $+6,+1 \varnothing$ BU1R2DI R2D2R4U1NL4U4L26D4NR4D1R4U2R2U1R 4NR6BD3NR6D2NR6D2NR6D2R2NU6R2NU6 R2NU6"
$1 \varnothing 5$ **"STAMP" PHONES USING GET/P UT
$11 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(15,4 \varnothing)-(7 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing), W, G$
115 FORY $=4 \varnothing$ TO125STEP85: $\mathrm{FORX}=15 \mathrm{TO}$ 195STEP6ø: $\operatorname{PUT}(X, Y)-(X+55, Y+3 \varnothing), W$ , PSET: NEXTX:NEXTY
$12 \emptyset$ *PAINT PHONES
125 FORY=47TO132STEP85
$13 \varnothing$ PAINT $(3 \varnothing, Y+18), 2,1: \operatorname{PAINT}(3 \varnothing$, Y) $2,1: \operatorname{PAINT}(9 \varnothing, Y+18), 3,1:$ PAINT $($ $1 \varnothing \varnothing, Y), 3,1: \operatorname{PAINT}(15 \varnothing, Y+18), 2,1: P$ $\operatorname{AINT}(15 \emptyset, Y), 2,1: \operatorname{PAINT}(21 \varnothing, Y+18)$, 3,1: PAINT (21ф, $Y$ ) , 3,1 135 NEXTY
$14 \varnothing$ : *COPY PHONES TO PMODE 4,5
145 FORP=1TO4: PCOPYP TO P+4:NEXT P

15ø PMODE4,5:SCREEN1,1:PMODE3,5
155 :*DRAW STRAIGHT LEGS
$16 \varnothing$ DRAW"C2BM36,7øD1øLIBR8LIU1øB R23C3D1øL1BR8LIU1øBR25C2D1øLIBR8 IIU1øBR23C3D1øLIBR8LIU1øBD43D1øR 1BL7NLIU1øC2BL23DIøNR1BL7R1U1øBL 25C3D1øNR1BL7R1U1めBL23C2DIØNR1BL 7RIU1ø"
165 '*DRAW "CRAZY" LEGS
$17 \varnothing$ PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,1:PMODE3,1
175 DRAW"C2BM36,7øG8H1BD3BR14R1N U1øC3BR24LIUløBR6F8E1C2BR8F1E8BR 4F8E1C3BR16BD3LIU1øBR5F6L6DI"
18ø DRAW"C2BM37,156G4F4G1BR4RINU 1øC3BR28LIUløBR4F4G4F1C2BR25E1H4 E4BR2F4G4F1BR24BU8C3G6R6D1BR5BD3 RIUlø"
$185 \mathrm{C}=2: \mathrm{Y}=4 \varnothing$
$19 \varnothing$ RETURN
195 1***SLOW DANCE SUB
2øø FOR P=1TO4: PMODE4, 1:R=RND (2) $-1: H=4 \varnothing+(R * 85): S=R N D(3): X=13+(6 \varnothing$ *S)
$2 \varnothing 5 \operatorname{GET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{H})-(\mathrm{X}+56, H+6 \varnothing)$, W, G
$21 \varnothing Y=Y-2$
215 IFY<33THENY=4 0 : PMODE4,5:SCRE EN $1,1:$ PMODE $3,5:$ PCLSC: $C=C+1:$ IFC $>8$ THENC=2
$22 \varnothing$ PMODE4,5:SCREEN1,1
225 FORX=13TO22øSTEP6め:SOUND 226 , 1: PUT $(X, Y)-(X+56, Y+6 \varnothing), W$, PSET:N EXTX
23ø IFY $<=4 \varnothing$ THENY $=Y+85$ : GOTO22 $\varnothing$
$235 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-85$
$24 \varnothing$ NEXTP
245 FORT=1TO1øøø:NEXIT
25ø RETURN
255 ****FAST DANCE SUB
$26 \varnothing$ FOR S=1TO18:PMODE4,1:SCREEN1 ,1:SOUND 235,1:FORT=1TO15ø:NEXTT :PMODE4,5:SCREEN1,1:SOUND 237,1: FORT=1TO15ø:NEXTT:NEXT S
265 RETURN
27ø 1***PHONE RING SUB
275 FORR=1TO2: FORX=1TO4:PLAY"T25 5V31A1P1B1P1A1P1BlP1A1P1Bl":FORT $=1$ TO $\varnothing$ : NEXTT $:$ NEXTX:FORT=1TO25 $\varnothing: N$ EXTT:NEXTR
28ø RETURN

This program sets the songwriter's stage by providing blank sheet music you just fill in the notes . . .

# Che 解usic ‘Haker's Alecomprantet 



Music Paper uses the dotaddressable mode to print blank sheet music with the DMP-105 printer.

Data statements for poking the title screen are tucked away at the end of the program. Line 30 reads past the main body of data, so the title screen POKEs are read only once.

Line 70 checks to make sure the printer is ready. I got this helpful hint from Justin Snyder in the December 1984 RAINBOW letters section. The routine for "freehand drawing" in lines 150 through 230 was taken directly from the DMP-105 owner's manual.

Each page holds five lines of music with bass and treble clefs. There should be plenty of room between lines for lyrics to your song. I hope this program helps make song writing just a little easier.
(You may direct questions about this program to the author at P.O. Box 1248, Yakima, WA 98907, phone 509-457-8865 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. PST. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)

Barry McNeice lives in Yakima, Washington, and is employed as a rubber stamp maker. A novice programmer, his hobbies include music and the CoCo. He is involved with the Yakima CoCo Special Interest Group.



There is absolutely nothing else on the Color Computer that is comparable to CoCO Max's power and ease of use. The most enjoyable time with a computer 1 ever had.

1985

CoCo Max is the most incredible product ever I never expected to see anything like it on my CoCo screen. There isn't a single command to remember. Even a person who has no drawing ability like myself can create a presentable picture. l've spent hours just doodling enjoying all the things from silly to the serious. Fascinating experience. Buy it, you won't be sorry.

> CoCo Max puts fun back into computing, offering a state of the art environment you find on much more expensive machines. Colorware has invested the kind of time and research that virtually secures its success, and that shows up on your screen. - Hot Coco July 1985

Hot CoCo July 1985
The pack is well constructed, the user's manual is complete with illustrations and well organized. An outstanding buy
An outstanding program that organized. An performance. Colorware's advertisement accurately describes the product. Their delivery was timely as promised.
-Rainbow June 1985

# These were reviews of CoCo Max I. CoCo Max II will blow your socks off with even more power! 

- New bidirectional shrink and stretch
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- Much more. (Note: Coco max II is avallable on disk only)

The reviews are nice, but see it for yourself* and draw your own conclusion.
"If you are not delighted with your CoCo Max II, we will immediately refund your purchase, including postage back


## You'll use it all the time and love using it.

## What is CoCo Max?

Simply the most incredible graphic and text creation "system" you have ever seen. A Hi-Res Input Pack (more on the pack later) is combined with high speed machine language software. The result will dazzle you.


CoCo Max disir system, with Yicable.

## Is CoCo Max for you?

Anyone who has ever held a pencil or a crayon for fun, school or business will love it. A 4 year-old will have fun doodling, a 15 year-old will do class projects and adults will play with it for hours before starting useful applications (illustrations, cards, artwork, business graphics, flyers, charts, memos, etc.) This is one of the rare packages that will be enjoyed by the whole family.

## What made CoCo Max an instant success?

First there's nothing to learn, no syntax to worry about. Even a child who can't read will enjoy CoCo Max. its power can be unleashed by simply pointing and clicking with your mouse or joystick. With icons and pull down menus, you control CoCo Max intuitively; it works the same way you think.
Don't be misled by this apparent simplicity. CoCo Max has more power than you thought possible. Its blinding speed will astound you.
It lets you work on an area 3.5 times the size of the window on the screen. It's so friendly that you will easily recover from mistakes: The undo feature lets you revert to your image prior to the mistake. As usual, it only takes a single click.
Later, we will tell you about the "typesetting" capabilities of CoCo Max II, but first let's glance at a few of its graphic creation tools:

With the pencil you can draw free hand lines, then use the eraser to make corrections or changes. For straight lines, the convenient rubberbanding lets you preview your lines before they are fixed on your picture. It's fun and accurate. Lines can be of any width and made of any color or texture.
The paint brush, with its 32 selectable brush shapes, will adapt to any job, and make complicated graphics or calligraphy simple. For special effects, the spray can is really fun: 86 standard colors and textures, all available at a click. It's like the real thing except the paint doesn't drip.
CoCo Max will instantly create many shapes: circles, squares, rectangles (with or without rounded corners), ellipses, etc. Shapes can be filled with any pattern. You can also add hundreds of custom patterns to the 86 which are included.
The Glyphics are 58 small drawings (symbols, faces, etc.) that can be used as rubber stamps. They're really great for enhancing your work without effort.


Pull down manus


Zoom In 1

## Control Over Your Work

CoCo Max's advanced "tools" let you take any part of the screen, (text or picture) and perform many feats: - You can move it around - Copy it - Shrink or enlarge it in both directions - Save it on the electronic Clipbook - Flip it vertically or horizontally - Rotate it - Invert it - Clear it, etc. etc. All this is done instantly, and you can always undo it if you don't like the results.
For detail work, the fat bits (zoom) feature is great, giving you easy control over each pixel.
To top it all, CoCo Max II works in color. Imagine the pictures in this ad in color. If you own a Radio Shack CGP-220 or CGP-115, you can even print your work in full color !

There is so much more to say, such as the capability to use CoCo Max images with your BASIC programs, the possibility to use CoCo Max's magic on any standard binary image file. There are also many advanced features such as the incredible lasso.


Inside the HHRe: Input Pack Why a Hi-Res Input Pack?
Did you know that the CoCo joystick input port can only access 4096 positions $(64 \times 64)$ ? That's less than $10 \%$ of the Hi-Res screen, which has 49152 points! ( $256 \times 192$ ). You lose $90 \%$ of the potential. The Hi-Res input Pack distinguishes each of the 49152 distinct joystick or mouse positions. That's the key to CoCo Max's power. The pack plugs into the rom slot (like a rom cartridge). Inside the pack is a high speed multichannel analog to digital converter. Your existing joystick or mouse simply plugs into the back of the Hi-Res Pack.
Electronic Typesetting...
You'll be impressed with CoCo Max's capability. Text can be added and moved around anywhere on the picture. (You can also rotate, invert and flip it...) At a click, you can choose from 14 built in fonts each with 16 variations. That's over 200 typestyles!


## Printing Your Creations

There are a dozen ways to print your work. All are available with a click of your joystick (or mouse) without exiting CoCo Max. Your CoCo Max disk includes drivers for over 30 printers !

## Cob Max II

The whole family will enjoy CoCo Max. Here are a few examples of the possibilities.
All these pictures are unretouched screen photos or printouts (on an Epson RX-80).


1
Publish a newsletter or bulletin

| ** | Coco max coco Max | Coco Plax CaCo Max |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| co man | coco max | CoCo Max |
|  |  | COC |
| CaCo |  | Co moux |
| CoLo max |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| cocos |  | Coco Mow |
| COCO | max | Coco |
| CoCo | max | Cota monors |
| CoCo |  | 10000 ${ }^{1013}$ |
| CoCo | ax | CoColllabs |

(5)

Over 200 typestyles to choose from! generate flyers.


Fun for children while stimulating creativity.
(6) A new way to express



Business graphs, charts,
diagrams. Also memos

(2)

Video portrait (with optional ldigitizer).

schomatics and floor plans.


Junior's homework and science projects. Term papars tool.

(8) This is a cartoon.
 CoCo Mox II CoComox I CoCo Max II

(10) Logos and letterheads.

## System Requirements:

Any 64 K CoCo and a standard loystick or mouse. (The koala pad and the track ball work, but are not recommended.)
Disk systems need a Multi-Pak or our Y-Cable CoCo Max is compatible with any Radio Sheck DOS and ADOS.
Note the tape verston of CoCo Max includes almost all the features of CoCo Max II except Shrink, Strelch, Rotate, and Glyphics. Also, it has 5 fonts instead of 14.
COCo Max is not compatible with JOOS. DoubleDOS, MDOS, OS-9, the X-pad, and Daisy Wheel Printers.

## Printers Supported:

Epson MX, RX, FX and LX series, Gemini, Star, Micronix, Delta $10,10 \mathrm{X}, 15,15 \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{SG}$. 10,0 kidata $82 \mathrm{~A}, 92,93, \mathrm{C}$ lloh Prowriter, Apple Image-writer, Hewlet-Packard Thinkjet, Radio Shack DMP 100, 105, 110, 120, 200, 400,500 , Line Printer 7, Line Printer 8. TRP. 100. CGP-220. (DMP-130 use Line Printer 8), PMC printers, Gorilla Banana.
Color printing: GGP-200, CGP-115

## Pricing

CoCo Max on tape
with Hi-Res Pack and manual.
CoCo Max II (disk only)
with Hi-Res Pack and manual
Upgrade: CoCo Max to CoCo Max II
New disk and manual.
New feature of CoCo Max 11 ............ $\$ 19.95$
font, dynamic shink and stretch, rotate, multiple drive
capabilly, 68 page scrapbook, point and click ile
load, color printer drivers, full error reporting.
Upgrade: CoCo Max tape to disk
manuals disk and binder.
$\$ 24.95$
Y-Cable Spocial Price.
$\$ 19.95$
Super Picture Disks \#1, \#2, and \#3
each: \$14.95
All three picture disks
$\$ 29.95$


## Font Editor Option

A font is a set of characters of a particular style, CoCo Max includes 15 fonts. You can create new fonts of letters, or even symbols or graphics with the font editor. Examples: set of symbols for electronics, foreign alphabets, etc.
$\$ 19.95$

## Video Digitizer DS-69

This new Low Cost Digitizer is the next step in sophistication for your CoCo Max system. With the DS-69 you will be able to digitize and bring into CoCo Max a frame from any video. source: VCR, tuner, or video camera. Comes complete with detalled manual and C-SEE software on disk. Multi-Pak is required.
New Low Price Save $\$ 50$
$\$ 99.95$
New: faster DS-69A.
$\$ 149.95$
$800221-0916$
Orders only.
NY \& Info: (718) 296-5916
Hours: 9.5 Eastern time.

The listing: MUSPAPER

1 1*****************************
2 1* MUSIC SHEET PAPER *
3 * FOR THE DMP $1 \varnothing 5$ *
4 1* BY BARRY MCNEICE *
5 1* YAKIMA, WA *
$61 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~+~$
1ø CLS:DIMA (51)
$2 \emptyset$ PRINT@87,"MUSIC": PRINT@119,"S
HEET": PRINT@151,"PAPER": PRINT@4ø
7, "BY": PRINT@47ø, "BARRY": PRINT@5
ø1,"MCNEICE"
$3 \varnothing$ FORX=øTO214: READA: NEXTX
$4 \varnothing$ FORX $=\varnothing$ TO $\varnothing$ ø READB: $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{B}:$ NEXTX
$5 \emptyset \mathrm{C}=143: \mathrm{FORT}=\varnothing$ TO6: $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+16$
$6 \varnothing$ FORX= $\varnothing$ TO5 $\varnothing:$ POKE $1 \varnothing 23+A(X), C: N E$ XTX,T:RESTORE:CLS
$7 \varnothing$ IFPEEK (65314) / $2<>$ INT (PEEK (653 14)/2) THENPRINT"PRINTER NOT REA DY!":INPUT"WHEN READY, PRESS (ENTE R) "; PR\$
$8 \emptyset$ IFPEEK (65314) / $2<>$ INT (PEEK (653 14)/2) THEN $7 \varnothing$
$9 \emptyset$ CLS: PRINT"POSITION PAPER NEAR TOP OF PAGE": PRINT"PRESS p TO P RINT": PRINT"PRESS q TO QUIT"
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ IN\$=INKEY\$:IFIN\$="" THENI $\varnothing \varnothing$
Ilø IF IN\$="Q" THEN PRINT\#-2,CHR \$ $(3 \varnothing):$ END
12ø IF IN\$="P" THENCLS:INPUT "NU MBER OF PAGES"; P
13ø PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (18)
$14 \varnothing \mathrm{RE}=\varnothing: \mathrm{PG}=\varnothing$
$15 \varnothing$ FORR=1TO2 $\varnothing$
$16 \emptyset$ READ N:IF N=999 THEN $21 \varnothing$
17ø IF N>= $\varnothing$ THEN PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (
$128+N)$;: GOTO $16 \varnothing$
$18 \emptyset$ READM
$19 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2 , CHR\$ (28);CHR\$(-N);C
HR\$ (128+M) ;
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO16ø
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2:NEXTR
$22 \emptyset$ RESTORE: RE=RE+1:IF RE=5 THEN
GOSUB24 $\varnothing$
23ø GOTO 15ø
$24 \varnothing \mathrm{REP}=\varnothing: \mathrm{PG}=\mathrm{PG}+1$
$25 \emptyset$ FOR SP=1TOl3:PRINT\#-2:NEXTSP
$26 \varnothing$ IF PG=P THEN PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (3
ø) : GOTO7 $\varnothing$
$27 \emptyset$ RETURN
$28 \varnothing$ 1***TREBLE CLEF***
29.0 DATA $999,-12,64,12 \emptyset, 124$
$3 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA 78,71,67,127,124
$31 \varnothing$ DATA $-255,64,-2 \varnothing 6,64,999,127$ $32 \emptyset$ DATA -11,64,71,127,96,112,12 $\emptyset, 95,71,-255,64,-2 \varnothing 5,64,127,999$ $33 \varnothing$ DATA $127,-7,64,96,12 \varnothing, 124,94$ $34 \emptyset$ DATA $79,127,67,65,64,64,-254$ ,64,-2ø7,64
$35 \emptyset$ DATA $127,999,127,-5,64,124,1$ 27,71,65
$36 \emptyset$ DATA $12 \emptyset, 124,78,71,127$
$37 \emptyset$ DATA $1 \varnothing 3,71,78,124,112$
$38 \emptyset$ DATA $-255,64,-2 \varnothing 4,64,127,999$
$39 \emptyset$ DATA $127,-5,64,67,71,76,88$
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $113,115,1 \varnothing 2,96,96,127,1$ $12,88,79,71,-255,64,-2 \emptyset 4,64$
$41 \varnothing$ DATA $127,999,127,-8, \varnothing, 24,6 \varnothing$, 6ø,56
$42 \emptyset$ DATA $48,48,24,15,-255, \emptyset,-2 \varnothing 7$ , $\varnothing, 127$
$43 \varnothing$ DATA $999,127,-255, \varnothing,-223, \varnothing, 1$ 27
$44 \emptyset$ DATA $999,127,-255, \varnothing,-223, \varnothing, 1$ 27
$45 \varnothing$ DATA $999,127,-255, \emptyset,-223, \varnothing, 1$ 27,999
$46 \varnothing 1 * * * B A S S$ CLEF***
$47 \varnothing$ DATA $127,-4,1,65,113,1 \varnothing 9,71$, $3,7,29,121,113,97,-3,1,49,49$
$48 \varnothing$ DATA $-255,1,-2 \varnothing 4,1,127,999,1$ $27,-4,1,3,7,7,3,-3,1,-4,127,-2,1$ $49 \varnothing$ DATA $13,13,-255,1,-2 \varnothing 4,1,127$
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $999,127,-5,1,65,65,97,1$ 13,121,63,31,15,7
$51 \varnothing$ DATA $-255,1,-2 \varnothing 9,1,127,999$
$52 \emptyset$ DATA $127,-255,1,-223,1,127$
530 DATA $999,-255,1,-225,1$
54Ø DATA 999,999,999,999
55ø DATA 999,999,999,999
$56 \varnothing 1 * * * * T I T L E$ SCREEN POKES****
$57 \emptyset$ DATA $16,17,47,5 \emptyset$
$58 \varnothing$ DATA $79,82,111,113,142,143,1$ 44
$59 \emptyset$ DATA $172,173,175$
6øø DATA 2ø3,2ø7,234,238,239,24ø
,241,242
61ø DATA $266,269,27 \varnothing, 272,275,276$
62ø DATA 298,3ø1,3ø4,3ø8
$63 \varnothing$ DATA $33 \varnothing, 331,334,336,34 \varnothing$
$64 \emptyset$ DATA $364,368,371$
$65 \emptyset$ DATA $397,398,399,4 \varnothing \varnothing, 4 \varnothing 1,4 \varnothing 2$
$66 \emptyset$ DATA $433,463,465$
$67 \emptyset$ DATA 495,496,497
ค

# Why do more CoCo owners choose 'REAL TALKER'? 

## Sure it's priced right, but there's more...

Thousands of 'Real Talker' owners know 'Real Talker' beats ALL other Coco voice synthesizers in ease of use and flexibility. And, NO other Coco talker has a clearer, more intelligible voice. That's quite a lot of advantage when you consider Real Talker's unbeatable price. Yet, Real Talker has some important features that you simply will not find in other Coco talkers:
'Real Talker' is compatible with any $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}, 64 \mathrm{~K}$ Extended or non-extended Color Computer. It works with any cassette or disk system and comes complete and ready to talk through your T.V. or monitor speaker. Price includes the 'Real Talker' electronic voice synthesizer in a ROM pack, software on cassette (may be transferred to disk), and user manual.
'SAY' command - You'll have your computer talking brilliantly in just minutes thanks to this powerful new command. Type SAY "ANYTHING YOU WANT" and your words are instantly spoken. It's that simple. Think how easy this makes creating speaking Basic programs. Adding speech to your existing programs is a snap too.
'CONVERT' - This is a truly powerful command for the basic programer. CONVERT automatically transforms a machine language dependent speaking program into a stand-alone Basic program. In other words, you can effortlessly write speaking Basic programs that do not require a machine language translator in memory. This is a unique feature of 'Real Talker'. No other voice synthesizer gives you anything even remotely approaching this type of capability even synthesizers costing considerably more.

'Real Talker' is a full-featured electronic voice synthesizer unit built into a compact cartridge case. You simply plug it into the side of your computer.

## NOW INCLUDED WITH 'REAL TALKER'.

1. 'DR. TALK-This interactive "Eliza" type psychoanalyst program will discuss your innermost problems at length.
2. TALKING BATTLESHIP'It's you vs. the computer in this speaking version of the classic game.
3. 'TALKING BLACKIACK'- Play for big stakes against a rather talkative casino dealer.

## ONLY $\$ 5995$

Other features include software controlled pitch, unlimited vocabulary text-to-speech, and even a program that will recite any ASCII file (such as from Telewriter-64 \& other word processors). You also get Colorware's unique full-screen phoneme editor program that let's you experiment with and modify speech at it's most fundimental level.
'REAL TALKER-1' (for the original Color Computer)............... $\$ 59.95$
'REAL TALKER-2' (for the Color Computer-2)......................... $\$ 64.95$
' $Y$ - BRANCHING CABLE' For disk systems. If you have a disk system but do not have a Radio Shack Multi-Slot unit, this economical cable will allow to connect and use your
Real Talker and Disk system together.
27.95

## TALKMEAD

If you have a 'Real Talker', do not deprive yourself of this absolutely incredible machine-language Talking Head simulation program. While other talking head simulations use a minimal cartoonlike face, TALKHEAD uses high resolution, fullscreen, digitized images of an actual person's face to create a life-like animated effect.



## SOFTWARE FOR THE 'REAL TALKER'

TALKHEAD can be easily commanded in Basic to appear on screen and say anything you want. Available on cassette or disk for only $\$ 19.95$, TALKHEAD requires 64 K and a Colorware 'Real Talker'.

## onLY ${ }^{\$ 19.95}$

ACTUAL UNRETOUCHED PHOTO

## U2IThu

## 2rifll

## Suruiue

By Scott Halfman

You are traveling in a land far away, seeking fortune. You gain loot by passing from castle to castle, each time picking up all the objects on the different levels (floors) of the castle. After cleaning out each castle, you move on to a new one, and the difficulty of the game increases accordingly.
Castle requires 32 K Extended Color BASIC, however, it will run in 16 K ECB with the disk controller unplugged. Now load in Castle and type RUN. The title screen appears. To continue, press the firebutton on the right joystick. The castle door opens and you enter the castle. A skill level prompt appears. Type a number between one and four (1-easy, 4 -hard). There is a short pause, and then the computer reveals what objects are to be picked up on that level. Press the firebutton to play.

The game board appears. All the objects are laid on the castle floor, the bonus score and the number of men you have are displayed at the top of the screen. Your man is then lowered onto the game board.

To clear the board, you must pick up all the keys (or other objects) before the bonus countdown runs out, without falling off the path.

When the board is cleared, move to the (white) elevator platform. You are then lifted off that castle level to the next.
After clearing level six, your man makes his way to the castle exit

[^1]the Castle IIT
where you are prompted to either quit or go on. The number of castles finished, your score and the high score are displayed. Press ' $Q$ ' to quit or ' $C$ ' to continue.

If you dare to continue, your man leaves the castle and a new castle approaches.
(You may direct questions about this program to the author at 15 Lake Road, Peekskill, NY 10566, phone 914-7394758. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)

| Main Variables |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G | array value for man | SK | current skill level |
| A ( x ) | horizontal location of objects | L | speed of movement of man speed of bonus countdown |
| $\mathrm{B} \$(\mathrm{x})$ | vertical location of objects | BO | board level of castle |
| CR | number of objects left on board | SC\$ | (boards completed) score |
| T1, T2, T3 | bonus time digits | HS\$ | high score |
| GU | number of men left | L1 | castle level (castles com- |
| A | horizontal location of man |  | pleted) |
| B | vertical location of man | L\$ | string value of Ll |



The listing: CASTLE
$1 \varnothing$ CLEAR13 $\varnothing:$ POKE65495, $\varnothing:$ DIMG $(3,1$ ), A\$ (21), B\$ (21): GOSUB8 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ GOSUB7 14ø: PMODE3,1
$15 \mathrm{BO}=\varnothing: \mathrm{T}=9: \mathrm{T} 2=9: T 3=9: \mathrm{GU}=4: \mathrm{A}=2 . \emptyset$
$\varnothing:$ RESTORE: PLAY"ABCDEFG": CLS: PRIN T@6, ;:INPUT"SKILL LEVEL(1-4)";SK :I=SK*.2:IFSK<1ORSK>4THEN15 ELSE
L=17-SK*3.5:GOTO45
$2 \varnothing$ PMODE3,1:PCLS:DRAW"BM14,185C3 R2ø5E2øL2øE2øL2øE3øLIøH1øE2øH1øE $1 \varnothing \mathrm{HI} \varnothing \mathrm{E} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{Ul} \varnothing \mathrm{H} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{E} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 1 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{G} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{~L} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{E} 2$

 G2øF1øGIØR1ØBM55,12øR4øE1øL1øE1ø LIøG1øL1øE1øLIøG2ø"
25 DRAW"BM34,175R1ØøE1ØL9ØE3øL1ø G2øL2øGIøFIøBM154,175E1øR3øE1ØR1 ØG15R1øG5L5øBM84,155R7ØE2øL1øG1ø L5øE2øLIめG3øBM134,135R1øE1ØL1øG1 $\not \varnothing^{\prime \prime}$
$3 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM34,115R1øE4øL3øG1øLIØD 1øR1øD1øG1øBM64,65R4øG1øR1øE2øL2 ØE1øL1øG1øL2øG1øBM84,45E2øL5G2øR 5BM69,35L1øL15E1øL5G1ØDløF1øR1ØE 5L5E15L5"
35 DRAW"BM89,85G5R1ØE5L1ØBM147,2 5R5G2øL5E2øBM114,85R4øG2øR1øG1øL 15E1ØLIØE1ØL5H1øBM124,75R2ØE1ØL1

ØE2øR1ØE1ØL25G1ØR5G3øBM154,115E1 5L1øE15R1ØG5R35E5R1øG2øF15G1øL1ø E1øH15L2øG1øL15"
$4 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM18ø,115R1øG5R1øG5L2øE1 ØBM189,14øR1ØG5R5G1めL15E15": PAIN T $(38,22), 3,3:$ DRAW"BM199, 6øC4R5U6 ØD6øG5L5U65D65E5": PAINT (2ø1,61), $4,4: \operatorname{LINE}(19 \varnothing, 3)-(21 \varnothing, 9), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}$ F:RETURN
45 CR\$ (1) ="C2R3D3L4U3R9D2L2U2":C R\$(2) $=$ "C2U4R4D6L4U4R3D4 LIU6R2D2C


3U1": CR\$ (3) ="C3R3U2C2R2U1D1R1D2R 1LID1L2DIU1LIU2LIRIU1":CR\$ (4)="C 3R2U2C2D2F2E2U2L2D6R2L4":CR\$ (5) = "C3R2U2C2R6L2D4R2L6R2U4R2D4": CR\$ (6) ="C3R2U4C2F4G4H4E4D2R2L4R2D1L 2R4L2D1R4L8R4D2L2R4L2"
$5 \emptyset$ DATA $36,96,162,224,36,1 \varnothing 4,12 \varnothing$ $, 1 \varnothing 4,8 \varnothing, 28,24,64,176,1 \varnothing 4,16 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing 4$ , 216, 184, 132,16ø
55 DATA $24,2 \varnothing, 24,4 \varnothing, 56,4 \varnothing, 48,8 \varnothing$, $128,1 \varnothing \varnothing, 18 \varnothing, 18 \varnothing, 18 \varnothing, 18 \varnothing, 128,14 \varnothing$, $1 \varnothing 4,11 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing$
$6 \varnothing$ FORX $=1 T O 2 \varnothing:$ READA $(X): N E X T X: F O$ RX=1TO2 $\varnothing:$ READB\$ (X) : NEXTX


## AND FOR RS DOS

## SMALL BUSINESS ACCOUNTING This

sales-based 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. Includes Sales Entry, transaction driven Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable, Journal Entry, Payroll Disbursement, and Record Maintenance programs. 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.
$\$ 79.95$

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE Includes detail ed 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 revolving accounts. This package functions as a standalone A/R system or integrates with the Small Business Accounting package.
$\$ 59.95$
These progams are user fiendy and menu driven. Sampe transactions are induded Each package features a hires screen. Each regutres a primter, a minimum of 32 k and al least 1 disk drve.

PAYROLL Designed for maintaining personnel and payroll data for up to 200 hourly and salaried employees with 8 deductions each. Calculates payroll and tax amounts, prints checks and maintains year-to-date totals which can be automatically transferred to the SBA package. Computes each pay period's totals for straight time, overtime and bonus pay and determines taxes to be withheld. Additional outputs include mailing list, listing of employees, year-to-date federal and/or state tax listing, and a listing of current misc. deductions. Suited for use in all states except Okiahoma and Delaware.
$\$ 59.95$

CBK Complete check register with statement balancing. Includes full amortization program and wage analysis program.
$\$ 24.95$

AUTO85 Hi-res screen. 51/64/85 characters per line, inverse characters, automatic line numbering.
$\$ 19.95$
$7 \varnothing$ PR\$(1)="PICK UP ALL KEYS": PR\$ (2)="LOCK ALL DOORS": PR\$(3)="PIC K UP ALL RINGS":PR\$(4)="PICK UP ALL CUPS": PR\$(5)="PICK UP ALL SC ROLLS": PR\$(6)="PICK UP ALI DIAMO NDS"
$8 \emptyset \mathrm{~N} \$(1)=$ "ClR2C3G2E2D6R2L4": N\$ (2 $)={ }^{\prime \prime} R 4 D 3 L 4 D 3 R 4$ ": N\$ (3) ="R4D3L3R3D3 L4": N\$ (4) ="D3R4U3D6": N\$ (5) ="R4 L4 D3R4D3I4": N\$ (6) ="D6R4U3L4": N\$ (7) ="R4D2G4": N\$(8)="R4D3L4U3D6R4U3" : N\$ (9) ="D3R4U3L4R4D6": N\$ $(\varnothing)=$ "R4D 6L4U6": GOSUB5ø1ø
1øø PLAY";":A=A+(JOYSTK(ø)-32)/L $: B=B+(J O Y S T K(1)-32) / L: \operatorname{PUT}(A-1, B-$ 3) - $(A+1, B+3), G, N O T$

1ø5 T3=T3-I:ON T3+2 GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing: I I N$ E (13ø, 3) - (134,9), PRESET, BF: DRAW" BM13ø, $3^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~T} 3)$
$11 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(A-1, B-3)-(A+1, B+3), G, N O T$ : ONPPOINT (A, B+3) GOTOl $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing$ $\varnothing, 3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ T3=9:T2=T2-1:ONT2+2GOTO21 $\varnothing$ : INE ( $12 \varnothing, 3$ ) - ( 124,9 ) , PRESET, BF: DRA W"BM12ø, $3^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~T} 2):$ RETURN
$21 \varnothing \mathrm{~T} 2=9: \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{Tl}-1: \operatorname{LINE}(11 \varnothing, 3)-(12$ $4,9)$, PRESET, BF:ONTI+2GOTO22 $\varnothing$ : DRA $W^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{C} 3 \mathrm{BM} 11 \varnothing, 3^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~T} 1)+{ }^{\text {B BM1 }} 2 \varnothing, 3^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{N} \$$ (T2) : RETURN
22ø T1=5:T2=9:T3=9:FORX=1TO3:PLA Y"Lløø;1;2;3;4;5;6;7;8;9;1ø;11;1 2 ": NEXTX: PUT $(A-1, B-3)-(A+1, B+3)$, G,NOT: GOTOIøøø
1øøø IN=3: FORX=B TOl91STEP2: X=X+ IN: PUT $(A-1, X-3)-(A+1, X+3), G, N O T:$ $I N=I N+. I$
1ø1ø PLAY"AV"+STR\$ (INT (3l-(X/8)) ): PUT (A-1, X-3)-(A+1,X+3),G,NOT:N EXT:ONGU GOTO $6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: G U=G U-1: P U T(G$ $\mathrm{U} * 1 \varnothing-1,3)-(\mathrm{GU} * 1 \varnothing+1,6), \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{NOT}$


1ø2ø B=1ø: PLAY"V31": IN=ø:FORA=2T Ol99STEP2: IFA>139THENB=B+1
$1 \varnothing 25 \operatorname{PUT}(A-1, B-3)-(A+1, B+3), G, N O$ T:PLAYSTR\$ (INT (B/4)):PUT (A-1,B-3 $)-(A+1, B+3), G, N O T: N E X T A$
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(A-1, B-3)-(A+1, B+3), G, N O$ T: PLAY"O3V15L255": FORX=1TOl $\varnothing$ : PLA YSTR\$ (RND (12)): PAINT (A, B), 1, 3:PA $\operatorname{INT}(A, B), 4,3: \operatorname{PAINT}(A, B), 2,3: N E X T$ $X: \operatorname{PAINT}(A, B), 3,3$
Iø4ø DRAW"BM11ø, 3 ; "+N\$ (TI) +"BM12 $\varnothing, 3^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~T} 2)+" \mathrm{BM} 13 \varnothing, 3^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~T} 3):$ GOT O1øø
$2 \not \varnothing \varnothing \quad C R=C R-1: \operatorname{PAINT}(A, B+3), 3,3: G O$ TO2ø1ø
$2 \not \varnothing 5$ Y=LEN(SC\$):FORX=2 TO Y:IINE $(156+1 \varnothing * X, 3)-(166+1 \varnothing * X, 9)$, PRESET , BF: DRAW"BM"+STR\$ (156+1 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ *X) +", $3^{\prime \prime}$ +N\$ (VAL (MID\$ (SC\$, X, 1))) :NEXTX:RE TURN
2ø1ø PLAY"L255ABC":SC\$=STR\$(VAL( SC\$) + 1 $\varnothing$ ) : GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing 5:$ ONCR GOTO2 $\varnothing 3 \varnothing$ $2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ GOTO 1øø
$2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(A-1, B-3)-(A+1, B+3), G, N O$ T: FORV=1TO3øSTEP6: PLAY"V"+STR\$ (V ): FORN=1TO12: PLAYSTR\$ (N):NEXTN,V $: \operatorname{PUT}(A-1, B-3)-(A+1, B+3), G, N O T: G O$ TO1øø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ IFPPOINT $(A-1, B+3)=30 R P P O I N T$
$(A+1, B+3)=3$ THENGOTO1 $\varnothing \varnothing E L S E B=63: P$ LAY"CDEFGAB": X=B'ELEVATOR ROUTIN E
$3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing A=2 \emptyset \emptyset: F O R E 1=1 T 05: P L A Y{ }^{\prime \prime} O^{\prime \prime}+S T$ R\$(E1): FORE2=1TO12: X=X-1: PUT (A-1 $, \mathrm{X}-3)-(\mathrm{A}+1, \mathrm{X}+3), \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{NOT}:$ PLAYSTR\$ (E 2): $\operatorname{PUT}(A-1, X-3)-(A+1, X+3), G, N O T:$ NEXTE2, El
$3 \varnothing 15$ IF CR>1THENGOSUB5 $93 \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ PLAY"O3":ON CR GOSUB5 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: G O$ TO1øø
$5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing I F B O=6 T H E N B O=\varnothing: G O S U B 7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing^{\prime} d r$ aw board routine
$5 \emptyset \varnothing 5$ SC\$=STR\$(VAL(SC\$)+Tl*1øø+T2 * $1 \varnothing+T 1):$ GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing 5: T 1=1: T 2=1: T 3=1$ : DRAW"C3": GOSUB2øø: LINE (11ø,3)- ( $134,9)$, PRESET, BF:FORX=1TO $\quad \varnothing$ : PUT ( $172,3)-(166+$ LEN (SC\$) *1ø, 9), G,NOT : PLAY"OlA": NEXTX
$5 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ Tl=9:T2=9:T3=9: PCLS:DRAW"BM $11 \varnothing, 3^{\prime \prime}+N \$(9)+$ "BM12 $\varnothing, 3^{\prime \prime}+N \$(9)+1 \mathrm{BM}$ $13 \varnothing, 3^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{N} \$(9): \mathrm{BO}=\mathrm{BO}+1: \mathrm{GU}=\mathrm{GU}+1:$ PCL S:CLS: PRINT@ 268, "PHASE"; BO:PRINT @ 288+(32-LEN (PR\$ (BO))) /2, PR\$ (BO) : GOSUB2 $\varnothing$ : IFGU $>5$ THENGU $=5$
5ø13 FORX=11øTO13øSTEP1ø:DRAW"C3 BM" + STR\$ (X) ${ }^{\prime \prime \prime}, 3^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{N} \$(9):$ NEXTX
$5 \varnothing 15$ DRAW"C4": LINE (172,2)-(245,2 ), PSET: $\operatorname{LINE}(172,1 \varnothing)-(245,1 \varnothing), \operatorname{PSE}$ T:GOSUB2øø5:PLAY"OIABCDEFG"
$5 \emptyset 2 \varnothing$ PRINT@484,"PRESS FIRE BUTTO N TO PLAY";:IFPEEK (6528ø) $=126$ OR PEEK (6528申) $=254$ THENSCREEN1, $\varnothing:$ PO KE65314,248:CR=21 ELSE GOTO5ø2ø 5ø25 FORX=1TO2ø: PLAY"OICDEF": DRA W"BM" + A \$ (X) +", "+B\$ (X) +CR \$ ( BO ) : NE XTX: FORX=1øTOGU*1 $\varnothing-1 \varnothing S T E P 1 \varnothing:$ PUT ( GU*1ø-1-X,3)-(GU*1ø-X+1,6), G,NOT :PLAY"O3CDEFG": NEXTX: X=3
5ø3ø FOREl=5TO1STEP-1:PLAY"O"+ST R\$(E1): FORE2=12TO1STEP-1:X=X+1: P UT (A-1, X-3)-(A+1, X+3), G, NOT: PLAY STR\$ (E2): PUT (A-1, X-3)-(A+1,X+3), G,NOT: NEXTE2,E1: B=X
5ø4ø PLAY"O3L255V15": FORA=199TO2 1ø: PUT (A-1, X-3) - (A+1, X+3), G,NOT: PLAY"12": PUT(A-1, X-3)-(A+1,X+3), G,NOT:NEXTA:DRAW"C3":RETURN
$55 \varnothing \varnothing$ '?score and all that stuff 551ø GOTO 551ø
$6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(9 \varnothing, 88)-(178,12 \varnothing), \operatorname{PRESE}$ T, BF
6ø1ø DRAW"BM1 $\varnothing \varnothing$,9øC4R4L4D6R4U3L2 BM1 $\varnothing 9,9 \varnothing$; D6U3R4U3L4R4D6BM116,9ø;

D6U6R3D3U3R3D6BM127,9øR4L4D3R2L2 D3R4BM14 $\varnothing$,9øR4D6L4U6BM149,9ø;D4F 2E2U4BM157,9øR4L4D3R2L2D3R4BM165 , 9ø; D6U6R2F2G2L2R2F2"
6ø2ø DRAW"BM97,1øøD6U3R4U3D6BM1 $\varnothing$ 4, 1øøR4L2D6L2R4BM113,1øøR4L4D6R4 U3L2BM12 $\varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing D 6 U 3 R 4 U 3 D 6 B M 137,1 \varnothing \varnothing$ R4L4D3R4D3L4BM144,1øøR4L4D6R4BM1 53,1øøR4D6L4U6BM16ø,1øøD6U6R2F2G 2L2R2F2BM169, 1øøR4L4D3R2L2D3R4"
$6 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ IF VAL(SC\$) >VAL (HS\$) THEN HS \$=SC\$:PLAY"V31CDEFGABBAGFEDCCCCC V15"
$6 \varnothing 4 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{HS} \$) * 1 \varnothing: \mathrm{DE}=117-\mathrm{Y} / 2: \mathrm{LI}$ NE (127-Y/2,1ø8)-(127+Y/2,118),PR ESET, BF: FORX=2TOY/1ø:DRAW"C3BM"+ STR\$ (DE+X*lø)+", llø;"+N\$ (VAL (MID \$(HS\$,X,l))):NEXTX
$6 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ POKE178,RND (255): $\operatorname{LINE}(9 \varnothing, 88$ )-(178,12ø), PSET, B:IFPEEK (6528ø) $=1260 \operatorname{RPEEK}(6528 \varnothing)=254$ THEN $6 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ EL SE 6ø5ø
$6 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ GOTO 15
$7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS'intermission
$7 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PCLS: DRAW"C3BM19ø,45F1øL3øG 1øøF5R1øøH1øR4øF3øL4øH1øL13øH15E 15R1øE1фøR2øF1め": PAINT (185,45),3

，3：DRAW＂C4BM19Ø，16ØR6F6L6H6BM19ø ，175D16U16F6D1øU1øR6D1øBM175，45U 45D45R6F6U51D51L6U51D51H6＂
$7 \varnothing 15 \mathrm{Ll}=\mathrm{L} 1+1: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{Ll}): I F \mathrm{Ll}>9$ 9THEN Ll＝1 ELSE IF Ll＜1øTHENL\＄＝＂ ＂＋L\＄
7ø2ø DRAW＂C4S4øBM1ø，1ø＂＋N\＄（VAL（M ID\＄（L\＄，2，1）））＋＂BM6ø，1ø＂＋N\＄（VAL（M ID\＄（L\＄，3，1）））＋＂S4＂：LINE（15ø，2）－（ $245,2), \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{IINE}(15 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing)-(245,1 \varnothing$ ），PSET：LINE $(15 \varnothing, 3)-(245,9)$, PRESE T，BF：GOSUB2øø5
7ø25 SCREEN1，1：POKE65314，248：O＝5 ：P＝8：FORX＝5TO43：PUT（18申，X－3）－（18 $2, X+3), G, N O T: P=P-1: I F P=\varnothing$ THEN $P$ $=8: 0=0-1$
7 726 PLAY＂L2550＂＋STR\＄（O）＋＂；＂＋STR \＄（P）：PUT（18ø，X－3）－（182，X＋3），G，NO T：NEXTX
$7 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ PRINT＂YOUR SCORE＂；SC\＄：PRIN T：PRINT＂HIGH SCORE＂；HS\＄：PRINT：P RINT＂YOU HAVE COMPLETED LEVEL＂；L 1：PRINT：PRINT＂PRESS＜＜C＞＞TO CON TINUE＂：PRINT＂PRESS＜＜Q＞＞TO QUIT ＂
$7 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂Q＂THENSCREE N1，$\varnothing$ ：POKE65314，248：GOTO6ø申ø
$7 \varnothing 45$ PLAY＂L2550＂＋STR\＄（RND（5））＋＂； ＂＋STR\＄（RND（12））＋＂O3＂
7甲5ø IF A\＄＜＞＂C＂THEN7 $94 \varnothing$
$7 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ SCREEN1，$\varnothing:$ POKE65314，248：$Y=4$ 5：FORX＝181 TO 55STEP－1：PUT（X－1，Y $-3)-(X+1, Y+3), G, N O T: P L A Y " A ": P U T($ $X-1, Y-3)-(X+1, Y+3), G, N O T: I F X<16 \varnothing$ THENY＝Y＋1
$7 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ NEXTX：FORY＝Y TO Y＋lø：PUT（X－ $1, Y-3)-(X+1, Y+3), G, N O T: P L A Y " A ": P$ UT（X－1，Y－3）－（X＋1，Y＋3），G，NOT：NEXT Y
7ø8ø FORX＝55 TO195：PUT（X－1，Y－3）－ $(X+1, Y+3), G, N O T: P L A Y " A A ": P U T(X-1$ $, \mathrm{Y}-3)-(\mathrm{X}+1, \mathrm{Y}+3), \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{NOT}:$ NEXTX：FOR $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}$ TOl91： $\mathrm{PUT}(\mathrm{X}-1, \mathrm{Y}-3)-(\mathrm{X}+1, \mathrm{Y}+3)$ ，G，NOT：PLAY＂A＂：PUT（X－1，Y－3）－（X＋1 ，Y＋3），G，NOT：NEXTY
$7 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ PMODEø， $2:$ PCLS：PMODE $\varnothing, 1:$ PCLS ：SCREEN1， $1: Y 1=4 \varnothing: Y 2=151: \mathrm{Xl}=\varnothing: \mathrm{X}=1$ 6ø：UX＝$\varnothing:$ SCREEN1， $1: I N=-3: D E=1: G O T$ 07115
71øø X＝X＋IN：PLAY＂O3V31L255B＂：PMO DE $\varnothing, 2:$ PCLS： $\operatorname{LINE}(97,191)-(97-X / 2$ ， $2 \phi+\mathrm{X})$, PSET：LINE－（157＋X／2，2ø＋X＊． 8 ），PSET，B：LINE－（157，2申），PSET：LINE $-(97,2 \varnothing+X * .8), \operatorname{PSET}, \operatorname{B}: \operatorname{LINE}(97,2 \phi)$ －（97－X／2， $2 \varnothing+\mathrm{X} * .8$ ），PSET：LINE（157， 191）－（157＋X／2，2 $\varnothing+\mathrm{X})$, PSET
711ø PCOPY2TO1：PMODE $\varnothing, 1: S C R E E N 1$, 1：IFX＝DE THEN 7111 ELSEGOTO71øø 7111 FORX＝31TOlSTEP－1：PLAY＂OlAV＂
＋STR\＄（X）：NEXTX：RETURN
7115 GOSUB71øø
$712 \varnothing$ IG＝$\varnothing: B=\varnothing: I N=\varnothing:$ PCLS $: F O R X=1 T O$ 94：IG＝IG＋1：PMODE $\varnothing, 2:$ PCLS：$B=B+3+I$ $\mathrm{N}: I F B>12 \emptyset \mathrm{THENIN}=I N-.4 E L S E I N=I N+$ ． 2

7125 IF IG＞47THENIN＝IN＋． 2
$713 \varnothing$ LINE（B－X／3，B－X）－（B＋X／3，B＋X） ，PSET，B：PCOPY2TOl：PMODE $\varnothing, 1: S C R E E$ N1，l：NEXTX
714ø PMODEø，2：PCLS：SCREEN1，1：X＝$\varnothing$ ：IN＝3：DE＝192：GOSUB71øø
715ø FORX＝1TO2øSTEP2：PMODEø，2：PC LS：LINE（97－X，2ø－X）－（157＋X，181＋X／ 5），PSET，B：LINE $(\varnothing, 181+\mathrm{X} / 5)-(255,1$ 81＋X／5），PSET：LINE $(\varnothing, 181)-(97-X, 2$ $\emptyset-X)$, PSET：LINE（157＋X， $2 \varnothing-\mathrm{X})-(255$ ， 181），PSET
716ø PCOPY2TO1：PMODE $\varnothing, 1: S C R E E N 1$, 1：NEXTX
717甲 FORX＝1TO76STEP4：PMODE $\varnothing$ ， 2 ：PC LS：：LINE（177＋X，181＋X／2）－（76－X，$\varnothing)$ ，PSET，B：LINE－（ $\varnothing, 181+X / 2)$ ，PSET：LI $\mathrm{NE}(177+\mathrm{X}, \varnothing)-(255,181+\mathrm{X} / 2), \mathrm{PSET}: \mathrm{L}$ INE $(\varnothing, 181+X / 2)-(255,181+X / 2), \operatorname{PSE}$ T
$718 \varnothing$ PCOPY2TO1：PMODEø，1：SCREEN1， 1：NEXTX
719ø PLAY＂O3ACDDDEFAABV15＂：RETUR N
8øøø PMODE3，1：POKE179，53：PCLS：SC REEN1，1：POKE65314，248：POKE179，3： PAINT（ $\varnothing, 191)$ ，1，4
8ø1ø DRAW＂BM36，7øR32L32G3øR32E5I 22E15R22EløR1C1R5；C4G3øR6E2øR1øG 2øR6E3øL2øR7G1ClG2C4R5G5L5E6ClE2 C4R15ClR5；C4R32GløL22G6R22G14L32 E6R22E4L22E2øR33C1R3；C4R32G1øL12 G2øL6E2øL12E1øR32ClR7；C4R6G1øL2G 14R24G6L32E3øR1øC1R28＂
8ø2ø DRAW＂C4R32G1øL22G5R22G5L22G 5R22G5L32E3øBM96，1ø5R6G6L6E6R7C1 R3C4R6L6G3R3L3G3E6R7C1R12；C4R4D3 G3L9E6R5ClR8；C4R6G6L6E6R7ClR3；C4 R6G6L6E6R7ClR4；C4G6E6R3G3E3R4G6＂ 8ø3ø FORX＝5øTO23øSTEP32：PAINT（X， 75），3，4：NEXTX：PAINT（7ø，75），3，4 8ø35 POKE65494，ø：PLAY＂V1501L9CP3 øCP3CP3øCP3＂：PLAY＂L2CL9DP2L2CL9D P2L2CL4DL3E－L2CL2 ＂$^{\prime \prime}$ ：FORX＝15TO1ST EP－1：PLAY＂GL3øG－V＂＋STR\＄（X）＋＂L2ø＂ ：NEXTX：POKE65495，$\varnothing$
8ø4ø FORX＝1TO255：POKE178，X：LINE（ $3,65)-(25 \varnothing, 12 \varnothing)$, PSET，B
8ø5ø IFPEEK（6528ø）＝1270RPEEK（652 $8 \varnothing$ ）$=255 \mathrm{THENNEXTX}$ ：GOTO8 $\varnothing 4 \varnothing E L S E L I N$ E $(5,65)-(25 \varnothing, 12 \varnothing)$, PRESET，B：POKEI $78,53: \operatorname{PAINT}(\varnothing, \varnothing), 2:$ POKE178，3：RE TURN

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With Sing-Along I have tried to evoke that long-ago era when the audience was so much a part of the entertainment. I used the PRINT @ statements rather than graphics because I find them very interesting. Enjoy!
(Questions about this program may be directed to the author at 2826 Pacific Coast Highway, Torrance, CA 90505, phone 213-325-1384. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)

[^2]

The listing：SINGLONG
1ø＇SING－ALONG－BY RUTH E．GOLIAS
2 ＇－－－－TORRANCE，CALIFORNIA－－－－ $2 \not{ }^{\prime}$＇
3ø CLS4：FORB＝32TO448STEP21：PRINT ＠B，＂SING－ALONG＂；：NEXT：SCREENø，1
$4 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
5ø CLS6：PRINT＠136，＂NOW，LET＇S B EGIN，＂；：PRINT＠295，＂SING ALONG WI TH ME．＂；：SCREENø，1
$6 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
$7 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT＠134，＂I DON＇T WANT T ○ PLAY＂；：PRINT＠17ø，＂IN YOUR YARD ＂；：PRINT＠236，＂＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＂；：PRINT＠2
92，＂WORDS BY PHILIP WINGATE＂；：PR INT＠326，＂MUSIC BY H．W．PETRIE＂；：P RINT＠365，＂1894＂；：SCREENめ，1
$8 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
9ø CLS3：FORB＝35 TO 45øSTEP2ø：PRI NT＠B，＂I＂CHR\＄（175）＂DON＇T＂；：NEXT：S CREENØ，1：PLAY＂O2L8FA＂
1øø CLS3：$F O R B=34$ TO 45øSTEP21：PR INT＠B，＂WANT＂CHR\＄（175）＂TO＂；：NEXT： SCREENø，1：PLAY＂O3CO2A＂
11ø CLS3：FORB＝34 TO 45øSTEP21：PR

INT＠B，＂PLAY＂CHR\＄（175）＂IN＂；：NEXT： SCREENめ，1：PLAY＂FD＂
12ø CLS3：FORB＝33 TO 45øSTEP21：PR INT＠B，＂YOUR＂CHR\＄（175）＂YARD＂；：NEX T：SCREENø，1：PLAY＂L4EL4．E＂
$13 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
$14 \varnothing$ GOSUB124ø
15ø PRINT＠23ø，＂I DON＇T WANT TO P LAY IN YOUR YARD， ＂：PLAY＂T2L8FAO3CO2AFDL4．EEP4＂ 16ø PRINT＠224，＂

I DON＇T L
IKE YOU
ANY M
ORE，＂：PLAY＂L8GB－03L8DO2B－GEO3L2． C＂
17め PRINT＠224，＂
ORRY WHEN
YOU＇LL BE S YOU SEE
ME，＂：PLAY＂O2L8FAO3CO2AFDL4．EE＂
18ø PRINT＠224，＂
SLIDING D
OWN OUR CELLAR

DOOR，＂：PLAY＂L8AGBAFDL2．G＂
19ø PRINT＠23ø，＂YOU CAN＇T HOLLER DOWN OUR RAIN BARRE L，＂：PLAY＂L8FAO3CO2AFDL4．EEP4＂
2øø PRINT＠224，＂YOU CAN＇T CLIMB OUR APPLE TREE，＂：PLAY＂L8GB－O3DO2B－GEO3L2． CL4C\＃＂
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT＠23ø，＂I DON＇T WANT TO P LAY IN YOUR YARD＂ ：PLAY＂L8DE－DO2DF\＃AO3L4．CO2B－P4＂ $22 \varnothing$ PRINT＠23ø，＂IF YOU WON＇T BE GOOD TO ME．＂：
SCREEN $\varnothing, 1:$ PLAY＂L8AGB－GL8．．ECL4L2 ．．F＂

## One－Liner Contest Winner ．

Here＇s one to frighten even the toughest of you． Type it in and RUN it．You might even want to bring it back out for Halloween．

The listing：
$1 \varnothing$ PMODE 2，1：SCREEN 1，1：PCLS（1）： PMODE4，1：SCREEN1，1：PCLS： $\mathrm{N}=$ RND（4） ：FOR $T=1$ TO $N: Z=\operatorname{RND}(11): X=R N D(23$ $\emptyset): Y=\operatorname{RND}(1 \varnothing \varnothing): \operatorname{LINE}(X, \varnothing)-(X+1 \varnothing, Y)$ ，PSET：LINE－（X，Y＋Z），PSET：LINE－（X＋ $2 \varnothing, Y+8 \varnothing)$ ，PSET：NEXT T：PCLS：FOR $W=$ 1 TO X＊9：NEXT W：GOTO $1 \varnothing$

John Collicotu Inman，Kansas

[^3]
## One－Liner Contest Winner

Try using this program to encode secret messages to your friends．You might try to use this routine in a larger program that would encode and decode the messages for you．

## The listing：

1ø INPUT＂MESSAGE＂；M\＄：INPUT＂SHIFT （1－25）＂；S：PRINT：FORN＝1TOLEN（M\＄）： PS＝MID\＄（MS，N，I）：IF ASC（P\＄）＜65 OR ASC（P\＄）＞9ø THEN PRINTP\＄；：NEXTN ELSE $K=A S C(P \$)+S: I F K>9 \emptyset$ THEN $K=$ K－26：PRINTCHR\＄（K）；：NEXTN ELSE PR INTCHR\＄（K）；：NEXTN：PRINT

Richard Delval Cardiff，California

[^4] of both．The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape．）

## $23 \varnothing$ GOSUBl22ø

24ø CLS:PRINT@134,"MEET ME IN ST - LOUIS": PRINT@226,"WORDS BY AND REW B. STERLING": PRINT@262,"MUSI C BY KERRY MILLS":PRINT@333,"19ø 4":SCREENØ,1
25ø GOSUB122ø
26ø CLS6:FOR B=35 TO 45øSTEP2ø:P RINT@B, "MEET"CHR\$ (223)"ME"; : NEXT
:SCREENØ, 1: PLAY"T4O2L2CL4D"
27ø CLS6:FORB=33 TO 448 STEP51: P RINT@B, "IN"CHR\$ (223)"ST. "CHR\$ (22 3) "LOUIS"; :NEXT:SCREENø, 1:PLAY"T 4L2EL4FL2GO3L4E"
28ø CLS6:FOR B=32 TO 448 STEP45: PRINT@B,"LOUIS"; : NEXT:SCREENø, 1:
PLAY"CO2L4G"
29ø GOSUB122ø
3øø GOSUB124ø
31ø PRINT@228,"MEET ME IN ST.LOU IS, LOUIS, MEET ME AT THE FAIR.": PLAY"T402L2CL4DL2EL4FL2G 03L4EL4CO2L2GL2AO3L4CO2L2BL4AL2. GL2GP4"
32ø PRINT@227,"DON'T TELL ME THE LIGHTS ARE SHINING ANY PLACE BUT THERE.":PLAY"T4O2L2CL4DL2EL

4FL2GO3L4EL4CO2L2GO2L2AO3L4DL2DL 4EL2.DL4D"
33ø PRINT@224," WE WILL D ANCE THE 'HOOCH-EE
KOOCH-IE,'": PLAY"L4DL4D\#L2EL4DL2 CL4O2BO3L4EO2L2AL4A"
34ø PRINT@224," I WILL B E YOUR

TOOTSIE W
OOTSIE.": PLAY"L4G\#L4AO3L2DL4CO2L 2BL4AO3L4DO2L2GL4GL4EL4D"
35ø PRINT@224," MEET ME IN ST. LOUIS, LOUIS, MEET ME AT THE FAIR.":SCREENø,1:PLAY"T4O2L2 CL4DL2EL4FL2GO3L4EL4. CO2L2. GL2AO 3L4CO3L2DO2 L4GO3L2. CL2C
$36 \varnothing$ GOSUBI22ø
$37 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@164,"A BICYCLE BUI
LT FOR TWO": PRINT@2ø6,"BY": PRINT @234,"HARRY DACRE":SCREENø,1
$38 \varnothing$ GOSUBI22ø
39ø CLS7:FORB=33 TO 448 STEP21:P RINT@B,"A"CHR\$ (239) "BICYCLE"; : NE XT:SCREENめ, 1: PLAY"O2L4B-03L2CAF" 4øø CLS7:FORB=33 TO 448 STEP2I:P RINT@B,"BUILT"CHR\$ (239)"FOR"; : NE XT: SCREEN $\varnothing, 1:$ PLAY"L2GL4C"
41ø CLS7:FORB=34 TO 45ø STEP49:P


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RINT@B, "TWO"; : NEXT: SCREEN $\varnothing, 1:$ PLA
Y"L2..F"
$42 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
43ø GOSUB124ø
44ø PRINT@233,"DAISY, DAISY,
GIVE ME YOUR ANSWER, D
O": PLAY"T5O3L2. CO2AFCL4DEFL2DL4F L2. . . Cl'
45ø PRINT@233,"I'M HALF CRAZY, ALL FOR THE LOVE OF $Y$
OU!": PLAY"L2.GO3L2. CO2L2.AFL4DEF L2GL4AL2...G"
$46 \varnothing$ PRINT@225,"IT WON'T BE A STY LISH MARRIAGE. I CAN'T AFFORD A CARRIAGE.": PLAY"L4AB-AGO3L2CO 2L4AGL2 . . . FL4GL2AL4 FL2DL4 FDL2 . . . C"
$47 \varnothing$ PRINT@224," BUT YOU'LI LOOK SWEET,

ON THE
SEAT, ": PLAY"L4CL2FL4AL4 . . . GP8P8 L2FL4AGP4P8"
$48 \varnothing$ PRINT@224," OF A BICYC
LE BUILT, OF A BICYC
LE BUILT,": PLAY"L8AB-03L4CO2AFGP
4P8L8AB-03L4CO2AFGP4P8"
49ø PRINT@224, "
OF A BICYCLE B
UILT FOR TWO!":SCREEN $\varnothing, 1: P L A Y " L 8$
AB-O3L4CO2AFL2GL4CL2..FL4F"
$5 \emptyset \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
51ø CLS: PRINT@168,"AFTER THE BAL L": PRINT@2ø6, "BY": PRINT@231, "CHA RLES K. HARRIS":SCREENø, I
$52 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
$53 \varnothing$ CLS 6:FORB=33 TO 479 STEP 48: PRINT@B, "AFTER"CHR\$ (223) "THE"CHR \$(223)"BALL"; :NEXT: SCREENØ, 1: PLA Y"T4O2L2.ABL4GO3L2.CC"
$54 \varnothing$ GOSUB122 $\varnothing$
55ø GOSUB124ø
$56 \varnothing$ PRINT@228,"AFTER THE BALL IS OVER, AFTER THE BREAK 0 F DAWN.": PLAY"T4O3L4EGEL2CO2L4AO 3L2. CO2L2. GO3L4EGEL2CO2L4AL2 . . . B 1
$57 \varnothing$ PRINT@227,"AFTER THE DANCER" S LEAVING, AFTER THE STARS A RE GONE.": PLAY"O3L4FAFL2EL4DL2.C \#DL4DEDO2L2BL4GO3L2..G"
$58 \varnothing$ PRINT@224," MANY A HEART IS ACHING; IF YOU COULD R EAD THEM ALL,": PLAY"L4EGEL2CO2L4 AO3L2. CO2L2.GL4AO3C\#EL2AL4GL2... F
59ø PRINT@224," MANY THE HOPES THAT HAVE VANISHED" : PLAY"L4GDDDEFL2.EO2G"
6øø PRINT@224,"":PRINT@255,"
AFTER THE BALL.":SCREENø,1:

PLAY"ABL4GO3L2....C"
$61 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
62ø CLS:PRINT@133,"IN MY MERRY O LDSMOBILE": PRINT@2ø4, "********": PRINT@261,"WORDS BY VINCENT BRYA N": PRINT@294,"MUSIC BY GUS EDWAR DS": SCREENø, 1
$63 \emptyset$ GOSUB122ø
$64 \emptyset$ CLS1: FORB=32 TO 448 STEP21:P RINT@B, "IN"CHR\$ (143) "MY"CHR\$ (143 )"MERRY"; : NEXT:SCREENØ, 1: PLAY"T4 O3L4CO2BL2AL4E"
65ø CLSI:FORB=33 TO 448 STEP21:P RINT@B, "OLDSMOBILE"; :NEXT:SCREEN Ø, 1: PLAY"L2AL4EL2.AL4A"
$66 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
$67 \emptyset$ GOSUB $124 \varnothing$
68ø PRINT@228,"COME AWAY WITH ME LUCILLE, IN MY MERRY OLD SMOBILE, ": PLAY"T5L2O3DL4CO2L2BL4 DL2 BL4DL2 . BL4BO3CO2L4BL2AL4EL2AL 4EL2.AL4A"
69ø PRINT@224,"DOWN THE ROAD OF
LIFE WE'LL FLY AUTOMOBUBLING
YOU AND I.": PLAY"L4AGL2F\#O3L4DL 2DL4DL2. DO2L4DEF\#GO3L2DDL4DL2. D" 7øø PRINT@224," TO THE CHURCH WE'LL SWIF TLY STEAL,": PLAY"L2DL4CO2L2BL4DL 2BL4DL2.BL4B"
71ø PRINT@224," THEN OUR WE DDING BELLS WILL
PEAL, ": PLAY"O3CO2BL2AL4EL2AL4EL2 . AL4A"
$72 \varnothing$ PRINT@23ø," YOU CAN GO AS F AR, AS YOU LIKE WITH ME": PLAY"AGL2F\#O3L4 DDC\#DL2EL4DO 2L4 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
73ø PRINT@224, "": PRINT@256,"
IN MY MERRY OLDSMOBILE.":SCRE ENø, 1: PLAY"AGL2AL4G\#L2AL4BL2.GO3 L2G"
$74 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
$75 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@194, "GIVE MY REGAR DS TO BROADWAY": PRINT@265, "BY": P RINT@334, "GEORGE M. COHAN": SCREE NO, 1
$76 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
$77 \varnothing$ CLS7:FORB=34 TO 448 STEP21:P RINT@B, "GIVE"CHR\$ (239) "MY"; : NEXT : SCREENø, 1: PLAY"L4CL2D"
$78 \varnothing$ CLS7:FORB=33 TO 448 STEP21:P RINT@B, "REGARDS"CHR\$ (239) "TO"; : N EXT: SCREEN $\varnothing, 1: P L A Y " L 4 E L 2 F G "$
$79 \varnothing$ CLS7:FORB=34 TO 448 STEP21:P RINT@B,"BROADWAY"; : NEXT: SCREENø,
1: PLAY"LIFL2.E"
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
$81 \varnothing$ GOSUB124ø

82ø PRINT@224," GIVE MY REGARDS TO BROADWAY, REMEMBER ME TO HERALD SQUARE.": PLAY"T4O2L4CL2DL 4EL2FGL1FL2.EL4CDDDDL2EELIC"
83ø PRINT@224," TELL ALL T HE GANG,

AT FORTY SEC
OND STREET": PLAY"L4CL2DL4EL2FDEF L4GED"
84ø PRINT@224,"
THAT I WILI SO ON BE THERE.":PLAY"CL2FDEFLIGL2. G"
85ø PRINT@224," WHISPER
OF HOW,
I'M YEA
RNING": PLAY"L4CL2DL4EL2FGL1FL2.E "
$86 \varnothing$ PRINT@224," TO MINGL E WITH THE OLD TIM E THRONG.": PLAY"L4CDDDDL2EELICC" 87ø PRINT@224,"

GIVE MY
REGARDS
TO OLD B
ROADWAY": PLAY"L4AL2F\#L4DL2B-AGF\# L4G"
88ø PRINT@224," AND SAY THAT I 'LL BE THERE E'ER L ONG.":SCREENO, 1: PLAY"FGFL2AFFGLI FL2F"
89ø GOSUB122ø
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT@167,"I'VE BEEN WOR KING":PRINT@2øø,"ON THE RAILROAD ": PRINT@271,"A": PRINT@331,"FOLK SONG": SCREENø,1
$91 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
92ø CLS4:FORB=32 TO 448 STEP22: P RINT@B, "I'VE"CHR\$ (191)"BEEN"; : NE XT: SCREEN $\varnothing, 1:$ PLAY"T402L2 FL4C"
93ø CLS4:FORB=32 TO 479 STEP25:P RINT@B, "WORKING"CHR\$ (191)"ON";:N EXT:SCREEND, 1: PLAY"FCF
$94 \varnothing$ CLS $4:$ FORB=33 TO 479 STEP23: P RINT@B,"THE"CHR\$ (191) "RAILROAD"; : NEXT:SCREENØ, 1: PLAY"GLIAF"
95ø GOSUB122ø
$96 \varnothing$ GOSUB124ø
97ø PRINT@232,"I'VE BEEN WORKING ":PRINT@265,"ON THE RAILROAD": PL AY"T5L2.FL4CFCFGL1AF"
98ø PRINT@224,"":PRINT@262,"ALL THE LIVE LONG DAY,":PLAY"L2.B-L4 B-L2FGL1AA"
99ø PRINT@232,"I'VE BEEN WORKING ": PRINT@262," ON THE RAILROAD" : PLAY"L2. FL4CFCFGL1AL2F"
1øøø PRINT@231," JUST TO PASS" :PRINT@264," THE TIME AWAY.": PLA Y"L4AAL2AGGALIGG"
1ø1ø PRINT@232," CAN'T YOU HEAR" :PRINT@262,"THE WHISTLE BLOWING,
": PLAY"L2.GL4GF\#GAGL1FC"

1ø2ø PRINT@233,"RISE UP SO EARLY ":PRINT@261," IN THE MORN," : PLAY"L2B-L4B-B-FFGGL1AA"
1ø3ø PRINT@233,"CAN'T YOU HEAR": PRINT@262,"THE CAPTAIN SHOUTING" : PLAY"L2. DL4EFEFDLICL2F"
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ PRINT@23ø," 'OH, DINAH" :PRINT@262," BLOW YOUR HORN.'" : SCREEN $\varnothing$, 1: PLAY"GAB-AGLIFL2F"
$1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ GOSUBl22ø
1ø6ø CLS:PRINT@165,"AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL": PRINT@258,"WORDS BY KATHARINE LEE BATES": PRINT@293," MUSIC BY SAMUEL A. WARD":SCREEN $\varnothing$ ,1
1ø7ø GOSUB122ø
1ø8ø CLS $3: F O R B=34$ TO 45ø STEP2ø: PRINT@B,"AMERICA!"; :NEXT:SCREEN $\varnothing$ , 1: PLAY"L2GO3L2. EL4EL2DCL2. CO2L4 BL2B"
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ GOSUB122ø
11øø GOSUB124ø
111ø PRINT@224," O BEAUTIFUL FOR SPACIOUS SKIES FOR AMBER WA VES OF GRAIN,": PLAY"T4O2L2GL2.GL 4EL2EGL2.GL4DL2DEFGABLIGL2G"
112ø PRINT@224," FOR PURPLE MOU NTAIN MAJESTIES ABOVE THE F RUITED PLAIN!": PLAY"L2GL2.GL4EL2 EGL2. GL4DL2DO3DC\#DEO2AO3L1DL2D" 113ø PRINT@224," AMERICA! AMERICA!

GOD SHED HIS
GRACE ON THEE,": PLAY"O2L2GO3L2.E L4EL2DCL2.CO2L4BL2BO3CDO2BAGO3L1 CL2C"
114ø PRINT@224," AND CROWN THY GOOD WITH BRO THERHOOD": PLAY"CL2. CO2L4AL2AO3L2 CL2. CO2L4GL2G"
115ø PRINT@224,"": PRINT@261,"FRO M SEA TO SHINING SEA.":SCREENø,1 : PLAY"GAO3CO2GO3DLICL2C"
116ø GOSUB122ø
117ø CLS6:FOR B=65 TO 74:PRINT@B ,"THAT'S";:NEXT B
118ø FOR B=166TO169:PRINT@B,"ALL ";:NEXT B
119ø FOR B=269TO278:PRINT@B,"FOL KS"CHR\$ (33)::NEXT:SCREENø, 1: PLAY "T255ABCDEFGABCDEFGABCDEFGABC"
12øø FOR B=396 TO 4ø4: PRINT@B,CH R\$ (33) "THE"CHR\$ (223) "END"CHR\$ (33 ): : NEXT:SCREEN $\varnothing, 1$
$121 \varnothing$ GOTO121ø
$122 \emptyset$ FOR X=1 TO $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T$
$123 \varnothing$ RETURN
124ø CLSRND (8):PRINT@224,STRING\$
(34," ")
$125 \varnothing$ RETURN

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## By Beckly and David Matthews

 Shadow uses its own built-in atphabet to display its own built-in atgraphics screens. In words on Hine 150 Hes DIML $\$(26$ letters is dime 150 the array DRAWsubstrin Subroutine 2230 ined letters are ungs to draw each 2230 has the 2770 of the used in lines each letter. The "Shadow of the page subroutine through screen and in tine Rings" on the title write page display the lyricses 620 through 1970 to Note in Line of the song bridge. 1970 to has been specified 2590 and ligg bridge. the DRAW comminad to define the 620,54 makes the letters 1 s. Changing size of Similarly, SEtters half heir The only, SE makes them original size, use this alphaber information twice as large, (where to stabtet is the $X, Y$ needed to Which letter tart drawing the leordinates ' $A$ ' $L \$(2)$ is ' $B$ ', $I$ raw $L \$(1)$ is ther) and Using Line ${ }^{\prime}, L \$(3)$ is ' $C$ ' , ind the letter the ' $x$ ' position 2600 as an exa and so ont and $L \$(8)$ is the 66 is the exple, 54 is subroutine (lines letter 'H'' See 'position easy reference ines 2230 th. See the letters element of the to which leugh 2460) for ' $X$ ' and ' $Z$ ' the $L \$$ array letler is which subroutine. Eve not defined in the ' $L$ ', ' Q ', steps across anery letter excepr letters Knowing and 28 sleps 4 xcept ' $T$ ' is 20 alphabet. St this, you up and down.Write your owng with an finish the
Which is I own ' $L$ ' Do an easy letter,
as Line $2345(12)$. Add it to substring,
Q' L\$(17) Now try add the program at Line 2370 , whine 2385 . For hing the letter Continue and which draws. For hints, lotter and ' 2 ', $L \$$ and add ' $X$ ': $I \$$ (24), Letter ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ ':

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a complete alphabet - a new font of letters to use on the graphics screens.
The asteroids subroutine (starting at Line 2530) is called several times in the program. At Line 240 it is used as an asteroids background for the Saturn man drawing, but at lines 350 and 460 the asteroids represent moons of Saturn.
In the Saturn man subroutine (lines 1990 through 2220), there is a variety of uses for the CIRCLE command. Part of the face outline, the ear covers, helmet front, eyebrows, eyes and mouth were all drawn with CIRCLE. Line 2210 draws the word TITAN on the screen in simple block letters.
All drawings of Saturn are done with CIRCLE. The routines that shimmer the rings also use CIRCLE, but vary the color (variable C) and the step (variable V). See the Medium Saturn, Large Saturn and Big Rings subroutines.

## About the Musical Group

"Adobe Pagoda" is a live musical show performed by Becky and David

Matthews using three CoCos to provide multimedia excitement. The show includes CoCo graphics displayed on a large-screen TV, a 12 -channel synchronized light show, a talking and singing robot face, fog machine and computer-controlled audio effects.

A gray model CoCo running Colorforth from The MicroWorks is the main controller for the system. It tells the drum machine what song to play at what tempo and reads the clock pulses from the drum machine to synchronize the show. The gray CoCo controls the fog, light show and audio effects delay line to follow pre-programmed actions unique to each song. This CoCo also sends synchronizing triggers to the CoCo used for graphics, and control signals to the CoCo used for the robot face and voice. The gray CoCo uses five PIAs for I/O.

A CoCo 2 running Colorforth from Armadillo International Software controls the robot face with lights for the eyes and mouth synchronized to the voice. The voice is generated by an SSI

263 voice chip. This CoCo receives numerical data that tells it what speech/ sound effect routine to perform via the RS-232 port from the gray CoCo.

Finally, another CoCo 2 running BASIC provides the graphics for each song. Some pictures are generated by CoCo Max, most by basic. Autorun from Sugar Software is used to load and run new graphics screens and programs automatically throughout the show. This CoCo receives instructions from the gray CoCo via a joystick port.
"Shadow of the Rings," written and performed by Becky and David Matthews, was recorded at Sound Vortex studio in Nashville with the help of Tom Steinman and Rob Earls. For a cassette of two additional original song recordings with an accompanying graphics program, send $\$ 10$ to 2415 Smith Springs Road, Nashville, TN 37217.

Editor's Note: The musical recording of "Shadow of the Rings" will immediately follow the Shadow program listing on this month's rainbow on tape.


5ø＇COLOR TEST
6ø A\＄＝INKEY\＄：CLS $\varnothing$ ：PRINT＂RED？
PRESS ENTER．＂；：PRINT＠64，＂BLUE
？STOP CASSETTE，BREAK，RES
ET AND RUN．＂；：FORT＝1TOl5 1 ：NEXTT
$7 \emptyset$ PMODE4：PCLS：SCREEN1，1：PMODE3：
PCLS6：PLAY＂O2T255CDEFGABC＂
$8 \varnothing$ IFA\＄＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN6 $\varnothing$
$9 \varnothing$＇CASSETTE TEST
Iøø CLS7：PRINT＂CASSETTE ON PLAY？
VOLUME UP？（ENTER FOR YES）＂ ；
11ø PLAY＂OlT255BAGFEDC＂：A\＄＝INKEY
\＄：IFA\＄＜＞CHR\＄（13）THENIIØ
$12 \varnothing$＇SET COLORS
$13 \varnothing M=2: W=3: Q=2: U=1: E=\varnothing$
14ø＇LETTERS
15ø DIML\＄（26）：GOSUB223ø
16ø＇START CASSETTE
$17 \emptyset$ MOTOR ON：AUDIO ON
$18 \varnothing{ }^{\prime}$ COUNT－OFF
19ф C＝3：FORN＝8TOISTEP－1：CLSC：PRI NT＠238，N ：：FORT＝1TO6øø：NEXTT：C＝C＋
1：IFC＞8THENC＝3
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ NEXTN
21ø＇GOSUB TITLE PAGE
$22 \varnothing$ GOSUB257ø
$23 \varnothing$＇GOSUB ASTEROIDS
$24 \varnothing$ PMODE4，5：PCLSø：SCREEN1，1：GOS
UB253ø：FORT＝1TO3 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ：NEXTT
$25 \emptyset{ }^{\prime}$ GOSUB SATURN MAN
$26 \varnothing$ FORP＝1TO4：PCOPYP＋4TOP：NEXTP：
GOSUB199ø
$27 \varnothing$ FORT $=1 T O 23 \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTT
$28 \emptyset$＇GOSUB MEDIUM SATURN
$29 \varnothing$ GOSUB282ø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$＇GOSUB BIG RINGS
$31 \varnothing$ GOSUB247ø
$32 \emptyset{ }^{\prime}$ GOSUB AMMONIA
$33 \emptyset$ PMODE4，I：PCLSI：SCREENI，l：COL ORø，1：GOSUB61ø
$34 \varnothing$＇GOSUB ASTEROIDS（MOONS）
35ø PMODE4，5：PCLS：SCREEN1，1：GOSU B253ø
$36 \varnothing$＇GOSUB LARGE SATURN
$37 \varnothing$ GOSUB29øø
$38 \varnothing$ FORT＝1TOl $\varnothing \varnothing$ ：NEXTT
$39 \varnothing{ }^{\prime}$ GOSUB SATURN MAN
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ PMODE4，I：PCLS：E＝1：GOSUB199ø
$41 \varnothing$＇FLICKER
42ø FORT＝1TO99ø：PMODE4，5：SCREEN1 ，$\varnothing$ ：PMODE4，l：SCREEN1，l：NEXTT
$43 \emptyset{ }^{\prime}$ GOSUB AMMONIA
44ø PMODE4，1：PCLSI：SCREEN1，1：COL

ORø，1：GOSUB61ø
$45 \varnothing$＇GOSUB ASTEROIDS（MOONS）
$46 \varnothing$ PMODE4，5：PCLS：SCREEN1，1：PCLS
$\varnothing$ ：GOSUB253 $\varnothing$
$47 \varnothing$＇GOSUB STARS
48ø GOSUB298ø
$49 \varnothing$＇GOSUB MEDIUM SATURN
5øø GOSUB282ø
$51 \varnothing$ FORT＝1TO1 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTT
$52 \varnothing$＇GOSUB TITLE PAGE
$53 \varnothing$ GOSUB257ø
$54 \emptyset$＇FLICKER
55ø FORP＝1TO5øø：PMODE3，1：SCREEN1 ，1：SCREEN1，$\varnothing:$ PMODE4，1：SCREEN1，1： NEXTP
$56 \varnothing$＇STOP CASSETTE
57ø MOTOR OFF：AUDIO OFF：POKE6549 $4, \varnothing$
58ø＇CREDITS
59ø CLS 3 ：PRINT＠1ø3，＂SHADOW OF TH E RINGS＂；：PRINT＠233，＂BY B．MATTH EWS＂；：PRINT＠457，＂SONG COPYRIGHT＂
；：PRINT＠485，＂1983 D．AND B．MATT
HEWS＂；：FORT＝1TO7 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTT：CLS $\varnothing$
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ END
$61 \varnothing 1 * A M M O N I A$ SUB－WRITE AMMONIA
$62 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM44，3øS4＂＋L\＄（1）
63ø DRAW＂BM64，3ø＂＋L\＄（13）
64ø DRAW＂BM94，3ø＂＋L\＄（13）
$65 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM124，3ø＂＋L\＄（15）
$66 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM15ø，3ø＂＋工\＄（14）
$67 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM176，3ø＂＋工\＄（9）
68申 DRAW＂BM2申ø， $3 \varnothing "+$ L\＄（I）
$69 \emptyset{ }^{\prime}$ GAS
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM12，7め＂＋工\＄（7）
$71 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM44，7ø＂＋工\＄（1）
$72 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM64，7め＂＋工\＄（19）
$73 \emptyset$＇SEEPS
$74 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM1．14，7ø＂＋工\＄（19）
$75 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM14ø，7ф＂＋工\＄（5）
$76 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM166，7ø＂＋工\＄（5）
$77 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM192，7ø＂＋工\＄（16）
$78 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM218，7ø＂＋工\＄（19）
$79 \varnothing$ INTO
8øø DRAW＂BM76，11ø＂＋工\＄（9）
$81 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM94，11ø＂＋工\＄（14）
$82 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM12ø，11ø＂＋L\＄（2ø）
83Ø DRAW＂BM146，11ø＂＋L\＄（15）
$84 \varnothing{ }^{1}$ MY
85ø DRAW＂BM36，15ф＂＋工\＄（13）
$86 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM66，15ф＂＋工\＄（25）
87Ø＇SHIP
88ø DRAW＂BM114，15ø＂＋L\＄（19）
89め DRAW＂BM14ø，15ф＂＋L\＄（8）

| $9 \varnothing \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM166，15¢ ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$＋L\＄（9） |
| :---: | :---: |
| $91 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM184，15¢＂＋L\＄（16） |
| $92 \varnothing$ | FORT＝1TO38øø：NEXTT：PCLS 1 |
| $93 \varnothing$ | ＇AS |
| $94 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM7 6，3¢＂＋L\＄（1） |
| $95 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM9 6，3¢＂＋工\＄（19） |
| $96 \varnothing$ | ＇I |
| $97 \emptyset$ | DRAW＂BM152， 3 ¢＇＋L\＄（9） |
| 98ø | ＇SUIT |
| $99 \varnothing$ D | DRAW＂BM4 $\varnothing, 7 \varnothing$＂＋L\＄（19） |
| $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM66， $7 \varnothing^{\prime \prime}+工$（ 21 ） |
| $1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM92，7ø＂＋L\＄（9） |
| $1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM11ø， $7 \varnothing^{\prime \prime}+$ L\＄（2ø） |
| $1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ | ＇UP |
| $1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM162， $7 \emptyset^{\prime \prime}+$ L\＄（21） |
| $1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM188，7¢＂＋L\＄（16） |
| $1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ | ＇FOR |
| $1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM3 6，11ø＂＋L\＄（6） |
| $1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM62，11 ${ }^{\prime \prime}+$＋${ }^{\text {（ }}$（15） |
| $1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM88，11ф＂＋L\＄（18） |
| $11 \varnothing \varnothing$ | ${ }^{1}$ THE |
| 1110 | DRAW＂BM142，11ф＂＋工\＄（2ø） |
| $112 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM168，11ф＂＋L\＄（8） |
| $113 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM194，11ф＂＋L\＄（5） |
| $114 \varnothing$ | ＇DAY |
| $115 \varnothing$ | DRAW＊BM84，15ø＂＋L\＄（4） |
| $116 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM116，15¢＂＋L\＄（1） |
| $117 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM136，15ø＂＋L\＄（25） |
| $118 \varnothing$ | FORT＝1TO37ø¢：NEXTT ：PCLS 1 |
| $119 \varnothing$ | ＇I |
| $12 \varnothing \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM11 $\varnothing, \emptyset "+$ L\＄（9） |
| $121 \varnothing$ | ＇SHOOT |
| 1220 | DRAW＂BM2 $2,32^{\prime \prime}+$ L\＄（19） |
| $123 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM48， $32^{\prime \prime}+$ L\＄（8） |
| $124 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM74， $32^{\prime \prime}+$ L\＄（15） |
| $125 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM1 $\varnothing \varnothing, 32$＂＋L\＄（15） |
| $126 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM126，32＂＋L\＄（2ø） |
| $127 \varnothing$ | ＇MY |
| $128 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM174， 32 ＂＋L\＄（13） |
| $129 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM2ø4， $32^{\prime \prime}+$ L\＄（25） |
| $13 \varnothing \varnothing$ | ＇SHIPMENTS |
| $131 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM8，64 ${ }^{\text {I }}$＋L\＄（19） |
| $132 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM34，64＂＋L\＄（8） |
| $133 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM6ø， $64^{\prime \prime}+$ L\＄（9） |
| $134 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM78，64 ${ }^{\text {I }}+$ L\＄（16） |
| $135 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM1ф4，64＂＋工\＄（13） |
| $136 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM134，64 ${ }^{\text {＂}}$ L L （5） |
| $137 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM16ø，64＂＋工\＄（14） |
| $138 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM186，64＂＋L\＄（2ø） |
| $139 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM2 12，64＂＋L\＄（19） |
| $14 \varnothing \varnothing$ | ＇OUT |
| $141 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM2ø，96＂＋工\＄（15） |
| $142 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM4 $6,96^{\prime \prime}+$ L\＄（21） |
| $143 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM72，96＂＋L\＄（2ø） |
| $144 \emptyset$ | ＇INTO |
| $145 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM12ø，96＂＋L\＄（9） |
| $146 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM138，96＂＋工\＄（14） |
| $147 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM164，96＂＋工\＄（2ø） |
| $148 \varnothing$ | DRAW＂BM19ф，96＂＋L\＄（15） |

$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM166，15ø＂＋工\＄（9）
$91 \varnothing$ DRAW ${ }^{\prime}$ BM184，15ø + ＋$\$$（16）
20．FORI＝11038øø：NEXII：PCLS
$3 \emptyset$ AS
940 DRAW BM76，3ø＋$+(1)$
$96 \varnothing$ I I
$97 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM152，3ø＂＋工\＄（9）
$98 \emptyset$＇SUIT
$99 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM4ø，7ø＂＋L\＄（19）
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM66，7ø＂＋L\＄（21）
1ø1ø DRAW＂BM92，7ø＂＋L\＄（9）
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM11ø，7ф＂＋工\＄（2ø）
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ UP
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM162，7ø＂＋工\＄（21）
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM188，7ф＂＋L\＄（16）
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ FOR
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ DRAW BM36，110＂＋L\＄（6）
1080 DRAW BM62，11ø＋$\$(15)$
11ø DRAW BM88，11ø＂＋工\＄（18）
$111 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM142，11ф＂＋工\＄（2め）
$112 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM168，11ø＂＋工\＄（8）
$113 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM194，11ф＂＋L\＄（5）
$114 \varnothing$＇DAY
$115 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM84，15ø＂＋工\＄（4）
$116 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM116，15ø＂＋L\＄（1）
117ø DRAW＂BM136，15め＂＋L\＄（25）
118ø FORT＝1TO37øø：NEXTT：PCLS1
$119 \emptyset^{\prime}$ I
$12 \varnothing \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM11ø，$\varnothing^{\prime \prime}+$ L\＄（9）
$121 \varnothing$＇SHOOT
$122 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM2 $2,32^{\prime \prime}+$ L\＄（19）
$123 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM48，32＂＋工\＄（8）
$124 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM74，32＂＋L\＄（15）
120 DRAW BM1 $\varnothing \varnothing, 32^{+1}+L(15)$
26 DRAW BM126，32＋＋\＄（2申）
128ø DRAW＂BM174，32＂＋L\＄（13）
$129 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM2め4，32＂＋L\＄（25）
$13 \varnothing \varnothing$＇SHIPMENTS
$131 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM8，64＂＋L\＄（19）
$132 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM34，64＂＋工\＄（8）
$133 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM6ø， $64^{\prime \prime}+$ L\＄（9）
$134 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM78，64＂＋L\＄（16）
$135 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM1Ø4，64＂＋工\＄（13）
$136 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM134，64＂＋L\＄（5）
$137 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM16ø，64＂＋L\＄（14）
$138 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM186，64＊＋L\＄（2ø）
$139 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM212，64＂＋L\＄（19）
$14 \varnothing \varnothing$ OUT
14 DRAW BM2ø，96 + ＋（15）
12 DRAW BM46，96＋
$144 \varnothing$ INTO
$145 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM12ø，96＂＋工\＄（9）
146ø DRAW＂BM138，96＂＋L\＄（14）
147ø DRAW＂BM164，96＂＋L\＄（2ø）
$148 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM19 $196^{\prime \prime}+L \$(15)$
$149 \varnothing$＇YOUR
$15 \varnothing \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM6ø， $128^{\prime \prime}+L \$(25)$
$151 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM86，128＂＋L\＄（15）
$152 \emptyset$ DRAW ${ }^{19}$ BM112， $128^{11}+L \$(21)$
$153 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM138，128＂＋L\＄（18）
$154 \varnothing$＇ORBIT
155ø DRAW＂BM52，16ø＂＋L\＄（15）
$156 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM78，16ø＂＋L\＄（18）
$157 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM1ø4，16ф＂＋L\＄（2）
$158 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM13ø，16ø＂＋L\＄（9）
$159 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM148，16め＂＋L\＄（2ø）
16øø FORT＝1TO34øø：NEXTT：PCLSI
161ø＇BUT
$162 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM86，1ф＂＋工\＄（2）
$163 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM112，1ø＂＋工\＄（21）
$164 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM138，1ø＂＋L\＄（2ø）
165ø＇I
$166 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM24， $44^{\text {1 }}+$ L\＄（9）
$167 \emptyset{ }^{\prime}$ KNOW
$168 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM66，44＂＋L\＄（11）
$169 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM92，44＂＋L\＄（14）
$17 \emptyset \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM118，44＂＋L\＄（15）
171ø DRAW＂BM144，44＂＋L\＄（23）
172ø II
173ø DRAW＂BM196，44＂＋L\＄（9）
$174 \varnothing{ }^{\circ}$ CAN
$175 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM4，78＂＋L\＄（3）
$176 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM36，78＂＋工\＄（1）
177ø DRAW＂BM56，78＂＋工\＄（14）
178ø＇NEVER
$179 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM11ø，78＂＋L\＄（14）
18øø DRAW＂BM136，78＂＋L\＄（5）
181ø DRAW＂BM162，78＂＋工\＄（22）
$182 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM188，78＂＋L\＄（5）
$183 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM214，78＂＋L\＄（18）
$184 \varnothing{ }^{\prime}$ COME
$185 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM4，112＂＋L\＄（3）
$186 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM3ø，112＂＋工\＄（15）
$187 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM56，112＂＋工\＄（13）
$188 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM86，112＂＋工\＄（5）
$189 \emptyset{ }^{1}$ THAT
$19 \varnothing \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM136，112＂＋L\＄（2ø）
$191 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM162，112＂＋L\＄（8）
$192 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM194，112＂＋工\＄（1）
$193 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM214，112＂＋工\＄（2ø）
194ø＇WAY
195ø DRAW＂BM86，146＂＋L\＄（23）
$196 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM118，146＂＋L\＄（1）
197ø DRAW＂BM138，146＂＋L\＄（25）
$198 \emptyset$ FORT＝1TO4øøø：NEXTT：RETURN
199ø＇＊SATURN MAN SUB－DRAW FACE
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$＇OUTLINE FACE
$2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PMODE4，1：SCREEN1，1：COLOR1，$\varnothing$
：DRAW＂BM18ø，97ClS6M164，138G15L2ø
H15M78， 97 BM125，154R4＂
$2 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ CIRCLE $(129,7 \varnothing), 7 \varnothing, 1, .92, .37$ ，．99：CIRCLE（129， $7 \varnothing$ ）， $7 \varnothing, 1, .92, \varnothing,$. 15
2ø3ø＇EAR COVERS

## Robot Ddyssey I

Adventure game or advanced education? You decide! Robot Odyssey I is divided into 3 parts: a tutorial that teaches the basics of robot anatomy and circuit design; the lab, where you practice building robots to perform specific tasks; and the game, an adventure that challenges you to escape from Robotropolis.
Robotropolis is an underground city inhabited by both friendly and bothersome robots. It is built in five levels, so your escape must be achieved in five increasingly more difficult stages. First is the sewer where friendly robots aid your escape. In the next level, the subway, you must rewire a robot. At the fourth level you get to the master control center. Finally, yqu reach the skyways. Less than $5 \%$ ever solve the last level!

