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## Under

 The


26


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The small cassette tape symbols beside features and regular columns indicate that the program listings with those articles are on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE, ready to CLOAD and RUN. For full details, check our AAINBOW ON TAPE ad on Page 133.

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MOUSE UTILITY Detailing the point-and-pick interface

NEXT MONTH: Sharpen your pencils and put on the old thinking cap because school days are just around the corner! Along with new shoes and lunch boxes, September also brings the rainbow Education issue. Keeping abreast of current thinking is important in today's fast-paced world and THE RAINBOW is here to help.

We'll have educational features for all ages - from preschoolers to graduate students and beyond. Even old pros will discover many things of interest in THE RAINBOW's regular columns, reviews and utilities. Technology never stops and neither should your education. Come to the premier information source for the Color Computer, THE RAINBOW, and be in the know.

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Marketing Office information, see Page 208

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# Software Thieves (Not Pirates)! 

## Editor:

This letter is to all the software thieves who are passing around a broken version of CBASIC V1.01. It was discovered some time ago that this version of CBASIC was available on BBSs around the country. When I downloaded a copy, I was quite upset. I spent over two years writing this program only to find some thieves had stolen it and were freely giving away copies. What gives you the right to take two years of my work and give it away or use it without my consent? Not only have you taken something that does not belong to you, you have also given CBASIC a bad name. The copies you are giving away are not even near the current version (V1.12) that has a large number of additional commands, functions and improvements. Not only that, but the stolen version has many commands and features that no longer work after it was broken.

Some of you even have the nerve to demonstrate it at computer club meetings and discourage people who are considering purchasing CBASIC. Then there are those who have acquired the stolen version and have the nerve to call us up and ask us why something doesn't work.

Through greed or the desire to be the center of attraction in the local CoCo Community, you have succeeded in killing the best Color basic compiler on the market. You have also succeeded in cutting our sales of CBASIC by over 50 percent. We can no longer afford to run our current advertisement since we no longer sell enough copies to pay for it. I have to wonder, is it worth it to continue to improve and enhance CBASIC if I can't afford to pay for the advertising? It also makes me realize that it is not worth the time or effort to even attempt to work on another program as complete or complex as CBASIC for the Color Computer.

Bill Vergona<br>Cer-Comp<br>Las Vegas, NV

## BACK TALK

## Editor:

May I offer some suggestions in response to Kyle Johnson's query in the June 1986 issue [Page 8] regarding genealogy programs for a 64 K Color Computer 2.

Prickly-Pear regularly advertises a Family-Tree program in Rainbow magazine. Another tape program I have found to be much more complete and usable on disk is Lineages, prepared and sold by Ervin A. Madera, P.O. Box 1746, Rohnert Park, CA 94928-1241 for $\$ 35$.

Allen R. Streeter
Saginaw, $M I$

## Incorporating Print Styles

## Editor:

In response to the question from Jerry Dummer in the June 1986 issue [Page 9], he asked how to incorporate various styles of print (which his printer will print) within Color Scripsit. I substitute the codes for whatever character font I want to print in place of the codes Underline and Elongate in Option 7 on the main menu.

I hope this will be of help; your magazine has certainly been a great help to me.

> Lloyd O. Billings Seattle, WA

## VIP Defended

## Editor:

I take respectful difference with Richard White for his statement in your May 1986 issue that VIP Writer might qualify as user hostile compared with other offerings. VIP is a powerful, elegantly programmed, and very intuitive and logical word processing package, with programmed-in and programmable printer controls that are beyond belief. The kingdom of MS-DOS should have a package as powerful and practical! Neither WordStar or PC WRITE can touch VIP for convenience and transparency.