Each robot has one eye, a grabber, an antenna to send and receive signals, four thrusters for guidance, four bumpers that detect walls, and a rechargable battery. You must learn to operate these robots, including modifying and designing their inner circuitry, to escape from Robotropolis.
In addition to having great fun and adventure, you will learn a great deal about the inside of robots, integrated circuitry, and logic. Robot Odyssey I is the ultimate puzzle, requiring much time and effort while providing big rewards in return!

Requires 64K, Disk $\$ 34.95$

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 Last Word by Michael Bailey of United Software. We chose The Last Word because it is truly the ultimate $0 \mathrm{~S}-9$ word processor! The Last Word offers fast, on-screen formatting using your choice of mouse, joystick or keyboard. The popdown menu is accessible at all times while inputting text so it is very easy to use. The Last Word provides the capability to move, insert or delete blocks of text, paragraphs, lines, or characters with just a click of the mouse or joystick or the touch of a key.
The Last Word is compatible with WordPak or you can use its own hires $51 \times 24$ display. You open files just by pointing to names on a directory menu. Once the file is open, you can move freely within the file from top to bottom and back again. If using it with Word-Pak, you have a 22,000 word dictionary on-line at your fingertips!
You can easily imbed your printer's special codes in your files. With more than 30 screen editing commands available, it's simple to format or reformat as necessary. Change the margins, double or single space, etc. using the pop-down menus. The Last Word is very easy to use and learn. It will be a staple in your OS-9 library! Requires 64K, OS-9 \$49.95

Learn the art of relaxation through biofeedback - or use the same device for party fun as a lie detector game. Software for both is included. The Bio Detector works through silver finger sensors attached to the Bio Detector unit which plugs into the joystick port. Your galvanic skin response is plotted in hires color graphics and sound. Learn stress reduction easily by watching your responses on the screen. The Anxiety Attack Game will provide hours of embarrassing and truthful fun as well. All hardware, software, and instructions are included.

Requires 16K \$24.95

## Advanced OS-9 Utilities

 by Brian LantzKSHELL allows wildcard with any utility! Includes PATH for multiple path directories, UNLOAD for repetitive unlinks, FLINK for alternative boot files, ARCHIVE to backup large media to small media, \& CPY.
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Requires 64K, 0S-9 \$29.95

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 by Harry Hardy Unleash the real power of OS-9! DISK FIX supports true double-sided, double-density, 40 or 80 tracks, and step rates up to 6 ms and each drive is configured separately! (CCDISK included)DMODE allows super easy modification of drive descriptors. DIRCOPY is a powerful copy utility. PATCH lets you inspect \& modify a disk file. FILELOOK displays file modules without loading, COMPARE compares a file to memary.
Includes modules for $1 . X$ and $2 . \times 05-9$ !
Requires 64K, OS-9 \$34.95

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2ø4ø FOR R=1TOl1STEP2:CIRCLE(71, 95) ,R,1,2:CIRCLE $(185,95), R, 1,2: N$ EXTR
2ø5ø 'HELMET FRONT
$2 \varnothing 6 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=.6 \varnothing:$ FORY=94TOlø4STEP2:CIR CLE (129, Y) , 8甲, 1, H, . 625,. $88: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+$. ø5: NEXTY: $\operatorname{LINE}(72,6 \varnothing)-(73,75)$, PSE T,B: $\operatorname{LINE}(184,6 \varnothing)-(185,75)$, PSET, B $2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ 'PAINT HELMET,DRAW EYEBROWS 2ø8ø DRAW"BM199,66S4C1D4":POKE17 8,145: PAINT ( $14 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing$ ),1
2ø9め FORY=73TO77STEP2:CIRCLE (152 ,Y) $115,1, .6, .62, .95$ : CIRCLE ( $1 \varnothing 4, Y$ ),15,1,.6,.55,.9:NEXTY
21øø 'EYES
$211 \varnothing \operatorname{CIRCLE}(152,88), 15,1, .8, .62$, .9: CIRCLE $(1 \varnothing 4,88), 15,1, .8, .6, .9:$ CIRCLE ( 152,76 ) , 15, 1, .8,.1,.41:CI $\operatorname{RCLE}(1 \varnothing 4,76), 15,1, .8, .1, .4$
$212 \varnothing$ PAINT ( 146,82 ),1,1:PAINT (1øø ,82),1,1:FOR R=1TO4STEP2:CIRCLE ( $152,82), R, \varnothing: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(1 \varnothing 4,82), R, \varnothing: N$ EXT R
213ø 'NOSE AND MUSTACHE
$214 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM125,86C1S8D2M12ø,116 F1R2BR2R1BD1L2G1H1L2G1L2G1L2G3R3 ElR1M125,126M135,128R2E1R1E4L3G2 L2H1L2BM157,114C1S4F2D2"

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REVIEWED IN MAY, 1986


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| :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |

215ø 'MOUTH AND PAINT FACE
$216 \varnothing$ CIRCLE (126,122),2ø,1,.5,1,. 4:POKE178, U: PAINT (128,128), 1:PA INT ( $128,13 \varnothing$ ), , 1: POKE178, $\mathrm{Q}:$ PAINT ( $14 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing), 1$
217ø 'OUTLINE EYES
$218 \varnothing \operatorname{CIRCLE}(152,88), 15, \varnothing, .8, .62$, .9: CIRCLE ( $1 \varnothing 4,88$ ) , 15, $\varnothing, .8, .6, .9:$ CIRCLE (152, 76), 15, $\varnothing, .8, .1, .41: C I$ RCLE ( $1 \varnothing 4,76$ ) , 15, $\varnothing, .8, .1, .4: I F E=1$ THENRETURN
219ø FORT=1TO2øøø:NEXTT
22øø 'WRITE "TITAN"
$221 \varnothing$ DRAW"BM12,148C1S2R8ND16R8BR 8Dl6BRI6U16NL8R8BR8G8NR14D8BR16U 8H8BRI6ND16F12ND4U12BF8BR4RI8NG6 H6"
222ø RETURN
223ø 1*LETTERS SUBROUTINE
224ø L\$(1)="R1øF4D24L4U12L12D12L 4U24E4BD4BR4R4F4D4Ll2U4E4": 'A
$225 \varnothing$ I\$ (2) ="R16F4D6G4F4D6G4L16U2 8BF4R1øF2D3G3L4D4R4F3D3G2LløU2 ø" : 'B
$226 \varnothing$ L\$ (3)="R2øD4L16D2øR16D4L2øU 28": 'C
227ø L\$ (4)="R16F4D2 ØG4L16U28BF4R 1øF2Dl6G2LløU2ø": 'D
$228 \varnothing$ L\$ (5) ="R2øD4L16D8R12D4L12D8 R16D4L2øU28": 'E
229ø L\$ (6) ="R2øD4L16D8R12D4L12D1 2L4U28": 'F
$23 \varnothing \varnothing$ L\$ (7) = "R2øD8L4U4L12D2øR12U6 L4U4R8D14L2øU28": 'G
$231 \varnothing$ L\$ (8) ="R4D12R12U12R4D28L4U1 2L12D12L4U28": 'H
232ø L\$ (9) = "R12D4L4D2 øR4D4L12U4R 4U2øL4U4":'I
233ø L\$(1ø)="R12D4L4D24L16U8R4D4 R8U2øL4U4": 'J
$234 \varnothing$ L\$(11)="R4D12E1øU2R6D2G12F1 2D2L6U2H1øD12L4U28":'K
235ø L\$(13)="R4F8E8R4D28L4U22G8H 8D22L4U28": 'M
$236 \varnothing$ L\$(14)="R4F12U12R4D28L4U1øH 12D22L4U28": 'N
237ø L\$(15)="R2øD28L2øU28BF4R12D 2øL12U2ø": '
$238 \varnothing$ L\$ (16) ="R16F4D8G4L12D12L4U2 8BF4R1øF2D4G2L1øU8": 'P
$239 \varnothing$ L\$ (18) ="R2øD16L1øF1øD2L6U2H 1øD12L4U28BF4R12D8LI2U8": 'R
24øø L\$ (19) ="R2øD8L4U4L12D8R16D1
6L2øU8R4D4R12U8Ll6Ul6": 'S
$241 \varnothing$ L\$ (2ø)="R2øD4L8D24L4U24L8U4 ":'T
$242 \varnothing$ L\$ (21) ="R4D24R12U24R4D28L2 $\varnothing$ U28": 'U
243ø L\$(22)="R4D16F6E6U16R4D18G1

фH1øU18＂：＇V
244ø L\＄（23）＝＂R4D22E6F6U22R4D28L4 H6G6L4U28＂：＇W
245ø L\＄（25）＝＂R4D6F6E6U6R4D8G8D12
L4U12H8U8＂：＇Y
$246 \varnothing$ RETURN
247ø＇＊BIG RINGS SUBROUTINE
248ø PMODE4，1：PCLS $\varnothing: S C R E E N 1,1: C 0$
LOR7，6：FORS $=1$ TO9 $\varnothing: X=12+$ RND（233）： $\mathrm{Y}=12+\mathrm{RND}(167): \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, 7):$ NEXTS： PMODE3，1：FORR＝1T03申：CIRCLE（128，9 5），R，M，． $9: \mathrm{NEXTR}$
249ø PMODE3，1：V＝3：C＝2：FORT＝1TO21 ：FORR＝9фTO55STEP－V：CIRCLE（128，95 ），R，C，．95：NEXT R：C＝C＋1：IFC＝＞9THE $\mathrm{NC}=1$

$25 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{V}+1$
$251 \varnothing$ NEXTT
$252 \varnothing$ RETURN
$253 \varnothing$＇＊ASTEROIDS（MOONS）SUB
254ø PMODE4，5：PCLS：GOSUB298ø：FOR $\mathrm{X}=\varnothing$ TO6STEP2： $\operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{X}, \varnothing)-(\mathrm{X}, 192)$ ，PS ET： $\operatorname{IINE}(X+248, \varnothing)-(X+248,192)$ ，PSE T：NEXTX
255ø FORR＝1TO3STEP2： $\operatorname{CIRCLE}(67,55$ ），R，1：CIRCLE（145，4ø），R，1：CIRCLE（ 8ø，35），R，1：CIRCLE（ $18 \varnothing$ ，13申），R，1：C $\operatorname{IRCLE}(35,9 \varnothing), R, 1: \operatorname{NEXTR}$
$256 \varnothing$ FORR＝1TO6STEP2： $\operatorname{CIRCLE}(82,15$
2），R，1：NEXTR：RETURN
257ø＇＊TITLE PAGE SUBROUTINE $258 \varnothing$＇SHADOW
259ø PMODE4，1：PCLS：SCREEN1，1：COL

OR1，ø：DRAW＂BM28，66S4＂＋L\＄（19）
26øø DRAW＂BM54，66＂＋L\＄（8）
261ø DRAW＂BM86，66＂＋L\＄（1）
$262 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM1 $\varnothing 6,66^{\prime \prime}+L \$(4)$
263申 DRAW＂BM132，66＂＋L\＄（15）
$264 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM158，66＂＋L\＄（23）
265ø＇OF
$266 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM48，1ø2＂＋L\＄（15）


267ø DRAW＂BM74，1ø2＂＋L\＄（6）
$268 \varnothing$＇THE
$269 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM118，1ø2＂＋L\＄（2ø）
27ø申 DRAW＂BM144，1ø2＂＋L\＄（8）
271ø DRAW＂BM17ø，1ø2＂＋L\＄（5）
$272 \emptyset$＇RINGS
$273 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM8 $\varnothing, 138^{11+L \$(18) ~}$
274ø DRAW＂BM1ø6，138＂＋L\＄（9）
$275 \emptyset$ DRAW＂BM124，138＂＋L\＄（14）
$276 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM15ø，138＂＋L\＄（7）
$277 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM178，138＂＋L\＄（19）
$278 \emptyset$＇DRAW SMALL SATURN
$279 \varnothing$ COLOR1，$\varnothing:$ FORX＝1TOløSTEP2：LI NE（ $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{X}$ ）$-(256-\mathrm{X}, 191-\mathrm{X})$ ，PSET，B：NEX $T X: X=198: Y=4 \varnothing$
28øø FOR R＝øTO19：CIRCLE（X，Y），R：N EXTR：FORR＝23TO35STEP3：CIRCLE（X，Y ），R，1，． 27 ：NEXTR：GOSUB298ø：IFE＝1T HENRETURN
281ø FORT＝1TO75：PMODE3，1：SCREEN1 ，$\varnothing:$ FORR＝1TO5 $\varnothing$ ：NEXTR：PMODE4，l：SCR EEN1，1：FORR＝1TO5ø：NEXTR：NEXTT：RE TURN
282ø＇＊MEDIUM SATURN SUBROUTINE $283 \varnothing$ PMODE4，5：SCREEN1，1：X＝126：$Y=$ 9 $\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{FORR}=\varnothing$ TO $3 \varnothing$ ：CIRCLE（X，Y），R：NEXT

## The Crossword Creator Contest

Can you create a totally symmetrical crossword puzzle using the Word+ program and the specifications outlined in the accompanying article on Page 38 of the May 1986 issue of THE RAINBOW? If so, you may wish to enter The Crossword Creator Contest. And, if we choose to print your crossword puzzle, you will be awarded a special prize.

Send us a disk or cassette copy of the data file of your puzzle created by Word+ along with a printed copy of the crossword puzzle - including the clues and answers. Be sure to put a title on the puzzle and if possible, follow a general interest theme.

Entries will be judged on the following criteria:

Puzzle symmetry
Number of words
Spelling
Creativity
Thematic originality
Understandability
Ease of loading data
Neatness
Packaging
Enter as often as you like! Please note: We consider your act of entering the contest as consent to publish your creation.

The Crossword Creator Contest is open to all rainbow readers, advertisers and employees of Falsoft, Inc.

> Send entries to:
> Crossword Creator Contest c/o THE RAINBOW
> The Falsoft Building P.O. Box 385 Prospect, KY 40059


By Bob Ludlum



(B)ince Musict appeared in RAINbow ("Making Four-Part Harmony Easier," June 1984, Page 74) I've received a large response from Music+ users with questions and requests for additional features. As a result, I've fixed a minor bug and added two new commands to the program.

If you're not familiar with Musict, it's an enhanced version of Larry Koneeky's CoCo Composing (Rainbow, December 1983). It is a BASIC program that loads a machine language music synthesis program. A screen editor facilitates the entry, editing and playing of four-part music. It requires a 32 K Color Computer with Extended BASIC and runs without modification on both tape and disk systems.

I want to answer some questions I received repeatedly. First, is it possible to add more voices and octaves? Yes, relatively simple modifications to the editor and synthesis programs are all that is required, but a tradeoff exists between the added complexity and the quality of the sounds produced.

Music+ synthesizes the music wave form by summing the contributions from the four voices at equally spaced time intervals. The result is a sampled approximation of the desired wave form. The accuracy of the approximation depends on how often the samples are calculated (the sampling rate). The theoretical minimum rate required is two samples per cycle of the highest frequency component in the wave form. In practice, much higher rates are needed.

If the sampling rate is too low, unwanted frequency components appear in the wave form, a phenomenon known as "aliasing." Music+ calculates a new wave form sample every 145 microseconds ( 6,896 samples per second), which is already marginal.

The second question frequently asked
Bob Ludlum is an electronics design engineer and holds a master's degree in electrical engineering. Bob lives in Panama City, Florida, and his hobbies include electronics, personal computers, classical and flamenco guitar, and flying.
was, "Why do I get a ' $C$ ' note when I enter a ' $B$ ' sharp and why do the notes jump from ' $B$ 'in one octave to ' $C$ ' in the next?"

The note table in Music + implements the equally tempered chromatic scale with a standard pitch of 440 Hertz (cycles per second) for ' $A$ ' in the fourth octave. Each octave begins with the note ' C ' and is made up of 12 pitch intervals (half-steps). There is one halfstep between ' B ' and ' C ', and between ' $E$ ' and ' $F$ '. There are two half-steps between the rest of the notes with the sharps falling on the half-steps between.

For example, beginning with the third octave, the notes are C3, C3\#, D3, D3\#, E3, F3, F3\#, G3, G3 \#, A3, A3\#, B3, C4, C4\#, etc. To raise a note one half-step, its pitch is multiplied by the twelfth root of two (approximately 1.0595).

The original Music+ program had a bug that showed up when the music was saved following use of the (M)ove command, The (M)ove command changes the pointer (actually a branch instruction offset) to the start of the music data allowing a portion of a song to be played. Moving and then saving caused the wrong start location to be saved and the entire song would not play when executed. Playing before saving prevents the problem, Adding POKE A9, $0:$ PIKE AS $+1,128$ : to the beginning of Line 625 of the original program fixes the bug.

The first of the new commands is (H)deopy, which is used to dump the music data between specified note columns to a printer. The command simply lists each column number followed by the note length and the four note names for that column. The POKE 150, 18 in Line 9600 sets the Baud rate to 2400 . Change it to match your printer, if necessary.

Turn the printer off when playing music. The synthesis program generates a byte (eight bits) to the output port that drives the CoCo's six-bit digital-toanalog converter. One of the lowerorder bits appears on the serial port while music is playing and will cause your printer to do strange things!
The other new command is (W)form.

It allows changing the wave form table to produce sounds with different timbres. The program prompts for the percentages of the fundamental and the first four overtones of the music wave form. The 256 values for the new wave form table are calculated (in BASIC) by summing the scaled sinusoidal fundamental and the second through the fifth harmonics.

The new wave form table is in effect for played and saved music until Music+ restores the table after RUN. The original Music + organ wave form has 50 percent fundamental, and 25 percent each for the second and third harmonics. The sum of the percentages should equal 100 .

The machine language program is located immediately above the BASIC screen editor in order to maximize the amount of memory available for holding music data. Adding the new commands required either relocating the machine language program (which would have destroyed compatibility with existing Music+ music files) or shrinking the BASIC program.
I decided on the latter and removed the unnecessary spaces and packed the lines. Unfortunately, doing so makes describing the necessary steps to update the original Music+ program very difficult. I'll be happy to make a copy of the latest version of the program if you send me a tape or (preferably) a disk in
a self-addressed, stamped return mailer. My mailing address is 226 Pine Ridge Drive, Panama City, FL 32405.

I've been very pleased with the positive responses to Music+ and hope the new commands will be useful. I'm especially grateful to all who were kind enough to send me some outstanding samples of their music. I encourage you to share your efforts with the readers of RAINBOW.

Editor's Note: Due to the length of the new and improved Music + program, we are unable to print the listing in THE rainbow. We will, however, include the modified Music+ program on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE.

Place these values into the Music+ program or simply load and execute each song file from this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE. Either way, you'll be musically entertained.

> The following contributors have sent us their compositions using the original Music+ program. We have dumped the first portion of the music data from each song using Music + 's (H)dcopy command and have printed it for your enjoyment. Both songs will be provided in their entirety on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE, immediately following the Music+ program listing. Simply CLOADM and EXEC to play each song.

Scott Joplin's "The Entertainer" By Bill Kast
The listing: ENTRTAIN

| COL: | LEN | ,V1 | , V2 | , V3 | , V4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1: | 16 | , D6 | , D5 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 2: | 16 | , E6 | , E5 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 3: | 16 | , C6 | , C5 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 4: | 8 | , A5 | , A4 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| $5:$ | 16 | , B5 | , B4 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 6: | 8 | , G5 | , G4 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 7 : | 16 | , D5 | , D4 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 8 : | 16 | , E5 | , E4 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 9: | 16 | , C5 | , C4 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| $1 \varnothing:$ | 8 | , A4 | , A3 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 11: | 16 | , B4 | , B3 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 12: | 8 | , G4 | , G3 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 13: | 16 | , D4 | , D3 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 14: | 16 | , E4 | , E3 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 15: | 16 | , C4 | , C3 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 16: | 8 | , A3 | , A2 | , $\varnothing$ | ,$\varnothing$ |
| 17: | 16 | , B3 | , B2 | . $\varnothing$ | ,$\varnothing$ |
| 18: | 16 | , A3 | , A2 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |


| 19: | 16 | ,G3\# | , G2 \# | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20: | 8 | , G3 | , G2 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 21: | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 22: | 8 | , G5 | , D5 | , B4 | , G2 |
| 23: | 16 | , D4 | , B3 | , G3 | , $\varnothing$ |
| 24: | 16 | , D4 \# | , B3 | , G3 | , $\varnothing$ |
| 25: | 16 | , E4 | , C3 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 26: | 16 | , C5 | , C3 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 27: | 16 | , C5 | , C4 | , G3 | , E3 |
| 28: | 16 | , E4 | , C4 | , G3 | , E3 |
| 29: | 16 | , C5 | , G3 | , G2 | , $\varnothing$ |
| 30: | 16 | , C5 | , G3 | , G2 | , $\varnothing$ |
| 31: | 16 | , E4 | , C4 | , A3 \# | , G3 |
| 32: | 16 | , C5 | , C4 | , A3 \# | , G3 |
| 33: | 8 | , C5 | , F3 | , F2 | , $\varnothing$ |
| 34 : | 8 | , C5 | , C4 | , A 3 | , $\varnothing$ |
| 35: | 16 | , C 5 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , E3 |
| 36: | 16 | , C 6 | , E5 | , C5 | , E3 |
| 37: | 16 | ,D6 | , F5 | , C 4 | , G3 |
| $38:$ | 16 | ,D6\# | , F5\# | , C4 | , G3 |
| 39: | 16 | ,E6 | , G5 | , E5 | , G2 |
| $4 \varnothing$ : | 16 | , C6 | , E5 | , C5 | , G2 |
| 41: | 16 | , D6 | , F5 | , C4 | , G3 |
| 42: | 16 | ,E6 | , G5 | , C4 | , G3 |
| 43 : | 16 | ,E6 | , G5 | , E5 | , G2 |
| 44 : | 16 | , B5 | , D5 | , B4 | , G2 |
| $45:$ | 8 | , D6 | , F5 | , B3 | , G3 |
| 46 : | 8 | , C6 | , E5 | , C5 | , C3 |
| 47 : | 8 | , C 6 | , E5 | , C4 | , G3 |
| 48 : | 8 | , C6 | , E5 | , C4 | , G3 |

## Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" By Dave Greenfield

The listing: HALELUJA

| COL: LEN | ,V1 | ,V2 | ,V3 | ,V4 |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1: | 8 | ,D5 | ,A4 | ,F4\# | ,D3 |
| $2: 8$ | ,D5 | ,G4 | , | ,E3 |  |
| 3: | 8 | ,D5 | ,A4 | , | ,F3\# |
| $4: 8$ | ,A5 | ,F5\# | , | ,D3 |  |
| 5: | 8 | ,B5 | ,G5 | ,D5 | ,G3 |


| $6:$ | 8 | , A5 | , F5\# | , D5 | , D3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7 : | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , F3 \# |
| 8 : | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , A3 |
| 9: | 8 | , D6 | , A5 | , F5 \# | , D3 |
| 1ø: | 8 | , D6 | , A5 | , F5\# | , E3 |
| 11: | 8 | , D6 | , A5 | , F5\# | , F3\# |
| 12: | 8 | , F5\# | , D5 | , A4 | , D3 |
| 13: | 8 | , G5 | , C5 \# | , G4 | , E3 |
| 14: | 8 | , F5\# | , D5 | , A4 | , D3 |
| 15: | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 16: | 8 | , A5 | , D5 | , A4 | , F3\# |
| 17: | 8 | , G5 | , C5 \# | , A4 | , E3 |
| 18: | 8 | , F5\# | , D5 | , A4 | , D3 |
| 19: | 8 | , E5 | , D5 | , A4 | , A3 |
| 2ø: | 8 | , E5 | , C5\# | , G4 | , A2 |
| 21: | 8 | , D5 | , A4 | , F4 \# | , D3 |
| 22: | 8 | , A4 | , $\varnothing$ | , F4 \# | , D3 |
| 23: | 8 | , B4 | , $\varnothing$ | , G4 | , $\varnothing$ |
| 24: | 8 | , C5\# | , $\varnothing$ | , E4 | , $\varnothing$ |
| 25: | 4 | , D5 | , A4 | , F4 \# | , D3 |
| 26: | 8 | , A4 | , A4 | , D4 | , F3\# |
| 27: | 8 | , B4 | , G4 | , D4 | , G3 |
| 28: | 8 | , A4 | , F4 \# | , D4 | , D3 |
| 29: | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , F3\# |
| 3ø: | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , A3 |
| 31: | 4. | , D5 | , A4 | , F4 \# | , D3 |
| 32: | 8 | , A4 | , A4 | , D4 | , F3 \# |
| 33: | 8 | , B4 | , G4 | , D4 | , G3 |
| 34: | 8 | , A4 | , F4 \# | , D4 | , D3 |
| 35: | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| 36: | 16 | , D5 | , A4 | , D4 | , F3\# |
| 37: | 16 | , D5 | , A4 | , D4 | , F3 \# |
| 38: | 8 | , D5 | , B4 | , G4 | , G3 |
| 39: | 16 | , D5 | , A4 | , F4 \# | , D3 |
| $4 \varnothing$ : | 16 | , D5 | , A4 | , F4 \# | , $\varnothing$ |
| 41: | 8 | , D5 | , B4 | , G4 | , $\varnothing$ |
| 42: | 16 | , D5 | , A4 | , D4 | , F3\# |
| 43: | 16 | , D5 | , A4 | , D4 | , F3 \# |
| 44: | 8 | , D5 | , B4 | , G4 | , G3 |
| 45: | 16 | , D5 | , A4 | , F4 \# | , D3 |
| 46: | 16 | , D5 | , A4 | , F4 \# | , $\varnothing$ |
| 47: | 8 | , D5 | , B4 | , G4 | , D4 |
| 48: | 8 | , D5 | , A4 | , D4 | , F3\# |
| 49: | 8 | , C5 \# | , G4 | , E4 | , E3 |
| 5ø: | 8 | , D5 | , F4 \# | , A3 | , D3 |
| 51: | 8 | , D5 | , E4 | , A3 | , A3 |
| 52: | 8 | , C5\# | , E4 | , A3 | , A2 |
| 53: | 8 | , D5 | , F4 \# | , A3 | , D3 |
| 54 : | 8 | , A5 | , D5 | , A4 | , F3 \# |
| 55: | 8 | , G5 | , C5\# | , A4 | , E3 |
| 56: | 8 | , F5 \# | , D5 | , A4 | , D3 |
| 57: | 4. | , E5 | , A4 | , C4 \# | , A3 |
| 58: | 8 | , A4 | , A4 | , E4 | , C4 \# |
| 59: | 8 | , F5 \# | , A4 | , D4 | , D4 |
| $6 \varnothing$ : | 8 | , E5 | , A4 | , C4 \# | , A3 |
| 61: | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , C4 \# |
| 62: | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , E4 |
| 63 : | 4. | , E5 | , A4 | , C4 \# | , A3 |


| COL: | LEN | , V1 | , V2 | , V3 | , V4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 64 : | 8 | , A4 | , A4 | , E4 | C4 \# |
| 65: | 8 | , F5\# | , A4 | D4 | D4 |
| 66 : | 8 | , E5 | , A4 | , C4 \# | , A3 |
| 67 : | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ | , $\varnothing$ |
| $68:$ | 16 | , E5 | , A4 | , E4 | , C4 \# |
| 69 : | 16 | , E5 | , A 4 | , E4 | , C4 \# |
| $7 \varnothing$ : | 8 | , F5 \# | , A4 | , D4 | , D4 |
| 71: | 16 | , E5 | , A4 | , C4 \# | , A3 |
| 72: | 16 | , E5 | , A4 | , C4 \# | , A3 |
| 73 : | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , F4 \# | , D4 | , A3 |
| 74 : | 16 | , E5 | , A4 | , E4 | , C4 \# |
| 75: | 16 | , E5 | , A4 | , E4 | , C4 \# |
| 76: | 8 | , F5 \# | , A4 | , D4 | , D4 |
| 77 : | 16 | , E5 | , A4 | , C4 \# | , A3 |
| 78: | 16 | , E5 | , A4 | , C4 \# | , A3 |
| 79: | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , F4\# | , D4 | , A3 |
| $8 \varnothing$ : | 8 | , E5 | , A4 | , E4 | , C4 \# |
| 81: | 8 | , F5 \# | , A4 | , D4 | , D4 |
| 82: | 8 | , E5 | , A4 | , E4 | , C4 \# |
| 83 : | 8 | , D5 | , A4 | , F4 \# | , B3 |
| 84: | 8 | , D5 | , G4 \# | , D4 | , B3 |
| 85: | 8 | , C5\# | , A4 | , E4 | , A3 |
| 86: | 16 | , $\varnothing$ | , A4 | , C4 \# | , E3 |
| 87: | 16 | , $\varnothing$ | , A4 | , C4 \# | , E3 |
| 88: | 8 | , $\varnothing$ | , A4 | , D4 | , F3 \# |
| 89 : | 8 | . $\varnothing$ | , A4 | , C4 \# | , E3 |

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# Rejuvenate Father Time with a Chic Quartz-Locked Clock 

By Henry C. Gernhardt, Jr.

Many years ago when I purchased my first computer I sorely felt the need for some sort of clock everytime DOS asked for the time and date. I solved the date problem with a calendar, but the cost of a quartz-locked board with battery backup was prohibitive. And all the clock circuits shown in computer and electronic magazines were very difficult to build.
Today, with computers that just a few years ago sold for several thousand dollars now selling for several hundred, it is possible to find quartz clock modules in many hobby shops. These black box modules are pre-wired, require no external circuitry and generally make use of widely available penlight cells that last for several years. They are even available with electronic gongs and chimes.

Construction begins with the hunt for parts. Locate either a five and onequarter inch or eight-inch diskette. A

[^6]magnetic tape reel could be substituted, but you will have to use some ingenuity since nine-track computer tape is incompatible with most diskette machines (unless you have a tape transport mechanism).

Next, you need a piece of mat board, cardboard, or a thin piece of plywood or hardboard. Cut this piece into a square slightly smaller than the diskette. (See Figure 1.) Cut, punch or drill a three-eighths-inch hole in the exact center. This dimension is not critical, and a bit of play may even be beneficial.
Use some double-sided tape, contact cement or any kind of adhesive to affix the mat board to the backside of the diskette. I used double-sided tape to hold everything together while the silicon rubber glue (RTV) set up. This allows for quick assembly, yet provides a secure joining of the two pieces.
Make sure the hold in the mat board is centered in the middle of the diskette jacket hub hole. Then center the diskette itself, making sure all three holes are concentric. A dab of RTV will ensure they remain centered.
For the diskette clock assemblies, quartz clock modules with one-quarter inch or shorter mounting collars should be used, but longer collars are acceptable if you use appropriate spacers or are making a computer tapereel-based unit.

These marvelous little black boxes make use of both electronic and mechanical linkages and offer quartzlocked accuracy at an affordable price.
Mount the black box through the center hole from the back of the diskette assembly. Make sure the rubber gasket has been placed over the mounting collar. Put a brass washer and mounting nut over the collar from the front of the diskette and tighten. Mount the time indicators according to the directions that come with the module. Secure them with a cap nut, or an open nut if you plan to use a second indicator.
Viola! A handsome wall clock in the shape of a computer diskette. Various LCD and LED modules are also available. One of these can be mounted in the hub hole of a diskette or even in the head slot. For movements using electronic chimes, a thin box can be constructed in which to mount the chime, using the diskette as a lid.
I painted the second hands fluorescent orange, the hour hand red and the minute hand yellow to provide easily deciphered time. Dots, numerals and other kinds of markers for dial indicators are available from clock movement suppliers. I did not use dial indicators because I like the starkness of an unmodified and unmarked diskette with the orange second hand sweeping an
eternal path around a black background. My diskette clock draws many compliments.

One supplier of quartz movements is

Klockit, P.O. Box 629, Highway H North, Lake Geneva, WI 53147.
(You may contact Mr. Gernhardt with questions about the quartz clock
construction at 926 Ninth St., Huntington, WV 25701, phone 304-697-4642. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)

Figure 1


ค



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you would normally do through a keyboard can now be done by just speaking.
Programming EARS is Easy. LISTEN, MATCH and other commands have been added to BASIC so that programming EARS is a piece of cake! The single BASIC line: 10 LISTEN: MATCH will instruct EARS to listen to you and return the matching phrase.
It Talks. EARS is also capable of high quality speech. We mean REALLY high quality. The speech is a fixed vocabulary spoken by a professional announcer. Speech Systems is currently creating a library of thousands of high quality words and phrases. For a demonstration call (312) 879-6844, you won't believe your ears or our EARS.

DISK OWNERS. EARS will work with any disk system with either a MULTI-PAK or Y-CABLE. Our new Triple Y-CABLE was specifically developed for those wishing to add SUPER VOICE as a third device.

You Get Everything You Need. You get everything you need including a specially designed professional headset style noise
cancelling microphone. The manual is easy to use and understand, Several demonstration examples are included so you don't have to write your own programs unless you want to. EARS will work in any 32 K or 64 K Color Computer.

## SUPER VOICE $\$ 20$ OFF

Imagine talking to your computer and it talking back to you. When you need an unlimited vocabulary, you can't beat SUPER VOICE. For a limited time, we will give you the SUPER VOICE for $\$ 59.95$ with your EARS purchase. Even if you already have another speech unit, here is your chance to buy the best and save $\$ 20$.

## VOICE CONTROL

Applications for EARS are astounding. Here is our first of many listening programs to come. VOICE CONTROL is a program specifically designed to allow you to control any appliance in your house with your voice and our HOME COMMANDER (sold separately) or the Radio Shack Plug ' N ' Power controller. For example, you can control your TV by saying "TV ON" or "TV OFF". . \$24.95

# EARS SPEECH LIBRARY ${ }^{\text {"wo }}$ 

 MuMMV HIGH INTELLIGIBILITYSPEECHIS HERE MMMHERE'S HOW IT'S DONE. Speech Systems has invested nearly $\$ 10,000$ in special audio digitizing and speech compression equipment. Each phrase is spoken bya human announcer dig. itized and then compressed so very little memory is used, typically, less than 400 bytes per word. For those fammiliaith the Texas Instruments "SPEAK and SPEEx" line of educationa! toys, you are awafe of the results. Far those wishing a demonstration, call (312) $879-6844$.


female and children's voices coming SOON. The technique we use is independent of the speaker. A male announcer is presently ) used, female and young people's voices come


GENERAL 2 EARS SPEECH LIBRARY
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AUTO
BUT
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COMPLETE
CONTINUE
COPY
CORRECT
COST
DATE
DECREASE
DEPOSIT
DIME
DIVIDE
DRIVE
ENTRY
EXIT
FLOOR
FORWARD
FROM
GOING
GREAT
2 disks

| HELLO | PRESS |
| :--- | :--- |
| HELP | PLACE |
| HERE | PLAY |
| HOLD | POINT |
| INCORRECT | QUICK |
| INCREASE | RADIO |
| JUST | RECEIVE |
| KEY | RECORD |
| LESS | REPLACE |
| LESSER | REVERSE |
| LIGHT | ROOM |
| LOWER | SERVICE |
| LOWEST | SIDE |
| MONEY | SLOW |
| MOVE | SLOWER |
| NEAR | SPACE |
| NEED | STATION |
| NEXT | THANKYOU |
| NOT | THIS |
| NOTICE | TOTAL |
| ONWARD | TRY |
| OPEN | TURN |
| OR | USE |
| OVER | YOUR |

THE LIBRARW Each group of the library contains words designed for a particular application. The SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY contains phrases designed for process or home control. The EDUCATIONAE LIBRARY has those words to help ensure keeping a child's attention. Words may be put together to form sentences and easily produced from BASIC, so you can write your own programs with incredible - speech quality.


| EARS SPEECH LIBRARY |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABORT | FIRE | MICRO |
| 4DJUST | FREQUENCY | MILE |
| ALARM | FEET | MILL |
| AMPERE | FLOW | MINUS ** |
| ATTENTION | FORCE | MINUSE* |
| 3RAKE | FUEL | NORMAL |
| 3UTTON | GALLON | OPERAFOR |
| EANCEL | GAS | PER |
| zaUTION | GRAM | PERCENGE* |
| EENTIGRADE | HERTZ | PHASE |
| ZHANGE | HIGH | POUND |
| こHECK | HIGHER | PRESSURE |
| OUNTROL | INCHES | PULSE |
| - ${ }^{\text {JURRENT }}$ | INTRUDER | RANGE |
| ) EGREE | LIMIT | SMOK |
| ISK | LOAD | SPEED |
| :MERGENCY | LOCK | SWITCH |
| QUAL | LOW | SYSTEM |
| RROR | MEASURE | TEMPERATURE |
| VACUATE | MARK | TEST |
| AHRENHEIT | MEG | VOLT |
| AlL | MEGA | WARNING |
| 'AlLURE | METER | WEIGHT |
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# SYMPHONY 12 

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## - 4 NOISE GENERATORS

- SOUND EFFECTS
- PLAYS AND MAKES



## MUSICA 2 FILES

SUPER POLYPHONIC. Speech Systems is proud to bring you SYMPHONY 12, a polyphonic 12 voice hardware stereo music synthesizer for the Color Computer. SYMPHONY 12 also gives you 4 noise generators for percussion synthesis and sound effects. The PIANO KEYBOARD and MUSICA 2 (sold separately) turns your COCO into a real music machine with incredible flexibility.
STEREO and MONO. By connecting SYMPHONY 12 to your home stereo system, music is produced in stereo, 6 voices from each channel. However, you don't need to have a stereo system, all 12 voices also come out of your TV or monitor.

PICK AN INSTRUMENT. SYMPHONY 12 lets you choose from 10 preset instruments to synthesize chimes, violin, oboe, banjo, harpsichord, piano and more. You can even change instruments as the music plays.

SOUND EFFECTS. SYMPHONY 12 is a sophisticated sound generator. 12 voices and 4 noise generators give you incredible sound effect capability. We have included gun shot, explosion, racing car and more.

WATCH IT PLAY. As SYMPHONY 12 plays, a graphics display of a piano keyboard shows the notes playing. The display is entertaining as well as very educational.
PLAY MUSICA 2 FILES. Thousands of MUSICA 2 users will be excited to know SYMPHONY 12 plays all music developed using MUSICA 2 like you have never Seen or Heard it. In fact we highly recommend the use of MUSICA 2 as a composition development tool for SYMPHONY 12. Use MUSICA 2's superior graphics input capability and then play it through SYMPHONY 12. You can also take advantage of our MUSIC LIBRARY series (sold separately) to give you access to over 500 music pieces representing 20 hours of music.
ULTIMATE MUSIC DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM. SYMPHONY 12, MUSICA 2, and the PIANO KEYBOARD give you incredible flexibility. Imagine sitting down at the PIANO KEYBOARD, playing a piece and recording it as you play just as you would to a tape recorder. Save your masterpiece and then using MUSICA 2 edit it if you like and print it. If you have a MIDI synthesizer, you can take the music and play it using COCO MIDI (soid separately). Try that on an IBM, APPLE, or COMMODORE (good luck).

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When using MUSICA 2 , you will be using 4 of the 12 voices available from SYMPHONY 12. To take advantage of the full 12 voice capability of SYMPHONY 12 you may use either the Color Computer's keyboard or the PIANO KEYBOARD.

Y-CABLE or MULTI-PAK. Tape users using both SYMPHONY 12 and the PIANO KEYBOARD will require a $Y$-CABLE. Disk users will require the Triple Y-Cable or MULTI-PAK.
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Plug this gem into your computer, connect to your home stereo system and sit back and enjoy music realism. The STEREO PAK is a hardware music synthesizer that plays our MUSIC LIBRARY series and MUSICA 2 music in stereo. Because it was designed specifically with music reproduction in mind, the sound is superb. The highs are crisp and clear while the bass notes will rattle your walls. Internally we use two high performance 8 bit digital to analog converters to assure fidelity.
The STEREO PAK is all hardware. It is intended as an enhancement for MUSICA 2 and our MUSIC LIBRARY series. Disk users will require our Y-CABLE or a MULTI-PAK.
\$39.95



The PIANO KEYBOARD and SYMPHONY 12 turns the COCO into a 12 voice music synthesizer. When used with MUSICA 2, the PIANO KEYBOARD provides a user-friendly means of inputting music. For those wishing control over Vibrato, Volume, Bender, as well as Attach, Decay, Sustain, and Release (ADSR), we offer SYNTHER 77 PLUS, a monophonic synthesizer. SUPER VOICE, COCO's most advanced speech

Our new 61 note ( 5 octave) full size keyboard is perfect for the beginner or professional. To give the PIANO KEYBOARD the most flexibility, we give you a choice of 5 different products to use: SYMPHONY 12, MUSICA 2, SYNTHER 77 PLUS, SUPER VOICE, and the CZ-101 CONNECTION,
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- When in stereo mode, music is played through our STEREO PAK (purchased separately).
- Loudness of each voice may be individually specified.
- Memory available is constantly displayed.
- Voice waveshapes may be exchanged between voices at any point.
- Tempo may be specified and may even be altered as the music plays.
- Flats and sharps supported.
- Billions of timbre combinations.

- Output music to your printer (Gemini 10X, Epson, R.S. printers).
- High resolution graphic display, looks just like sheet music.
- MUSICA 2 is $100 \%$ software, no need for hardware unless you want music produced in STEREO. In that case, the STEREO PAK may be purchased separately. It's a must for the audiophile!
- Repeat bars allow repeating of music without re-inserting music a second or third time.
- 30 page manual describes all.
- Requires 64 K .

- Play music from your own BASIC program.
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- Allows you to specify key signature.
- Voice timbre (waveshape) may be altered by specifying harmonic content just like stops on an organ.
- During editing, voice being inserted is displayed.
- Each measure is numbered for easy reading of music.
- Measure bars aid in reading and developing music.
- Each voice may be visually highlighted for easy identification.
- 4 Voices produced simultaneously.
- Input notes from Coco keyboard, joystick, or Piano Keyboard.



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SUPER VOICE is no ordinary speech synthesizer. It uses Silicon Systems, Inc. SSI-263, the most advanced speech/sound chip available. SUPER VOICE is not only capable of highly intelligible speech, sound effects, and singing over a 6 octave range, but now we have turned SUPER VOICE into a monophonic Super Music Synthesizer with our PIANO KEYBOARD.

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 SUPER VOICE works in any 32 K or 64 K computer. A disk system requires a Y-Cable or Multi-Pak.

Here are the facts; the decision is yours.


Mix the PLAY command with Sound Processor and you'll have . . .

# CoCo Instant Music 

By Dan Tandberg, M.D.

TThe PLAY command in Extended Color BASIC is a useful and powerful command for creating sound effects and music on the CoCo , but has always seemed difficult to use in actual practice. The string arguments for this command must be written in BASIC and then laboriously altered using the EDIT command. This trial-and-error procedure can be cumbersome. To overcome this and other problems, I have written a specialized text editor, Sound Processor, to facilitate creating and using strings for the PLAY command.

## Using the Program

When running the program shown in Listing 1 , the screen briefly clears and then shows the main display and the first of four help screens. Pressing 'H'at any time brings up the next help screen. These screens contain all the symbols and commands in the Sound Processor program.

The display area on the top half of the screen contains the page number and

[^7]the length of the string on that page. To create a sound, type in the symbols wanted and they are displayed. For example, try:
T200;04;L40;V22:1;2;3;4;5;6;
To see how this sounds, press the space bar and this string will be executed using the PLAY command. (Review the section on the PLAY command in the Extended basic manual if this seems confusing.)

Small changes can easily be made in this string using the various features of Sound Processor. You can hear the changes quickly and conveniently before going on. In this way, sounds and music can be created and edited as quickly and easily as text can be manipulated on a word processor.

## Program Features

All of the features and functions of Sound Processor are displayed on the four help screens for easy reference during use. Press ' H ' until the first help screen labeled SYMBOLS appears. This is a list of all the characters that can be entered into a string argument for the PLAY command.

Note that the program allows the use of either letters (A through G) or numbers (1 through 12) for notes. In addition, the plus (or ' $\#$ ') and minus signs are used for sharps and flats. The
length, tempo, pause, octave and volume parameters are listed with their allowable ranges. The other symbols, "; ' $<$ ', ' $>$ ' and ' $\because$ ', are also used in the standard fashion. Anytime you press one of these valid characters, it is added to the string at the cursor position.

Press 'H' again to see the second help screen labeled CURSOR. This shows all of the possible ways the cursor can be manipulated. The right- and leftarrow keys move the cursor one space forward or backward and, if shifted, move it 10 spaces in the appropriate direction. The up-arrow key moves the cursor to the very beginning of the string (home) while the down-arrow key moves it to the end of the page. The CLEAR key deletes the character just in front of the cursor.

Sound Processor can edit and test up to eight different strings at once, with each string displayed on a separate "page." The shifted up- and downarrow keys are used to move forward and backward. (When first running the program, all eight pages are, of course, empty.)

The third help screen, labeled PLAY ROUTINES, shows the different ways the strings can be executed. The space bar, as mentioned, plays one repetition of the string on the page displayed. Pressing ENTER plays the displayed
string several times in a row. Initially, the sound is played three times, but the repeat counter can be set to any number desired using the ' $\$$ ' function. Finally, pressing the '@' key plays all the pages in rapid succession, beginning with page one and ending with page eight. These commands are especially helpful when writing music. Small sections can be developed separately and each tested using the space bar. The whole piece can then be played with '@'.
The last help screen contains the TRANSFER ROUTINES. These may seem a bit complicated, but are useful for moving strings or parts of strings around between pages. The '!' key extends a string by taking all the characters from the cursor to the end of the string and adding this substring onto the end of the string. This is especially helpful when you need to write a string with many repeated elements.
To see how this works, go to page two (use SHIFT-down arrow) and type in:
T4;L2;04;V25;EEFGGFEDCCDE;
L2.;E;LB.;D;L2;D;P2;
Now play it using the space bar. Move the cursor to the beginning of the page (up arrow). Press the ' $!$ ' key and watch what happens. To complete the phrase, change the last three notes to ' D ', ' C ' and ' C '. You can use this extend function repeatedly until the string becomes too long. (Each page is limited to 240 characters).
The insert command (close parenthesis) actually inserts a blank page and moves each page above it up by one. Any data in page eight is lost, so be
careful. The delete command (open parenthesis) simply deletes a page and moves everything above it downward.
Pressing the '\%' key allows you to exchange pages. For example, pages one and two can be swapped. The ' $\&$ ' key adds the page specified to the displayed page. The ' $=$ ' key copies the displayed page to the page specified. You can also replicate a page with the apostrophe (') key. This makes a copy of the displayed page, inserts it into the next higher page and moves everything above upward. As with the insert command, the highest page is lost. Finally, pressing SHIFT and CLEAR together erases the entire displayed page, leaving all others intact.
Notice the message at the bottom of each help screen, IF ERROR DR BREAK USE GOTO 10. Whenever you make a syntax mistake in a string and try to play it, you'll get an error message (SN). If the program is run again, it erases all the strings already created. To avoid this, simply enter GOTO 10 and the program returns to where you were. Fix the error in the string and go on.

## Input/Output Routines

Press ' I ' at any time to bring up the I/O menu. This is used for saving or loading strings created to or from tape. Strings can be sent to the line printer as well by using option seven.
Perhaps the most useful I/O routines are three and four. These save either the displayed page or all eight pages to tape, but as DATA statements with line numbers. These files can be reloaded at
a later time and used in your own BASIC programs without retyping any of the data.

## Modifications

Sound Processor can easily be modified to hold more pages of strings. Simply increase the value of ' $Z$ ' in Line 560 to suit your own needs. Also increase the amount of string space cleared in Line 20. Lines 650 and 660 may also be altered to produce DATA statements with different line numbers, if needed.
The Sound Processor can also be modified for disk operation by simply changing the device number in Line 670 and making minor changes in a few other lines. Substituting the lines shown in Listing 2 demonstrates one method of doing this.
I've found that using the Sound Processor markedly improves the utility of the PLAY command. Having all the information continuously available from the help screens is a real plus. Sound effects or music can be developed in a matter of minutes rather than hours. When a set of strings is finished, saving them as DATA lines using option four from the I/O menu produces a file that can be incorporated into one of your own BASIC programs. I would enjoy hearing about any modifications or unique applications.
(Questions about this program can be directed to Dr. Tandberg at 4130 Coe Drive NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110, phone 505-256-9457. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)


Listing 1: SOUNDCAS

```
1\varnothing 'SOUND PROCESSOR
        DAN TANDBERG, M.D.
        ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO
2\emptyset IFF=\varnothingTHENCLEAR4\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:GOSUB55\emptyset
3\varnothing CLS:GOSUB24\varnothing
4\varnothing L=LEN(N$(I)):PRINT@\varnothing,"PAGE";I
;"OF";Z:PRINT@2\varnothing,"LENGTH=";
5\emptyset PRINT@27,L,LEFT$(N$ (I) ,C) ; CHR
```

```
\$(2ø7):RIGHT\$(N\$(I),L-C):GOSUBIø \(\varnothing\)
\(6 \emptyset \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{INSTR}(\mathrm{Q} \$, \mathrm{~K} \$): I F N>23 T H E N I F \mathrm{~L}\) <X THENN \(\$(I)=L E F T \$(N \$(I), C)+K \$+R\) IGHT\$(N\$ (I),L-C):C=C+1:L=L+1:GOT 05øELSEGOTO5ø
7ø IFN>12THENPRINT@32,C\$:PRINT@3 \(2, " 1 ;:\) ON N-12 GOSUB25 \(\varnothing, 27 \varnothing, 29 \varnothing, 3\) \(\varnothing \varnothing, 31 \varnothing, 33 \varnothing, 36 \varnothing, 37 \varnothing, 39 \varnothing, 41 \varnothing, 43 \varnothing: \mathrm{P}\) RINT@32,C\$:PRINT@32,"";ELSE ON N GOSUB12 \(\varnothing, 13 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 15 \varnothing, 16 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, 18\) \(\varnothing, 19 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing \varnothing, 21 \varnothing, 22 \varnothing, 23 \varnothing\)
\(8 \varnothing\) GOTO4ø
\(9 \varnothing\) 'WAIT SUBROUTINE
1øø K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THEN1øøELSE RETURN
11ø 'MAIN SUBROUTINES
\(12 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}-(\mathrm{C}<L):\) RETURN
\(13 \varnothing C=C+(C>\varnothing):\) RETURN
\(14 \varnothing\) IFC< (I-9) THENC=C+1 \(\varnothing\) : RETURNEL SEC=L: RETURN
```

$15 \emptyset$ IFC>9THENC=C-1ø:RETURNELSEC= $\varnothing$ : RETURN
$16 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\varnothing:$ RETURN
$179 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{L}:$ RETURN
$18 \emptyset$ PLAYN\$ (I):RETURN
$19 \varnothing$ IFC> $\varnothing$ THENN\$ (I) $=$ LEFT\$ (N\$ (I) , C
$-1)+$ RIGHT (N\$ (I) , I-C) : C=C-1:RETU RNELSERETURN
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORK=1TOR: PLAYN\$ (I):NEXTK:RE TURN
$21 \varnothing$ FORK=1TOZ: PLAYN\$ (K):NEXTK:RE TURN
$22 \varnothing$ IFL+LEN(RIGHT\$(N\$(I),L-C))<= X THENN\$ (I) =N\$ (I) +RIGHT\$ (N\$ (I), L -C) : C=C+LEN (RIGHT\$ (N\$ (I), L-C)):R ETURNELSERETURN
$23 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+1: I F H>3$ THENH $=\varnothing$
$24 \varnothing$ PRINT@288,H\$(H): :RETURN
$25 \emptyset$ IFI<Z THENI=I+1ELSEI=1
26 C=ø:RETURN
$27 \emptyset$ IFI>1THENI=I-1ELSEI=Z
$28 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\varnothing$ :RETURN
$29 \varnothing$ PRINT"ERASE THIS PAGE? (Y/N )";:GOSUBI $\varnothing$ : IFK\$<>"Y"THENRETURN ELSEN\$ (I) $=\| \|: C=\varnothing:$ RETURN
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT"REPEAT COUNTER IS SET TO"; R: INPUT"ENTER NEW VALUE";R:I FR<1THENR=1: RETURNELSERETURN $31 \varnothing$ INPUT"PAGE TO APPEND";K:IFK> Z OR K<lTHENRETURN
$32 \varnothing$ IFLEN (N\$ (I) +N\$ (K) ) <X THENN\$ (
$I)=N \$(I)+N \$(K): C=L: R E T U R N E L S E R E T$ URN
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT"REPLICATE THIS PAGE? $(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N})^{1}$; : GOSUBI $\varnothing \varnothing$
$34 \varnothing$ IFK\$<>"Y"ORI=Z THENRETURN

## Two-Liner Contest Winner

This little routine is great as a stand-alone or it could be incorporated into most any home written education program. Alter it to suit your needs.
The listing:
$1 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@16ø,"I WILL TEACH Y OU YOUR MULTIPIICATION TABLES,": INPUT"WHICH TABLE(1-12 )";M:CLS: $\mathrm{Y}=$ RND (12):PRINT@2めø, "WH AT IS"M"*"Y"H:INPUT $A: I F A=M * Y T$ HENPRINT"CORRECT": FOR P=1TO46ø*5 : NEXT: GOTOIø
$2 \emptyset$ CLS: PRINT@2ø5, "WRONG": FOR P=1 TO46ø*5: NEXT: GOTOI $\varnothing$

Mary Hooper Waterford, Ontario

[^8]$35 \emptyset$ FORK=Z-1TOI STEP-1:N $(K+1)=N$ \$(K) : NEXTK: RETURN
$36 \varnothing$ PRINT"EXCHANGE THIS PAGE WIT H PAGE \#";:INPUTK:IFK<1ORK>Z THE NRETURNELSEN $\$(\varnothing)=N \$(I): N \$(I)=N \$($ $\mathrm{K}): N \$(\mathrm{~K})=\mathrm{N} \$(\varnothing): C=\varnothing:$ RETURN
$37 \varnothing$ PRINT"INSERT A BLANK PAGE? (Y/N)": GOSUBI $\varnothing$
38ø IFK\$<>"Y"ORI=Z THENRETURNELS EFORK=Z-1TOI STEP-1:N\$(K+1)=N\$(K ):NEXTK:N\$(I)="":C=ø:RETURN $39 \varnothing$ PRINT"DELETE THIS PAGE?
(Y) N) ": GOSUBI $\varnothing \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFK\$<>"Y"THENRETURNELSEIFI=Z THENN $(\mathrm{I})=" ": C=\varnothing:$ RETURNELSEFORK $=I$ TO $Z-1: N \$(K)=N \$(K+1): N E X T K: N \$$ $(Z)=1 ": C=\varnothing:$ RETURN
41ø PRINT"COPY PAGE";I;"TO PAGE \#"::INPUTK:IFK<IORK>Z THENRETURN ELSEN $(K)=N \$(I): C=\varnothing:$ RETURN
42ø 'I/O ROUTINES
$43 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT" I/O ROUTINES:", STRING\$ $32,2 \varnothing 8$ );"ø EXIT I/O MEN U","I SAVE PAGE"," "2 SAVE ALL PAGES","3 SAVE PAGE (DATA)"
44ø PRINT"4 SAVE ALL PAGES (DAT A)","5 LOAD PAGE"," "6 LOAD ALL PAGES","7 LPRINT ALL PAGES","8
SAVE MAIN PROGRAM":GOSUBIøø
$45 \varnothing$ CLS:N=INSTR(M\$,K\$):IFN=øTHEN GOSUB2 $4 \varnothing$ : RETURN
$46 \varnothing$ ON N GOSUB47ø,48ø,49ø,5øø,51 $\varnothing, 52 \varnothing, 53 \varnothing, 54 \varnothing$ : GOTO4 $3 \varnothing$
$47 \varnothing$ PRINT"SAVE PAGE"; I:INPUT"CAS SETTE READY TO RECORD? FIL ENAME";K\$:PRINT "SAVING PAGE";I: OREN"O", \#D, K\$: PRINT\#D,N\$ (I) : PRIN TN\$ (I) : CLOSE\#D:RETURN
48ø PRINT"SAVE ALL PAGES:":INPUT "CASSETTE READY TO RECORD?
FILENAME"; K\$:PRINT "SAVING PAGE S"; 1;"TO"; Z:OPEN"O", \#D, K\$:FORK=1 TOZ: PRINT\#D,N\$ (K) : PRINTN \$ (K) : NEX TK:CLOSE\#D:RETURN
49ø PRINT"SAVE PAGE (DATA)";I:IN PUT"CASSETTE READY TO RECORD?

FILENAME";K\$:PRINT"SAVING PA GE"; I;" (DATA)": OPEN"O", \#D, K\$: K\$= STR\$(Q)+" DATA "+N\$(I):PRINT\#D, K \$:PRINTK\$:CLOSE\#D:RETURN
5øø PRINT"SAVE PAGES (DATA):":QQ =Q:INPUT"CASSETTE READY TO RECOR D? FILENAME"; K\$: PRINT"SAVI NG ALL PAGES (DATA)"; I:OPEN"O",\# D, K\$:FORK=1TOZ:K\$=STR $(Q Q)+"$ DAT A " $+\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~K}):$ PRINT\#D, K\$: PRINTK\$: $\mathrm{QQ}=$ QQ $A$ : NEXTK: CLOSE\#D:RETURN

51ø PRINT"LOAD PAGE:";I:INPUT"CA SSETTE READY TO PLAYBACK? FI LENAME";K\$:PRINT"LOADING PAGE"; I :OPEN"I", \#D, K\$: INPUT\#D,N\$ (I) : PRI NTN\$ (I) : CLOSE\#D: RETURN
52ø PRINT"LOAD ALL PAGES:":INPUT
"CASSETTE READY TO PLAYBACK?
FILENAME";K\$:PRINT"LOADING PAGE S";I;"TO";Z:OPEN "I",\#D, K\$:FORK= 1TOZ: INPUT\#D,N\$(K):PRINTN\$ (I) : NE XTK: CLOSE\#D: RETURN
53ø PRINT"LINEPRINTING ALL PAGES ":INPUT"PRINTER ON"; K\$:IFK\$<>"Y" THENRETURNELSEFORK=1TOZ: PRINTN\$ ( K) : PRINT\#-2,N\$(K):PRINT\#-2:NEXTK : RETURN
54ø PRINT"SAVING MAIN PROGRAM:": CSAVE"SP": RETURN
55ø 'INITIALIZATION
$56 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=8:$ DIMN $(\mathrm{Z}): 1$ \# OF PAGES
57ø X=24ø: 'MAX PAGE LENGTH
$58 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=$ =STRING $(\mathrm{X}, 32)$ : 'BLANK
$59 \varnothing$ DIMH\$ (3): FORH=øTO3: READH\$ (H)
$: H \$(H)=H \$(H)+L E F T \$(C \$, 192-L E N(H \$$ (H)) ) + " $\gg$ IF ERROR OR BREAK USE $G$ OTO $1 \varnothing$ ": NEXTH: $\mathrm{H}=\varnothing$ : ' HELP SCREENS
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ Q $=$ CHR $\$(9)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(8)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(93)+$ CHRS (21) +CHR\$ (94) +CHR\$ (1ø) +CHR\$ ( 32) $+\mathrm{CHR} \$(12)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(13)+$ "@!H"+CHR\$ (91) + CHR $\$(95)+$ CHR $\left.\$(92)+1 \$ \&)^{\prime}\right)(=I$ ABCDEFG123456789ø\#+-.><;OLTVP":' MAIN STRING
61ø M\$="12345678": 'I/O STRING
62 $\varnothing \mathrm{C}=\varnothing$ : 'CURSOR POSITION
63ø I=1:'PAGE POINTER
$64 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=3$ : 'REPEAT COUNTER
65ø Q=9øøø: 'DATA LINE \#
$66 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=1 \varnothing$ : 'IINE \# INCREMENT
67ø D=-1:'DEVICE \#
68ø F=1:'RESTART FLAG SET
$69 \varnothing$ RETURN

| $7 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA"SYMBOLS: | LENGTH |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Ll-L255 |  | TEMPO |
| Tl-T255 | ABCDEFG | PAUSE |
| Pl-P255 | I; - $12 ;$ | OCTAVE |
| Ol-05 | $\#+-.<>;$ | VOLUME |

V1-V31"
$71 \varnothing$ DATA"CURSOR:

| TED) | $<-$ LEFT | $<-$ |
| :---: | :--- | ---: |
| TEN | $->$ RIGFT | $->$ RIGH |
| T TEN | UP HOME | UP LAST |
| PAGE | DN END | DN LAST |
| PAGE | (CLEAR TO DELETE) |  |

$72 \emptyset$ DATA"PLAY ROUTINES:
SPACE PLAY THIS PAGE ENTER PLAY WITH REPE
AT
@ PLAY ALL PAGES
\$ CHANGE REPEAT

COUNTER"

## $73 \varnothing$ DATA"TRANSFER ROUTINES:

|  | $!$ | EXTEND |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| T PAGE | ! EXCHANGE | INSER |
| E PAGE | DELET |  |
| PAGE | \& APPICATE | $=$ COPY |
| ENU | (SHIFT/CLEAR TO ERASE |  |

Listing 2: SOUNDISK
1ø 'CHANGES FOR DISK OPERATION $44 \varnothing$ PRINT"4 SAVE ALL PAGES (DAT A)","5 LOAD PAGE"," "6 LOAD ALL PAGES","7 LPRINT ALL PAGES","8
SAVE MAIN PROGRAM","9 DIRECTO RY": GOSUBI $\varnothing \varnothing$
$46 \varnothing$ ON N GOSUB47 $\varnothing, 48 \varnothing, 49 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing \varnothing, 51$ $\varnothing, 52 \varnothing, 53 \varnothing, 54 \varnothing, 545$ : GOTO 4 3 $\varnothing$
47ø PRINT"SAVE PAGE"; I:INPUT"FIL ENAME";K\$:PRINT "SAVING PAGE";I: OPEN"O", \#D, K\$: PRINT\#D,N\$ (I): PRIN TN\$ (I): CLOSE\#D: RETURN
48ø PRINT"SAVE ALL PAGES:": INPUT "FILENAME"; K\$:PRINT "SAVING PAGE S"; 1;"TO";Z:OPEN"O", \#D, K\$:FORK=1 TOZ: PRINT\#D,N\$(K): PRINTN\$ (K):NEX TK:CLOSE\#D:RETURN
$49 \varnothing$ PRINT"SAVE PAGE (DATA)";I:IN PUT"FILENAME"; K\$: PRINT"SAVING PA GE";I;"(DATA)":OPEN"O", \#D,K\$:K\$= STR\$(Q)+" DATA "+N\$(I):PRINT\#D,K \$:PRINTK\$:CLOSE\#D:RETURN
5øø PRINT"SAVE PAGES (DATA): ": QQ =Q:INPUT"FILENAME";K\$:PRINT"SAVI NG ALL PAGES (DATA)";I:OPEN"O",\# D, K\$:FORK=1TOZ:K\$=STR\$(QQ)+" DAT A " $+\mathrm{N} \$(\mathrm{~K}):$ PRINT\#D, K\$:PRINTK\$: QQ $=$ QQ+A: NEXTK: CLOSE\#D: RETURN
$51 \varnothing$ PRINT"LOAD PAGE:";I:DIR:INPU T"FILENAME";K\$:PRINT"LOADING PAG E"; I: OPEN"I", \#D, K\$:INPUT\#D,N\$ (I) :PRINTN\$ (I) : CLOSE\#D: RETURN
52ø PRINT"LOAD ALL PAGES:":DIR:I NPUT"FILENAME"; K\$:PRINT"LOADING PAGES"; I;"TO";Z:OPEN "I",\#D,K\$:F ORK=1TOZ: INPUT\#D,N\$ (K): PRINTN\$ (I ):NEXTK:CLOSE\#D:RETURN
$53 \varnothing$ PRINT"LINEPRINTING ALL PAGES ": INPUT"PRINTER ON"; K\$:IFK\$<>"Y" THENRETURNELSEFORK=1TOZ: PRINTN\$ ( K) : PRINT\#-2,N\$(K):PRINT\#-2:NEXTK : RETURN
$54 \varnothing$ PRINT"SAVING MAIN PROGRAM:": SAVE"SP": RETURN
545 DIR:GOTOIøø
61ø M\$="123456789":'I/O STRING
$67 \emptyset \mathrm{D}=1 \mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{DEVICE}$ \#

# CoCo Dares You to 

By Marge Rutter

We've all watched those people on TV winning the big bucks just for naming a couple of tunes. And haven't you, at least once, thought to yourself, "I can do that"? But could you? Under all that pressure? Are you really quicker than the other guy? Here's your chance to see! Name That Song challenges two players with all that pressure in the comfort of your own home. Listing 1 loads 48 songs, with their titles and clues about their identity, into disk files. The titles are camouflaged so typing in the program won't reveal any answers. Most songs are not listed in their entirety but enough is there to recognize the tune. Type in and run Listing 1. When it is finished, the files are loaded for future use. Listing 1 doesn't have to be run again.
Listing 2 is the game. Here, two players, joysticks in hand, can battle it out against each other. Keep in mind that the computer is doing many different things between each note, so the joysticks are not very sensitive. A quick press does not necessarily register. The key is to push the firebutton and hold it down until the song stops. If the joysticks don't have any effect on the song, you
need to change lines 5110,5120 and 5135. The numbers 126 and 125 should be substituted for the numbers 254 and 253, respectively. Apparently, some CoCos produce one set of these numbers when the firebutton is pressed and others produce the other set.

Each song plays for only 30 seconds before the computer goes on to another song. If you want more time, increase the timer in Line 5125.

When the song is stopped, the computer allows time for the player to announce the answer verbally, before giving the correct answer. The players decide whether the answer will be accepted or not.

If the players decide to set a time limit and one of them takes too long, simply mark that answer as wrong, so there will be no point given.

Finally, since the songs are selected randomly some of them could easily be played two or more times during the course of the game.

However, flags are set on songs that have been played and each new song is checked to make sure it hasn't been played before. Occasionally, the program appears to lock up when it's trying to find a new song. If this happens, relax. Think of it as a commercial and it will be right back.

The game is divided into five parts:
Melody Roulette - Melody Roulette starts out with a spinning wheel to determine how much money you are playing for. The best out of five songs wins this part. A tiebreaker is played if necessary.
Tune Topics - The 48 songs are divided into six categories. One of these categories is randomly chosen and the five songs are selected from that category. Once again, the best out of five wins and tiebreakers are played in the event of a tie.

This is the one area in which the program could lock up permanently. In the unlikely event that too many songs from the chosen category were already played during Melody Roulette (leaving less than five songs to choose from) or if too many tiebreakers empty out the category, the program goes into an endless loop, searching for a song in the category when one doesn't exist. Just press BREAK and start over.

Bid-a-Note - On TV, if the player who bids can't name the song correctly, the other player gets the point. This has never seemed fair to me. So in my version of the game, I've made it impossible to win Bid-a-Note by default. If you don't bid, you don't win.

There is nothing in the program to prevent a player from bidding higher than the previous bid. Similarly, there is nothing to stop the first player from passing on the first bid. If the first player does pass the first time around, the second player gets the bid for 15 notes. Again, the best out of five wins.

Tiebreaker - Melody Roulette and Tune Topics are each worth 10 game points. Bid-a-Note is worth 20. So, it is possible to have a tie at the end of the first three parts. A simple, sudden death tiebreaker decides who goes on to the Golden Medley.

Golden Medley - Now one of the players is on his own and the pressure is really on. He has 30 seconds to name five songs. The timer runs only while the music is playing. Press the firebutton (using the right joystick) to stop the timer for the answer. Or, if not sure, pass and come back to it afterwards. Remember, one wrong answer ends the game! If you need reminders on how to play, there are optional directions before each section.
(Questions about this program may be directed to the author at 48 Kenalcon Drive, Phoenixville, PA 19460, phone 215-933-8612. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)


Listing 1: SONGS

1ø OPEN "D", \#1,"SONGS/DAT", 3
15 FIELD\#1,3 AS NO\$
$2 \varnothing$ FOR X=2øø TO $96 \varnothing \varnothing$ STEP $2 \emptyset \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ Z =X

$4 \varnothing$ FOR C=1 TO 2
$5 \emptyset$ READ $S \$$
$6 \emptyset$ RSET NO\$=S\$
$7 \varnothing$ PUT\#1,Z
$8 \emptyset \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1$
$9 \varnothing$ IF $S \$=" P 2 \emptyset "$ THEN $C=2$ ELSE $C=1$
1øø NEXT C
$11 \varnothing$ NEXT X
$12 \emptyset$ CLOSE\#1
13ø OPEN"O", \# 2, "TITLES/DAT"
$14 \emptyset$ FOR X=1 TO 6
$15 \emptyset$ READ CA\$
$16 \emptyset$ WRITE\#2,CA\$
$17 \varnothing$ FOR Y=1 TO 8
$18 \emptyset$ READ NO
$19 \varnothing$ FOR $Z=1$ TO NO
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ READ CH
$21 \varnothing$ A $=A \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{CH})$
$22 \emptyset$ NEXT Z
23ø WRITE \#2,A\$
235 A\$=" 1
$24 \varnothing$ NEXT Y
$25 \emptyset$ NEXT X
$26 \varnothing$ CLOSE\#2
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ OPEN"D", \#1,"CLUES/DAT", løø
$31 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO 48
$32 \emptyset$ READ CL\$
$33 \varnothing$ WRITE\#1,CL\$
$34 \emptyset$ PUT\#l,X
$35 \emptyset$ NEXT X
$36 \emptyset$ CLOSE\#1
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA T2,L8, O3, G, E, L4, G, L8, G,
$E, L 4, G, L 8, A, G, F, E, D, E, L 4, F, L 16, E$
$, F, L 8, G, C, L 16, C, C, L 8, C, L 16, C, D, E$
$, F, L 4, G, L 8, G, D, D, F, E, D, L 4, C, P 2 \varnothing$
$51 \emptyset$ DATAT2, O2, L4, G, L8, G, G, L4, G, L $8, G, G, L 4, B, L 8, O 3, D, D, O 2, B, B, L 4, G$ $, A, L 8, A, L 4, A, L 8, A, A, L 4, F \#, L 8, A, A$ , F\#, F\#, L4, D
$52 \emptyset$ DATAL8, G, G, G, G, L4, G, L8, G, G, L $4, B, L 8, O 3, D, D, O 2, B, B, G, L 3, O 3, D, L$ $8, C, C, O 2, B, A, A, L 2, G, P 2 \varnothing$
$53 \emptyset$ DATAT3, O3, L2, G, L4, E, L2, C, L6, $C, L 8, D, L 4, E, L 2, G, L 4, E, L 2, C, G, L 4$, $E, L 2, C, L 4, D, E, L 2, F \#, G, A, L 4, G, L 8$, $A, L 4, A \#, A, G, L 4, E, D, D, L 8, E, L 4, F, E$ $, L 8, D, G, G, G, P 2 \varnothing$
$54 \emptyset$ DATAT3, $03, \mathrm{~L} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L} 8$, D, L4, E, E, L8 , E, L4, D, L8, C, L4, D, L8, E, L2 , C, L4 , E, E , L8 , F, L4 , G, G, F, L8, E $, L 4, F, L 8, G, L 4, E, P 2 \varnothing$
$55 \emptyset$ DATAT4, O3, L4, C, C, C, L2 , D, L4, D $, E, G, E, L 2, C, O 2, L 4, G, O 3, L 2, C, L 4, C$ $, \mathrm{L} 2, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{L} 2, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{L} 3, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{O} 2, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{O} 3$, $\mathrm{L} 2, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L} 2, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{L} 2, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I}$ $4, A, P 18, L 4, D, F, L 2, E, C, P 2 \varnothing$
$56 \emptyset$ DATAT3,O3,L4, G, L8, G, L4, E, L8, A, L3 , G, E, L4, G, L8, G, L4 , E, L8 , A, L3 , G,E,G,E,G,L4,E,L8, G, L3, G, G, O4, C, P2ø
57ø DATAT2,O3,L8,E,D,C,D,E,E,L4, E, L8, D, D, L4, D, L8, E, G, L4, G, L8, E, D , C, D, E, E, L4 , E, L8, E, D, D, E, D, L2, C, P2ø
$58 \varnothing$ DATAT2,O3,L4, C, C, G, G, A, A, L2, G, L4, F, F, E, E, L8, D, D, D, D, L2, C, L4, $G, G, F, F, E, E, L 2, D, L 4, G, G, F, F, E, E$, L2, D
$59 \varnothing$ DATAL4, C, C, G, G, A, A, L2 , G, L4, F , F, E, E, D, D, L1, C, P2 $\varnothing$
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATAT2,L4, O4, C,L8, C, C, C,L4., C, P8, O3, L8, A\#, O4, D, 03, A\#, L4, O4, C , L8, D, O3, A\#, O4, C, L4 ., C, P4, O3, L4, A, L8, A $\#, \mathrm{O} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L} 2, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{P} 8, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{O} 3, \mathrm{~A}$ \#, G, L4, F, L8, F, E, L2, D, L4, C, P2 $\varnothing$ 61ø DATAT2,L8,04,D\#,L4,C,Ll6,C,O 3,A\#, O4, C, O3,A\#,L8, O4, C, O3, G, Ll 6 , O4, C, O3, A\#, L8, O4, C, C, Ll6, C, O3, A \#, O4, C, C, L8, D\#, C, O3, G
$62 \emptyset$ DATAP8, $04, \mathrm{D} \#, \mathrm{~L} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Ll} 6, \mathrm{C}, 03, \mathrm{~A}$ \#, O4, C, O3, A\#, L8, O4, C, O3, G, Ll 6,04 , C, 03, A\#, O4, C, O3, A\#, L8 . , O4, C, Ll 6 , C, D\#, C, C, O3, A\#, O4, L8, C, O3, G, P2 $\varnothing$ $63 \emptyset$ DATAT2, O3, L4, A, G, A, O4, C, D, L8 , O3, G, L4 , G, L8, F, L4, G, G, L8 , F, G, L4 , A, F, G, L8, C, L4 , C, L8 , C, L4 , C, L8, C, L4, C, L8, C, L4, C
$64 \varnothing$ DATAA, $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{O} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{L} 8,03, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 4$, G, L8, F, L4 , G, G, L8 , F, G, L4 , A , F, G, L8 , C, L4 , C, L8 , C, L4 , C, L8, C, L4 , C, L8, C ,L4, C, P2 $\varnothing$
$65 \varnothing$ DATAT2,L2., O3, G, L4, O4,D,L2, C , L4. , O3, B, L8, A, G, F, L2 , G, L4, C, L4. , B, L8, A, G, F, L2, G, L4, C, L2 . , D
$66 \varnothing$ DATAL4, E,L2., C,L4, G,L4., E,L8 , D, L2 . , C, L4, G, L4 . , E, L8, D, L4, C, E, $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{O} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{L} 3, \mathrm{O} 3, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~L} 3, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~L} 8$ , G, L2 . , A, P2 $\varnothing$
$67 \emptyset$ DATAT2, L8, 03, A, B, A, G, L2 , A, P4 ,L8, A, B, A, G, G, Ll , E, P4, L8, O4, C, C, $C, C, C, L 2, C, P 4, L 8, C, C, C, L 4, C, L 1, O$ 3, B, P2 $\varnothing$
68ø DATAT2,L4,O3,G,L8,F,L3,F,P6,
L8, A, B, O4, C\#, D, E, F, L6, E,Ll6, D, L2 , D
$69 \varnothing$ DATAL8, D, D, C, O3, A\#, A, G, L4, A\# , L8, A, L4, A, G, F, L8 , A , L4 , G, L8, D, L4 , F, L8, A, L3, A, P2ø
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATAT2,O3,L2,A,G,L8,G,A,O4,C , O3, B, A, G, Ll , E, L8, D, E, G, E, G\#, E, L 2, B, A, Ll $6, D, E, L 4 ., D, L 8, C, L 1, E$
$71 \varnothing$ DATAL8, C,E,L2,A,G,L8,G,A,O4,

C, O3, B, A, G, Ll, E, L8, D, E, G, E, G\#, E, L2, B, A, Ll6, D, E, L4., D, L8, C, Ll, E, P $2 \varnothing$
$72 \emptyset$ DATAT4, O3, L4, G, A, G, F, E, F, L2, G, L4, D, E, L2, F, L4 , E, F, L2, G, L4, G, A , G, F, E, F, L2, G, D, G, L4, E, L3 , C, P2 $\varnothing$ $73 \varnothing$ DATAT2, L8, O3, F\#,L4, F\#, L8, G, L $4, A, A, L 8, G, L 4, G, P 6, L 8, G, L 4, G, L 8$, A, B, L4, B, L2., A, L8, F\#, F\#, F\#, E, L4, D, L8, E, D, L2 . , C, L8, O2, B, B, L4, O3, D , E, E, L2. , D, P2 $\varnothing$
$74 \varnothing$ DATAT2, L8, O3, C, D, F, F, O4, C, O3 , L2 . , A, L8, A\#, O4, Ll, C, L4, E, D, C, O3 ,L4. , A, L8, G, L2 , F, L8, F, O4 , E, F, F, D , C, L4. , O3, A, L8, A\#, L2, G, L8, C, D, F, F,O4,C,O3,Ll,A, P2ø
$75 \emptyset$ DATAT1,L8, O3, E, D, F,L16, E, L4, E, L8, E, D, F, Ll6, E, L4, E, L8, E, D, F, L 16, E, L4, E, L8, D, C\#, E, L16, D, L4, D, L 8, D, C\#, E, L16, D, L4, D, L8, C
$76 \varnothing$ DATAO2, B, O3, D, L16, C, L4, C, L8, $\mathrm{O} 2, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{O} 3, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{LL} 6, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A}$ , O3, C, L16, O2, B, L4, B, P2ø
77ø DATAT2,L2,O2,B,L4,O3,D\#,E,L3 ,F\#,L4,D\#, O2, B, L2, O3, G, L4, F\#, E, L 2, B, P25, L4, B, L2, O4, C, L4, O3, B, A, L 2, B, L4, A, G, L2, F\#, L4, G, F\#, L2, E, P2 $\varnothing$
$78 \emptyset$ DATAT2,L8, O3, G,L3, G, L8, G,L3. , G, P8, L8, G, L4, O4, C, O3, C, L8, D\#, L4 , F, L2 . , F, L8, O3, G, L3, G, L8, G, L3, G, P4, L8, G, L4, G, G, A, B, L8, O4 , C, L4, D\# , D\#, P2 $\varnothing$
$79 \varnothing$ DATAT3, O3, L8, E, G, L4, G, G, E, A, L2, $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{L} 2, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{E}$ , L4 , F, F, L8 , F, L4 . , G, L4 , A, G, L8, E, L 4, D, L8, C, Ll , C, L8, C, E, L4 . , G, L8, G, G,L4, G, A, L2, G
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATAL8,C,D,L4, E, L8, D, L4, D, L8 , C, L2, D, L8, C, L4, F, L8, F, L4, F, F, A, $\mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~L} 4, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{O} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{O} 3, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~L} 2, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{P} 2 \varnothing$ $82 \emptyset$ DATAT2,03,L8, A, A\#, L4., O4, C, L 8, C, L4 , C, L8, C, L4 . , C, O3, L8, A\#, L4, A,L8, A\#, O4, C, L4, C, O3, A\#, A, L2. , F, L8, F, L4, A\#, A\#, L8, A, L4, F, L2. , C $83 \varnothing$ DATAL8, C,L4,C\#,C\#,F,L8, O4, C, O3, F, L2 . , G, L8, A, A\#, L4 • , O4, C, L8, C , L4, C, L8, C, L4 • , C, L8, O3, A\#, L4, A, L 8, A\#, L4 , O4 , C, L8 , C, C, O3, A\#, A, A, L2 ., F, P2 $\varnothing$
85ø DATA T3, O3, L2, E, L4, E, L8, B,L2 , B, L8, B, L4. , F\#, L8, G, L4, F\#, Ll, E, L $4, B, O 4, D, L 2, E, L 4, D, O 3, B, O 4, C \#, O 3$ , A, Ll, B
$86 \varnothing$ DATAO4, L4, E,L2, E, L4, E, L2, D, L 4, O3, B, B, A, G, L8, F\#, Ll, D, L2, E, L4, B, L2, A, L4, G, F\#, E, D, L1, E, P2 $\varnothing$

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$9 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATAT2,L16,O3,G,L8.,G,Ll6,E, L2 , G, L8, E, L4. , C, Ll $6, G, L 8, A, L 4, G$, Ll6, G, L8. , G, Ll $6, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{L} 4$ . $\mathrm{O} 2, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{Ll} 6, \mathrm{O} 3, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~L} 4, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{Ll} 6, \mathrm{G}$, L8. , G, Ll 6, E, L2, G, L8, E, L4 . , C, Ll6, G, L8, A, L4, G
$91 \varnothing$ DATAL16, G,L8., G,Ll6, G, L4, G, G , F, D, L2 , C, P2 $\varnothing$
$93 \varnothing$ DATAT3, L4, O4, C, C, C, D, D, O3, B, A, L2. , G, O4, L4, C, C, C, F, F, E, C, D, L8 , E, D, L2. , C, L4, C, C, C, D, D, O3, B, A, L 2. $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{O} 4, \mathrm{~L} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{E}$, D,L2., C, P2 $\varnothing$
$95 \emptyset$ DATAT3,L4, O3, E, F,L2. , G, L8, A, G, A, L2. , G, L4, G, G, A, G, F, E, D, L2. , E ,L8, F, E, F, L2 ., E, L4, E, E, F, E, D, C, O 2, B, O3, L2. C C, L8, D, C, O2, B, L2., O3, C, L2 , C, L8 , D, C, D, L4 , C, L2 . , A, Ll , O4 , C, P2 $\varnothing$
$97 \emptyset$ DATAT2,L8,O3, E, G, A, O4, C, O3, B , $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{L} 2, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{O} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{O} 3, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~L} 2$, $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{O} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{A}$ , O4, D, C, O3, A, G, A, L4 , A , L8, O4, C, D,

L4, C, L8, O3, A, G, A, L2 , A, P2 $\varnothing$
$99 \varnothing$ DATAT2,O4,L2,C,O3,L8,B,O4,C, L4, D, C, O3, L4., B, L8, F\#, L2., G\#, L4, O4, E, L2. , D, L2 . , O3, A , L8 , F, G, L4 , G\# , A\#, A\#, O4, C, L2 . , C
I $\varnothing \varnothing$ DATAC, O3,L8, B, O4, C, L4, D, C, O 3,L4., B, L8, F\#, L2., G\#, O4, L4, E, L2. , D, O3, A, L8, F, G, L4, G\#, A\#, A\#, O4, C, L2., C
1ø1ø DATAP8,L2,C,C,L8,G,G,G,G,L4 , G, L8, G, F, E, L4 , D, L8 , C, O3, B, O4, L2 , C, C, P2 $\varnothing$
1ø3ø DATAT2,O4,L8,D,C,C,03,A,04, L4, C, O3, L8, A, O4, L4, C, O3, L4. , A, P3 $\emptyset, 04, L 8, D, D, C, L 4, C, L 8, C, L 2 ., 03, A$ $1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ DATAO4,L8, D, D, C, O3, A, A, F, G, F,G\#,L4, G, F, L8, F, F, L4, A, L8, G, F, G , F, D, L2, F, L8, F, F, G\#, G\#, G, F, G, G, L 4, F, L2., F
1ø5ø DATAL8,D,C,L2.,A,L8, G, E,L2, F, O4, L2 , C, O3, L8, A, A\#, G, A\#, A, L4 , F , A, L8 , O4, C, C, D, C, O3, A, F, G, L4, G, L $2, F, L 4, A, L 8, G, F, G, L 4, G, L 2, F, P 2 \varnothing$ 1ø7ø DATAT2,L8,03,G,L4.,A,O4,L4, C, O3, L8, B, L4, G, D, L8, E, E, L4 , G, A, G , O4, C, O3, L8, B, L4, G, D, E, L8, G, L4 ., A , L8 , G, L4 , O4, C, L8 , O3, B, L4 , A , G , O4 , C, O3, L8, B, L4 , A , G , L2 , A
$1 \varnothing 8 \emptyset$ DATAL8, G, L4, A, O4, C, L8, O3, B, L4, G, L8, D, D, L4 , E, L8 , G, L4 , A, G, O4, C, O3, B, L8, G, D, L4, D, L8, E, E, G, L4, A , L8, G, O4, L4 , C, O3, B, A , G, O4, C, O3, B , G, B, A
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ DATAO4,D,L2,D,L4,03,B,B,O4, C, O3, L8, B, L4 . , G, L4 , O4, D, L8, C, O3, L4, B, O4, D, C, L8, O3, B, L4., G, O4, L4, D, L8, C, O3, L4 , B, O4, D, L8 , C, L4. , O3, B, L4, A, L8, G, L4 . , A , P2 $\varnothing$
Illø DATAT2,L4,O3,F,L8,G,L4,A,G, L8, A, A\#, L4 , A, G, F, G, L8, A, L4 , G, F, L 8, A, L2, G
$112 \emptyset$ DATAO4,L4, C, L8, O3, A, L4, G, A, O4, L8, C, O3, A\#, L4 , A, G, F, L8, G, A, L4 , G, F, L8 , A , L2 , G , P2 $\varnothing$
ll4ø DATATl,L8,O2,G,L4.,03,C,L8, G, L4. , F, L8, C, D\#, F, L8. , D, Ll 6, O2, A \#, L4. , O3, C, L8, G, L4. , A\#, L8, A, A\# , O 4, C, L8 . , O3, A, Ll 6, F , L2 , G
115ø DATAL8,G,A\#,04,D,L8., C,Ll6, O3, G, L4 , G, L8, O4 , C, O3, G, O4, C, L8., L, Ll $6,03, G, L 2, G, L 8, F, G, G \#, A \#, L 8$. ,G,Ll6,D\#,L8, F, G, L8., D\#,L16, C, L2 . , D, P2 $\varnothing$
117ø DATAT4,L1,O3,G,L2., G,L4,F\#, G, L2 . , A , L4 , G, L2 , A, L4 , G, A, L2 , G, L4 , F\#, Ll, F, A, L2 . , A, L4, G\#, A, L2 . , B, L $4, A, L 2, B, L 4, A, B, L 2, A, L 4, G \#, L 1, G$, P2 $\varnothing$
119ø DATAT2,O3,L4,D,E,C\#,P22,C,D
, O2, B, P22 , L8, O3, D, E, L4, C\#, L8, C, C , D, O2, B, P22, O3, D, D, D, E, C\#, C\#, C\#, E,C,L4,C,O2,B
$12 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATAO3, L8, $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{O} 2, \mathrm{~B}, 03, \mathrm{C}, 02, \mathrm{~B}$, O3, C, O2, B, O3, C, O2, B, O3, C, O2, B, L4 , O3, C, C, P22,Ll6, O2, B, L8, O3, D, D, C \#, L4, C\#, P22, L8, O2, A , O3, C, D, O2, L1 6, B, A, L4 , G, L8 , O3, D, E, L4 , C\#, L8, C, L4, D, 02, B
$121 \varnothing$ DATAO3,L8,D,D,D,E,C\#,C\#,C\#, O2, A, P22,Ll6, A, O3, C, L8, D, O2, B, P2 $2,03, C, O 2, B, 03, C, O 2, B, O 3, C, O 2, B$, $03, C, O 2, B, 03, C, O 2, B, O 3, C, O 2, B, L 4$ , O3, C, P2 $\varnothing$
$123 \varnothing$ DATAT3,O3,L16,D\#,L8, E,Ll6,G ,L8, A, O4, L4, C, O3, B, A, G\#, G, G\#, A, P $22, L 8, G, G, L 4, G \#, A, A \#, B, P 22,04, C$, O3, B, A, G\#, G, G\#, A, P2 $2, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{G}$ $\#, A, B, 04, C, P 2 \varnothing$
$125 \emptyset$ DATAT2, O4, L2, C, 03, G, L8, G, L4 , A, L8, G, F, L2 , E, C, L8, G, L4, A, L8, G, A, L2, B, L3, G, L8, E, L4 , F, L8, F, F, E, L 4, D, L2 , C, P2 $\varnothing$
$127 \varnothing$ DATAT2, L8, 03, C, F, G, L2, A, L8, A, G, F, L2 . , A, L8, A, A\#, O4, C, L2. , O3, A\#, L8, A\#, F, L2 . , G, O2, L8, A\#, O4, L2. , C, L8, D\#, C, O3, G\#, L2 . , A\#
$128 \varnothing$ DATAL8,A\#,A\#,A\#,L2.,A,L8,D, E,F\#, G, A, L2. , B, L8, B, L2., A\#, L8, D\# , F, G, G\#, A\#, O4, L4, C, L4 • , O3, G, O4, L 8, E, D, C, O3, L4. , A\#, A, L8, A, L2 . , F, L 8, F, L4, G, L8, E, L2 . , F , P2 $\varnothing$
13øø DATAT2,03,L4, C, L8, D, L4, E, L8 , C, L4, E, C, L2, E, L4, D, L8, E, F, F, E, D , L2 , F, L4 , E, L8, F, L4 , G, L8, E, L4, G, E ,L2, G, L4 , F, L8, G, A , A , G, F, L2 , A $131 \varnothing$ DATAL4,G,L8, C, D, E,F,G,L2,A, L4, A, L8, D, E, F, G, A, L2, B, L4, B, L8, E , F, G, A, B, L2 , O4, C, L4 , C, L8, O3, B, L4 , A, F, B, G, O4,L2, C, O3, L8, C, D, E, F, G , A, B, O4, L4, C, P2 $\varnothing$
$133 \varnothing$ DATAT2,O4,L4, C, O3, A, F, C, L8, D, E, F, L4, D, L6, F, L4 , C, G, O4, C, O3, A , F, L8, D, E, F, L4 , G, L6, A, L4 , G
$134 \emptyset$ DATAA,L8,A\#,A,G,L4,04,C,03, A, L8, G, L4 , F, G, L3 , A , L8, F, L4 , D, L8, F, D, L4 , C , C, F, L8 , A , L4 , G , L8, C, L4 , F , L8, A , L4 , G, L8 , A , A \# , O4, C, 03, A, F, L $4, G, L 8, C, L 3, F, P 2 \varnothing$
$136 \varnothing$ DATAT2,L4, O3, G, A, L4, B, L8, G, L2. $\mathrm{E}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{~F} \#, \mathrm{~L} 2 ., \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{E}$ , L4 , C, G, E, L8, C, L4, E, G, L4, F\#, L2, D $137 \varnothing$ DATAL8, G, A, L4, B, L8, G, L2., E, L4, A, L8, F\#, L2 . , D, L4 , G, L8, E, L4, C, G, E, L8, C, L4, E, G, Ll, G, P2 $\varnothing$
$139 \varnothing$ DATAT2,L8,O2,B,03,C,L16,D,L 8., D, L8, D, Ll6, E, L6, D, L16, C, L8, O2 , B, O3, C, D, D, D, Ll6, E, L8, G, P8, G, A, B, A, G, Ll $6, E, L 8, B, A, G, L 16, G, L 8, E$,

L4, D
14øø DATAL16,02,B,L8.,03,C,Ll6,D ,L8. ,D, L8, D, Ll6, E, L6, D, L16, C, L8, O2, B, O3, C, D, D, D, L1 6, E, L8, G, P8, G, $A, B, A, G, L 16, G, L 8, B, G, G, A, L 2, A, P 2$ $\varnothing$
$142 \emptyset$ DATAT2,03,L2.,F,O4,C,L4.,D, L8, C, O3, L4, A\#, O4, L2 . , C, O3, L8, F, F ,L4. , F, L8, D, L4 , F, D, L2 , C, L8, A, O4, C, L2, D, L8, C, O3, A , O4, L2, C
$143 \emptyset$ DATAO3,L8, A, F, L4, G, L4. , F, L8 , D, L2 . , F, L8, G, A, F, F, L4 , F, L2 , F, L2 ., F, P2 $\varnothing$
$145 \varnothing$ DATAT2,O3,L8, C,D,F,D,L4, A, C , L2 , C, L8, C, D, F, D, L4, A, C, L2 , C, L8, A\#, A, A, G, L4 . , G, L8, D, A\#, L4 , A, L8 , A \#, A, L4., G
$146 \emptyset$ DATAL8,A\#,A,A,A,L4., G, L8, C, A\#, L4, O4, C, O3, A, L8, G, P8, C, D, F, D, L4, A, C, L2 , C, L8 , C, D, F, D, L4 , A , C, L2 , C
$147 \varnothing$ DATAL8,A\#,A,A,G,L4.,G,L8,D, L4, A\#, L8, A, L4, A, G, L8, D, A\#, O4, C, O $3, A \#, A, L 4 \cdot, G, L 8, C, A \#, A, G, L 4, A \#, L$ $8,04, C, 03, A, A, L 4, G, F, P 2 \emptyset$
$149 \varnothing$ DATAT2,03,L4,D,E,L2,B,L4,A, G, L2, E, L4, D, E, L2, B, L4, A, D, L2, B, L $4, D, L 8, E, D, L 4, F \#, L 8, E, L 4$, F\#, L8,

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F, F, F, F, L4, G, A, Ll, E
15øø DATAL4, D, L8, E, D, L4, F\#, L8, E, L4, F\#, L8, F, F, F, F, L4, G, A, Ll , E, L4, $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~L} 2, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~B}$ , B, L4, O4, C, D, D, L8, O3, B, L2, B
$151 \varnothing$ DATAL8, B, B, B, B, L4, O4, C, D, O3 $, B, L 8, A, L 2, G, L 8, B, B, B, B, L 4, O 4, C$, D,LI, O3, G, P2 $\varnothing$
$153 \varnothing$ DATAT2,03,L2,A,L4., F,L8, A, A \#, A, G, L4 . , A, L8, A, A \#, A, G, L4, A, L8, G, F, L4, G, Ll $6, E, D, L 2, C, L 8, A, O 4, C$, $\mathrm{L} 2, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{O} 3, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~A} \#, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~L}$ $8, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~A} \#, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 4, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~L} 8, \mathrm{G}, \mathrm{F}, \mathrm{L} 2, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{P} 2 \varnothing$ $155 \emptyset$ DATAT2,L2,03,G,L8,A,B,O4,C, O3, B, O4, C, O3, L4 , B, L8, A, L4, B, L8, O $4, C, O 3, B, O 4, C, O 3, L 4, A, L 8, A, B, O 4$, L2, C, O3, L8, E, G\#, L8, B, O4, L4 • , C, L4 ., E, O3, L8, B, L4., B, O4, Ll6, C, O3, B, L4, A
156ø DATAL4., G,Ll6, A, G,L4., F\#,L2 , $\mathrm{G}, \mathrm{L} 8, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{O} 4, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{O} 3, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{O} 4, \mathrm{C}, 03, \mathrm{~L} 4, \mathrm{~B}$ , L8, A, L4 , B, O4, L8 , C, O3, B, O4, C, L4, O3, A, L8, B, O4, C, L8, O3, B, O4, C, L4 , O 3, A
$157 \emptyset$ DATAP8,L8, G, A, A\#, A, A, L4, A, L 8, G, A, A\#, O4, L4, G, D, L8 , C, O3, A\#, L4 . , A\#, $04, C, L 8,03, A \#, A, L 4 ., A, L 8, D$, B, G, L4. , G, P2 $\varnothing$
$158 \emptyset$ DATA"CHILDREN'S TUNES"
$159 \varnothing$ DATA $12,84,72,73,83,32,79,7$ 6,68,32,77,65,78
$16 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $42,79,78,69,32,76,73,8$ $4,84,76,69,32,84,87,79,32,76,73$, $84,84,76,69,32,84,72,82,69,69,32$ ,76,73,84,84,76,69,32,73,78,68,7 3,65,78,83
$161 \varnothing$ DATA $18,83,69,83,65,77,69,3$ $2,83,84,82,69,69,84,32,83,79,78$, 71
$162 \emptyset$ DATA $17,73,84,9 \varnothing, 89,32,66,7$ $3,84,83,89,32,83,8 \varnothing, 73,68,69,82$
$163 \varnothing$ DATA $19,8 \varnothing, 79,8 \varnothing, 32,71,79,6$ $9,83,32,84,72,69,32,87,69,65,83$, 69,76
$164 \emptyset$ DATA $21,82,73,78,71,32,65,8$ $2,79,85,78,68,32,84,72,69,32,82$, 79,83,73,69
$165 \emptyset$ DATA $22,77,65,82,89,32,72,6$ $5,68,32,65,32,76,73,84,84,76,69$, 32,76,65,77,66
$166 \emptyset$ DATA $27,84,87,73,78,75,76,6$ $9,32,84,87,73,78,75,76,69,32,76$, $73,84,84,76,69,32,83,84,65,82$
167ø DATA"ANOTHER TIME...ANOTHER PLACE"
168ø DATA $12,71,85,65,78,84,65,7$

```
8,65,77,69,82,65
169\varnothing DATA 18,83,85,77,77,69,82,3
2,73,78,32,84,72,69,32,67,73,84,
89
17\emptyset\emptyset DATA 31,68,79,32,89,79,85,3
2,75,78,79,87,32,84,72,69,32,87,
65,89,32,84,79,32,83,65,78,32,74
    ,79,83,69
171\varnothing DATA 1\varnothing,77,79,79,78,32,82,7
3,86,69,82
172\emptyset DATA 18,67,65,76,73,7\emptyset,79,8
2,78,73,65,32,68,82,69,65,77,73,
78
173\varnothing DATA 9,89,69,83,84,69,82,68
,65,89
174\emptyset DATA 15,84,72,69,32,87,65,8
9,32,87,69,32,87,69,82,69
175\emptyset DATA 14,76,79,78,68,79,78,3
2,66,82,73,68,71,69,83
176\emptyset DATA"LOVE SONGS"
177\emptyset DATA 21,73,7\varnothing,32,73,32,87,6
9,82,69,32,65,32,67,65,82,8\emptyset,69,
78,84,69,82
178\emptyset DATA 21,87,69,39,86,69,32,7
9,78,76,89,32,74,85,83,84,32,66,
69,71,85,78
179\varnothing DATA 15,84,72,69,32,87,65,8
9,32,79,7\emptyset,32,76,79,86,69
```

$18 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $16,65,78,78,73,86,69,8$ $2,83,65,82,89,32,83,79,78,71$ $181 \varnothing$ DATA $26,84,72,73,83,32,71,8$ $5,89,83,32,73,78,32,76,79,86,69$, $32,87,73,84,72,32,89,79,85$ $182 \emptyset$ DATA $19,73,32,72,79,78,69,8$ $3,84,76,89,32,76,79,86,69,32,89$, 79,85
$183 \emptyset$ DATA 2,73,7ø
$184 \emptyset$ DATA $16,83,67,65,82,66,79,8$ $2,79,85,71,72,32,7 \emptyset, 65,73,82$ $185 \emptyset$ DATA "AS THE WORLD TURNS" $186 \emptyset$ DATA $24,85,8 \emptyset, 32,85,8 \emptyset, 32,6$ $5,78,68,32,65,87,65,89$
$187 \emptyset$ DATA $37,72,69,39,83,32,71,7$ $9,84,32,84,72,69,32,87,72,79,76$, $69,32,87,79,82,76,68,32,73,78,32$ $, 72,73,83,32,72,65,78,68,83$
$188 \emptyset$ DATA $31,89,79,85,32,65,82,6$ $9,32,84,72,69,32,83,85,78,83,72$, $73,78,69,32,79,7 \varnothing, 32,77,89,32,76$ ,73,7ø,69
$189 \emptyset$ DATA $28,89,79,85,32,65,78,6$ $8,32,77,69,32,65,71,65,73,78,83$, $84,32,84,72,69,32,87,79,82,76,68$ $19 \varnothing \emptyset$ DATA $17,65,73,78,39,84,32,7$ $8,79,32,83,85,78,83,72,73,78,69$ $191 \varnothing$ DATA $22,84,72,69,32,65,73,8$

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$2,32,84,72,65,84,32,73,32,66,82$, 69,65,84,72,69
$192 \emptyset$ DATA $16,74,79,89,32,84,79,3$ $2,84,72,69,32,87,79,82,76,68$
$193 \varnothing$ DATA $14,79,78,32,65,32,74,6$ 9,84,32,8申,76,65,78,69
$194 \varnothing$ DATA "OLD FAVORITES"
$195 \emptyset$ DATA $23,84,72,69,32,76,73,7$ $9,78,32,83,76,69,69,8 \varnothing, 83,32,84$, $79,78,73,71,72,84$
$196 \varnothing$ DATA $6,69,88,79,68,85,83$
$197 \varnothing$ DATA $17,66,69,69,82,32,66,6$ $5,82,82,69,76,32,8 \varnothing, 79,76,75,65$
$198 \varnothing$ DATA $14,83,8 \varnothing, 73,78,78,73,7$
8,71, 32, 87, 72, 69, 69, 76
$199 \varnothing$ DATA9,65,76,76,69,89,32,67, 65,84
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $9,66,79,82,78,32,7 \varnothing, 82$ ,69,69
$2 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ DATA $15,67,79,76,79,85,82,3$ $2,77,89,32,87,79,82,76,68$
$2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ DATA $9,68,79,32,65,32,68,69$ ,65,82
2ø3ø DATA"WOMEN"
$2 \varnothing 4 \emptyset$ DATA $5,68,65,73,83,89$
$2 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ DATA $21,72,69,89,32,84,72,6$ $9,82,69,32,76,79,78,69,76,89,32$, 71,73,82,76
$2 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ DATA $1 \varnothing, 73,32,65,77,32,87,7$ 9,77,65,78
$2 \not 67 \emptyset$ DATA 4,74,69,65,78
$2 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ DATA 5,77,65,78,68,89
$2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ DATA $15,77,89,32,67,72,69,8$
$2,73,69,32,65,77,79,85,82$
$21 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA 7,67,69,67,73,76,73,65
$211 \varnothing$ DATA $23,84,72,69,32,77,79,8$
$3,84,32,66,69,65,85,84,73,7 \varnothing, 85$,
76,32,71,73,82,76
3øøø DATA"A CHILDREN'S COUNTING
AND RHYMING SONG"
3øø5 DATA"YOU CAN'T SING THIS IF
YOU CAN'T COUNT TO 1ø"
$3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ DATA"THEME SONG OF A POPULA R TV SHOW"
$3 \varnothing 15$ DATA"LET YOUR FINGERS DO TH E WALKING..."
$3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ DATA"THE MONKEY INITIATES T HE CHASE"
$3 \nmid 25$ DATA"IT MAY NOT MAKE SENSE. ..BUT ALL THE KIDS LIKE IT"
$3 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ DATA"THIS SONG TELLS OF A V ERY DEVOTED PET"
$3 \emptyset 35$ DATA"I WONDER WHERE THIS SO NG CAME FROM"
$3 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ DATA"A 196ø'S TUNE ADAPTED
FROM A SPANISH SONG BY JOSE MART I"
$3 \varnothing 45$ DATA"WORDS AND MUSIC BY JOH

N SEBASTIAN, STEVE BOONE AND MAR K SEBASTIAN"
$3 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ DATA"A DIONNE WARWICK HIT O F THE 6ø'S"
3055 DATA"ANDY WILLIAMS EARNED A GOLD RECORD WITH THIS ONE IN 19 61"
$3 \emptyset 6 \varnothing$ DATA"RECORDED BY THE MAMAS AND PAPAS ON DUNHILL RECORDS"
$3 \varnothing 65$ DATA"WORDS AND MUSIC BY JOH N LENNON AND PAUL MCCARTNEY" $3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ DATA"FROM THE COLUMBIA PICT URE OF THE SAME NAME"
$3 \varnothing 75$ DATA"WE ALL HAVE TO FALL SO METIME"
3ø8ø DATA"WORDS AND MUSIC BY TIM HARDIN"
$3 \varnothing 85$ DATA"A $17 \varnothing$ CARPENTERS HIT" $3 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ DATA"MUSIC BY JACK DIEVAL" 3095 DATA"FROM 'THE JOLSON STORY 11
$31 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA"SUNG AND MADE FAMOUS B Y HERB ALBERT ON HIS 1968 TV SPE CIAL"
$31 \varnothing 5$ DATA"YOU CAN BE SURE I'M TE LLING THE TRUTH IN THIS SONG"
$311 \varnothing$ DATA"LET ME KNOW IF THIS SO NG BY JOHN ROSTILL SOUNDS FAMILI AR"
3115 DATA"ADAPTED BY PAUL SIMON AND ART GARFUNKEL"
$312 \emptyset$ DATA"A FIFTH DIMENSION HIT OF THE 6ø'S"
3125 DATA"ADAPTED BY GEOFF LOVE" $313 \varnothing$ DATA"WORDS AND MUSIC BY STE VIE WONDER"
3135 DATA"A HELEN REDDY HIT"
$314 \varnothing$ DATA"WORDS AND MUSIC BY BIL L WITHERS"
3145 DATA"WORDS AND MUSIC BY ALB ERT HAMMOND AND MIKE HAZLEWOOD"
$315 \emptyset$ DATA"THREE DOG NIGHT'S 1971 HIT"
3155 DATA"PETER, PAUL AND MARY R ECORDED THIS TUNE BY JOHN DENVER IN 1969"
$316 \emptyset$ DATA"BASED ON A SONG BY SOL OMON LINDA AND PAUL CAMPBELL"
3165 DATA"FROM THE MOVIE OF THE SAME NAME"
$317 \varnothing$ DATA"THE OKTOBERFEST WOULDN 'T BE THE SAME WITHOUT THIS ONE" 3175 DATA"WORDS AND MUSIC BY DAV ID C. THOMAS"
$318 \varnothing$ DATA"WHAT'S A WEDDING WITHO UT THIS SONG?"
3185 DATA"COLUMBIA PICTURES AND CARL FOREMAN PRESENT..."
$319 \varnothing$ DATA"FROM 'THE BALLET FOR A GIRL IN BUCHANNON'"
3195 DATA"FROM 'SOUND OF MUSIC'"
$32 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA"THIS USED TO BE A STYL ISH TUNE"
$32 \not 05$ DATA"WORDS AND MUSIC BY EAR L SHUMAN AND LEON CARR"
$321 \varnothing$ DATA"A HELEN REDDY HIT"
3215 DATA"FROM THE $2 \varnothing$ TH CENTURY-
FOX FILM 'THE PRIME OF MISS JEAN BRODIE'"
$322 \varnothing$ DATA"BARRY MANILOWS FIRST H IT SONG"
3225 DATA"WORDS AND MUSIC BY STE VIE WONDER, HENRY COSBY AND SYLV IA MOY"
$323 \varnothing$ DATA"WORDS AND MUSIC BY PAU L SIMON"
3235 DATA"WORDS AND MUSIC BY NOR RIS WILSON, BILLY SHERRIL AND RO RY BOURKE"


Listing 2: SONGEAME
99 CLEAR 5øøø:PCLEAR 2
Iøø DIM SPOT(75)
1ø1 CLS
$1 \not{ }^{1} \mathrm{~W}=1$
1ø3 PRINT@73,"NAME THAT SONG"
1ø4 PRINT@367,"BY"
$1 \varnothing 5$ PRINT@426,"MARGE RUTTER"
$1 \varnothing 6$ GOSUB $3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$
11ø 'LOAD ARRAYS
12申 OPEN "I",\#I,"TITLES/DAT"
13ø FOR X=1 TO 6
$14 \varnothing$ INPUT\#1,CA\$ (X)
$15 \emptyset$ FOR Y=1 TO 8
$16 \varnothing$ INPUT\#1,SO\$(X,Y)
17ø NEXT Y
$18 \emptyset$ NEXT X
19ø CLOSE\#1
2øø OPEN"D",\#1,"SONGS/DAT",3
$2 \emptyset 1$ DIM NO\$ (2øø)
$2 \not 05$ DIM ST\$(48)
$2 \varnothing 6 \mathrm{ST}=\varnothing$
$21 \varnothing$ CLS
211 PRINT@41,"NAME THAT SONG"
212 PRINT@73,STRING\$(14,45)
215 PRINT@162,"PLAYER\#I'S NAME";
$22 \varnothing$ INPUT Pl\$
223 PRINT@258,"PLAYER\#2'S NAME";
225 INPUT P2\$
$23 \varnothing$ 'MELODY ROULETTE
235 'PICK PLAYING AMOUNT
$24 \varnothing$ CLS
241 PRINT@352,STRING\$ $(32,45)$
242 PRINT@96,STRING\$ $(32,45)$
243 PRINT@232,"MELODY ROULETTE"
244 PRINT@292,"INSTRUCTIONS? <Y>
OR <N>
245 I\$=INKEY\$
246 IF I\$<>"Y" AND I\$<>"N" THEN GOTO 245
247 IF I\$="Y" THEN GOSUB Iøøøø
$25 \emptyset \operatorname{SPOT}(1)=1 \varnothing \varnothing$
$255 \operatorname{SPOT}(2)=25 \emptyset$
$26 \varnothing \operatorname{SPOT}(3)=5 \varnothing \varnothing$
265 SPOT (4) $=75 \varnothing$
$27 \varnothing$ SPOT (5) $=1 \varnothing \varnothing$
$275 \operatorname{SPOT}(6)=25 \varnothing$
$28 \varnothing \operatorname{SPOT}(7)=5 \emptyset \varnothing$
$285 \operatorname{SPOT}(8)=75 \varnothing$
$286 \mathrm{Y}=225$
$29 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO RND $(2 \varnothing)+8$
$291 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-1$
292 SOUND Y,I
295 CLS
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT@352,STRING $(32,45)$
$3 \varnothing 5$ PRINT@96,STRING\$ $(32,45)$
31ø PRINT@143, CHR\$ (133)
315 PRINT@173,SPOT(X)
$32 \varnothing$ PRINT@2ø2,SPOT (X+7)
325 PRINT@232,SPOT (X+6)
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT@266,SPOT (X+5)
335 PRINT@3ø1,SPOT (X+4)
$34 \varnothing$ PRINT@272,SPOT (X+3)
345 PRINT@242,SPOT(X+2)
$35 \emptyset$ PRINT@2ø8,SPOT(X+1)
$355 \operatorname{SPOT}(X+8)=$ SPOT (X)
$36 \emptyset$ FOR Z=1 TO (15*X):NEXT Z
365 NEXT X
$37 \emptyset$ MONEY=SPOT (X-1)
375 PRINT@388,"WE'RE PLAYING FOR \$"; MONEY
$39 \varnothing$ FOR Z=1 TO 5øø:NEXT Z
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ 'PLAY MELODY ROULETTE
$41 \varnothing$ FOR A=1 TO 2
42ø 'SELECT RANDOM TUNE
43 $\varnothing$ TUNE=TUNE+1
$44 \varnothing$ X=RND (6)
45ø GOSUB 4øøø
$46 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=((\mathrm{X}-1) * 8+\mathrm{Y}) * 2 \varnothing \varnothing$
465 GOSUB $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$47 \varnothing$ GOSUB $5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$48 \emptyset$ IF C=ø THEN GOSUB $6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE CLS: PRINT@261,"TIMES UP...NEXT T UNE: ": FORW=1 TO 5øø:NEXT W:A=1
$53 \emptyset$ IF TUNE $>=5$ AND Pl<>P2 THEN A $=2$
$54 \emptyset$ NEXT A
55ø IF Pl>P2 THEN PL\$=Pl\$ ELSE P L\$=P2\$
$56 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@45, PL\$
561 PRINT@1ø2,"WINS MELODY ROULE TTE,"
563 PRINT@169,"1ø GAME POINTS,"
564 PRINT@239,"AND"
565 PRINT@297,MONEY;" DOLLARS"
566 PRINT@451,"PRESS SPACEBAR TO CONTINUE"
567 W\$=INKEY\$:IF W\$<>CHR\$(32) TH EN GOTO 567
$57 \emptyset$ IF PL\$=Pl\$ THEN Tl=Tl+lø ELS E T2 $=\mathrm{T} 2+1 \varnothing$
$58 \emptyset$ TUNE= $\varnothing: P 1=\varnothing: P 2=\varnothing: F=\varnothing: X \$=" W R O$ NG"
6øø 'TUNE TOPICS
$6 \varnothing 1$ CLS
6ø2 PRINT@96, STRING\$ $(32,45)$
$6 \emptyset 3$ PRINT@352, STRING\$ $(32,45)$
$6 \varnothing 4$ PRINT@234,"TUNE TOPICS"
$6 \varnothing 5$ PRINT@292,"INSTRUCTIONS? <Y> OR <N>"
$6 \emptyset 6$ I\$=INKEY\$
$6 \varnothing 7$ IF I\$<>"Y" AND I\$<>"N" THEN GOTO $6 \varnothing 6$
$6 \varnothing 8$ IF I\$="Y" THEN GOSUB $1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \varnothing$
$6 \varnothing 9$ C\$="YES"
$61 \varnothing$ 'SELECT CATEGORY
$62 \emptyset T=R N D(6)+2 \varnothing$
625 FOR R=1 TO T
$63 \emptyset$ CLS
631 PRINT@96,STRING\$ $(32,45)$
632 PRINT@352, STRING\$ $(32,45)$
$635 \mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{RND}(5 \varnothing)+2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$64 \emptyset$ SOUND $Y$, 1
645 IF X=6 THEN $X=\varnothing$
$65 \emptyset$ X=X+1
655 PRINT@ ((lll+X*32) - (IEN (CA\$ (X ))/2) ), CA\$ (X)
$66 \emptyset$ FOR W=1 TO 5ø:NEXT W
665 NEXT R
67ø PRINT@418,"WE'LL BE HEARING SONGS FROM:";
675 PRINT@ (463-(LEN (CA\$ (X)) /2)), CA\$ (X)
685 FOR W=1 TO $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT W
$69 \varnothing$ 'PIAY TUNE TOPICS
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR $A=1$ TO 2
$71 \varnothing$ 'SELECT RANDOM TUNE
$72 \emptyset$ TUNE=TUNE+1
$73 \varnothing$ GOSUB $4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$75 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=((\mathrm{X}-1) * 8+\mathrm{Y}) * 2 \varnothing \varnothing$
755 GOSUB $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$76 \varnothing$ GOSUB 5øøø
$77 \varnothing$ IF C= $\varnothing$ THEN GOSUB $6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE CLS: PRINT@261,"TIMES UP...NEXT T UNE":FOR W=1 TO 5øø:NEXT W:A=1
825 IF TUNE>=5 AND Pl<>P2 THEN A $=2$
$83 \emptyset$ NEXT A
84ø IF Pl>P2 THEN PL\$=Pl\$ ELSE P $\mathrm{L} \$=\mathrm{P} 2$ \$
85ø CLS: PRINT@1ø9, PL\$
851 PRINT@l68,"WINS TUNE TOPICS"
852 PRINT@238: "AND"
853 PRINT@297,"Iø GAME POINTS"
854 PRINT@451,"PRESS SPACEBAR TO CONTINUE"
855 W\$=INKEY\$:IF W\$<>CHR\$(32) TH EN GOTO 855
$86 \varnothing$ IF PL\$=Pl\$ THEN Tl=Tl+1ø ELS $\mathrm{E} T 2=\mathrm{T} 2+1 \varnothing$
87 $\varnothing$ TUNE= $\varnothing: P 1=\varnothing: P 2=\varnothing: F=\varnothing: X \$=" W R O$ NG": C\$="NO"
9øø OPEN"D",\#2,"CLUES/DAT",1øø
9ø3 'BID-A-NOTE
$9 \not 95$ CLS
9ø6 PRINT@96,STRING\$ $(32,45)$
9ø8 PRINT@352,STRING\$ $(32,45)$
91申 PRINT@235,"BID-A-NOTE"
911 PRINT@292,"INSTRUCTIONS? <Y> OR <N>
912 I\$=INKEY\$
913 IF I\$<>"N" AND I\$<>"Y" THEN GOTO 912
914 IF I\$="Y" THEN GOSUB $1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing \varnothing$
915 DIM BI\$(25)
$92 \varnothing$ FOR A=1 TO 2
925 CLS
$93 \varnothing$ 'SELECT RANDOM TUNE
$94 \varnothing$ TUNE=TUNE+1
95ø X=RND (6)
$96 \varnothing$ GOSUB $4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$97 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=((\mathrm{X}-1) * 8)+\mathrm{Y}$
98ø GET\#2,R
99ø INPUT\#2,CL\$
1øøø PRINT@33,"YOUR CLUE IS:"
1øø1 PRINT@64,CL\$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 2$ PRINT@128,STRING\$ $(32,45)$
1øø8 BI\$ (J)="15"
1ø1ø FOR $Z=1$ TO 2
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+1$
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{INT}(J / 2)=J / 2$ THEN PL\$=P1
\$ ELSE PL\$=P2\$

## The art of entertainment



## Pinball Factory by Kary McFadden

The video game comes full circle in this glorious tribute to the original. Classic pinball spings to life as never before, with fresh new angles that only the computer can offer. Crisp graphics, sound, and fast, smooth action give this machine-language arcade game a realistic, responsive feel you'll hardly believe. There are even "tilt" buttons that let you "bump" the machine!

In addition to playing a great game of pinball, you can enjoy hours of creative pleasure as you design, build, and edit your own screens. Save and load your favorite creations. The joystick-controlled cursor makes it all easy.

Change the board: build with bumpers, tabs, and a multitude of solid obstacles to form any configuration imaginable.
Change the face: draw your own title board with lines, rays, and shape patterns. Add text in three different colors, and two dirrent sizes.
Change the rules: alter the gravity, bounce, and scoring!
64K Color Computer required. $\$ 34.95$


## Speed Racer by Steven Hirsch

The checkered flag drops as your pulse rises in this lively new arcade game. The road twists to the horizon on the 3-D panorama that sets the stage for the most exciting race the CoCo has ever seen!

Vie for time as you speed through the curves at incredible speeds. Step through the gears to stay ahead of the pack, but step lively since some will stop at nothing to see the end of the race, or the end of you!

Four challenging raceways, complete with obstacles and colorful 3-D scenery, put your skills to the test in this Pole Position ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ type game.

32K Color Computer required. $\$ 34.95$


## Rommel 3-D by Kary McFadden

You clutch the tank controls, searching for any sign of the enemy. Suddenly a blip appears on radar! Frantically, you move your tank into position. At last you spot the elusive enemy tank! Facing it, you race to lock sights and fire before he does!

Enter the ultimate battle-zone in this exciting 3-D tank combat game. Strategy, speed, and your tank's cannon are your only hope as you wind through a three-dimensional course inhabited by impenetrable barriers and enemy tanks.
Dazzling graphics and lifelike sound take you a step beyond the ordinary in this fast, machine-language arcade game. Enter the next dimension, ROMMEL'S troops are waiting for you!

32K Color Computer required. $\$ 29.95$
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ PRINT"YOUR BID PLEASE ";PL\$ ;
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ INPUT BI\$(J)
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ IF LEFT\$(BI\$(J),1)="P" THEN
$\mathrm{Z}=2$ ELSE $\mathrm{Z}=1$
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ NEXT Z
1ø8ø IF PL\$=P1\$ THEN PL\$=P2\$ ELS E PL\$=Pl\$
$1 \phi 9 \varnothing R=((X-1) * 8+Y) * 2 \phi \varnothing$
lløø PRINT STRING\$( 32,45 )
lløl PRINT" YOUR CLUE WAS:"
11ø2 PRINT CL\$
lllø PRINT "HERE ARE YOUR ";BI\$( J-1);" NOTES ";PL\$
1111 FOR W=1 TO 2øøø:NEXT W
1115 GOSUB $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$112 \emptyset$ FOR K=1 TO VAL(BI\$(J-1))
113ø GET\#1,R
$114 \varnothing$ INPUT\#1,NO\$
$115 \emptyset$ PLAY NO\$
$1160 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+1$
1165 IF INSTR(1,"\#ABCDEFG",RIGHT \$(NO\$,1))=ø THEN K=K-1
$117 \varnothing$ NEXT K
$118 \varnothing$ GOSUB $6 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$123 \varnothing$ NEXT A
124ø IF P1>P2 THEN PL\$=P1\$ ELSE PL\$=P2 \$

## Canadians

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|  | $\mid{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
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Kellynews Vol-3 is now available and .contains news. hints. programs and articles from the crew at Kelly Software. We are Canada's largest national distributor of Color Computer products and we stock all the latest games. utilities. simulations and business programs. We encourage all Canadian Color Computer owners and Dealers to send for our FREE catalog.

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$126 \varnothing$ IF PLS=Pl\$ THEN Tl=Tl+2ø EL SE T2=T2+2 $\varnothing$
127ø IF Tl>T2 THEN PL\$=Pl\$ ELSE
IF T2>T1 THEN PL\$=P2\$ ELSE GOSUB $7 \not \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$128 \varnothing$ CLS
1281 PRINT@197,"AND THE WINNER I
S....."

1282 FOR W=1 TO 15øø:NEXT W:CLS
1283 PRINT@(2ø6-(LEN(PL\$)/2)), PL \$;"!!!"
1284 PRINT@328,"CONGRATULATIONS! 11
1285 PRINT@387,"YOU WILL NOW GO ON ALONE TO"
129ø PRINT@455,"THE GOLDEN MEDLE Y!"
1295 FOR W=1 TO 25øø:NEXT W
13øø GOLDEN MEDLEY
$13 \not 1$ CLS
13ø2 PRINT@96,STRING\$ $(32,45)$
$13 \varnothing 3$ PRINT@352, STRING $(32,45)$
13ø4 PRINT@233,"GOLDEN MEDLEY"
13ø5 PRINT@292,"INSTRUCTIONS? <Y
$>$ OR <N>"
13ø6 I\$=INKEY\$
$13 \varnothing 7$ IF I\$<>"Y" AND I\$<>"N" THEN GOTO $13 \varnothing 6$
13ø8 IF I\$="Y" THEN GOSUB 1ø3øø 1309 CLS
131ø PRINT@198,"PLEASE STAND BY. ...."
1311 PRINT@355,"WE ARE TRYING TO
FIND 5 SONGSTHAT YOU HAVEN'T AL READY HEARD."
1315 'PICK 5 TUNES AND LOAD ARRA YS
$132 \emptyset \operatorname{DIM} \operatorname{GM}(5), \mathrm{N} 2 \$(5,175)$
$133 \varnothing$ FOR K=1 TO 5
1335 C\$="NO"
$134 \varnothing$ GOSUB $4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
1345 GM\$ (K) =TUNE $\$$
$135 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=((\mathrm{X}-1) * 8+\mathrm{Y}) * 2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$136 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$
137ø FOR C=1 TO 2
$138 \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{F}+1$
139ø GET\#1,R
14øø INPUT\#1,N2\$(K,F)
141ø IF N2\$(K,F)="P2ø" THEN C=2
ELSE C=1
$142 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+1$
$143 \varnothing$ NEXT C
1435 RE (K) ="YES"
$144 \varnothing$ NEXT K
15øø 'PLAY GOLDEN MEDLEY
$15 \varnothing 5$ NT=ø
151ø FOR C=1 TO 2
$152 \emptyset$ FOR K=1 TO 5
153ø IF RE\$(K)="YES" THEN GOSUB
$8 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ ELSE GOTO $156 \emptyset$
154ø PRINT@38," $<A>N S W E R$ OR <P>AS S?"
1545 I\$=INKEY\$
155 1 IF I\$<>"A" AND I\$<>"P" THEN GOTO 1545
1555 IF I\$="A" THEN RE\$(K)="NO":
GOSUB 9øøø
$156 \emptyset$ NEXT K
1565 A\$=""
$157 \emptyset$ FOR K=1 TO 5
158ø IF RES (K) ="YES" THEN A\$="AG
AIN"
$159 \varnothing$ NEXT K
16øø IF A\$="AGAIN" THEN C=1 ELSE $C=2$
161ø NEXT C
$2 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ 'YOU WIN
$2 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ CLS
$2 \emptyset 15$ PRINT@72,"CONGRATULATIONS"
2ø2ø PRINT@(111-(LEN(PL\$)/2)), PL
\$;"!"
$2 \emptyset 25$ PRINT@194,"IF THIS WERE THE
REAL THING, YOU WOULD HAVE JU
ST WON THE OPPORTUNITY TO GO
ON TO PLAY FOR $\$ l \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$. UNFORT
UNATELY, THIS IS NOT THE REAL
THING."
$2 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ GOTO $1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing \varnothing$
$3 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$ 'DRAW SOME NOTES
$3 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ W=RND (8)
$3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ CLS (W)
$3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \quad \mathrm{~F} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(128)$
$3 \varnothing 4 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(131+16 *(\mathrm{~W}-1))$
$3 \varnothing 5 \emptyset \mathrm{E} \$=\operatorname{CHR}(138+16 *(W-1))$
$3 \varnothing 6 \varnothing \mathrm{D} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(143+16 *(W-1))$
$3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ PRINT@171,E\$+B\$;
$3 \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ FOR W=1 TO lø:PRINT D\$;:NEX T W
$3 \emptyset 85$ PRINT E\$+B\$;
$3 \emptyset 87$ FOR W=1 TO 14:PRINT D\$;:NEX T W
$3 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ PRINTE $+B \$+D \$+D \$+E \$ ;$
$3 \emptyset 95$ FOR W=1 TO 7:PRINT D\$;:NEXT W
$31 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINTE $+B \$+D \$+D \$+E \$ ;$
$31 \varnothing 5$ FOR W=1 TO 15:PRINT D\$;:NEX T W
$311 \emptyset$ PRINTES+DS+D\$+F\$+F\$+D\$+D\$+D
S+ES+BS+D\$+D\$+E\$+D\$+D\$+F\$+F\$;
$312 \emptyset$ PRINT@262,F\$+F\$;
3125 FOR W=1 TO 7:PRINT D\$;:NEXT W
$313 \varnothing$ PRINTES+DS+D\$+FS+F\$;
3135 FOR W=1 TO 12:PRINT D\$;:NEX T W
$314 \emptyset$ PRINT@3ø2,F\$+F\$;
3145 FOR W=1 TO 16:PRINT D\$;:NEX

T W
$315 \emptyset$ FOR $W=1 \varnothing 24$ TO $1 \varnothing 56$
$316 \emptyset$ POKE W,42
$317 \emptyset$ NEXT W
$318 \emptyset$ FOR $W=1$ TO 14
$319 \varnothing$ POKE (1ø55+W*32), 42
$32 \emptyset \varnothing$ POKE (1Ø56+W*32), 42
$321 \varnothing$ NEXT W
$322 \emptyset$ FOR $W=15 \emptyset 3$ TO 1535
$323 \emptyset$ POKE W, 42
$324 \emptyset$ NEXT W
$325 \varnothing$ RETURN
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ 'PICK TUNE SUBROUTINE
$4 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ FOR L=1 TO 2
$4 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ TRY\$="OK"
$4 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \quad Y=R N D(8)$
$4 \emptyset 35$ IF $C \$<>" Y E S "$ THEN X=RND (6)
$4 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ TUNE $\$=S O \$(X, Y)$
$4 \emptyset 5 \emptyset$ FOR J=1 TO ST
$4 \emptyset 6 \emptyset$ IF TUNE $=S T \$(J)$ THEN TRY\$="
NO"
$4 \emptyset 7 \emptyset$ NEXT J
$4 \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ IF TRY\$="NO" THEN L=1 ELSE $\mathrm{L}=2$
$4 \emptyset 9 \emptyset$ NEXT L
$41 \varnothing \emptyset \quad S T=S T+1$
411ø ST\$ (ST) =TUNE\$
412ø RETURN


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$5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing$
5øø1 FOR C＝1 TO 2
$5 \emptyset 1 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{F}+1$
5ø2ø GET\＃l，R
$5 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ INPUT\＃1，NO\＄（F）
$5 \emptyset 4 \varnothing$ IF NO $(F)=" P 2 \phi "$ THEN C＝2 EL SE C＝1
$5 \varnothing 5 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+1$
5ø6ø NEXT C
$5 \varnothing 65$ TIMER＝$\quad$ ：$C=\varnothing$
$5 \emptyset 7 \emptyset$ FOR H＝ 1 TO F
$5 \varnothing 8 \emptyset$ PLAY NO\＄（H）
51øø P＝PEEK（6528ø）
511ø IF P＝254 THEN PL\＄＝Pl\＄：H＝F
512ø IF P＝253 THEN PL\＄＝P2\＄：H＝F
5125 IF TIMER $>=2 \phi \varnothing \varnothing$ THEN $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{F}: \mathrm{C}=1$
$513 \varnothing$ NEXT H
5135 IF P＜＞254 AND P＜＞253 AND C＜
$>1$ THEN GOTO 5ø7ø
$514 \varnothing$ RETURN
6øøø＇ANSWERING SUBROUTINE
$6 \emptyset \emptyset 5$ CLS
6ø1ø PRINT＠12，PL\＄；＂！！＂
6ø15 PRINT＠65，＂PRESS SPACEBAR TO
CHECK ANSWER＂
$6 \not \subset 2 \emptyset$ IF INKEY\＄＝CHR\＄（32）THEN GOT
－6ø3ø ELSE GOTO 6ø2ø
6ø3ø PRINT＠129，＂THE SONG TITLE I S：＂
$6 \not 631$ PRINT＠197，TUNE\＄
$6 \emptyset 33$ PRINT＠256，STRING\＄$(32,45)$
6ø34 PRINT＠295，＂＜R＞IGHT OR＜W＞RO NG？＂
$6 \emptyset 35$ ANSWER $\$=I N K E Y \$$
$6 \not 036$ IF ANSWERS＜＞CHR\＄（82）AND AN SWER\＄＜＞CHR\＄（87）THEN GOTO 6ø35
$6 \emptyset 38$ IF ANSWER\＄＝＂R＂THEN X\＄＝＂RIG HT＂
$6 \emptyset 4 \varnothing$ IF PL\＄＝Pl\＄AND X\＄＝＂RIGHT＂T HEN Pl＝Pl＋1 ELSE IF PL\＄＝P2\＄AND X\＄＝＂RIGHT＂THEN P2＝P2＋1
$6 \emptyset 45$ Sl＝（359－（LLEN（Pl\＄）／2））
$6 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ S2＝（375－（LEN（P2\＄）／2））
$6 \not 055$ PRINT＠Sl，P1\＄：PRINT＠S2，P2\＄ 6ø6ø PRINT＠（Sl＋32），STRING\＄（LEN（P 1\＄），45）
$6 \varnothing 65$ PRINT＠（S2＋32），STRING\＄（LEN（P 2\＄），45）
6ø7ø PRINT＠421，P1：PRINT＠437，P2
$6 \varnothing 75$ FOR W＝1 TO 5øø：NEXT W
$6 \emptyset 8 \emptyset$ IF Pl＜＞3 AND P2＜＞3 THEN A＝1
$6 \emptyset 9 \varnothing$ IF TUNE＞＝5 THEN $A=2$
6095 IF $A=2$ AND Pl＝P2 THEN $A=1$
61øø X\＄＝＂WRONG＂
$611 \varnothing$ RETURN
$7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$＇TIEBREAKER SUBROUTINE
$7 \emptyset \emptyset 1$ CLS
7øø2 PRINT＠38，＂！！！WE HAVE A TIE！
！！＂
$7 \varnothing \varnothing 3$ PRINT＠1ø1，＂YOU BOTH HAVE $2 \varnothing$ POINTS，SOWE WILL PLAY A TIEBRE AKING SONG TO SEE WHO GOES ON TO THE GOLDENMEDLEY．PRESS YOUR FI RE BUTTON WHEN YOU KNOW THE SON G．A WRONG ANSWER WILL LEAD TO A NOTHER SONG．＂；
7 7ø4 PRINT＂THE FIRST CORRECT ANS
WER WILL END THE TIEBREAKER．＂
$7 \emptyset \emptyset 5$ PRINT＠419，＂PRESS SPACEBAR T －CONTINUE＂
$7 \emptyset \varnothing 6$ I\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF I\＄＜＞CHR\＄（32）
THEN GOTO 7øøб
$7 \varnothing \varnothing 7$ GOSUB $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$7 \emptyset \varnothing 8$ FOR $\mathrm{Z}=1$ TO 2
$7 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ C\＄＝＂YES＂
$7 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ GOSUB $4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$7 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=((\mathrm{X}-1) * 8+\mathrm{Y}) * 2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$7 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ GOSUB 5øøø
$7 \not 75$ CLS
$7 \emptyset 53$ PRINT＠45，PL\＄；＂！！＂
$7 \not \subset 55$ PRINT＠97，＂PRESS SPACEBAR TO CHECK ANSWER＂
$7 \emptyset 56$ W\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF W\＄＜＞CHR\＄（32）T HEN GOTO $7 \not \subset 56$
$7 \emptyset 57$ PRINT＠l61，＂THE SONG TITLE I S：＂
7 758 PRINT＠196，TUNE\＄
7 759 PRINT＠295，＂＜R＞IGHT OR＜W＞RO NG＂
$7 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ ANSWER\＄＝INKEY\＄
$7 \emptyset 61$ IF ANSWER\＄＜＞CHR\＄（82）AND AN SWER\＄＜＞CHR\＄（87）THEN GOTO $7 \emptyset 59$
$7 \varnothing 62$ IF ANSWER\＄＝＂R＂THEN X\＄＝＂RIG HT＂
$7 \emptyset 9 \varnothing$ IF X\＄＝＂RIGHT＂THEN Z＝2 ELSE $\mathrm{Z}=1$
$71 \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXT Z
$711 \varnothing$ RETURN
$8 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$＇PLAY TUNE（GOLDEN MEDLEY）
$8 \varnothing \varnothing 5$ GOSUB $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
8申1ø $F=\varnothing: T I M E R=N T$
$8 \emptyset 11$ T＝VAL（RIGHT\＄（N2\＄（K，1），1））
$8 \emptyset 12 \mathrm{~N} 2$（ $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{I}$ ）$=\operatorname{LEFT}(\mathrm{N} 2$（ $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{I}), 1)+$ STR\＄（T＋1）
$8 \emptyset 2 \varnothing$ FOR R＝1 TO 2
$8 \varnothing 25$ PRINT＠27，INT（TIMER／66）
$8 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{F}+1$
$8 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ PLAY N2 $\$(K, F)$
$8 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ IF N2 $\$(K, F)=" P 2 \emptyset "$ THEN $F=\varnothing$
8申6ø P＝PEEK（6528め）
8ø7申 IF P＜＞126 AND P＜＞254 THEN R ＝1 ELSE R＝2：NT＝TIMER
$8 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ IF TIMER $>=2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ THEN GOTO $1 \varnothing$ $5 \varnothing \varnothing$
$8 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ NEXT R
81øø CLS
811ø RETURN
$9 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$＇ANSWER SUBROUTINE（GOLDEN M EDLEY）
$9 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PRINT＠65，＂PRESS SPACEBAR TO CHECK ANSWER＂
$9 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ IF INKEY\＄＜＞CHR\＄（32）THEN GO TO 9ø2ø
$9 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ PRINT＠129，＂THE SONG TITLE I S：＂
$9 \varnothing 32$ PRINT＠197，GM\＄（K）
$9 \varnothing 34$ PRINT＠256，STRING\＄$(32,45)$
9申36 PRINT＠295，＂＜R＞IGHT OR＜W＞RO
NG？＂
9甲5甲 ANSWER\＄＝INKEY\＄
$9 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ IF ANSWER\＄＜＞CHR\＄（82）．AND AN SWER\＄＜＞CHR\＄（87）THEN GOTO 9ø5申
$9 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ IF ANSWER\＄＝CHR\＄（87）THEN GO
TO 1ø5øø
$9 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ RETURN
$1 \varnothing \phi \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS
Iøøø5 PRINT＠41，＂MELODY ROULETTE＂
1øø1ø PRINT＠73，STRING\＄$(15,45)$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 15$ PRINT
Iøø2ø PRINT＂THE WHEEL WILL SPIN
TO SEE HOW MUCH MONEY YOU＇RE PL AYING FOR．THEN YOU＇LL LISTEN T －A MAXIMUM OF 5 SONGS．＂
1øø25 PRINT＂IF YOU KNOW A SONG ，PRESS YOURJOYSTICK BUTTON．THE
PLAYER WITHTHE MOST POINTS OUT OF 5 SONGS WINS THIS PART．MEL ODY ROULETTE IS WORTH $1 \varnothing$ GAME PO INTS．＂
1øø3ø PRINT＠451，＂PRESS SPACEBAR TO CONTINUE＂
1øø35 I\＄＝INKEY\＄
Iøø4ø IF I\＄＜＞CHR\＄（32）THEN GOTO
1øø35
1øø45 RETURN
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS
1ø1ø5 PRINT＠43，＂TUNE TOPICS＂
løl1ø PRINT＠75，STRING\＄（11，45）
1ø115 PRINT
$1 \varnothing 12 \varnothing$ PRINT＂A RANDOM CATEGORY WI
LL BE CHOSENAFTER WHICH A MAXIMU
M OF 5 SONGSWILL BE PLAYED FROM
THE CHOSEN CATEGORY．ONCE AGAIN ，PRESS YOURJOYSTICK BUTTON IF Y OU KNOW THE SONG．TUNE TOPICS IS WORTH 1ø GAME POINTS．＂
1ø125 PRINT＠451，＂PRESS SPACEBAR TO CONTINUE＂
$1 \varnothing 13 \varnothing$ I\＄＝INKEY\＄
1ø135 IF I\＄＜＞CHR\＄（32）THEN GOTO
1ø13ø
1ø14ø RETURN
$1 \not 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS
1ø2ø5 PRINT＠43，＂BID－A－NOTE＂
$1 \varnothing 21 \varnothing$ PRINT＠75，STRING\＄$(1 \varnothing, 45)$
$1 \varnothing 215$ PRINT
$1 \not 22 \emptyset$ PRINT＂A CLUE WILL BE GIVEN FOLLOWED BY BIDDING．THE FIRS T BIDDER CAN NOT PASS，ALTHOUGH
BIDDING CAN START AS HIGH AS 15.
ONCE AGAIN，A MAXIMUM OF 5 SONG $S$ WILL BE PLAYED．BID－A－NOTE IS WORTH $2 \varnothing$ GAME POINTS．＂； $1 \emptyset 225$ PRINT＂THIS IS THE LAST PART BEFORE THE WINNER GOES ON， ALONE，TO PLAY THE GOLDEN MEDLEY ＂
1ø23ø PRINT＠451，＂PRESS SPACEBAR TO CONTINUE＂
1ø235 I\＄＝INKEY\＄
1ø24ø IF I\＄＜＞CHR\＄（32）THEN GOTO
1ø235
1ф245 RETURN
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS
1ø3ø5 PRINT＠41，＂GOLDEN MEDLEY＂
1ø31ø PRINT＠73，STRING\＄$(13,45)$
1ø315 PRINT
1ø32ø PRINT＂YOU＇RE ON YOUR OWN N OW AND YOU HAVE $3 \varnothing$ SECONDS TO N AME 5 TUNES．PRESS THE LEFT JOYS TICK BUTTON TO STOP THE SONG．YO
U CAN EITHERNAME THE SONG OR PAS S ON IT TILLYOU＇VE NAMED THE RES T．＂；
1ø325 PRINT＂THE TIMER ONLY RUNS WHEN THE MUSIC IS PLAYING．T HE GAME IS OVER AS SOON AS YO U ANSWER INCORRECTLY．＂
lø33ø PRINT＠451，＂PRESS SPACEBAR TO CONTINUE＂
1ø335 I\＄＝INKEY\＄
1ø34ø IF I\＄＜＞CHR\＄（32）THEN GOTO
1ø335
$1 \varnothing 345$ RETURN
$1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset \varnothing$ CLS
1ø51ø PRINT＠77，＂SORRY＂
lø52申 PRINT＠（111－（LEN（PL\＄）／2）），P
L\＄；＂！＂
1ø53ø PRINT＠194，＂IT WAS A GOOD G AME AND YOU PLAYED WELL，BUT Y
OU DIDN＇T QUITE MAKE IT TO THE E
ND．NOT TO FRET．．．THERE WAS
NO PRIZE FOR WINNING THIS G
AME ANYWAY！＂
1ø6øø FOR W＝1 TO 5
1ø61ø $F=\varnothing$
1ø62ø FOR J＝1 TO 2
$1 \emptyset 63 \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{F}+1$
1甲64ø PLAY N2（W，F）
1ø65ø IF N2 \＄（W，F）＝＂P2ø＂THEN J＝2
ELSE J＝1
1甲66ø NEXT J
1ø67め NEXT W
$1 \varnothing 675$ CLS
$1 \varnothing 68 \varnothing$ END

# Teaching Language Idioms 

By Steve Blyn<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

This month's program is a playful one designed mainly for those in the middle grades. It's good for all of us to occasionally take a break from more serious educational programs. This program points out idioms, one of the peculiarities of our language. We are going to have fun with some idioms that refer to bodily figures of speech. We have included such expressions as "crossed fingers," "toe the mark" and "nose to the grindstone."

If your students are motivated to discover the derivation of these idioms, then we have accomplished even more than we set out to do. We'll demonstrate how to add to the list to make it more comprehensive. Our main purpose, though, is enjoyment. We intend to show students that the computer can easily produce fun and educational programs.

While testing the program with middle school students, we found that a great source of amusement was the

[^9]errors made - some deliberately. Even after the students learned the idioms, they had a lot of fun entering answers other than the correct ones. "With tongue in cheek" became "with toe in cheek." "Feet of clay" became "nose of clay" and so forth. This experiment inspired a jovial atmosphere - laughing girls and boys, chuckling teachers, animated discussion, thinking out loud - it was delightful.

Lines 40 and 50 set the dimensions at 15 questions and answers. ' $N$ ' was set at 15 simply because we ran out of bodypart idioms. If you can think of others, add more DATA lines and adjust the number on Line 40 accordingly. Lines 60-80 read these questions and answers from the DATA lines.

Line 100 chooses a random question and answer (variable ' $R$ '). The program gives six answers from which to choose. The variable ' J ' in Line 110 subtracts a number between one and five from the correct answer. The six answers printed start at the true number ( $R$ ) less ' $J$ ' and include five more choices. The true answer is ensured a place among the six listed. Lines 170-190 print out the choices.

The only problem is the ' J ' variable may fall below number one, or the ' J '-plus-five amount may exceed the 15
listed answers. If these situations occur, we encounter several BS errors. This indicates there is no such string. To prevent these problems, we set further restrictions on the ' $J$ ' values in lines 120 and 130.

Line 200 asks the question and Line 210 waits for the answer. Lines 220 and 230 evaluate whether the answer is correct. Line 240 prints the correct answer if the student gives an incorrect response. Lines $250-270$ wait for the user to press the ENTER key to continue. If ' $E$ ' is pressed, the program ends.

We assumed that players would soon master this program completely since there are only 15 questions. Therefore, we did not include a scorecard. If it is needed, you could display the score at the bottom of the screen at all times. We included an extra variable (CR) on Line 220 to count the correct answers.
We hope your child or student enjoys learning these idioms. Perhaps you or they will be creative and produce a similar program with other idioms. Colors would be a good possibility, using questions such as "-- as a beet" or "-- with envy" or "feeling sad and --." We here at Computer Island always enjoy hearing from readers about their experiences with the programs in this column.

The listing: IDIOMS

```
1\varnothing REM"UNUSUAL USE OF OUR LANGUA GE"
```

```
                                    2\emptyset REM"STEVE BLYN,COMPUTER ISLAN
                                    D,NY,1986
                                    3\emptyset Z$=STRING$(32,255)
                                    4\varnothing N=15
\(5 \varnothing\) DIM A\$ (N),B\$(N)
\(6 \varnothing\) FOR \(T=1 T O N\)
\(7 \varnothing\) READ A \(\$(T), B \$(T)\)
\(8 \varnothing\) NEXT T
\(9 \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT" OUR STRANGE LA
NGUAGE"
\(1 \not \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}(\mathrm{N})\)
11ø J=R-RND (5)
\(12 \emptyset\) IF \(\mathrm{J}<1\) THEN \(\mathrm{J}=1\)
\(13 \varnothing\) IF \(J>1 \varnothing\) THEN \(J=1 \varnothing\)
14ø PRINT@32, Z \$
15ø PRINT@288,Z\$;
16ø PRINT@32ø,"";
\(17 \varnothing\) FOR T=J TO J+5
18ø PRINTB\$ (T),
\(19 \varnothing\) NEXT T
2øø PRINT@64,A\$(R):PRINT:PRINT"N
AME THE BODY PART - ";
\(21 \varnothing\) LINEINPUT G\$
\(22 \varnothing\) IF \(G \$=B \$(R)\) THEN PLAY"O3L1 \(\varnothing \varnothing\) CCDECDEFFGGGG":CR=CR+1:GOTO 25ø \(23 \varnothing\) IF G\$<>B\$(R) THEN PLAY"OILIø øFFF"
\(24 \varnothing\) PRINT:PRINT"
THE ANSWER I \(S\) " \(B \$(R)\)
\(25 \emptyset\) PRINT: PRINT"
PRESS ENTER
TO GO ON";
\(26 \varnothing\) EN\$=INKEY\$

27ø IF EN\$=CHR\$(13) THEN \(9 \varnothing\) ELSE
IF EN\$="E" THEN END
28ø GOTO \(26 \varnothing\)
\(29 \varnothing\) DATA ------ OF CONTENTION., B ONE
\(3 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA SPLITTING ------., HAIRS \(31 \varnothing\) DATA ------ TO THE WHEEL., SH OULDER
\(32 \varnothing\) DATA WITH ------ IN CHEEK.,T ONGUE
\(33 \varnothing\) DATA TURN THE OTHER ------. , CHEEK
\(34 \varnothing\) DATA WITH ------ CROSSED.,FI NGERS
\(35 \emptyset\) DATA ------ THE MARK., TOE
\(36 \emptyset\) DATA ARMED TO THE ------., TE ETH
\(37 \varnothing\) DATA ------ GREASE.,ELBOW
\(38 \emptyset\) DATA ------ IN GLOVE.,HAND
\(39 \emptyset\) DATA STAB IN THE ------., BAC K
4øø DATA ------ TO THE GRINDSTON E.,NOSE

41ø DATA DON'T STICK YOUR -----OUT., NECK
\(42 \emptyset\) DATA IN ONE ----- AND OUT TH E OTHER., EAR
\(43 \varnothing\) DATA ------ OF CLAY.,FEET


\title{
Robots: Their Place in Education
}

\author{
By Michael Plog, Ph.D. Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Ayoung woman was spending a rainy summer vacation with a group of artistic people, including some major literary "names." The group, restricted to indoor activities, told eerie stories for amusement. One of the venerable members of the group suggested that everyone write a ghost story. The young woman, named Mary Godwin, wrote a horror story based on a dream she had a few nights after the suggestion. She later married one of the members of that group, Percy Bysshe Shelley. Whether or not you have heard of Percy or Mary, you certainly know Mary's horror story, Frankenstein (or, the Modern Prometheus).

Mary Shelley's book became a prototype for horror stories, particularly those concerning robots. Mary had never heard the term "robot." Her book was written in 1818 and the word robot

\footnotetext{
Michael Plog received his doctorate 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 Education.
}
came into being in a 1920 play by Karel Capek titled R.U.R. The word robot comes from the Czech word "robotnik," for worker or serf. Capek wrote about people creating mechanical beings to do work for humans.

Science fiction writer Isaac Asimov has been called "the father of robotics" because of the many stories he has written about the mechanical creatures. And for another important reason Asimov's robots are not creatures who turn on their creators (like Frankenstein), but are manufactured by engineers to fit exacting specifications. The most important of these specifications is that robots may not harm human beings. Their circuits simply do not allow such an action. Thus, modern robot stories eliminate the fear (the Frankenstein complex) people have about mechanical intelligence.

Modern robots are industrial automations that perform a series of steps to complete a task. Robots are not yet made in the general shape of humans and have extremely limited intelligence. My daily life seldom brings me in touch with industrial robots, but I have a few contacts with other types. For example, I interact with a robot when making
long distance telephone calls. I simply dial an 800 number, enter my access number, then dial the number I want to reach. This all takes place with the aid of robots.

Besides industrial robots, there are robot "toys" for the home. Some of these machines are built in a similar fashion to the Star Wars robots and can perform a variety of tasks. The home robots, as well as industrial robots, need to be programmed. Indeed, a robot has a computer "brain" to allow human programming.

Since robots use computers, and may be considered as a subcomponent of the field of computer science, it is only natural that robots function in schools as well as factories and homes. Generally, they are used in computer classes and electronics courses. Students learn about robots by building the mechanical workers and programming them to perform a task.

When computers first appeared in schools, educational leaders wondered and debated about their use. In the beginning, they were used in classrooms to teach about computers. More recently, myriad uses have been made of computers in schools. Students use
them for a multitude of purposes other than learning BASIC programming. In fact, students can be declared computer literate without ever knowing about binary addition and subtraction. Computers are being used more and more as learning tools in classrooms. Students use word processing packages to write reports, database programs are used to examine information from science experiments, and the list goes on.

The educational community has spent over a decade debating the computer's role in elementary and secondary education. The debate continues even today, although most educational professionals consider the computer to be an additional (and very important) tool for students in the classroom, with a wide variety of purposes. There is no reason to expect the debate over the educational role of robots to be any less active than the debate over computer uses. What are appropriate activities for robots in the school? Should students simply learn about them, then consider the utility of robotics finished? Should robots be used as another tool for students, in the same way computers are an educational tool?

Despite similarities, robots and computers are not the same thing. Computers tend to be more oriented toward mental activities. Robots, on the other hand, tend to interact with the physical environment in a much more direct way than computers. For example, consider students working with a word processing package. The actual printing of a page is a physical activity, but is much less important than the mental activity of the student creating the document.
When you sit down in front of the Color Computer to write a program, most of the activity is the relationship between your mind and the screen. Not so with a robot. The observable activity of a robot performing a task deals with physical objects. Screws are tightened, materials are moved from one place to another, objects are assembled, and so on. The programming of a robot may involve the same mental activity as the programming of the Color Computer, but the end result differs.

Another feature of modern robots is their level of intelligence is not (and may never be) that which exists in fiction. A robot teacher may exist in science fiction stories, but will not be a reality
in a classroom during my lifetime. A robot message carrier, however, is a tangible reality.

With current technology, we can reasonably expect robots to perform any task a well-trained pet can perform. Before the end of this century, we may see a robot collecting lunch counts from teachers and delivering this information to the school cafeteria. It is not unreasonable to expect a robot to sweep the gym floor between classes, or to inform the administration when a child wanders away from the playground. But, I seriously doubt a robot will decide the grade a student should receive in math class, or referee an intramural basketball game.
The future of educational robots will probably be more interesting than the present fiction. The current reality of computers in education is much more than past science fiction writers ever dreamed. I would enjoy hearing about the uses of robots in your school. If there is such a creature (even if it deserves the nickname "Frankenstein") in your school, please let me know of your experiences. My address is 829 Evergreen, Chatham, IL 62629.

\section*{Two-Liner Contest Winner}

Here's a great little ski game. Use your right joystick to maneuver the player through as many of the 20 gates as possible. This would also be a good candidate for the speed-up PDKE once you become experienced.

\section*{The listing:}

1 CLS:PRINT"ski-run":FORI=1T0999 : NEXT: P=6: PRINT"READY": FORI=1TO9
99: NEXT:CLS:FORI=1TO21:G9=G:G=RN
\(D(1 \varnothing)+2: F O R J=1\) TO16:FORZ \(=1\) TO \(5 \varnothing: N E\) XT:PRINT" *"TAB(14)"*": POKE1ø24+ P,72:IFJOYSTK \((\varnothing)<9\) THENP=P-1:IFP= 2THENP=3ELSEELSEIFJOYSTK \((\varnothing)>54 \mathrm{TH}\) \(\mathrm{ENP}=\mathrm{P}+1: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{P}=13 \mathrm{THENP}=12\)
2 NEXT:IFI=21THENIFG9=P THENSC=S C+5:SOUND99,1:PRINT" "STRING\$(14 , "-") TAB (2ø) "finish", "SCORE->"SC :ELSEPRINT" "STRING\$ (14,"-")TAB ( 2ø)"finish","SCORE->"SC ELSEPRIN T" *"TAB (G-1)"!!"TAB(14)"*"TAB ( 2ø) "GATE"I:IFG9=P THENSC=SC+5:SO UND99,1:NEXTELSENEXT

Jason Steele
Pensacola, Florida
(Eon this whaning twa-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape.)

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\title{
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}

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\(\begin{array}{lr}\text { STREET MAP GAME } & \begin{array}{l}32 \mathrm{~K} \text { E.B. } \\ \$ 19.95 \text { Tapg }\end{array} \\ \$ 24.95 \text { Disk }\end{array}\)
Hi - res screen and graphics portray a typical section of a street map This one shows people's homes, the school, the park, the post office, etc. Questions are asked on how to get from one place toanother and the footsteps are shown after response. A fun way to improve map skills.

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\section*{}

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\author{
An easy way to determine EPROM erasure times
}

\title{
Now You See It, Now You Don't
}

\author{
By Marty Goodman
}

According to reports by the makers of CoCo EPROM programmers, over 2,000 Color Computer owners have EPROM programmers. These programmers are an essential tool for those wanting to customize their ROM software or wanting to make alternate character sets of their lower kits or 80 -column cards.

All owners of EPROM programming devices will want to have an EPROM eraser. The eraser is simply a box with an ultraviolet light that has a particular peak wavelength output ( 2,537 Angstrom units). When this light is shined on an EPROM, it erases what has been programmed into it. But, how long does this process take? There is often much confusion about this and I have a simple answer.

Get several of the EPROMs you

\footnotetext{
Martin H. Goodman, M.D., a physician trained in anesthesiology, is a longtime electronics tinkerer and outspoken commentator on CompuServe and Delphi.
}
usually work with. Program them with all zeros. This sets every bit inside the EPROM (an erased EPROM is set at all ones). Be sure to clean the quartz windows on used EPROMs with lighter fluid because particles of grease and adhesive can impede erasure.

Put the programmed EPROMs into the eraser and expose them to the UV light for one minute. Take them out and check to see if they are erased. If they are, the eraser is too strong. Try to increase the distance between the EPROM and the light bulb and try again.
Continue the process of putting the EPROMs into the eraser and checking every 30 seconds. This way, you can determine the apparent time of erasure. This time should be between one and one-half and seven minutes. To determine the proper erasure time, multiply this apparent time by five. For example, if the chip is not erased at the one and one-half minute check, but is at two minutes, the time for that brand and type of chip in that particular erasure is 10 minutes.

There may be significant variations between different brands and types of chips. My tests indicate most 27 series EPROMs behave about the same, but the Motorola 6876X series appear to take somewhat more time to erase.

Note that this technique requires nothing other than a clock, an EPROM burner and the EPROM eraser. It is far simpler, and more accurate, than any attempt to calculate the theoretical time needed for erasure using the manufacturer's specification for "nominal erasing energy" reported in watt-sec/ \(\mathrm{cm}-\mathrm{cm}\) and the rated energy output of your UV bulb.

My source for this information is an old article on erasing 1702-type EPROMs. Note it is not proper to merely expose an EPROM to UV for the minimum time needed for it to appear erased when read in the EPROM programmer. The cells in the EPROM that hold the information will not be fully discharged and may later cause it to behave erratically.

\title{

}

\section*{How To Read Rainbow}

Please note that all the BASIC program listings in THE RAINBOW are formatted for a 32－character screen－so they show up just as they do on your CoCo screen． One easy way to check on the accuracy of your typing is to compare what char－ acter＂goes under＂what．If the charac－ ters match－and your line endings come out the same－you have a pretty good way of knowing that your typing is accurate．
We also have＂key boxes＂to show you the minimum system a program needs． But，do read the text before you start typing．

Finally，the little cassette symbol on the table of contents and at the begin－ ning of articles indicates that the pro－ gram is available through our RAINBOW on TAPE service．An order form for this service is on the insert card bound in the magazine．

\section*{What＇s A CoCo？}

CoCo is an affectionate name that was first given to the Tandy Color Computer by its many fans，users and owners．

However，when we use the term CoCo，we refer to both the Tandy Color Computer and the TDP System－100 Computer．It is easier than using both of the＂given＂names throughout THE RAIN－ BOW．

In most cases，when a specific com－ puter is mentioned，the application is for that specific computer．However，since the TDP System－100 and Tandy Color are，for all purposes，the same computer in a different case，these terms are almost always interchangeable．

\section*{The Rainbow Check Plus}


The small box accompanying a pro－ gram listing in THE RAINBOW is a＂check sum＂system，which is designed to help you type in programs accurately．

Rainbow Check PLUS counts the number and values of characters you type in．You can then compare the number you get to those printed in THE RAINBOW．On longer programs，some benchmark lines are given．When you reach the end of one of those lines with your typing，simply check to see if the numbers match．

To use Rainbow Check PLUS，type in the program and CSAVE it for later use， then type in the command RUN and press ENTER．Once the program has run，type NEW and press ENTER to remove it from the area where the program you＇re typ－ ing in will go．

Now，while keying in a listing from THE RAINBOW，whenever you press the down－ arrow key，your CoCo gives the check sum based on the length and content of the program in memory．This is to check against the numbers printed in THE RAINBOW．If your number is different， check the listing carefully to be sure you typed in the correct BAsic program code． For more details on this helpful utility， refer to H ．Allen Curtis＇article on Page 21 of the February 1984 RAINBOW．

Since Rainbow Check PLUS counts spaces and punctuation，be sure to type in the listing exactly the way it＇s given in the magazine．

10 CLS：\(X=256 *\) PEEK \((35)+17 日\)
20 CLEAR \(25, x-1\)
\(30 x=256 *\) PEEK \((35)+17 日\)
40 FOR \(Z=X\) TO \(X+77\)
50 READ \(Y: W=W+Y:\) PRINT \(Z, Y ; W\)
60 POIKE \(Z, Y:\) NEXT
フ0 IFW＝フ9日5THEN日0ELSEPRINT
＂DATA ERROR＂：STOP
OO EXEC X：END
90 DATA \(182,1,106,167,140,60,134\) 100 DATA 126，183，1，106，190，1， 107 110 DATA \(175,140,50,48,140,4,191\) 120 DATA 1，107，57，129，10，38，30 130 DATA \(52,22,79,158,25,230,129\) 140 DATA \(39,12,171,12\) ， 171,128 150 DATA 230，132，3日，250，4日，1， 32 160 DATA \(240,183,2,222,4 日, 140,14\) 170 DATA 159，166，166，132，26， 254 180 DATA 189，173．198，53，22，126，0 190 DATA 0，135，255，134，40， 55 200 DATA \(51,52,41\) ， 0

\section*{Using Máchine Languäge}

Machine language programs are one of the features of THE RAINBOW．There are a number of ways to＂get＂these pro－ grams into memory so you can operate them．
The easiest way is by using an editor／ assembler，a program you can purchase from a number of sources．
An editor／assembler allows you to enter mnemonics into the CoCo and then have the editor／assembler asserth－ ble them into specific instructions that are understood by the 6809 chip，which controls your computer．

When using an editor／assembler，all you have to do，essentially，is copy the relevant instructions from THE RAINBOW＇s listing into CoCo．

Another method of getting an assem－ bly language listing into CoCo is called ＂hand assembly．＂As the name implies， you do the assembly by hand．This can sometimes cause problems when you have to set up an ORIGIN statement or an EQUATE．In short，you have to know something about assembly to hand－ assemble some programs．

Use the following program if you wish to hand－assemble machine language listings：

10 CLEAR200，\＆H3F00：\(I=8 \mathrm{H} 3 \mathrm{~F} 80\) 20 PRINT＂ADDRESS：＂；HEX\＄（I）；
30 INPUT＂BYTE＂；日\＄
40 POKK I，VAL（＂ \(8 H^{\prime}\)＂＋B\＄）
50 I＝I＋1：GOTO 20
This program assumes you have a 16 K CoCo．If you have 32 K ，change the \＆ H 3 F 00 in Line 10 to 8 H 7 F 00 and change the value of I to \(\& H 7 F 80\) ．

\section*{The Rainbow Seal}


The Rainbow Certification Seal is our way of helping you，the consumer．The purpose of the Seal is to certify to you that any product that carries the Seal has been physically seen by us，that it does，indeed，exist and that we have a sample copy here at THE RAINBOW．
Manufacturers of products－hard－ ware，software and firmware－are encouraged by us to submit their pro－ ducts to The rainbow for certification． We ascertain that their products are，in actuality，what they purport to be and， upon such determination，award a Seal．
The Seal，however，is not a＂guarantee of satisfaction．＂The certification pro－ cess is different from the review process． You are encouraged to read our reviews to determine whether the product is right for your needs．
There is absolutely no relationship between advertising in THE RAINBOW and the certification process．Certification is open and available to any product per－ taining to CoCo．A Seal will be awarded to any commercial product，regardless of whether the firm advertises or not．
We will appreciate knowing of in－ stances of violation of Seal use．


Ifyou own the new white Radio Shack disk drive (catalog number 26-3029) with Disk BASIC 1.1, you may have a 40 -track drive masquerading as a 35 -track drive. The new drives without the little tab to eject the disk are different from the old gray drives.
After more than three years of cassette loading, I broke open the piggy bank and bought a new drive in December 1983. Sure enough, it looks different. Rumor has it that it's a Model 4 drive from TPI. After six months of loyal service on my 1980 -vintage Dboard CoCo , I attached it to my new 64 K CoCo 2 . After experimenting to see how many tracks it really has, I discovered it works fine as a 40 -tracker.
I've written a small program of POKEs to modify the disk ROM for 40 tracks. To use it, you must have a 64 K CoCo. You must also have a program to load the BASIC ROMs into the upper 32 K of RAM, and switch the CoCo to the allRAM mode. And you must have the

\footnotetext{
Jim Peake lives in Northfield, Vermont, and is a systems analyst for the state. He has over 12 years of applications software experience. He purchased his first CoCo in 1980 and his family has rarely seen him since.
}
new Disk BASIC 1.1 ROM. This change does not work with the 1.0 ROM because all the POKE addresses are different and you would need 40 -track drives rather than the 35 - or 36 -track gray drives.

So how do we make Disk basic 1.1 use 40 tracks? There are several things that must be done. First, move the ROMs to RAM and switch to the allRAM mode so we can make changes with the POKE command. Second, BASIC must be modified to initialize 40 tracks with the DSKINI command. Third, the file allocation table, which keeps track of what granules have been used, must be enlarged to keep track of 78 granules instead of 68 . Changes have to be made so it is all saved to disk and not cut off at 68 . Next, FREE has to be modified to look for 78 granules.

I did not make the directory allow for more than 68 files because, as a practical matter, I cannot believe anyone would want that many files on one disk.

The file allocation table is easy enough to expand, but doing so limits the system to a maximum of three drives. This is because the system initialization routine reserves space for up to four file allocation tables. Since each table is 10 bytes bigger to hold 78 instead of 68 granule pointers, there is
not enough room for more than three file allocation tables. Again, it's much too complicated to move all subsequent work addresses and not worth the trouble.
The advantages of this modification for using 40 tracks are many. You can save money by using fewer disks. This modification is fully compatible with the diskettes already formatted in the official 35 -track format. They operate normally while in the 40 -track mode and are protected from unsuccessful attempts to use the last five tracks. The file allocation table indicates to the modified 40 -track system that those tracks are not available. BACKUP is the only command that invites disaster if you try to use 35 -track diskettes while in the 40 -track mode.

There are some disadvantages to this 40 -track modification. If you run the system without loading the modification, the unmodified system wreaks havoc with 40 -track diskettes. It shortens the file allocation table to 68 granules, thus losing forever the last five tracks. Any files or programs that used any or all of that area are unusabie, and the diskette will be a 35 -track disk until reinitialized to 40 tracks, which wipes out everything on the diskette. It is also a nuisance to have to load the necessary
programs for converting to 40 tracks each time you turn on the computer.
Of course, if you have an older drive that does not support 40 tracks, attempts to use the last five tracks result in an I/O error. And if Radio Shack or its supplier adjusts the drives to prevent using the last five tracks, then this modification won't work. 1 think the system is set up for upgrading to 40 track drives and Radio Shack probably will. If they do, they will have to put in
a few more checks than I did to ensure full compatibility with diskettes previously formatted for 35 tracks.

One last caution: This modification has not been rigorously tested in a variety of environments. Therefore, experiment carefully and test it to be sure it works dependably on your system before entrusting valuable data or hard work to it.

One does not start disassembling the ROMs without a good, comprehensive
map of what's what. In my case, the map and guiding light was the complete CoCo memory map published in the July, August, September and December 1983 issues of THE RAINBOW.

In conclusion, the new 1.1 system can easily be modified to use 40 tracks for storing up to 178,000 bytes of data on each diskette.
(Mr. Peake can answer questions about this program at \(802-485-8922,7\) p.m. to 9 p.m. EST only.)

The listing: TRACK 40
```