I am a registered owner of Telewriter-64
as well as VIP, and I have a lot of respect for it. I don't doubt that you're right, Dar. (May 1986, Page 217): Telewriter-64 is probably the most widely used word processor for the CoCo; it's a fine package and it's been around a long time. But for my big writing projects I invariably reach for VIP. The recent patches for Telewriter- 64 have added a lot to the original, but they give it features that VIP has as standard equipment.
A VIP users' group was recently formed. Interested persons can write me at Box 194, 01463 . Hints, brief articles, letters, VIP database formats and CALC templates are gratefully received. There are no set dues, but contributions to defray the cost of copying and mailing the quarterly newsletter are most welcome.

## John Ogasapian <br> Pepperell, MA

## Transformation Troubles

## Editor:

In the June 1986 issue, Marty Goodman's article, "The Great Transformation" [Page 182] and associated programs are very good and fill a substantial need. It is indicative of the quality software available in THE RAINBow.
One problem is the interface between VIP Writer and several MS-DOS word processors. Display Writer 3 and WordStar are two MS-DOS word processors I have used and both insert a carriage return at the end of every line. On the other hand, VIP Writer inserts a carriage return only at the end of a paragraph (a forced line feed). Thus an ASCII file from Display Writer 3 or Word Star used with VIP Writer produces a double-spaced output.

The problem becomes more serious when sending ASCII files from VIP Writer to Display Writer 3 or Word Star. The MSDOS software expects a carriage return after every line and without them treats the entire paragraph as one long sentence. It seems that these problems are eliminated if


## GOOD LOOKIN'

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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DUAL PROCESSING lets you review \& edit while more data is coming in.
XMODEM for disk file transfer.

Fully supports D.C. Hayes and other intelligent modems.
Talks to your printer with any page size, margins, line spacing, split word avoidance. Embed your printer's control sequences for boldface, underlining, etc. Narrow text can be automatically spread out.

## You'll also use Autoterm for simple word processing and record keeping

You can display directories, delete files, transmit directly from disk, and work with files larger than memory. Easily maintain a disk copy of an entire session.

Compatible with TELEWRITER (ASCII) \& other word processors.

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## PUTTY IN YOUR HANDS

The word processor can be used to create, print, and/or save on file your personal KSMs. They let AUTOTERM act like you. For example, it can dial through your modem, sign-on, interact, perform file operations, \& sign-off; an entire session without your help. KSMs can answer the phone, prompt the caller, take messages, save them, hang-up, and wait for the next call. The KSM potential is unbelievable!

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## WHAT THE REVIEWERS SAY

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Please hire the mentally retarded. They are sincere, hard working and appreciative. Thanks!

Phyllis.

Telewriter-64 is used since it inserts carriage returns at the end of each line.
If anyone has a simple solution to this problem, I'm sure it would be appreciated by the many VIP Writer users.

Ronald Pettus
St. Charles, MO

## Assessing the Assessment

## Editor:

I must take exception to the article by Harry Hallstrom entitled "Assessing the Market Value of Your Home," April 1986 [Page 79]. While Mr. Hallstrom's program seems well-written and well-intentioned, it does not assess the fair market value. I can understand his bewilderment after talking with three real estate agents who were obviously lacking in training. Without facts to back up their "market value," it is no wonder they came up with a $\$ 20,000$ range.
On the other hand, Mr. Hallstrom's method neglects changes in the buying market, availability and type of financing, changes in the neighborhood, conformity within the neighborhood, condition, area amenities and more. In addition, improvements rarely increase the value as much as they cost.
Your readers would be best advised to base their asking price on information from comparable sales and competitive properties. If you live in a small town with no multiple listing service and only local real estate companies, go ahead and order a FNMA appraisal. The cost of the appraisal is small when compared to the frustration of an extended marketing time and false expectations.