I\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing REM ROUTINE TO SET DISK
BASIC 1.I TO 4\emptyset TRACKS IN
A 64K COCO
I\emptyset\emptysetl ' WRITTEN JUNE 1984
BY JIM PEAKE
1\varnothing\varnothing2 ' NOTE:: LIMITS TO A MAX OF
3 DRIVES
1ø\varnothing5 POKE\&HD762,\&H\varnothing2 ' SETS
DSKCON TO RETRY 2 TIMES
INSTEAD OF 5. OPTIONAL MAY
BE OMITTED.
1ø1\varnothing POKE\&HD65F,\&H28:POKE\&HD682,
\&H28 ' SETS DSKTNI TO 4\emptyset TRACKS
1\varnothing15 POKE\&HD534, \alphaH27 ' SETS DSKI
1\varnothing2\varnothing POKE\&HD29D,\&H28' SETS DSKO
1\varnothing3\varnothing POKE\&HC735,\&H4E ' SETS MOVE
OF FILE ALLOCATION TABLE TO

```
```

    l\emptyset MORE GRANULES
    1\varnothing35 POKE\&HC75A,\&H54 ' INCREASES
SPACE FOR EACH DRIVE'S FAT
TO ALLOW 1\varnothing MORE GRANULES
I\emptyset4\emptyset POKE\&HC7BB,\&H4E ' SETS MOVE
O\ OF FAT TO I\varnothing MORE GRANULES
1\varnothing45 POKE\&HC7D\varnothing,\&H4E I USE 78
GRANULES NOT }6
1\varnothing5\emptyset POKE\&HC7EF,\&H4E ' USE 78
1\emptyset55 POKE\&HCD26,\&H4E ' SEARCH }7
GRANULES
1\emptyset6\emptyset POKE\&HCEB5,\&H4E ' LET FREE
COMMAND CHECK 78 GRANULES
I\emptyset65 POKE\&HD44D,\$H4E ' SET COPY
TO }78\mathrm{ GRANULES
I\emptyset8\emptyset POKE\&HD7C\emptyset,\emptyset:POKE\&HD816,\&H1
4 SET TO 6MS STEPPING RATE

```

\section*{TANDY COMPUTER DISCOUNTS}
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\end{tabular}


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\end{tabular}

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You can obtain hard copies of the information and create labels of the filenames for placing on the diskette itself.
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- DATE CREATED • DATE UPDATED • NUMBER OF GRANS ALLOCATED - NUMBER OF SECTORS ALLOCATED AND USED - MACHINE LANGUAGE ADDRESSES •

\author{
MASTER DESIGN \\ c 1984 by Deringer Software, Inc.
}

Generates lettering in hi-res graphics that can be different sizes, skinny, bold, textured, drop shadowed, raise shadowed or tall. Also interfaces with the Telewriter-64 word processor for printing hi-res displays with your letters.

Take fulladvantage of all the extended BASIChi-resgraphic commands including boxes, circles, lines, copy displays and utilizeGET and PUT features. Added commands include mirror reflection, turn displays backwards or upside down. Squish displays, create dot patterns for shading or diagonal lines.

The Letterhead Utility allows you to access hi-res graphics from Telewriter-64, your own BASIC programs or PRO-COLOR-FORMS.

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See reviews in:
Juty '84 Rainbow, Oct. '84 Hot CoCo
\$2995

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\section*{TELEGRAPHICS}
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Use CoCo Max, Graphicom or other graphics programs to create letter heads and print them while using Telewriter-64.
Telegraphics interfaces with Radio Shack, Epson, Gemini, C-ltoh and Okidata printers having dot-addressable graphics. A simple modification to Telewriter-64 will allow you to exit Telewriter via the DISK I/O MENU and print out the graphic without affecting any of your text in the buffer.
This is the same feature that is included in our MASTER DESIGN program. Since we felt you don't need to buy two graphics editing programs, we have made this feature available at a reduced price.
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If you use your spreadsheet program to keep track of your expenses then @SUMMARY can help you analyze those expenses. For example, if you indicate a "Category" for each expense then @ SUMMARY will produce a report that shows a total for each category, the highest amount, the lowest amount and the average amount. In addition, @ SUMMARY can produce a hi-res line graph or bar graph of the analysis and allow you to place tittes on the graph. A hardccopy of the graph can also be generated as well as saved to disk.
the analysis can be saved in a "data file" which can be loaded into DYNACALC or read in by @SUMMARY for future additions to the analysis. If you use other Spreadsheets such as ELITE*CALC then you have added a graphing feature to your spreadsheet apolications. The analysis can also be saved in an ASCll file which can be read by word processors for inclusion in a report.
@SUMMARY is compatible with any spreadsheet program that can generate an ASCII text file of worksheets.

Specify RS-00S or OS9*

\footnotetext{
*OS9 version does not have Hi-Res graphing and requires Basic09.
(disk only)
\(\$ 1995\)

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\title{
Database Ditties
}

\section*{By Cray Augsburg Rainbow's CoCo SIGop}

There have been a lot of goings-on in our Color SIG, including a large amount of activity in the databases. Because of this, most of this month's column is devoted to Marty Goodman's database report.

Color SIG is rapidly increasing in size. We have 2,989 members and expect to have well over 3,000 members within a few weeks.
We have unofficial reports of our Forum activity versus the message activity on CompuServe. We average 380 posted messages a week to CompuServe's 430 . This ratio, too, is rapidly changing in our favor.

There is a decrease in the number of users having problems adjusting to Delphi. Most people are finding it easier to use than "that other system."

\section*{Contest Results}

We recently had a contest to see who could write message number 6809. The "magic message" was written by Lloyd Pulley (FATONE). After winning, all Lloyd could say was, "I just logged on to see who won and now I find out it's me!" For his effort, he will receive a free 72-hour period on the Color SIG. Keep an eye open because we will be having similar contests in the future.

\section*{Missing Words}

Here is a correction for the May

Cray Augsburg serves as RAINBOW's technical assistant and holds an associate's degree in electrical engineering. He and his wife, Ruth Ann, have two children and live in Louisville, Kentucky. His username on Delphi is RAINBOWMAG.
"Delphi Bureau." At the top of Page 94, I describe how to locate specific RAINBOW ON TAPE files. Missing are the rules that explain this. They are:

\section*{1) To find a specific file, type \\ READ MM/YY XXX Title}
where \(M M / Y Y\) is the date and \(X X X\) is the page number. The title may be omitted.
2) If the month (MM) has only one digit, such as February, then do not include a leading zero.
3) If the page number ( \(X X X\) ) has only two digits, then do use a leading space.

The examples should now make sense.

\section*{Strike up the Band Already!}

Everything appears to be running smoothly on the Color SIG. We have lived up to our word and now submissions to the database are being enabled usually within 24 hours.

The only area that causes some concern is the Music topic of the database. As a music lover, I find the lack of activity there disconcerting (pun fully intended). I urge all members to search through their files at home. Surely you can find at least one or two music files you would like to submit.

Keep in mind that there are several people with considerable experience who "reside" on our Color SIG. If you have any questions, you can always leave them in Forum. They are sure to be answered quickly. Now let's see what good news Marty has to bring us . .

\section*{Database Manager's Report}

In the four weeks that have gone by since I assumed the job of database manager on Delphi, quite a lot has happened in our CoCo SIG database.

I have posted some new text files that may be of interest, including one on legal telephone "phreaking," describing how I cut my Delphi telephone bill from \(\$ 150\) to \(\$ 13\) per month. A new NEWBOX file is more speculation about the coming Color Computer. There's also an essay on the issue of pornography, and how it relates to our SIG.

\section*{Graphics}

We have four new art galleries containing 12 to 20 pictures each by famous CoCo artists Ana Landa, Ron Kiyomura, Linda Neilson and Erik White. These are among
the best CoCo art ever produced. Many are winners of RAINBOW's "CoCo Gallery" awards.

There are a number of new individual files, including Red Riding Hood, an enhanced video digitized image. Also in the Graphics section is a digitized and animated image of guess who, under the heading GUESS WHO.

Stephen Macri (DRACMAN) has given us a nice updated anatomical chart of the brain, with special attention to CoCorelated functions. Mark Kowit (TOBOR8) has contributed a set of three enhanced digitized images, including a clever one called Eat Strawberries. Erik Gavriluk (ERIKGAV) has uploaded a gallery of 15 digitized images, including a particularly interesting one, Baby.

Graphicom is well-supported in the database, with alternative menus and font set screens. If more Graphicom users will drop me a line on the Forum or in MAIL, I can upload a lot more alternate Graphicom fonts and stamp sets. All you need do is ask. I have about a 50 or more such files.

We also have a fresh upload of McPaint, a "guiltware" product (you are asked to send the author a few bucks if you like and use the program). This is a graphics editor for the CoCo vaguely similar to Graphicom and CoCo Max. Along with the new McPaint upload, we have a set of about 15 fonts for McPaint. And from the same authors (Eric Gavriluk and Greg Miller) we have a set of Animate utilities that allow you to make (and hopefully later upload to us for all to see) short animation sequences from the pictures you draw. Best of all, Erik and Greg, the talented creators of McPaint and Animate, are available on our forum for questions.

Art Flexser has contributed his \(M A X C M P\) utility to our graphics section. This utility allows you to convert CoCo graphics screens from Graphicom, CoCo Max and other graphics editors into our . PIX format, an ASCII BASIC version of the picture that can be downloaded. I recommend that anyone who wants to upload CoCo art to Delphi or other BBS systems get and use this file.

Loren J. Howell (XENOS) has given us a CGP-115 (color printer plotter from Tandy) screen dump for full-color dumps of CoCo Max files.

\section*{Hardware Hacking}

I have uploaded in this section all of my software development tools for creating character generator ROMs for the PBJ Word-Pak I, and for all makes of CoCo lowercase kits. There are also some data files with my favorite fonts sets for such things. All you need to do is download those data files and burn them into an EPROM, and you can customize your screen character font if you own a lower kit or PBJ Word-Pak. There is also an article by Don Hutchison on how to interface a Microfazer buffer to the CoCo , and a chart I made of the pinouts of most common EPROMs.

Also in the Hardware Hacking database is an alternate driver software for the Intronics Ver. 2 EPROM programmer. With this patched software (which I wrote), you will have the option of proper slow programming of EPROMs, a needed option due to reports of unreliablity in the long-term data storage of EPROMs programmed with that programmer in its normal (fast) mode.

\section*{Data Communications}

Art Flexser has uploaded a series of fixes for Colorcom/E Version 3. These patches
allow you to correct some serious flaws in the currently released version.

Don Hutchison (DONHUTCHISON) has given us a superb discussion of the workings of 1200 Baud modems and addresses the question of whether or not it pays to get one.

Steve Bjork (6809ER) has uploaded the latest revision of his conferencing program, COTERM. Be sure to get this one if you use Delphi's conference area a lot. It offers a split screen to make it easy to compose your outgoing messages.

Also present are some patches for Mikeyterm 4.0 to allow you to use its autodialer function (control 3) with a Hayes modem. Thanks once again to Mike Ward, its author.

\section*{Utilities}

There is now a full set of Intel Hex to CoCo binary, and vice versa, utilities in this topic area, along with a full description of just what Intel Hex is. I wrote and uploaded this. Keith W. Smith (UGLY) has uploaded the Ugly Wordprocessor, a simple line editor for quick jobs. Cray Augsburg (RAINBOWMAG) has uploaded some tax preparation utilities (TAX), a pie chart utility (PIE), and some other new files as well.

\section*{Games}

Cray Augsburg has submitted a number of new games from RAINBOW's collection. (None of these has appeared in the magazine, however.) And Stephen Marri has submitted a very clever golf Simulation.

\section*{Assembly Language}

Don Hutchison has uploaded source code for three neat little ditties. NUTRAX formats an extra five tracks on 35 -track CoCo disks without hurting existing information (great for hackers moving up to a 40 -track version of Disk BASIC). Color Zoom is a visually pleasing bit of clever code that the authors of Graphicom got from an old CoCo game, modified and gave to me. I gave it to Don, and he commented it and turned it into a good assembly language tutorial.

\section*{Product News and Reviews}

In this database topic are reviews of the latest Radio Shack games, Pegasus, Donpan and Pitfall II, and a report on the DS69A Video Digitizer. Also in this section is my reply to Rainbow regarding their review of a newly released EPROM programmer.

I have a review of the VIDCODIT video digitizer, a \(\$ 40\) bare board kit sold by Dick Kinney that does a rather fine job of digitizing a video signal, though it is pretty hacker-oriented. Buried in that review are three digitized pictures of me, taken as samples of the performance of the unit.

OS-9
We have a description of how to make the Version 2.0 OS9 CO80 driver work with the DISTO 80-column card.

Greg Forseth has given us some RAM disk software for OS-9 and the Banker 256 K expansion.

Rob Wyatt (ROBERTJR) has uploaded a pause utility command.

\section*{Coming Attractions}

Look for more product reviews, including one of the Tandy Hard Drive Controller and Drive for the CoCo. And look for a Kermit supporting terminal program in the Data Communications section of the database. In hardware, I hope to soon have a sophisticated, all-machine language driver program for the Green Mountain Micro Color Burner, complete with point-and-pick menus and bar graph displays of what percent of the EPROM is programmed. And, in Graphics, more pictures and more Graphicom font screens.

Coming soon to the Graphics section is a superb dedicated Fat Bits-type screen editor, one that has a mode in which you can do "fat bits" (enlarged) editing of artifact color screens with the magnified pixels appearing as red, blue, white or black on your screen. The total area shown in the magnifier is larger than in any other graphics editor's "fat bits" program, and the ease of use of this utility is good.

Soon, I will release my C64-to-CoCo Converter, a program that allows CoCo owners to download Commodore 64 Doodle format files, then view them on their CoCos. We will show a few representative converted Doodle art files, and you will be able to find many more on the Micro Artists (MANIAC) SIG on Delphi.

In the Data Communications topic area on our CoCo SIG, we hope to soon have the complete WEFAX program set and the full documentation for it and, later on, possibly some interface-less RTTY/CW software as well. (This last by the authors of Graphicom and WEFAX.) We may later feature a number of tutorial files in our assembly language database for beginning and intermediate ML hackers.

There has been a heavy emphasis on graphics in this report. This is due in part to my own great interest in this area. Remember, we welcome submission of all material. I will try to develop other areas now that the Graphics section is off to a good start. We cordially invite you to submit your favorite original or public domain programs, pictures and music to share with the CoCo Community. And, please feel free to speak up and share your thoughts about products you buy or reviews you read.

> - Marty
> (MARTYGOODMAN) Delphi CoCo SIG Database Manager


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\title{
Investigating the CPU
}

\author{
By Tony DiStefano \\ Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

\(\overline{\text { If }}\)you have been following the past several articles, you are familiar with how a memory chip works. A memory chip by itself is not useful and a Printed Circuit Board (PCB) full of memory chips cannot do much. We need something that can write to and read from this memory. What we need is a CPU. What is a CPU? It's a Central Processing Unit.

This chip is the workhorse of the computer. It does just about everything. In the CoCo, the CPU is made by Motorola. The part number for this chip is MC6809EPC. The "MC" stands for the company, the " 6809 " is the part number, the ' \(E\) ' means it's driven by an external clock and the "PC" means it is a plastic package.

It's common knowledge that the 6809 is one of the most powerful eight-bit CPUs made. In fact, some people argue it is the most powerful. Whatever the case, we're going to dig into it and look at it from a hardware point of view.

The most important thing to know about this chip is the pinout. The 6809 is contained in a 40 -pin DIP (Dual Inline Package) the same size and shape as the VDG, PIA and SAM chips also in the CoCo . Figure 1 shows this 40 -pin chip and the pin names. The following is a pin-by-pin description of the 6809.

\footnotetext{
Tony DiStefano is well-known as an early specialist in computer hardware projects. He lives in Laval Ouest, Quebec.
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Figure 1} \\
\hline Vss -1 & \(40 \square\) HALT \\
\hline NMI -2 & \(39 \square\) TSC \\
\hline IRQ - 3 & \(38 \square\) LIC \\
\hline FIRO - 4 & \(37 \square\) RESET \\
\hline BS 5 & \(36 \square\) AUMA \\
\hline BA - 6 & 35 日 \\
\hline Vcc 7 & 34 ص E \\
\hline AOE 8 & 33 D BUSY \\
\hline A1- 9 & \(32 \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{W}\) \\
\hline A2 -10 & \(31 \square \mathrm{DO}\) \\
\hline A3 -11 & \(30 \square\) D1 \\
\hline A4 [12 & 29 D2 \\
\hline A5 -13 & 28 D D3 \\
\hline A6 -14 & \(27 \square\) D4 \\
\hline A7 -15 & \(26 \square\) D5 \\
\hline A8 16 & 25 D6 \\
\hline A9 \(\square 17\) & \(24 \square\) D7 \\
\hline A10-18 & 23 A15 \\
\hline A11-19 & 22 A14 \\
\hline A12 - 20 & 21 A13 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{MC6809EPC} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Pin 1 - Vss. This is the ground pin to which all signals are referenced. It has a potential of zero volts.
Pin 2 - \(\overline{\text { NMI. }}\). This normally high (five volts or logic state of one) input triggers on the negative edge of a pulse. This in turn requests that a non-maskable interrupt sequence be generated. A nonmaskable interrupt (as the word indicates) cannot be inhibited by the pro-
gram. It also has a higher priority than \(\overline{F I R Q}, \overline{\text { IRQ }}\) or software interrupts.

During recognition of this NMI, the entire machine state is saved on the hardware stack. After a reset, an NMI is not recognized until the first program load of the hardware stack pointer. The pulse width of the NMI low must be at least one E-cycle long before it is recognized.
Pin 3 - \(\overline{\text { IRQ. }}\). This input triggers in the same way as the NMI except it initiates an interrupt request, providing the IRQ bit in the CC (Condition Code register) is clear. This also saves the entire machine state on the stack. The \(\overline{\text { IRQ }}\) has a lower priority than the FIRQ. It is up to the service routine to clear the source of the interrupt before doing an RTI (Return from Interrupt).
Pin 4 - \(\overline{\text { FIRQ. }}\) This input, like the \(\overline{\text { IRQ, }}\) initiates a fast interrupt request, providing the FIRQ bit in the CC is clear. This has higher priority than the \(\overline{\overline{I R Q}}\), but only saves the CC register and the program counter on the stack. The interrupt service routine should clear the source of the interrupt before doing an RTI.
Pins 5 and 6 - BS (Bus Status) and BA (Bus Available). Two outputs that work together to generate the condition of the CPU. When BS and BA are both low, a normal or running condition exists. When BS and BA are both high, it indicates the CPU is in the halt mode. When BS is high and BA is low, an interrupt or reset is acknowledged. And
finally, when BS is low and BA is high, the CPU is in a sync acknowledge mode. Pin 7 - Vce. This input powers the CPU with five volts.
Pin 8 to 23 - A0 to A15. These 16 pins are used to generate one of 65,535 different address locations the 6809 CPU can access for data transfer. When the processor does not require the bus for a data transfer, it sends out all that is on the address bus. The R/W line equals one, but BS equals zero. This is known as a dummy access or VMA cycle. All addressed bus lines go into a high-impedance state when BA is high or when TSC is driven high.
Pin 24 to 31 - D 7 to D0. These eight bi-directional pins are used to transfer data to and from the CPU and other devices connected on the data bus.
Pin \(32-\mathbf{R} / \overline{\mathbf{W}}\). This output signal indicates the direction of the data transfer on the data bus. A low indicates the CPU is writing data to the data bus. A high means the CPU is reading. When BA is high or when TSC is high, the output is made high-impedance.
Pin 33 - BUSY. This output-pin signal indicates that bus re-arbitration should be deferred. Wow, what a mouthful! This means BUSY is high for the first two cycles of any instruction that first reads, then writes new data, high during the first byte of a double-byte access, and during the first byte of any indirect access.
Pin 34 and 35 - E and Q. These clock signals are required only by a 6809 that has an ' \(E\) ' prefix. In the CoCo, these signals are generated by the SAM (MC6883) chip. These signals bring the CPU to life. The ' \(Q\) ' clock must lead the ' \(E\) ' clock. Addresses are valid after the falling edge of the ' \(E\) ' clock, and data is latched from the bus by the falling edge of the ' \(E\) ' clock. More on ' \(E\) ' and ' \(Q\) ' clocks later.
Pin 36 - AVMA. This output is the advanced VMA signal and indicates the CPU will use the bus in the following bus cycle. The predictive nature of the AVMA signal allows efficient sharedbus multiprocessor systems. When the CPU is in either a halt or sync state, the AVMA is low. The CoCo does not support this feature.
Pin 37 - \(\overline{\text { RESET. A low on this nor- }}\) mally high input forces the CPU into a reset condition. The reset vectors are loaded into the program counter from locations \$FFFE and \$FFFF, then the CPU begins to execute the instructions it finds. Because the reset threshold

voltage is higher than that of standard peripherals, it ensures all peripherals are out of reset state before the CPU goes to work.
Pin 38 - LIC. The last instruction cycle is high during the last cycle of every instruction, and its transition from high to low indicates the first byte of an opcode will be latched at the end of the present bus cycle. LIC is high when the CPU is halted at the end of an instruction.
Pin 39 - TSC. This three-state control causes the address, data and \(R / W\) lines to go into a high-impedance state. The control signals BA, BS, BUSY, AVMA and LIC do not go into the Highimpedance state. To force the CPU into this state, TSC must be made high just before the end of the previous cycle. To regain access, TSC is brought low and the clocks for that processor restarted when the addresses become valid.
Pin 40 - HALT. A low level on this input pin causes the CPU to stop running at the end of the present instruction and remain indefinitely without loss of
data. When halted, the BA output becomes high, indicating the buses are free. While stopped, the CPU does not respond to external requests, although \(\overline{\text { NMI }}\) or RESET will be latched for later response. During the halt state the ' Q ' and ' \(E\) ' clocks must continue to run normally.

Figure 2 is a diagram of the timing information of a read cycle and write cycle for memory or peripherals.
The complete read cycle for the CoCo is about \(1,117 \mathrm{~ns}\) (nanoseconds) long. The cycle starts with the falling edge of the ' \(E\) ' clock. Some 200 or so nanoseconds later, the address bus is stable, That means the bus holds a valid 16 -bit address. At the same time, the \(\mathrm{R} / \overline{\mathrm{W}}\) line is stable with a logic level of one. A little later, about 80 ns or so, the ' Q ' clock changes to a high condition. But for now, it is not very important.
The next change is the ' \(E\) ' clock. About 629 ns after the ' \(E\) ' clock falls, it rises again. This change is important but I'll get to that later. Next, the 'Q'
clock falls to a zero state. Now, most important, when the falling edge of the ' \(E\) ' clock occurs, the data on the data bus is transferred into the CPU.
There is a small catch: the data must have been valid (stable and not changing) 80 ns before the falling edge of the ' \(E\) ' clock. It is up to the memory device or peripheral to make sure the data is there on time. The CPU does not wait; if the data is not there on time, wrong data is entered into the CPU.

The second part of Figure 2 is a write cycle. The complete write cycle is the same length as the read cycle, approximately 1,117 nanoseconds. Again, everything starts with the falling edge of the ' \(E\) ' clock, and again the address bus is stable with a 16 -bit address. This time the \(\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{W}\) line is stable with a logic level of zero. The ' \(Q\) ' clock rises and the ' \(E\) ' clock rises; the ' \(Q\) ' clock falls and the ' \(E\) ' clock falls. But this time, the CPU supplies the data.
The data is valid no later than 200 ns after the rising edge of the ' Q ' clock, which occurs just before the rising of the ' \(E\) ' clock. The data stays valid until about 20 ns after the falling edge of the ' \(E\) ' clock. In that time, the memory of the peripheral device must take the data from the data bus. Then another cycle starts. The CPU decides whether it is a read or a write, depending on what it's doing next.
How the CPU decides depends on what it did in the previous cycle. When the computer is first turned on, the reset
line keeps it from doing anything until everything stablizes. When the reset line starts the CPU going, it always does the same thing - two reads. These two reads are always at the same place, SFFFE and \$FFFF. This is the reset vector, which is a pointer that points to a memory location. Because the 6809 can access 65,535 bytes of data ( 16 bits), the pointer must be exactly 16 bits long. Since the 6809 can access only eight bits at a time, the pointer must be two bytes long.

After the CPU reads these two bytes, it places them in an internal register called the program counter. This program counter always points to the CPU's next instruction. The CPU reads the first instruction. Instructions in the 6809 can be one to four bytes long, so the CPU has to read zero to three bytes more depending on the instruction. After the complete instruction has been read, the CPU acts on it. This instruction could be read data, write data or do something internal. Whatever the case, the CPU continues to read and write until turned off.

Now we know how a CPU accesses devices on the bus. It's time to join the CPU and the memory chips discussed in previous articles.

For example, let's use an 8 K memory device. This could be a ROM or a RAM chip. It has 13 address lines, A0 to A12. Two to the power of 13 is 8 K . Since the CPU can access 64 K , eight of these memory chips can be used. But how?

Some sort of decoding has to be set up. If we hook up the first 13 address lines to the CPU, we are left with three unused lines.

Now, we can use a three to eight decoder chip (explained in an earlier article). If we connect the three unused address lines of the CPU to this decoder, we have eight individual address locations. In turn, these eight lines can be used to control the chip enable lines of eight \(8 \mathbf{K}\) memory devices. That brings our total to 64 K of memory. Mixing the 8 K devices between ROM and RAM would give us a complete computer. Well, almost.

Eight chips of memory do not a computer make. It needs a little more than that. Things like a keyboard, video, drives and joysticks are a must on a computer. These connect a computer to the real world. But these things are not as complex as you might think. They are just more devices connected to the CPU via address lines, data lines and control lines.

For instance, the keyboard is simply a bunch of switches and, through a device called a PIA (Peripheral Interface Adapter), the CPU monitors the switches and interprets them according to the software. Each switch represents a letter of the alphabet or a number. That's all. PIAs and other I/O devices take up little room in a memory map. A PIA only takes up four bytes. More decoder chips are needed in order to map it properly, but the same theory is used.
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Dual \(1 / 2\) Height Case w/Power Supply .............................................. \(\$ 49\)
Double Sided Adapter ........................................................................... \(\mathbf{\$ 2 5}^{\mathbf{2}}\)
HDS Controller, RS ROM \& Instructions ......................................... \$99
25 CDC DS/DD Diskettes
\$32 \& \(\$ 3 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{h}\)
We use the HDS controller exclusively. Can use 2 different DOS ROM's. Shipping Costs: \(\$ 5 /\) drive or power supply, \(\$ 10\) max.
Co Co Serial Cables 15 ft .- \(\$ 10\). Co Co/RS-232 Cables \(15 \mathrm{ft} . \mathrm{-} \mathbf{2 0}\). Other cables on request. (Add \(\$ 300\) shipping)
P.O. Box 293 Raritan, NJ 08869 (201) 722-1055

R

SIX SHOOTER Tactical Electronics Corporation now offers an automatic parallel interface printer switch that lets up to six computers share one printer. It supports computers using a Centronics-type parallel port. The switch, which is available for under \(\$ 500\), is invisible to applications, allowing use with word processors and graphics screen dumps. Each connected computer is prioritized. If a shared printer is in use, the switch appears to be an offline printer to the computer. Switching is automatic and there is no data loss during switchover. Also, an automatic line feed can be provided for computers if necessary. Contact Tactical Electronics Corporation, P.O. Box 1743, Melbourne, FL 32902, (305) 676-6907.

EDUCATED CABLE The new User Programmable Interface Cable presents a solution to RS-232 asynchronous interface problems. The user may select, via DIP switches on the male-to-male cable, configurations covering 95 percent of applications. The DB25 cable is priced at \(\$ 19.95\) and is available in a 10 foot length. Contact Craig Data Cable Co., 652 Glenbrook Road, Stamford, CT 06906, (800) 243-5760 (in Connecticut call 203-356-9315).

BBS DREAM A new BBS package is under development for the CoCo by Software Interphase, Inc. The SysLink system is to support TeleLink Networking for private and public messages; MicroMatch for online computer dating; FileMail for sending private files to other users; SuperVote for surveys and polls; and much more. Also provided with the package will be manuals the SysOp may sell to system users. Contact Software Interphase, Inc., 5 Bradley Street, Providence, RI 02908, (401) 274-LINK (voice) or (401) 272-1138 (300/1200 Baud).

TWO-PORT BUFFER Proteus, a parallel two-port buffer that supports hardware or
software switching of ports, is now available from Computer Friends. Proteus features multiple-copy capability on each port as well as flexible capacity buffering. This means each port is given as much memory as available. Cost is \(\$ 199\) for the 64 K version and \(\$ 299\) for the 256 K version. Contact Computer Friends, Inc., 6415 SW Canyon Ct., Portland, OR 97221, (503) 297-2321.

FREE OFFER Falcon Safety Products, Inc. has announced the availability of a free 16page illustrated guide on preventive maintenance techniques for computers and other electronic office equipment. The booklet guides the reader through proper maintenance using products from the Falcon line of care products. Topics covered include dust removal, static control, platen restoration and safety measures. Contact Falcon Safety Products, Inc., 1065 Bristol Road, Mountainside, NJ 07092.

PUBLIC DOMAIN CompuServe has placed specifications for the asynchronous 'B' protocol file transfer program into the public domain. Protocol features include interrogation of remote computer characteristics such as transfer capabilities, cursor addressing and graphics modes, as well as host initiation of file transfers in either direction. The specification documents and c language sources for the generic implementation can be downloaded free of charge from the CompuServe Information Service.

PROTECTION Reuters News Service has reported that radiation emitted from computer monitors and televisions may be harmful. To combat the effects of the offending rays, RAM has introduced CRT Shields. Priced from \(\$ 29.95\), these shields are manufactured with lead and chemically treated to filter out harmful radiation. The non-glare shields also include a lifetime
warranty. Contact RAM, 8306 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 10, Beverly Hills, CA 90211, (800) 227-2001 (in California call 800-5372001).

BOOKWORM Howard W. Sams \& Co. has recently introduced Computerfacts technical service data manuals for seven Tandy/ Radio Shack products. These manuals provide the repair data necessary for service and maintenance of computer equipment. Included in the manuals are schematics, wave form photos, trouble-shooting tips and replacement parts lists. Priced from \(\$ 19.95\), the manuals are available for, among other Tandy products, the CoCo and CoCo 2 as well as the DMP-1 10 printer. Contact Howard W. Sams \& Co., 4300 W. 62nd Street, Indianapolis, IN 46268, (317) 2985400.

ALSO ... Howard W. Sams \& Co. has released 68000, 68010, 68020 Primer - a book written to introduce novice or experienced programmers to the instruction set and addressing modes of the 68000 family. The book covers architecture of the chips, how to program in assembly language, codemapping and how the chips are used in multi-user systems. For more information write to the address given above.

COVER UP Mousetop, the mouse cover with a "country look," has set out to give personality to computer "mice" nationwide. This cover fits most computers' mouse devices. Made from silver/gray fur, Mousetop comes in two varieties. One is slightly near-sighted and wears wire-rimmed "granny" glasses, and the other has 20/20 vision. The washable Mousetop is designed to protect your mouse from the grime of daily use. It retails at \(\$ 5.95\) with glasses and \(\$ 5.49\) with \(20 / 20\) vision. Contact \(H \& H\) Enterprises, Box 2672, Corona, CA 91718, (714) 737-1376.

\section*{HOME RUN!}
\(\geq\) 256K Bd - \$129.95
\(\longrightarrow 512 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{Bd}-\$ 169.95\)
(Requires RS Multi-Pak)

The first \(256 \mathrm{~K} / 512 \mathrm{~K}\) memory bd for the CoCo II ! Inside this low noise metal case lives \(256 \mathrm{~K} / 512 \mathrm{~K}\) of memory and all the circuitry to access it as a RAMDISK! Compatible w/all CoCo Il's even 26-3127 \& 26-3134A/B (see June '86 Rainbow Review)

\section*{\({ }_{2 s 6}\) THUNDER RAM 2 2sak}

\section*{STRIKE 1-RAM!}
(NOT available for CoColl's)
 Thunder Dupe 2 - Format \& Backup a FULL diskette ( 68 grans) in ONE PASSI Up to 4 Disk Drivesh1 \$24.95
 OS-9 DRIVER \$24.95

The first 256 K memory Bd for the CoCo! Load four 32 K pgms at once, emulate a 40trk RAMDISK, 60K Print Spooler, FAST access, 30+ Hi-Res screens in memory!! \$99.95 (see Sept '85 Rainbow Review)
DOUBLE RAM - Upgrades a THUNDER RAM from 256 K to 512K giving TWO independent RAM Disks! \$79.95

\section*{\(\pm\) COCOMAXII}

\section*{STRIKE 3-A HIT!}

Feature packed hardware \& software Graphics System! Includes: Pull-Down Menus, Icon processing, multiple Font styles, full graphic editing 'plus a special Input Module for \(256 \times 192\) joystick input. 64K DISK \(\$ 79.95\) w/Y-Cable \(\$ 99.95\) Requires Multi-Pak or Y-Cable (\$29.95) CoCo Max I - II Disk Upgrade - \$19.95 CoCo Max (TAPE) \$69.95 Mouse Pad \$14.95

\section*{10 MEO SUPER DISK 20 लEO}

\section*{GRAND SLAM!}
 Tony Di Stefano (Turn of the Screw Guru) has done it again !!! Coming soon is SUPER DISK - a HARD DRIVE adapter that will fit inside the Super Controller or Super Ram. It will be able to access one or two FIVE, TEN or TWENTY MEGABYTE Hard Disk Drives. Write for more exciting details !出

\section*{SUPER CONTROLLER}

\section*{STRIKE 2 - DOS!}

Uses 2764 (\$6.95) EPROM Programmer or 27128 (\$14.95) EPROMS! \(\downarrow \$ 59.95 \downarrow\) (Requires Super Controller) The most AMAZING CoCo Disk Controller ever! Switch up to 4 DOS's (up to 16K) via a single software POKE! Choose between R/S 1.0/1.1, Spectrum DOS, ADOS, JDOS, Stearman DOS - \$99.95 Spectrum DOS \(\$ 29.95\) and/or ADOS \(\$ 39.95\) w/purchase of Super Controller (Buy 'em both for \$59)
Enhanced Display 80 - Add an \(80 \times 24\) display, Real Time Clock \& Centronics Parallel Printer interface to your Super Controller ! Includes SMOOTH SCROLLING \& Switchable Video Input !! \$129.95 NEW! OS-9 Driver for Display \(80 \$ 24.95\)

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\author{

} COMMUNICATION WNWh11/2 WORD PROCESSING

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\section*{MODEMS}



\section*{PRINTERS}

MODEM - 300 Baud - \(\$ 59.95^{* *}\) UNITECCH Modem Phone - \(\$ 79.95^{* *}\) J-CAT Modem - Lowest priced auto/answer modem - \(\$ 119.95\) HAYES SM300 - "Programmable" auto-dial/auto answer- \(\$ 169.95^{* *}\) Hayes"CLONE"1200 Baud-\$199.95** ** - Add \(\$ 12.95\) for Modem Cable

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Monitor Stand \(\$ 24.95\)

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}


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\section*{DISK SOFTWARE**}
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2. EZ Base (Database) ... \(\$ 24.95\)
3. Graphicom .............. \(\$ 24.95\)
4. Graphicom Part II ..... \(\$ 24.95\)
5. Greeting Cd Designer . \(\$ 24.95\)
6. Blackjack Royale ...... \(\$ 24.95\)
7. Spect'm Adv Generator \(\$ 29.95\) 8. HARDCOPY (Specify PTR) \(\$ 29.95\)

\section*{COCO II UPGRADES}



Want to upgrade your new \$69/ \(\$ 88\) CoCo II? (See below !!) 4464 DRAMs - two chip 64 K upgrade for 26-3134A and 263134 B Korean CoCo II's .. \(\$ 39.95\) Extended BASIC - 28 pin ROM for \(\frac{1}{26-3134} \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}\) CoCo II 's. .534 .95 Buy 'em BOTH for only - \(\$ 69.95\)

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三PRO-COLOR FILE 2.0-60 Data FIls, 8 Report Fits, 4 Screen Fits, 1020 bytes/record, Sort 3 Fields, Global Search. FAST ML Sort, Create Files Compatible w/DYNACALC! - Disk \(\$ 49.95\) Pro Color Dir and PCF Forms -
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\section*{SPECTRUM PROJECTS, Inc. \\ PO BOX 21272 \\ 93-15 86th DRIVE}

FREE - Send for our
CoCo catalog flier 111 Dealer inquiries invited I Software submissions welcomed I


\author{
By William Mitchell
}


TThis program, Soundbase, represents an inventory of sounds used in games and educational programs I have written. They have been developed over several months and saved so they can be appended to any program, then called for subroutines as needed. When the program is completed, the unused subroutines are deleted, but I usually use all of them in most programs. Soundbase can be used to form a basis for many programs.
(Editor's Note: Unplug the disk controller, if you have one, before loading the program.)

> Dr. William Mitchell is a gynecologist trained at the University of Alabama Medical Center in Birmingham. He is a self-taught programmer who enjoys experimenting with the features possible with the 6809 chip. He has four children and lives in Enterprise, Alabama.

A CHIP OFF THE OLD...
6821 Standard PIA .....  \(\$ 9.95\)
6822 Industrial Grade PIA ..... \(\$ 14.95\)
6847 VDG Chip ..... \(\$ 19.95\)
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Basic ROM 1.2 Chip (30\% FASTER). ..... \$19.95
68769 (Fits Disk Basic Skt) Eprom. \(\$ 19.95\)
Basic ROM 1.3 (Newest version) ... \(\$ 24.95\)Disk ROM 1.1 (New DOS Command) . \(\$ 29.95\)New SAM Chip w/heatsink (74LS785). \(\$ 29.95\)Ext Basic 1.1 ROM - NEW LOW PRICE. \(\$ 29.95\)Eprom Eraser - 3 min erasure time. \(\$ 49.95\)Model 1008 K Upgrade - (SAVE \(\$ 70\) ). \(\$ 49.95\)CoCo First Aid Kit - includes 2 PIAs.6809E \& SAM (Be Prepared!!!) .... \(\$ 59.95\)64K CoCo II - w/NEW keyboard ..... \(\$ 149.95\)Eprom Prgmr (2ms speed/2K - 16K). \(\$ 149.95\)Tandy 1000 512K Upgrade-SAVE \(\$ 350 . \$ 169.95\)
C口C口 LIBRARY...
A History of the CoCo / 1980-1986 . \(\$ 3.95\)
CoCo Memory Map ..... \$14.95
Basic Programming Tricks Revealed. \(\$ 14.95\)
The FACTS - Inside "guts" of CoCo. \(\$ 16.95\)
500 Pokes, Peeks 'N Execs ..... \(\$ 16.95\)
Basic 09 Tour Guide ..... \(\$ 19.95\)
Assembly Language Progranming ..... \(\$ 19.95\)
Color Basic Unraveled ..... \(\$ 19.95\)
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\section*{COCD CABLES AND...}

Printer/Modem 15' Extender Cable . \(\$ 14.95\) Tired of unplugging devices from your RS232 port? Try a RS232 "Y" Cable. \(\$ 19.95\) Disk Drive Cable ( 34 pin -34 pin).\(\$ 19.95\) Modem Cable - 6 ft (DB25-DB25) ..... \(\$ 19.95\) Joystick/Mouse \(10^{\prime}\) Ext Cable ...... \(\$ 19.95\) Dual Disk Drive Cable (3-34pin) .. \(\$ 24.95\) Null Modem Cable - 4 pin to DB25 . \(\$ 24.95\) Disk Interface/Rom Pak Extender - Move your disks/ROM Paks further away . \(\$ 24.95\) 40 Pin Dual "Y" Cable - Hook up a Disk w/Voice, Word Pak, CoCo Max, etc .. \(\$ 29.95\) Triple RS232 Switcher - Now select one of any three RS232 peripherals ... \(\$ 39.95\) 40 Pin Triple " \(Y\) " Cable - Hook up any 3Voice/Word/RS232̄/Digitizer PAKs .. \(\$ 39.95\) Finally! RS Multi-Pak Extender ... \(\$ 39.95\)

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C -10 tapes in any quantity ..... 49 cents \(5 \mathrm{~T} / 4^{\text {II }}\) Diskettes, any quantity .99 cents OS-9 Quick Reference Guide .......... \(\$ 3.95\) 6809E Quick Reference Guide ........\$3.95 32K. 64 K or 128 K RAM Button ........ \(\$ 4.99\) B7ank Amdek \(3^{\prime \prime}\) Disks .................. \(\$ 4.99\) Rompak w/B7ank PC Brd-27xx series . \(\$ 9.95\) CoCo Keybd Adapter - Convert 26-3016 \& 277-1019 keybds to D/E CoCo's! . \(\$ 14.95\) Video Clear - This cable will reduce TV interference created by CoCo! ....\$19.95 The Magic Box - Load Mod I/III Basic program tapes into the CoCo ........\$24.95 DOS Switcher - Select from any two DOSs (Disk 1.0 1.1, JDOS) in J\&M ctlr . \(\$ 24.95\) 256K RAM Chips (Set of 8) ........ \(\$ 39.95\) EARS-CoCo's first Voice Recognition unit w/95\% accuracy \& 64 Voice Prints! \(\$ 99.95\) Master Key II w/Ext Cable ........ \(\$ 109.95\) Amdek Twín \(3^{n}\) Drvs w/controller . \(\$ 249.95\)

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\section*{엉 태태N％}

Something possibly wrong with your CoCo？？？CoCo CHECKER is the answer！！Will test your ROMs， RAMs，Disk Drives \＆Controller，Printer，Keyboard，Cassette，Joysticks，Sound，PIAs，VDG，Internal Clock Speed，Multi－Pak Interface and more！！16K TAPE／DISK \＄19．95（see Jan＇85 Rainbow Review）

\section*{MULTI－PAK EFAK}

Save ROMPAKs to your 64K Disk system using the RS Multi－Pak Interface．Eliminate constant plugging in of ROMPAKs now by keeping all your PAK software on disk．Includes POKEs for ＂PROBLEM＂ROMPAKs－including the NEW 16K PAKS！（Demon Attack，Dragons Lair，etc）64K DISK \＄24．95

\section*{TELEFATEH II}

All the FEATURES of TELEPATCH plus the classically proportioned characters of the WIZARD （\＄19．95）font w／TRUE lowercase descenders！Get BOTH \＆SUPERCHARGE your TW－64 for only \＄29．95

\section*{SPIT N IMAEE}

A super upgrade from Disk Omni Clone！Back everything up！This amazing program handles＂non standard＂disks with ease．We haven＇t found any disk yet that it can＇t handle．Don＇t ever be caught without a backup again！Lowest price too！Beats most＂copy protection＂programs！32k DISK \(\$ 29.95\)

\section*{}

The best screen dump program for the Panasonic，Epson \＆Gemini printers ever！Have the option of standard or reverse images w／regular or double sized proportional pictures．600－9600 Baud too！A must for Graphicom and CoCo Calendar users．16K TAPE／DISK \＄19．95（see Nov＇ 84 Rainbow Review）

A multi－featured tool for USER FRIENDLY disk handling．Utilize a directory window to selectively sort，move，rename and kill file entries．Lightning fast Disk 1／0 for format，copy and backup． Examine contents of files，the Granule Table，plus the size，load addresses and entry points of all programs．Single command execution of both Basic and ML programs． \(32 \mathrm{~K} / 64 \mathrm{~K}\) DISK \(\$ 24.95\)＂Disk Utility has proven itself very quickly at my house＂－Ed Ellers Oct＇ 84 Rainbow Review pg． 220

\section*{Sロ＝कTロபM FENT BENFRATロロ}

Now you can write files using any CoCo＇Word Processor（Telewriter－64，VIP Writer，etc．）and convert them to special Highly Detailed character sets！Some of the character sets supported are Italics， Old English，Futuristic and Block．A character set editor is included to create custom sets or modify existing ones！Supports most dot－matrix printers！DISK \(\$ 29.95\)（see Dec＇ 85 Rainbow Review）

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Add 24 NEW Disk commands with 2 Hi－Res screens！Supports 40 track \＆Double－Sided drives， 6 ms stepping，auto disk search，error trapping \＆＂EPROMABLE＂． 64 K DISK 49.05 New LOW price！！\(\$ 24.95\)

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Save time and design pro looking diagrams using a \(480 \times 540\) pixel worksheet \(w / 6\) viewing windows． Over 30 electronic symbols \(w / 10\) definable symbols．（Even Logic gates \＆Multipin chips！）Print hard copy and save to disk．64K DISK 4985 New LOW price！！！\(\$ 29.95\)（see Jan 84 Rainbow Review）

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Basic＋provides（23）of the most used BASIC cmds w／one keystroke plus scrolling \＆editing \(\mathrm{w} /\) single key！Also included is a 32 character typahead BUFFERED keybd w／auto key \＆repeat plus a 32 K Print Spooler \＆Ptr Echo！！64K DISK \(\$ 29.95\)（see Jan＇ 86 Rainbow Review pg．192）

\section*{－ロ®ロ CHECREEOK}

Use your Coco to keep track of your checking and savings accounts！Printout individual personal checks！32K／64K TAPE \(\$ 29.95\) DISK \(\$ 39.95\)（see April＇ 85 pg． 210 \＆Oct＇ 85 pg． 197 Rainbow Reviews）

\section*{\(\phi \oplus \oplus\) COLORFUL UTILTIES \(\theta \oplus \phi\)}

\section*{ச－®ロ TEXT UTIL}

Theludes utilities that most CoCo word processors（TW－64，VIP Writer，etc．）leave out！Reset margins to correct length for uploading，convert all UPPER CASE text to mixed upper／lower，display total BYTE count，EASY rename \＆kill functions！DISK \(\$ 19.95\)（see May＇ \(86 \overline{\text { Rainbow Review）}}\)

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Start your VCR tapes with dazzling title frames followed by professional countdown to black fade－ outs！Use a title page editor with several sizes of text \＆background colors！16K TAPE \＄19．95

\section*{PENPAL}

It＇s here！CoCo＇s answer to \(|-2-3|\) PENPAL combines Word Processing，Communications，Graphics， Data Base \＆Spread－sheet into a single integrated software package！64K DISK INTRO PRICE \＄69．95

\section*{GムK שISK UTILIY PAPKAEF}

Take advantage of an expanded 64 K machine．Make an additional 8 K of RAM available by relocating the Ext Basic ROM from \(\$ 8000\) to \(\$ 0800\) ．Copy ROMPAKS to disk（even＂protected＂PAKS）and create a 32 K SPOOL butfer for printing．DISK \(\$ 21.95\)（see July＂ 83 Rainbow Review）

\section*{TAPE／DISK UTILTY}

A powerful package that transfers tape to disk and disk to tape automatically．Does an automatic copy of an entire disk of programs to tape．Ideal for Rainbow On Tape to disk．Also copies tape to tape \＆prints tape \＆disk directories．TAPE／DISK \(\$ 24.95\)（see Sept＇ 83 Rainbow Review）

\section*{GUPER ロUPER UTILTIES}

Finally！At last！A＂SUPER DUPER＂utility software package all rolled up into ONEII！Includes such great utilities as：CoCo Disk Zap，Disk Encryption，Disk Mailing List，EZ Disk Master，Graphics ZOOM，Banner Creator，Function KEYS，Super INPUT／LINEINPUT，Basic Program PACKER，Alpha Directory，Basic SEARCH and much，much more！！！32K DISK \(\$ 29.95\)（see June＇ 86 Rainbow Review）

\section*{COCD CALENDAR}

Get organized for＇ 86 TODAY with the CoCo Calendar！Designed for recording the entire year＇s occassions and dally appointments so you can plan ahead．You can store HUNDREDS of entries and our GRAPHIC Calendar will show all MEMOS！32K DISK \(\$ 24.95\)（see Mar＇ 86 Rainbow Review）

\section*{THE 통 EㄸㄴUTION}

NOW，a program that creates a＂USER FRIENDLY＂environinent within OS－9！The OS－9 SOLUTION replaces 19 of the old＂USER HOSTILE＂commands with single keystroke，menu driven commands．No more typing in complex long pathnames or remembering complicated syntaxes！Set all XMODE parameters at the touch of keys！Requires OS -9 ver． \(01.01 .00 \$ 39.95\)（see Sept＇ 85 Rainbow Review）

\section*{}

Now you can have the power to easily transfer Radio Shack Color Computer disk files to your MS－DOS machine－including the Tandy 1000 \＆IBM PC！！！You can also transfer MS－DOS files to your CoCo disk，even format CoCo disks！CoCo－Util will save you countless hours of retyping！No need to move your computer or printer anymore！Requires 128 K MS－DOS computer w／2 disk drives－ \(\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5}\)

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Create an instant library of Spectrum Projects TOP Colorful Utility software．Select any of the following 12 programs to customize your own SPECTACULAR SOFTWARE BONANZA！CoCo Checker， Multi－Pak Crak，CoCo Screen Dump，Disk Utility 2．1，Spectrum Font Generator，Tape／Disk Utility， Fast Dupe II， 64 K Disk Utility，Spectrum DOS，CoCo Calendar，Schematic Drafting Processor，OS－9 Solution，Graphicom，EZ Base or Blackjack Royale（a \(\$ 300\) plus value）for only \(\$ 99\)－95！！！

All orders plus \(\$ 3.00\) S／H（Foreign \(\$ 5.00\) ）－COD add \(\$ 2.00\) extra－NYS Residents add Sales Tax
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\end{aligned}
\]



The listing: SOUNDBSE
```

1\varnothing 1 SOUNDBASE
COPYRIGHT BY WILIIAM L. MITCHELL
1ø4 CLUBVIEW RD
ENTERPRISE,AL 3633\varnothing
NOV 1985
2\emptyset CLEAR 2\emptyset\varnothing
3\varnothing POKE359,\varnothing
4\varnothing GOSUB61\varnothing
5\emptyset GOTO65\varnothing
6\varnothing SOUND SUBROUTINES
7\varnothing '
BUZZER
8\emptyset FORV=3\varnothingTO2STEP-2:PLAY"V31;L25
5;03;5":NEXTV:RETURN
90 '
DEPTH SOUND
1\varnothing\varnothing PLAY"T2":FOR V=2øTO\emptysetSTEP-5:P
LAY"O4;V"+STR\$(V)+";L4;12"
11\emptyset FORDL=1TO2\emptyset:NEXTDL
12\emptyset NEXTV
13\varnothing FORDL=1TO3\emptyset\varnothing:NEXTDL
14\varnothing RETURN
15\varnothing '
SIREN WARNING
16\varnothing PLAY "V3\emptyset;L2\emptyset\varnothing;04;1;2;3;4;5;
6;7;8;9;1\varnothing;11;12;05;1;2;3;4;5;6;
7:L1\varnothing\varnothing;8"
17\varnothing RETURN
18\varnothing '
ZAP OF VOLTAGE
19ø PLAY"V2ø;L255;O1;1;2;3;2;3;4
;3;4;5;4;5;6;5;6;5;4;5;4;3;4;3;2
;3;2;1"
2ø\varnothing RETURN
21\varnothing
HISS OR FIZZ
22ø PLAY"L255;O1;V3\emptyset;1;V5;2;V6;3
;V7;2;V5;3;V4;4;V3;5;V3;4;V4;3;V
6;4;V4;5;V5;6;V4;5;V3;4;V2;5;V3;
6;V2;7;V3;8"
23\emptyset RETURN
24\varnothing'
BLIPP
25ø PLAY"L255;Ol;V3ø;1;V26;2;V22
;3;V18;4;V14;5;V12;6":SOUND 1,1
26\varnothing RETURN
27\varnothing
28\varnothing
SPRING

```

29ø PLAY"O2;L255;V15;1;O3;V1ø;1; V9;2;V8;3;V7;4;V6;3;V5;4;V4;3;V3 ;2;V2;1;V1;1;2;3;2;1;2;3;2;1;2;3 ;2;1;2;3;2;1;2;3;2;1;2;3;2;1" \(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) RETURN \(31 \varnothing 1\)
TAUNT
32ø PLAY "V3;O3;L16;1ø;1Ø;7;12;L 8; 1 \(\varnothing\); 7 " : RETURN
\(33 \varnothing\)
CHARGE
\(34 \varnothing\) FORX=1TO2
35ø PLAY "L4;V4;04;L16.il;L32;1; Ll6.;1;L32;1;Ll6.il;L32;1;Ll6.il ;L32;5;L16.;8;L32;5;L16.;8;L32;5 ; L16.;8;工32;5"
\(36 \varnothing\) NEXTX: PLAY"1": RETURN
\(37 \varnothing 1\)
BIG SPRING
\(38 \varnothing\) FORV=31TOISTEP-1:PLAY"OI;V"+ STR\$ (V) +"; L255; 8": NEXTV:RETURN \(39 \varnothing\)
BOUNCING BALL
4øø PLAY"T2;L255;Ol;V3l;1;V2ø;1; V1ø;1;P2;V9;1;P5;1;V8;P1ø;1;V6;P 15;1;V4;P2ø;1;V2;P25;1;V2;P3ø;1; P35;1;P45;1;P6Ø;1;P8ø;1"
\(41 \varnothing\) RETURN
\(42 \varnothing\) '
SIREN
43ø PLAY"T255;L255;O4;V1;1;2;V2;
3;4; ;V3;5;6;V4;7;8;V5;9;1ø;V6;11 ;L4;12;L255;V5;1ø;9;V4;8;7;V3;6;
5;V2;4;3;V1;2;Ll;1"
\(44 \varnothing\) FOR DLAY=1TO2 \(\varnothing \varnothing: N E X T D L A Y: R E T\) URN
45ø 1
WOLF WISTLE
46ø PLAY"T255;L255;O4;V2;2;V2;2; V3;3;V4;4;V5;5;V6;6;V7;7;V8;8;V9 ;9;V1ø;1ø;V11;11;V12;12;05;V13;1 ;V14;2;V15;3;V16;4;V17;5;V18;6" \(47 \varnothing\) FORDLAY=1TO1ø :NEXTDLAY: GOSU B43ø:RETURN
\(48 \varnothing 1\)
MACHINE GUN
\(49 \varnothing\) FORX=1TO6: PLAY"Ol;L255;4;3;2 ; I': NEXTX: RETURN
\(5 \varnothing \varnothing\) I
HOORAY FOR THE RED WHITE \& BLUE
51ø PLAY "O4;V5;L8;C;C;03;L16;A\#
;A;L4;A;V5;L8;G\#;A;L2;A":RETURN
\(52 \varnothing\) ।
FOR SCREEN DISPLAY
\(53 \varnothing\) KOLOR=RND (7): PATTERN=RND (15)
\(54 \varnothing\) FACTOR=128+(16*KO) +PA
\(55 \varnothing\) FOR T=1TO2 \(\varnothing\)
56ø PRINT STRING\$ (32,CHR\$ (FA));
```

57\emptyset NEXTT
58\emptyset RETURN
59\varnothing
6\emptyset\emptyset 'TO GET SCREEN LINES
61\varnothing DIMS\$ (17)
62\emptyset FORX=1TO17
63\emptyset READ S$(X)
64\emptyset NEXT:RETURN
649 1
65\emptyset PG=1:SCREEN }\varnothing,1:GOSUB53 \:PRIN
T@32,
PAGE
ONE ";:P=98
66\emptyset FORX=1TO8:PRINT@P,SS(X);
67\emptyset P=P+33:NEXT
68\emptyset PRINT@416, CHR$ (255);
72\emptyset GOTO79\emptyset
74\varnothing
75\emptyset PG=2:SCREEN\varnothing, 1:GOSUB53}
76\emptyset PRINT@32,
PAGE TWO
;
77\varnothing P=99
78\emptyset FORX=9TO17: PRINT@P,S$(X) ;:P=
P+33:NEXT
79\emptyset PRINT@416, CHR$(255) ;
8\emptyset\emptyset INPUTN
81\varnothing GOSUB1\emptyset6\emptyset
8 1 1 ~ I F N = 8 T H E N 7 5 \emptyset ~

```

812 IFN \(=17\) THEN65 \(\varnothing\)
\(83 \varnothing\) ON N GOSUB \(8 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing, 16 \varnothing, 19 \varnothing, 22\) \(\varnothing, 25 \varnothing, 29 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing, 49 \varnothing, 32 \varnothing, 34 \varnothing, 51 \varnothing, 3\) \(8 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing \varnothing, 43 \varnothing, 46 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\)
\(84 \varnothing\) IFPG \(=2\) THEN \(75 \varnothing\)
\(85 \emptyset\) IFPG \(=1\) THEN \(65 \varnothing\)
855 PRINTPA: PRINTPA:PRINTPA:STOP
\(86 \varnothing\) GOTO75 \(\varnothing\)
87ø DATA BUZZER----------1
\(88 \emptyset\) DATA DEPTH SOUND----2
\(89 \emptyset\) DATA SIREN WARNING--3
\(9 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA BLAST OF LASER-4
\(91 \varnothing\) DATA HISS OR FIZZ---5
\(92 \emptyset\) DATA BLIPP----------- 6
\(93 \emptyset\) DATA SMALL SPRING---7
\(94 \varnothing\) DATA * SECOND PAGE--8
\(95 \emptyset\) DATA MACHINE GUN----9
\(96 \emptyset\) DATA TAUNT---------- \(1 \emptyset\)
\(97 \emptyset\) DATA CHARGE--------11
\(98 \emptyset\) DATA HOORAY SONG---12
\(99 \varnothing\) DATA BIG SPRING----13
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA BOUNCING BALL-14
1ø1ø DATA SIREN---------15
\(1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset\) DATA WOLF WHISTLE--16
\(1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) DATA * FIRST PAGE--17
\(1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing \mathrm{PG}=2:\) GOTO75 \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing \mathrm{PG}=1\) : GOTO65 \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) SCREEN \(\varnothing, \varnothing:\) RETURN

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\section*{Harry McKinion}

\section*{Cardinal}

Our June Gallery opens with a familiar sight of summer, a brilliantly colored songbird heralding the end of winter. Harry lives in Semmes, Alabama and used X-Pad to create this picture.

Clay Ambrose Rose
June is when the roses bloom to their fullest beauty and this skillful rendition of one of nature's lovely embellishments was drawn using CoCo Paint. Clay lives in Bloomington, California.


\section*{Michael Wafkowski}

\section*{Scallop 2}

Michael lives in Elwood Park, New Jersey and used CoCo Max to create a charming arrangement of shells sure to make anyone long for the sea breezes and summer fun at the beach.


\section*{Valerie Torres Rainbowland} Summer is the season of daydreams and this winsome scene was drawn using basic. Valerie lives in Hollywood,

California.


\footnotetext{
Send your entry on either tape or disk
to:
CoCo Gallery
THE RAINBOW
P.O. Box 385

Prospect, KY 40059
Attn: Monica Dorth
}


\section*{Merwyn Bly Egret}

Another seaside scene familiar to beach lovers is a lone Egret swooping around looking for the best place to wade. Merwyn lives in Vienna, Virginia and used Extended Color BASIC to draw this picture.

\section*{SHOWCASE YOUR BEST!}

You are invited to nominate original work for inclusion in upcoming showings of "CoCo Gallery." Share your creations with the CoCo Community!

Be sure to send a cover letter with your name, address and phone number, detailing how you created your picture (what programs you used, etc.) and how to display it. Also, please include a few facts about yourself.

Don't send us anything owned by someone else; this means no game screens, digitized images from TV programs or material that's already been submitted elsewhere.

We will award a first prize of \(\$ 25\), a second prize of \(\$ 15\) and a third prize of \(\$ 10\). Honorable mentions will also be given.

Monica Dorth, Curator

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\title{
A Measure of Success
}

\author{
By Fred B. Scerbo \\ Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Editor's Note: If you have an idea for the "Wishing Well," submit it to Fred c/o the Rainbow. Remember, keep your ideas specific, and don't forget that this is BASIC. All programs resulting from your wishes are for your use but remain the property of the author.

TThis month's "Wishing Well" offers another Life Skills program designed to help youngsters or students sharpen a skill that is very important for everyday survival. The program, titled Ruler, is designed to help individuals master the detailed use of a common ruler (non-metric). Using only the commands available in 16K Color BASIC, we will create a slick program that not only quizzes these skills, but actually helps in the training and memorization required to use them.

Fred Scerbo is a special needs instructor for the North Adams Public Schools in North Adams, Massachusetts. He holds a master's in education and has published some of the first software available for the Color Computer through his software firm, Illustrated Memory Banks.

\section*{The Wish}

Several years ago THE RAINBOW published a program by T. Gray called Ruler Reader. It was designed to help quiz the user on reading a ruler and measuring a randomly generated line on the screen. (Mr. Gray's program was based on another program called King Komputer by D.B. Allison in the April 1982 issue of 80 Micro magazine.) The program was a real find for me, since I often spend much time creating from scratch most of the educational programs I need to use with my handicapped and special needs students. The students greatly enjoyed this ruler program.

There was one minor drawback to the program, however. The ruler drawn would only display a measuring stick with divisions down to an eighth of an inch. Since many of my students are involved in a graphic arts program, they are often required to have ruler reading skills down to one-sixteenth of an inch in order to accurately complete their tasks.

I resorted to making work sheets with an enlarged inch broken into 16 parts, all with the correct measurements written below. This proved to be very suc-
cessful, but many of my fellow instructors lamented the lack of a \(1 / 16\) inch program like the one that THE RAINBOW had provided.
Therefore, the time had finally come to grant a new wish: Create a ruler program that would go down to onesixteenth of an inch and that would not only quiz, but instruct on the various parts of the displayed inch.

\section*{The Program}

The concept behind Ruler Reading Skill is simple. Using the low resolution graphics of the Color Computer, we create an enlarged view of one inch. I am partial towards using a completely black screen with programs such as this, using CLS(0). Since the inch we draw is with white screen blocks, the black background helps to emphasize the actual divisions on the screen.

Using a set of FDR/NEXT loops and the GET command, we draw this large inch with subdivisions of \(1 / 16\) displayed. A set of subroutines is also included to label each of these marking lines as needed. This is done using screen PDKEs so we can have reversed numbers for our fractional markings. This helps keep the consistency of the black screen. (Naturally, these POKEs will cause prob-
lems for those who may wish to type this into the MC－10．More on that later．） The overall look of the screen is quite effective．
One very important feature I have included in this program is the rewrite of the INPUT command using INKEYゅ， which I introduced several months ago． As I mentioned then，the major draw－ back to the INPUT command is that it reacts to the CLEAR key and thus wipes the screen clean of any work done by the user．

\section*{＂One of the best features is the review section＂}

I am sure there are some memory polkes that disable the Clear key，just as there are for the break key．How－ ever，there is another major advantage to using this variation of the subroutine mentioned．I have included some IF， THEN statements to have it ignore any useless keys on the keyboard．Since we only want to have our student pressing the numbers and the slash \((/)\) to create our fractions，the letters on the key－ board have been ignored．This prevents the entry of an additional character．
For example，if the answer is \(1 / 2\) ，the program would mark space \(1 / 2\) as incor－ rect．The space bar is one of the keys ignored for this reason．All of our possible answers in the quiz section are stored in DATA statements as strings． Therefore，the string＂ \(1 / 2\)＂and＂ \(1 / 2\)＂ would not be a match．This way，we avoid needless hassle，especially with some all－thumbs individuals．

Like the original ruler program，the screen gives a random length line that must be matched against the inch dis－ played．No value markings appear below the lines at this point．I have also taken great care to make the line and the markings on the screen large enough and close enough together so there will
be no question as to which marking the line is matching up with．
The user must enter the correct frac－ tional length of an inch using the numbers and the slash mark．The ENTER key must be pressed to record the answer．If the answer is correct，the screen indicates so，and places the marking labels below each inch．
If the answer is incorrect，the screen says：SDRRY！TRY AGAIN：and allows another try．On the third try，the screen displays the value markings of each line． At this point，the student should be able to get the correct response．If not，the screen displays．the correct answer．
The program may be interrupted at any time by pressing the＇＠＇key and the score is displayed．Continue the quiz part of the program by pressing＇ C ＇， rerun the program by pressing＇ Y ＇for yes，or stop by pressing＇\(N\)＇for no．If you are using this program with students，I would not show them the＇ C ＇（continue） function right away or they will be checking their score after every single problem．

One of the best features of this pro－ gram is the review section，which ap－ pears at the beginning of the program． As you may recall from previous＂Wish－ ing Well＂articles，I have a special pet gripe against software that claims to be educational but does not teach any－ thing．Many programs just quiz a skill rather than teach it．
The review feature allows the student to walk through the parts of the ruler as many times as needed to be familiar with the material．The student advances through the parts of the ruler by press－ ing the ENTER key．After the review is complete，the screen reads：

\section*{DO YOU WANT TO TRY AGAIN（Y／N）？}

Pressing＇ Y ＇repeats the review while pressing＇ N ＇goes directly to the quiz． You may choose to skip the review part altogether．

\section*{MC－10 Changes}

I have taken a little different ap－ proach this time for the MC－10 changes． If you want to type this in，make the following changes．First，leave out Line 160 and include the following lines in its place：

\footnotetext{
\(160 \times \Phi=\) INKEY末：\(M \cup=(-9999):\) IFX\＄ ＝＂R＂THEN 17e
161 IFXs＝＂Q＂THEN500
162 GOT0160
}

Next，you must change lines 390－470 to adjust for the POKE variations on the screen locations．After each POKE we need to add MU＋．
I have relisted them with the correc－ tions included：

390 L＝0：FORI＝OTO18STEP4：L＝L＋2：PO KEMU \(+1218+I, 47+\) L：NEXT
400 L＝0：FORI＝21TO31STEP4：\(工=\mathrm{L}+2: \mathrm{P}\) OKEMU＋1216＋I， 49 ：POKEMU \(+1217+\) I， 47 ＋L：NEXT
410 FORI＝OTO31STEP4：POKEMU＋1249＋
I，45：POKEMU＋1250＋I，45：NEXT
420 FORI＝OTO31STEP4：POKEMU＋1281＋
I， 49 ：POKEMU \(+1282+\) I， 54 ：NEXT：RETUR N
\(430 \mathrm{~L}=0:\) FORI \(=0\) OO3 15 TEP8： \(\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+2:\) PO
KEMU＋1316＋I，47＋L：NEXT
440 FORI \(=0 T O 31 S T E P 8: I=L+2\) ：POKEMU ＋1348＋I，45：NEXT
450 FORI＝OTO31STEP8：POKEMU＋1380＋ I，56：NEXT：RETURN
460 POKEMU \(+1384,49\) ：POKEMU \(+1400,5\) 1：POKEMU \(+1416,45\) ：POKEMU＋1432，45： POKEMU \(+1448,52:\) POKEMU \(+1464,52:\) RE TURN
470 POKEMU \(+1424,49\) ：POKEMU \(+1456,4\) 5：POKEMU＋1488，50

They are listed here in a 32 －column format to help you out．You must add one more line as well：
\[
35 M C=15360
\]

This helps to ensure the screen POKEs are correct．

\section*{Conclusion}

The reactions of my students and fellow teachers have been very positive toward this latest Life Skills program． While the inspiration came from other programs，it remains unique in and of itself．I hope you find it useful．

\section*{Oops！Correction}

Last month I offered a program to create educational plans．I recently uncovered a small quirk that occurs when you scan through all the objec－ tives．The program appears to end if you go all the way to the last objective．This can be solved by including a DATA line reading：

> 4338 DATA "THIS IS THE END OF THE OBJECTIVES. RETURN TD THE MENU."

This solves the problem by giving you a chance to exit．I hope no one was stymied by this little bug．

\section*{Next Month}

A surprise for the five－year anniver－ sary issue！
\begin{tabular}{l} 
90 \(\ldots \ldots . .77\) \\
\(220 \ldots \ldots . .3\) \\
\(410 \ldots \ldots .247\) \\
\(530 \ldots \ldots .106\) \\
\(680 \ldots \ldots . .95\) \\
END \(\ldots \ldots .17\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The listing: RULER
1 REM***************************
2 REM* LIFE SKILLS INSTRUCTION * 3 REM* RULER READING SKILLSI * 4 REM* BY FRED B. SCERBO * 5 REM* 6ø HARDING AV.N.ADAMS,MA* 6 REM* COPYRIGHT (C) 1986 * 7 REM*************************** 1ø CLS \(\varnothing: F O R I=1 T O 32:\) PRINTCHR\$ (22 ) : : NEXT
2ø FORI=1TO192:READ A:PRINTCHR\$ ( A+128): :NEXT
\(3 \emptyset\) DATA29,24,96,29,24,2ø,3ø,28,2 \(6,29,28,29,1,3 \varnothing, 28,26,29,1,3 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing\) \(, 3 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 16,2 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 121,28,29\)
\(4 \varnothing\) DATA21, , 21, , \(26,96,24,21,1 \varnothing\) \(, 16,, 26,24,21,16,22,16,26,26\), ,16,26, 21, ,2ø
5ø DATA21,,,21,, 27,26,96,21,19, 18, , 27,19,18,21,22,16,, ,26,,26, ,16,26,,21,19,19
6ø DATA85,,,85,,,9ø,24,,85,,,1,, ,9ø, \(85,84,82,, 9 \varnothing,, 9 \varnothing, 16,9 \varnothing,,\), 85
\(7 \varnothing\) DATA85,,9ø,85,,,9ø,,,85,,81, , \(16,9 \varnothing,, 9 \varnothing, 85,, 84,82,, 9 \varnothing,, 9 \varnothing, 85,8\) \(\varnothing, 9 \varnothing, 85,85,8 \varnothing, 85\)
\(8 \varnothing\) DATA87,83,9ø,87,82,81,91,8ø, \(87,83,87,18 \varnothing, 91,83,9 \varnothing, 87,82,8 \varnothing, 9\) \(1,81,91,81,91,87,81,91,87,85,83\), 87
9ø FORI=1TO32: PRINTCHR (211);:NE XT
1øø PRINT@324," INSTRUCTIONAL P ROGRAM ";
11ø PRINT@356," RULER READING S KILLS ";
12ø PRINT@388," BY FRED B.SCE
RBO ";
13ø PRINT@42ø,"
1986 ";
14ø PRINT@452,"
(R) EVIEW OR (Q )UIZ ";
15ø DIMN\$ (15):FORI=1TO15:READ N\$ (I) : NEXT: FORI=1TO64: WO\$=WO\$+CHR\$ (128): NEXT

16ø X\$=INKEY\$:MU=(-TIMER):IFX\$=" R"THEN17øELSEIFX\$="Q"THEN5øøELSE \(16 \varnothing\)
17ø GOSUB3øø
18ø PRINT@ø,"THE LONGEST LINE ON OUR INCH IS THE ONE-HALF INCH M

\section*{Introducing...}

Telewriter-64 Character Set Editor Finally...A utility that allows you to cuslomize the character set to your own specifications! Includes 3 new fonts (one with true descenders!), works with all versions. Written by TELEPATCH author Bob van der Poel.

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\section*{Disk Ulillty Package}

12 great disk utllities in one package! Includes Archive, Bockup ( 35 or 40 frock). Format ( 35 or 40 track...fostl). Find (seorches file for a pattern, reports all occurances). Compare (compares two disk files). Occount, and Menu (reads all disks in the system and displays a sorted directory from which to choose). 32 K , one disk drive required. See februory ' 86 Raintow for review.

\section*{Disk \$19.95}


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Another great animated graphics adventure! All you came down to the Yacht Club for was to get o drink and maybe play a little poker. Heck, nobody would ever guess that the closest thing you owned to o real yacht was the one over your fireplace. If was in the bar that you heard rumors of eath-shattering events about to take place. You step out onto the wharf to get a little air when your natural curiosity and sense of adventure start to work...Can you save the world? Superb grophics, save \& load feature. 64K, one disk drive required.

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ARKING LINE. ";:GOSUB47ø
19ø IFINKEY\$<>CHR\$ (13)THEN19ø 2øø PRINT@ø,"THE NEXT TWO LINES ARE OUR ONE- QUARTER AND THREE Q UARTER IINES.";:GOSUB46ø
21ø IFINKEY\$<>CHR\$(13)THEN21ø
\(22 \varnothing\) PRINT@ø,"THE NEXT FOUR LINES INDICATE THEEIGHTHS OF AN INCH
ON OUR RULER.";:GOSUB43ø
\(23 \varnothing\) IFINKEY\$<>CHR\$ (13)THEN23ø
\(24 \varnothing\) PRINT@ø,"OUR SMALLEST MARKIN
GS OF AN INCHARE THE SIXTEENTHS
OF AN INCH. ";:GOSUB39ø
\(25 \emptyset\) IFINKEY\$<>CHR\$ (13)THEN25ø
\(26 \varnothing\) PRINT@ø,WO\$;:PRINT@ø,"DO YOU
WANT TO TRY AGAIN (Y/N) ?";
27ø X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$="Y"THEN17ø
\(28 \varnothing\) IFX\$="N"THEN5øø
\(29 \varnothing\) GOTO27ø
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) CLS \(\varnothing\)
\(31 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=5\)
32ø FORI=øTO63:SET (I, 6,C):NEXT
33申 FORI=6TO28:SET ( \(\varnothing, I, C):\) NEXT
\(34 \varnothing\) FORI \(=\varnothing\) TO63STEP4:FORY=6TO1 \(\varnothing\) :S
ET (I, Y, C): NEXTY, I
35ø FORI=øTO63STEP8:FORY=1øTO16:
SET (I, Y, C) : NEXTY,I
\(36 \varnothing\) FORI \(=\varnothing\) TO63STEP16: FORY=16TO2 \(\varnothing\)
:SET (I, Y, C) : NEXTY, I
\(37 \varnothing\) FORY \(=2 \varnothing\) TO22: SET \((32, Y, C):\) NEXT
\(38 \varnothing\) RETURN
\(39 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\varnothing:\) FORI= \(\varnothing\) TO18STEP4:L=L+2: PO KE1218+I, 47+L: NEXT
\(4 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\varnothing\) : FORI=21TO31STEP4:L=L+2: P OKE1216+I, 49: POKE1217+I, 47+L:NEX T
41ø FORI= \(\varnothing\) TO31STEP4: POKE1249+I,4 5: POKE125 \(\varnothing+I, 45:\) NEXT
42ø FORI= \(=\) TO31STEP4: POKE1281+I,4 9: POKE1282+I, 54 : NEXT:RETURN
\(43 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\varnothing:\) FORI= \(\varnothing\) TO31STEP8: \(\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+2:\) PO KE1316+I, 47+L:NEXT
44ø FORI= \(\varnothing\) TO31STEP8: \(L=I+2\) : POKE13 48+I, 45: NEXT
45ø FORI \(=\varnothing\) TO31STEP8: POKE138 \(\varnothing+I, 5\) 6:NEXT:RETURN
46ø POKE1384,49:POKE14øø,51:POKE 1416,45: POKE1432,45: POKE1448,52: POKE1464,52:RETURN
47ø POKE1424,49:POKE1456,45:POKE 1488,5ø
\(48 \varnothing\) RETURN
\(49 \varnothing\) DATA \(1 / 16,1 / 8,3 / 16,1 / 4,5 / 16\), \(3 / 8,7 / 16,1 / 2,9 / 16,5 / 8,11 / 16,3 / 4\), 13/16,7/8,15/16
5øø GOSUB3 \(\varnothing \varnothing: T M=\varnothing\)

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See review in the May ' 86 issue of Rainbow Magazine.

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\section*{BASIC COMPILER}

WASATCHWARE helieves that users of the Color Computer dexerve the right to use all 64k of RAM that is available in the computer, and have fast machine language programs that use the full potential of the 6809 microprocessor. That is why the BAStc' compiler, called MI.BAtilC was developed, Here are some of the reasons that make this compiler one of the bevt hargains in this magazine: Programs can use all 64k of RAM for either program storage or for large numhers of variables and arrays like \(\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{2 0 0 0 0})\) - Full Floating Point arithmetic expressions with functions SI'BROI TINF: and CAIL. commands allows for structured programming and more independent program developmemt Full sequential and direct access disk files allowed
BASIC nource and M.I.. output I/O to disk, tape or memory
COMMANDS SUPPORTED
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{1. 1/0-Commands} \\
\hline & close & CLOADM & CSAVEN & DIR & DRIVE & DSKIS \\
\hline & DSKOS & FIELD & FILES & GET & INPUT & KILL \\
\hline & LSET & OPEN & PRINT & PUT & RSET & \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{2. Program Control Commands} \\
\hline & CALL & END & EXEC & FOR & STEP & NEXT \\
\hline & gosub & GOTO & IF & THEN & ELSE & ERROR \\
\hline & ON. . GO & RETURN & STOP & SUBROU & INE & \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{3. Nath Functions} \\
\hline & ABS & ASC & ATN & cos & CVN & EOF \\
\hline & EXP & FIX & INSTR & INT & LEN & LOG \\
\hline & LOC & LOF & PEEK & POINT & PPOINT & RND \\
\hline & SGN & SIN & SQR & TAN & TIMER & VAL \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{4. String Functions} \\
\hline & STRS & STRING\$ & & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{5. Graphic/Sound Commands} \\
\hline & COLOR & CLS & CIRCLE & DRAM & LINE & PAINT \\
\hline & PCLEAR & PCLS & PLAY & PNODE & PRESET & PSET \\
\hline & RESET & SCREEN & SET & SOUND & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{6. Other/Special Cammands} \\
\hline & Data & DIM & LLIST & MOTOR & POKE & READ \\
\hline & REM & RESTORE & RUN & TAB & VERIFY & DLD \\
\hline & DST & IBSHFT & LREG & PCOPY & PMODD & PTV \\
\hline & REAL & SREG & SHP & VECTD & VECTI & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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51ø \(\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{RND}(15): \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{P} * 4:\) FORI= \(\varnothing\) TOK:SE T \((1,4,8):\) NEXT
52ø PRINT@ø,"HOW LONG IS THIS LI NE? ";
53ø GOSUB76ø:IFK\$=N\$ (P) THEN NC=N C+1: GOTO6ø \(\varnothing\)
54ø PRINT@ \(\varnothing\),WO\$;:IFTM=øTHEN56 \(\varnothing\)
55ø GOSUB39ø:GOSUB4 3 \(\varnothing\) : GOSUB46ø:G OSUB47ø
\(56 \varnothing\) NW \(=N W+1\)
\(57 \varnothing\) TM \(=T M+1:\) IFTM \(>3\) THEN59 \(\varnothing\)
\(58 \varnothing\) PRINT@ø,"SORRY, TRY AGAIN: " ;:GOTO53 \(\varnothing\)
59ø PRINT@ø,WO\$;:PRINT@ø,"SORRY,
IT IS ";N\$(P);" INCHES LONG.":G ОT062ø
6øø PRINT@ø,WO\$;:PRINT@ø,"VERY G OOD! PLEASE PRESS <ENTER>!";
61ø GOSUB39ø:GOSUB43 \(\varnothing\) :GOSUB46ø:G OSUB47ø
62ø X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$=CHR\$ (13) THEN5
øøELSEIFX\$="@"THEN63øELSE62ø
63ø CLS: PRINT:PRINT: PRINT
64ø PRINTTAB(3)"PROBLEMS COMPLET
ED = "NC+NW:PRINT
\(65 \varnothing\) PRINTTAB(3)"CORRECT RESPONSE
S = "NC: PRINT
\(66 \varnothing\) PRINTTAB(3)"INCORRECT RESPON

SES = "NW:PRINT
\(67 \varnothing\) TR=NC+NW:IFTR= \(\varnothing\) THENTR=1
68申 SC=INT (NC/TR*1øø)
\(69 \emptyset\) PRINTTAB(3)"YOUR TOTAL SCORE = "SC"\%": PRINT
\(7 \emptyset \varnothing\) PRINTTAB(3)"ANOTHER TRY (Y/N
) OR (C) ?";
\(71 \varnothing\) X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$=""THEN71ø
72ø IFX\$="Y"THEN RUN
\(73 \varnothing\) IFXS="N"THEN CLS: END
74ø IFX\$="C"THEN 5øø
75ø GOTO71ø
\(76 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(=>\) ";
\(77 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}\) =""
\(78 \varnothing\) X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$=""THEN78 \(\varnothing\)
79ø IFX\$=CHR\$ (13) THEN88ø
\(8 \varnothing \varnothing\) IFX\$=CHR\$ (8) THEN86ø
81ø IFX\$="@"THEN63ø
82ø IFX\$=" "THEN78ø
83ø IF ASC(X\$) <13THEN78 \(\varnothing\)
\(84 \varnothing\) IF ASC \((X \$)>64\) THEN78 \(\varnothing\)
85ø Y\$=Y\$+X\$: PRINTX\$;:GOTO78ø
\(86 \varnothing\) WW=LEN(Y\$):IFWW=øTHEN77 \(\varnothing\)
87ø PRINTX\$;:Y\$=LEFT\$(Y\$,WW-1):G
OTO78ø
\(88 \emptyset\) PRINT
89ø K\$=Y\$
\(9 \varnothing \varnothing\) RETURN


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EIven if you don't know much about music, banging away on the keys of a piano can be a lot of fun. If you have always wanted to compose music, but didn't have an instrument or the time to learn how to play, now you do. The CoCo PianoSynthesizer/Composer makes composing tunes easy. It turns the CoCo's keyboard into a piano keyboard, remembers the notes played and plays them back at any tempo you choose. It provides a powerful editor for correcting or altering the stored music data.
Martin and Jeremy Spiller are a father and son team from Shirley, Massachusetts. Martin is a dentist and enjoys programming in his spare time. Jeremy is 14 years old and hopes to own his own software company someday.

The CoCo piano allows you to save each composition on tape or disk, and to load them as stand-alone machine language programs that EXEC without the help of the BASIC language driver. Furthermore, it automatically creates PLAY statements complete with line numbers and stores them on tape or disk for merging into BASIC programs. This function is in addition to, and totally separate from, the ability to store the music as synthesized ML programs. You may reload your ML composition back into the BASIC editor at a later date and add to or edit the composition. Please note that the CoCo piano does not play chords, only single notes.

The CoCo Piano-Synthesizer/Composer can be programmed to sound like a wide variety of instruments (as well as non-instruments). It contains two enve-
lope tables that can be programmed by the user. With a bit of experimentation, it can sound like a jazz piano, an organ, an echo chamber or like no instrument ever heard before. You can toggle from one envelope to the other at any time while composing. This change is recorded in the musical data and, on playback, toggles a change to the other envelope. When the composition is saved, any changes made in the envelope tables are automatically saved along with the music data.

\section*{How to Use the Program}

There are two separate program listings. The first one boots the machine language synthesizer into memory and saves it on tape or disk as PIANO/BIN. Line 2 of the booter contains checksums for each of the data lines. Provided all
in the play/compose mode. The SHIFT key exits the synthesizer and returns to the main menu.

In order to simplify playing the keyboard, consider using black-and-white self-adhesive tabs to cover the appropriate keys, These can be obtained at any stationery store. If you can't find these, try small pieces of colored electrician's tape.

\section*{Playing versus Composing}

The machine code program was originally formulated to allow experimentation. The object was to allow the user to modify a pure tone by manipulating its volume over time. This is done by specifying the volume at discrete intervals in what is known as an envelope pattern. Some envelope patterns, such as the piano envelope, sound lovely if stretched out over a long period (a high envelope delay) and if played only once per key press. Others can give interesting effects if the delay is shortened and if the envelope pattern is repeated for as long as the key is pressed.

As the program evolved, however, the keyboard developed into a piano and we decided to store the notes and their lengths in memory. We discovered that when repeating patterns were used, memory filled up too fast. For this reason, we decided to allow composing
tion for composing. We have chosen an arbitrary envelope delay (representing tempo) of 1100 , and a non-repeating piano envelope as default. Whenever a note key is pressed in the play/compose mode, note and length data is stored in memory whether you want to keep the

\title{
\({ }^{\text {"It }}\) can sound like a jazz piano, an organ, an echo chamber . . ."
}
only in the non-repeating mode. While you get meaningful note data in the repeating mode, the length data may not be correct. However, even when using a repeating pattern, only one note byte and two length bytes are stored per key strike, so memory is conserved.

The program is configured at execu-
data or not. You will store meaningful length data as long as you do not switch to a repeating envelope pattern by pressing the space bar. If you mistakenly press the space bar, press it again to return to a non-repeating envelope pattern.

Now that you are in the play/com-


Listing 1: PIANOBIN
\(\emptyset\) GOTOIøøø
1 CLEAR2 \(\varnothing \varnothing\), \&H2FFF
2 DATA \(1847,2952,2629,2549,2518\), \(1653,18 \varnothing 6,1698,1525,2938,1478,17\) \(37,1948,2446,2333,1796,1916,1631\) ,1711,1186,867,1187,1189,1ø96,16 \(98,879,1382,1 \varnothing 25,1322,1544,1951\), \(2 \varnothing 67,2 \varnothing 59,1813,19 \varnothing 7,2319,2268,16\) ø9, 1754, 2414, 1878, 2275,637
4 DIM SUM (43):FOR Z=1 TO \(43:\) READ SUM (Z):NEXT Z
\(1 \varnothing\) DATA 8D, 11, \(7 \mathrm{~F}, 31,78,8 \mathrm{E}, 32,19\),
\(\mathrm{BF}, 31,76,3 \varnothing, 88,1 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{BF}, 31,7 \mathrm{~A}, 2 \varnothing, 1 \mathrm{~B}\) , B6
\(2 \emptyset\) DATA \(\mathrm{FF}, 1,84, F 7, B 7, F F, 1, B 6, F F\) \(, 3,84, \mathrm{~F} 7, \mathrm{~B} 7, \mathrm{FF}, 3, \mathrm{~B} 6, \mathrm{FF}, 23,8 \mathrm{~A}, 8\)
\(3 \varnothing\) DATA B7,FF,23,1A,5ø,39,1C,FE, \(\mathrm{BE}, 31,76, \mathrm{BF}, 31,73, \mathrm{FE}, 31,7 \mathrm{C}, 86, \mathrm{FF}\) , B7
\(4 \varnothing\) DATA \(F F, 2, C 6, F F, 5 C, 79, F F, 2, B 6\)
```

,FF,\varnothing,8A,8\emptyset,81,FF,26,6,Cl,7,26
5\emptyset DATA EF,2\emptyset,DB,34,4,B7,31,75,C
6,FF,5C,46,25,FC,86,8,3D,EB,E4,3
5
6\emptyset DATA 2,Cl,2F,26,23,7C,31,78,B
6,31,78,44,25,E,8E,32,19,BF,31,7
6
7\emptyset DATA 3\emptyset,88,1F,BF,31,7A,2\emptyset,C,8
E,32,3A,BF,31,76,3\varnothing,88,lF,BF,31, 7A
8\emptyset DATA Cl, 37,1\varnothing,27,2,1E,1\emptyset,8E,3
\emptyset,A2, E1,A\varnothing,27,94,1\varnothing,8C,3\varnothing,AA,27,
A
9\varnothing DATA 2\emptyset,F4, 1,6,B,1C,2\emptyset,23,27,
37,Cl,1F,26,31,7C,31,79,B6,FF,\emptyset
1\emptyset\varnothing DATA 8A,8\varnothing,81,FF,26,F7,16,FF
,71,B6,FF,\varnothing,8A,8\varnothing,81,FF,26,F7,BE
,33
11\varnothing DATA D,86,2\emptyset,A7,1,17,2,3F,E7
,2,3\varnothing,3,BF,33,D,BC,31,7E,24,69
12\emptyset DATA 16,FF,4F,Cl,31,26,F,BE,
33,D,3\varnothing,ID,8C,33,4C,25,C4,BF,33,
D
13\emptyset DATA 2\emptyset,BF,8E,31,8\emptyset,86,3,3D,
3A,A6,2,A7,9F,33,D,EC,84,34,6,A6
14\varnothing DATA 9F,31,73,84,FC,E6,E4,8D
,7,4F,E6,61,8D,2,2\emptyset,EF,5A,26,2F,
8A
15\emptyset DATA 2,B7,FF,2\emptyset,B6,FF,\varnothing,8A,8
\emptyset,Bl,31,75,27,1F,32,64,FC,31,73,
B3
16\emptyset DATA 31,76,BE,33,D,E7,1,17,1
,D9,E7,2,3\varnothing,3,BF,33,D,BC,31,7E

```
pose mode, go ahead and try playing some music. For 16 K users, about 1,000 notes can be stored before running out of room; 32 K users should be able to bang away for most of the day before hitting the top of RAM. If this happens, don't worry. The binary program checks to see if the limit has been reached and returns to the menu. Nothing has been lost, and you can still play back, alter and save the stored data.

Each time a note key is pressed, the CoCo remembers the note and the length of time your finger was on the key. It also keeps track of the time between keystrokes up to a second. If you are inexperienced and spend a lot of time looking for the next key to press, the program takes no notice beyond one second. For experienced piano players, the only problem is getting used to the keyboard itself. Remember that if you press a second key while the first is still pressed, there will be no response until you take your finger off the first key.

\section*{The Control Keys}

Correction of mistakes in the play/ compose mode is limited to the CLEAR key. Whenever this key is pressed, the last note played is eliminated. Pressing it twice or three times eliminates the last two or three notes played. The entire composition can be eliminated this way. Any notes eliminated are replaced with the next note keys pressed.

When you are finished composing and want to return to the main menu, simply press either SHIFT key. If you mistakenly exit the play mode, return to the same position in the composition by pressing ' 2 ' at the menu. Beware. If the ' 1 ' is pressed, the program assumes you want to compose a new piece and dumps any music already in memory.

The computer keeps track of pauses that last up to one second. This creates a problem with longer or multiple pauses that normally occur in musical notation. The ENTER key makes it possible to place pauses in the music. It
works the same way the note keys work. The pause lasts for as long as you press the ENTER key. During composition, this creates a high pitched noise that indicates something is being pressed. This noise does not occur on playback.

Of course, if you are only fooling around with the synthesizer and do not care about what is stored in memory, you do not need the pause button at all. You will, however, want to use the space bar. This control toggles between repeating envelopes and single envelope strikes. Remember that repeating envelopes do not give meaningful note length data and should be avoided when composing.
The final control key is the question mark-slash key. The synthesizer program contains two programmable envelope tables. The question mark key toggles between the two tables and allows playing of different parts of a composition with different sounding envelopes. Any time this control key is
\(17 \varnothing\) DATA \(24,3,16, F E, E 9,39,33,5 F\), \(11,83, \varnothing, \varnothing, 26, \mathrm{C} 6, \mathrm{FE}, 31,7 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{BE}, 31,7\) 3
\(18 \varnothing\) DATA \(3 \varnothing, 1, B C, 31,7 A, 27,5, B F, 3\) \(1,73,2 \varnothing\), B4, B6, \(31,79,44,25,5,32,6\) 4
\(19 \varnothing\) DATA \(16, \mathrm{FF}, 52, \mathrm{BE}, 31,76, \mathrm{BF}, 31\) , 73, 2ø, Al , \(32,19, B F, 32,19, \varnothing, \varnothing, 32\), 38
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(4,4 \mathrm{C}, 7 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{FF}, 3 \mathrm{~F}, 3 \mathrm{~F}, 14,1,1\) , \(8 \varnothing, 1 \mathrm{~F}, 1 \mathrm{~F}, 2 \varnothing, 25,25,1 \mathrm{D}, 27,28,1 \mathrm{C}, 9\) \(\varnothing\)
\(21 \varnothing\) DATA \(9 \varnothing, 6,1,1,8 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 21,1 F, 1 D\) ,1E,21,53,53,F,1A,1B,23,1,1,8ø
\(22 \varnothing\) DATA \(15,16,26,19,19,24,1 C, 1 C\) \(, 22,4 \mathrm{~B}, 4 \mathrm{~B}, 11,47,47,12, A C, A C, 3,8 \varnothing\) , 8甲
\(23 \varnothing\) DATA 8,2D,2D,1A,71,71,A,5E, 5 E, D, 22, 22,1E, \(98,98,5,2 A, 2 A, 1 B, 65\) \(24 \varnothing\) DATA \(65, C, 3 \varnothing, 2 \mathrm{~F}, 19, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Cl}, 1,1\) \(, 1,8 \varnothing, 37,39,16,31,31,18, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
\(25 \emptyset\) DATA \(1,1,8 \varnothing, B 6, B 7,2, A 2, A 2,4\), \(1,1,8 \varnothing, 88,88,7,78,79,9,6 B, 6 B\)
\(26 \varnothing\) DATA \(B, 1,1,8 \varnothing, 58,59, E, 4 F, 4 F\), \(1 \varnothing, 43,43,13,13,13,28,17,17,25,3 \mathrm{~B}\)
\(27 \varnothing\) DATA 3B, 15, 14, 14, 27,1,1,64,5 \(, 5, F F, 1,1,64,34,34,17, F F, C A, A A\)
28ø DATA \(91,7 E, 6 B, 5 B, 5 \varnothing, 46,3 D, 35\) ,2D,28,22,1D,1A,17,15,12,1ф,F,D, C
\(29 \varnothing\) DATA A, \(9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1, F F\), 89,44,4, E6, \(95,41,4\), D2, 91
\(3 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(41,4, C \varnothing, 79,41,4, A D, 7 \varnothing, 3\) \(4,4,9 A, 63,2 C, 4,86,54,29,4,74,48\)
\(31 \varnothing\) DATA \(22, \varnothing, 17, F D, B 6,7 F, 31,78\), \(1 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{E}, 33,4 \mathrm{C}, 8 \mathrm{E}, 32,19, \mathrm{BF}, 31,76, \mathrm{FE}\) , 31
\(32 \varnothing\) DATA 7C, BE, \(31,76, B F, 31,73,1 \varnothing\)
, BC, 33, D, 27, 37, E6, 21, BE, 31, 76, 3A
, BF
\(33 \varnothing\) DATA \(32, B 1, E 6, A 4,8 E, 31,8 \varnothing, C l\) ,64,26,1D,7C,31,78, B6,31,78,44,2 5, A
\(34 \varnothing\) DATA 8E, \(32,19, B F, 31,76,31,23\) ,2ø,CC, 8E, 32,3A, BF, 31, 76,31,23,2 \(\varnothing\), C2
\(35 \emptyset\) DATA E1, \(2,27,7,3 \varnothing, 3,2 \emptyset, F 8,39\) ,32,33, EC, \(84,34,6\), A6, \(9 \mathrm{~F}, 31,73\), E6 \(36 \varnothing\) DATA A \(4, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{FF}, 26,1,4 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{E} 6, \mathrm{E} 4\), 8D, \(7,4 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{E} 6,61,8 \mathrm{D}, 2,2 \varnothing, \mathrm{EA}, 5 \mathrm{~A}, 26,2\) 8
\(37 \varnothing\) DATA \(8 \mathrm{~A}, 2, \mathrm{~B} 7, \mathrm{FF}, 2 \varnothing, \mathrm{BE}, 31,73\), \(\mathrm{BC}, 32, \mathrm{Bl}, 1 \varnothing, 23, \mathrm{FE}, 66,8 \mathrm{D}, 55, \mathrm{CE}, \varnothing\), 32
\(38 \varnothing\) DATA \(33,5 F, 11,83, \varnothing, \varnothing, 26, F 8,3\) \(\emptyset, 1, B F, 31,73,32,64,31,23,16, F F, 7\) 2
\(39 \varnothing\) DATA \(33,5 F, 11,83, \varnothing, \varnothing, 26, C D, F\) E, 31, \(7 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{BE}, 31,73,3 \emptyset, 1, B F, 31,73,2\) \(\varnothing\)
\(4 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATA \(C \varnothing, 33,4 C, C 6,1,7 F, F F, 2, B\) \(6, F F, \varnothing, 8 A, 8 \varnothing, 81, F F, 1 \varnothing, 26, F E, 26,4\) F
\(41 \varnothing\) DATA \(1 \varnothing, 21, F D, A, 1 \varnothing, 21, F D, 6,4\) \(\mathrm{C}, 27,2,2 \varnothing, F 3,5 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{FF}, 1 \varnothing, 27, \mathrm{FE}, 1\) 1
\(42 \varnothing\) DATA \(2 \varnothing, D E, 5 F, 4 F, 1 \varnothing, 21, F C, F 2\) ,1申,21,FC,EE, 4C, 26, F5,5C,E1,22,1
pressed, a code is stored in the music memory that triggers a corresponding shift during playback.

\section*{Envelope Delay and Play Delay}

How long is a whole note? The longest note stored in memory is a whole note and is proportional to the envelope delay. Press a note key in the default mode and listen carefully. The sound trails off to nothing. The length of time it takes for the sound to fade away totally is the longest note length stored in memory. Keeping your finger on a key longer does not lengthen the time between that note and the next during playback.

If you are playing a very slow tempo piece and need a longer whole note,
simply increase the envelope delay. If you are playing a very fast piece and want to hear more of a fadeoff during short keystrokes, shorten the envelope delay. It is best to alter the envelope delay before storing data to keep. A short keystroke with a long envelope delay causes the program to store only a part of the entire envelope. Increasing the envelope delay after the data has been stored lengthens the note, but it does not increase the proportion of the envelope played. The envelope delay may be altered from the main menu by pressing the "change tempo" option. Numbers between one and 65,535 will work. Try the default envelopes using an envelope delay of 500 .
The play delay can also be altered
from the main menu by pressing "change tempo." While the envelope delay has an effect in both the play and playback modes, the play delay operates only in the playback mode. It accounts for a constant pause between notes when they are played back. It is included as a fine adjustment for playback timing. The default value is 50 .

This is the first parameter to alter if the playback is too fast or too slow. Values between one and 65,535 are accepted. Small increases or decreases don't make much difference, so don't be afraid to change it by factors of 1,000 . You may later the play delay or the envelope delay at any time, even after composing a piece. They do not affect the stored music data once it has been
```

\varnothing,27
43\emptyset DATA FF,66,2\emptyset,EB,D

```

```

44\varnothing FOR X=\&H3\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing TO \&H334C:READA
$:A$="\&H"+A$:A=VAL(A$):POKEX,A:S
UM=SUM+A:Z=Z+I:IFZ=2\emptyset OR X=\&H334
C THEN 45\varnothing ELSE NEXT X
45ø PRINT"WORKING ON LINE \#";工:
IF SUM<>SUM(L/l\emptyset) THEN CLS3:PRIN
T@257,"ERROR IN LINE \#";L;:END
46\varnothing SUM=\varnothing:I=I+1\varnothing:Z=\varnothing:IF X=\&H334C
THEN 47\emptysetELSE NEXT X
47\emptyset CLS:PRINT"ENTER SYSTEM SIZE
(16 OR 32)":INPUT A
48\varnothing IF A=16 THEN POKE\&H317E,\&H3F
: POKE\&H317F,\&H8\varnothing:GOTO 51\varnothing
49\varnothing IF A=32 THEN POKE\&H317E,\&H7F
: POKE\&H317F , \&H8\varnothing:GOTO51\varnothing
5\emptyset\varnothing GOTO 47\emptyset
51\varnothing CLS:INPUT" (C)ASETTE OR (D)IS
K";D$:IF D$="D"THEN SAVEM"PIANO"
,\&H3\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing,\&H334C,\&H325A: END
52ø CSAVEM"PIANO", \&H3\emptyset\varnothing\varnothing, \&H334C,
\&H325A
1\emptyset\varnothing\varnothing PCLEARI:GOTOI

```


Listing 2: PIANCBAS

\section*{5 GOTO2øøøø}

1ø CLS: PRINT"PLEASE REMOVE JOYST
ICK FROM RIGHT JOYSTICK PORT
": PRINT
14 CLEAR255, \&H2FFF

2ø INPUT" (C)ASETTE OR (D)ISK";D\$
 :IF D\$="C"THENCLOADM"PIANO"ELSEL
 OADM"PIANO"
\(4 \varnothing\) DIMN \(\$(12)\)
\(5 \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT@14,"MENU": PRINT
\(6 \varnothing\) PRINT" 1) COMPOSE MUSIC"
\(7 \varnothing\) PRINT" 2) ADD ON TO MUSIC"
\(8 \varnothing\) PRINT" 3) PLAY MUSIC"
\(9 \varnothing\) PRINT" 4) SAVE MUSIC"
1øø PRINT" 5) LOAD MUSIC"
11ø PRINT" 6) CHANGE ENVELOPE"
12ø PRINT" 7) CHANGE TEMPO"
\(13 \varnothing\) PRINT" 8) ASSEMBLE TO PLAY COMMANDS"
14ø PRINT" 9) EDIT YOUR COMPOSI TION"
15ø PRINT@48ø," ": AS=INKEY\$:IFA \$=""THEN15 \(\varnothing\)
\(16 \emptyset\) B\$=INKEY\$: FORX=\&H152 TO\&H152 +7: IFPEEK \((\mathrm{X})=255 \mathrm{THENNEXT:} \mathrm{GOTO17} \mathrm{\varnothing}\) ELSE16Ø
\(17 \varnothing\) ONVAL (A\$) GOTO \(3 \varnothing \varnothing, 31 \varnothing, 32 \varnothing, 33 \varnothing\) \(, 34 \varnothing, 36 \varnothing, 44 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing, 5 \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(18 \varnothing\) GOTO5ø
\(19 \varnothing\) CLS:A\$="C dzfgazcdz f \(g a^{\prime \prime}: B \$={ }^{\prime \prime} C D E F G A B C D E F\) G A \(B^{\prime \prime}: F O R X=1 T O L E N(A \$): C \$=M I D \$(\) \(A \$, X, I): I F C \$=" z^{\prime \prime} T H E N M I D \$(A \$, X, I\) )=CHR\$ (175)
2øø IFCS=" "THENMID\$ (AS,X,I)=CHR \$(128)
21Ø NEXT: FORX=1 TOLEN (B\$):C\$=MID \$(B\$, X,I):IFC\$=" "THENMID\$(B\$,X, 1) \(=\) CHR \(\$(138)\)
\(22 \varnothing\) NEXT:CLS \(\varnothing\)
\(23 \varnothing\) PRINT@4, A\$ ; : PRINT@67, B\$ ; : A\$= CHR\$ (175) +CHR\$ (17ø) + CHR\$ (175) +CH RS \((17 \varnothing)+A \$: A \$=L E F T \$(A \$, 22): A \$=A \$\) +STRING\$ \((4,255)+\) CHRS (128) +CHR\$ (2 55) : PRINT@132, A\$;:B\$=STRING\$ (3,2 \(55)+\) CHR \((133)+B \$: B \$=\operatorname{LEFT}(B \$, 21)\)
placed in memory，but they affect the playback of that data．

\section*{Programming the Envelope Tables}

Before programming an envelope， you must know something about syn－ thesizing periodic sounds．The CoCo has no sound－generating circuitry．In order to produce sounds，the micropro－ cessor must minutely manipulate the voltage output to the loudspeaker． （That it can do this quickly enough to produce a fantastic array of sounds is a testament to the extreme versatility of the 6809 and the Color Computer．）

In order to produce the sound of a particular instrument，most hardware synthesizers produce a particular sine wave electrical output varying between
zero and five volts．This pure tone is then modified to produce the same general pattern of electrical output as the sound output of the instrument it is trying to mimic．The unmodified sine wave produces a pure tone of a partic－ ular volume depending upon the max－ imum voltage allowed by the circuitry． The envelope modifications are mainly constraints on the volume of the sine wave over time．
To produce the sound of a piano，it begins with a maximum volume when the key is struck，falling off rather quickly at first and then more slowly until it fades out entirely．This is exactly what the CoCo Piano－Synthesizer does： It produces a square wave instead of a true sine wave，the maximum voltage of
which is controlled by the values in the envelope table．

Go back to the main menu and press ＇ 6 ＇．When the prompt asks which table to use，press＇ 1 ＇and ENTER．Now re－ member what we said about the fast falloff and a gentle fadeout？The graph shown is the envelope used to produce the piano default sound．This envelope can be altered or a totally new one created by using the left joystick and firebutton．For example，position the cursor at the bottom left side of the screen and press the firebutton．The original point disappears and is re－ placed by the new one．Now move the cursor one position to the right and four above the one just set and press the firebutton again．Continue this process，
```

:B$=B$+CHR\$ (128)+CHR\$ (255) +CHR$(
128)+STRING$(3,255)
24\varnothing FOR X=1TOLEN (B$):IFMID$ (B$,X
    ,I)=CHR$ (138) THENMID\$ (B$,X,I)=CH
R$(133):NEXT ELSE NEXT
25\emptyset PRINT@196,B$;:PRINT@267,STRI
NG$(11, 255);
26\emptyset PRINT@384,"ENTER = PAUSE : ?
= NEW ENVELOP"
27\emptyset PRINT"SHIFT = MENU : CLEAR=
BACKSPACE"
28\varnothing PRINT" SPACEBAR=REPEAT T
OGGLE
29ø RETURN
3ø\varnothing GOSUB19\varnothing:POKE\&H33@D,\&H33:POK
E\&H33øE,\&H4C:EXEC\&H3\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:GOTO5\emptyset
31\varnothing GOSUB19\varnothing:EXEC\&H3\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:GOTO5\emptyset
32\varnothing GOSUB19\varnothing:EXEC\&H325A:GOTO5\varnothing
33\varnothing CLS:S=\&H3\phi\varnothing\varnothing:E=PEEK(\&H33吕)*
256+PEEK(\&H33申E):PRINT"SAVE":INP
UT"ENTER SONG NAME";F$:INPUT"(C)
ASETTE OR (D)ISK";D$:IF D$="D" T
HEN SAVEM F$,S,E,\&H325A:GOTO5\emptyset
335 CSAVEMF$,S,E,&H325A:GOTO5ø
34\varnothing CLS:PRINT"LOAD:":INPUT"ENTER
    SONG NAME:";F$:INPUT" (C)ASETTE
OR (D)ISK";D$:IFD$="C"THENCLOADM
F\$ ELSELOADMF\$
345 GOTO5\emptyset
35\emptyset IFC=\varnothingTHENRESET (A,B):RETURNEL
SESET (A,B, 3):RETURN
36\varnothing CLS:INPUT"WHICH ENVELOPE DO
YOU WANT TO CHANGE (1 OR 2)";
E
37\varnothing IFE=\varnothingTHENE=1
38\emptyset IFE=1THENE=\&H3219 ELSEE=\&H32.
3A
39\varnothing CLS\emptyset
4\varnothing\varnothing FORX=\emptysetTO63STEP2:A=PEEK(E):SE
T(X,31-INT(PEEK(E)/8),3):E=E+1:N
EXT:E=E-32

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(41 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): A \$=I N K E Y \$: I F A \$<>\) ＂＂THEN5 \(\varnothing\) ELSEA＝JOYSTK（2）：A＝INT（A）} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline &  \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{253 THEN \(43 \varnothing\)} \\
\hline & \(42 \varnothing\) GOTO41 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(43 \varnothing\) POKEE + ／ \(2,255-(B * 8):\) FORY \(=\)} \\
\hline & 031：RESET \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{OTO41ø} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
44ø PLYDLY＝PEEK（\＆H32E2）＊256＋PEEK \\
（\＆H32E3）：ENVDLY \(=\) PEEK（\＆H317C）＊256
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{＋PEEK（\＆H317D）} \\
\hline & 45ø CLS：PRINT＂CURRENT \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{＂；PLYDLY：PRINT＂HIGHER OR LOWER V} \\
\hline & LUES WILL LENGTHEN OR \\
\hline & N PAUSES BE－TWEEN NOTES ON \\
\hline & YBACK ONLY．ENTER \\
\hline & R＜ENTER＞ \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline & \(\mathrm{C}=\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2E3，C} \\
\hline & \(7 \varnothing\) CLS：PRINT＂CURRENT ENVELOP \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ELAY＝＂；ENVDLY：PRINT＂LOWER VALUES} \\
\hline & ILL COMPRESS THE EN \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
O A SHORTER TIME \\
THE TEMPO OF BOTH \\
AND INCREASE \\
COMPOSITION
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & ID PLAYBACK．ENTER \\
\hline & ＜ENTER＞TO LEAVE TH \\
\hline & \(8 \varnothing\) INPUTA：IFA＜＞øTHENB＝INT（A／256 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \{: C=A-256 * B: \text { POKE } \& H 317 C, B: \text { POKE \&H3 } \\
& 17 D, C
\end{aligned}
\]}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \(9 \varnothing\) GOTO5¢ \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \emptyset \varnothing \text { CLS: } S=\& H 334 C: P=\varnothing: F S=\varnothing: C P=\varnothing: M \\
& =256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 33 \varnothing D)+\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 33 \varnothing E): I
\end{aligned}
\]}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(\mathrm{P}=(\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{S}) / 3:\) GOSUB51 \(\varnothing\) ：GOTO52 \(\varnothing\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\(51 \varnothing \mathrm{~N}\)（ \((1)=" \mathrm{C"}\) ： N （（2）＝＂C\＃＂： N （ \((3)=\)＂} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{＂：N\＄（7）＝＂F\＃＂：N\＄（8）＝＂G＂：N\＄（9）＝＂G\＃} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(41 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): A \$=I N K E Y \$: I F A \$<>\) ＂＂THEN5 \(\emptyset E L S E A=J O Y S T K(2): A=I N T(A /\) 2）：\(A=A * 2: B=J O Y S T K(3): B=I N T(B / 2):\) \(C=\operatorname{POINT}(A, B): \operatorname{SET}(A, B, 3): F O R X=1 T O\) 2申：NEXT：GOSUB35ø：IFPEEK（\＆HFFøø）＝

－ OTO41ø
44ø PLYDLY＝PEEK（\＆H32E2）＊256＋PEEK （\＆H32E3）：ENVDLY \(=\) PEEK（\＆H317C）＊256 ＋PEEK（\＆H317D）
45ø CLS：PRINT＂CURRENT PLAYDELAY＝ ＂；PLYDLY：PRINT＂HIGHER OR LOWER V ALUES WILL LENGTHEN OR SHORT EN PAUSES BE－TWEEN NOTES ON PL AYBACK ONLY．ENTER NEW VALUE， OR＜ENTER＞TO LEAVE THE SAME
\(46 \varnothing\) INPUTA：IFA \(<>\varnothing\) THENB \(=\) INT \((A / 256\) ）：C＝A－256＊B：POKE\＆H32E2，B：POKE\＆H3 2E3，C
47ø CLS：PRINT＂CURRENT ENVELOPE D ELAY＝＂；ENVDLY：PRINT＂LOWER VALUES WILL COMPRESS THE ENVELOPE INT O A SHORTER TIME THE TEMPO OF BOTH COMPOSITION AND PLAYBACK．ENTER NEW VALUE OR ＜ENTER＞TO LEAVE THE SAME＂
\(48 \varnothing\) INPUTA：IFA \(<>\varnothing\) THENB \(=\) INT（A／256 ）： \(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{A}-256\)＊B：POKE\＆H317C，B：POKE\＆H3 17D，C
49ø GOTO5ø
\(5 \emptyset \varnothing\) CLS：\(S=\& H 334 C: P=\varnothing: F S=\varnothing: C P=\varnothing: M\) \(=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 33 \varnothing \mathrm{D})+\mathrm{PEEK}(\& H 33 \varnothing E):\) L \(\mathrm{P}=(\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{S}) / 3:\) GOSUB51 \(\varnothing\) ：GOTO52 \(\varnothing\)
510 N\＄（1）＝＂C＂：N\＄（2）＝＂C\＃＂：N\＄（3）＝＂
D＂：NS（4）＝＂D\＃＂：N\＄（5）＝＂En：N\＄（6）＝F
＂：N\＄（1ø）＝＂A＂：N\＄（11）＝＂A\＃＂：N\＄（12）＝

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depositing points three or four higher in each succeeding position, until it reaches the top of the screen. Then, for the next cursor position, move the cursor to the bottom of the screen and repeat the same process.

Do this until you reach the last cursor position on the right. You have created
effect. When you are finished creating the envelope, press any key to return to the menu.

Now try playing any selection still in memory. If there is no stored data, just play something from the compose mode. Try changing the tempo. Type in an envelope delay of 100 . Press ' 1 ' at the

\title{
\({ }^{\text {cc }}\) Each note is represented in memory as three data bytes."
}
a series of upward sloping lines. To be really fancy, make the top of each succeeding line several positions lower than the last one to create a trail-off
menu and get into play mode. Play a few notes and then press the space bar. Now play the same notes over. Interesting!

A word about coherent values. While
you can type in literally any envelope pattern wanted, the best ones follow a pattern. Each succeeding value should bear a rational relationship to its neighbors rather than being a random scattering of points. Maybe the points follow some sort of curve, or a pair of curves. Maybe every third point is offset from the curve by some fixed amount. The possibilities are endless, and when combined with various envelope delays and repeating patterns, quite a collection of different sounds can be created. Both envelope tables are programmable. An organ-like effect can be produced by using an envelope that is a straight horizontal line at the top of the screen.

For those interested in experimenting with sound, try a rational envelope
```

"B": RETURN
52\emptyset FORX=\emptyset TO448STEP32
53\emptyset IFP=LP THENFORZ=X TO448STEP3
2:PRINTSTRING$(16,CHR$(175)):NEX
TZ:GOTO62\emptyset
54\emptyset N=PEEK(S+3*P):IFN=255THENN$=
"PAU":PRINT@X,P:PRINT@X+5,N$:GOT
057\varnothing
55\emptyset IFN=l\emptyset\emptysetTHENN$="env":Ll=\emptyset:L2=
\emptyset:GOTO58\varnothing
555 GOSUB56\varnothing:GOTO57\varnothing
56\emptyset O$=RIGHT$(STR$(INT ((N-1)/l2)
+2), l):Z=N-12*INT((N-1)/l2):N\$=N
$(Z):N$=O$+N$:RETURN
57\emptyset Ll=PEEK(S+3*P+1):L2=PEEK(S+3

* P+2)
58\varnothing PRINT@X,P:PRINT@X+5,N$:IFN=1
\varnothing\varnothingTHEN6\varnothing\varnothing
59\varnothing PRINT@X+1\varnothing,RIGHT$(STR$(LI), 2
);L2
6\varnothing\varnothing P=P+1
6l\varnothing NEXT X
62\varnothing 'EDIT MENU
63\varnothing PRINT@17,"l.PLAY SEGMENT":PR
INT@51,"TO CURSOR": PRINT@81,"2.P
LAY START":PRINT@115,"TO CURSOR"
:PRINT@145,"3.PIAY CURSOR":PRINT
@179,"TO END":PRINT@2ø9,"4.NEW S
EGMENT":PRINT@241,"5.CHANGE NOTE
":PRINT@273,"6.INSERT NOTE":PRIN
T@3ø5,"7.DELETE NOTE"
64\varnothing PRINT@337,"8.MAIN MENU":PRIN
T@369,"9.QUICK CHANGE":PRINT@4ø3
  "TEMPO BYTES"
65\emptyset X=4:P=FS:CP=\varnothing
66\varnothing PRINT@X,CHR$(128);
67\emptyset AS=INKEY$:IFA$=""THEN67\emptyset
68\varnothing IFA$=CHR$(94)OR A$=CHR$(1\varnothing)T
HEN72\varnothing
69\emptyset IFVAL(A$)<1OR VAL(A$)>9 THEN

```

\section*{\(67 \varnothing\)}
\(7 \varnothing \varnothing\) ONVAL (A\$) GOTO \(79 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing \varnothing, 81 \varnothing, 82 \varnothing\) ,845,948,98ø,71ø,1øøø
\(71 \varnothing\) GOTO5ø
\(72 \varnothing\) IFA \(=\) CHR \(\$(1 \varnothing\) ) THEN \(74 \varnothing\)
\(73 \varnothing\) IFX=4THEN67øELSEPRINT@X," "; : X=X-32:CP=CP-1: GOTO66 \(\varnothing\)
\(74 \varnothing\) IFX=4520R FS+CP+1=LP THEN67 \(\varnothing\) ELSEPRINT@X," "; \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+32: \mathrm{CP}=\mathrm{CP}+1:\) GOTO66ø
\(75 \varnothing\) M1 \(=\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 33 \varnothing \mathrm{D}): \mathrm{M} 2=\operatorname{PEEK}\) (\&H33 \(\varnothing\) E) : RETURN
\(76 \emptyset\) Al=INT \(((S+3 * F S) / 256): A 2=(S+3\) *FS) -Al*256:RETURN
\(77 \varnothing\) Al=INT ( \((S+3 * F S+3 *(C P+1)) / 256\) ):A2=(S+3*FS+3*(CP+1))-A1*256:RE TURN
78ø EXEC\&H325A:FORZ=1 TO3øø:NEXT Z:PRINT@X,CHR\$ (255) ; : FORZ=1TO255 STEP2 \(\varnothing\) : SOUNDZ, 1: NEXT: POKE\&H3262, \&H33: POKE\&H3263, \&H4C: POKE\&H33øD, M1: POKE\&H33øE, M2: GOTO66ø
79ø GOSUB75ø:GOSUB76ø: POKE\&H3262 ,A1: POKE\&H3263,A2: GOSUB77 \(\varnothing\) : POKE\& H33øD, A1: POKE\&H33øE, A2:GOTO78ø
\(8 \varnothing \varnothing\) GOSUB75 \(\varnothing\) : GOSUB77 \(\varnothing\) : POKE\&H33 \(\varnothing\) D , A1: POKE\&H33øE, A2 : GOTO78ø
81ø GOSUB75ø:GOSUB77ø:Z=256*A1+A \(2: Z=Z-3: A 1=I N T(Z / 256): A 2=Z-A 1 * 25\) 6: POKE\&H3262,A1: POKE\&H3263,A2:GO TO 78ø
82ø CLS:PRINT"PLEASE TYPE POSITI ON NUMBER FOR NEW SEGMENT": INPUT Q
\(84 \varnothing\) FS=Q: P=Q:GOTO52 \(\varnothing\)
845 GOSUB85ø:GOTO52ø
85ø FOR Z=16TO464STEP32:PRINT@Z, STRING\$ (15," "): NEXTZ:Z=S+3*FS+3 *CP:PRINT@17,"ENTER NEW NOTE": PR INT@49,"ENTER TO EXIT": PRINT@81,
using very short delays (say 50) and a repeating pattern. Note that different keys vary in tonal quality as well as in pitch. The reason for this involves the interference patterns produced as the envelope delay gets nearer to the frequency delay (the delay used to produce the desired pitch). You may hear different "beat frequencies" with different keys.

\section*{Saving and Loading Compositions}

Once you have composed and perfected the music, PIANO/BAS provides the means to save it on disk or tape. This is done from the menu and is self-prompting. It is saved with any altered envelope tables, envelope delay and play delay that are POKEd in while composing, so each composition has its own unique sound. You do not have to run the BASIC driver in order to play the music. Just LOADM or CLOADM whatever filename is used to store it. Then type EXEC and the piece plays.

If it needs further editing, run the BASIC driver and load the previously stored piece from the menu. Add to it, change the envelopes, the delays, or alter the note data and then resave the changes.

\section*{The Editor}

We have done our best to confine the BASIC program in order to allow 16 K owners to use the piano. The editor is simple, but adequate for manipulation of program data. It windows any \(15-\) note segment of your composition, and allows replaying any part of that segment from the beginning to the cursor position.

Play something from the compose mode and press ' 9 ' at the main menu. The first column on the left is the note position. It starts at zero and increments for each note in the composition. The other columns represent actual note data. Each note is represented in memory as three data bytes. The second
editor column translates the first data byte into an octave and a note. The third column contains the note length. These numbers go from one to \(32 ; 32\) is the longest note played. (If most of these numbers are less than 15 , you might consider resetting the envelope delay to a smaller number and replaying the piece. That way, more of the envelope is heard during each keystroke.)

The last column is the pause interval that keeps track of the time between keystrokes. It is a number between one and 255 . The higher the number, the longer the pause. This pause is not to be confused with the pauses intentionally placed in the data by pressing the ENTER key. Those pauses are stored just like any other note, with a note length and an interval pause.

The cursor can be moved up or down by pressing the appropriate arrow keys. Notes may be changed, inserted or deleted by positioning the cursor at the note position to be changed or deleted.
" "; : INPUTN\$
\(86 \emptyset\) IFNS=""THENP=FS:RETURN
865 IF N\$="ENV"THENPOKEZ, 1 \(\varnothing\) : POK
EZ+1, \(\varnothing:\) POKEZ \(+2, \varnothing:\) RETURN
875 IF N\$="PAU"THENPOKEZ, 255: GOT \(093 \varnothing\)
89ø PRINT@ll3,"OCTAVE?": PRINT@14 5, " \(11 ;:\) INPUTO:IFO<2ORO>4THEN89øEL SEFORX=1 TO12:IFN\$<>N\$ (X)THENNEX TELSEN \(=(\mathrm{O}-2) * 12+\mathrm{X}:\) POKEZ , \(\mathrm{N}:\) GOTO9 3 \(\emptyset\)
892 IF N\$="PAU"THENPOKEZ, 255: GOT \(093 \varnothing\)
894 IF N\$="ENV"THENPOKEZ, 1øø:GOT 093ø
\(9 \varnothing \varnothing\) GOTO845
93ø PRINT@177,"NOTE LEN (1-32)": P RINT@2ø9,""; :INPUTN:IF N>32OR N< 1 THEN 93ø
935 POKEZ+1,N
\(94 \varnothing\) PRINT@241,"PAUSE? (1-255)": P RINT@273, "": : INPUTN: IFN<lORN>255 THEN94ø
945 POKEZ+2,N: P=FS
947 RETURN
\(948 \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+3\) : GOSUB95 \(\varnothing\) : GOTO9 6 \(\varnothing\)
95ø PRINT@433, "thinking": Ml=INT ( M/256):M2=M-M1*256:POKE\&H33øD,M1 : POKE\&H3 3øE, M2: RETURN
\(96 \varnothing\) FOR Z=M TOS+3*FS+3*CP+lSTEPI: A=PEEK (Z-1): POKEZ+2, A:NEXT \(97 \varnothing\) GOSUB85 \(\varnothing: \mathrm{LP}=(\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{S}) / 3:\) GOTO52 \(\varnothing\) \(98 \emptyset \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}-3:\) GOSUB95ø:FORZ=S+3*FS+3 *CP TOM+2:A=PEEK (Z+3): POKEZ, A:NE \(X T: I P=(M-S) / 3: G O T O 52 \emptyset\)

\section*{Iøøø : CLS: PRINT"THIS OPTION CHAN GES ALI NOTE LENGHTS AND/OR P AUASE BYTES FROM BEGINING OF SEGMENT TO THE CURSOR": PRINT: PR}

Insertions occur at the cursor position, and the remainder of the composition is moved one position higher in memory. Inserting and deleting may take some time in long compositions since the entire data array above the cursor position must be relocated, and this relocation is done from BASIC.

Insert intentional pauses by typing PAU in place of a note. Pauses are like any note in that you must specify a note length and pause length. An envelope table switch may be inserted by typing ENV.

For the inexperienced piano players, we have included an option that allows the user to change both the note lengths and interval pauses en masse. Pressing ' 9 ' while in the editor allows you to specify numbers that are automatically inserted into all note positions from the top of the screen to the cursor position. Since any note position can be specified as the first note in each segment (the top of the screen), you can make large-scale changes in tempo or timing with reasonable precision.

\section*{Assembling PLAY Statements}

Pressing ' 8 ' at the main menu causes the computer to build BASIC PLAY statements. These are assembled directly to disk or tape as a BASIC program
complete with line numbers. Load them and type RUN to hear them. Those with disk drives can merge them into their own programs after adjusting the line numbers using Extended BASIC's RENUM function.

Line 5 is a tempo line. This line may be altered to speed up or slow down the playback. Since these are run from BASIC without the help of the ML synthesizer, envelope changes are ignored. (Actually, there is a way to get a "pseudo envelope" in BASIC. Those interested should contact Jeremy Spiller for information on how to obtain the program for this.) The PLAY statements offer another method of editing compositions as they can be manipulated using Extended BASIC's editing functions.

\section*{Tuning Your Piano}

While we feel reasonably competent to write computer programs, neither of us play the piano, nor do we even know much about music. We tuned the piano by ear and if you can do better, give it a shot. The key table is located at \&H3180. The assembly listing shows it from lines 16100 to 31300 .

Look carefully at the assembly listing. Each key is represented by three bytes. The name of the key is com-
mented to the right of its first byte. (Don't confuse these with the three data bytes stored in memory while composing. These begin at \&H334C.) The first two bytes are the frequency delays and these account for the pitch of the key. The third byte is the note "name" and is the value stored in the first of the three data bytes while you are composing. The higher the frequency delay values, the lower the sound produced by that key. Note that in most cases, both delay values are the same. Keeping them equal or close to equal keeps the wave square.

The wave shape could be altered toward triangular by drastically reducing one while increasing the other. The wave doesn't have to be square. The delay values can be from one to 255 . To sharpen the sound of a key, locate that key in the comment column of the key table and reduce the numbers in the frequency bytes. (The actual memory address is the hexadecimal number in the column farthest to the left in the assembly source code listing. As an example, to sharpen the sound produced by the BREAK key, POKE numbers lower than 52 into addresses \& H3216 and / or \&H3217.)

To lower the entire keyboard an octave, POKE higher numbers into the
```

INT"ENTER NOTE LENGTH (1-32)
<ENTER> TO LEAVE UNCHANGED"
:INPUTA:IFA=\varnothingTHEN1\varnothing3\emptysetELSEIFA<lOR
A>32THENI\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
1\varnothingl\emptyset FORZ=S+3*FS,TOS+3*FS+3*CP S
TEP3: POKEZ+1,A:NEXT
1\emptyset3\emptyset PRINT:PRINT"ENTER NOTE PAUS
E <ENTER> TO ESCAPE":INPUTA:
IF A=\emptysetTHEN52\emptysetELSEIFA<lOR A>255TH
EN1\varnothing3\varnothing
1\varnothing4\emptyset FORZ=S+3*FS TOS+3*FS+3*CP S
TEP3: POKEZ+2 , A: NEXT : GOTO52\varnothing
8\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing 'PLAY STATEMENTS
8\varnothing\varnothing2 I=\varnothing:I=\varnothing:A=\&H334C:E=PEEK(\&H3
3øD) *256+PEEK (\&H33\emptysetE) : GOSUB51\varnothing
8\emptyset1\varnothing D=1:CLS:PRINT"PREPARE TAPE
RECORDER OR DISK TO RECEIVE PL
AY STATEMENTS":PRINT:INPUT"FILEN
AME";F$:INPUT" (C)ASSETTE OR (D)I
SK";D$:IFD\$="C"THENOPEN"O",\#-1,F
$:D=-1:GOTO8ø12
8\emptyset11 FS=F$+"/BAS":OPEN"O",\#1,F\$
8\varnothing12 B$="5 PLAY"+CHR$(34)+"T6"+C
HR\$ (34): PRINT\#D,B\$
8\varnothing14 L=L+l\varnothing:L$=STR$(L):L$=RIGHT$
(L$,LEN(L$)-1):A$=L$+" PLAY"+CHR
\$(34)
8\emptyset2\emptyset FORX=A TOA+27STEP3:IFX=E TH

```

\section*{EN81øø}
\(8 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{X}): I F N=255\) THEN \(8 \varnothing 4 \varnothing E L\) SEIFN=1øøTHEN816øELSEGOSUB56ø:N\$ \(=" O "+N \$:\) IFRIGHT\$ \((N \$, 1)=\) "\#"THENN\$ \(=L E F T \$(N \$, \operatorname{LEN}(N \$)-1): N \$=N \$+{ }^{\prime \prime}+{ }^{\prime \prime}\)
\(8 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) Ll=PEEK (X+1):L2=PEEK (X+2):I FLI=øTHENL1=1: IFL2=øTHENL2=1
\(8 \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) IF LI>16ANDLl<2øTHENLl=16EL SE IF LI>19ANDLI<28THENLI=3:GOTO \(8 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\)
\(8 \varnothing 55 \mathrm{LI}=\operatorname{INT}(1 /(L I / 32))\)
\(8 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) IF L2>128ANDL2<16ø THEN L2= 127 ELSEIFL2>127ANDL2<224 THEN L 2=3: GOTO8ø7 \(\varnothing\)
\(8 \varnothing 65 \mathrm{~L} 2=\operatorname{INT}(1 /(\mathrm{L} 2 / 255))\)
\(8 \emptyset 7 \emptyset\) L1\$=STR\$ (L1):L2\$=STR\$ (L2): L I\$=RIGHT\$ (L1\$,LEN (L1\$)-1): L2 \$=RI GHT\$ (L2 \$, LEN (L2 \$)-1)
\(8 \not 875\) IF \(N=255\) THEN818ø
\(8 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) N\$="L"+L1\$+N\$+"P"+L2\$
\(8 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) A \(\$=A \$+N \$: N E X T X\)
\(81 \varnothing \varnothing\) A\$=A\$+CHR\$ (34):PRINT\#D,A\$: P RINTA\$
8114 IFX>=E THENCLOSE\#D:GOTO5 \(\varnothing\)
\(812 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+3 \varnothing\) : GOTO8ø14
\(816 \varnothing\) IFX=E THEN5 0 ELSENEXTX
\(818 \varnothing N \$=" P "+L 1 \$+" P "+L 2 \$: G O T O 8 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\)
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) PCLEARI:GOTOIめ
frequency bytes of all the keys in the table. Do this by trial and error, sharpening or flattening each position until it sounds right. Once you get the table the way you want it, play a tune and save it as PIANO/BIN. Then, whenever

\section*{"eThe editor is}

\section*{simple, but}

\section*{adequate . . ."}
you run the BASIC driver, it automatically loads the modified tables and becomes the new default. Have fun!

\section*{Key Memory Addresses}
\&H3000 Execution address of play/compose segment.
\&H325A Execution address of playback segment.
\&H330D and
\&H330E LSB and MSB of address of last note played. PDKE another address here to end playback at another note position.
\&H334C Address of first note of compositions.
\&H3262 and
H3263 Holds LSB and MSB of address of first note played (usually holds \&H334C). POKE another address here to begin playback at another note. \&H3180 First byte of key table.
\&H3219 First byte of envelope Table 1.
\&H323A First byte of envelope Table 2.
\&H317E and
\&H317F Holds top-of-RAM (\& H7F80 in 32 K systems).
(You may direct questions about this program to the authors at RFD 1, Box 504, Shirley, MA 01464, phone 617-448-2681. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)

Listing 3: PIAND
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 3990 & & & 99190 & & ORG & \$399¢ & \\
\hline 39990 & 8D & 11 & 99290 & START & BSR & INITLZ & \\
\hline 39,92 & 7F & 3178 & 99210 & & CLR & ENVTOG & \\
\hline 3905 & 8E & 3219 & 99590 & & LDX & \#ENVTA1 & \\
\hline 3998 & BF & 3176 & 99690 & & STX & Envtab & \\
\hline \(3{ }^{3} 9^{\text {B }}\) & \(3 \varnothing\) & 881 F & 99798 & & LEAX & +31, X & \\
\hline \(39 \% \mathrm{E}\) & BF & 317A & 90890] & & STX & ENDTAB & \\
\hline 3911 & 29 & 1B & 99990] & & BRA & INKEY & \\
\hline 3013 & B6 & FFg1 & 9196\% & INITLZ & LDA & \$FFQ1 & INITIALIZE PIA'S \\
\hline 3916 & 84 & F7 & 9119\% & & ANDA & \#\$57 & \\
\hline 3918 & B7 & FFOl & 9129\% & & STA & \$FF91 & \\
\hline 3918 & B6 & FF\%3 & 9139\% & & LDA & SFFG3 & \\
\hline 3191 E & 84 & F7 & \$149\% & & ANDA & \#\$F7 & \\
\hline 31920 & B7 & FFg 3 & \$159\% & & STA & \$FFCl 3 & \\
\hline 3923 & B6 & FF23 & 91699 & & LDA & \$FF23 & \\
\hline \(3 \not 926\) & 8A & ¢8 & \(9179 \%\) & & ORA & \#8 & \\
\hline 3928 & B7 & FF23 & 9189\% & & STA & \$FF23 & \\
\hline 3¢2B & 1A & 5¢ & \$199\% & & ORCC & \#\$5 \(¢\) & \\
\hline 392D & 39 & & \$29096 & & RTS & & \\
\hline 392 E & 1 C & FE & 92190 & INKEY & ANDCC & \#SFE & KEYBOARD POLLING \\
\hline 3939 & BE & 3176 & \$2296 & & LDX & ENVTAB & \\
\hline \(3 ¢ 03\) & BF & 3173 & \$2390 & & STX & ENVPTR & \\
\hline 3936 & FE & 317 C & \$240\% & & LDU & ENVDIY & \\
\hline 3939 & 86 & FF & \$259\% & & LDA & \#\$FF & \\
\hline 3938 & B7 & FFg2 & 92696 & & STA & \$FFP6 & \\
\hline 303E & C6 & FF & 9279\% & IN¢1¢ & LDB & \#\$FF & \\
\hline 3949 & 5 C & & \$2896 & INQ2¢ & INCB & & \\
\hline 3941 & 79 & FFb2 & \$2998 & & ROL & \$FF¢2 & \\
\hline 3944 & B6 & FFgh & \(9399 \%\) & & LDA & SEFg\% & \\
\hline 3947 & 8A & 89 & 9319\% & & ORA & \#\$89 & \\
\hline 3949 & 81 & FF & 9329\% & & CMPA & \#SFF & \\
\hline 394B & 26 & 96 & 93390 & & BNE & PRINT & \\
\hline 394D & C1 & 97 & \$3490\% & & CMPB & \#7 & \\
\hline 394F & 26 & EF & 93598\% & & BNE & IN\$29 & \\
\hline 3951 & 28 & DB & 93690 & & BRA & INREY & \\
\hline 3953 & 34 & 94 & \$37980 & PRINT & PSHS & B & \\
\hline 3955 & B7 & 3175 & \$3718 & & STA & KEYSTR & \\
\hline 3958 & c6 & FF & 93898 & & LDB & \#\$FF & \\
\hline 395A & 5 C & & 93998 & PRN®2¢ & INGB & & \\
\hline 395B & 46 & & 9497g\% & & RORA & & \\
\hline 395C & 25 & FC & 94198 & & BCS & PRN926 & \\
\hline 395E & 86 & 88 & 94296 & & LDA & \#8 & \\
\hline 3969 & 3D & & 94396 & & MUL & & \\
\hline 3961 & EB & E4 & 9449\% & & ADDB & , S & \\
\hline 3963 & 35 & \(\nmid 2\) & 94596 & & PULS & A & \\
\hline 3965 & C1 & 2F & 9469\% & & CMPB & \#47 & CHECK FOR ?/ KEY \\
\hline 3967 & 26 & 23 & 94798 & & BNE & SHIFT & \\
\hline 3969 & 7 C & 3178 & 9489\% & & ING & ENVTOG & \\
\hline 3960 & B6 & 3178 & \$4999\% & & LDA & ENVTOG & \\
\hline 396F & 44 & & 959960 & & LSRA & & \\
\hline 3979 & 25 & \(\emptyset E\) & \$5196 & & BGS & ENV2 & \\
\hline 3972 & 8 E & 3219 & 952¢¢ & ENV1 & LDX & \#ENvTAl & \\
\hline 3975 & BF & 3176 & 9536\% & & STX & ENVTAB & \\
\hline 3978 & 36 & 881 F & 95490 & & LEAX & +31, X & \\
\hline 3¢78 & BF & 317A & 9559\% & & STX & ENDTAB & \\
\hline 307E & 29 & 9C & 9569\% & & BRA & SHIFT & \\
\hline 3989 & 8E & 323A & 95790 & ENV2 & LDX & \#ENVTA2 & \\
\hline 3983 & BF & 3176 & 95890 & & STX & Envtab & \\
\hline 3986 & 36 & 881 F & 9590\% & & LEAX & +31, X & \\
\hline 3989 & BF & 317A & 96908\% & & STX & ENDTAB & \\
\hline 398C & C1 & 37 & 9619\% & SHIFT & CMPB & \#55 & CHECK FOR SHIET KEY \\
\hline 3¢8E & 1/827 & ¢21E & 9620. 0 & & LBEQ & SWI & \\
\hline 3992 & 198 E & 39 A 2 & \$636\% & & LDY & \#NOKEY & \\
\hline 3996 & E1 & A\% & 96409 & NOKEY1 & CMPB & ,Y+ & \\
\hline 3998 & 27 & 94 & 96598 & & BEQ & INKEY & \\
\hline 369A & \(1 \not 188\) & 39AA & \$6698 & & CMPY & \#NOKEY+8 & \\
\hline 369 E & 27 & ¢A & 96709 & & BEQ & PRN936 & \\
\hline \(3 \square_{\text {A }}\) ¢ & 29 & F4 & 96896 & & BRA & NOKEY1 & \\
\hline \(3 \square_{\text {A }}\) & & 91 & 969080 & NOKEY & FCB & 1 & table of keys not played \\
\hline 30A3 & & 96 & 979780 & & FCB & 6 & \\
\hline \(30{ }^{1} 4\) & & 98 & 97196 & & FCB & 11 & \\
\hline \(3 \square_{\text {A }}\) & & 1 C & 97298 & & FCB & 28 & \\
\hline \(3 \not{ }^{\text {a }}\) A6 & & 26 & 97396 & & FCB & 32 & \\
\hline \(3 \not \square^{\text {a }} 7\) & & 23 & 974060 & & FCB & 35 & \\
\hline 3 3 A \(^{\text {a }}\) & & 27 & 97598 & & FCB & 39 & \\
\hline \(3 ¢ \mathrm{~A} 9\) & & 37 & \$7798 & & FCB & 55 & \\
\hline 3¢AA & & 1 F & 97880 & PRN636 & CMPB & \#31 & CHECK FOR SPACEBAR \\
\hline 3øAC & 26 & 31 & 97990 & & BNE & STpgl & \\
\hline \(3 \square_{\text {AE }}\) & & 3179 & 98969 & & INC & TOGGLE & \\
\hline \(39 \mathrm{B1}\) & B6 & FFO\% & 98109 & WAIT2 & LDA & \$FFg\% & \\
\hline \(39 \mathrm{B4}\) & 8A & 89 & 98119 & & ORA & \#\$89 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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\hline 3319 & 81 & FF \\
\hline 3318 & 1926 & FE26 \\
\hline 3318 & 4 F & \\
\hline 332 g & 1921 & FDgA \\
\hline 3324 & 1921 & FDg6 \\
\hline 3328 & 4C & \\
\hline 3329 & 27 & 02 \\
\hline 332B & 2 g & F3 \\
\hline 332D & 5C & \\
\hline 332 E & C1 & FF \\
\hline 3339 & 1927 & FE11 \\
\hline 3334 & 29 & DE \\
\hline 3336 & 5F & \\
\hline 3337 & 4F & \\
\hline 3338 & 1821 & FCF2 \\
\hline 3336 & 1921 & FCEE \\
\hline 3340 & 4C & \\
\hline 3341 & 26 & F5 \\
\hline 3343 & 5 C & \\
\hline 3344 & E1 & 22 \\
\hline 3346 & 1927 & FF66 \\
\hline 334 A & 2g & EB \\
\hline 334C & & 9 g \\
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 4479g & & CMPA \\
\hline 44890 & & LBNE \\
\hline 4499g & & CLPA \\
\hline 44919 & TMEEN3 & LBRN \\
\hline 44929 & & LBRN \\
\hline \(459 g 9\) & & Inca \\
\hline \(4519 \%\) & & BEQ \\
\hline 45299 & & BRA \\
\hline 453908 & THEEN4 & INCB \\
\hline 45490 & & CMPB \\
\hline 45599 & & LBEQ \\
\hline 45699 & & BRA \\
\hline 45799 & BETHN & CLRB \\
\hline 4589 g & BETHN1 & CLRA \\
\hline 45 ggg & BETHN2 & LBRN \\
\hline 46989 & & LBRN \\
\hline 461gg & & INCA \\
\hline 462gg & & bise \\
\hline 463 gg & & INCB \\
\hline 46499 & & CMPB \\
\hline 4659 g & & LSEQ \\
\hline 46697 & & BRA \\
\hline 4679g & COMPOS & FCB \\
\hline 4689g & & END \\
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\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{" \({ }^{\text {WFF }}\) F RETURN}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{INKEY} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{INREY} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{TTIEEN4} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{THEEN3} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\# \({ }_{\text {SFF }}\)} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Return} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{TWEEN/} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{INKEY} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{INREY} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{BETWN2} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{+2, Y} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{SWI} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{BETMN1} \\
\hline \(\rho\) & FIRST BYTE STORED MUSIC DATA \\
\hline PLAYBR & \\
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\end{tabular}
ggggg total trrors

\section*{Submitting Material To Rainbow}
Contributions to THE RAINBOW are welcome from everyone. We like to run a variety of programs that are 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 ASCII 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. Generally, we're much more interested in how your submission works and runs than how you developed it. Programs should be learning experiences.
We do pay for submissions, based on a number of criteria. Those wishing remuneration should so state when making submissions.
For the benefit of those who wish more detailed information on making submissions, please send a selfaddressed, stamped envelope (SASE) to: Submissions Editor, THE RaInBow, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We will send you some more comprehensive guidelines.
Please do not submit programs or articles currently submitted to another publication.


\title{
DeskMate 7-in-1 software makes your Color Computer better than ever.
}

Now our popular Deskmate \({ }^{\circledR}\) software is available for disk-based Color Computers! DeskMate (26-3259, \$99.95) features seven popular personal-productivity programs-all on one disk!

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LEDGER
you create lines, shapes, patterns, fills in areas with color and enter text. Using PAINT, you can create colorful charts, graphs, designs and "doodles" on your screen, then print a copy on a dot-matrix or ink-jet printer.

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\section*{RadıO Shaek The Technology Store"'}

A DIVISION OF TANDY CORPORATION

Free! New 1986 Software Guide RSC-16.


\title{
Enhance Presentations with Text Panel Formatting
}

\author{
By Joseph Kolar Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Now hear this! I have developed 20 tutorials using Hi-Res graphics for the 16 K ECB CoCo. Before presenting this 20 -month series, I invite all interested readers to make their wishes known. Drop me a line and register your vote. Would you prefer that we continue our leisurely stroll through BASIC? Or would you like to settle in for a long session with Hi-Res graphics?

Our agenda for today is the text screen and how to format text panels in an interesting manner to enhance their presentation.

In many educational programs, text must be used extensively to explain or develop a theme. It behooves the novice programmer to make the text on the screen as appealing as possible. About two years ago, I presented a tutorial on this subject. To the newer readers of this column, what you learn here will stand you in good stead.

Hint for today. When keying in program lines, look at the TV/monitor screen and watch the characters appear

\footnotetext{
Florida-based Joseph Kolar is a veteran writer and programmer and specializes in introducing beginners to the powers of CoCo.
}
as they are typed in rather than looking at your fingers. You will find that typing errors can be spotted as they are committed and can be corrected before completing the program line. There are two advantages to this: You will gradually develop a touch-typing system as you are weaned from being mesmerized by the keyboard and it eliminates a lot of errors before pressing ENTER.

When the program is run it may not produce an error message. It may carry an embarrassing misspelling in an otherwise impeccable program. When it is discovered, creative time is wasted searching out the right program line, correcting it and running the program to verify the correction. It is difficult enough to program without the bother of debugging silly spelling errors.

The veterans may want to skip Listing 1 and Listing 2 because they are old hat. Newcomers, key in Listing 1, carefully typing in the lines as they appear in the listing. Run the program. Press any key to advance. Faithfully follow the instructions. Perform all actions called for enclosed in brackets. If you skip over parts of the text/instructions, you will not get the entire picture.

Once this tutorial is completed, Line 2000 is altered. Refer to the listing and
restore the line to its original condition.
In the educational program that we are going to develop in the next few months, we will be doing a lot of programming directly from the screen. Understanding how to format text and position a sentence(s) on the screen so it doesn't look disjointed or unbalanced is important. It's imperative that you practice programming sentences to make neat, well-placed text for display on the screen or you may encounter trouble later.

Long REM statements in a listing should be formatted with a different view in mind. REM statements are dormant during the execution of a program. When they are revealed in the course of listing a program, they must be neat, logical and readable just as text lines on the screen.

Forget the "invisible vertical line" gambit. Look at the screen and compose, alter and adjust the REM statement lines so they are instantly recognizable and readable.

Key in Listing 2. When finished, list it line by line, beginning with 3000 through 3080 . The listing is the tutorial! Those who know how, may want to append Listing 2 to Listing 1.

Listing 3 is practically one giant

GOSUE program. It could have been divided further, but after a point too many GOSUBs can be counterproductive. Aside from the usual one-panel-at-a-time presentation of text on the screen, we will demonstrate scrolling, simple substitution and complex substitution methods.

Key in Listing 3. Line 10 demonstrates the usual panel replacement method (Lines 100-101, 110-111, 120 and 122).

The panels of text must be carefully crafted to fit in the available screen space. This means the contents of each panel may have to be revised. (Add a few words or delete a few words.)

Beginning with Line 123 and continuing through Line 128, the program changes to the scrolling method. Each set of definitions is scrolled upwards. Note that each set covers about one-half of the screen rows to maintain a nice, two-set display at all times.

The columns in each set created were based on one of the techniques in a tutorial we discussed a few months ago. It should be familiar, so we won't beat it to death. Here is a question to ponder - Why are there four commas after "red" in Line 123 rather than three commas after "English" in Line 122?

The languages in column one are Germanic and those in column two are Romance. It is easy to spot the similarities in the words in the two columns. Examine the "black" set. The three Germanic definitions are very closely related, as are the three Romance ones. They are called cognates; words that are linguistically related and that may have a common origin. The obsolete English word for "black" is "swart," which exists today in "swarthy." The progenitor of the Romance languages is Latin, while that of the Germanic trio is a hypothetical proto-Germanic language. "Black" is related to an old AngloSaxon form of unknown origin.

The simple substitution method can be observed in the text presentation in lines 20 and 30 . Here the panel remains in place. The definitions are replaced simultaneously as one unit. Line 120, on the top half of the screen, briefly comments on the word lists to be depicted.

The bottom half of the display panel uses the same group of GOSUBs that were used in Line 10 to create the combo panel replacement and scrolling method. Note that in Line 20, PRINT® ,255,"" becomes GoSub200 in Line 30.

In order to utilize the same GOSUBs, we decided to print "nothing" in the last space on the right-hand side of the row above our starting row (beginning at space 256). The idea is to maintain the integrity of GOSUBs 122 through 128 and to maintain the same vertical location at all times. Also, the text on the top half of the screen is not partially scrolled up and off the screen. The PRINT® allows us to designate the location of a GOSUB statement without altering its contents, which ends it effectively as a GOSUB.

Change the first 255 in Line 20 to 256 and you see how it ruins an effect we tried hard to achieve.

Line 40 uses the complexsubstitution method. If you want sound, turn up the volume.

Line 300 sets the values for the location of the seven entries that will be substituted, one at a time, in each set. \(\mathrm{X} \$\) is used as a blanking-out string variable.

Line 301 sets up the abbreviations that will remain in place throughout this program segment.

Line 303 locates and prints the "red" set. Between each PRINT@ word, there appears a slight pause and a sound, courtesy of GOSUB400. Note the ';' after the entries that contain ' \(B\) ', ' \(D\) ' and ' \(F\) '. They are required after the left-hand column. If they are omitted, the righthand column is wiped out, losing the abbreviations that were meant to remain undisturbed.

Line 305 blanks out the definitions and pauses for two seconds.

Note that lines 303 and 310 end with EXEC44539:gusub305:RETURN. It waits for a key to be pressed, blanks out the definitions and returns. The temptation was too great to resist. A GOSUB500 was created to continue this program.

Line 99 was a temporary stop that became dormant once the program, (lines 10 through 40) was finished and a loop to repeat (Line 50) was added.

Line 399 ends the program abruptly and keeps the sound (GOSUB400) separated from the complex substitution segment. Delete or mask Line 399 with a REM and see what happens!

After CoCo runs through the complex substitution sets, instead of coming to the intended screeching halt, it goes berserk and makes three everdecreasing loops encompassing white-yellow-green, yellow-green and green, before going back to the start of the program.

Obviously, CoCo is innocent. There is a hidden semi-error in the listing that is suppressed when 399 GOTD 399 is used. Guess who made the error. Can you track it down and save my day?

TRON and TROFF, the debugging aids, are often both useless and confusing in a large program. Listing 3 is ideally suited to try out the TRON feature of ECB.

Press break, type in tron, press ENTER and RUN. You'd think this program was made to order to demonstrate

\section*{\({ }^{\text {e'If }}\) it works, don't fool with it!"}

TRON. Each number enclosed in square brackets gives the program line number that is executed.
If you follow it slowly, you will be able to determine at what point I caused CoCo to veer from the straight and narrow. It will nudge you toward the error(s). Put on your thinking cap and locate the mistake(s).

Sometimes, as happened in this program, it is possible to create a viable program with a submerged, latent error that is not readily apparent. If this program is enlarged and altered to head in a new direction, the error can surface and force you to cope with it. My motto is, "If it works, don't fool with it!"

With the TRON on, note that lines 10 through 40 are not displayed. Rather, all the GOSUBs are nicely labeled. Lines \(200,300,301\) and 400 , which remain set at some point in the program, are in a stationary location. This is particularly obvious in the complex substitution segment.
Program lines that do nothing are not noted, such as locations that are not executed. Only that which is in the location is executed.

Work through Listing 3 with TRDN and compare each bracketed number with the listing line number. You will find it helpful and enjoyable to romp through the program with CoCo . If you find the mistake, good. If not, have fun exploring this debugging tool anyway, and when finished, remember to pluck the REM out of Line 399 and get out of TRON mode with BREAK, TRDFF and ENTER.

Everytime you turn on CoCo and program, you are having a learning experience. Enjoy it!

Listing 1: TUTOR 1
\(\varnothing\) '<LISTINGI>
\(1 \varnothing\) CLS: GOSUB2 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
11 '<RUN> THIS AND SEE HOW ODD I T LOOKS!
12 EXEC44539: PRINT" NOTE THE ST ARTING SPACE IN THESECOND LINE O F TEXT!
13 EXEC44539:PRINT:PRINT" NOTE HOW 'THAT' IS SPLIT ONTO TWO LIN ES!"
14 EXEC44539:PRINT:PRINT" <BREA K> <LIST2øøø> STUDY THE DISPLAY ! WHAT MUST BE DONE TO MOVE TH E SECOND LINE ONE SPACE TO THE LEFT? WHEN READY <RUN15><PRESS ANY KEY>"
15 EXEC44539: GOSUB2øøø:
16 EXEC44539:PRINT" WE MUST DEL ETE THE BLANK SPACEAT THE BEGINN ING OF THE SECOND LINE BETWEEN THE WORDS 'TEXT' AND 'IN'. DO

SO NOW! <BREAK> <EDIT2øøด> <4 2> <SPACEBAR> <D> <ENTER> <RUN1 \(8><\) PRESS A KEY>."
18 EXEC44539: GOSUB2 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) : PRINT: PRI NT" NOTE 'THA' OF 'THAT' MUST B E MOVED TO THE NEXT LINE. \(\angle B R E\) AK><EDIT2 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing>\) AND INSERT THREE SPACES SO THAT 'THA' IS PUSHE D TO THE NEXT LINE. <7l> <SPAC E- BAR> <I> <SPACEBAR (3 TIMES) >

19 PRINT"<ENTER> <RUN2 \(\varnothing>\) <PRESS KEY>.
2ø EXEC44539: GOSUB2øøø: PRINT" N OTE THAT THE LEFT MARGIN BE- GIN \(S\) VERTICALLY WITH A BLANK SPA CE;I;T. <BREAK> <LIST2øøø> AND
NOTE WHERE THIS SEQUENCE OF LET TERS FALL. <RUN2I> <PRESS>.
21 EXEC44539:GOSUB2øøø:PRINT" I F YOU DREW AN INVISIBLE, VER TICAL LINE YOU WOULD NOTE THA \(T\) THIS FIRST COLUMN OF CHAR- ACT ERS/SPACES FELL IMMEDIATELY TO THE RIGHT OF THE STARTING 'QU OTE MARK'."
22 EXEC44539:GOSUB2øøø:PRINT" N OW YOU KNOW WHERE TO BEGIN EAC H LINE OF TEXT AS YOU ARE KEY ING IT IN. IF A WORD MUST BEBRO KEN UP INTO SYLLABLES, THE TEC HNIQUE IS THE SAME."
23 PRINT" TO SEE HOW LINE22, (A BOVE PARAGRAPH), WAS ALLIGNE D <BREAK><LIST22> SEE THE INVISI BLE LINE AFTER THE STARTING QUOT

E MARK? <RUN24> <PRESS A KEY>" 24 EXEC44539:PRINT" SPACE;E;K;B ;T":PRINT:PRINT" NO MATTER WHER E THE START OF THE TEXT LINE BE GINS IN A ROW, THE INVISIBLE LI NE BEGINS RIGHT AFTER THE OPENIN G QUOTE MARK OF THAT PARTICULAR SENTENCE. "
25 EXEC44539:CLS:PRINT:PRINT" R EMEMBER THAT THAT OPENING QUO TE MARK IS THE VISUAL HINT ONTHE SCREEN, AS YOU KEY IN A PRO-GRA M IINE. IT ALERTS YOU WHEN YOU ARE REACHING THE END OF A TEX T LINE OF 32 CHARACTERS/SPACES." 26 PRINT:PRINT" THE RIGHT-MARGI N WILL BE DI- RECTLY UNDER THE OPENING QUOTE MARK. ANY WORD T HAT EXTENDS PAST THE 32ND, RI GHT MARGIN SPACE, WILL HAVE TO BE ADJUSTED, IN WHOLE OR IN PA RT! "
27 EXEC44539:PRINT:PRINT" IF TH E ENTIRE WORD MUST BE PLACED ON THE NEXT LINE, THE SPACES BETWEEN THE LAST FULL WORD AT THE END OF THE ROW AND THE IST SPACE OF THE NEXT ROW, WHERE T HE IST LETTER OF THE NEXTWORD WI LL BEGIN, MUST BE FILLED"
28 PRINT"WITH BLANK 'SPACES'.
29 EXEC44539:PRINT:PRINT" IF TH E WORD CAN BE BROKEN UP INTO SY LLABLES, CONSIDER THE TWOPARTS T O BE TWO WORDS; THE FIRSTWORD, ( PART), IS FOLLOWED BY A HYPHEN. II
3ø EXEC44539: PRINT:PRINT" THE B ALANCE OF THE ROW IS FILLED WITH 'BLANK SPACES'. THESECOND WORD, (PART), BEGINS AT THE INV ISIBLE LINE THAT MARKS OFF THE
LEFT-MARGIN. YOU CAN FIGURE OUT THE FORMAT FROM THE SCREEN
AS YOU CREATE THE TEXT
31 PRINT"LINE."
32 EXEC44539:PRINT:PRINT" IF YO U WANT TO DO THE WHOLE TUTORIA L OVER, EDIT LINE2 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\), BYINSERTI NG A SPACE BETWEEN 'TEXT'AND 'IN - AND DELETE 3 SPACES AF-TER 'SO '. <RUN>. IF NOT, <PRESSA KEY.> "
33 EXEC44539:CLS:PRINT@2ø2," TH E END!"
34 GOTO34
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT" WE WANT TO PRIN T LINES OF TEXT IN A NEAT, LOGIC

\section*{AL MANNER SO THAT A PLEASING DIS PLAY RESULTS.":PRINT:RETURN}

Listing 2: TUTOR 2

\section*{\(\emptyset\) '<LISTING2>}
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) REM THIS IS THE WAY A RAW R EM LINE MIGHT LOOK, IF IT WERE K EYED IN.------<LIST ONE LINE AT A TIME TO FOLLOW THIS TUTORIAL>. \(3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) 'IT WOULD BE A GOOD IDEA TO HIGHLIGHT IT WITH A STRING OF 3 STARS.
\(3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) '***THIS MAKES IT STAND OUT SO IT CAN BE EASILY LOCATED.
\(3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) '***DID YOU NOTICE IN LINE 3ø2ø THAT THE SPACE AFTER 'OUT' WAS DELETED SO THAT 'SO' WOULD
RUN AT THE LEFT MARGIN? \(3 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) 1***DID YOU NOTE THAT IN LINE3ø3ø, THE 'R' IN 'RUN' WAS PUSHED DOWN, VIA A SPACE SO IT BEGAN AT THE LEFT MARGIN? \(3 \varnothing 5 \varnothing\) 1***IN LINE3ø4ø, YOU NOTICED THREE 'PUSHES' TO MAKE THE WORDS BEGIN AT THE LEFT MARGIN! \(3 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) '***DID YOU SEE HOW 'NOTICED' WAS SYLLABLIZED? IF IT WERE NOT, THE 'D' OF 'NOTICED' IN LINES \(3 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) AND \(3 \varnothing 5 \varnothing\) WOULD BE HANGING ON THE NEXT LINE AND MAYBE ADVERSELY AFFECT OTHER WORDS IN A LONG REM LINE. \(3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing 1 * * * R E M E M B E R\), YOU SHOULD BE COMPOSING AND FORMATING REMS AT THE SAME TIME. YOU GET WHATEVER REM LINE THAT YOU SEE ON THE SCREEN AS YOU CREATE IT. ADJUST THE LINES AS YOU KEY THEM IN. \(3 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) '***WHEN YOU HAVE A GROUP OF REM LINES, YOU MAY FIND IT OF VALUE TO SEPARATE THEM WITH A LINE LIKE THE FOLLOWING:
\[
<3 \varnothing 75 \quad * * *>\text { OR <3ø75 '> }
\]

NOW MAKE A REAL LINE3ø75 AND SEE HOW NICELY IT SEPARATES REM STATEMENTS 3ø7ø-3ø8ø. <LIST>

Listing 3: GOSUBTUT

\section*{Ø '<LISTING3>}

5 CLS:PRINT@194,"TO ADVANCE, PRE SS ANY KEY":PRINT:PRINT" WELL, W HAT ARE YOU WAITING FOR? ":EXEC4 4539
1ø CLS:GOSUBIøø:GOSUB11ø:GOSUB12 \(\emptyset:\) GOSUB123: GOSUB124: GOSUB125: GOS UB126: GOSUB127: GOSUB128
2ø CLS:GOSUB12ø:PRINT@255,"":GOS

UB123:PRINT@255,"":GOSUBl24: PRIN T@255,"": GOSUB125: PRINT@255,"": G OSUB126:PRINT@255,"": GOSUB127:PR INT@255,"": GOSUB128
\(3 \varnothing\) CLS:GOSUB12 \(\varnothing\) :GOSUB2 \(\varnothing \varnothing\) : GOSUB12 3:GOSUB2 \(\varnothing \varnothing\) : GOSUB124:GOSUB2 \(\varnothing \varnothing\) :GOS UB125:GOSUB2øø:GOSUB126:GOSUB2øø : GOSUB127: GOSUB2øø: GOSUB128
\(4 \varnothing\) CLS:GOSUB12 \(\varnothing:\) GOSUB3 \(\varnothing \varnothing:\) GOSUB3 \(\varnothing\) 1: GOSUB3 \(\varnothing 3\) : GOSUB31ø: GOSUB315: GOS UB32 \(\varnothing\) : GOSUB325: GOSUB33 \(\varnothing\)
5ø GOTOIø
99 GOTO99
1øø PRINT:PRINT" LET US EXPLORE A FEW METHODS THAT ALLOW US TO PLACE PANELS OFTEXT ONTO THE SC REEN IN A MAN- NER DESIGNED TO AVOID REPETI- TION, BORDDOM AN D PREDICTABIL- ITY."
1ø1 PRINT:PRINT" THE FIRST METH OD THAT COMES TOMIND, IS MERELY, TO CLEAR THE SCREEN AND SPLAT ON THE NEXT PANEL. THIS SYS TEM REQUIRES CARE IN PREPARIN G BLOCKS OF TEXTTHAT FIT EACH PA NEL.": EXEC44539:RETURN
llø CLS:PRINT:PRINT" THE CHANCE S ARE THAT YOU WILL HAVE TO EXPE


RIMENT AND REWORD
THE TEXT TO MAKE IT LOOK WELL- CENTERED, BO TH HORIZONTALLY AND VERTICALLY. 111 PRINT:PRINT" THE SAMPLE DIS PLAY THAT WE AREGOING TO CREATE IS A LIST OF NAMES OF COLORS IN SIX LAN- GUAGES. WE SHAL L PRESENT THEM IN THREE DIFFERE NT STYLES TO ADDVARIETY IN OUR \(P\) ROGRAMMING. ": EXEC44539:RETURN \(12 \emptyset\) CLS:PRINT" THE FOLLOWING LI ST CONTAINS THE NAME OF COLORS THAT ARE VERYSIMILAR IN SOUND I N MANY CASES. THESE SIMILARLY SPELLED AND PRONOUNCED WORDS A RE COGNATES; WORDS THAT HAVE A COMMON ANCES- TOR LANGUAGE. ": PR INT
122 PRINT:PRINT" ENGL ISH",,," GERMAN","FRENCH"," DU TCH","SPANISH"," SWEDISH","ITAL IAN": PRINT: EXEC44539:RETURN 123 PRINT:PRINT"

RED" , ,, "GER. ROT","FR. ROUGE","DU. ROOD", "SP. ROJO","SW. ROD","IT RUSSO": PRINT: EXEC44539:RETURN 124 PRINT:PRINT"

BLU E", , "GER. BLAU", "FR. BLEU", "DU. BLAUW", "SP. AZUL", "SW. BLA"," IT. AZZURO": PRINT:EXEC44539:RETU RN
125 PRINT: PRINT"
BLAC K", , "GER. SCHWARZ", "FR. NOIR" ,"DU. ZWART","SP. NEGRO","SW. SVART","IT. NERO": PRINT:EXEC 44539 :RETURN
126 PRINT:PRINT"
WHIT E", , "GER. WEISS","FR. BLANC", "DU. WIT","SP. BLANCO","SW. VIT","IT. BIANCO":PRINT:EXEC44 539: RETURN
127 PRINT:PRINT" YELL OW", ,,"GER. GELB","FR. JAUNE",

\section*{ANALOG AND DIGITAL I/O PORT KITS}

Parallel 8 bit input \& output for your CoCo , and Models \(1,1 \mathrm{III}, 4\). - MODULAR DESIGN FOR ADDITION OF MULTIPLE PORTS I/O PORT KIT INCLUOEE. .
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\title{
CoGo Takes the Plunge: Pool Maintenance Made Easy
}

\author{
By Stephen Snider
}

\(S\)wimming Pool Maintenance is a program to give the new pool owner a helping hand in maintaining proper pool conditions. Although new owners will get the most benefit from this program, experienced owners can also find useful information.

The program is menu driven and user friendly. It runs on a 16 K Extended BASIC computer. On initialization, the menu gives several choices:
1) Calculate Pool Size in Gallons This information is needed in the next section. It calculates the size of either rectangular, oval or circular pools.
2) Adjust Chlorine Level - This section asks for the pool size in gallons, air temperature, water temperature and chlorine test resuits. It then determines the proper amount of chlorine to be added to bring it up to the desired level. It calculates the proper level for either stabilized or non-stabilized pools.

The calculations are taken from manufacturer's specifications. It may be necessary to adjust the results to individual circumstances discovered by
daily testing. If the test results are high from day to day, then less chlorine needs to be added. Once a regular pattern has been established, this section will probably not be needed.
3) Adjust PH Level - This section asks for the results of the PH test. It then gives the chemicals needed (if any) to obtain the proper level.
4) Winterize Pool - This section is a data section only. It gives instructions to properly winterize the pool. It also gives additional suggestions on optional equipment to help minimize problems during the winter.
5) Open Pool - This is also a data section. It gives the proper procedure to open the pool at the beginning of swimming season.
6) Pool Problems - This section presents a menu of various pool problems that you might encounter. It lists the probable cause and one or more solutions.

I think pool owners of all kinds will find this program very useful. If you require any assistance, please contact me at P.O. Box 234, Energy, IL 62933. Please enclose an SASE.