Roger A. Knauff Montgomery, AL

## HINTS AND TIPS

## Editor:

Users of "Name That Tune" (June 1986, Page 66) will experience problems with the firebuttons regardless of the computer they use. PEEK (65280) gives a number in the 100 s or 200 s depending on JOYSTK ( 0 ). To correct this problem, make the following changes in the program:

5100 P=PEEK (65280) AND 3
In lines 5110,5120 and 5135, substitute 2 for 254 and 1 for 253 .

Bruce Lewis Maryville, MO

The substitution will work - and it will work on both CoCos regardless of what set of numbers your firebuttons produce. However, it also involves one more function to be performed (computing the logical AND on P) in a spot where there is really no time to spare. Hence, the joysticks become a little less sensitive and the music moves a little slower.

Marge Rutter
Program Author

## Ring Quest Reincarnation

## Editor:

I enjoy your magazine and the Second Adventures tape and would like to pass along a hint for the Adventures tape. In Ring Quest, to make it so you cannot die, make 340 GOTO 354. This reincarnates you with a loss of hit points totaling the number the monster killed you with, but at least you get to finish the game. This is great for searching rooms.

Mike Farmer Ellensburg, WA

## REQUEST HOTLINE

## Editor:

I own a grain crop farming operation and would like to know what companies have farming business software available for the CoCo. Write me at RR 1, Box 301A, 46176.

Scott Newkirk
Shelbyville, IN

## And the Beat Goes On

## Editor:

I am looking for a program to allow the CoCo to perform as a metronome. I run a recording studio in Nashville and would like to use it for my studio work. Can anyone help me? My address is 300 Rural Hill Ct., 37217.

Michael Bridges
Nashville, TN

## Mailing List Merger

## Editor:

Is there any way to merge a mailing list created by a BASIC program to Telewriter64? My address is 133-01 Sanford Avenue, 11355.

Tho Luong
Flushing, NY

## Data Sheet Dearth

## Editor:

I would like to know if anyone knows where I can obtain the 1793 FDC data sheet (Floppy Disk Controller) by Western Digital Corporation. I need an address and telephone number please. Write to me at 834 Third Street, G8P 1P6.

Claude Gosselin Chibougamau, Quebec

## Domestic Requests

Editor:
Kudos to Scott Halfman for his Castle of Doom program (June 1986 issue, Page 26). This is by far one of the best BASIC game programs for the CoCo I have ever seen.

I need help finding a couple of programs. First, I am looking for a program to help my wife lay out cross stitch patterns on all sizes of material. Second, I am looking for a program that will teach shorthand. Any help would be appreciated. I can be reached at RR 2, Box 85-A, 47882.

Scott Lampton
Sullivan, IN

## Brother, Can You Spare a Program?

## Editor:

I am secretary of a bowling league and need a program thát will enable me to keep up-to-date records of individual averages, etc. Does anyone know of one? Write to me at 195 Lynnfield Street, 01960.

> John C. Groz

Peabody, MA

## Knitting Calculations Needed

## Editor:

My wife has a knitting machine and I have a 64 K Color Computer, Radio Shack disk drive and a printer. I would appreciate any information on programs available concerning knitting machine calculations. Any information can be sent to me at 2341 Floyd Drive, 53404.

James E. Johnson
Racine, WI
See the Sugar Software ad on Page 80 in the May 1986 issue. They have a program called CoCo Knitter. It was also reviewed in the same issue (Page 195).

## Diet Diagnostic

## Editor:

Do you know of a nutrition and disease program for the Color Computer 64 K for use with organic diseases, diet, vitamins, symptoms, dates, hours, etc. My address is 4617 Girard Avenue No., 55412.

Wilma Bisted
Minneapolis, $M N$
The October 1985 issue, Page 213, has a review of a program by Homesoft called Nutriguide. This may be what you are looking for.

## Rabbit Relations

## Editor:

I was recently approached by several friends who are involved with rabbit breeding. We are looking for a program to compile information on rabbits for ease of recordkeeping. It would be similar to a genealogy program. Has anyone seen or heard of such a program? I would appreciate hearing from anyone on this subject. I can be reached at P.O. Box 775, 70664-0775.