Main Menu
* * * MENU * * *
1) CALCULATE POOL SIZE (GALLONS)
2) CALCULATE CHLORINE LEVEL
3) CALCULATE PH LEVEL
4) TO WINTERIZE POOL
5) OPEN POOL(BEGIN SEASON)
6) TO TROUBLE SHOOT

INPUT \# DESIRED
? 6

Trouble-shooting Menu
* * * MENU * * *
1) SLIPPERY POOL WALLS \& FLOOR
2) GREEN POOL WATER
3) EYES BURN AFTER SWIMMING
4) BROWN POOL WATER
5) CLOUDY POOL WATER
6) UNPLEASANT SMELL FROM WATER
7) BROWNISH STAINS ON POOL
8) FOAMING
9) SCALE ON POOL SURFACES

\section*{Sample Run}

NUMBER OF PROBLEM? 3
EYES BURN AFTER SWIMMING
* * * * * CAUSE * * * * *

HIGH PH OR TOO MUCH CHLORINE
* * * * * SOLUTION * * * * *

CHECK PH AND CHLORINE CONTENT
WITH TEST KIT. IF THERE IS TOO
MUCH CHLORINE, STOP CHLORINE DOSAGE AND CHECK CHLORINE DAILY UNTIL PROPER LEVEL IS REACHED


The Listing: SWIMPDOL

\begin{tabular}{lll}
\(3 \varnothing\) & \(1 *\) & BY \\
\(4 \emptyset\) & \(*\) & STEPHEN M. SNIDER \\
\(5 \emptyset\) & \(1 *\) & P. O. BOX 234 \\
\(6 \varnothing\) & \(*\) & ENERGY, IL. 62933
\end{tabular}

15øU2øL3øU5R3øD25L8øU5ø
\(11 \varnothing\) PAINT ( \(6 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing\) ), 3,4
\(12 \varnothing\) PAINT ( \(1 \varnothing \varnothing, 17 \varnothing\) ),3,4
13ø DRAW"BM4,19øU75R19øD75L19ø
\(14 \varnothing\) PAINT \((25,189), 2,4\)
\(15 \varnothing\) DRAW"BM2 \(1,4 \varnothing \mathrm{U} 2 \emptyset R 1 \varnothing \mathrm{D} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 1 \varnothing\) BR2 \(\varnothing\)
U1øD2øR1øU2øL1øR1øBR1øD2øR1øU2øL 1øR1øBRIøD2øRIø
16ø DRAW" BM2ø,68U2ø F5E5D2øBR1ø U2 1 R1øD1øL1øR1øD1øBR1øR1øL5U2øL5 R1øBR1øD2øU2øF1øD1øU2øBR1øR1øL5D
 U2øF1øU1øD2øBR1øU2øR1øD1øL1øR1øD \(1 \varnothing\) BR1øU2 \(\varnothing\) FløU1øD2 \(\varnothing\) BR1øR1øL1øU2øR
1øBRIøR1øLIøD1øR5L5D1øR1ø
17ø FOR I=1 TO5øøø:NEXT
\(18 \emptyset\) CLS
\(19 \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT @ 4,"* * * MENU * * *"
\(2 \phi \varnothing\) PRINT"I) CALCULATE POOL SIZE (GALLONS)"
21ø PRINT"2) CALCULATE CHLORINE LEVEL"
\(22 \varnothing\) PRINT"3) CALCULATE PH LEVEL"
23ø PRINT"4) TO WINTERIZE POOL"
\(24 \varnothing\) PRINT"5) OPEN POOL(BEGIN SEA SON)"
\(25 \varnothing\) PRINT"6) TO TROUBLE SHOOT"
\(26 \varnothing\) PRINT"INPUT \# DESIRED"
27ø INPUT Q: ON Q GOTO 28ø, 55ø, 91ø, 97ø, l15ø, l26ø
\(28 \varnothing\) CLS
29ø INPUT"POOL IS RECTANGULAR (R ), CIRCULAR (C) OR OVAL (
0)"; \(P\)
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) IF P\$="R" GOTO \(33 \varnothing\)
31ø IF P\$="C" GOTO 4øø
\(32 \varnothing\) IF P\$="O" GOTO 46ø
\(33 \varnothing\) INPUT"POOL LENGTH IS";L
\(34 \varnothing\) INPUT"POOL WIDTH IS";W
\(35 \varnothing\) INPUT"AVERAGE DEPTH IS";D
36ø G=L*W*D*7.5
37ø PRINT"YOUR POOL HOLDS ";G;"
GALLONS"
\(38 \varnothing\) FOR I = 1 TO \(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) : NEXT
\(39 \varnothing\) GOTO 19ø
\(4 \varnothing \varnothing\) INPUT"POOL DIAMETER IS";W
41ø INPUT"AVERAGE DEPTH IS";D

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\((1)\) lcy
82 sly

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\(42 \emptyset G=W * W * D * 5.9\)
\(43 \varnothing\) PRINT"YOUR POOL HOLDS";G;"GA LLONS
\(44 \varnothing\) FOR I=1 TO 3øøø:NEXT
\(45 \emptyset\) GOTO 19ø
\(46 \emptyset\) INPUT"POOL LENGTH IS"; L
\(47 \varnothing\) INPUT"POOL WIDTH IS";W
\(48 \varnothing\) INPUT"AVERAGE DEPTH IS";D
\(49 \varnothing \mathrm{G}=\mathrm{L} * W * \mathrm{D} * 5.9\)
\(5 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT"YOUR POOL HOLDS";G;"GA LLONS"
\(51 \varnothing\) FOR I \(=1 T O 3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T\)
\(52 \varnothing\) GOTO \(19 \varnothing\)
\(53 \varnothing\) REM THE CALCULATIONS IN THIS
SECTION ARE FROM CHLORINE MANUF
ACTURERS SPECS.
\(54 \emptyset\) REM THEY MAY NEED TO BE ADJU STED TO INDIVIDUAL CIRCUMSTANCES \(55 \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT"* * * ADJUST CHLOR INE * * *"
\(56 \varnothing\) INPUT"IS YOUR POOL PROPERLY
STABILIZEDAND ARE YOU USING STAB ILIZED CHLORINE";S\$
\(57 \emptyset\) IF \(S \$=\) "NO" OR S\$="N" GOTO 74 \(\varnothing\)
\(58 \varnothing\) INPUT"AMOUNT OF WATER IN POO L (GALLONS) "; GA
\(59 \varnothing\) CL=GA/1 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing * 2.5\)
6øø INPUT"AIR TEMPERATURE";A
61ø INPUT"WATER TEMPERATURE";WA
62ø INPUT"CHLORINE TEST RESULTS"
;RE
\(63 \varnothing\) IF RE <1 THEN GOTO 69
\(64 \emptyset\) IF RE>=1 AND RE<1. 5 THEN CLS : PRINT"CHLORINE LEVEL CORRECT"
65ø IF RE>1.5 THEN CLS:PRINT"CHI ORINE LEVEL TOO HIGH"
\(66 \varnothing\) PRINT"DISCONTINUE CHLORINE M AINTENANCEAND CHECK LEVEL DAILY
UNTII CHIORINE REACHES PROPE
R LEVEL"
\(67 \varnothing\) FOR I=1 TO \(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T\)
\(68 \emptyset\) GOTO \(19 \varnothing\)
\(69 \emptyset\) IF \(A>=1 \varnothing \varnothing\) OR WA>=85 THEN CL= CL+1
\(7 \varnothing \varnothing\) CLS
\(71 \varnothing\) PRINT"YOU NEED TO ADD";CL;"O
ZS. OF STABILIZED CHIORINE TO YO
UR POOL."
\(72 \varnothing\) FOR I \(=1\) TO \(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT
\(73 \varnothing\) GOTO 19ø
\(74 \varnothing\) CLS: INPUT"AMOUNT OF WATER IN POOL"; W
\(75 \varnothing\) INPUT"AIR TEMPERATURE";AI
\(76 \varnothing\) INPUT"WATER TEMPERATURE";WT
\(77 \varnothing\) INPUT"CHLORINE TEST RESULTS"
; CH
78ø IF CH<1 THEN GOTO 85ø:NEXT
\(79 \varnothing\) IF CH>=1 AND CH<1.5 THEN CLS :PRINT"CHLORINE LEVEL CORRECT"
\(8 \varnothing \varnothing\) FOR \(I=1\) TO \(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T\)
\(81 \varnothing\) GOTO \(19 \varnothing\)
82ø IF CH>1.5 THEN CLS: PRINT"CHL
ORINE LEVEL TOO HIGH"
\(83 \varnothing\) FOR \(I=1\) TO \(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT
\(84 \emptyset\) GOTO \(19 \varnothing\)
\(85 \varnothing\) CL=W/5øøø*3.5
\(86 \varnothing\) IF AI>1ØØ THEN CL=CL+1
\(87 \emptyset\) IF WT>85 THEN CL=CL+1
\(88 \emptyset\) CLS: PRINT"YOU NEED TO ADD";C
L;"OZS. OF CHLORINE TO YOU
R POOL"
\(89 \varnothing\) FOR \(I=1\) TO \(5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT
\(9 \varnothing \varnothing\) GOTO 19ø
91ø CLS:INPUT"PH TEST RESULTS:";
PH
\(92 \emptyset\) IF PH<7.2 THEN CLS: PRINT"ADD ONE POUND OF SODA ASH AND CHE CK AGAIN 4 HOURS LATER."
\(93 \emptyset\) IF \(\mathrm{PH}>=7.2\) AND \(\mathrm{PH}<7.8\) THEN C LS:PRINT"PH LEVEL CORRECT"
94ø IF PH >7.8 THEN CLS:PRINT"AD D ONE POUND OF ACID AND CHECK AG AIN 4 HOURS LATER"
\(95 \emptyset\) FOR \(I=1\) TO \(4 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT
96ø GOTO 19ø
\(97 \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT@33, "* * * WINTERIZ E POOL * * *"
98ø PRINT:PRINT"I) EXAMINE ENTIR E METAL
LLY. ANY SIGNS E SANDED AND
ALI METAL
FRAMEWORK CAREFU OF RUST SHOULD B RE-PAINTED. COAT SURFACES WITH WA X."

99ø PRINT:PRINT"2) CHECK FOR LEA KS. A POOL EXPOSED TO FREEZ ING TEMPERATURESMUST NOT LEAK."
Iøøø PRINT:INPUT"TO CONTINUE HIT <ENTER>";
1ø1め CLS:PRINT@33,"* * * WINTERI ZE POOL * * *"
1ø2ø PRINT: PRINT"3) REMOVE ALL A CCESSORIES, PIPESETC. THE SKIMME R AND OTHER THRU THE WAII FIXTUR ES MAY REMAIN IF KEPT EMPTY." 1ø3ø PRINT:PRINT"4) DROP LEVEL O F WATER WELL BELOW SKIMMER O PENING OR ANY OTHER THRU THE WALI FIXTURES."
1ø4め PRINT:INPUT"TO CONTINUE HIT <ENTER>"; E\$
1ø5ø CLS:PRINT@33, "* * * WINTER IZE POOL * * *"
1ø6ø PRINT:PRINT"5) TREAT POOL W ITH ALGAECIDE ANDSUPERCHLORINATE - ADD CHEMICALS ACCORDING TO MA

NUFACTURERS
SPECIFICATIONS.
1ø7ø PRINT:PRINT"6) DO NOT DISTU RB POOL AFTER FREEZING. DISTU RBING WATER IN POOL AFTER FREE ZING COULD RESULTIN MAJOR DAMAGE TO SEAMS AND JOINTS."
1ø8ø PRINT:INPUT"TO CONTINUE HIT <ENTER>"; E\$
1ø9ø CLS: PRINT@33,"* * * WINTERI ZE POOL * * *"
11øø PRINT:PRINT"OPTIONAL ACCESS ORIES:"
Illø PRINT:PRINT"I) POOL COVER T O KEEP OUT LEAVESAND OTHER DEBRI S. DO NOT DISTURBIT AFTER IT BEC OMES FROZEN IN ICE."
112ø PRINT:PRINT"2) AIR PILLOWS. ..INSTALLED UNDERCOVER TO RAISE FOR DRAINAGE."
113ø PRINT:INPUT"TO CONTINUE HIT <ENTER>";
114ø GOTO 19ø
115ø CLS:PRINT@33,"* * * OPEN PO OL * * *"
ll6ø PRINT:PRINT"l) FILL POOL WI
TH WATER UP TO MIDDLE OF SKIMM
ER OPENING."
117ø PRINT:PRINT"2) CHECK PUMP,
FILTER AND CIRCULATORY SYS
TEM FOR PROPER OPERATION."
118ø PRINT:PRINT"3) ADJUST PH LE VEL."
119ø PRINT:INPUT"HIT <ENTER> TO CONTINUE.";E\$
12øø CLS:PRINT@33,"* * * OPEN PO OL * * *"
121ø PRINT:PRINT"4) ADJUST TOTAL ALKALINITY. CONSULT PROFESS IONAL."
122ø PRINT:PRINT"5) SUPERCHLORIN ATE WITH 5-1ø TIMES NORMAL RE QUIRED CHLORINE."
123ø PRINT: PRINT"6) STABALIZE. A LTHOUGH NOT REQUIRED, IT IS BEST TO
POOL TO ALLOW STABILIZE YOUR
YOUR CHLORINE T O WORK BETTER."
124ø PRINT:INPUT"HIT <ENTER> TO CONTINUE";
125ø GOTO 19ø
126ø CLS:PRINT@33,"* * * MENU * * *"

127ø PRINT:PRINT"I) SLIPPERY POO L WALLS \& FLOOR"
128ø PRINT"2) GREEN POOL WATER"
129ø PRINT"3) EYES BURN AFTER SW IMMING"
13øø PRINT"4) BROWN POOL WATER"

131ø PRINT"5) CLOUDY POOL WATER" 132ø PRINT"6) UNPLEASANT SMELL F ROM WATER"
\(133 \varnothing\) PRINT"7) BROWNISH STAINS ON POOL"
134ø PRINT"8) FOAMING"
135ø PRINT"9) SCALE ON POOL SURF ACES"
\(136 \varnothing\) PRINT:INPUT"NUMBER OF PROBL EM";
\(137 \varnothing\) ON N GOTO 138ø, 145ø, 152ø, 159ø, 166ø, 173ø, 18øø,187ø, 19 4ø
\(138 \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT"SLIPPERY POOL WAL LS AND FLOOR"
139ø PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * CAUSE * * * * *"

14øø PRINT:PRINT"ALGAE PRESENT I N POOL WATER"
141ø PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * SOLUT ION * * * * *"
142ø PRINT:PRINT"USE ALGAECIDE A CCORDING TO MANUFACTURERS D IRECTIONS"
143ø FOR I=1 TO 1øøøø: NEXT
144ø GOTO 19ø
145ø CLS: PRINT"GREEN POOL WATER"
\(146 \emptyset\) PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * CAUSE
* * * * *"

147ø PRINT:PRINT"USUALLY A RESUL T OF ABNORMAL ALGAE GROWTH" \(148 \varnothing\) PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * SOLUT ION * * * * *"
149ø PRINT:PRINT"ADD 4 TIMES REG ULAR AMOUNT OF ALGAECIDE AND \(S\) UPERCHLORINATE. TURN ON FILTER. IF NOT
AT DOSAGE. SUCCESSFUL, REPE IMMEDIATELY."
15øø FOR I = 1 TO 1øøøø: NEXT 151ø GOTO 19ø
152ø CLS:PRINT"EYES BURN AFTER S WIMMING"
153ø PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * CAUSE * * * * *"

154ø PRINT:PRINT"HIGH PH OR TOO MUCH CHLORINE"
155ø PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * SOLUT ION * * * * *"
156ø PRINT: PRINT"CHECK PH AND CH LORINE CONTENT WITH TEST KIT. IF THERE IS TOO MUCH CHLORINE, STOP CHLORINE DOSAGE AND CHEC K CHLORINE DAILY UNTIL PROPER LE VEL IS REACHED"
157ø FOR I = 1 TO 1øøøø: NEXT 158ø GOTO 19ø
159ø CLS: PRINT"BROWN POOL WATER" 16øø PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * CAUSE
* * * * * 1

161ø PRINT:PRINT"TO MUCH MINERAL CONTENT IN WATEROR DEAD ALGAE"
162ø PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * SOLUT ION * * * * *!
163ø PRINT:PRINT"HAVE WATER PROF ESSIONALLY ANALYZED. IF PR OBLEM STEMS FROM DEAD ALGAE, CON TINUOUS OPERATIONOF FILTER IS NE CESSARY. BACKWASHFILTER IMMEDIAT ELY"
\(164 \varnothing\) FOR \(I=1\) TO \(12 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT 165ø GOTO 19ø
\(166 \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT"CLOUDY POOL WATER !
\(167 \emptyset\) PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * CAUSE * * * * *!

168ø PRINT:PRINT"IMPROPER PH BAL ANCE, HARD WATER,INSUFFICIENT CH LORINE CONTENT ORFOREIGN MATTER
IN WATER"
169ø PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * SOLUT ION * * * * *
17øø PRINT:PRINT"CHECK PH WITH T EST KIT AND ADJUST AS NEEDE D. CONSULT PROFESSIONAL ON HARD WATER. TESTCHLORINE CONTEN T WITH TEST KIT AND ADJUST AS N EEDED. IF FOREIGNMATTER IS PRESE NT, CHECK FILTER AND CLEAN IF NE CESSARY.
171ø FOR I = 1 TO 15øøø: NEXT \(172 \varnothing\) GOTO 19ø
173ø CLS:PRINT"UNPLEASANT SMELL
FROM WATER"
174ø PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * CAUSE * * * * * 1

175ø PRINT:PRINT"PROBABLY A LACK OF CHLORINE CONTENT"
\(176 \varnothing\) PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * SOLUT ION * * * * *!
177め PRINT:PRINT"TEST FOR PROPER CHLORINE CONTENTAND ADJUST AS N EEDED. IF CHLORINE TESTS
OK, SUPERCHLORIN-ATE."
\(178 \varnothing\) FOR \(I=1\) TO 1øøøø: NEXT
179ø GOTO 19ø
18øø CLS:PRINT"BROWNISH STAINS O N POOL"
181ø PRINT:PRINT" * * * * * CAUSE * * * * *!

182ø PRINT: PRINT"CORROSION OF ME TAL PARTS DUE TO LOW PH. HIGH AL KALINITY. DISSOLVED METALS"
183@ PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * SOLUT ION * * * * *"
\(184 \emptyset\) PRINT: PRINT"CHECK AND ADJUS T PH. CHECK AND ADJUST ALKALINIT Y. CHECK WITH DEALER ABOUT DISSO

LVED METALS."
185ø FOR I \(=1\) TO 1øøøø: NEXT
\(186 \varnothing\) GOTO 19ø
\(187 \varnothing\) CLS : PRINT"FOAMING"
\(188 \varnothing\) PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * CAUSE * * * * *

189ø PRINT:PRINT"TOO HIGH A CONC ENTRATION OF ALGAECIDE"
19øø PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * SOLUT ION * * * * *"
191ø PRINT:PRINT"READ PRODUCT LA BELS CAREFULLY. TOO MUCH ALGAECI DE DOES NOT HARM POOL OR SWIMMER S"
\(192 \varnothing\) FOR I = 1 TO 1 \(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT
193ø GOTO 19ø
194ø CLS:PRINT"SCALE ON POOL SUR FACES"
195ø PRINT:PRINT"* * * * * CAUSE * * * * *!
\(196 \varnothing\) PRINT:PRINT"EXCESSIVELY HAR D WATER"
\(197 \varnothing\) PRINT:PRINT** * * * * SOLUT ION * * * * * II
198ø PRINT:PRINT"ADJUST ALKALINI TY"
\(199 \varnothing\) FOR \(I=1\) TO 5øøø: NEXT 2øøø GOTO 19ø

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XSCREEN
Gives High Resolution for OS-9/Microtech Consultants, Inc. ..... 169

\title{
RECEIVED \& CERTIFIED
}

The following products have recently 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:

Car Dealer Assistant, a financial utility program designed to provide car dealers with an efficient way to figure four "what if" computations for use in negotiating, insurance calculations, rolling of all amortization variables, conversion of annual add-on rate to A.R.P. and two utility programs to change applicable tax rates and/or erase accounts from the disk. Sylvester Software, 6943 Oleander Avenue, Highland, CA 92346, disks and manual \(\$ 195\)

Digital Memory Oscilloscope, a hardware/software kit requiring a 64 K CoCo 2 with Level II RAM to convert a CoCo TV display into an oscilloscope screen for audio range signals and lower. Auto-trigger and storage in 8 K buffer allows detailed study of AC and slowly changing DC signals. \(D \& A\) Research, 400 Wilson Avenue, Satellite Beach, FL 32937, unit includes all necessary hardware and software, \(\$ 169\)

Plateau of the Past, a 32 K graphics Adventure game requiring a disk drive. The scenario places you in the role of explorer accepting the quest for a tycoon's foolhardy brother, lost in a treacherous and unexplored region of the globe. To find and rescue him, you must overcome the hostilities of nature, natives and prehistoric creatures. Zytek Ltd., P.O. Box 701, Blue Island, IL 60406, disk \(\$ 26.95\) plus \(\$ 2\) S/H

Inside Information, a book by John Helliwell to give electronic service users a guide to matching online databases to business needs, instruction in database search procedures and a compendium of facts, tips and lists to help maximize return on communication time and money. New American Library, 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019, \(\$ 19.95\)

Casper CoCo Quick Assembler, a 32 K programming utility requiring a disk drive that combines the editor, assembler and debugger into one whole. The editor, by looking up symbols and opcodes, saves indexes into tables instead of characters. The debugger is then able to use the assembler to find locations in memory from their position in the editor's source file, which the debugger displays. Earl W. Casper, 6012 S 14 Pl, Phoenix, AZ 85040, disk \(\$ 20\)
Software Spare Parts, book by Kent Porter consisting of C language routines and utilities covering areas from text processing to matrix algebra, from data conversion to graphics, and including a range of flexible routines that can be plugged into larger programs. New American Library, 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019, \$24.95
Darkmoor Hold, a 64 K graphics Adventure requiring a disk drive. The scenario places you and your comrades (a dwarf and an elf) on a perilous exploration of the 10 levels of Darkmoor. Your nemesis is an evil wizard, who will continue to try to thwart your band's every acquisition of treasures with stronger and stronger spells and creepier and wilier monsters. PricklyPear Software, 2640 N. Conestoga Ave., Tucson, AZ 85749, disk \$29.95 plus \(\$ 1.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\)

Eagle, a 32 K graphics Simulation requiring joysticks. The scenario places you in the role of pilot breaking out of lunar orbit and attempting a soft landing. Joysticks control thrust and craft altitude and information is continuously displayed on horizontal and vertical velocities, acceleration values, distances from objectives and fuel consumption. Saguaro Software, P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, cassette \$24.95, disk \(\$ 29.95\) plus \(\$ 1\) S/H

CoCo Valet, a 32 K home-based filing system requiring a disk drive. Features include search, edit, mark fields (for selecting fields for printouts), change files, on-screen help and nondestructive cursor. Derby City Software, 3025 Kozy Kreek Drive, Louisville, KY 40220, disk \(\$ 21\) plus \(\$ 3\) S/H

A2D Deluxe Joystick, a joystick featuring self-centering as well as free floating operation, mechanical trims on both axes and an eight-foot cable. Cinsoft, 2235 Losantiville Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45237, \$27.95 each, \$49.95 pair

Best of CoCo-Time '85 (Utilities), a program comprising 18 often-used utilities, most requiring 16 K . Among the utilities are: CoCo Disk Zap, 40K BASIC (requires 64 K ), Banner Creator, DMP Graphics Dump, In Memory Disk Drive (requires 64 K ), Function Keys, Disk Mailing List (requires 64 K ), Tape/Disk Encryption and BASIC Program Packer. Microcom Software, P.O. Box 214, Fairport, NY 14450, cassette or disk \(\$ 26.95\) plus \(\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\)

U-Buff, a hardware printer buffer designed for user expandability. The UBuff is available in \(16 \mathrm{~K}(\mathrm{P} 16)\) and 64 K (P64) versions and comes with a handbook detailing installation, operation, upgrades and technical information. Digital Devices Corporation, 430 Tenth Street, Suite N205, Atlanta, GA 30318, P16 \$119.95, P64 \$149.95.

Adventure In Mythology, a 64 K graphics Adventure that places you in the roles of various heroes of Greek mythology. You can provide Icarus with a better idea, slay the Minotaur in the labyrinth of Crete, discover the secret of the statue of Galatea and win the hand of the beautiful huntress, Atalanta. Saguaro Software, P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, cassette \$24.95, disk \(\$ 27.95\) plus \(\$ 1\) S/H

Pumpman, a 32 K ML arcade game requiring a joystick. The objective is to destroy the aliens by firing the pump and pumping them into oblivion. Perils include the misuse of your pump resulting in its disappearance, the aliens have only to touch you to kill you and the aliens change form and tactics at ran-
dom. Saguaro Software, P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, cassette \$24.95, disk \$27.95 plus \$1 S/H

CoCo Base I, a 32 K relational database manager requiring a disk drive and featuring 10 programs. Possible are up to 600 records of up to 1,000 characters, moving specific data around within the program to allow files to update each other, string and numeric operators to allow any user-definable comparison or calculation and compatibility with all CoCo printers. JTJ Enterprises, P.O. Box 110841, Nashville, TN 37211, disk \(\$ 49.95\) plus \(\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\)

Temple of the Lost Ark, a 32 K Adventure game for the intermediate Adventurer. Features include a help key for guidance through the hazards and pitfalls and a command interpreter that requires only one-word commands. The Saint John Gallery, P.O. Box 613, Mount Sinai, NY 11766, cassette \$7, disk \(\$ 8\)

\section*{Hall of the King II: The Inner Chamber,} a 64 K graphics Adventure on two disks requiring a disk drive but not Hall of the King \(I\) for play. This game begins another quest for the legendary Earthstone, the foundation of an ancient dwarven civilization. Only by daring the hazards of the inner chambers can you hope to find and learn to use the Earthstone. Prickly-Pear Software, 2640 N. Conestoga Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85749, disks \(\$ 39.95\) plus \(\$ 1.50\) S/H

Uninterrupted Power Source (UPS), a hardware accessory to prevent loss of data from power failures for all computers using 5 V memories. It consists of a 2.6AH sealed battery, a control circuit, a miniature toggle switch and a light emitting diode. Three connections are necessary: 5 volts, ground and unregulated \(9-12\) volts. Supplies power to the memories for as long as two hours when commercial power sources fail. \(D y\) namic Electronics, Inc, P.O. Box 896 , Hartselle, AL 35640, \(\$ 59.95\)

Unkill, a 32 K disk utility requiring two disk drives, a printer and knowledge of the printer's compressed mode. It is menu driven and does not require knowledge of files and fat tables in order to recover files from a bad disk to a blank one. Proper Programs, P.O. Box 681, Garner, NC 27529, disk \(\$ 9.95\) plus \(\$ 2\) S/H

1986 Tax Estimate, a 32 K home financial utility requiring a disk drive. Possible is the estimation of federal tax liability based on the laws in effect at the time of publication. TRY-O-BYTE, 1008 Alton Circle, Florence, SC 29501, disk \(\$ 5\)

GOTHELLO, a \(16 / 32 / 64 \mathrm{~K}\) strategic board game for one or two players with three levels of difficulty. Bangert Software, P. O. Box 21056, Indianapolis, IN 46221, cassette or disk \(\$ 12.95\)

Graphic Echo, a 16/32K graphics screen dump program designed for Radio Shack dot-matrix printers. Sold on cassette, it is compatible with disk systems and offers regular or enlarged images, positive or negative images, with manually set margins or autocentering, and capable of working in all five PMODEs. Tothian Software, Box 663, Rimersburg, PA 16248, cassette \(\$ 14.95\)

Vegas Game Pak, a 32 K arcade game requiring a joystick and containing the following casino favorites: Regular fruit-type slot machine, Bar-bar five-seven-blank slot machine, Multiline pay fruit-type slot machine, Video poker, Video keno and Video blackjack. Novasoft, 4285 Bradford N.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49506, cassette \$24.95, disk \(\$ 27.95\) plus \(\$ 2\) S/H

CoCo DISKZAP Utility, a disk editor featuring the following commands and functions: Mode, to allow users to specify the disk's sector offset; Zero, allows setting any sector in the disk to Hex 00; Copy; Print; Verify; Format; Display; File Zap, to allow stepping through a file (ML, BASIC or ASCII) to modify any part; and Directory. Super-

Com Associates, 449 Rougemount Drive, Pickering, Ontario, Canada L1W 2B8, manual and disks \(\$ 39.95\) U.S. funds.

LFAST, Linear-Free-Access-SourceTranslation, an assembly utility requiring a disk drive. Possible are the linking of ML programs, insertion of text messages in the object code stream and the ability to point to buffers where text arrays, numeric arrays and ML subroutines are located. D.J. Leffler, 955 Trinidad Road, Cocoa Beach, FL 32931, \$68.50

KAMELION, an interface operating system (IOS) using the Supercomp 68008 expansion board (produced by Cir-Pac Ltd.). This IOS provides complete co-processing, access and control between a CoCo and the Motorola 68008 microprocessor on the expansion board. CoCo's capabilities are expanded to almost equal the Radio Shack Model 16. Included is the capability to write standard CoCo disk files from the 68008 memory up to full disk capacity for a single file. Also included are complex commands such as CONFIGURE, which can be invoked to configure the 68008 memory with data and machine code files. D.J. Leffler, 955 Trinidad Road, Cocoa Beach, FL 32931, \$78.50

Code Practice, a 32 K instructional aid to help those who would like to learn or improve their skills with International Morse Code. Menu driven, the operator may select listening to random letters, numbers and punctuation or code conversation between Ham Radio operators. Speed at which code is sent can be selected by the operator between two and 90 words a minute. Sunrise Software, 8901 NW 26 Street, Sunrise, FL 33322, disk \(\$ 9.95\)

The Seal of Certification program is open to all manufacturers of products for the Tandy Color Computer, regardless of whether they advertise in the rainbow.
By awarding a Seal, the magazine certifies the product does exist - that we have examined it and have a sample copy - 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.
- Monica Dorth

\section*{PLANEGEO \& PGCALPRT}

Editor:
We found the review of PLANEGEO and PGCALPRT by John McCormick [April 1986, Page 190] to be just and considerate. In reply, we have a few comments to make about the programs and the review.

PLANEGEO is designed to be strong in educational content and is intended for student use or for refresher use by nonstudents. If used by students, it should be considered supplemental to, and not substitutive for, formal scholastic training. \(P G C A L P R T\) anticipated more use by professionals. Both programs are for serious use.

We regret the reviewer found bugs. We wish we could guarantee there will be no more but there may be some bugs left in spite of the authors' attempts to eliminate them. We will keep users informed of bugs and fixes. The ones reported in the review have, of course, been corrected.
\(P G C A L P R T\) is written to send every geometric calculation to the printer. The reviewer pointed out that some systems result in no such optional printing. As a result of his valid suggestion, current releases of PGCALPRT contain patches that will enable users to either retain the original concept or to change the main and subprograms to provide optional printing. Also, the patches will be supplied in printed form to prior users.

The CONVERT subprograms were included in both programs as sort of a bonus. They were not intended to print on the printer.

Thank you for the review and thanks to John McCormick for his work.

George F. Saunderson
TASC

\section*{PIXGEN}

\section*{Editor:}

I would like to comment on the review by Eric Tilenius of PIXGEN (rainbow, February 1986, Page 208).

I feel that Mr. Tilenius did a fair and accurate review of PIXGEN utility, but would like to point out some things he may not have been aware of. Mr. Tilenius mentions in his review that he discovered two places in the program where error handling bugs could be found.
The first of these, which occurred when drawing a line, has been fixed.
The second bug occurred during a "paint" operation. The documentation of PIXGEN emphasizes several times that the painting utilities must be used carefully. The reason is that the speed achieved by the PIXGEN's painting routines is accomplished by mathematical algorithms that have few internal error handling routines.

The review states that PIXGEN could interest anyone wishing to create graphics Adventures where storing pictures on disk is not a valid option. I disagree. PIXGEN makes it possible to store several times as many pictures as could be stored on an entire disk in only about 12 K of RAM. With the exception of these items, I feel Eric Tilenius did a remarkable job.

\section*{Scott A. Cabil \\ Author of PIXGEN}

\section*{Track Events}

\section*{Editor:}

We appreciate the review of Track Events, Page 200 of the February 1986 Rainbow. However, it wasn't mentioned that the game requires 64 K , and our updated version of the game requires a joystick. We would also appreciate it if you would inform readers of our new address: 3937 Shady Hill, Dallas, TX 75229.

Baron Products
Dallas, TX

\section*{Magazine Index System Disk Pilot}

\section*{Editor:}

Thanks to your reviewers Dan Smith and Larry Goldwasser for their careful reviews of Magazine Index System and Disk Pilot (December 1985, pages 224 and 233).

Since Magazine Index System was submitted for review, a new, updated version has been released (version 1.1). This release corrects minor problems with the original and adds some new features. Files no longer need to be on Drive 0 - any drive on the system can now be accessed by Magazine Index System. In addition, the search routines have been rewritten and are now faster than before. The user is no longer limited to nine search terms, nor is the 29 character limit imposed.

Regarding Disk Pilot, I'd like to apologize to Mr. Goldwasser. Apparently an addendum sheet was missing from the package he received - this sheet explains the ' \(S\) ' option, which permits the user to access any of his drives ( 0 through 3 ).
Thanks once again tor an excellent magazine - keep up the good work, everyone in the CoCo Community appreciates it.

Bob van der Poel
CMD Micro Computer Services Ltd.

\section*{CoCo Max II}

\section*{Editor:}

Thank you for the fine review of CoCo Max II. We would like to correct, however, a statement that was inaccurate
Mr. Jackson writes that "CoCo Max has no provisions for killing or renaming files." This is not the case. You can leave CoCo Max at any time with the "Quit" function, then Kill or Rename any file(s). When finished, simply type RUN. The CoCo Max screen will come back exactly where you left off, and you don't lose your art work. We think this ability to switch between CoCo Max and BASIC at will is much more powerful than a simple Kill and Rename feature would be.

John Monin Colorware Inc.

We welcome letters to "Reviewing Reviews" and remind you that they may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our new Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITORS.


ARK ROYAL GAMES celebrates the New Year with reduced prices on all games...even our two newest releases!
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BARBAROSSA 64K 100\% hi-res \(100 \%\) ML game of the war in Russia 1941-1944. "A Blockbuster," says Hot Coco's Peter Paplaskas. Reviewed Jan. '86 Hot Coco.-\$25

D-DAY Our second \(64 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{100} \mathrm{\%} \mathrm{hi-res}\) \(100 \%\) ML, this one dealing with the AIlies invasion of France in 1944. Massive! No review date set yet.-\$23

PHALANX 32K 100\% hi-res, \(100 \%\) ML game of Alexander the Great. No review date set yet.-\$20

ANZIO 32K Semigraphic wargame. 1 or 2 players. Simultaneous movement. No review date set yet.-\$20

COMPANY COMMANDER 32 K ML routines. Tactical squad level wargame set in WWII. 12 scenarios, add-on expansion modules. Dec. '85 Rain-bow.-\$23 disk or tape

RIVER CROSSING 32K ML routines. A Company Commander add-on module, but you no longer need C/C to play it.-\$23

Prices on all programs include shipping to U.S., APO's, Canada. COD's (USA only) add \(10 \%\). Florida Residents add \(5 \%\). For disk version add \(\$ 2\). All Orders shipped within 24 hours. Programs require Color Computer TM (Tandy Corp.) or TDP System 100 Computer TM (RCA). Many programs soon to be available on MS-DOS systems.


BOMBER COMMAND 32K disk, 16 K tape. Semigraphic wargame. ML routines. Jan. '84 Rainbow.- \(\$ 10\)

GUADALCANAL 32K Semigraphic wargame. ML routines.-\$10

THE POWER OF THE TRS-80 COM. PUTER Book. Loaded with great programming information. \(\mathbf{\$ 1 0}\) (Shipped book rate)

\section*{Software Review}

\title{
'Shooting Gallery' Math Mission Reinforces Skills
}

Condition red! Prepare for imminent invasion. Protect yourself with intelligence and skill and future generations will honor your courage and knowledge.

Math Mission is an educational game designed to reinforce math skills in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. It has four levels of difficulty ranging from basic facts to problems with two digits. The program is suitable for first- to fourth-grade students. There is an option that combines all difficulty levels. The game is similar to a shooting gallery and is played with joysticks. Problems are shown with six answers. There is a timer so students must answer the problem promptly, but it is not so fast that it discourages slower students.

It is easy to load and run. If using a disk drive, you are entitled to make two backup copies. With the cassette version, there is an explanation of how to transfer the program to disk.

When running Math Mission, you see a title screen and then the main menu. Choose addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and the level of difficulty ranging from basic facts to two digit problems. The game then starts the first of four rounds of play. In each round the student receives 10 problems. The Shot Timer and Power Level Bars with their numerical readouts are in the lower right-hand

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}
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\section*{Challenger Software}

\author{
42 4th Street \\ Pennsburg, PA 18073 \\ Call (215) 679-8792 (Evenings)
}

\section*{Single Disk COPY}

Here's a feature which can be invaluable for users with a single disk drive. The Radio Shack Disk Manual mentions that use of the CDPY Command requires two or more drives. This is not necessarily true. A single drive copy can be made by doing the following:
1) Insert disk with file to be copied into the Drive 0.
2) Type COPY "FILENAME/ext:0 and press ENTER.
3) There will be one short beep and a notice will appear on the screen instructing the user to insert the destination disk.
4) Insert destination disk and press enter.
5) Once completed there will be two copies of the program: one original and one on the destination disk.
This method works for all types of disk files including machine language programs.

\section*{Software Review}

\section*{CD Editor Provides Invisible Convenience}

Using Extended bASIC＇s line EDIT function to make changes in a block of program lines can，at times，be frustrating．I usually end up listing all the lines in the section of interest and then noting those needing changes or corrections．Each line is then edited one by one．Until now， there has been no easy way of working on programs one screen at a time．CD Editor from C \＆D Computer Products provides some relief from the frustration of program editing．This utility program provides many of the features of a full－screen editor without using one extra byte of memory in a 64 K CoCo．
\(C D\) Editor requires a 64 K CoCo with at least one disk drive and should work on all versions of JDOS or Disk basic．The program comes on disk in the form of a short bASIC program that copies the BASIC and Extended bASIC ROMs into the upper 32 K of RAM．It then checks for the type of Disk BASIC that is being used and loads in new machine code from disk to the upper RAM locations containing the original line editor．The editor fits in the same amount of space that was taken up by the original EDIT function．If desired，BASIC＇s standard OK prompt can be changed to anything you want，up to five characters，such as READY．The loader program then clears the screen and erases itself．The copy that I originally received failed to load properly with JDOS BASIC 1．21．A phone call to C \＆D Computer Products isolated the problem．A short time later I got a new disk that loaded and ran properly with JDOS BASIC 1.21 and Disk basic 1．1．

The program is transparent to BASIC and permits BASIC programs to run as if it did not exist．The cursor becomes a blinking black square that turns into a blinking white square when the editor is active．Typing in the command EDIT turns the program on and off．

CD Editor works on any displayed portion of a program that has just been typed in or listed．A movable cursor determines where on the screen any changes are being made． Cursor movement is controlled by the four arrow keys．（The JDOS version uses the shifted up－and down－arrows for vertical motion．）

To delete characters，place the cursor on the first character to be deleted and press the shifted left arrow once for each character that is to be deleted．To add characters， place the cursor at the point of insertion，add blank spaces with the shifted right－arrow key，and then type the new data over the blank spaces．Typing at the current cursor position causes the new text to overwrite the existing text．

None of the changes are actually entered until the cursor is moved to the end of the line being edited and the ENTER key is pressed．Pressing enter in the middle of the line causes the last portion of the line to be lost．I had a tendency to forget this and often pressed ENTER immediately after making changes，and not at the end of the line．

The editor also allows two or more program lines to be combined into one．Program lines may also be duplicated by changing the line number of the line that is to be duplicated．I found this last feature quite handy in writing programs that use many lines of nearly identical code．I just duplicated the lines as many times as required and then went back and made the unique changes to each line．
Another program on the disk lets you save the modified basic and Extended basic into EPROMs to make the screen editor and new prompt a permanent part of the CoCo．I could not try this because I do not own an EPROM programmer．However，I did try the EPROMs loaned to me by C \＆D Computer Products and had no problems．
The disk comes with a three－page instruction sheet which covers loading and using the program．A copy of the instruction manual is on the disk in the form of a BASIC program．The disk also contains a catalog of other programs from C \＆D．None of the programs are copy protected so backups can be made．The programs，however，are copyrighted．
（C \＆D Computer Products， 1706 Seabrook Avenue，Cary， NC 27511，disk \(\$ 19.95\) plus \(\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\) ）
－Chuck Wozniak

\footnotetext{
DYNAMIC COLGR NEWS A monthly Newsletter with Educational ma－ terial for writing Programs，New Products， Product Reviews，Programs，and much more． \(\$ 15 \mathrm{yr}\) ．－Free Sample－
DCN－1，Six PEMS include Character Genera－ tor，Loan Interest，\＆Bank Switching． DCN－2，Five PGMS include Check Book，Sort， Study，\＆Address File Programm．
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\section*{MEMDRY MANAGER}
（New Product）
Software designed to manage the second 32 K memory bank for 64 K computers．Copy ROMS to RAM and Etack Programs in the uppor memory or use the Friendly RAM Disk to quickly stored or load programs to or from the second memory bank．
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\section*{Super RAMDisk Provides Mega-memory}
"More memory!" they cried. "Give us mega-memory like the competition!" Well, CoCo users, now you have it. Spectrum Projects is distributing a \(256 / 512 \mathrm{~K}\) memory expansion from DISTO.
To use the DISTO Super RAMDisk you need a 64 K CoCo and a Multi-Pak Interface. Why the Multi-Pak? It enables the DISTO upgrade to be used with the CoCo 2, something that has been hindering previous upgrade kits. The unit is housed in an attractive white metal case and plugs into slot number 2 of the Multi-Pak. Software for both Disk BASIC and OS-9 is provided on disks to use the memory upgrade as a RAM disk. With OS-9, up to three RAM disks can be connected at one time.

What is a RAM disk and do I need one? At present, the only software that exists for the Super RAMDisk is drivers that make the memory expansion act as another disk drive. It's not a normal disk drive, though. First, it is super fast. The total time to read or write a sector is less than \(5 / 1,000\) of a second. One of the uses could be storage of graphics pages for fast recall during games. Can you write longer programs? Not with the present software. The problem is not with the memory expansion, but with the software. As you are probably aware, Disk BASIC only recognizes 32 K of user memory.

To write longer programs, you could split them into small ones, but you can do the same thing with a regular disk drive. You will have to find a way to pass parameters (variables) between programs if necessary. A suggestion is to store them in a file and recall them when necessary. Remember, we are talking about a quiet, fast disk drive that consists of RAM.
The use of RAM disk with OS-9 is another story. Regarding longer programs, as long as modular programming concepts are used, BASIC09 already has the facility to pass parameters between programs. Considering the disk intensive nature of OS-9, it's a welcome relief to transfer the commands directory to the RAM disk and watch it fly. Commands execute almost instantaneously. No noise either.
There are still memory constraints inherent to OS-9 Level I, but a RAM disk seems to speed up things quite a bit.
Brian Lantz has licensed both the Disk BASIC and OS9 RAM disk drivers to DISTO. The Disk basic version is on a separate disk.
After entering LOADM"RAMPAK": EXEC, you are prompted for the default RAM disk drive number and Multi-Pak slot number. Then, you are asked whether to clear the RAM disk.

After these prompts, the RAM disk is formatted and available for use as another disk drive. You are in the 64 K RAM mode and the driver is located at \$FD00. This is why you are asked whether to clear the RAM disk. If you have to use the Reset button, the data on the RAM disk is not lost, but you have to re-initialize the driver before it can be recovered.

The DISTO Super RAMDisk OS-9 Driver by Brian Lantz is virtually the same driver software used for other memory expansions. The module is named RAMDisk and,
after loading this module, you must link the driver "R0" to the system. You must then format the RAM disk. The default format is 40 tracks, single-sided, but the device descriptor can be changed to take full advantage of the spare memory.

The only drawback to doing this is backing up the RAM disk. The use of a utility by Computerware named Dircopy makes it easier.

The DISTO unit is compatible with all CoCos. Previous units reviewed would not work with the CoCo 2. The cost of using it is the price of a Multi-Pak. The unit is wellconstructed and functions as advertised.

I do see some shortcomings with the Disk BASIC software and documentation. I sometimes wonder how to take advantage of all of this extra memory. The only documentation for Disk BASIC is a typewritten page explaining how to boot the driver. No information is given about the hardware aspects of the unit. The user should have the page addresses and a description of the hardware for experimentation purposes.

The OS-9 software documentation is just adequate. It explains all of the initialization steps and procedure files, but again it lacks any information about the hardware. This is not so bad for OS-9, due to the nature of the system, but I'd like to see it.
In comparison to other units I've seen, this unit is adequate from a hardware standpoint, and doesn't require soldering, wiring or opening the computer. We will have to wait and see if any software other than the RAM disk applications develops.
(Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 21272, 93-13 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421, 256 K version \(\$ 129.95,512 \mathrm{~K}\) version \(\$ 169.96\), distributed in Canada by CRC Computers, 10802 Lajeunesse, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3L 2E8)
- Dan Downard

\section*{Two-Liner Contest Winner . . .}

Type in Babbler and RUN it. See if you can make out what the CoCo Man is trying to say. This would make a cute subroutine.

\section*{The listing:}
\(\emptyset\) PCLS: PMODE \(4,1:\) SCREEN1, \(1:\) CIRCLE \((128,96), 5 \varnothing: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(112,8 \varnothing), 1 \varnothing:\) CI \(\operatorname{RCLE}(144,8 \varnothing), 1 \varnothing: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(112,8 \varnothing), 5\) : CIRCLE \((144,8 \varnothing), 5: \operatorname{PAINT}(1 \varnothing 5,8 \varnothing)\), \(5,1:\) PAINT \((137,8 \varnothing), 5,1:\) CIRCLE ( 128 ,96),7:PAINT \((129,96), 5,1\)
1 CIRCLE \((128,116), 1 \varnothing, 1: S O U N D R N D(\) 255), RND (1ø):CIRCLE ( 128,116 ), 1ø, \(\varnothing\) : DRAW"Cl; BMI18, 116R2 \(\varnothing\) ": FORA=1TO RND (2 \(\varnothing \varnothing): N E X T: D R A W " C \varnothing ; B M 118,116 R\) 2ø":GOTOL

Brett Bauer
South Bend, Indiana

\footnotetext{
(For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape.)
}

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This universal driver works with all monochrome monitors, and is easlly installed without clips, jumpers or soldering (except In some later CoCo 28 with soldered-In video chips). Here's crisp, clear, flicker-free monltor output with all the reliability you've come to expect from HJL Products.

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\section*{Soffware Review}

\section*{SemiGraphics Support Utility Unleashes 'Hidden' Abilities}

The SemiGraphics Support Utility, available for 16K ECB CoCos on either disk or cassette, expands Extended Color basic to allow direct access to the semigraphics modes.

What's a semigraphics mode? You can go through Tandy's Color BASIC, Extended Color BASIC, and Disk System manuals and still not know a thing about semigraphics. Why? Because four of these five semigraphics modes are not supported by any version of CoCo BASIC. So how do you find out about them? The Rainbow is a source, and so is William Barden's book, Color Computer Graphics.

What you'll find is that these semigraphics modes are built into a chip in the CoCo called a Video Display Generator. One of the modes (SG 4) is accessed by Color BASIC as the Lo-Res graphics through the SET, RESET and POINT commands. The remaining four modes (SG 6, SG 8, SG 12 and SG 24) are called the forgotten modes. When the various versions of CoCo BASIC were developed, these capabilities were, for one reason or another, not supported. Without BASIC support, these modes are cumbersome to use. Various numbers must be POKEd into memory locations to select color, or set or reset the various picture elements. A pain, to say the least.
The advantage of the semigraphics modes over the true graphics modes is that all eight colors can be used on one screen with a fairly fine resolution of 64 by 192. The semigraphics modes also lend themselves to intermixing text and graphics on the same screen.

Are these advantages worth the hassle involved in figuring out all of those POKEs? To the average programmer, probably not. Not, that is, without SemiGraphics Support Utility.

SemiGraphics Support Utility becomes part of ECB, adding 18 commands and four functions to the programming language. These new commands and functions can be freely intermixed with all of the ones you're already used to. The graphics require allocation of video pages, much like ECB graphics. Various semigraphics modes can be assigned to various sets of pages. Any element (based on X and Y

\section*{Hint}

\section*{Upside-Down Loading}

If you've been having problems with \(1 / 0\) Errors when loading programs from cassette, try reloading with the cassette recorder placed upside down. It may not be technically refined, and it may not work, but when faced with the dreaded I/O it's worth a try. Besides, Rick Bullon, who suggested this method, says it works for him 90 percent of the time.
coordinates) can be set to any color. The SemiGraphics Support Utility commands, similar to their ECB counterparts, allow the user to draw lines (solid, dotted or dashed), boxes, circles, ellipses or arcs. Figures thus created can be filled with any color using the command parallel to ECB's PAINT.

The figures can be redrawn at other coordinates, or moved to other parts of the screen or even to other screens not currently displayed. These features should be of interest to anyone creating animation. As the demo program displays, smooth and rapid movement of screen figures can be produced. Figures produced in the highest resolution mode can be "scaled down" to lower resolution modes without altering \(\mathrm{X} / \mathrm{Y}\) coordinates. Video pages can also be copied from one location in RAM to another.

Since the alphanumeric mode is one of those accessible by SemiGraphics Support Uilitit, text and graphics can be mixed on a single screen. In addition to the graphics capabilities, the utility allows the generation of either onebit or six-bit sounds. The user supplies what is called a "frequency delay" and an "envelope delay" for these soundproducing commands. Neither of these terms is defined in the documentation, so expect to do a little experimenting. The six-bit version allows control of the sound volume. With practice, you can produce some pretty bizarre sounds.

The user is able to print his graphics creations to a dotmatrix printer. I was unable to review this aspect of the utility because the only kinds of printers supported are the Gemini-10X and Epson. Pictures included in the documentation indicate that the various screen colors are represented on the printout by shades or patterns of gray. I would like to see this utility with support for more printers.

The documentation consists of 61 pages. I have already pointed out what I feel to be a shortcoming in documentation for the sound commands. The remainder of the documentation shares this shortcoming: brevity. To give credit where credit is due, however, SemiGraphics Support Utility is a very complex system and would not be easy to document. Don't expect to sit down and immediately produce stupendous semigraphics: This system takes some work. I would compare learning it to learning ECB's graphics capabilities. Included in the documentation are short programming examples, illustrating all the features. On the disk (or tape) with the utility is a demo program in which SemiGraphics Support Utility struts its stuff. The listing of this demo is provided. I strongly urge the user to type in the example programs, run the demo and go over the listing as a learning experience.

One of the first applications I thought of for this program was the creation of title screens and the like for my programs. Remember though, SemiGraphics Support Utility must be in place on the computer running the program, which could cause exportation problems.
Extended Color BASIC is great for graphics. Have you ever found yourself wishing you could use more than four colors? Or have graphics and text on the same screen? Then I would definitely recommend the SemiGraphics Support Utility. Check the price - I consider it a bargain few graphics programmers should pass up.
> (Micro Computer Systems, 1404 Sunset Dr., Friendswood, TX 77546, cassette \(\$ 14.95\), disk \(\$ 17.95\) )

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\title{
The CoCo Health Consultant: Health Programs
}

Interested in knowing whether your diet is providing the proper amounts of vitamins, minerals and protein? How about suggestions for supplements for certain physical ailments? Or maybe you just want to check your biorhythm for the next few weeks. These are all part of a package from Health Software called Health Programs. The package includes; "Deficiency Symptoms and Food Sources for 21 Different Nutrients," "Nutritional Therapy for 30 Different Ailments," "Pmode 4 Graph for 3-Week Biorhythm," "Text Mode Graph for 4-Week Biorhythm," and "Hypoglycemia Symptoms, Tests and Diet Recommendations."

The largest part requiring a 32 K system, is the Diet program. To quote the introductory display, "Select from a list of 181 foods and see how much protein, calories, 11 vitamins and nine minerals are contained in your selections. The totals are individually compared to your RDAs if under age 19, or your MDRs if over age 18. It has 14 different RDA and MDR categories and adjusts for pregnant or lactating women 18 to 45 years old."

The package includes a two-page list of food items with codes and units of measure. To use the Diet program, enter age, weight, sex, and, if female, whether pregnant or not. The user is then asked if he/she uses vitamin supplements and, if so, the quantities of each. Then, using the list supplied, the user enters the quantities of food consumed for a full day up to 30 items. The program then displays the previously mentioned analysis of protein, vitamins and minerals.

The programs are well-written and perform as claimed. They are written in BASIC and come on tape or disk. In the tape version, the long Diet program is loaded using the high speed POKE to speed up the loading - even at that it takes about one and a half minutes to load. This program is too large to use with a disk even if the disk PCLEAR O is used. However, there is another copy of the Diet program on the ' \(B\) ' side of the tape which can be loaded onto a disk.

Although the programs are easy to use, there are a few suggestions that could result in an even friendlier package. Some of the programs move to another screen simply by pressing ENTER while others require the entry of a specific number. Sometimes the choice is 1 or 2 and other times it's 5 or 6 . There should be more consistency here. An improvement my wife would like to see would be the ability to enter three days' worth of diet instead of one to give a more representative average. The analysis takes four full screens to display and it would be nice to be able to direct this to a printer. Finally, the food list supplied with the package should also be included as a file so that if the original is lost or worn, a new one can be printed.

Is it worth buying? If you're interested in meeting your MDRs, the analysis can be very useful and the other programs in the package provide interesting information. The \(\$ 10\) price is certainly quite fair for what you get.

\footnotetext{
(Health Software, 1521 Lancelot, Borger, TX 79007, cassette or disk \$10)
}

\title{
Line Editor Works Well with Compilers
}

Line Editor is a full-screen editor for Assembly and pascal source code. It edits text files that can then be used with Assembly or PASCAL compilers. It requires at least 16 K Extended basic and uses the Hi-Res graphics to display a 51 by 24 -column screen with true upper- and lowercase characters. The program features auto-repeating keys, fast screen routines, and built-in help screens to remind you of the different commands. Although it is sold on cassette, Line Editor works with both cassette and disk. The editor is in machine code, but has a BASIC loader which allows the user to make some modifications. All input and output is in ASCII so as to be compatible with other programs.

Line Editor is not compatible with EDTASM+ type assemblers nor is it designed to edit BASIC programs.

At first, I couldn't get it to work. After following the instructions without success, I discovered there was a simple error in Line 0 of the bASIC loader. After fixing that line the program runs fine.

The editing capabilities of Line Editor compare well with other text editors with similar command options.

The manual is eight pages long and covers all the commands and operations of the program with suggestions for use and modifications. Unfortunately, the manual contains typos and mistakes and the help screens in the program also contain errors.

Commands sometimes work erratically with lines of text that contain only one or two characters. Editing is done primarily in an overstrike mode and inserting text is awkward. A line of text is restricted to 51 characters. If you exceed this limit, not only is anything past the 51st character hidden, but the commands sometimes act unpredictably.

There is no way to send files to a printer; a major shortcoming. Though you might be able to overcome this by modifying the BASIC loader, you cannot break out of the editor, modify the loader and then rerun the program. The text is lost if the program is re-entered with the RUN command. There is no way to re-enter the editor after performing a write to disk or cassette. The program simply ends. This makes it difficult to make saves periodically as you type in a long text file. Although you can append stored files to the text in memory, there is no way to save only a portion of the text in memory.

This program works well for its intended purpose but is of somewhat limited use. It is only for those with an assembley or PASCAL Compiler but no text editor to create files to use with them. Although it has a very reasonable price, Line Editor should have been debugged with more care. If you need such a program, Line Editor is for you.

\footnotetext{
(CMD Micro Computer Sevices Ltd., 10447124 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, T5N 1R7, distributed in the U.S. by Saguaro Software, P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, cassette \(\$ 17.95\) plus \(\$ 2 \mathbf{S} / \mathrm{H}\) )
}
- James Ventling


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\title{
Super Tutor－A Typing Tutor for Young Children
}

Super Tutor is designed to teach letter and number recognition to children ages 2 to 6 ．With the aid of parents， Super Tutor can be expanded to teach spelling．

The program arrived on disk．Actually there are four versions of Super Tutor on the disk．Super Tutor is divided into three learning levels．Each learning level has its own program．In addition，there is a main program that runs all three levels．The main program allows you to quickly switch between learning levels．

Level one teaches letter and number recognition．Each time a letter or number key is pressed the letter or number is drawn on the screen in large block form．The letters and numbers are drawn on a black background and colored white．Up to five rows of eight characters each can be displayed at one time．When a key is pressed the parent should tell the child the name of the letter or number．After a letter or number is displayed a short melody is played， which is usually a couple of notes designed to get the child＇s attention．

Level two teaches the child to recognize a letter or number on the keyboard．A random character is displayed and the child presses the appropriate key to cause the character to be displayed again．Nothing happens to the display until the proper character is pressed．When the child gives the proper response，the character is echoed to the screen and a short tune is played．In level two you can select training on letters or numbers only，or both letters and numbers．

Level three can be used to teach spelling．At the start of level three，enter the largest word length to be displayed， which can be from one to eight letters．In level three，words are displayed on the screen．The child must press each letter of the word in the proper order．When a correct letter is pressed the letter is displayed．When a word is entered properly an ear－catching melody is played．The parent must work along with the program to teach the child word pronunciation and spelling．

The Super Tutor package includes two pages of operating instructions．The instructions are straightforward and easy to understand．Included with the operating instructions is information on modifying and adding words to level three． The Super Tutor programs are written in BASIC．Words used in level three are located in lines 7000 and above．Up to 250 words can easily be placed in the data dictionary．Super Tutor comes with 50 words in the dictionary．You must know how DATA statements are written to modify or add words to the dictionary．

Super Tutor is easy to operate and performs exactly as described in the instructions．The author＇s telephone number is included in the instructions．Parents need to participate in the training in order for Super Tutor to work effectively．If you are looking for a program to teach young children the alphabet，numbers and early vocabulary，Super Tutor may fit the bill．

\footnotetext{
（Challenger Software， 42 Forth St．，Pennsburg，PA 18073， 32K ECB，tape or disk \(\mathbf{\$ 2 4}\) includes \(\mathrm{S} / \mathrm{H}\) ）
}

\section*{Software Review}

\title{
Educational Biosphere is Fun and Challenging
}

Imagine cruising in a spaceship, as captain of Arkworld, and learning about a dying planet below. This is much more than a game. In Biosphere, the challenge is to save doomed alien life-forms as you fly about the galaxy. You must remember that your decisions will affect the ecology of the planet. It can be a very educational experience and is not for those who wish a shoot-em-up action game.
Biosphere is a complex ecological Simulation that lets you decide how to populate the dying colony of each planet you land on. Your ship is filled with 100 plants and 100 animals, each with their own characteristics. You can choose from these or experiment with genetic engineering to compose as many as 10 new life-forms. You must examine the planet's environment, and then determine what combination of plants and animals to beam down.

Educators will marvel over the detail of the ecological system, and the glossary page. The manual is well-written and provides helpful insights into a successful Simulation.
The program is also well-written and user friendly. It employs eight icons to display the main actions. The leftand right-arrow keys select the icon/functions. The up- and down-arrow keys scan through the information. A display area between the icons uses words and pictures to depict the information. The bottom half of the screen simulates the control panels, computers and ship holding cells.
Each Biosphere Simulation is different since the native Colony is randomly generated. When the first icon flashes, information about the colony is displayed. The number of inhabitants varies depending upon your success in providing the correct balance of necessary ingredients.
Using the Environmental icon, information about the planet's temperature, humidity, wind direction and gasses present on the surface is displayed. During the Simulation, these factors change as the balance of nature is affected.
The Animal Manifest is next. Use the up and down arrows to scroll through each of the 100 animals in the ship's hold. Biological information is shown: Animal Name (listed one at a time, in alphabetical order), Order (what it eats), Intake/Expel (gasses breathed), Weight range, Temperature and Humidity range it can live in and Quantity. The Quantity is the only random factor from game to game (all

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other characteristics remain constant). As each animal is displayed, determine how many (if any) you want to send to the planet. By studying the current environment, and that which will support the native life form, you are better prepared to save the dying planet.

The next icon, the Plant Manifest, works the same way as the Animal Manifest.

Genetic Engineering is next. If you choose to create an animal or plant, scroll through the Plant/Animal manifest lists. When you have chosen the two animals or plants you want to draw from, they appear in two boxes, and between them, your mutation: The Geneticl lifeform appears! Five plants and five animals can be created this way.

The Window View is the view of the planet. You see a parade of animal life and growing plants. The author claims, "The beautiful sight of that teeming lifescape is the thrill that makes you glad you chose to be an ecologist." However, the view seems to start from the beginning each time, rather than continue from where it left off.

The Time Control icon displays the number of days the Simulation has been running, as well as the modes: normal, accelerated or hyper. In normal time, you make the choices and set up the Simulation. Printouts can also be made. In Accelerated time, one planetary day passes every 20 seconds. You can test the selections and make adjustments. Hyper time runs the Simulation at one day per second. Once in hyper time, the Simulation must run its course until all native animals have perished, or the ecology created proves to be stable by supporting the colony for 65,000 days. (This could take up to 18 hours to complete. But, until your decision-making skills are finely honed, the game is usually much shorter.)

The final icon is Archives. You can save a current Simulation, retrieve an already-created Simulation, or list the directory of previously saved Simulations. This allows saving choices before going into hyper time, and allows replaying the Simulation after loading and changing the quantities to better your performance. It is recommended to save a record when beginning the simulation and several more times before entering hyper time. By looking at the environmental changes and observing the native colony's head count, you can monitor the effects of your actions.

Playing the game is easy. However, winning is another story entirely! The tips the author suggests are timely. A good strategy is to print out the entire animal and plant manifests so that you can learn about and refer to the wide range of possible combinations. In a school setting (or twocomputer family), the use of a database on another computer would be a great way to choose the best life-forms to fit the needs of the simulation.

There is no suggested age range for this program. However, I would recommend it for middle-school age and older. Those who work with this Simulation will gain insight into the ecological principles that govern our own relationship to the planet Earth.

Required is 64 K Color Computer, (color TV recommended) and one drive. Biosphere loads with the DOS command, or the BASIC program provided to start OS-9 on a Color Computer with a BASIC ROM prior to l.1.
(Tandy Corp., available in Radio Shack stores nationwide, Cat. No. 26-3280, disk \$29.95)
- Dale Shell

\section*{Software Review}

\section*{French Package Sharpens Language Skills}

It's been quite a while since I wrassled with French irregular verbs in high school and in college. The verbs won. Always. Every match. Although I never passed a French exam in my scholastic life, I always merited a ' C ' because I tried so hard. I just never mastered the art of thinking in another language.

Here at The rainbow, letters from our French-speaking readers land on my desk for translation. I still try as hard as I can and I'm still earning a ' C '. Perhaps if I had had a tool like French Package by David M. Compton to study with, I wouldn't have to live with the memory of my professor's parting words to me, "Monique, you sound like a child. You guess too much. It is amazing how much you guess right, but you must learn."

French Package requires 32 K and comes on a nonprotected disk so that backups for the user's convenience can be made. This program does not teach French; it is designed to help students reinforce material already studied. The documentation is three pages long and describes the programs within French Package.

From the menu, students may choose a quiz on the verbs aller, avoir, boire, s'asseoir and devoir, and from within each verb choose any of the 11 tenses or moods. The declensions are shown and the student responds with the correct verb form. Next are three categories of regular and

irregular verbs along with their tenses and moods (including my personal boogeyboo, the subjunctive). Past participles, future and conditional are among the choices. The student is presented with the infinitive and asked for the correct form.
There are quizzes on both relative pronouns and object pronouns. This was my second favorite part. I always knew the difference between "que" and "qui" (I just never placed them correctly in the sentence, so no credit). Vocabulary is tested and stumped me royally when "fertile" was rejected as the response to "fecond." There is a multiple choice test in English on French civilization and a multiple choice test in French on French history. That was my favorite part along with the quiz on the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives and adverbs - they were the only rounds in which I earned perfect scores on the first tries.

There are quizzes and reviews on "si" clauses, forms of "quel" and "lequel," interrogative pronouns and a test on the student's knowledge of imparfait versus passe compose (in which I proved once again, I really am an animal and can live and deal only with now). There are quizzes on regular verbs in the present tense and I was able to salvage some of my pride on those and the quizzes on numbers from one to 100 .

Mr. Compton has included instructions to modify French Package so it can match different textbooks more closely. I believe if I had had a CoCo and French Package when I was in school, I could have spared my classmates all those dumb puppet shows I wrote and performed and probably could have passed my courses in the regular manner. All in all, French Package is a worthy learning aid and delighted me with how much I can still guess right.
(David M. Compton, 252 N. Main Street, Suffield, CT 06078 , requires \(\mathbf{3 2 K}\), disk \(\$ 39.95\) plus \(\$ 3 \mathbf{S} / \mathrm{H}\) )
- Monica Dorth

\section*{CoCo Cat}


\section*{Software Review}

\section*{XSCREEN Gives High Resolution for OS-9}

Have you ever wanted something besides the 32 characters per line on a green screen for your OS-9 system? Unhappy with inverse video instead of lowercase letters? Well here it is, and at an affordable price.
\(X S C R E E N\) is a high resolution screen package for the OS-9 operating system of the Color Computer. Choose from 51,64 or 85 characters per line. The display can be white or green characters on a black background, or black characters on a white or green background. All of these combinations have 24 lines per page. XSCREEN also has real lowercase letters.

The 85 characters per line is nearly impossible to read on a television. However, it is readable on a monitor. The 64 characters per line is available in two character sizes; wide and narrow. The wide characters seemed easier for me to read, but judge this for yourself. At 64 characters per line with either the wide or narrow characters, my eyes got tired after 15 minutes of work on the television. The 51 characters per line was easy to work with for long periods of time on a television or a monitor.

After \(X S C R E E N\) is copied to the command directory, activate it by typing \(\times\) SCREEN. You are presented with a menu for selecting the characters per line, and the foreground and background colors. It then returns to OS-9. If you need to change to a different style screen or want to quit \(X S C R E E N\), return to the menu by pressing the CLEAR and BREAK keys at the same time. If you quit XSCREEN and want the high resolution screen back again, reboot the system before executing \(X S C R E E N\) again. This is stated in the manual in large bold letters.

XSCREEN uses about 12 K bytes of user memory. This leaves about 28 K bytes of memory for applications. If using BASIC09, you will have about 7,000 bytes of memory for your

\section*{Hint. .}

\section*{Data Finder}

Have you ever gone through your tapes or disks and found a data file that you couldn't identify? Well, I have, and it's a pain when you can't load it without the program and you can't find out what program it came from. Here is a program to solve your problems. Simply type in and run the program, and when it finds the file it will put it on the screen or on paper if you have a printer.

20 CLS:INPUT*WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE
DATA FILE";DF\$
30 OPEN "I",\#1,DF\$
40 INPUT\# 1,DS
50 PRINT D\$
60 IF D \(\$=" E O F "\) OR D \(\$="\) "THEN 80
70 GOTO 40
80 CLOSE \#1
If you want to load a data file from tape, change \#l to \#- 1 in lines 30,40 and 80 . If you want to print out the data, change line 50 to PRINTH-2, D4.

Chris Stevenson
Crocker, MO
application program. With the OS-9 editor you will have just over 24 K bytes of memory for the text you are editing.
All of the OS-9 display functions are supported by XSCREEN. In fact, XSCREEN has additional display functions which make it much easier to write screen editing routines. These codes allow erasing to end of line, turning the cursor on or off, scrolling down and erasing to end of screen. There are also several codes to change the foreground and background colors of the display and change the number of characters per line. To get these additional display codes, XSCREEN uses some of the OS-9 graphics display codes. This may sound like a problem if you have existing programs that make use of these codes. It is not, and here is why. XSCREEN does not use the standard output / TERM. Instead it uses a driver called / HI. To perform the standard OS-9 graphics display functions, direct the display command to /TERM. OS-9 will process the display code the same as if XSCREEN was not present.

I tried XSCREEN with OS-9 version 2.0.0. It did not operate predictably. I hope the makers of \(X S C R E E N\) will make the necessary changes so it will work properly with version 2.0.0.
XSCREEN is well worth the price. It is nice to be able to get more than the 32 characters per line. If you cannot afford 80 -column hardware, \(X S C R E E N\) is the way to go.
(Microtech Consultants Inc., 1906 Jerrold Ave., St. Paul, MN 55112, disk \$19.95)
- Mike Piotrowski


\section*{"The CBASIC Compiler"}

Now anyone can create fast efficient Machine Language Programs Easily and Quickly without having to use an Editor/Assembler

CBASIC is a fully integrated, easy to use Basic program Editor and Compiler package. CBASIC is \(99 \%\) symtax compatible with Disk Extended Color Basic programs, so most Basic programs can be loaded and compiled by CBASIC with litte or no changes required. The compiler is an optomizing two-pass integer Basic compiler that can convert programs witten in Disk Extended Cobr Basic into \(100 \%\) pure 6809 Machine Language programs which are written directly to disk in a L.OADM compatible format.

The programs generated by the compiler can be run as complete stand alone programs. A built-in Unker/editor will automatically select one and only one copy of each subroutne that is required from the intemal run-ime library and insert them directly in the program. This eliminates the need for cumbersome, often wasteful separate "run-time" packages.

\section*{CBASIC WAS DESIGNED FOR BOTH BEGINNING \& ADVANCED USERS}

CBASIC is a Poweriul tool for the Beginner or Novice programmer as well as the Advanced Basic or Machine Language programmer. The Beginner or Novice programmer can write and compile programs without having to worry about Stack Pointers, DP registers, memory allocation, and so on, because CBASIC will handle it for you automattcally. All they have to do is write ther programs using the standard Basic statements and syntax. For the advanced Basic and Machine Language programmers, CBASIC will let you take command and control every aspect of your program, even generating machine code directity in a program for specialized routines or functions.
CBASIC adds many features not found in Color Basic, Ake Interupt, Reset, and On Eror handing. It also has advanced programming features that allow machine level control of the Stack and Direct Page registers, variable allocation, automatic 64 K RAM control. program origin and even mutiple origins. It can even have machine language code generated within a program that executes just like any other Basic program line.

\section*{FULL COMMAND SUPPORT \& SPEED}

CBASIC leatures well over 100 Basic Commands and Functions that tully support Disk, Tape, Printer and Screen i/ O. It also supports ALL the High and Low Resolution Graphics, Sound, Play and String Operations availabk in Extended Color Basic, and all with \(99.9 \%\) syntax compatbility
CBASIC is FAST. Not oniy will CBASIC compiled programs execute 10 to 1000 times faster than Basic, but the time it takes to develop a CBASIC program versus writing a machine language program is much, much shorter. A machine language program that might take several months to write and debug could be created using CBASIC in a matter of days or hours, even for a well experienced machine language programmer. We had a report from a CBASIC user that claimed "a Basic program that used to take 3 hours to run, now runs in 7 to 8 minutes". Another user reported a program that look 1 to \(11 / 2\) hours to run in Basic, now runs in 5 to 6 minutes!!!

\section*{MORE THAN JUST A COMPILER}

CBASIC has is own completely integrated Basic Program Editor. The Editor contained in CBASIC is used to Create and/or Edit programs for the compiler. It is a full featured editor with fur.ctions designed specifically for writing and editing Basic programs. It has built-in block Move and Copy functions with automatc program renumbering. Complete, easy to use inserting, deleting, extending and overtyping of exksting program lines. It is also used for Loading, Saving. Appending (merging), Killing disk files and displaying a Disk Directory, It also has automatic line number generation for use when creating programs or inserting sequencial lines between existing lines. You can set the printer baud rate and direct normal or compiled listings to the printer for hard copy. The buili-in editor makes program corrections and changes as easy as "talling off a log" II CBASIC finds an error when compling, it points to the place in the program line where the error occurred. All you have to do is tell the editor what line you want to start editing and when it is displayed, move the cursor with the arrow keys to the place where the error is and correct li. Just like that, it's simple.

\section*{HI-RES \& 80 COLUMN DISPLAYS}

CBASIC is the only Color Basic Compiler that includes it own Hi-Resolution 51,64 or 85 by 24 line display. It is also the only compiler that supports both the PBJ "Word-Pak" and the Doubie Density 80 column cards. All of these display formats are part of the standard CBASIC compiler package. Not only can these display formats be used for normal program editing and compling, but CBASIC will also include them in your compiled program!! If you want CBASIC to include the display driver in your program, all you have to do is use a single CBASIC command "HIRES". The run-time display driver that CBASIC includes in your program is not just a simple display, but a full-featured display packoge. With the Hi-Resolution display package you can mix text \& graphics, change characters per line, underfine, character highlight. erase to end of line or screen, home cursor, home \& clear screen, protect screen lines, and much more. All commands are compatible with our HI-RES II Screen Commander so you can easlly develop screen layouts using H1-RES and Color Basic before you comple your program. The stame apples to using the 80 column card drivers. What other Basic compiler offers you this kind of fexibility?

\section*{64K RAM SUPPORT}

CBASIC makes full use of the power and flexibility of the 6883 SAM (Synchronous Address Multiplexer) in the Color Computer. It will fully utilize the 96 K of address space available in the Color Computer ( 64 K instaled) during program Creation, Editing and Compilaton. CBASIC has a special command for automatic 64K RAM contol. When used in a program, it allows the user to use the upper 32 K of RAM space aulomatically for vartables or even program storage at run-ttme. It will automaticaily switch the ROMs in and out when needed. There are also two other commands that allow you to control the upper 32 K of RAM manually, under program control. No other Color Basic compiler directly supports the use of 64 K RAM Ike CBASIC.

\section*{ALL MACHINE LANGUAGE}

CBASIC is completely written in fast efficient Machine Language, not Basic, like some other Color Basic compilers. Because of this, CBASIC can edit and compille very large programs. Even using the Hi-Resolution 51 by 24 line display Il can work with about a 34 K program, and the 80 column card versions can handie almost 40 K of program. Some of the other Basic compilers can only work with 16 K or about 200 lines. Even working with large programs, CBASIC compiles programs with lightning fast speed. It will compile a 24 K program to dish in less than 2 minutes! Thai's without a listing being generated. We've heard stores about some other compliers that take almost 10 minutes to compile a simple \(2-3 \mathrm{~K}\) program. You might inquire about this when you look at some of the other compilers available.

\section*{THE FINISHED PRODUCT}

Since C3ASIC contains statements to support ALL of the I/O devices (Disk. Tape, Screen \& Printer), Hi-Res Graphics, Sound, and Enhanced Screen displays, it is well suited for a wide range of programming applications. It generates a complete, Ready to Run machine language program. The finished product or program does not have to be interíaced to a Basic program to periform some of is functions or commands. This may seem obvious to you, but some of the other Color Basic compilers donit necessarily work this way. Some of theif compiter commands need a separate Basic program in orderf for them to work, In some cases, require that a separate Basic program be interficed to the compiled program to perform I/O functions, like INPUT. PRINT and so on. CBASIC doesn't do this. ALL of its commands are compiled into a single machine language program that does not require any kind of Basic program to make it work.

\section*{COMPATIBILITY}

You may be wondering about those statements we made earilier concerning \(99 \%\) or \(99.9 \%\) syntax compatbility. What does that other \(1 \%\) consist of? The biggest part of that \(1 \%\) has to do with string arrays and variables. CBASIC does not use a "Sbing Pool" ike Color Basic. It uses absolute memory addresses to locate string variables and arrays. This is why CBASIC's string processing is so fast, it also eliminates the time consuming "Garbage Collection" probiem. When CBASIC allocates space for strings, it must know how much space to use for each string. When you Dimension a string variable in CBASIC, you must tell it how much space you want to save for each element. To Dimension an array of 40 strings. 64 characters each, you would DIM DAS \((40,64)\). If a string is not dimensioned. CBASIC will automatically allocate 32 bytes for it. If you want a single string to have enough room for 200 characters you would DIM AX \(\$ 200)\). For string arays, you would still access the element you want, the same as Color Basic, to get string \#30 from the aray DA§, you would still use \(\operatorname{DAS}(30)\), the only real change is in the DIM statement. For undeclared string arays of 10 elements or less. CBASIC will automaticaliy reserve space for \(10(0-9)\) strings of 32 characters. In some other Color Basic compilers, you have to declare EVERY sting variable used in the progrm in a DIM statement. And, to create an array of 40 strings with 64 characters each, you would have to DIM ADS (2560), ald then to access string \#30, you would have to multply \(30 \times 64\) and use a special variable name format or access it one character at a time. Not very compatble or convenient 10 use, and dificull at best.

\section*{CBASIC REQUIREMENTS}

CBASIC requires a minimum of \(32 K\) RAM and at least one Disk drive. We strongly recommend that you have \(69 K\). CBASIC is compatible with all versions of Color \& Extended Basic and both Disk Basic V1.0 and V1.1. Programs compiled on either system will run on systems with different ROMs. CBASIC is NOT compatble with JDOS.

\section*{DOCUMENTATION}

The Documentation provided with any program is very important to the user. This is especially tue when you talk about a program as complete and complex as CBASIC. Even though CBASIC was designed to be the most User Friendly compiler on the market, we went to great lengths to provide a manual that is not only easy to use and understand, but comprehensive and complete enough for even the mosi sophisticated user. The manual included with CBASIC consists of approximately 120 pages of real information, not like some manuals that put just one or two short paragraphs on a page. If we did it that way, we could have easily created a three or four hundred page manual. The manual index breaks down each section of the manual and gives a 3 or 4 word description of each section and its items along with page numbers. The manual has three sections, the Editor, Compiler and Appendix. Each of these is divided into subsections, with Section and Subsection bitles printed at the top of each page. If you want to. you could find the information you are looking lor by simply flipping through the pages and scanning the Section titles on the top of the pages. The Manual isell is an \(8 \frac{1}{2}\) by 11 Spiral Bound book with durable leather textured covers. Some of the reports we have had hrom CBASIC users describe the manual as being the Best program manual they have ever used.

\section*{COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE}

CBASIC is not just another Color Basic Compiler. It is the only complete Basic Compiler System for the Color Computer. Compare CBASIC's features to what other compilers offer and you'll see the difference. When comparing CBASIC to other compilers, you might want to keep some of these questions in mind. Does it support I/O functions? You can't write much of a program without PRINT. WPUT and so on, What about complex string statements, or string statements at all? How large of a program can you witie? Can you compile a complex string like: MID\$(RIGHTS(DASNAL(NS), LEN(LE\$), 3.3)? Can you use two character variable names for string \& numeric variables, like Basic. Does it support all the \(H\) i-Res graphics statements including PLAY, DRAW, GET and PUT, using the same syntax as Basic? Do you ever have to use a separate Basic program? Can you take complete Basic programs and compile them without extensive changes? Will they work? How do you edit a program when it has errors compiling?

\section*{PRICE VERSUS PERFORMANCE}

The price of CBASIC is \(\$ 149.00\). It is the most expensive Color Basic Compiles on the market, and well worth the investmeni. We spent over 2 years wrting and refining CBASIC, to make it the Best. most Compatible Color Basic compiler available. Most of our CBASIC users aheady bought one or more of the other compilers on the market and have since discarded them. We even traded in a few of them. If you want a cheap compiler, we'll sell you one of those traded in, at a good price. Before you buy a compiler, compare the performance of CBASIC against any Color Basic compiler. Dollar for Dollar, CBASIC gives you more than any other Color Basic compiler available.

\section*{ORDERING INFORMATION}

To order CBASIC by mail, send check or money order in the amount of \(\$ 149.00\) plus \(\$ 3.00\) for shipping and handling to the address listed below.
To order by VISA, MASTERCARD or COD, call us at: (702) \(452-0632\) (Monday thru Saturday, 8am to 5pm PST)
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\section*{Money Math Teaches Children Coin Values}

If you have a young child who is excited about using money but confused about its values, Money Math may be a useful addition to your home or school library. Money Math is an educational program targeted for first- through third-grade children (and useful for remedial tutoring for upper grades). It uses high resolution graphics and a voice synthesizer (optional) to teach children the value of common U.S. coins and the dollar, how to count various combinations of coins and even how to spell them.
Money Math comes in two versions, a 32 K program and a 64 K version. The programs are identical except the 64 K program offers voice prompts, help and encouragement by utilizing The Voice speech synthesizer from Speech Systems.

After the initial Hi-Res title page, which includes a display of the coins and dollar, the program displays a menu of 15 options comprising six categories. The categories are: Coin Values, Spelling, Count to \(\$ 1.00\) with . . ., Count Coins, Mixed Coins and Choose Coins.
Selection from the menu is highlighted and made through movement of the up or down arrows and ENTER key. Large graphics coins are used throughout all options. (The quarter is one and one-half inches on a 13 -inch screen; the rest of the coins are proportionally presented and easy to read.)
The first category, Coin Values, randomly shows the child the four basic coins (penny, nickel, dime, quarter) and the dollar along with the name of the currency. The child has to enter the value of the currency in either decimal or cents notation. The second category reinforces the correct spelling of the appropriate coins and dollar.

The next three sections ( 10 options) drill the child in counting coins, and offer the choice of counting to one dollar using a particular coin or of counting a variety of groups of coins. The easier counting categories require input in cents notation. The most difficult category, Mixed Coins, requires decimal notation when working with sums greater than one dollar. (The child is required to place the dollar sign and decimal point in the correct places in order to get credit for the problem.)

In the final category, Choose Coins, the student is shown a monetary value on the bottom of the screen and he must place an appropriate combination of coins on the screen to equal that value. This is accomplished by depressing the ' \(P\) ', ' \(N\) ', ' \(D\) ' or ' Q ' keys for pennies, nickels, dimes, or quarters. The selection of coins can be in any order and erased one coin at a time if desired.

Choosing Coins does not have the option of choosing a dollar bill, even if you are working with values greater than one dollar. My third-grade son wanted to use dollar bills and I thought about that idea myself. It might be a possible addition to the program. However, I can see many disadvantages to that approach. For example, dollars and dimes both begin with ' D ', dollars take up considerably more space on the screen, and counting money problems become much more simplified and too easy to solve if dollars are used instead of coins to produce a dollar's worth of currency on the screen. Perhaps it might be best to leave this routine as is.
There are several additional features that should be
noted. The ' C ' key is used to change the color of the penny to its copper color if it should be blue initially.
Normally, the child makes a selection from the menu and is drilled through a total of 10 problems before he is given a random musical and graphics reward and returned to the menu. The child may quit, however, at any time by pressing the clear key, and return to the menu. Needless to say, there is no reward in such an action. The rewards are brief and entertaining, and have a positive influence on the kids. If using the 64 K talking version, the child is also rewarded with verbal phrases like "congratulations," "super," "outstanding" and a surprising "supercalifragilisticexpialidocious."

The student can receive help at any time by pressing the space bar. Help is available in all levels at any time and always shows the child the correct answer or one of the possible solutions. Additionally, in the Mixed Coins category, the computer provides a step-by-step counting of each coin, accumulating the sum of each value at the bottom of the screen and highlighting the coins counted as each is added. The 64 K version provides a verbal counting of the coins in addition to the visual presentation.
The right arrow is used to erase answers throughout all drills. It seems more natural for children who have used the CoCo to associate the left arrow with erasing. Perhaps it would be desirable to leave the right arrow in the program, but add one line of code to accept the left arrow erase as well.

I had a problem with trying to run the 64 K program. My computer has always been able to handle the speedup poke (PDKE 65495,0), until now. For some reason the placement of the poke within the program caused peculiar screen problems. After several attempts at various solutions, I took a close look at the software and discovered that removal of the speedup poke solved the problem. Therefore, if Money Math seems to load OK, but you have unusual effects or problems running the program, try replacing the POKE 65495,0 with POKE 65494,0 in lines 13 and 1000 . You'll have to load the program MONEYT by itself, without following the normal instructions for loading, in order to edit that program. The author has been notified of the situation and a note probably will be added to the documentation. If you know that your computer can not use the speedup poke, be sure to mention it with your order. The documentation, by the way, is quite clear and easy to read.

Money Math, along with several educational programs by CY-BURNET-ICS, is tested and used in elementary school systems in Tennessee and is quite student friendly. It is available for Network use as well as individual family environment use.

Kindergartners seemed to need more help, but enjoyed using the program. Older, early-elementary kids loved it and enjoyed counting and manipulating money on the TV. I think Money Math shed a new light on some of the things they had been working with on paper at school. I highly recommend Money Math.
(CY-BURNET-ICS, 5705 Chesswood Dr., Knoxville, TN 37912, 32K ECB, cassette \(\$ 29.95\), disk \(\$ 32.95\) )
- Kenneth D. Peters

\section*{Software Review \(\cap\)}

\title{
Options Galore with CGP-220 Screen Dump Package
}

The CGP-220 Screen Dump Package consists of six separate programs. Basically, they accomplish two things. Three of the programs create four-color pictures while the other three produce monochrome results. The package includes versions that run on 16 K and 32 K Color Computers. Two of the programs allow the user to print the twoscreen images produced by CoCo Max. Memory limitations, however, require the user to be using at least a 32 K machine.
The package is well-written and organized. Pretty menus were sacrificed for ease of use and efficiency of programming. The programs are easily transferred to disk for those who have disk drives.
Several printing options are provided in this package. When printing color images, the user can alter the printed colors as related to those shown on the screen. One can also select normal or double-sized images. When printing mono images, the options include printing in any of eight colors and the ability to print the negative of the image. These capabilities allow the creation of attractive, as well as weird, results. Imagine . . . purple people and blue pets.
Although the documentation explains all options, one thing needs to be clarified. The user is asked to CLEAR some memory before loading one of the programs. My gripe with this is that it doesn't tell the user how much memory to clear. Because of my past experience I was able to allow enough memory. However, a new CoCo user might not be so lucky. Also, the loading instructions should be organized in an itemized "step" fashion. These changes would be relatively simple.
All in all, CGP-220 Screen Dump Package is an excellent buy for \(\$ 14.95\). Aside from those problems in the documentation, it surpasses products you might find elsewhere.
(CMD Micro Computer Services, Ltd., 10447 124th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5N 1R7. Distributed in the U.S. by Saguaro Software, P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, cassette \(\$ 14.95\) plus \(\$ 2\) S/H)

\section*{Hall of the King Challenges Avid Adventurers}

If you like Adventure games, and enjoy programs that show how far Color Computer programming has advanced in recent years, you should experience Hall of the King to see how good it gets.
Available from Prickly-Pear Software, Hall of the King is one of the best Adventure programs I have experienced to date. I wish I could report my victory but thus far I have been unable to solve the game. Hall of the King is a challenge for even the most avid Adventure player.
The opening credits are impressive and make you feel as though you're watching a show on television because the special effects are special. Next, you receive an in-depth background on the situation you're becoming involved in. You can review the scenario a page at a time at your own speed. The authors have taken time to research the topic while remaining imaginative so you're primed when the Adventure begins.
Hall of the King consists of two disks, and gives you a lot more playing time that you might need when an Adventure is so complex and challenging. Although there are two disks, only one disk drive is required, but you need to have 64 K .
The graphics are many and well-done. Hall of the King is 100 percent high resolution graphics in detailed color. I enjoyed wandering through the Hall of the King admiring the programmer who spent so much time polishing all the fine details.
The response time to commands is almost immediate, except for a brief wait between commands while new graphics are drawn, which I didn't mind at all. There are SAVE and LOAD commands that make it possible for you to resume where you left off between games with ease. The packaging of the program is a vinyl container making it handy to grab and load. The documentation is thorough and well-done.
Good Adventures like Hall of the King keep the Color Computer's future bright.
(Prickly-Pear Software, 2640 N. Conestoga Avenue, Tucson, AZ, 85749, two disks \(\$ 39.95\) plus \(\$ 1.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\) )

\author{
- Cray Augsburg
}

\section*{S.S.S outriner}

SNAP STUDY SYSTEM is quick and simple. There are no forms to design or set up. Just start entering records as in a book. At any time, use the arrow keys to browse through chapter headings, pages, items. It's easy to add, revise, delete, print. A unique and cozy filing system is used. There are NO FILE NAMES to remember ! ! ! RECORD reference notes for books, talks, guides, checklists, requirements, things to remember, note, review.
PLAN an outline or summary for reports, manuscripts, agendas, duties, any ideas or projects to be done.


\section*{Advanced Utilities Five OS-9 Goodies}

I was once asked, "What do you buy for the computer when you already have a word processor, a spreadsheet and a database?" I told the questioner to buy utilities. Utilities are those wonderful little programs that exist only to make the computer do more for us in an easier way. To this end, Computerware has released a set of five OS -9 utilities packaged together as Advanced Utilites.

The five utilities included in the package are Kshell, a direct, more powerful replacement for Shell; Cp, a more powerful version of Copy; Archive, a backup utility to back up hard disks to floppies; Fink, a program to define what file to use as the boot file on the next reboot; and Unload, used to remove a program from memory by recursively unlinking it. The five utilities come on one disk, which is unprotected. Also included is a nine-page manual that explains the utilities and has examples for each. The explanation for Kshell is wonderful and covers all aspects of this utility. The other utilities seem to suffer a little, though.