Morgan J. Maynard
Sulphur, LA

## DELPHI LINE

## Editor:

OS-9, to me, means incompatability with all of my files that are in Extended Disk Basic format. What would I need OS-9 for? Everything I ever use is in the normal format. Why are there only hard drive drivers for OS-9? It would be a great idea to use a hard drive in place of a floppy! Then I would have faster data I/O and lots more space.

I could put CoCo Max II and VIP Writer
on it, etc. I know this would be possible if [ could get a software driver that would drive a hard drive from Disk BASIC just like a floppy but with the plusses of a hard drive. More people would use hard drives because they wouldn't have to learn another operating system and wouldn't have incompatability with their existing programs. Does anyone know where I can get a hard drive driver for Extended Disk BASIC? If so, please write to me at 125 Kelmar Avenue, 19355.

Ted Matthews
Frazer, PA
You might check our advertisers such as Owl-Ware.

## INFORMATION PLEASE

## Editor:

Does anyone have a device driver and a device descriptor for using the Radio Shack X-pad under OS-9, or a program to use and define the four special function keys on most CoCo replacement keyboards for use under OS-9, or an OS-9 sound program, or an OS9 key click program? My address is P.O. Box 506,83221 .

## Robert Parsons <br> Blackfoot, ID

## Game Quest

Editor:
I am looking for a jet combat simulator for the TRS-80. There are two available for the Commodore 64 right now.

Also, I would like to know where I could get the game $P-51$. My address is 3447 Dempsey Road, 43081.

Kevin Burton Westerville, OH

You can purchase the game from Tom Mix Software.

## In Search of Rainboard

## Editor:

Can you please tell me in which issues of RAINBow the "Rainboard BBS" appeared. I also want to thank all the people who make THE RAINBOW what it is.

Nick Barnes
Waterbury, CT
"Rainboard" by Lane Lester appeared on Page 44 of the November 1984 issue. Also see "Supreme $S y s O p$ and Magnificent Modem Master" on Page 20 of the November 1983 issue.

## Speechless

## Editor:

I have purchased the Super Voice Cartridge along with the Translator from Speech Systems. After reading instructions and running sample programs it works fine, but when I try it with other programs that ask if I have a speech cartridge and I say yes, it doesn't work. I have tried it with several Radio Shack programs and on Gold Runner from Tom Mix and it won't work with any
of these programs. I would like to know if
there is a program or a way to get the Super Voice Cartridge to work with these programs. If anyone can help, please write me at P.O. Box 8522 LRS, 77711.

Thank you for Delphi, it is:
D elightful
E ntertaining
L ovable
P owerful
H elpful
I nspiring
Gene Darby
Lumberton, TX
The other programs you are using are designed for the Radio Shack Speech/Sound Cartridge.

## CoCo Confusion

## Editor:

I have a 64 K CoCo. I received my May 1986 RAINBOW and looked through it. In the "Received \& Certified" column I saw the Infocom games. I noticed it said the games were for the CoCo 2 . I know that the CoCo 2's POKE locations are different. Can I use it on my CoCo ? If not, are they going to come out with one for the CoCol ?

Ryan Smith
Placerville, CA
The Infocom routines require the DOS command to boot. They have, however, loaded on our older CoCos when we used the OS9 boot routine to run them.

## Take It All Off?

## Editor:

Is it OK to turn off all the computer equipment at the power strip, or should I continue to turn off everything individually?

RAINBOWfest at Palo Alto was great. Not only were there great bargains at the booths, the seminars we attended were good - especially the Steve Bjork seminar. We also attended Dale Puckett's OS-9 seminar and bought his book. Keep up the good work, and please come back out our way soon.

Sonya J. Hurst
Richmond, CA

## Although it is not recommended

 by Radio Shack, it has worked without detriment to the equipment.
## Documentation Dilemma

## Editor:

I recently purchased a Centronics Model 308 printer for $\$ 50$. I knew it was used when I got it and expected it would not be in good shape, but I was wrong. The problem is I have no documentation on it. If anyone has documentation please send me a copy of it or tell me where I could get it. My address is P.O. Box 56, 67103.