Kshell is the showpiece of the package. This program takes the place of the shell to give a more powerful command interpreter. Its most powerful feature is its automatic wild card extensions. Any place on an OS-9

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command line you would place a filename, you can use a wild card. Use it to match any file in the directory that corresponds to a pattern. The '*' character matches any set of zero or more characters. The '?' character matches any single character. For example, the command "del *.pas" deletes all files in the current directory that end with ".bs." The command "del file?.txt" deletes files such as "file l.txt," "file2.txt," "filez.txt" and any other file that fits the pattern. This works with all OS -9 commands that let you give a list of filenames on the command line. It does not work on OS9 commands that only use the first filename found on the command line. For example, the ident command only reports the first file no matter how many are stated. Thus, a wild card used with indent still only gives one report.

Another feature of Kshell is its PATH variable. You may assign a value to PATH to tell OS-9 where to look for commands. The command PATH ="/d0/cmds:/ho/cmds" tells OS -9 to look for a command first in / \(\mathrm{d} 0 / \mathrm{cmds}\) and then in / \(\mathrm{h} 0 / \mathrm{cmds}\). You can give it as many paths to search as wanted. Although not stated in the manual, I am sure there is some limit on the number of characters the PATH can have.
In addition to the PATH variable, Kshell gives four userdefined variables or macros. These are called \(\$ 1\) through \(\$ 4\). You may give them any value and substitute them anywhere in an OS-9 command line. If you set \(\$ 1\) equal to /d1/docs/reviews/advutil.txt, all you have to do to edit that file is enter edit \(\$ 1\). In addition to saving repetitive typing, macros can be passed to procedure files. The command proc \(\$ 2=\) "program" sets \(\$ 2\) to the string "program" for the duration of the procedure proc. In the procedure file you would use \(\$ 2\) in any place you would normally use a filename.
Kshell has also borrowed some ideas from the UNIX operating system. One of these is the use of the single opening quotation mark (') character. If a command is placed within single opening quotes, its first line of output is substituted at that point. For example the command echo Current directory is 'pud' generates this: Current directory is \(/ \mathrm{dl} /\) docs/reviews. You can mix this with the macros. \(\$ 1=\) ' \(p x d^{d}\) sets \(\$ 1\) equal to the current execution directory.

Hint

\section*{Goin' Steady On BBS}

Here is a short program to demonstrate how someone may get their messages to print evenly on a BBS.

\author{
1 REM RICHARD BECK \\ 2 REM KISSIMMEE,FL \\ 10 ELS: CLEAR 1000 \\ 20 LINEINPUTA\$:CLS \\ 30 GOSUB50 \\ 40 IFINKEY \(\$=\) "'THEN40ELSE 20 \\ 50 FOR \(=1\) TOLEN(AS):PRINTMID\$(A\$,P,1); \\ \(60 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:\) IF X \(>26\) AND MID \(\$(\mathrm{~A} \$, \mathrm{P}, 1)=" \times\) THEN \\ PRINT: \(\mathrm{X}=0\) \\ 70 IF \(\mathrm{X}=30\) THENPRINT*-": \(\mathrm{X}=0\) \\ 80 NEXT:X=0:PRINT:RETURN
}

Richard Beck, IV
Kissimmee, FL

Also from UNIX, Kshell accepts either the standard CHD and CHX commands or the aliases of CD and CX. Comment lines under Kshell may begin with either an '*' as in the normal shell or with an '\#' as in UNIX.

The Kshell has a few other features. The command prompt can be set to whatever is wanted. The command -" \(\mathrm{p}=\) "Ksh>" would replace the OS9: prompt with Ksh>. Error reporting can be turned on or off. The command "-e" turns on full error messages like PRINTERR does. The difference is that a -ne command turns off error reporting. You can also specify what file to take the error messages from if you want to use something other than the system default. Kshell has improved upon the standard shell's redirection capability. The output of a command may be redirected to a file, to append to an existing file, or to overwrite an existing file.

To get all these extra features, you must give up something; what you give up is memory. Kshell reduces available memory by about 3.5 K . This may be a problem if memory is tight. Using Kshell and a Hi-Res screen utility only left enough room for me to edit an 8 K document with my word processor, as opposed to a 12 K document under the standard shell. Those using the standard 32 by 16 screen or an 80 -column hardware card may not miss that 4 K as much.
If it seems that the other four commands are getting the short end of the stick here, you're right. They also get shortchanged in the manual. While Kshell is covered in full detail with several examples for each command, the rest of the utilities are covered in less detail.

The Cpy utility is an improvement upon the Copy command. In addition to the standard Copy features, it can copy multiple files to a directory. Used with Kshell's wild cards it can be very useful. The command "Cpy / \(\mathrm{d} 1 /\) source *.bas" copies all basic programs in the current directory to / d / source. Cpy is a little confusing though. To copy one file to another, the syntax is "Cpy source destination," while to copy multiple files it is "Cpy Destdir sourcel source2 source 3 . . . " I have no idea why the author used two separate syntaxes on the same program.
The Archive utility is used to back up hard disks or large floppies to smaller media. lt allows copying these large media to several smaller ones without splitting files over two different smaller medias. This command worked exactly as the documentation said it would and without any problems.
The Unload utility is a recursive version of Unlink. Unload removes a module from memory by repetitively unlinking it until it disappears from memory. This also worked as described.
The final utility, Flink, is an interesting one. It allows you to state what file the system is to boot from on the next reboot. Thus, you could have two or more boot configurations on a disk and choose which to use. This also seemed to work just as it is described.

What you get with Advanced Utilities is a very good replacement shell and four good utilties. The Kshell itself is worth the price. All five utilities were tested under both OS-9 Version 1.01 and Version 2.0 without any problems.

\footnotetext{
(Computerware, 4403 Manchester Ave., Suite 102, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024, \$29.95, requires OS-9 operating system)
}
- Mark Sunderlin

\section*{Vegas Game Pak CoCo Goes Casinoing}

If you're having the gang over for a party soon, you'll be doing them and yourself a favor if you have the Vegas Game Pak on hand. It has six games, count 'em, and if your friends enjoy gambling, this is the next best thing to being in Nevada.

The selections include: Poker - Everybody's favorite card game, complete with graphics face cards and the ability to enter as high a credit line as you choose before the game gets under way. You may bet as much as five dollars per hand; Keno - The screen displays a series of 80 numbers. The challenge is to pick the 10 numbers you believe the computer will select. Your numbers are indicated by a blue checkmark until replaced by red checkmarks - should the computer choose one of your numbers. The game includes the capability of changing numbers if you want to change your selection before the action begins; Blackjack - Nice graphics cards with some handy options, including splits, doubles and insurance that allow you to increase your earnings fairly quickly, if you're lucky; Three different slot machine games, including Riteleft, Bar5 and 3Line. These are variations on the theme of spinning wheels, fruits and numbers.

All six games are written in machine language and are very responsive to user input. Betting is easy, the action is smooth, running totals of earnings are available and suspense is ever present.

Vegas Game Pak is fun. It is a good bargain because almost every one of these games would be a nice draw if sold separately.
(NovaSoft, 4285 Bradford N.E., Grand Rapids, MI 49506, tape \(\$ 29.95\), disk \(\mathbf{\$ 2 7 . 9 5}\) plus \(\$ 2 \mathbf{S} / \mathbf{H}\) )
- Barbara Combes

Hint . . .

\section*{Color Computer 2 Warning}

If you are upgrading your new CoCo 2 to 64 K , remember that the 16 K chips you are taking out are not the same as the 16 K chips (type 4116 ) that earlier CoCos used. They are type 2118 , which use a different power supply ( +5 volts only) and will not work in earlier units, and could cause damage. (If you intend to do a 32 K "piggyback" expansion on your CoCo 2 , use another set of 2118 s , not 4116 s that came out of an older computer.)

\section*{Hardware Review}

\section*{NumberJack - An Auxiliary Keyboard Input Device}

HJL has now provided the Color Computer with the long-missing Numeric Key Pad Area by introducing a device it calls NumberJack.
Initial reaction by many of you will be, "I have number keys already; what do I need another gadget for?" Well, I felt that way too, but my preference for HJL products (I own several) led me to try NumberJack. I do enough calculation and spreadsheet work to make reasonable use of the device. The question in my mind was whether spreadsheet use of it alone could justify its hefty price.
I am now convinced that NumberJack justifies its cost not just as a spreadsheet convenience, but as an auxiliary input device in the fullest sense of the word.
The unit is approximately six or seven inches on a side, and a few inches thick. The numeric keypad is attached to the computer by a length of ribbon cable that projects about two feet from the underside of the computer case on whichever side you choose. On the top are 24 keys, including the 10 digit keys (zero through nine), four arrow keys, four primary math operations (add, subtract, multiply and divide), two relational operators ( \(<\) and \(>\) ), and four computer control keys (@, CLEAR, SHIFT and ENTER).
A competent technician could install NumberJack in under three minutes, but the average owner may take closer to 15 minutes. The installation involves opening the case, removing the keyboard, and then connecting both the keyboard and the numeric key pad to a small T-shaped adapter board. This is then replugged into the keyboard connection receptacle. (The specimen I received included Tconnectors for all versions of the CoCo ; the shipping documents imply that you might receive only the adapter appropriate to your model.) In no case is soldering needed. For some CoCo 2 installations, an additional grounding pigtail is needed and supplied, and the method of attaching that is simple and well-planned. The computer case must be cut to let the ribbon cable out, and the ribbon cable must be attached to a ventilation slot to provide strain-relief on the cable. The other end of the ribbon cable is then plugged into a receptacle on NumberJack.
The directions warn that erroneous characters on the screen mean the cable is plugged in backwards. The best solution for that is to reopen the case and turn the ribbon the other way in the T-connector. Expecting that the average user may be reluctant to open his case, HJL advocates simply turning the cable over and plugging it into the NumberJack the other way. That will work also, but gives a less professional appearance.
Here I must fault HJL for a few minor shortcomings. The instructions do not mention that other sources of erroneous characters are stuck keys! I spent two hours trying to get the unit to work properly before I discovered that a small burr of plastic where the ENTER key rubbed on the edge of the cover was causing such anomalies as double characters when SHIFT-8 (the open parenthesis) was pushed, inoperative ENTER from the keypad but correct operation of ENTER from the main keyboard, and similar problems. I called HJL about the problem. They said mine was the only case of this problem so far reported and had me return the unit for
warranty re-work. I shipped it to them, and received a fully repaired unit in exactly eight days.

I can attest to the fact that customer support has been excellent; my own experience has been that questions normally receive return phone calls with adequate answers in under four hours. This is the first time I have had to return hardware to HJL, and a check with two local CoCo Clubs and a few local dealers indicated that hardware returns are rare for HJL, and that their service is consistent with the excellent phone support I experienced.

However, I feel strongly that the receptacle on the side of NumberJack and the connector inside the computer should both have been made idiot-proof, rather than simply suggesting reversing the plug in the receptacle. I say this because an upside-down plug on the unit looks bad, and I could very easily connect the cable to the unit with pins misaligned.

Once my unit was working, I tried some calculations and spreadsheets. Naturally, the unit worked as advertised, and I found the "phone dial" approach to number crunching significantly less tiring than the use of my normal keyboard. But then my kids interrupted. I have a three-year-old who is into Sesame Street educational software. I never realized how intimidated she had felt by the large keyboard when doing her simple preschool math. She grabbed NumberJack and wouldn't give it (or my CoCo) back! Her comprehension and speed rose dramatically, and I concluded that the more convenient arrangement of number keys can make a big difference in educational uses.

Next, my nine-year-old took over the CoCo to play a video game. He prefers to play Frogger with arrow keys rather than joysticks. Again, NumberJack was preferred to the normal keyboard input. Then, I tried modeming, and found that having a spare CTRL (alias Clear) key, or another ALT (alias '@') key was something to be appreciated.

My CoCo is stationed in the den, with a monochrome monitor facing one wall. The family TV is on another wall and serves as our color display. I often get backaches twisting to watch both displays when using software with color capability. Since 80 percent of my usage is word processing, I cannot justify replacing the monochrome monitor with a color one. Suddenly my swivel chair and the two feet of ribbon cable became the solution to the problem. A number of my programs were readily modified to accept punctuation or number responses in place of, and in addition to, the use of single letter responses to some prompts. Thus, I could turn in the chair with NumberJack on my lap and comfortably view the color display while retaining full control of the computer.

NumberJack is not just a spreadsheet convenience, but rather a true auxiliary keyboard input device. It may soon be viewed not as a luxury, but as a normal upgrade for the CoCo.

\footnotetext{
(HJL, Products, a division of Touchstone Technology, Inc., 955 Buffalo Road, P.O. Box 24954, Rochester, NY 14624, \$89.95)
}
- H. Larry Elman

\section*{Software Review \\ Become a King in Wizard's Tower}

Before he died, the Wizard King hid three magic talismen in the dungeon under his tower and protected them with monsters. Your quest is to find the three talismen and become king.

There is nothing I like better than a great Adventure game, but this is not really an Adventure game so much as it is a Dungeons and Dragons simulation.

Play takes place on three Lo-Res text graphics screens. The first screen shows the countryside with various terrain and monsters. After buying supplies in town (food, magic spells, weapons, armor), make your way across the screen to the tower. Upon entering, go to the Dungeon screen. It shows the corridors, treasure chests and evil creatures of the dungeon. The idea is to steal treasure chests while killing or avoiding the evil creatures. A treasure chest may contain gold or may have one of the magic talismen. The third screen is a smaller, simpler version of the second screen.

When you find the three talismen and return them to the village, you win. Before achieving that goal, however, you will have to return to the village for more food rations or better armor and weapons.

Unfortunately, the creatures (goblins, wizards, dragons, balrogs) are less than intelligent. Represented by text letters, they wander around on the screen. No matter how many you kill there are always the same number of them on the screen. Everytime you move, all of the creatures make a move.

The game is easy to learn and takes about a half hour to play. The graphics are not high resolution and the action can be slow and repetitive. The program is written in BASIC. If you enjoy programming you might like to modify it to correct for the slowness.

This game is a good choice for the price.
(Mitchell Software, P.O. Box 194, Tomahawk, WI 54487, \(\$ 9.95\) )

\title{
Telewriter-64 Character Set Editor Makes Modifications Easy
}

One of my most frequently used and favorite programs is Telewriter-64. This latest offering from CMD Micro makes this popular word processing program even more appealing.

The Telewriter-64 Character Set Editor provides an easy way to modify the character set used by Telewriter-64. Three new fonts are included with the program that demonstrate the capability of the software. "Descend" provides real honest-to-goodness descenders on the screen and "French" adds French characters to the vocabulary.

Modification of characters is simple. With the aid of cross hairs, arrow keys, and an eight-times larger-than-normal character, you can edit any character and make it look as you want it to. While you see real descenders, you will not be able to print them unless your printer has true descenders as well. You can modify characters to your heart's content, and the printout is not affected. However, if you have a printer that allows downloading character sets, you could use this program to create unique characters.

The program is menu driven and easy to use. The documentation is adequate, consisting of six pages of detailed instructions on the program's application and use. All modified fonts can be saved to tape or disk. The software is supplied on tape but can easily be transferred to disk. It works on all versions of Telewriter-64 and is not copy protected, so backup copies can be made. I liked this program. It did what it is was advertised to do and won't leave an empty spot in your wallet.
(CMD Micro, Computer Services Ltd., 10447124 St., Edmonton, Albería, Canada T5N 1R7. Distributed in the U.S. by Saguaro Software, P.O. Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, cassette \$14.95, plus \$2 S/H)

\section*{ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING for the TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER}
At last - The book exclusively for you and your CoCo !! You've learned BASIC and are now ready to learn assembly language programming. This hands-on guide begins with the basics and progresses to the expert level; revealing programming conventions and techniques and all the internal capabilities of the TDP-100, CoCo 1 and 2. At every step of the way are illustrations, sample programs, and plain English explanations. All sample programs are shown as assembled with Radio Shack's EDTASM+ cartridge. Plus, a complete chapter explains how to use all EDTASM+ capabilities. This book describes how to write subroutines, interrupt handlers, programs that control the graphics display modes, cassette, disk, keyboard, sound, joysticks, serial 1/0, interrupts, and use of ROM resident subroutines. Not only is the MC6809E microprocessor described, but also the video display generator (VDG), peripheral interface adapters (PIA), and
how they all work together. This book is suitable as a high school or college textbook.
CHAPTERS: The Binary Number System - Memory and Data Representation - Introduction to MC6809E Microprocessor Addressing Modes of the MC6809E - MC6809E Instruction Set * Assembly Language Programming with EDTASM+ . Assembly Language Programming - Assembly Language and Extended Color BASIC - Internal Control and Graphics Technical Details.
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TEPCO
30 Water Street Portsmouth, RI 02871

\title{
Modest Packaging Can't Hide SCRDMP10's Usefulness
}

Let's get the negative thing out at the beginning. SCRDMP10 comes modestly packaged on an average quality commercial cassette. The documentation accompanying the cassette is two paragraphs that very briefly describes what the program does and how to get it up and running.

But don't be discouraged and don't be fooled. Once it's fired up, you discover that behind those humble trappings is one slick screen dump program that reproduces a PMDDE 3 or 4 screen through a DMP printer with a minimum of fuss and bother.

SCRDMP10 comes on a cassette in the form of a BASIC driver. When the program is run, you are provided with a pair of prompts. The first is for your printer's graphics control codes (ENTER defaults to those of the DMP-100, which worked fine with my DMP-110). The second prompt asks for a loading address, and here you may run into a snag, since the documentation is neither clear nor helpful (hint: Begin the routine from a cold start - POKE 113,0:EXEC40999, and if you have a DMP-100 or one of its cousins, try entering 14848). The actual ML program is poked in and you are given the choice of saving it to tape or disk.

Now you're home free. After loading or drawing the graphics screen, simply enter EXEC. You are prompted for the choice of background color (to reverse the printout) and the Baud rate for the printer. Position the paper at the top of the head, push ENTER, and away you go! It's as easy as that.

As soon as the print is finished, you are offered the choice of rerunning (again with the option of reversing the colors) or returning to BASIC to draw or enter another graphics screen and repeat the cycle.

The finished format is six and a half by seven inches sideways, and, as might be expected, there is a degree of distortion in the printout, relative to what is on the screen. I also discovered that 1 could not copy the ML program between drives. So, unless you are luckier than I, you'll have to use the Backup routine and then copy whatever else you might want on the disk with it. I'm not into drawing with my CoCo , but I did try the program as a tool for printing out graphs generated by Tom Mix's Teachers Data Base and billboards of some other pieces of software in my library. I had no problems at all.

The main problem with this software is its poor documentation. If you can get by that and the modest packaging, you have a quick and easy, black-and-white screen dump.
(Neat-O Software, Rt. \#3, Box 205, Kingsport, TN 27664, cassette \(\$ 10\) plus \(\$ 2 \mathbf{S} / \mathrm{H}\) )
- John Ogasapian
\(\qquad\)

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\hline COLOR COMPUTERS & LIST & OUR \\
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\end{tabular}

\section*{SOFTWARE}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 30001210 Telewriter 64 Tape & \$ 49.95 & \$ 42.00 \\
\hline 30001220 Telewriter 64 Disk & 59.95 & 49.00 \\
\hline 30001110 VIP Writer & 69.95 & 59.00 \\
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\section*{Software Review}

\section*{Algebra Simplifies and Solves Equations}

Algebra, to the best of my knowledge, is the only program that solves equations as equations, rather than numerically, although it sometimes says zero is one solution to a particular equation, even while it continues to complete the solution algebraically.
It is somewhat difficult to describe just what it does but a few examples may help make it clear.
If you enter ( \(\left.\mathrm{X}^{\wedge} 2-6 x\right)^{\wedge} 2-2\left(x^{\wedge} 2-6 x\right)=35\), Algebra displays \(x^{\wedge} 4-12 x^{\wedge} 3+34 x^{\wedge} 2+12 x-35\). Enter \(3-x^{\wedge} 2\) \(=2 x^{\wedge} 2+1\), and you get \(3 X^{\wedge} 2-2=0\).
\(5 x-2 x^{\wedge} 2=2\) produces \(-2 x^{\wedge} 2+5 x-2\); ready to substitute into the standard binomial solution (very hard to write in a recognizable form here, but which goes like this: -B plus or minus the square root of B squared, minus 4 AC , all divided by 2 A ; a formula that stirs memories).
Here is an equation generated by the computer (the previous ones came from a math text): ( \(F+A-(C-E)-\)日) \(* E * A=00\); one solution is \(A=0\) and the general solution is \(A=B-E-F+C\).
Here is one last equation, this one also generated by the computer, which I did not verify: \(\mathrm{C} /(\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{F} * \mathrm{~B} /((\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{C}) /\) \((C+D)))=0\) and the solution is \(C=0\) and \(C=E+F\). I spent about 10 minutes on this one and gave up!
Briefly put, Algebra simplifies or solves certain equations for any specified variable.

The only changes the user must make to his input equation is to specify every number as a letter, e.g., \(23 \mathrm{X}-\) 3 Y must be written as AX-BY because the program treats everything, numbers included, as string variables.

If you don't change all numbers to letters, you often get incorrect-appearing solutions because the answer is written as " \(A B X\) " or something similar and, if ' \(A\) ' and ' \(B\) ' are left as numbers, you could get something like " 12 X " when the correct answer is " 2 X " ( 1 times 2 X ).

By specifying the numbers as letters, it is always obvious that the numbers are to be multiplied in the final answer.

Hint

\section*{Heads or Tails?}

Have you ever wanted to devise a simple "odds/even" or "heads/tails" utility program? If so, this might help:

10 RND (2)-1
(YIELDS 0 OR I)
20 RND (2) \(>1\)
(YIELDS 0 OR -1 )
\(30((\mathrm{RND}(2)>1) * 2+1\)
(YIELDS | OR -1)

This is not made clear in the documentation and led to my initial conclusion that there was something wrong with the program (there wasn't).

When starting the program you select three different speeds which turn out to be our old friends, the CoCo speed pokes. These pokes don't work with all CoCos but will work with most and really speed up the operation of this program.
On normal speed I could always solve the equation faster than the computer, and I even kept up with it at high speed, but I am certain my accuracy would suffer if I solved several equations in a row, a problem the computer doesn't have.

The program's author is currently translating this program into machine language, which should greatly speed up execution, although it is now faster than many people who are inexperienced with this sort of problem.

The new version should be sent to the purchasers of the BASIC version when completed.

After selecting the speed the computer can handle, you either enter an equation to solve and then specify which variable to solve for, or you have the computer generate random equations and solve them as a demonstration.

Don't run the auto equation generator on the fastest speed. If you do, you won't be able to tell what is happening. If you get "stuck" in the fastest speed (where the display is garbage during calculations), press the break key and rerun the program. Even though the screen is scrambled, this restarts the program without using the Reset button. When running your own equation in the fastest speed, the program stops at the end of a solution.

I found no bugs in this program and am impressed with the idea behind it.

I have seen better documentation but I can't remember ever seeing worse. The bad grammar, poor spelling, lack of information and generally sloppy appearance of the brief documentation that comes with this fine program are discouraging but shouldn't prevent you from purchasing the product because the program itself is very easy to use.
This is a very interesting program, probably unique in its function, that deserves attention. With some changes to the documentation this would be a fine program for anyone who has the need to solve linear equations or convert higher order equations to a form that can then be looked up in various tables.
It is a bargain and so easy to use that most people will find the instructions more of a minor annoyance than an obstacle. This program isn't flashy or complicated to use; it just sits there and lets your CoCo perform a task it has never been able to do before.

Algebra is the answer to many students' prayers for a program that would "really solve" some of those jumbled masses of numbers and letters that teachers always assign as homework.

The copy of Algebra that I received was not copyprotected and after starting the review I was informed that the price had been reduced to \(\$ 19.95\), a giveaway price for this innovative piece of software. At this price I urge anyone with an interest in programming, or any use for this sort of program to buy a copy.

\footnotetext{
(M F Estes Softhead Co., P.O. Box 335, Elba, NY 14058, requires 32 K , cassette or disk \(\$ 19.95\) plus \(\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\) )
}
- John McCormick

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\section*{Programs from Our Past June Issues:}

June 1985 (Sound/Music Issue) - Piano Note Tutor, a tutorial on the notes of the piano keyboard; Minute Waltz, a music program that brings classical composer, Frederick Chopin up to date; Name That Song, a game to test music and memory skills; Multo of Mars, a graphics game to learn multiplication; Chopper Assault, an arcade game of action; Analog-ToDigital, a sound synthesis program to put your voice into memory; Simplifying the SOUND Command, a tutorial on saving keystrokes and memory; Animatic, a demonstration program to ease the writing of animated graphics; CoCo Chronograph, a hardware/software project to add a real-time clock to CoCo; Hi-Q, a challenging puzzle peg game of skill; Super Disk Charger, a utility to put the "turbo" in your drives; plus 17 additional programs.

June 1984 (Music Issue) - Tone Row, a tutorial on 12 note/ 12 pitch composing; Musict, a music synthesis program for composing in four part harmony; Room Layout, a home utility to help rearrange furniture; Election Tabulation, a vote tallying utility; Music 1812, an entertainment program that produces some grand overtures; Doodler, a graphics program for CoCo Picassos; CoCo Classics, a music program to get a 'Handel' on 'Bach'; Connect 4, a game to test your skill; Guitar Chords, an aid in producing string music; plus 16 more programs.

\section*{Software Review}

\section*{Super Duper Utilities Packs a Punch}

Utilities are some of the most popular pursuits of the CoCo hobbyist. Human nature drives us to seek new ways of doing things quicker and easier. Our computers provide the opportunity. The new offering from Microcom Software definitely does some new things quicker. Super Duper Utilities is supplied on an unprotected disk and is written for a 32 K ECB system. The author, Kishore M. Santwani of 500 Pokes Peeks \& Execs fame, has done a good job. He has used his expertise to make CoCo do some pretty handy tasks, which I have listed here:

40 K Disk Basic - A utility that gives 64 K disk users 40 K instead of the usual 32 K of memory. Remember, Disk Basic needs 2 K for its own use, so there is only 38 K to work with. Two versions are available, one for Disk BASIC 1.0 and one for version 1.1.

Alphadir - This utility reads the disk directory, then sorts and rewrites it in alphabetical order. This is handy for locating program names as your disk library grows larger.

Basic Search - Enables you to find all BaSIC lines where a specified string is located. Very handy to find all those high speed pokes, as an example.

Banner Creator - Lets you create a large banner with seven-inch letters. Baud rate is selectable from the menu, ranging from 600 to 9600 .

Disk Encryption - Provides password protection for bASIC programs on disk and keeps unauthorized people from accessing them.

EZ Disk Master - Lets you copy, kill and rename disk files, and to determine the starting, ending and executing addresses for ML programs. You can also run and execute programs directly from the menu.

Function Keys - Allows you to program any numeric keys ( \(0-9\) ) with strings of up to 250 characters each. This can be a very helpful feature during programming. For
example, you could press a key and automatically insert "print \#-2" in the BASIC line.
Graphics Zoom - This utility is very impressive and easy to use. A menu allows you to look at the picture in memory and to select the area to be magnified four times. You can then modify the magnified area using arrow keys to move the cursor and the space bar for turning the cursor on or off and for modifying the picture.

Large Screen Dump - This program dumps PMODE 3 or 4 screen images to your DMP printer. The printout runs sideways and is twice the size of the graphics screen.

List/Dir Pause - I really liked this one! By pressing SHIFT/CLEAR, you can make the list pause in full screens instead of flashing by. A second SHIFT/CLEAR returns to the normal mode.
Mailing List - A handy mailing list right where you need it. You can delete or modify the records and sort by ZIP code. It prints to either screen or printer.
Program Packer - Removes all spaces and REM statements from BASIC programs. Reduces the memory requirements of BASIC programs.
Super Input/Line Input - This is a very useful utility and one which most programmers will love. It modifies the keyboard input routine to allow editing without having to access the EDIT command each time. Load it in and edit directly with a combination of arrow and CLEAR keys.
Disk Zapper - This utility allows you to change the data on the disk and recover most of the data in case of a crashed disk.

These utilities are useful and the fact that they are all on one disk makes this program even more appealing. However, in most cases, the user must type in a short basic line before actually using the utility.
But, they all work fine and the software is worthy of consideration. It offers helpful utilities at a reasonable price.
(Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 21272, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY \(11421, \$ 29.95\) plus \(\$ 3\) S/H)
- Jerry Semones


\title{
The Great Transformation
}

\author{
By Marty Goodman
}

Much as we love the CoCo , the fact is the IBM PC (and its clones) running Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS-DOS) is by far the most commonly used personal microcomputer for business. Many of you may use one at work, or have friends who use them.

This article is intended to provide you with a means of converting ASCII text files on a disk created using an MSDOS computer into ASCII text files on a Color Computer-type disk. Next month, a companion article will provide you with the means of creating an MS-DOS-type disk on your Color Computer and the means to write CoCo text files to such a disk.

\section*{System Requirements}

A 64 K Color Computer with Disk Extended BASIC (versions 1.0 or 1.1 )

Martin H. Goodman, M.D., a physician trained in anesthesiology, is a longtime electronics tinkerer and outspoken commentator on CompuServe and Delphi. Among his numerous hardware and software designs, production and marketing projects, he introduced Graphicom and WEFAX to the CoCo world. His non-computer passions include running, mountaineering and outdoor photography. Marty lives in San Pablo, California.
and two disk drives are required for these programs. Two drives are needed to allow the file conversions to occur at a reasonable rate of speed. That is why no attempt was made to write this utility for single-drive systems.

The disk drives must be capable of fully accessing 40 tracks. There is no way around this; MS-DOS uses all 40 tracks. Most disk drives sold by thirdparty suppliers will access 40 tracks, as do most Tandy disk drives manufactured over the last couple of years. Most of the full-height drives Tandy sold in white cabinets will access 40 tracks. All of the half-height drives Tandy has been selling are capable of 40 -track operation.

\section*{The Problem of File Conversion}

The Color Computer differs widely from the IBM PC. The CoCo uses disks formatted with 35 tracks and 18 256byte sectors per track; the PC uses 40 tracks with nine 512 -byte sectors per track. The CoCo uses single-sided disk drives; the PC uses double-sided disk drives. The CoCo uses a Western Digital or Fujitsu brand disk controller chip; the IBM PC uses a NEC disk controller chip. The CoCo uses the Radio Shack Disk BASIC operating system; the PC uses MS-DOS. All of these differences cause problems.

The fact that many IBM PC word
processors store files in a form that is not exactly ASCII text causes further complications. You simply have to make sure the files you wish to read on the IBM PC-type disk are pure ASCII text. Most programs that do not normally use pure ASCII for text storage provide, as an option or separate conversion program, the means of turning their file format into pure ASCII.

Working in our favor is the fact that both computers use the same size disk, that Microsoft wrote the code for both MS-DOS and Disk BASIC, and that the Western Digital (or Fujitsu) disk controller chip can read or write anything written by the NEC controller chip. (Oddly, the NEC chip cannot read everything written by the Western Digital chip. In converting CoCo material to an MS-DOS disk, one has to take the special limitations of the NEC chip into account when formatting a disk for it using the Western Digital chip.)

I have added one feature to my MS-DOS-to-CoCo conversion program. It pokes a little routine into memory that sets the high order bit of all characters in the MS-DOS file to zero before converting them to CoCo disk format. It also strips out line feeds from the MSDOS file.

Most MS-DOS ASCII and other text files end lines with a carrige return character (Hex \$0D), followed by a line

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feed character (Hex \$0A). But CoCo word processors are accustomed to seeing lines ended only by the carriage return. Some CoCo word processors automatically remove any line feeds they may find in a file. Telewriter-64 is one example. However, some CoCo editors (i.e. the editor for Macro 80 C ) choke on a file if it contains line feeds. In general, when converting text from an MS-DOS system to a CoCo Disk BASIC system, it is useful, sometimes mandatory, to strip off line feeds. The resetting of the high-order bit to zero should help convert WordStar and some other type files into ASCII for compatibility with CoCo word processors and editors.
The "filter" routine that does the line feed and high-order bit stripping is executed in Line 5050 . If you want to have the file converted without this filter, just delete Line 5050: load the converter program, then before running the program, type 5050 and press enter. This deletes Line 5050 and disables the filter. You may want to save the program with that line deleted.

\section*{Program Limitations and Idiosyncrasies}

There are several limitations with this file conversion program. First, it can only read single-sided disks (because so few CoCo owners use double-sided disk drives). Virtually all MS-DOS users use double-sided disks. However, originally MS-DOS used single-sided disks, and to maintain backwards compatibility, the current versions of MS-DOS have the ability to read and write single-sided versions of MS-DOS disks. In order to create an MS-DOS disk that can be read by a CoCo with single-sided drives, the user must first format a single-sided disk on the MS-DOS machine. Under MS-DOS, do this with Drive B and give the command FORMAT B: / I.

After prompting you to put a blank disk in Drive B, the computer formats a single-sided MS-DOS disk. You must transfer any files you want converted to that disk. Only MS-DOS disks prepared in this manner can be read by this MS-DOS-to-CoCo conversion program. (It is possible to write a conversion utility to read double-sided [normal] MS-DOS disks on the CoCo, but double-sided drives are required.)

MS-DOS supports volume labels and subdirectories. To keep the conversion program simple, I elected not to write code that took either into account. Therefore, the files you wish to transfer must be put in the Root directory of the single-sided MS-DOS disk. This pro-
gram ignores volume labels, subdirectories and killed files, but I do suggest not having any of these things on the disk you are preparing for file conversion.

Files can be of any length, but the computer reads and writes data a sector at a time. To keep the code simple, I made it convert files a sector at a time and let the last sector in each file be fully converted, even if the file is supposed to include only part of that last sector. The result is that it adds some trash at the end of files it converts, although all of the file does get converted. This extra trash often shows up as part of the original file itself. Indeed, that trash will very often be material from just before the end of the file. But if you look a little farther back, you'll see the true end of the file, followed by up to 255 characters of text, which is a repeat of stuff near the end of the file. The extra trash can be edited out with a word processor.

One note for Telewriter users: Telewriter does weird things when it encounters a caret sign in incoming text. The caret itself is not displayed, and the

character following it is lost or altered I suggest you make sure there are no caret signs in the text you convert. If need be, first edit the text using an MS-DOS-based word processor on your MS-DOS machine.
Users of VIP Writer will need to do a little extra work to prepare their files for loading into the word processor. Unfortunately, \(V I P\) is set up to interpret a null as an end-of-file marker. This MS-DOS-to-CoCo conversion routine doesn't actually remove the line feeds; it converts them into nulls. Because of this, VIP loads only the first line of the converted text. The rest is ignored as the null at the end of the line tells VIP it has reached the end-of-the-file.

To correct this, VIP users need to delete Line 5050 in the main program. This tells the converter not to strip the line feeds. Then, after the conversion is complete, you can do one of two things: 1) Leave the file as is and edit out the line feeds (the hard way), or 2) Run the file through the program in Listing 2 and answer the prompts. This listing strips the line feeds right out of the file.

\section*{Using the Program}

First, make up your MS-DOS singlesided disk with MS-DOS ASCII text files you want to convert. Be sure to put all files in the Root directory. Be sure the disk does not have a volume label, subdirectories or a killed file. Put that disk in your CoCo's Drive 1. Put a disk with this conversion program (MS2COCO.BAS) in Drive 0. Type LOAD "MS2COCD" and RUN. Upon seeing the title page, make sure your specially prepared MS-DOS disk is in Drive I, then press Enter. Follow the prompts to view all entries on the root directory of the MS-DOS disk. Select the entry you want to convert by typing its number, then pressing ENTER when asked to confirm that selection.

Be sure you have adequate blank space on the Disk basic disk in Drive 0 . That disk must be formatted in ordinary format - just follow the prompts. After selecting the file on the MS-DOS disk you wish to convert, you are asked to choose a filename for it as it will appear on the CoCo disk. Note that you are only to enter an eight-letter filename; the program automatically assigns the extension "/TXT."

The speed of file conversion is roughly 2400 Baud. This is accomplished by a sneaky programming trick, the "VARPTR trick." You might wish to examine the code between 5000 and 5200 to see how the VARPTR statement is used to help create a 256 -character long string in one fell swoop.

During file conversion some curious numbers appear on the bottom of the screen. These numbers were put there mostly to help debug the program. Going from left to right, they represent the cluster number, track and sector number on the MS-DOS disk that is currently being acted on.

On the right bottom part of the screen you will see a display of the number of bytes that remain to be converted. As the file is converted, that number decreases to zero. The number gives an idea how far along the program is in the process of file conversion. When the program is done converting a file, it prompts with a beep and asks if you are done or if you want to convert another file.

Special thanks go to Don Hutchison (user name DONHUTCHISON on Delphi) for his beta testing of this utility and his help in dealing with line feeds, including the program in Listing 2. Also to Art Flexser (ARTFLEXSER on Delphi), author of ADOS, for his help in suggesting the VARPTR trick and for providing a routine from which Don
derived the line feed-stripper program. Thanks to Cray Augsburg (RAINBOWMAG on Delphi) for his beta testing that revealed the problems to be encountered by users of VIP Writer. Extra special thanks go to Fred Cisin, author of Xenocopy, who spent hours patiently teaching me about MS-DOS disk file structure.

Next month we'll present the other half of this package: a group of programs that allow you to format an MS-DOS-type disk on the CoCo and to write Disk BASIC text files onto that MS-DOS disk using the CoCo. A short simple BASIC program will be included that inserts line feeds into CoCo ASCII files after the carriage return, making such files more palatable to MS-DOS-
type text handling programs.
For those with other file conversion needs, please take note of the following:

Mark Data Products makes a program called CoCo Util that converts to and from Disk BASIC on an MS-DOStype machine. (Note that this is an MSDOS program and runs only on MSDOS machines.) It does, of course, support double-sided MS-DOS disks. Mark Data Products, 24001 Alicia Parkway, No. 207, Mission Viejo, CA 92691, (714) 768-1551.
D.P. Johnson makes conversion utilities to handle file conversions between OS-9 and MS-DOS disks. These utilities run on the Color Computer under OS-9 and support double-
sided disk drives. D.P. Johnson, 7655 S.W. Cedarcrest Street, Portland, OR 97223, (503) 244-8152.

For those with an IBM PC or other MS-DOS machine who wish the ultimate in file conversion utilities, let me recommend \(X E N O C O P Y\) II. It runs on nearly all MS-DOS machines, and reads from, writes to and formats over 250 different disk formats. This includes OS-9, Color Computer and hundreds of \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) variant formats. If you obtain special hardware, this conversion program also supports a number of eightinch and \(31 / 2\)-inch disk formats. Xenocopy II is available from Xenosoft, 1454 6th Street, Berkeley, CA 94710, (415) 525-3113.


Listing 1: MS2COCO
1 CLEAR 512,\&H5DFF
2 PCLEAR 4
3 DIM LKS (8)
5 DIM NTRYLC(8)
\(2 \varnothing\) IS=\&H6ø:ID=\&H6øøø 'MS DOS DAT A SECTOR BUFFER
\(25 \mathrm{FS}=\& \mathrm{H} 62: \mathrm{FD}=\& \mathrm{H} 62 \varnothing \varnothing\) 'FAT BUFFER 3ø DS=\&H66:DD=\&H66øø 'MS DOS DIR ECTORY BUFFER
35 DEND=\&H71FF 'END OF DIRECTORY \(4 \varnothing\) POKE \&H7Eøø,\&H8E:POKE \&H7Eøl, \&H6ø:POKE \&H7Eø2, \(\quad\) 'LDX \#\$6øøø 41 POKE \&H7Eø3,\&HA6:POKE \&H7Eø4, \&H84 'LDA \(\varnothing, X\)
42 POKE \&H7E \(65, \& H 81:\) POKE \&H7E \(\varnothing 6\), \&HøA 'CMPA \#\$øA
43 POKE \&H7E 7 , \&H26: POKE \&H7Eø8, \&Hø3: POKE \&H7Eø9,\&H4F 'BNE \$7EøC CLRA
44 POKE \&H7EøA, \&H2 \(\varnothing\) : POKE \&H7EøB, \&Hø2: POKE \&H7EøC, \&H84: POKE \&H7Eø D,\&H7F 'BRA \(\$ 7 \mathrm{E} \varnothing \mathrm{E}\) ANDA \#\$7F 45 POKE \&H7E \(\varnothing\) E, \&HA7:POKE \&H7EøF , \&H8 \(\varnothing\) 'STA , X+
46 POKE \&H7Elø,\&H8C:POKE \&H7Ell, \&H62: POKE \&H7E12,\&Høø 'CMPX \#\$6 \(2 \varnothing \varnothing\)
47 POKE \&H7E13, \&H25: POKE \&H7El4, \&HEE: POKE \&H7E15,\&H39 'BCS \$7Eø3 RTS
49 REM DELETE STEP 5ø5ø TO KILL THE FILTER.
6ø H=PEEK (\&HCøø4):L=PEEK (\&HCøø5) : DKON=256*H+L
1øø CLS:PRINT@32," MS DOS TO COC - TEXT FILE XFER"
\(1 \varnothing 5\) PRINT" FOR SINGLE SIDED MS D OS DISKS"

\author{
llø PRINT:PRINT" \\ (C) MARTY GOODM
}

\section*{At Last - INTERCOMP SOUND presents: PROFESSIONAL MIDI PRODUCTS FOR THE COLOR COMPUTER!!}

At InterComp our objective is to support Midi hardware/software for the Color Computer to the fullest. Within the next year or so you can expect a variety of products such as librarian/patch programs (Korg, Yamaha, Casio, etc. . .), graphics editor and system exclusive software. Don't go out and buy another computer for your MIDI system!!!!! Our products are designed with the professional in mind, be it for studio, performance, home recording or music education. Here is the start of more to come!

COLOR MIDI CONNECTION - This interface plugs into the cartridge slot. It contains 3 Midi outputs, 1 Midi input, and a female connector for the disk controller (no Y -cable is required) \(\$ 98.00\).

SYNTRAX 1.00 - With this sequencer you will quickly control your Midi system! Major features include: 16 polyphonic tracks, interactive editor, 30,000 bytes for note storage, independent repeats for any track, all midi channel control data (program changes, channel \#, velocity, pitch wheel, etc.), int/ext sync for Midi drum machines (or another sequencer), programmable tempo, transposition, clefs, key signatures, chords, complex thythms, use up to 4 disk drives, sequence chaining and linking, notes/Midievents can be specified with a resolution of \(1 / 384\) note! Requires 64 K , disk drive, COLOR MIDI CONNECTION - \(\$ 75.00\).

SYNTRAX 2.00 - All the features of SYNTRAX 1.00 plus: real/step time record (notes, velocity, program changes, and controllers), input filtering, programmable split points, punch in/out anywhere, easy and quick editing of Midi data, supports J\&R's 512K upgrade for a tremendous amount of storage for recording! \(\$ 125.00\) (Customers that already have SYNTRAX 1.00 can upgrade to ver. 2.00 for \(\$ 50\) )
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Include \(\$ 3\) for shipping (CODs add \$2). Residents of N.Y. state add sales tax. Mail check or money order to:

\author{
INTERCOMP SOUND \\ 129 LOYALIST AVE \\ ROCHESTER, NY 14624 \\ Phone: 716-247-8056
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```

AN JAN 1, 1986":PRINT
115 PRINT"FOR EITHER }8\mathrm{ OR }9\mathrm{ SEC
/ TRK."
12\emptyset PRINT"ONIY ROOT DIRECTORY FI
LES CAN"
125 PRINT"BE CONVERTED. FORMAT
THE DISK"
13\emptyset PRINT"YOU WILI PUT THE MS DO
S FIES"
135 PRINT"ON USING THE COMMMAND:
":PRINT
140 PRINT" FORMAT B: /l"
145 PRINT:PRINT" PLACE SINGLE SI
DED MS DOS DISK"
15\emptyset PRINT" IN DRIVE I AND TAP
ENTER";
19\emptyset IF INKEY\$ <> CHR\$(13) THEN G
OTO 19\varnothing
2\emptyset\emptyset REM READ IN FIRST SECTOR OF
FAT
21\varnothing POKE \&HEA, 2:POKE \&HEB, 1:POKE
\&HEC, \varnothing:POKE \&HED,2:POKE \&HEE,FS
:POKE \&HEF,\varnothing
22\emptyset EXEC DKON
23\emptyset IF PEEK(\&HF\emptyset)<>\varnothing THEN GOTO }
\varnothing\emptyset\emptyset
3\emptyset\varnothing REM CHECK FOR 8 VS }9\mathrm{ SECTOR
PER TRACK

```

\section*{E.T.T. Electronic Typing Teacher by CHERRYSoft}

Learning to type the right way can save you hours of tedious work when entering programs into your CoCo, and this is just what ETT was designed to do. Devote a little time every day practicing with ETT and before you know it you will be typing with confidence. Entering those programs will no longer be the chore it use to be.

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```

31\varnothing GN=\varnothing:GOSUB 15\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:T=CV AND 15

```
31\varnothing GN=\varnothing:GOSUB 15\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:T=CV AND 15
32\emptyset TS=\varnothing
32\emptyset TS=\varnothing
33\emptyset IF T=&HE THEN TS=8
33\emptyset IF T=&HE THEN TS=8
34\emptyset IF T=&HC THEN TS=9
34\emptyset IF T=&HC THEN TS=9
35\emptyset IF TS=8 THEN GOTO 4\emptyset\emptyset
35\emptyset IF TS=8 THEN GOTO 4\emptyset\emptyset
36\emptyset IF TS=9 THEN GOTO 45\emptyset
36\emptyset IF TS=9 THEN GOTO 45\emptyset
37\emptyset CLS:PRINT@256-29,"WRONG KIND
37\emptyset CLS:PRINT@256-29,"WRONG KIND
OF MS DOS DISK"
OF MS DOS DISK"
38\emptyset PRINT" TAP ENTER TO RESTART
38\emptyset PRINT" TAP ENTER TO RESTART
PROGRAM"
PROGRAM"
39\varnothing IF INKEY$<>CHR$(13)GOTO 39\varnothing
39\varnothing IF INKEY$<>CHR$(13)GOTO 39\varnothing
395 GOTO 1\varnothing\varnothing
395 GOTO 1\varnothing\varnothing
4\varnothing\emptyset REM INPUT 8 SEC /TRK DIRECTO
4\varnothing\emptyset REM INPUT 8 SEC /TRK DIRECTO
RY
RY
41\varnothing FOR N=4 TO 7
41\varnothing FOR N=4 TO 7
42\emptyset POKE &HED,N
42\emptyset POKE &HED,N
43\emptyset POKE &HEE,DS+(2*N)-8
43\emptyset POKE &HEE,DS+(2*N)-8
4 3 5 ~ E X E C ~ D K O N ~
4 3 5 ~ E X E C ~ D K O N ~
44\emptyset IF PEEK(&HF\emptyset)<>\varnothing THEN GOTO }
44\emptyset IF PEEK(&HF\emptyset)<>\varnothing THEN GOTO }
\varnothing\emptyset\emptyset
\varnothing\emptyset\emptyset
445 NEXT N
445 NEXT N
44 GOTO 5\emptyset\emptyset
44 GOTO 5\emptyset\emptyset
45\emptyset REM INPUT SECOND FAT SECTOR
45\emptyset REM INPUT SECOND FAT SECTOR
AND ALI OF DIRECTORY
AND ALI OF DIRECTORY
455 FOR N= 5 TO 9
455 FOR N= 5 TO 9
46\emptyset POKE &HED,N
46\emptyset POKE &HED,N
465 POKE &HEE,DS+(2*N)-12
465 POKE &HEE,DS+(2*N)-12
47\emptyset EXEC DKON
```

47\emptyset EXEC DKON

```

\section*{Q Pad \& Anti-Zap} Q Pad
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- California Residents Add 612\% Sales Tax
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```

475 IF PEEK(\&HF\emptyset)<>\emptyset THEN GOTO 9
\varnothing\varnothing
48\emptyset NEXT N
49\varnothing GOTO 5\varnothing\varnothing
5\emptyset\emptyset REM PUT DIR ON SCREEN
51\varnothing K=\varnothing:LKS ( })=\varnothing:\textrm{Z}=
515 REM LOOP
52\emptyset CLS:PRINT@8,"DIRECTORY LISTI
NG"
53\emptyset PRINT@64," FILENAME.EXT
SIZE"
54\varnothing GOSUB 13\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
55\emptyset IF FE=\varnothing THEN GOTO 7\varnothing\varnothing
555 IF Z=\emptyset THEN GOTO 75\varnothing
56\varnothing F$="M" 'MIDDLE OF DIR
57\emptyset PRINT@5l2-96," ENTER CHOIC
E NUMBER OR"
58\varnothing PRINT" UP OR DOWN ARROW TO
    SEE"
59\varnothing PRINT" PREVIOUS OR NEXT CH
OICES";
595 F$="M"
6\varnothing\emptyset Z=Z+1:LKS (Z)=K
61\varnothing A$=INKEY$
6 1 5 ~ I F ~ A \$ = " " ~ T H E N ~ G O T O ~ 6 1 \varnothing ~
62\emptyset IF A$=CHR$(1\varnothing) THEN GOTO 68\emptyset
625 IF A$=CHR$(94) THEN GOTO 66\emptyset
627 IF VAL(A\$)=\varnothing THEN GOTO 61\varnothing

```

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```

63\varnothing IF VAL(A$)>Q THEN GOTO 61\emptyset
635 CLS:VV=VAL(A$)-1:GOSUB l6ø\emptyset\emptyset
:GOSUB 17\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
64\emptyset PRINT@32,"YOU HAVE CHOSEN:"
645 PRINT:PRINT NAM$,FZ
65\emptyset PRINT:PRINT"HIT ENTER TO PRO
CEED, OR"
6 5 2 ~ P R I N T " A N Y ~ O T H E R ~ K E Y ~ T O ~ R E T U R
N TO MENU."
656 A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" GOTO 656
657 IF A$=CHR$(13) THEN GOTO 2\emptyset\emptyset
\emptyset
659 Z=Z-1:K=LKS (Z):GOTO 515
66\emptyset IF FE=\varnothing THEN GOTO 61\emptyset
6 6 2 ~ K = L K S ~ ( Z ) : G O T O ~ 5 1 5 ~
68\emptyset IF Z=1 THEN GOTO 61\varnothing
6 8 2 \mathrm { Z } = \mathrm { Z } - 2 : K = L K S ~ ( Z ) : ~ G O T O ~ 5 1 5 ~
7\emptyset\emptyset PRINT@512-96," END OF DIRE
CTORY"
71\varnothing PRINT" ENTER SELECTION OR
DOWN ARROW"
72\emptyset PRINT" TO SEE PREVIOUS PAG
E";
73\varnothing GOTO 6\varnothing\varnothing
75\emptyset PRINT@512-96," TOP OF DIRE
CTORY"
76\emptyset PRINT" ENTER SELECTION OR
UP ARROW";

```

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Now, you can supercharge Basic with an impressive array of extra features WITHOUT sacrificing compatibility! ADOS is compatibis with viftually \(100 \%\) of commerctal software, Customizing utilities are provided to allow user-detined command abbreviations, baud rate, step rate, tracks per disk ( 35 or 40), support of double-sided drives, and more. After customizing ADOS, you can have it bupned into an EPROM that plugs into the Disk Basic ROM socket, or just use It in RAM as a 64 K disk utility. IEPRCM + burning will cost aboul \(\$ 20 \cdots\) we provide information concerning how you can have this done.) Features include; - repeat and edit of the last direct-mode command - 26 detinable control-key abbreviations a atomatic linenumber prompts - DOS command - lowercase command entry (a fine complement to a Lowerkif Sr PBJ WordPak) • COPY (filename) to (drive number) * AE epror overpide monitor - fext fite scan - enhanced directory - error trapping * h.res text utility included (42. 51, or 044 characters per line)
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Color Micro Journal, February 1985 Disk. \(\$ 27.95\)

Hot CoCo,May 1985
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changing speed modes. Compatibie with all file types, and can de used with changing speed modes. Compatibie with all file types, and can
Telewriter 64 and many other tape utilitias. (16K requirad) See July ' 83 review. -Tape ....thas \(\$ 11.05\) |NEW DISCOUNT PRICEII

－TS＊T＋1
\(213 \varnothing\) PRINT＠48 \(\varnothing+2\) ，CURCLU；：PRINT＠ 4
\(8 \varnothing+2 \phi, \mathrm{FZ}-(512 *(\mathrm{M}-1))\) ；
\(214 \varnothing\) GN＝CURCLU：GOSUB 15 \(15 \varnothing \varnothing\) ：CURCL
\(\mathrm{U}=\mathrm{CV}\)
\(22 \varnothing \varnothing\) GOSUB 5øøø
\(221 \varnothing\) IF CURCLU＝\(\varnothing\) THEN GOTO \(19 \varnothing\)
\(222 \emptyset\) IF CURCLU＞HCLU THEN GOTO 22
\(5 \varnothing\)
\(223 \varnothing\) NEXT M
224ø GOTO 3øøø
\(225 \emptyset\) IF CURCLU＝\＆HFFF THEN M＝M＋1
\(226 \emptyset\) NEXT
227ø GOTO 3øøø
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT \＃1，CHR\＄（ \(\& H \varnothing D\) ）；
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing 5\) PRINT\＃l，CHR\＄（\＆HlA）；
\(3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) CLOSE
\(3 \varnothing 15\) PRINT＠48ø＋2ø，＂＂；：PRINT
＠48申＋2ø，LB；
\(3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) SOUND \(1 \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing\)
3ø3ø PRINT＠256－32，＂TRAN
SFER DONE
\(3 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) PRINT＂TAP ENTER TO TRANSFE R MORE＂
\(3 \emptyset 43\) PRINT＂TAP ANY OTHER KEY TO EXIT＂
\(3 \varnothing 45\) A\＄＝INKEY\＄
\(3 \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) IF A\＄＝＂＂THEN GOTO \(3 \varnothing 45\)
\(3 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) IF A\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN GOTO \(1 \varnothing\) \(\varnothing\)
\(3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) CLS：END
\(5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) REM INPUT SECTOR TO BUFFER
5ø1ø PRINT＠48 \(\varnothing+9\) ，T ；：PRINT＠48 \(\varnothing+15\)
，S；
5ø2ø POKE \＆HEA， \(2:\) POKE \＆HEB，1：POK
E \＆HEC，T：POKE \＆HED，S：POKE \＆HEE，I
S：POKE \＆HEF，\(\varnothing\)
\(5 \emptyset 3 \varnothing\) EXEC DKON
\(5 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) IF PEEK（\＆HFø）＜\(>\varnothing\) THEN GOTO
\(9 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(5 \varnothing 5 \varnothing\) EXEC \＆H7Eøø
\(5 \emptyset 6 \varnothing\) A\＄＝＂＂
\(5 \emptyset 65 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{VARPTR}\)（A\＄）
\(5 \emptyset 7 \varnothing\) POKE P，128
\(5 \varnothing 75\) FOR \(Y=\varnothing\) TO 3
\(5 \varnothing 8 \emptyset \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{ID}+\mathrm{Y} * 128\)
\(5 \varnothing 85\) GOSUB 52øø
\(5 \emptyset 9 \varnothing\) POKE P＋2，MSB：POKE P＋3，LSB
51øø PRINT\＃1，A\＄；
\(511 \varnothing\) NEXT Y
\(513 \varnothing\) RETURN
\(52 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{MSB}=\operatorname{INT}(2 / 256)\)
\(521 \varnothing\) LSB＝Z－MSB＊256
\(522 \emptyset\) RETURN
9øøø REM PRINT DISK I／O ERROR
9ø2ø CLS：PRINT＠256－32，＂DIS
K ERROR ．．．SORRY！＂
\(9 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) PRINT＂TAP ENTER TO RESTART

PROGRAM＂
\(9 \emptyset 4 \varnothing\) IF INKEY\＄＜＞CHR\＄（13）GOTO \(9 \varnothing\) \(4 \varnothing\)
\(9 \varnothing 5 \varnothing\) GOTO \(1 \varnothing \varnothing\)
Iøøøø REM GET INFO FROM DIR
Iøøø1 REM NT IS ENTRY NUMBER
Iøøø2 REM NAM\＄＝FILENAME ON EXIT
1øøø3 REM Fl＝7 IF INVALID ENTRY
1øøø4 REM FI＝ø IF VALID ENTRY
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 5\) REM Fl＝1 IF SUBDIR
Iøøø6 REM Fl＝2 IF KILLED FILE
løøø7 REM Fl＝3 IF FREE（END OF DIR）
Iøøø8 REM Fl＝4 IF ENTRY POINTS BEYOND THE BUFFER SPACE．
Iøøø9 REM BUFFER SPACE IS FROM
\＄66øø THRU \＄7lFF（6 SECTORS）
1øølø REM OR 96 TOTAL ENTRIES．
løøll RE A＝ATTRIBUTE BYTE
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 15 \mathrm{ZZZ}\)＝CHR（ \(\& H E 5\) ）+ STRING\＄（7， CHR（\＆HF6））
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) DLOC＝DD \(+32 * N T\)
1øø3ø IF DLOC＞\＆H7lFF THEN FI＝4：R ETURN
1øø4ø FB＝PEEK（DLOC）
1øø6ø IF FB＝ø THEN Fl＝3：RETURN
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) NAM\＄＝＂＂
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 8 \emptyset\) FOR N＝ø TO 7
løø9ø NAM\＄＝NAM\＄＋CHR\＄（PEEK（DLOC＋N ））
\(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \varnothing\) NEXT N
lølø4 IF NAM\＄＝ZZZ\＄THEN Fl＝3：RET URN
1ø1ø5 IF FB＝\＆HE5 THEN Fl＝2 ：RETU RN
1ø11ø NAM\＄＝NAM\＄＋＂．＂
\(1 \varnothing 12 \emptyset\) FOR N＝8 TO 1ø
\(1 \emptyset 13 \varnothing\) NAMS＝NAM\＄＋CHR\＄（PEEK（DLOC＋
N））
\(1 \varnothing 14 \varnothing\) NEXT N
\(1 \emptyset 145 \mathrm{Fl}=\varnothing\)
\(1 \not 15 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{DLOC}+11)\)
\(1 \varnothing 155 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{A}\) AND \＆Hlø：IF T＜＞申 THEN
Fl＝1
1ø16め T＝A AND \＆Hø8：IF T＜＞め THEN
Fl＝7
\(1 \emptyset 2 \emptyset \varnothing\) RETURN
lløøø REM FOR GIVEN ENTRY NUMBER
lløøl REM GET FILE SIZE（FZ）
\(11 \varnothing \varnothing 2\) REM AND BEGIN CLSTR（BC）
11ø1ø DLOC＝DD＋NT＊32
\(11 \varnothing 2 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{FZ}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{DLOC}+28)+\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{DLOC}\)
＋29）＊256＋PEEK（DLOC＋3ø）＊65536＋PEE
K（DLOC＋31）＊65536＊256
\(11 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) BC \(=\) PEEK（DLOC +26 ）+ PEEK（DLO \(C+27) * 256\)
\(11 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) RETURN
\(13 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) REM GET 8 DIR ENTRIES
```

13ø\varnothing2 REM Q=VALID ENTRY COUNT
13ø\varnothing3 REM K=KOUNT OF ALL ENTRIES
13\emptyset\emptyset4 REM FE=255 IF MORE NTRIES
13\varnothing1\varnothingQ=\varnothing:FE=255
13\emptyset13 SCST=128
13\emptyset15 REM LOOP
13\emptyset3\emptyset NT=K
13\emptyset4\varnothing GOSUB 1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:GOSUB 11\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
13\emptyset5\emptyset IF Fl<>\emptyset GOTO 132\emptyset\emptyset
131\emptyset\varnothing NTRYLC(Q)=DLOC
131\varnothing7 PRINT@SCST+32*Q,Q+1
1311\varnothing PRINT@SCST+3+Q*32,NAM\$
13115 PRINT@SCST+19+Q*32,FZ
1312\emptyset Q=Q+1
132ø\emptyset K=K+1
1321\varnothing IF Fl=3 THEN FE=\varnothing:RETURN
1322\emptyset IF DB+32*K>DEND THEN FE=\varnothing:
RETURN
1323\emptyset IF Q>7 THEN RETURN
1324\emptyset GOTO 13\varnothing15
15\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset REM READ FAT
15\emptyset\emptyset1 REM GN =CLUSTER ENTRY\#
15\emptyset\emptyset2 REM GN=\varnothing TO 44\varnothing
15\emptyset\emptyset3 REM CV = CONTENTS OF THE
CLUSTER NUMBER REQUESTED

```

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Box 663 Rimersburg, Pa. 16248
\(15 \emptyset 1 \varnothing\) GIN=INT(GN/2)
\(15 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) GCN=3*GIN
\(15 \emptyset 3 \varnothing \mathrm{GF}=\mathrm{GN}-2 * \mathrm{GIN}\)
\(15 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) Bl=PEEK (FS*256+GCN)
\(15 \emptyset 5 \emptyset\) B2 \(=\) PEEK (FS*256+GCN+1)
\(15 \emptyset 55\) B3 \(=\) PEEK (FS*256+GCN+2)
\(15 \varnothing 6 \varnothing \mathrm{Nl}=(\mathrm{Bl}\) AND \&HFø)/16
\(15 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) N3=(B2 AND \&HFø)/16
15ø8ø N5=(B3 AND \&HFø)/16
15ø9ø N2=Bl AND \&HF
151øø N4=B2 AND \&HF
1511ø N6=B3 AND \&HF
\(1512 \emptyset \mathrm{IF} G F=\varnothing\) GOTO \(152 \varnothing \varnothing\)
1515ø CV=N3+N6*16+N5*256:RETURN
152øø CV=N2+N1*16+N4*256:RETURN
\(16 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) DLOC=NTRYLC (VV): GOTO \(1 \varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing\)
\(17 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) DLOC=NTRYLC (VV):GOTO \(11 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\)

Iø 'IINEFEED STRIPPER
2申 'BY DON HUTCHISON [7申425,1225 ]
\(3 \varnothing\) 'ADAPTED FROM A PROGRAM BY AR T FLEXSER, MARCH 1986
\(4 \varnothing\) '
\(5 \emptyset\) 'MODIFIES ASCII FILES BY DELE TING THE LINEFEEDS
\(6 \varnothing 1\)
\(7 \varnothing\) CLEAR \(2 \varnothing \varnothing, \& H 7 D F F\)
8ø FOR I=\&H7Eø \(\varnothing\) TO \&H7E29: READ
P\$:POKE I,VAL("\&H"+P\$): NEXT
\(9 \emptyset\) DATA 8D,A,8D,1D,81,A,27,F8,8D ,9,2ø,F4,C6,1,D7,6F,7E,C5,97
1øø DATA C6,2,D7,6F,AD,9F,Aø,2,F
, \(6 \mathrm{~F}, 6 \mathrm{E}, 9 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~A} \varnothing, 2, \mathrm{D}, 7 \varnothing, 27,4, \mathrm{~F}, 6 \mathrm{~F}\)
11ø DATA \(32,62,39\)
"12ø IF PEEK (\&HCøø4) <>\&HD6 THEN P
OKE \&H7El2,\&HC4 'For l.l ROM
13ø CLS: PRINT: PRINT: PRINTTAB(
8)"LINEFEED STRIPPER": PRINT
\(14 \emptyset\) LINEINPUT "NAME OF INPUT FIL
E: "; I\$
15ø LINEINPUT "NAME OF OUTPUT FI
LE: ";O\$
16ø OPEN "I",\#1,I\$
17ø OPEN "O",\#2,O\$
18ø EXEC \&H7Eøø
19ø CLOSE \#2: CLOSE \#1
\(2 \emptyset \varnothing\) END

All of these programs carry the Rainbow Seal.


One, two or even three people can play Gantelet at the same time. You and your friends travel through the many levels in search of an exit to the next level. Avoid the Ghosts and other creatures that are out to stop you in your quest. Collect keys to open doors, treasures and magic potions to aid you in your battle. Watch out for hidden traps as you frantically search for the exit to the next level.

64 k required tape or disk

> \$28.95 u.s.
> \(\$ 38.95\) Can.

Mission: F-16 ASSAULT


Fly your plane over land and water while avoiding enemy missiles, planes and helicopters attacking from the top and bottom of the screen. Use your radar to track objects as they approach the main screen. Bomb oil refineries, airports and destroy planes before they can take off from the airports. Watch out for missiles fired from hidden missile silos on the ground. Dozens of screens of detailed terrain plus increasing difficulty make this a great game for everyone.
64 k and joystick required \(\$ 28.95\) u.s. tape or disk \(\$ 38.95\) Can.

\section*{PAPER ROUTE}


As a paper boy, you ride your bike along your route delivering papers to your customers. Break customers' windows or damage their property and they will cancel their subscriptions! Earn bonus points by damag. ing non-subscribers' property. Avoid pedestrians, cars, and maybe even a mad dog in your attempt to deliver all of your papers! Detailed graphics and lots of surprises make this game a real challenge for everyone.
64 k
joystick required tape or disk
\(\$ 28.95\) u.s. \(\$ 38.95\) Can.

COMING SOON: Mission: RUSH'N ASSAULT


MARBLE MAZE


Move your marble around the mazes in your search for the finish line! Avoid marble eaters, acid puddles and other creatures that inhabit the mazes. Eight different levels and great graphics make this game a must for your collection.
joystick required

KNOCK OUT


Fight against five different boxers in this great boxing game! At first the boxers are easy to knock out, but beware, it gets harder as you move on. The boxers are out to stop you in your quest to become champion of the world. Outstanding graphics make this a must for your collection!

64 k required tape or disk \(\$ 28.95\) u.s. \(\$ 38.95\) can.

KARATE


Challenge the computer, or a friend to a Karate match! Use various Karate punches and kicks to knock your opponent down and earn points to win the match. When challenging the computer, your opponent's Karate skills increase as you win matches. This game is a challenge for even the expert game player. joystick required


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\section*{DOWNLOADS}

\title{
The Two-Question Two-CoCo Problem
}

\section*{By Dan Downard Rainbow Technical Editor}
- I have two questions. My system consists of a CoCo 264 K , a CoCo 1 NC board upgraded to 64 K with dual Radio Shack disk drives (white cases) and their controller, a CMP-130 printer, a Modem I and a Radio Shack cassette recorder.
1) When I move the disk drives from \(m y\) CoCo 2 to my CoCo I, the disk directories display garbage and none of the programs will run, yet when I move the drives back to the CoCo 2 everything works fine. Could this have something to do with the clock speeds of the two CoCos?
2) Is there any way to transfer the Radio Shack Disk basic 1.I ROM to RAM, then automatically print out all the memory locations to my printer? I have the Radio Shack EDTASM+ cartridge on disk using Roger Schrag's patch.

Dean Pace
St. Peters, MO

Dan Downard is an electrical engineer and has been involved in electronics for 26 years through ham radio (K4KWT). His interest in computers began about seven years ago and he has built several 68 XX systems.

Most of the people who write, Dean, have just the opposite problem with their disk drives. The older disk controllers will not work with the CoCo 2 s due to the lack of 12 volts on the expansion port. As far as your problem is concerned, I suggest replacing the 6809E on your CoCo 1. I had the same problem once and replacing the microprocessor cured it.

As a sidelight, we have been informed that the new disk controllers from Tandy are not capable of reading single-density tracks. FLEX and some protection schemes read and write single-density data on Track 0. The new controllers will not work with this software.
To disassemble Disk BASIC all you need to do is return to the 32 K mode by entering Z-BUG and changing memory location \$FFDE. This disables the 64 K mode and you should be able to read the data directly from ROM. Use the Z-BUG command THC000 DF58. Make sure you are in the Hex input mode first by typing IIG.

\section*{A Hard Disk is Hard to Find}
- I have Version 02.00 .00 of OS-9. It is
compatible with either 15-megabyte or \(35-\) megabyte hard disk drives. When I found out this information, I became interested in buying a hard disk drive. I searched through magazines and catalogs trying to find one and came up with nothing.

Could you please give me any information as to where I could find a 15 M or 35 M hard disk drive?

\author{
Andy Ellinor
}

Odessa, FL
Andy, it just so happens that Tandy also sells \(35-\mathrm{Meg}\) hard drives. Maybe that's why the drivers are set up for these odd values. I'm sure that changing these parameters in the device descriptors will be addressed by one of our OS-9 advocates very shortly.

\section*{Mixing Software and Memory Expansion}
- I am considering installing more memory in \(m y\) CoCo - 128 K or 256 K . There are several suppliers of these upgrades and I am concerned about their compatibility with software, that I believe, will eventually be available to use this memory. If I install one
of these upgrades will I be able to use sof tware written for this amount of memory or will I have to have a certain "brand" of memory expansion?

What do you know of the progress being made on this software, such as spreadsheets, word processors or database managers?

David Kincaid Greenville, SC

David, you hit the crux of memory expansion when you bring up software. So far, I have seen no efforts in the fields you mention. Most memory upgrades come with RAM disk software. All this does is allow the increased memory to act as a super-fast disk drive.

Thunder RAM from Spectrum Projects comes with a built-in ROM using a system of machine language commands/entry points. It's called TDOS and it's a step in the right direction, but still does not easily facilitate the use of longer programs.

Personally, I can't envision a program too large to run on the CoCo if modular programming is used. Maybe the data will not fit in memory now; that is where a RAM disk helps. Just store all of your data in disk files that have fast access.

\section*{Terminal Adjustment for OS-9?}
- I have an older ' \(D\) ' board that was "piggybacked" up to 32 K . How do I go about installing \(64 K\) so it can be used as a terminal in my OS-9 system? I can remove the 74LS02 and 138 and install sockets if that is necessary.

\section*{Bernie Besherse Ketchikan, AK}

I assume you want a smart terminal, Bernie, since 32 K is more than enough for a dumb terminal; 32 K is more than enough for a smart terminal, as long as you don't mind a small buffer. What I am getting at is the fact that your terminal program does not have to operate under OS-9 to use it as a remote terminal for OS-9. There are several excellent terminal packages written for Disk BASIC that will do the job.

To modify a ' \(D\) ' board I suggest obtaining a copy of the May 1984 rainbow. There is an article entitled "RAM/ROM Upgrade Roundup" by Ed Ellers [Page 49] that gives instructions for upgrading several types of boards, up to the earlier CoCo 2s.

If you buy your 64 K chips from one of our advertisers, they will usually provide installation instructions with your order if requested. Be sure to mention the type of board you have.

\section*{No Hope for this Marriage}
- Recently, I experimented with one of my
programs. I made a BASIC program that requires the use of a predrawn graphics screen. Every time I work with this program, I first have to load the BASIC program and then LDADM the graphics screen. I want only one program to load! I tried to SAVEM the program and graphics screen like this:

SAVEM"GRAPHS",1536,30000,1536
When I loaded the program, I made a listing perfectly, but when I ran the program, the computer stopped and the listing became lines of garbage. What can I do to SAVEM and LDADM my BASIC program and graphics screen together?

Eric Bernatchez Quebec, Canada

Eric, loading a BASIC program also sets pointers in low RAM to tell CoCo where the program starts and stops. There are several methods of packing graphics into a BASIC program, but I would not advise them for extensive graphics usage. Just grin and bear it when you hear your drives purr.

\section*{The Secret of Cables and Pins}
- I have a gray CoCo with two vertical disk drives. I also have acquired two additional Drive 0s I would like to use as Drives 2 and 3.

One of the best kept CoCo secrets seems to be the cable and pin function assignments and the disk drive addressing methods used by Radio Shack for the vertical drives. The local Radio Shack Service Center claims it cannot provide this information.

John NcNeirney
Madison, WI
John, the different drives are selected by a separate pin for each drive. The functions of all of the active pins between the controller and drives are as follows:
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Pin & Signal \\
8 & Index/sector \\
10 & Drive select 1 \\
12 & Drive select 2 \\
14 & Drive select 3 \\
16 & Motor on \\
18 & Direction select \\
20 & Step \\
22 & Write data \\
24 & Write gate \\
26 & Track 00 \\
28 & Write protect \\
30 & Read data \\
32 & Drive select 4
\end{tabular}

\section*{April Fresh CoCo}
- I read in another magazine that if you combine fabric softener and water in a spray
bottle and spray it on the rug around your computer it will stop static electricity. Is this true or not?

Chris Romance
Massapequa Park, NY
Chris, I heard a rumor to that effect, too, but I'm not a chemist. Maybe one of our readers can confirm this suggestion. It certainly works on your clothes!

\section*{Read My Memory}
- I upgraded to 64 K , added disk and Telewriter-64. Everything worked. I then prefixed ROMRAM to a program expecting more memory from MEM, but CoCo seemed stuck in 32 K . How can I determine the true memory remaining in 64 K regime? Is there a POKE? Or am I misusing ROMRAM?

\section*{R. Telford \\ Surrey, British Columbia}

Mike, there have been several articles written on this subject, but you are correct - just simply running ROMRAM does not give more memory. It just relocates your BASIC ROMs to RAM where they can be changed, moved, etc. I do think you have a bigger buffer with Telewriter- 64 in 64 K .

\section*{Prompt Printing}
- I have a Radio Shack DMP-100 printer and I print out graphics pictures quite often. But, even when I print them out at 1200 Baud, it still takes a while for a complete picture to print out. Is there any way I can print at a faster speed? I've heard of a serial-to-parallel interface, but what does it do?

Matthew Coenen
Norwalk, IA
Matthew, the only thing a serial-toparallel converter does is speed up the data from your CoCo to the printer; it does not allow the printer to print any faster. Instead of sending data at 1200 Baud, you are able to send it at 9600 Baud.

Your technical questions are welcomed. Please address them to: Downloads, THE rainbow, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We reserve the right to publish only questions of general interest and to edit for space and clarity. Due to the large volume of mail we receive, we are unable to answer letters individually.

Your technical questions may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our new Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick DELPHI MAIL, then type SEND and address TO: DANDOWNARD.

\section*{BARDEN'S BUFFER}

\title{
The Meaning of Life
}

\section*{By William Barden, Jr. Rainbow Contributing Editor}

TThe game I'm about to describe is more than a frivolous pastime. For some, it's a challenge in assembly language. For others, the key to unlocking the secrets of evolution. And for yet others, it's a way of generating interesting patterns. It's called "Life," and is an ancient computer game dating back at least 15 years.
Actually, it's not a game in the sense of a person versus computer confrontation. It's more a challenge of finding out how the game works and what the limits are, if any.

\section*{The Rules of Life}

The rules were laid out by the game's inventor, mathematician John Horton Conway. Martin Gardner, of Scientific American's "Mathematical Games" fame, introduced it in his October 1970 column and provided periodic updates for several years thereafter. For the most part, the descriptions I'm providing come from the Scientific American

\footnotetext{
Bill Barden has written 27 books and over 100 magazine articles on various computer topics. His 20 years experience in the industry covers a wide background: programming, systems analyzing and managing projects ranging from mainframes to microcomputers.
}
columns. There's a recently published book on "Life" and other topics, called The Recursive Universe (William Poundstone, William Morrow and Company, 1985) that makes interesting reading.
The rules are deceptively simple. Start with a square matrix like a checkerboard. Each square of the checkerboard is called a cell. The checkerboard can be any width and any height, although something on the order of a CoCo screen ( 128 by 96 ) is a good size to start with. Put a pattern on the checkerboard by generating random points or entering points via a BASIC PSET command. The pattern defined is the starting generation.

Now consider each cell in the 128 by 96 matrix defined by the CoCo's screen. If a cell is on, it's considered to be living. Whether or not a cell survives until the next generation is dependent on its immediate neighbors, the eight cells adjacent to the living cell, as shown in Figure 1. We'll call the neighbors A, B, C, D, F, G, H and I.

If the living cell has no neighbors or one neighbor, it dies from loneliness and disappears in the next generation. If the cell has two or three neighbors, it survives until the next generation. If the cell has more than three neighbors, it dies from overcrowding.

\section*{NEIGHBORS \\ }


Figure 1: Neighboring Cells
Not only can cells die, but new cells can be born. If an empty cell has three neighbors, the neighbors produce a new cell in the next generation. This only happens if an empty cell exists and there are three of the possible neighbors \(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}\), C, D, F, G, H and I.

Each generation is produced using these simple rules and there are an unlimited number of generations.

Here's an example. Start with a simple pattern such as the three cells in a straight line, as shown in Figure 2. The
result in generation one is a straight line of three cells at right angles to the first line. This pattern flips back and forth, oscillating in a style reminiscent of a blinker. To "Life" devotees, the pattern is called a blinker.
tiful designs but die off after a dozen generations or so. Figure 3 shows the tenth generation of a "Life" game generated from 1,400 initial random points, grouped towards the screen center.


Figure 2: Computing the Next Generation

\section*{The Appeal of Life}

The interesting thing about "Life" is the unpredictability of the patterns produced. Start with a completely random pattern generated by:
```

1\varnothing\varnothing PMODE 4,1
ll\varnothing SCREEN 1,\varnothing
12\emptyset FOR I=1 TO l4ø\varnothing
13\varnothing PSET(RND(256),RND(192))
14\varnothing NEXTI

```
and apply the rules of "Life." You'll wind up with a situation analogous to life oozing up out of the primordial slime - a random pattern that produces some organisms that stay around forever and others that produce beau-

The rules of "Life" pose some interesting questions and they had programmers, computer scientists and mathematicians spending millions of dollars of computer time investigating "Life's" patterns. Are there patterns that move? Are there patterns that reproduce without limit? The answer to both of these questions is yes, but it's not immediately obvious to those watching the game for the first time.

\section*{A High-Speed Life Generator}

To study "Life," programmers and computer scientists use large mainframe computers and displays. One display


Figure 3: Sample of Life Generation
allows 4,096 by 4,096 cells to be displayed at one time. As a matter of fact, a dedicated system has been built to run "Life" at high-speed so the patterns can be observed and cataloged. Bear in mind this is not a project that is a profound breakthrough in artificial intelligence - it is primarily a fun thing that has some interesting implications. Still, "Life" has a large following.

\section*{A basic Life}

Listing 1 shows "Life" implemented in BASIC. This BASIC program uses only a 14 by 20 element portion of the screen since BASIC is decidedly slow in producing the next generation. To use this program, enter a number for ' X ' from zero to 19 and a number for ' Y ' from zero to 13 to define the pattern, and watch the computation. It takes about 52 seconds to produce the next generation. The blinker pattern is defined by entering:
10,6
10,7
10,8
\(-1,-1\)
The two " -1 " values terminate the entry and start "Life" processing.

\section*{An Assembly Language Life}

A 14 by 20 matrix is really not big enough to see the interaction of the different patterns. The point of this column is a full-blown CoCo assembly language program to generate a 128 by 96 single-color version of "Life" on the CoCo (see Listing 2). Using the assembly language program, each generation of "Life" takes about 6.7 seconds. Still slow, but fast enough so you can easily watch the progress from generation to generation. I decided to use the lower resolution PMODE 0, instead of the maximum resolution PMODE 4, which requires four times the computation because there are four times the number of pixels.

\section*{The Program Algorithm}

Having been through several versions of "Life" on different systems, I knew the program could never be fast enough. For that reason, I gave a lot of thought as to how the program should be implemented.

The first design consideration was the graphics screen. The graphics screen in Disk BASIC starts at location \$E00, as shown in Figure 4. If PMODE 0 is used, the resolution of the screen is 128 pixels wide by 96 pixels high. In PMEDE 0 and in every single-color graphics mode, one
bit is used to store the color for each pixel. A ' 1 ' in the bit means the foreground color is used; a ' 0 ' bit means the background color is used. Therefore, in PMEDE O there's a total of 128 pixels/ row X 96 rows \(=12,288\) pixels \(=12,288\) bits.

Of course, there are eight bits in a byte, so 12,288 bits \(/(8\) bits \(/\) byte \()=1,536\) bytes used to store each graphics screen.
last row and ending on the first row, as shown in Figure 5.

One other screen design consideration was what is to be done on the screen boundaries. There are two approaches to handling boundary conditions. One approach lets the living cells disappear beyond the screen edges. A second approach treats the whole screen as a "toroid" - a closed universe - as


Figure 4: Memory Layout for PMODE ©

The plan I use is to keep the PMODE 0,1 screen as the current screen and update a second screen, the PMODE 0,2 screen. (In the PMODE command, the second parameter specifies the page number, in this case ' 1 ' or ' 2 '.)

To do this, I have it scan the current screen one cell (pixel) at a time. For each cell, a count of the neighbors is made, with the corresponding cell in the new screen set or reset according to the rules of "Life." The scan proceeds from right to left across each row, starting at the


Figure 5: Scanning the Current Page
shown in Figure 6. The second approach is followed here. Patterns going off the right reappear on the left, patterns going off the top reappear on the bottom, and so forth.


Figure 6: The Closed Universe of the Screen

After each screen scan of 12,288 cells, the second screen is written to the first screen by a quick assembly language subroutine. This makes the update
appear almost immediately, avoiding a slow, partial screen update.
The program is divided into three parts: a main loop, a Count Neighbors subroutine and a Get Address subroutine.

\section*{Main Loop}

The main loop scans through the first screen as shown in Figure 5, starting with the last cell in Row 95 of Column 127. Rows are called ' \(Y\) ' and are numbered from zero through 95 . Columns are called ' X ' and are numbered from zero through 127.

The current location is held in variable XY. Note that this is a two-byte variable. The first byte holds ' \(X\) ' and the second byte holds ' \(Y\) '. This variable is initialized with \(\mathrm{X}=127\) and \(\mathrm{Y}=95\). The loop from MAN005 through the fifth instruction after MAN080 is the main loop of the program, done 128*96 times to process each of the 12,288 sells. Each time through the loop, subroutine GETADD is called to calculate the addresses for the current XY. This is followed by a call to subroutine COUNTN to count the neighbors of the current cell.

After the call to COUNTN, a check is made of the current cell's on/off status. The byte location of the current cell is held in ELOC, a 16 -bit pointer set by GETADD. The bit position of the cell within the byte is held by EBIT, an eight-bit variable set by GETADD. A branch is made to MAN040 if the cell is empty.

If the cell is empty, a check of variable COUNT (set by COUNTN) is made. If COUNT=three, the code at MAN010 is called for the "birth." If COUNT<> three, nothing is done.
If the current cell is not empty, a check is made of the number of neighbors. If COUNT=two or three, the corresponding cell in the second screen is set, otherwise the cell is reset. Again, pointer ELOC holds the address of the current cell, while EBIT holds the bit position of the cell within the byte retrieved. Variable EBITI is the inverted bit of the cell, set by GETADD. For example, if the current bit is represented by 0010000 , EBITI holds 1101 I11. This makes it easy to reset the bit.

At the end of the birth/death checks, the code at MAN080 decrements ' X ' by one. If 'X' does not equal 11111111 (off the left edge of the screen), the next cell is considered. If ' X ' is 11111111,127 is stored in the first byte of XY for the ' X ' value, and ' \(Y\) ' is decremented by one. If
' Y ' is not equal to 11111111, the next row above is considered.

When the ' Y ' value is decremented down to 11111111 , the last row has been processed and the new cells are in the second screen. The data in screen two is moved to screen one by the short move code starting near MAN085. This code is so fast the entire screen appears to change, even though the movement is done from top to bottom, a row at a time.

\section*{Count Neighbors Subroutine}

This subroutine counts the eight neighbors of the current cell. The result is COUNT, which holds a value of zero through eight and is used in the main loop to determine whether the cell lives or dies. The subroutine uses two tables. One of the tables starts at ALOC and is the byte location table. This table is established by the GETADD subroutine and holds the byte address of each of the neighbors of the current cell, the neighbors being the cell up and to the left, directly above, up and to the right, the cell directly left, and so forth.
The second table starts at ABIT and holds the bit configuration that defines the neighbor bit within the byte pointed to by the ALOC table. For example, if the current cell is defined by 00010000 , the neighbor to the left is defined by 0010000 and the neighbor to the right by 00001000 .
The Count Neighbors subroutine goes down through both tables, using the ALOC table entry to point to the byte containing the cell and the ABIT table entry to strip off the proper bit, which is counted if it is a one. The current cell is defined by ELOC and EBIT, and is beyond the end of both tables so that the subroutine only counts neighbors.

\section*{Get Address Subroutine}

Most of the work in the program is done by the Get Address subroutine. It establishes the addresses in the ALOC table and the bit positions in the ABIT table. The graphics data for all 128 by 96 bits, remember, is represented by one bit somewhere within the 1,536 bytes of screen one. The first byte represents \(\mathrm{Y}=0\) and X 's of \(0,1,2,3,4,5,6\) and 7 ; the next byte represents \(\mathrm{Y}=0\) and X 's of \(8,9,10,11,12,13,14\) and 15 , and so on.

The subroutine locates the byte containing the current \(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}\) by multiplying the ' \(Y\) ' value by 16 , as there are 16 bytes per row. The ' X ' value is then divided by eight and added to the \(\mathrm{Y}^{*} 16\) value.

Eight is used as a divisor because there are eight cells per byte. The division is done by three consecutive shifts - it's equivalent to a BASIC INT function. The actual address in screen one is then computed by adding \$E00 to \(\mathrm{Y} * 16+\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 8)\). This byte address is stored in DLOC, ELOC and FLOC the table locations for the current \(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}\) and its two neighbors on the same row.

The ALOC, BLOC, and CLOC locations in the preceding row can be found by subtracting 16 from the locations for the current row. The result is put into the three table entries. Similarly, the GLOC, HLOC and ILOC locations are found by adding 16 to the current row locations.

These table entries are valid providing one of the three rows isn't off the top or bottom (or another condition, which we'll discuss shortly). Checks are made for this, and 1,536 is either added or subtracted from the row to point to the wrap-around row from the other side of the screen, which gives the toroidal effect.

The code from location GET022 is used to compute and store the bit position within the byte to be accessed by the ALOC entry. This location is determined by the three least significant bytes of ' X '. If \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XXXXX} 000\), for example, the bit position is 10000000 ; if \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XXXXX} 001\), the bit position is 01000000 , and so forth, up to \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XXXXX111}\), where the bit position is 00000001 .

The cell mask values are contained within a cell mask table at location MASK. The entries in ABIT are initialized such that the current ' \(Y\) ' values (B, E and H ) get the mask table value, the ' Y ' locations to the left get the bit position values with the bit shifted left one bit, and the Y locations to the right get the bit position values with the bit shifted right one bit. If the bit position for the current cell is 00010000 , for example, ABIT, DBIT and GBIT get 00100000 , and CBIT, FBIT and IBIT get 00001000 .

The last part of the GETADD subroutine adjusts the ALOC table for the boundary conditions in cases where either the current ' Y ' involves two' bytes or the edge of the screen (left or right) has been encountered. If the current ' \(Y\) ' is at the left bit of a byte, for example, the bit mask is 10000000 . The left neighbor's bit mask is 00000001 in this case (the right neighbor's bit mask is 01000000 ).

This means the left neighbor's byte location should be one less than the
location stored. This check is made and the byte location adjusted in the two cases where the current ' Y ' is at either end of the byte. A check is also made for the left and right edges, and 15 is added or subtracted to get the proper wrap-around byte in this case.

To avoid computing addresses for every \(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}\), the byte address calculation is done only for X's that represent a bit at either the left or right end of the byte. These are the only cases where two bytes are involved. If the bit is in bit position one \((01000000)\) through five \((00000\) 101), the prior ALOC addresses apply, and the address portion of GETADD is skipped at the beginning of the subroutine. The effect is to speed up the

subroutine for two-thirds of the cells, knocking about 14 percent off the screen update rate.

\section*{A basic Driver}

Listing 3 shows the BASIC driver program that implements the assembly language "Life" program. It has the assembly language machine language code embedded in it as a series of DATA values. The DATA values are relocated to the \&H3E00 area by a POKE loop before the program is executed.

The BASIC driver has provision for either entering a set of points for the initial "Life" pattern, or for generating a number of random points at the screen center. To enter a set of points, enter ' \(S\) ' after the USER PNTS (S) OR RANDOM (R)? prompt message.

The program then asks for the \(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}\) position of the point: X,Y? Enter as many \(X, Y\) values as you want, and enter \(-1,-1\) to terminate the entry. The \(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}\) points must be even numbers due to the half resolution of PMODE 0 . For example, adjacent points are \(100 / 100,100 /\) 102 and \(100 / 104\).

To use a set of random points, enter \(R\) after the Set/Random message. The program asks for the number of points to use: NUMBER OF POINTS?

Too few points here, and the second generation virtually disappears, leaving only a few points that disappear on the next generation. If the entire screen is filled with points, the next generation disappears entirely.

\section*{Sample Patterns}

You could systematically investigate all patterns and their succeeding generations in "Life," - much work has already been done in this area. The

simplest pattern is a single cell (Figure 7), which dies in the next generation from loneliness. The next simplest patterns are two adjacent cells, either horizontally, vertically or diagonally. These also die in the next generation.

The next set of patterns are triplets. There are five ways in which three cells can be combined, as shown in Figure 7. Since the L-shape cells have two neighbors, they endure until the next generation. In addition, the cell in the nook of the ' \(L\) ' is born. The resulting block is a stable life form - what Conway calls a still life -it never changes. We've seen the three cells in a straight line before; they change to a line at right angles on the next generation, a socalled blinker. The blinker flips back and forth from generation to generation. The other configurations die after one generation.

The next set of cells are made of four cells connected together. The game's jargon for these patterns is "tetromino," tetra meaning four. There are five ways that four cells can be connected, as shown in Figure 8. The block configuration is stable, as we've seen. The ' T ' tetromino looks as if it will grow larger and larger, but stabilizes after nine generations into a "traffic light," a series of four blinkers.

The straight line tetromino turns into a block of six cells on the next generation, which in turn creates a "beehive," another unchanging pattern. The two remaining tetrominoes also produce beehives.

So far, "Life" isn't too exciting, but we've only considered four sets of

patterns. There is an infinite number to go!
The next set of patterns is formed by connecting five cells, "pentomino" shapes. One of the most interesting of these is the ' \(R\) ' pentomino, shown in Figure 9. The ' R ' pentomino seems to grow without bound, scattering debris all over the screen. However, after dozens of generations in our toroidal universe, the life forms settle down to simple patterns that are either still life or blinkers. An intermediate screen is shown in Figure 10.

\section*{Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life}

Is there any configuration of cells that grows without bound, forever? Experimentation in this area produces a shape known as a glider. It glides across the screen (Figure 11). The glider can be generated by a glider gun, a complex arrangement of patterns that goes on producing gliders forever. (It's also seen in the ' \(R\) ' pentomino patterns.) There are other patterns that replicate themselves as well.


Figure 10: R Pentomino Patterns

It's a lot of fun to start with a pattern of your own design (you can do this by slightly altering the BASIC program) and watch what happens. At the very least, you'll see generations of interesting "Life" forms.

For more reading on this, get Poundstone's book or try to get the original Scientific American articles. For help, contact me at P.O. Box 3568, Mission Viejo, CA 92692.

Next month I'll be back with more assembly languag topics. In the meantime, keep assembling!


Listing 1: SLOWLIFE
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) 'RUDIMENTARY LIFE \(2 \varnothing \mathrm{X} 14\)
11ø DIM A \((13,19)\)
\(12 \emptyset\) 'CLEAR ARRAY
13ø FOR Y= \(\varnothing\) TO 13:FOR X=ø TO 19
\(14 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{X})=32\)
15ø NEXT X: NEXT Y
\(16 \varnothing\) CLS
17ø 'READ IN INITIAL VALUES
18ø PRINT@448,"";
19ø INPUT "X,Y:";X,Y
\(2 \emptyset \varnothing\) IF X=-1 THEN \(24 \varnothing\) ELSE PRINT
@Y*32+X,"O"; : A \((Y, X)=79\)
21ø PRINT@452,"
22ø GOTO 18ø
23ø 'MAIN LOOP
\(24 \varnothing\) FOR \(Y=\varnothing\) TO 13: FOR X=ø TO 19
25ø XL=X-1: IF XL=-1 THEN XL=19
\(26 \varnothing \mathrm{XP}=\mathrm{X}+1\) : IF \(\mathrm{XP}=2 \varnothing\) THEN \(\mathrm{XP}=\varnothing\)
27ø YL=Y-1: IF YL=-1 THEN YL=13
\(28 \varnothing \mathrm{YP}=\mathrm{Y}+1\) : IF \(\mathrm{YP}=14\) THEN \(\mathrm{YP}=\varnothing\)
29ø 'FIND \# OF NEIGHBORS
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) NO= \(\varnothing\)
\(31 \varnothing \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 4 \varnothing \varnothing+Y L * 32+X L)<>96\) THEN \(\mathrm{NO}=\mathrm{NO}+1\)
\(32 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 4 \phi \varnothing+\mathrm{YL} * 32+\mathrm{X})<>96\) THEN \(\mathrm{NO}=\mathrm{NO}+1\)
\(33 \varnothing \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 4 \varnothing \varnothing+Y L * 32+X P)<>96\) THEN \(\mathrm{NO}=\mathrm{NO}+1\)
\(34 \varnothing\) IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 4 \varnothing \varnothing+Y * 32+X L)<>96\) THEN NO=NO+1
\(35 \varnothing\) IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 4 \varnothing \varnothing+Y * 32+X P)<>96\) THEN NO=NO+1
\(36 \varnothing\) IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 4 \varnothing \varnothing+Y P * 32+X L)<>96\) THEN NO=NO+1
\(37 \varnothing\) IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 4 \varnothing \varnothing+Y P * 32+X)<>96\) THEN NO \(=\mathrm{NO}+1\)
\(38 \emptyset \mathrm{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 4 \emptyset \varnothing+Y P * 32+X P)<>96\) THEN NO=NO+1
39ø IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 4 \varnothing \varnothing+Y * 32+X)<>96\) THEN IF NO=2 OR NO=3
THEN \(A(Y, X)=79\) ELSE \(A(Y, X)=\) 32: GOTO 41ø
\(4 \varnothing \varnothing\) IF NO \(=3\) THEN \(A(Y, X)=79\)
41ø NEXT X: NEXT Y
\(42 \varnothing\) 'PRINT NEXT GENERATION
\(43 \varnothing\) FOR \(Y=\varnothing\) TO 13: FOR \(X=\varnothing\) TO 19
\(44 \varnothing\) PRINT@Y*32+X, \(\operatorname{CHR} \$(A(Y, X))\);
\(45 \varnothing\) NEXT X: NEXT Y
\(46 \varnothing\) GOTO \(24 \varnothing\)

Listing 2: FASTLIFE
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{} & & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{g919g ******************************************} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{ggilg * HIGH-SPEED LIFE IN 128 BY 96 PIXELS *} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{
\[
99139 *
\]}} \\
\hline & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{g 9149 * MAIN LOOP} \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{g9159 *} \\
\hline 3Eg \(¢\) & & 99169 & ORG & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\$3Eg\%} \\
\hline 3Egg CC & 7F5F & 909179 & LDD & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\#127*256+95} \\
\hline 3 Eg 3 FD & 3 F 83 & 98189 & STD & XY & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{INITIALIZE X,Y} \\
\hline 3Eg6 FC & 3 F83 & \$01999 MANg95 & IDD & XY & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{GET X,Y} \\
\hline 3E99 17 & 98973 & 992909 & LBSR & GETADD & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{FIND ALL ADDRESSES} \\
\hline 3E¢C 8D & 59 & 90210 & BSR & COUNTN & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{COUNT NEIGHBORS} \\
\hline 3EgE A6 & 9F 3F76 & 99229 & LDA & [ELOC] & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{GET BYTE} \\
\hline 3E12 B4 & 3F89 & 99239 & ANDA & EBIT & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{GET CELL} \\
\hline 3E15 27 & 29 & 99249 & BEQ & MANV940 & GO IF EMPTY & & \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{9g9250 * LIVING CELI HERE} \\
\hline 3 E 17 B6 & 3 F 82 & 9¢269 & LDA & COUNT & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{GET COUNT} \\
\hline 3E1A 84 & \(g_{\mathrm{E}}\) & 90279 & ANDA & \#\$9E & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{THIS TRICK} \\
\hline 3E1C 88 & \(\not \| 2\) & 99289 & EORA & \#2 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{TESTS FOR 2 OR 3} \\
\hline 3E1E 27 & 10 & 982908 & BEQ & MAN010 & GO IF 2 OR 3 & & \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{9939 g * ON AND NOT 2 OR 3} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 3E29 & BE & 3 F 76 & 99316 MANg97 & IDX & ELOC & POINT TO BYTE \\
\hline 3E23 & A6 & 89.9698 & 998329 & LDA & 1536，X & GET BYTE FROM NEXT \\
\hline 3 E 27 & B4 & \(3 \mathrm{FB1}\) & 99836 & ANDA & EBITI & RESET BIT－DEATH！ \\
\hline 3E2A & A7 & 899690 & 99340 & STA & 1536，X & STORE BYTE \\
\hline 3E2E & 2¢ & 17 & 99350 & BRA & MAN98¢ & GO FOR NEXT CELL \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|c|}{¢¢360＊ON AND 2 OR 3} \\
\hline 3E3¢ & BE & 3F76 & ¢¢37¢ MAN¢1¢ & LDX & ELOC & POINT TO BYTE \\
\hline 3E33 & A6 & 89 9690 & 98188 & IDA & 1536，X & GET BYTE \\
\hline 3 E 37 & BA & 3F8¢ & 963998 & ORA & EBIT & BIRTH OR STAY ALIVE \\
\hline 3E3A & A7 & 89 9690 & \＄96409 & STA & 1536，X & STORE BYTE \\
\hline 3E3E & 2¢ & 97 & 98410 & BRA & MAN¢8¢ & GO TO NEXT GEN \\
\hline & & & و¢42ø＊EMPTY & HERE & & \\
\hline 3E4 9 & B6 & 3 F 82 & \＄9643¢ MAN94 9 & LDA & COUNT & GET COUNT \\
\hline 3 E 43 & 81 & 93 & 96447 & CMPA & \＃3 & TAKES 3 TO TANGO \\
\hline 3 E 45 & 27 & E9 & 9845ø & BEQ & MAN¢1ø & GO IF BIRTH！ \\
\hline & & & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{g¢46¢＊PREPARE FOR NEXT CELL} \\
\hline 3 E 47 & 7A & 3 F 83 & 98947¢ MAN98¢ & DEC & XY & DECREMENT X \\
\hline 3E4A & 2A & BA & 96489 & BPL & MAN¢ \(\varnothing \square 5\) & GO IF \＄9¢－\＄7F \\
\hline 3E4C & 86 & 7 F & 99498 & IDA & \＃127 & RESET X \\
\hline 3E4E & B7 & 3 F 83 & 99509 & STA & XY & STORE IN X \\
\hline 3 E 51 & 7A & 3 F 84 & 90519 & DEC & XY＋1 & DECREMENT Y \\
\hline 3E54 & 2A & B \(\varnothing\) & 9952¢ & BPL & MANQQ5 & GO IF \＄ \(9 \varnothing\)－\(\$ 6 \varnothing\) \\
\hline 3E56 & 8E & gEøø & 9953¢ & IDX & \＃\＄E¢¢ & POINT TO PAGE 1 \\
\hline 3E59 & 198 E & 140\％ & 990549 & IDY & \＃\＄Eq¢ ＋1 & 336 POINT TO PAGE 2 \\
\hline 3E5D & EC & A1 & 98558 MAN985 & LDD & ，Y＋＋ & GET HORD \\
\hline 3E5F & ED & 81 & 9956』 & STD & ，X＋＋ & STORE IN PAGE 1 \\
\hline 3E61 & 8 C & 1408 & 99579 & CMPX & \＃\＄E¢¢＋1 & 536 AT END？ \\
\hline 3E64 & 26 & F7 & 99589 & BNE & MAN¢85 & GO OF NO \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{3E66} & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{39} & & 99599 & RTS & & RETURN TO BASIC \\
\hline & & & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{} \\
\hline & & & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
\(9 \varnothing 61 \varnothing\)＊COUNT NEIGHBORS SUBROUTINE \\

\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline 3E67 & 5 F & & ¢ \(9663 ¢\) COUNTN & CLRB & & SET COUNT TO \(\varnothing\) \\
\hline 3E68 & 8 E & 3F66 & 90640 & LDX & \＃ALOC & POINT TO TABLE START \\
\hline 3E6B & 198E & 3F78 & 90650 & LDY & \＃ABIT & POINT TO TABLE START－1 \\
\hline 3E6F & A6 & 91 & 906660 CNT¢95 & LDA & ［，X＋＋］ & GET BYTE WITH CELL \\
\hline 3 E 71 & A4 & A \(\varnothing\) & 90699 & ANDA & ，Y＋ & TEST BIT \\
\hline 3 E73 & 27 & \(\not \square 1\) & 98790 & BEQ & CNTゆ1¢ & GO IF NO CELL \\
\hline －3E75 & 5 C & & 98718 & INGB & & BUMP COUNT \\
\hline 3E76 & 8 C & 3F76 & 90720 CNT¢1¢ & CMPX & \＃ILOC＋2 & AT END OF TABLES？ \\
\hline 3E79 & 26 & F4 & 99739 & BNE & CNTQQ5 & GO IF NO \\
\hline 3E7B & F7 & 3 F 82 & \＄8749 & STB & COUNT & STORE COUNT \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{3E7E} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{39} & & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
9077 \(\%\) GET ADDRESS SUBROUTINE．GETS NINE ADDRESSES＊ \\

\end{tabular}} \\
\hline 3E7F & 34 & \(\not \square 2\) & 9979¢ GETADD & PSHS & A & SAVE X \\
\hline 3E81 & 84 & 97 & 9989\％ & ANDA & \＃7 & TEST BITS \\
\hline 3 E83 & 27 & \＄6 & 90819 & BEQ & GET¢15 & GO IF 969 \\
\hline 3E85 & 84 & 96 & 90829 & ANDA & \＃6 & IGNORE LSB \\
\hline 3 E 87 & 88 & ¢6 & 98839 & EORA & \＃6 & TEST FOR 119 OR 111 \\
\hline 3 E89 & 26 & 44 & 99840 & BNE & GET¢22 & BYPASS LOC COMP IF \(991-1 \not 1\) \\
\hline 3E8B & 86 & 1ه & ¢9850 GET¢15 & LDA & \＃16 & 16 BYTES PER ROW \\
\hline 3E8D & 3D & & 9086 9 & MUL & & 16＊Y \\
\hline 3E8E & 1F & 91 & 99879 & TFR & D，X & FOR NEXT ADD \\
\hline 3E9¢ & E6 & E4 & 99889 & LDB & ，S & GET X \\
\hline 3 E 92 & 54 & & 99899 & LSRB & & X／2 \\
\hline 3E93 & 54 & & 96909 & LSRB & & X／4 \\
\hline 3 E 94 & 54 & & 90919 & LSRB & & \(\mathrm{X} / 8\) \\
\hline 3E95 & 3A & & 91992¢ & ABX & & \(16 * \mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 8)=\mathrm{DISP}\) \\
\hline 3 E 96 & 36 & 89 gega & 90939 & LEAX & \＄Eg¢， x & \＄E¢¢ \(+16 * Y+\) INT（ \(\mathrm{X} / 8)\) \\
\hline 3E9A & BF & 3F6C & 96949 & STX & DLOC & CURRENT ROW \\
\hline 3E9D & BF & 3 F 76 & 99950 & STX & ELOG & \\
\hline 3EAØ & BF & 3F6E & 919969 & STX & FLOC & \\
\hline 3EA3 & \(1 F\) & 19 & 98979 & TFR & X，D & FOR COMPUTATIONS \\
\hline 3EA5 & 83 & ¢010 & 96989 & SUBD & \＃16 & FOR PREV ROW－MAY BE MODS \\
\hline \(3 \mathrm{EA8}\) & 1983 & 9Eø¢ & 99999 & CMPD & \＃\＄Eg¢ & ABOVE TOP？ \\
\hline 3EAC & 24 & 93 & 91．79\％ & BHS & GETø11 & GO IF No \\
\hline 3EAE & C3 & 9696 & \＄101\％ & ADDD & \＃1536 & WRAP AROUND FROM BOTTOM \\
\hline 3EB1 & FD & 3 F 66 & \(3192 \varnothing\) GETø11 & SID & ALOC & PREVIOUS ROW \\
\hline 3EB4 & FD & 3F68 & 31038 & STD & BLOC & \\
\hline 3 EB7 & FD & 3F6A & 01.048 & STD & CLOC & \\
\hline 3EBA & C3 & g929 & 01059 & ADDD & \＃32 & FOR NEXT ROW \\
\hline 3EBD & 1983 & 13 FF & 91960 & CMPD & \＃\＄E¢ \(\quad\) ¢ +1 & 535 \\
\hline \(3 \mathrm{EC1}\) & 23 & 93 & 91979 & BLS & GET¢2¢ & GO IF NOT OFF BOTTOM \\
\hline 3EC3 & 83 & 96909 & 91989 & SUBD & \＃1536 & WRAP AROUND FROM TOP \\
\hline 3EC6 & FD & 3F79 & \＄199¢ GET¢ \(2 ¢\) & STD & GLOC & NEXT ROW \\
\hline 3EC9 & FD & 3 F 72 & \＄119\％ & STD & HLOC & \\
\hline 3ECC & FD & 3F74 & 91119 & STD & ILOC & \\
\hline 3ECF & 35 & 94 & ¢112の GET¢22 & PULS & B & GET X \\
\hline 3ED1 & C4 & 97 & \＄1139 & ANDB & \＃7 & ¢－7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\(83 \varnothing\) DATA \＆Hø6，\＆H88，\＆Hø6，\＆H26 \(84 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H44，\＆H86，\＆H1甲，\＆H3D \(85 \emptyset\) DATA \＆H1F，\＆Høl，\＆HE6，\＆HE4 86ø DATA \＆H54，\＆H54，\＆H54，\＆H3A 87ø DATA \＆H3ø，\＆H89，\＆HøE，\＆Høø \(88 \varnothing\) DATA \＆HBF，\＆H3F，\＆H6C，\＆HBF \(89 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H3F，\＆H76，\＆HBF，\＆H3F \(9 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \＆H6E，\＆H1F，\＆H1申，\＆H83
\(91 \varnothing\) DATA \＆Høø，\＆H1ø，\＆H1申，\＆H83
\(92 \emptyset\) DATA \＆HøE，\＆Høø，\＆H24，\＆Hø3
\(93 \varnothing\) DATA \＆HC3，\＆Hø6，\＆Hø \(\varnothing, \& H F D\)
\(94 \emptyset\) DATA \＆H3F，\＆H66，\＆HFD，\＆H3F
\(95 \emptyset\) DATA \＆H68，\＆HFD，\＆H3F，\＆H6A
\(96 \varnothing\) DATA \＆HC3，\＆Høø，\＆H2ø，\＆H1ø
\(97 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H83，\＆H13，\＆HFF，\＆H23
\(98 \varnothing\) DATA \＆HØ3，\＆H83，\＆Hø6，\＆Høø \(99 \varnothing\) DATA \＆HFD，\＆H3F，\＆H7 \(\varnothing\) ，\＆HFD \(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \＆H3F，\＆H72，\＆HFD，\＆H3F \(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H74，\＆H35，\＆Hø4，\＆HC4 \(1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) DATA \＆Hø7，\＆H8E，\＆H3F，\＆H5D \(1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H3A，\＆HA6，\＆H84，\＆HB7 \(1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H3F，\＆H79，\＆HB7，\＆H3F \(1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) DATA \＆H8ø，\＆HB7，\＆H3F，\＆H7E 1ø6ø DATA \＆H43，\＆HB7，\＆H3F，\＆H81 \(1 \emptyset 7 \emptyset\) DATA \＆HA6，\＆H1F，\＆HB7，\＆H3F 1ø8ø DATA \＆H78，\＆HB7，\＆H3F，\＆H7B \(1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) DATA \＆HB7，\＆H3F，\＆H7D，\＆HA6 lløø DATA \＆Høl，\＆HB7，\＆H3F，\＆H7A llı DATA \＆HB7，\＆H3F，\＆H7C，\＆HB7 \(112 \emptyset\) DATA \＆H3F，\＆H7F，\＆HB6，\＆H3F \(113 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H78，\＆H81，\＆Høl，\＆H26 \(114 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H29，\＆H8E，\＆Høø，\＆Høø \(115 \emptyset\) DATA \＆HF6，\＆H3F，\＆H67，\＆HC4 \(116 \emptyset\) DATA \(\& H \emptyset F, \& H 26, \& H \varnothing 3, \& H 3 \varnothing\) \(117 \emptyset\) DATA \＆H88，\＆H1ø，\＆H3 \(\varnothing, \& H 1 F\) \(118 \emptyset\) DATA \＆H34，\＆H1ø，\＆HFC，\＆H3F \(119 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H66，\＆HE3，\＆HE4，\＆HFD \(12 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \＆H3F，\＆H66，\＆HFC，\＆H3F \(121 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H6C，\＆HE3，\＆HE4，\＆HFD \(122 \emptyset\) DATA \＆H3F，\＆H6C，\＆HFC，\＆H3F \(123 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H7ø，\＆HE3，\＆HE1，\＆HFD \(124 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H3F，\＆H7 \(\varnothing, \& H B 6, \& H 3 F\) \(125 \emptyset\) DATA \＆H7A，\＆H2A，\＆H2A，\＆H8E \(126 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H申ø，\＆H申ø，\＆HF6，\＆H3F 127ø DATA \＆H6B，\＆HC4，\＆HøF，\＆HCl \(128 \emptyset\) DATA \＆HøF，\＆H26，\＆Hø2，\＆H3ø \(129 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H1ø，\＆H3ø，\＆Høl，\＆H34 \(13 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATA \＆H1ø，\＆HFC，\＆H3F，\＆H6A 131ø DATA \＆HE3，\＆HE4，\＆HFD，\＆H3F \(132 \emptyset\) DATA \＆H6A，\＆HFC，\＆H3F，\＆H6E \(133 \varnothing\) DATA \＆HE3，\＆HE4，\＆HFD，\＆H3F \(134 \emptyset\) DATA \＆H6E，\＆HFC，\＆H3F，\＆H74 \(135 \emptyset\) DATA \＆HE3，\＆HEl，\＆HFD，\＆H3F \(136 \varnothing\) DATA \＆H74，\＆H39，\＆Hø1，\＆H8ø \(137 \varnothing\) DATA \(\& H 4 \varnothing, \& H 2 \varnothing, \& H 1 \varnothing, \& H \varnothing 8\) \(138 \varnothing\) DATA \＆Hø4，\＆Hø2，\＆Hø1，\＆H8ø

\title{
The \(\mathfrak{C a d a ~ C a l l i g r a p h e r ~}\)
}

Use your CoCo, your 8-bit dot addressable graphics printer and the CoCo Calligrapher to create beautiful signs, invitations, flyers, greeting cards, diplomas, certificates, awards and love letters.

The original Calligrapher letters are 36 points ( \(1 / 2\) inch) high and variably spaced. It includes an easy-to-use, menu-oriented program and these three typestyles:

> Old English
> Cartoon OId Engligh Gartoon Gay Nineties Gay Nineties
> The CoCo Calligrapher requires 32K ECB. Tape \$24.95/Disk \$29.95

\section*{ADDITIONAL TYPESTYLES}

These tapes of additional typestyles are available for \(\$ 19.95\) each. They can be easily moved to disk. The original Calligrapher program is required.

Tape 1 - Reduced, Reversed, and Reduced-Reversed versions

Old English Gay Nineties Cartoon uvivaynoldsbabode

All typestyles on Tapes 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 include Standard ( \(1 / 2\) inch), Reversed, Reduced, and ReducedReversed unless otherwise noted.

Tape 2: Broadway/Old Style
Broaduay IIdstyle
Tape 3: Business/Antique
Business ofontique

These disks of additional typestyles are available for \(\$ 49.95\) each.
Disk 1 - all type styles on Tapes 1,2 and 3.
Disk 2 - all type styles on Tapes 4,5 and 6.

\section*{Tape 4: Wild West/Checkers}

\section*{Yild West Checkers}

Tape 5: Star
Hebrew


Victorian (Standard and Reverse only)

\section*{Fictorian}

Tape 6: Block/Computer

\section*{Block} Computer

\section*{The (1)S-q Ualligrapher}

\section*{\$39.95}

Requires OS-9 Version 01.01.00 and a dot matrix printer. The OS-9 Calligrapher reads a standard input text file which contains text and formatting directives to produce standard utput for printer or disk. You can specify Disk 1-OS-9 version of all type styles on Tapes 1, 2 and which font to use; centering; left, right or full justification; 3.
line fill; narrow mode; margin; line width; page size; Disk 2-OS-9 version of all type styles on Tapes 4,5 and page break and indentation.

These disks of additional typestyles are available for \(\$ 49.95\) each. They are not compatible with the CoCo Calligrapher typestyles or program. OS-9 typestyle disk must be used with the OS-9 Calligrapher.

\footnotetext{
Dealer and author inquiries are always welcome. Canadian dealers should contact Kelly Software Distributors, Ltd., P.O. Box 11932, Edmonton, Alberta T5J-3L1, (403) 421-8003.
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- foreign language vocabulary
- specialized word list, i.e., geographic, chemistry, physics
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\section*{KISSable OS-9}

\title{
The Disk BASIC/OS-9 Connection
}

\author{
By Dale L. Puckett Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Tobuild better soldiers, drill sergeants tear down new recruits to nothing before rebuilding them into soldiers. Installing a new version of an operating system on the personal computer is an analogous process. I love the new 2.00 .00 version of OS-9. However, the transition hasn't been painless and well share the observations of one OS-9 software wizard this month.

We'll take an in-depth look at a new product that should make it easier for dedicated Disk basic users to enter the OS-9 world. We'll also introduce several new RAM disks and show different ways to use them, plus spotlight some programs from Kevin Kuehl. To show how the same job can be done with two different languages, we are listing versions written in both assembly language and c .

Dale L. Puckett, who is author of The Official BASIC09 Tour Guide and coauthor, with Peter Dibble, of The Official Rainbow Guide to OS-9, is a free-lance writer and programmer. He serves as director-at-large of the OS-9 Users Group and is a member of the Computer Press Association. Dale works as a U.S. Coast Guard chief warrant officer and lives in Alexandria, Virginia.

\section*{Drivers Needed for New Version}

We have been reading the mail on the CompuServe OS-9 SIG with interest. Immediately after OS-9 Level II hit Radio Shack shelves, people started complaining their Word-Pak and Word-Pak II drivers would not work. Ed Bender, the software wizard at PBJ, handled most of the inquiries personally.

Bender worked hard with a disassembler and a little assistance from Fort Worth to get the new drivers online. But, the new drivers were not compatible with the earlier Word-Pak drivers or the O-Pak drivers from FHL.
"We didn't have much trouble implementing the drivers for the Word-Pak once we figured out what Microware did with the CO80 driver for the phantom Tandy video board," Bender said. "Most of our problems came after the fact and we have been getting some complaints about the reduced screen control functions implemented in the current version.
"Actually, this is good and bad at the same time," Bender said. "Someone had to define a standard for screen control functions. While this was somewhat accomplished by O-Pak and WordPak, much of Tandy's OS-9 software was not compatible with either. Now, it is guaranteed that all Tandy (and hope-
fully all third-party software) will be Word-Pak compatible."

Bender also received some complaints about the loss of control for the Word-Pak II screen control relay. Word-Pak II users with a single composite video-monitor connected to Word-Pak II and the standard CoCo video output can no longer switch the screen back and forth to alternately display graphics and text.

For example, if you were editing a BASIC09 program that used graphics with the earlier PBJ drivers the WordPak \(I I\) display could be used to edit it. Later, when running the program, the screen could display text while the graphics were being drawn. Now, the only solution is a POKE to Word-Pak II to switch the screens back and forth a method that does not find favor with OS-9 purists.

Bender has an idea that may solve the problem: "First, create a small OS-9 procedure that, once invoked, would put itself to sleep, only to wake up once every second or two to check the path descriptor for TERM to see if the TYPE byte has been changed," Bender said. "If a change is detected, toggle the screen control relay to the appropriate display. The program should be simple and use very little CPU time."

Bender also noted that something
needs to see if GRFO is active in order to control the graphics display. This program needs to allow all other programs to run concurrently with it.

Bender says PBJ has had very few complaints about the loss of control for the scroll rate of Word-Pak II. But, they
set of patches to Delphi's CoCo SIG. They let the DISTO Display 80 adapter card work with the CO80 subroutine module that is standard with Tandy's Version 2.00.00 of OS-9. Some of you may want to use them to maintain a strict Tandy standard.

\title{
\({ }^{〔}\) This structure is invisible to Disk BASIC and requires no knowledge of OS-9."
}
have had many complaints about the loss of cursor-style control and they plan to fix it.
"Please point out that the way CO80 is linked into CCIO as a subroutine makes it nearly impossible to add display codes to the CO80 module without patching CCIO," Bender said. "Any codes other than those defined by Tandy are not passed on to the CO80. So, even if the routines are in place, they never get called. The cursor-style control is an exception, since Tandy provided a sequence to change the cursor color in CO32."

Here's good news for people using public domain Word-Pak drivers. A new public domain driver for WordPak II that runs with Version 2.00.00 is now available in he DL6 database on the CompuServe OS-9 SIG, according to SysOp Wayne Day. The new offering was written by Bill Dickhaus, the OS9 section leader on the CoCo SIG.

\section*{C080 Patches Work with DISTO Display 80}

Dennis McMillan has contributed a

However, many may want to use the new DISTO drivers that Brian Lantz is writing. They will be compatible with O-Pak and the old Word-Pak drivers and will eliminate some of the shortfalls in the Tandy CO80 module.

In the Tandy CO80 module, there are six occurrences of \$FF78. To make the DISTO board work with the module, change each \$FF78 to \$FF54. Also set the ":switch" at \$FF57 to "on" before booting OS-9. Here is the list of offsets supplied by McMillan.
- <SPACE>. +24
- <SPACE>. +48
- <SPACE>. +19
- <SPACE>.+3E
- <SPACE>. +EF
- <SPACE>. +69

Note that these offsets move from one to the next. You do not need to link to CO80 each time - only the first time. After making these changes, save them in a file and store them in the modules directory of the "Boot/Config" disk so they can be loaded easily. Or install
them into the boot file with the Config utility.

With the additional capability made possible by the new hardware from Tandy and third-party vendors, we must make choices about managing the operating system on our Color Computers. OS-9's modularity makes it possible and new hardware and software make it fun. Next month we hope to review the concept of modularity and introduce several approaches to the management of our Version 2.00 .00 system software.

\section*{WBASIC - An OS-9 Disk that Thinks It's Disk basic}

Late last year, Alan Reinhart of Royersford, Pennsylvania, had a novel idea. Today, he has a major product, and CoCo users migrating to OS-9 time will find it very interesting. WBASIC is a ROM-based program. It replaces Disk Extended BASIC and stores Disk BASIC data and programs in OS-9 formatted files on a hard disk.

When I saw WBASIC, I was immediately impressed. Reinhart had written code that makes directories on an OS9 formatted hard disk look like standard Disk basic floppy disks.
Why is this significant? Since the entire hard disk uses a standard OS-9 format, OS-9 programs and data can be stored on it also. And, since the "RSDOS Floppy" directories are actually OS-9 directories, OS-9 application programs and utilities can also read from or store data in them. People with a heavy investment in standard Disk BASIC programs and data can continue to use their original programs and accumulated data while they move up into full OS-9 operation.

With WBASIC you can copy a floppy disk containing a number of Elite, VIP

\section*{OS-9 \({ }^{\text {TM }}\) SOFTWARE/HARDWARE}

SDISK-Standard disk driver module allows the full use of 35,40 or 80 track double sided disk drives with COCO OS-9 plus you can read/write/format the OS-9 formats used by other OS-9 systems. (Note: you can read 35 or 40 track disks on an 80 track drive). Now updated for OS-9 ver. \(02.00 .00 \$ 29.95\)
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PC-XFER UTILITIES - Utilities to read/write and format ss MSDOSTM diskettes on CoCo under OS-9. \(\$ 45.00\) (requires SDISK) CCRD 512K Byte RAM DISK CARTRIDGE-Requires RS Multipak interface, used with driver software below provides \(1 / 2\) MB OS-9 RAM disk. \(\$ 259.00\)
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or other Color Computer word processor files; edit with an OS-9 word processor like DynaStar or Stylograph; check spelling with an OS-9 program like DynaSpell and print using an OS9 text processor like TS Word. WBASIC should ease the entry of thousands of Color Computer users into the OS-9 computing world.
"The existing Disk BASIC file structure has no real expansion cababilities," Reinhart said. "Several vendors selling Winchester drives discovered that quickly. Managing the 20,480 sectors on a five-megabyte disk instead of the usual 620 sectors on a floppy has been a real problem. Several attempts have been made to solve the problem by placing a number of standard floppysized volumes on a hard disk drive but this approach is not totally successful."

Reinhart came up with his method because he was concerned about what he perceived as a "go to OS-9 or forget it" policy at Tandy.
"Their policy is fine if you are interested in working with OS-9," Reinhart said. "But, if you are just starting and are not interested, there was no easy answer."
A common file structure lets Reinhart's WBASIC talk to OS-9. While Disk BASIC has been hard-coded to live in a 35 -track, single-sided environment, OS-9 was designed for expandability.
"I have recreated the OS-9 file handling system with my own code," Reinhart said. "The result is the Disk BASIC user gains the benefit of a second, more capable file structure while keeping compatibility with the old. But, at the same time, OS-9 users can now write short programs in Disk BASIC then boot OS-9 and access the same data files from Basic 09. ."

WBASIC uses the drive number part of a file specification to communicate with the hard disk drive. Drive numbers 4 through 13 are placed on the hard disk, each in its own directory. This structure is invisible to the Disk BASIC user and requires no knowledge of OS9. However, to use OS-9, simply type DOS and log to the Winchester. OS-9 users see a standard OS-9 disk.

To make WBASIC work, Reinhart did his homework with Disk Basic Unraveled. He located the addresses where he could intercept the various Disk basic statements and jump to his own code. When you use a WBASIC OPEN statement with a drive number higher than three, it creates an OS-9 file in a directory on the hard disk drive.

Reinhart stores all Disk BASIC flop-

Metric Industries

\section*{Model 101 Interface \$39.95}

The Model 101 is a serial to parallel interface intended for use with a COCO and any Centronics compatible parallel input printer. The 101 has 6 switch selectable baud rates \((300-9600)\). The 101 is only \(4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}\) and comes
with all cables and connectors for your computer and printer.

\section*{The Model 104 Deluxe Interface \(\$ 51.95\)}

The Model 104 is a serial to parallel interface like the Model 101 but it has the added feature of a serial port (sometimes referred to as a modem switch). This feature allows the connection of a parallel printer and any serial device (modem, serial printer
etc.) to your computer. You may then select either output, serial or parallel, with the flip of a switch. The 104 is only \(4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 2.5^{\prime \prime} \times 1.25^{\prime \prime}\) and comes with all cables and connectors for your computer. You supply the serial cable for your modem or other serial device.

\section*{Model 103 Combo \(\$ 68.95\)}

With the turn of a knob the model 103 switches your computer's RS232C serial port t.o any one of 3 outputs - 2 serial and 1 parallel. The serial ports may be used for modems serial printers or even another computer. The parallel port can
be used with any Centronics compatible printer. The 103 has the best features from the 101 and 102: color coded position indicator lights, 6 switch selectable baud rates, heavy anodized aluminum cabinet, and many more.


\section*{Model 102 Switcher \$35.95}

The Model 102 has 3 switch positions that allow you to switch your computer's serial output between 3 different devices (modem, printers or another computer). The 102 has color coded lights that indicate the switch position. These
lights also act as power indicators to let you know your computer is on. Supplied with the 102 are color coded labels that can be applied to your accessories. The 102 has a heavy guage anodized aluminum cabinet with non-slip rubber feet.

\section*{Cassette Label Program \$6.95}

Now Version 1.2-Tape transferra. ble to disk. Now save and load Labels from tape or dlsk.

This fancy printing utility prints 5 lines of information on pinfeed cassette labels. "Cassette Label" is menu driven and is very easy to use. It uses the special features of your printer for standard, expanded or condensed characters. Each Ilne of text is automatically centered. Before the label is printed, it is shown on your

THE 101, 103 AND 104 ALL REQUIRE POWER IN ORDER TO OPERATE. MOST PRINTERS CAN SUPPLY POWER TO YOUR INTERFACE. STAR, RADIO SHACK, AND OKIDATA ARE JUST A FEW THAT DO. EPSON DOES NOT. THE INTERFACES CAN ALSO BE POWERED BY AN AC ADAPTER (RADIO SHACK MODEL 273-1431 PLUGS INTO ALL MODELS). IF YOU REQUIRE A POWER SUPPLY, ADD A "P" TO THE MODEL NUMBER AND \(\$ 5.00\) TO THE PRICE. (MODEL 101P \$44.95, MODEL 104P \$56.95 AND MODEL 103P \$73.95)

CRT - enabling you to make changes if you like then print 1,2 or 100 labels. The program comes on tape and it is supplied with 24 labels to get you started. 16K ECB required.


The Model 101, 102, 103 and 104 will work with any COCO, any level basic and any memory size. These products are covered by a 1 year warranty.

The Model 101, 103 and 104 work with any standard parallel input printer including Gemini, Epson, Radio Shack, Okidata, C. loth and many others. They support BASIC print commands, word processors and graphic commands.

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\section*{Listing 1：COMM．C}
```

/* COMM: A UNIX-like utility to print non-identical lines in
two files.
Microware C Language
Kevin Kueh1
8 0 6 ~ D i v i s i o n ~ R o a d , ~
Valparaiso, IN 46383
February 5, }198
Calls: comm filel file2
comm filel <file2
*/
\#include <stdio.h>
\#include <ctype.h>
main(argc, argv)
int argc;
char **argv;
{
FILE *fpl, *fp2, *fopen();
if (argc == 1)
error("Usage: comm filel [file2]", NULL);
else if (argc == 2)
if (fpl = fopen(*++argv, "r")) {
comm(fpl, stdin);
fclose(fpl);
} else
error("Can't open", 火argv);
else if (fpl = fopen(*++argv, "r"))
if (fp2 = fopen(*++argv, "r")) (
comm(fpl, fp2);
fclose(fpl);
fclose(fp2);
} else
error("Can't open", 乍argv);
else
error("Can't open", *argv);
}

```
compare (string1, string2)
char *string1, *string2;
\{
    while (isspace(*string1))
        *stringl+t;
    while (isspace(\%string2))
        *string \(2++\);
    return(strcmp(string1, string2));
\}
comm(ptrl, ptr2)
FILE *ptrl, *ptr2;
\{
    char linel[120], line2[120];
    static char filler[10] \(="\) ";
    int length1, length2;
    while (fgets(line1, 120, ptr1) \&\& fgets(line2, 120, ptr2))
\{
    lengthl \(=\) strlen(linel);
    length2 \(=\) strlen(line2);
pies or directories in a master directory named RSDOS．Each floppy is actually a subdirectory named RSDOS0 to RSDOS9．When you type a Disk BASIC command line like DIR 日，WBASIC performs the equivalent of the OS－9 command，DIR／HO／RSDOS／ RSDOS8．

To make room for his code，Reinhart moved the start of Disk BASIC＇s free memory area from \(\$ 0989\) to \(\$ 0 \mathrm{C} 00\) ．This means that any Disk BASIC machine language programs that are not position－independent and start at \(\$ 0989\) do not work with WBASIC．However， Reinhart says he has tested hundreds of programs and almost all of them work．

New RAM Disks Increase OS－9 Speed
I met Tony DiStefano for the first time at RAINBOWfest－Palo Alto and one of the things we discussed was his new Super RAM Disk．I was so im－ pressed with his products that I bought a 512 K Super RAM cartridge and a DISTO Controller with an enhanced Display 80 adapter．

When DiStefano came up with the idea to add adapters to his controller and RAM disk cartridges，he solved a lot of problems．Some of us have had our Multi－Pak slots full for a while．We have been wondering how to add more hardware like the Radio Shack Speech Cartridge to our CoCo．Tony has come to the rescue．

Many people at Palo Alto were im－ pressed，too．By the time I talked to Tony，his distributor（CRC Inc．， 10802 Lajeunesse，Montreal，Quebec，Canada H3L 2E8，phone 514－383－5293）had sold out．I had to order mine．

Bob Rosen－WHIFFLE on Del－ phi＇s Color Computer SIG－helped me out．He shipped Tony＇s 256 K Super RAM cartridge and it arrived the next day．The 256 K Super RAMDisk sells for \(\$ 129.95\) ．The 512 K version costs \＄169．95．

I quickly installed the OS－9 RAM Disk drivers licensed by Brian Lantz and was soon working with a 512 K CoCo：the DISTO Super RAMDisk plus the Thunder RAM．My own 512K Super RAM has also arrived and very soon I＇ll be cooking with a 768 K CoCo． And，as if that weren＇t enough，DiSte－ fano has made it possible to put an additional 512 K of RAM on his Super RAM cartridge．If I added that 512 K ， I would be running with 1280 K －in a CoCo．I＇m impressed．

Getting the Most from RAMDisk
Brian Lantz certainly gives versatility
in the RAMDisk software for the Super RAM cartridge. A ready-made device descriptor makes the 256 K RAM disk look like a single-sided, 40 -track floppy disk. Data and programs can be moved quickly from a floppy to the RAM disk using the OS-9 Backup utility command. It takes less than 40 seconds to do the whole job.
A modules directory on the disk contains a device descriptor that covers almost every option. The descriptors are in the correct format to work with the Config utility that comes with Version 2.00 .00 . By selecting the proper descriptor, you pick the number of the drive, either R0, R1 or R2; the MultiPak slot number desired, one through three; and the size of the RAM disk, either 256 K or 512 K .

After I had used the RAMDisk as the mirror of a single-sided, 40 -track disk for several weeks I decided to take a closer look. I discovered that I was losing 77,824 bytes or 304 sectors of high speed RAMDisk by operating in this mode. There are 262,144 bytes or 1,024 sectors of memory available on the DISTO Super RAMDisk. However, the 40 -track floppy can only only 184,320 bytes or 720 sectors.

At first, I thought I had only two alternatives. I could run the RAMDisk as a single-sided, 40 -track drive and gain the advantage of the high-speed backup operation. Or, I could configure the RamDisk with 1,024 sectors and use all available RAM. Unfortunately, with the latter method I would need to use the Dsave utility command to copy OS9 directories or disks to the RAMDisk - an operation that takes several minutes.

After a little thought I decided to take advantage of my double-sided, 40-track drives. I would use both sides of the drive, but not all of the tracks. I wound up formatting a disk with 56 tracks 28 per side. This produces 1,008 sectors of storage.

I called up the OS-9 Debug utility and modified the / R1 device descriptor to make the RAMDisk look like 28 tracks with 18 sectors per track on two sides. I then used the new Version 2.00 .00 Format utility to create the disk. Format ran properly and the OS-9 Free utility command reported that I had 1,008 sectors available. I moved right ahead and ran the Backup utility program. Backup up ran successfully and copied about half of the special 28 -track double-sided disk. Then it reported a Media Full error. It made sense to me that you can't have two sides on a
```

        line1[length1 - 1] = 1ine2[1ength2 - 1] = '\0';
        if (compare(line1, line2))
            printf("우ᄆ-25.25s %-25.25s\n", line1, line2);
        else
        printf("%52.52s %-25.25s\n", filler, line1);
    }
    }
error(err1, err2)
char *errl, *err2;
{
fprintf(stderr, "COMM: %s %s\n", errl, err2);
exit(0);
}

```

\section*{Listing 2: TR.C C}
```

/* TR: A UNIX-like transliteration utility.
Microware C Language
Kevin Kueh1
806 Division Road
Valparaiso, IN 46383
January 20, }198
Calls: tr from to <file changes 'from' to 'to'
tr from <file deletes 'from'

```
*/
\#include <stdio.h>
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { int not }=\text { FALSE; } & / * \text { Regular pattern match */ } \\ \text { int squeeze }=\text { FALSE; } & / * \text { Do not compress repeated characaters */ }\end{array}\)
main(argc, argv)
int argc;
char *reargv;
(
    char setl[4], set2[4];
    int argcount = 3;
    if (argc \(==1\) ) (
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: tr [-s] to from \(\backslash n\) ");
        exit(0);
    \} else if ((*+targv)[0] ='-') (
        if (((*argv) [1] == 's') |1-((*argv)[1] == 'S')) \{
                squeeze \(=\) TRUE;
                argv++;
                argcount++;
            ) else
                error("Parameter error ", *argv);
    1
    if (makeset (\%argv, setl) = FALSE)
        error("Parameter error ", *argv);
    if (arge = argcount) (
            if (makeset ( \(\%++a r g v, ~ s e t 2)=\) FALSE)
                error("Parameter error ", *argv);
        \} else
            makeset(NULL, set2);
    translit(set1, set2);
\}
convert(c, conversion, boundptr)
char \(c\), conversion;
```

char *boundptr;
{
c = c - conversion + *boundptr++;
if (c > %boundptr)
c = *boundptr;

```
    return(c);
)
```

error(err1, err2)
char *errl, *err2;
{
fprintf(stderr, "TR: %s %s\n", err1, err2);
exit(0);
}

```
makeset(param, set)
char *param, *set;
\{
    int ptr:
    for (ptr = 0; ptr < 4; ptr++)
        set[ptr] = NULL;
    if (*param == '~') \{
        not \(=\) TRUE;
        param++;
    \}
    set[0] = param[0];
    if (set[0] \(1=\) NULL)
        switch (strlen(param)) \{
            case 1:
                set[1] = param[0];
                    break;
                case 3:
                    \(\operatorname{set}[1]=\operatorname{param}[2] ;\)
                    break;
                case 2:
                    set[1] = param[0];
                    \(\operatorname{set}[2]=\) param[1];
            set[3] = param[1];
            break;
        case 6:
            set[1] = param[2];
            set[2] = param[3];
            set[3] = param[5];
            break;
        default:
            return(FALSE);
        \}
        return(TRUE);
    )
    translit (from, to)
char *from, *to;
\{
    char \(c\), lastc \(=' \backslash 0^{\prime}\);
        while ((c = getchar()) I= EOF) \{
            if ( \(c>=\) from[0] \&\& \(c<=\) from[1]) \{
                        if (not \(==\) FALSE)
                            \(c=\) convert(c, from[0], \&to[0]);
            ) else if (c \(>=\) from[2] \(\& \& c<=\) from[3]) (
            if (to[2] == NULL) \{
                if (not \(=\) FALSE)
                        \(c=\operatorname{convert}(c\), from[2], \&to[0]);
            ) else if (not \(=\) FALSE)
                \(c=\) convert (c, from[2], \&to[2]);

RAMDisk, but I thought I could fool the software.

As it turned out, I did fool the software by taking a different approach. Fortunately for my experiment, the Backup utility command does not check everything when it looks to see if the two disk formats are the same. It only checks the total number of sectors.
After discussing the problem with Brian Lantz, I changed the number of sides in the RAMDisk descriptor back to one and changed the number of tracks to 56 rather than 28 . I left the number of sectors per track set to 18 so it would match the floppy media. I saved the new version of the device descriptor again, ran the Attr utility command on it to set the execute and public execute attributes of the new file.
Then, I formatted the RAMDisk again using the new descriptor. Free again reported 1,008 sectors available. I ran Backup again. It worked.
What did I gain from the experiment? Time, mainly. When I did a backup from my specially formatted 28 -track, double-sided floppy to the RAMDisk it took 41 seconds. Then, I ran DirCopy, a fast directory copy utility from Computerware. It took three minutes and 26 seconds.
You probably noticed that this method does not use 4,096 bytes of the 256 K available on the RAMDisk. I wasted 16/18 of a track. You can get around this by modifying the device descriptor for the floppy disk so you can format the double-sided 40 -track disks in an even more non-standard fashion.
For example, why not format them to hold 64 tracks ( 32 tracks on two sides) with 16 sectors in each track? This gives exactly 262,144 bytes or 1,024 sectors on the floppy. A RAMDisk formatted this way does the job nicely and wastes no space. Since you won't be exchanging these non-standard floppies with anyone, set them up any way you desire.
I haven't decided how to handle my 512K RAMDisk yet. If I buy a doublesided, 80-track disk I could use a similar trick. 512 K of RAM holds 2,048 sectors. If I formatted a disk to hold 128 tracks ( 64 on each side) with 16 sectors in each track it should work perfectly. To maintain the 18 sectors per track standard so the device descriptor won't have to be modified for the 80 -track floppy disk, set it up with 112 tracks ( 56 tracks on each side) containing 18 sectors per track.

\section*{Changing Device Descriptors}

To change the device descriptors used
by the floppy disk drives, use the OS9 Debug utility command. We'll go step by step, but first we need to give a short description of a device descriptor.
Following the standard module header in every device descriptor that uses the RBF file manager, there is a table that defines the disk drive being used. The first byte of the table is located 18 decimal bytes ( \(\$ 12\) bytes hexadecimal) from the start of the module containing the device descriptor. The following table shows the offset from the start of the module, the name of the location in the OS9Defs files and a short description of the information it contains.

\section*{Offset Name Description}
\(\$ 12\) IT.DTP Type of device (always 01 for disk drives)
\(\$ 13\) IT.DRV Drive number (DISTO slot number)
\(\$ 14\) IT.STP Step rate ( 00 for RAMDisks)
\(\$ 15\) IT.TYP Device type
\(\$ 16\) IT.DNS Media density
\(\$ 17\) IT.CYL Number of tracks
\(\$ 19\) IT.SID Number of sides
\$1A IT.VFY Verify if 00 , no verify if 01
\$1B IT.SCT Number of sectors per track
\$1D IT.TOS Number of sectors per track in Track 0

To change the format on the RAMDisk and floppies, change IT.CYL, the number of tracks and IT.SCT, and the number of sectors per track. To start, type:

\section*{OS9: debug <ENTER>}

When you see the Debug prompt, D:, type:

\section*{L RO <ENTER>}

This links debug to the start of the module containing the device descriptor named R0. Use the name of the device descriptor you want to modify here. After linking to the descriptor, move to the byte containing the number of tracks. Since it is at an offset of \(\$ 17\) hexadecimal bytes from the start of the module, type:
```

. <SPACE> .+17 <ENTER>

```

Notice how the debug utility commands use hexadecimal notation for these offsets. Displayed now is an address followed by the value of the data stored at that address. It should contain two zeros ( 00 ).
```

        ) else if (not && (c 1= '\n'))
        c = to[0];
        if (squeeze &&& (c == lastc))
        ; /* If we compress repeats, then do nothing */
        else
        putchar(c);
        1astc = c;
    }
    J

```

Listing 3: COMM.A
* COMM: A UNIX-like file comparison utility with three columns
* 6809 Assembly Language
\(+\)
* Kevin Kueh1
* 806 Division Road
* Valparaiso, IN 46383
* February 5, 1986
*
* Calls: comm filel file2 compares 'file1' to 'file2' and
prints lines
* comm -1 filel file2 print only identical lines and
from 'file2'
*
*
    NAM Comm
    IFP1
USE /DO/DEFS/OS9Defs
ENDC
MOD commend, commnam, PRGRM+OBJCT, REENT +1 , comment, commmem
commnam FCS /Comm/

\(+\)
* DATA AREA
*
    ORG 0
flag RMB 1
path1 RMB 1
path2 RMB 1
bufferl RMB 120
buffer2 RMB 120
storage RMB 120
    RMB 200 Parameter Area
    RMB 200 Stack Area
commmem EQU.

*
* PROGRAM AREA
*
comment CLR flag we print all columns
    CLRB clear the flag holder
comm05 LDA , X get first parameter character
    CMPA \#'- is it an option?
    BNE opnfile no, then open the files
    LEAX \(1, X\) bump up the pointer
comm10 LDA , X+ get next character
    CMPA \#\$OD are we done?
    LBEQ errmsg yes, then syntax error
    CMPA \#\$20 or just some white space?
    BEQ opnfile yes, then go
    CMPA \#!1 do we blank first column?
```

BNE comm15 not yet, go
ORB \#%00000001 yes, set the flag
BRA commlo and go for more
comm15 CMPA \#'2 do we blank second column?
BNE comm2O not yet, go
ORB \#%00000010 yes, set the flag
BRA commlo and go for more
comm20 CMPA \#'3 do we blank third column?
LBNE errmsg no, then syntax error
ORB \#%00000100 set the flag
BRA comm10 and go for more
opnfile STB flag save the option flag
LDA \#READ. use READ access mode
OS9 I$OPEN open the first file name
    LBCS error branch on error
    STA pathl save the path number
    IDA #READ. use READ access mode
    OS9 I$OPEN open the second file name
LBCS error branch on error
STA path2 save the path number
readin LEAX bufferl,U point to the first buffer
LDY \#120 get its length
LDA pathl get the path number
OS9 I$READLN read a line of input
    LBCS commerr branch on error
    TFR Y,D put line length in 'B'
    STB -1,S save it for a bit
    LEAX buffer2,U point to the second buffer
    LDY #120 get its length
    LDA path2 get the path number
    OS9 I$READLN read a line of input
LBCS commerr branch on error
TFR Y,D put line length in 'B'
LEAX bufferl,U else point to the first line
LEAY buffer2,U and also to the second line
CMPB -1,S are the lengths the same?
BNE test05 no, then go
test DECB are we done?
BEQ test30 yes, then we must go
LDA ,X+ else get a character in line 1
CMPA , Y+ is it the same as in line 2?
BEQ test yes, then get next character
test05 LDB \#25 get length of first section
LEAX bufferl,U point to the first line
LEAY storage,U point to the out line
LDA flag get the flag
CMPA \#%00000001 do we print this column?
BEQ test15 no, but we print second
CMPA \#%00000011 do we print any columns?
BEQ readin no, we print nothing
test10 IDA ,X+ get the next character in line
CMPA \#\$OD is it a carriage return?
BEQ test15 yes, then go
STA ,Y+ no, then save the character and bump 'Y'
DECB are we done?
BNE test10 no, then store next character
test15 ADDB \#2 add in the spacer length
LDA \#\$20 get an ASCII <space>
test20 STA,Y+ and save it
DECB are we done?
BNE test20 no, then save it again
LDA \#SOD get a carriage return
STA ,Y save in case we need it
LDA flag get the flag
CMPA \#%00000010 do we print this column?
BEQ prntthem no, then go
LDB \#25 get length of second section
LEAX buffer2,U point to second section
LEAX buffer2,U point to second section

```

Press the ENTER key once to move to the lowest significant byte of the twobyte value being modified. Debug prints the next address followed by a one-byte value. If you are changing the device descriptor of a 40 -track drive, Debug returns a value of \(\$ 28\) (hexadecimal) here. Now type an equal sign \((=\) ) followed immediately by the new value wanted in the descriptor. For example, to wind up with a 64-track RAM disk, type:

\section*{\(=40\) <ENTER>}

Note here that \(\$ 40\) is 64 decimal. After changing the number of cylinders, link to the start of the device descriptor module again like before. Move to the location of IT.SCT, which is at an offset of \$1B. Make this change in a similar manner, then check or set the value of IT.TOS. Exit the debug utility by typing \(\mathrm{a} Q\) or q as the first letter following the prompt. You then see the standard OS9 prompt.

At this point, you can use the modified device descriptor. However, you will probably want to save it using the OS-9 Save utility command. If the device descriptor module is named R0 in memory and you want to save it in a file called R0.New, use the following command line.
OS9: save RO.New RO <ENTER>
This command line creates a file named R 0 . New in the current execution directory which is usually / D0/CMDS. The module R0 is stored in that file. Before attempting to load the file, run the Attr utility command to set the execute and public execute attributes for the file.

\section*{Banker RAM disk is an Alternative}

I recently had a chance to see the J\&R Electronics 512K Banker. It supports all versions of the Color Computer and, since it installs inside the Color Computer, a multipack is not needed.

With the Banker you get a RAM Disk. And, since OS-9 already allows printing in the background by using an ampersand (\&) at the end of a command line, you get a simple print spooler without buying any special software. When listing a file from the RAM disk to the printer, there is no wait for floppy access, so the system works efficiently at the same time.

The installation procedure for the Banker is simple if you have two drives. Put the system disk in Drive 0 and your Banker OS-9 disk in Drive 1, then run the install procedure file for the type of RAM disk desired and the CoCo does
all the rest. A utility that fixes the OS9 boot disks to boot with the Banker installed is also included.

The Banker can be installed as a 512 K or 256 K RAM system and it comes in varying levels of completion. Options start with a bare board at \(\$ 34.95\) - you buy the parts - and run up to a completely assembled and tested 512 K board that sells for \(\$ 149.95\). Get the details from Jesse at J \& R Electronics, P.O. Box 2572, Columbia, MD 21405 , phone (301) 987-9067.

All except the assembled and tested 512 K board require piggybacking RAM chips for expansion to 512 K . If you do not feel comfortable with piggyback chips, purchase their new Memory Expansion Board Kit for \(\$ 29.95\). This kit is necessary to install a Banker in the two-chip Korean CoCo 2s.

\section*{KShell Makes Life Pleasant}

Computerware's KShell is the star of a new set of Advanced Utilities for \(O S\) 9 from Paul Searby's Encinitas, California software house. It's UNIX-like features let you work quicker and smarter. KShell is a direct replacement for the standard OS-9 Shell. In fact, internally it is named Shell.

KShell gives you the ability to use wild cards on the OS-9 command line, set the priority of any process and make multipath searches. If you are tired of receiving the Error \#216 "File Not Found" message, KShell's path facility will make your day. To install and run it, simply type:

> OS9: ex load/do/cmds/kshell <ENTER>

A KShell path command line looks like this:
```

OS9: path=/dl/cmds <ENTER>

```

After this line is typed, KShell first checks the current execution directory when it is looking for a program. If it does not find the program there it looks in \(/ \mathrm{dl} / \mathrm{cmds}\). You are not limited to one additional path, since you can place as many as will fit in a 64-character line. Each path in that line must be separated by a colon. Here's a sample:
OS9: path="/r1:/hl/cmds:/dil:cmds" <ENTER>
If you forget which paths have been assigned to KShell, find out by typing, "Echo \$path". If you forget something when you type the path, append things to it like this.
OS9: path=\$path+":/dl" <ENTER>
The beauty of these commands is they only need to be typed once. And if you
```

STA ,Y+ save it and bump 'Y'
CMPA \#\$OD is it a carriage return?
BEQ prntthem yes, then go
DECB are we done?
BNE test25 no, then get next character
LDA \#SOD else get a carriage return
STA,Y save it in the string
BRA prntthem print the lines
test30 LDA flag get the flag
CMPA \#%00000100 do we print this column?
LBHS readin no, then go
LEAY storage,U point to the line
LDA \#$20 get a SPACE
LDB #54 get loop count
test35 STA ,Y+ save it in the line
DECB are we done?
BNE test35 no, then save some more
LEAX bufferl,U point to the line
LDB #25 get amount to be shown
test40 LDA ,X+ get next character
    STA ,Y+ save it in string
    CMPA #$OD is it a carriage return?
BEQ pmntthem yes, then go
DECB are we done?
BNE test40 no, then go
LDA \#$OD get a carriage return
STA ,Y+ save it in the line
prntthem LEAX storage, U point to the line
    LDY #120 get its length
    LDA #1 use standard output
    OS9 I$WRITLN and print the line
LBCC readin if no error, then go
BRA error branch on error
errmsg LEAX message,PCR get the message
LDY \#120 get its length
LDA \#2 use STANDARD ERROR path
CLRB clear the error channel
OS9 I$WRITLN print the message
commerr CMPB #ESEOF is error and 'EOF'?
    BNE error no, then error exists
    LDA pathl get the path number
    OS9 I$CLOSE and close the file
BCS error branch on error
LDA path2 get the path number
CLRB clear the error channel
OS9 I\$CLOSE and close the file
error OS9 FSEXIT terminate the process
message FCC /Usage: comm [-[1,2,3]] filel file2/
FCB \$OD
EMOD
commend EQU *
END

```

\section*{Listing 4: TR.A}
* TR: A UNIX-like transliteration utility.
* 6809 Assembly Language
*
* Kevin Kuehl
* 806 Division Road
* Valparaiso, IN 46383
* February 5, 1986
*
* 6809 Assembly Language
*
Kevin Kuehl
* 806 Division Road
* Valparaiso, IN 46383
* February 5, 1986
*
```

* Calls: tr a A <file converts all 'a' to 'A' in 'file'
* tr A-Z a-z<chle
* tr -s a A <fine
characters
* tr ~A-Za-z<Eile
converts all letters to lower case
strips out all same consecutive
deletes'all non-alpha characters
* NAM Tr
IFP1
USE /DO/DEFS/OS9Defs
ENDC
MOD trend,trnam, PRGRM+OBJCT,REENT+1,trent, trmem
trnam FCS /Tr/

```

```

* 
* DATA AREA
* ORG 0
1astc RMB 1
not RMB 1
squeeze RMB 1
from RMB }
to RMB }
set1 RMB 7
set2 RMB 7
line RMB }12
RMB 200 Parameter Area
RMB 200 Stack Area
trmem EQU .

```

```

* 
* PROGRAM AREA
* 

trent LEAY setl,U point to storage
LEAY 1,Y leave space for length
GLR not use regular matching
GLR setl length = 0
GLR set2 length = 0
CLR squeeze we do not compress lines
CLRB set counter = 0
tr05 LDA ,X+ get next character
CMPA \#$20 is it white space?
    BEQ tr05 yes, then go
    CMPA #$OD are we done?
BEQ message yes, then error
INC not set to use NOT
CMPA \#'~ is it a NOT?
BEQ tr15 yes, then go
CMPA \#' - do we have an option?
BNE trlO no, then go
LDA ,X+ get next character
ANDA \#%11011111 convert to UPPER CASE
CMPA \#'S do we compress lines?
BNE message no, then go
INC squeeze set to compress lines
BRA tr05 and go for more
tr10 CLR not no, then correct
STA,Y+ else save in set
INCB length = length + 1
tr15 LDA ,X+ get next character
CMPA \#$20 are we at end of string?
    BEQ tr20 yes, then go
    CMPA #$OD or at end of parameter?
BEQ tr40 yes, then go

```
do it from a procedure file, the hole operation can be semi-automicric. KShell also supports up to four macios. Each macro can contain up to 48 characters.

Like the UNIX Shell, KShell treats a command placed in single quotes with the output of that command This sounds compicated, but it makes serise. Look at a few examples:
```

059: echo The date is 'date'. <ENTER>
OS9: echo chd 'pxd' <ENTER>
0S9: echo The disk in drive one
is 'free /dl'<ENTER>

```

The first line prints "The date is" followed by the output of the standard OS-9 date utility command. The second example changes the current data directory to the same as the current execution directory since pxd returns the name of the current execution directory on the standard output path. The last command line works like the first.

The wild cards are the asterisk (*) and the question mark (?). An asterisk matches any number of characters. A question mark matches any single character. Since the files that match the wild cards are substituted in the command line before they are passed to a command, KShell's wild cards are available to all programs.

The ability to assign default paths alone makes KShell worth the price of the entire Advance Utilities for OS-9 package. Additionally, you get a new copy utility command named cpy that allows copying multiple files to a given directory.

The archive utility in the package is valuable if you have a hard disk and want the ability to make backup copies easily. Operation is almost automatic and after archive fills one floppy it prompts for a new one.
To round out the package, Computerware includes an unload utility that completely removes modules from memory and a flink utility that gives a way to make any existing file that is contiguous the boot file.

\section*{A Helpful Hint}

There is a way to make a new boot file that's almost easier than using the new Config utility. First, create a new directory on the disk and copy each file you want in the new OS9Boot file into that directory. Then, instead of creating a separate bootlist file, use either the Microware ' \(d\) ' utility or the "Is" utility from several of the third-party vendors and type this command line.
OS9: ls ! dsave <ENTER>

\section*{Two from Kuehl}

This month, our feature programs were written by Kevin Kuehl, a senior high school student in Valparaiso, Indiana. Kuehl contributed several assembly language programs to "KISSable OS-9" last summer. He's back with two new programs written in both assembly language and c .

Comm is a utility that compares two text files or a file to standard input. It is handy for programmers who are looking for changes they have made in a source file. \(\operatorname{Tr}\) is a standard translit utility that can squeeze lines and use sets of characters. Sample OS-9 command lines are shown as comments in each listing.

Kuehl also sent some advice with his programs. "Tell everyone how important it is to write their assembly language programs in modules," he said. "This makes them much easier to debug.
"Also, make sure they always send their errors to the standard error path," Kuehl added. "It is unnerving to send a file down a pipeline and find (if you are lucky) an error at the end. Or worse yet, garbage that once was an error message. Use LDA \#2 in assembly language or "fprintf (stderr, " ") in C for all error messages."

\section*{Our Future}

The 68 K version of OS-9 may very soon be the standard operating system on most home-oriented computer systems. At a recent conference sponsored by Microsoft, Sony and Phillips proposed a new file format standard for the new compact disc technology. OS-9 98 K is at the heart of the standard that supports sound and graphics as well as data on the new disks. The CD-I system uses a Motorola 68000 processor and custom graphics and sound processors still under development by Sony and Phillips. The systems may be sold as complete systems or as add-ons to existing audio \(C D\) players.

\section*{Modularity and Version 2.00.00}

Next month we hope to review the concept of modularity and present several approaches to operating system management. We need these skills when adding new hardware and software to our OS-9-based Color Computers. During the process, we'll introduce several new utility packages that help. make the job easier. And, we'll publish a few more short programs to give you some programming practice and new tools at the same time.
```

STA ,Y+ save it in set
INCB length = length + 1
BRA trl5 go for more
tr20 STB setl save the length
LEAY set2,U point to storage
LEAY 1,Y leave space for length
CLRB set counter = 0
tr25 LDA ,X+ get next character
CMPA \#$20 is it white space?
BEQ tr25 yes, then go
CMPA #$OD are we at end of parameter?
BEQ tr40 yes, then go
STA, Y+ save in the set
INCB length = length + 1
tr30 LDA, X+ get next character
CMPA \#\$20 are we done with string?
BEQ tr35 yes, then go
CMPA \#SOD are we at end of parameter?
BEQ tr35 yes, then go
STA ,Y+ save it in set
INCB length = length + 1
BRA tr30 go for more
tr35 STB set2 save the length
tr40 LEAX setl,u point to first string
LEAY from,U point to storage
LBSR makeset make the set
TSTB was there an error?
BNE message yes, then go
LEAX set2,U point to second string
LEAY to,U point to storage
LBSR makeset make the set
TSTB was there an error?
BEQ translit no, then go
message LEAX usemess,PCR
LDY \#120 get its length
LDA \#2 use Standard Error path
CLRB clear the error channel
OS9 ISWRITLN print the message
BRA error branch on error

```

```

* 
* tRANSLIT 'FROM' TO 'TO'
* 

translit LEAX line,U point to storage
LDY \#120 get its length
CLRA use Standard Input
OS9 I$READLN read the line
    BCS transerr branch on error
    CLR lastc set initial value to NULL
    LEAX line,U point to the line
trans05 LDA, X get the character
    CMPA #$OD are we done?
BEQ print yes, then go
PSHS X save the pointer
LEAX from,U point to compare set
LEAY to,U point to adjust set
CMPA , X do we change the char?
BLO trans10 not yet, check more
CMPA 1,X maybe, is it in range?
BLS trans15 yes, then convert
trans10 LEAX 2,X push 'X' to second range
LEAY 2,Y push 'Y' to second range
CMPA, X is char in range?
BLO trans20 no, then go
CMPA 1,X maybe, is it in range?
BHI trans20 no, then go
TST ,Y is there a second adjust range?
BNE transl5 yes, then use it

```
```

LEAY -2,Y back 'Y' down to first range
transl5 TST not do we have regular matching?
BEQ convert yes, then convert char
BRA store then print the character
trans20 TST not do we have regular matching?
BEQ store yes, then print character
LDA -2,Y no, then get the character
BRA store and print character
convert SUBA ,X make ' A' and offset
ADDA ,Y make 'A' a char in range
CMPA }1,Y\mathrm{ is char in the range?
BLS store yes, then save char
LDA 1,Y else get upper limit
store PULS X get old pointer
TST squeeze do compress line?
BEQ store05 no, then go
CMPA lastc do we print the character?
BNE store05 yes, then save it
CLRA no, then save a NULL
store05 STA ,X+ save the character
TSTA is 'A' a character?
BEQ trans05 no, go for more
STA lastc else save it as last character
BRA trans05 go for more
print LEAX line,U point to character
LDY \#120 get its length
LDA \#1 use Standard Output
OS9 I$WRITLN print the char
    BCC translit no error, go for more
transerr CMPB #ESEOF is error an End Of File?
    BNE error no, then error exists
    CLRB else clear error channel
error OS9 F$EXIT terminate the process

```

```

* 
* convert to a four char. Set
* 

makeset PSHS A,X,Y save these registers
CLR ,Y make the set a NULL set
CLR 1,Y
CLR 2,Y
CLR 3,Y
TST ,X do we use the NULL set?
BEQ mkst20 yes, then go
LDB ,X+ get the length
IDA ,X get first character
STA,Y save it in set
CMPB \#1-is length one?
BNE mkst05 no, then go
LDA ,X get first char
STA 1,Y save as upper limit
BRA mkst20 and go
mkst05 CMPB \#3 is length three?
BNE mkst10 no, then go
LDA 2,X get last char
STA 1,Y save as upper limit
BRA mkst20 and go
mkst10 CMPB \#2 is length two?
BNE mkst15 no, then go
IDA ,X get first char
STA 1,Y save as upper limit one
LDA 1,X get next char
STA 2,Y save as lower limit two
STA 2,Y save as lower limit two
LEAY -2,Y back 'Y' down to first range

```
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```

LDA 2,X get last char
STA 1,Y save as upper limit
BRA mkst20 and go
mkst10 CMPB \#2 is length two?
BNE mkst15 no, then go
LDA ,X get first char
STA 1,Y save as upper limit one
LDA 1,X get next char
STA 2,Y save as lower limit two
STA 3,Y and as upper limit two
BRA mkst20 and go
mkst15 CMPB \#6 is length six?
BNE err no, then parameter error
LDA 2,X get third char
STA 1,Y save as upper limit one
LDA 3,X get fourth char
STA 2,Y save as lower limit two
LDA 5,X get last char
STA 3,Y save as upper limit two
mkst20 CLRB no error
return PULS Y,X,A,PC get old registers
err INCB error is true
BRA return and return
usemess FCC /Usage: tr [-s] from [to]/
FCB \$OD
EMOD end of module
trend EQU *
END

```

\section*{CORRECTIONS}
"The Computerized Shopping List" (April 1986, Page 216): Dennis Weide has written to give us a correction and a hint to his Shoplist program. The hint: The last entry in Table 1 on Page 217 explains that an OD Error will occur if STOP is omitted from the data section of the program. This is Line 2010 in the listing, but the line number will vary depending on how many items you enter. Also, it is important to keep in mind that the program takes a few minutes to compile the data, so don't get excited if there isn't an immediate response.

The correction: In some instances a BS might occur in Line 1300 if the program isn't used properly. To alleviate this situation, delete Line 421. The program will work as it should.
"A Peace Treaty for Computer Hackers and Couch Potatoes" (March 1986, Page 49): Bill Bernico has written to tell us there is an error in his program TV Shows. If you pick the Network News option, the word "magazine"
appears. This is because the variable " \(Z \$\) " was not defined. To correct the problem, add the following line to the program:
```

375 Z\$="BR3BU4R20G2DR2"

```
"The CoCo Zone" (April 1986, Page 26): There are no reported problems with the actual program CoCo Zone. There have been, however, numerous calls from readers who are having trouble creating a working copy of the game. RUNning the CoCo Draw program draws and saves the graphics screens, Zone 0 through Zone 9 to the tape or disk for you. The final, working game tape or disk must have these files in the following order: Boot, Zone 0, Zone 1,..., Zone 9 and CoCo Zone. Then, CLDAD and RUN Boot, answer all prompts and youll soon be ready to play the Adventure. Notice that CoCo Draw has nothing to do with the actual play of the game.

For quicker service, Corrections will be posted on Delphi as soon as they are available in the Info on Rainbow topic area of the database. Just type DATR at the CoCo SIG prompt and INFD at the Topic? prompt.

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123A Zenlth \(12^{\prime \prime}\) Green Screen Special, \(\$ 87.50\) ( \(\$ 7 \mathrm{shpg}\) ) 80 Column non glare

122 Zenith 12". Amber Screen, 640 dots \(\times 200\) dots resolution, 15 MHz band width. \(\$ 117\) ( 7 shpg ) 141 Roland \(13^{\prime \prime}\) Color Monitor with speaker, 270 dots \(\times 200\) dots resolution, 4 MHz band width \(\$ 247\) (\$12 shpg)
All monitors require video controller.
Reverse video free with monitor order.

\section*{MEMORY}

64K Upgrades-1 Year Warranty
64-E1 for E Boards with compiete instructions. Remove old chips and replace with preassembled package-no soldering or trace cuts. \$28.45 (\$2 shpg)
64-F1 for F Boards. No soldering needed. Capacitor leads must be cut. \(\$ 24,45\) ( \(\$ 2 \mathrm{shpg}\) )
64-2 for COCO 2. Kit requires one solder point, tho trace cuts. \(\$ 24.45\) ( \(\$ 2 \mathrm{shpg}\) )

New Controller from J8M: Has switch that allows either JDOS or RS DOS to be the disk operating system; eliminates software compatibility problems, while preserving the advantages of J\&M's gold contacts and data separator. Also added to the DC-2 is a parallel port, which means a serial interface is no longer needed to make a parallel printer (like the Epson) work.
DC-2 Disk Controller with JDOS. \(\mathbf{\$ 1 2 8}\) (\$2 shpg)
RS-1: RS DOS ROM Chip. \(\$ 20.00\) ( \(\$ 2\) shpg)
DC-1 Disk Controller reads and writes to 35 and 40 track single and double-sided drives for all models of the Color Computer w/ JDOS. \(\$ 128\) ( \(\$ 2\) shpg) VC-1 Video Interface mounts inside Color Computer by piggy-backing IC on top of interface-no soldering, no trace cuts. All models give composite video \& sound. \(\$ 24.45\) ( \(\$ 2\) shpg)
VC-2 for COCO 2-mono only, \(\$ 26.45\) ( \(\$ 2 \mathrm{shpg}\) )
vC-3 for COCO 2-both color or monochrome \(\$ 39.45\) ( \(\$ 2 \mathrm{shpg}\) )
VC-4 for new Color Computer (no sockets, chips are soldered to mother board). Attaches with springloaded clips. Color or mono. \(\$ 39.45\) ( \(\$ 2 \mathrm{shpg}\) )
\begin{tabular}{|ll}
\hline DD-2 Double sided 360K disk with & \\
1/2 helght case \& heavy & \\
duty power supply & \(\$ 188\). \\
CA-1 Disk drive cable & \(\$ 24.50\) \\
CA-2 Two drive cable & \(\$ 29.50\) \\
DE-1 & Disk enclosure \(1 / 2\) height with \\
power supply & \(\$ 58\) \\
& \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

HOWARD QUALITY STANDS
 New TS-1X Monitor Stand: De-signer-beautiful stand with claar corner posis, easy side access to ROM port, reset and on/off buttons. \(\$ 39.50\) (\$3 shpg)
TS-1: Standard \(13^{\prime \prime}\) monitor stand for the original Color Computer. Specify black, ivory or clear. \(15^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}\), \$29.50 (\$3 shpg)
TS-2: Same as above for the COCO 2. \(\$ 29.50\) (\$3 shpg)
PS-1X Printer Stand features new noise-suppressing foam top and cork base. \(15^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{1 / 2 "}\). \(\$ 24.95\) (\$3 shpg)

\section*{GUARANTEE}

Howard Medical's 30-day guarantee is meant to eliminate the uncertainty of dealing with a company through the mall. Once you receive our hardware, try it out; lest It for compatibility. If you're not happy with it for any reason, return il In 30 days and we'll give you your money back, (less shipping).

> Hours: 8:00-4:00 Mon, - Fri.

10:00-3:00 Sat.
Software system requirements; CoCo with 1 disk, 32 K RAM, 80 -column printer Add \(\$ 2\) for shipping.

\section*{SOFTWARE CORNER}

ORDERS
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Automatically calculates FED \& FICA and 3
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\title{
11510 supER CONTROLLER
}

\section*{fEATURES:}
- Gold contacts on all connectors.
- Shieldad metal box lor Iow RF noise.
- 428 -pin sockets for sottware expandability.
- Uses 2761 or 27128 EPROMS.
- EPROMS are soltware selectable.
- Internal Mini-Expansion Bus inlerface for:
- 80 Columns
- Real Time Clock and/or
- Parallel Pyintar or
- EPROM Programmer or
- User Projents.
- Complate Radio Strafox compatibility.
- New lechnology, nu adjustments needed.
- Very Accurale 16 minz High Speed Master Clock.
- Needs 5 volts only, works on all COCOs or COCO lis.

\section*{EXPANSION ADD-ONS:}

There are culrently four add-ons avaitable from DisTO lor Disis controiler:

\section*{PPRINT}

Tha first is a Centronics Compatible Parallel Pinter adaptar. Thes adapter will allow you to connect a Centronics compatible frinier directly to your controller, leaving the serial port of your computer free for your madem. Printar drivar soltware included.

\section*{RTIME}

The sccond is a Real Time Clock. This is a clock chip that will keep the proper fime, date and year. A small hattery keeps the lime when the Computer is off, retreive and set the time by using Simple Basic POKES. Also gvailahle with the Real Time Clock is the optional Centronies Compatible Parallal Primter adapter. Soltware to set the clock and printer driver incluted:

\section*{MPROM}

The third is a Mini EPROM Programmer. Yes, a low cost programmer that attaches to the disk controile. A for the bISTO Super Controller. Program those often used utilities into EPROM and plug them directly into your contiollar. Will program 2764's or 27128's, a perlect mate for the DISTO Super Controller.

\section*{DISPLAY80}

The fourth is a real knock-out. This is a three in one card. I's. major function is to add an \(80 \% 24\) display lo your compiter. A tenture packed packane also Inclodes RTIME and PPBINT All in one neat package that fits inside the controller 089 sotware availabie. Call for more information.

\footnotetext{
CREDITS
The 0jstosupar Controller, add-mens and allite deaumentation are conceived and destoned by Tony Distane, The Dlsro Super Controller and add-ons are manulatured and aistribuled by; C.A.C. COMPUTERINC. 10802 Lajeunense. Montreal, Queshec, Canada H3L 2 E8. 1-514-3e3-5293
DISTO and CFIC Computers are registered thade marks. The DISTO Super Comroller and add-ons are copywrited by ols To.
}

\section*{HEAT UP YOUR COCO!}

Besides the obvious advantage of increased disk access speeds and a vast amount of storage, our COCO hard drives boast many innovative features. For instance, you may boot OS/9 directly from JDOS . no intermediate boot floppy is required. Our software can run with virtually any winchester with a
ST412 type interface. Our drives have capacities of 5 , 10 , or 20 MBytes (formatted), and may be either partitioned into up to 7 logical units or left as one large logical unit. Our COCO hard drive systems are complete with case, power supply, cables, OS/9 drivers, and instructions. Prerequisite: OS/9, JFD.CP controller.
\(51 / 4\) " 5 MByte full size
\(\$ 495\)
\(51 / 4^{\prime \prime} 10\) MByte \(1 / 2\) size
\(\$ 650\)
31/2". 20 MByte (shown above)
\$795

\section*{JFD-CP DISK CONTROLLER}

Our new JFD.CP, compatible with both the original COCO and the COCO 2, features a parallel port to

support a Centronics compatible printer or our hard drive, and an external ROM switch, which allows you to select JDOS or an optional RS
DOS-type ROM. It comes in a case and includes JDOS 1.2 and manual, JDOS implements all RS DOS commands, plus many more, including auto line numbering, error trapping, baud rate selection, OS/9* boot from floppy or hard drive, and Memory Minder**, our disk drive analysis program (Precision Alignment Disk not included).
JFD.CP Disk Controller with JDOS
\$139
COCO-CLASSIC
Our old JFD.COCO controller remains a strong seller. Some people just like old "classics" best! So we have brought it back at the lowest price ever!
JFD.COCO Disk Controller with JDOS

NeV TERMS
One-year warranty on parts \& labor; 30-day money back guarantee (except shipping) if not totally satisfied. Items must be returned in like new condition.
Free shipping via UPS in continental United States for payment by VISA, MasterCard, or cashiers check. COD requires \(10 \%\) prepayment by bank card plus 3\% shipping. Blue Label and foreign shipping extra. n

\section*{DRIVE SYSTEMS}

Upgrade your Color Computer by adding our new
JFD-CP disk controller, supercharged with JDOS 1.2 operating system, and a top quality drive with case and power supply. Comes complete with cable and JDOS manual.
Drive 0 System with one single side drive ..... \$279
Drive 0 System with one double side drive ..... \(\$ 349\)
Drive 0,1 System with two single side drives ..... \(\$ 389\)
Drive 0,1 System with two double side drives\$489

\section*{MEMORY MINDER**}
 alignment, sensitivity, hysteresis, and more! You can actually align or adjust the drives while viewing the graphics on the screen. No special equipment needed!

\section*{PRECISION ALIGNMENT DISKS (From Dysan) \\ PAD-40X1: Tests single side disk drives \\ \(\qquad\) \\ PAD-40X2: Tests double/single disk drives}

Memory Minder is available on diskette for those who don't own a JFD.CP controller with JDOS. Includes Precision Alignment disk.

Memory Minder: single side package
Memory Minder: single/double side package
*OS/9 is a registered trademark of Microware, Inc.
**Mernory Minder is a registered trademard of J\&cM Systems, Ltd.```


[^0]:    Requires 64 K
    Disk \$21.95

[^1]:    Scott Halfman is a student at Hendrick Hudson High School in Peekskill, New York, where he has completed a BASIC programming course. His hobbies include skiing, football and the CoCo.

[^2]:    Ruth Golias has retired from the Torrance Police Department where she did microfilming. She is learning to program her CoCo and it has become her hobby.

[^3]:    （For this winning one－liner contest entry，the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape．）

[^4]:    （For this winning one－liner contest entry，the author has been sent copies

[^5]:    TV not included. Price applies at Radio Shack Computer

[^6]:    Henry Gernhardt lives in Huntington, West Virginia, and is the owner and operator of H and F Data Service. His company provides word processing, business graphics and data services to authors, students and local businesses.

[^7]:    Dan Tandberg lives in Albuquerque where he teaches emergency medicine at the University of New Mexico.

[^8]:    (For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Second Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Second Rainbow Simulations Tape.)

[^9]:    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 owns Computer Island and lives in Staten Island, New York.