Brian Daily
Mayfield, KS

## Packet BBS

## Editor:

Have any radio amateurs found or constructed a packet bulletin board program or message recorder/transmittal program for the CoCo in conjunction with two-meter packet radio? I have experimented with the Autoterm program (building keystroke multipliers section), but the AEA PK=80 packet controller will not access these commands when a station calls my station. Any suggestions would be appreciated. My address is 19 New York Avenue, 08735.

Harry Warren W2SAD
Lavallette, $N J$

## BOUQUETS

Editor:
I was pleasantly surprised to receive a software update disk from one of your advertisers, Micro Works. I had purchased the DS69A Digitizer and C-See software, and had found it to be a good product. Apparently Micro Works found a bug, and without any complaint from me, sent a new version of their software. Your readers should know that they are concerned for their customers.

Terry A. Jackson
Lombard, IL

## Editor:

I would like to publicly thank the people at Frank Hogg Laboratory for the courteous and prompt service I received. I recently ordered some merchandise and am very pleased. The person who took my order explained what each piece would need to work properly on my system and answered all my questions. Half of the order arrived in two days. One piece had to be back ordered and it came in just four days. All of this, plus fair prices, make FHL a company for the CoCo Community.

Jim Martin
Indianapolis, IN

## Editor:

I enjoy getting the rainbow and the main reason is because of your great range of advertisements and great departments, like "CoCo Gallery." It was in THE RAINBOW that I came across Dayton Associates; they have given me good, fast service and I haven't had a problem yet.

Mike Jovanovic
Chicago, IL

## Editor:

I would like to thank Bob Rosen of Spectrum Projects for his assistance in getting my Mark Data Products Universal Video Driver to work. I contacted Bob Rosen and explained my problem. He immediately resolved it.

Bill Stephan
Massapequa, NY

## KUDOS

## Editor:

I feel highly honored to have a piece of

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This universal driver works with all monochrome monitors, and is easily installed without clips, Jumpers or soldering (except in some later CoCo 28 with soldered-in video chips). Here's crisp, clear, flicker-free monitor output with all the rellability you've come to expect from HJL Products.

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Quick Basic Plus, a high-performance programming utility, can be used with any color computer that has four function keys. 26 pre-defined BASIC statements, 10 user-defined macros at a time (you can save as many sets of macros as you like), automatic Ilnenumbering, word wrap, global search,

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my work published in "CoCo Gallery." I consider THE RAINBOW to be the finest computer magazine published today. Your interesting and intelligently edited magazine has had a lot to do with the success of our beloved CoCo.

Merwyn Bly Vienna, VA

## Missing Address

## Editor:

A gentleman phoned me with a question about my IRA Estimator (April 1986, Page 70). I promised to send him a cassette to compare with his typed-in listing, but I lost his name and address. He is from either Maryland or Virginia. Please send me your address again. Your tape is ready.

Bruce W. Ronald
Dayton, OH

## How about a 'Wishing Well'

## Editor:

I would like to see in Rainbow a section entitled "Programs I Wish Somebody Would Write." Readers could write in about a program of their particular interest that might be of interest to many others with the same need. I personally have use for more business and science software rather than games. It would be great if someone could write a program for CoCo on linear programming or a graphics break-even analysis program. I would purchase these kinds of programs, but nowhere are they written for the Color Computer.

Ron F. Pfeiffer
Cuyahoga Falls, OH
Where have you been? Fred B. Scerbo, a contributing editor, has, been writing the "Wishing Well" column since March 1984. He is receptive to all readers' requests and ideas - you should drop him a line.

## BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEMS

## Editor:

The Pub BBS of Chandler has moved to Mesa and has a new telephone number: (602) 844-7840. The system is running 24 hours a day under OS-9 with PBBS 4.0 software using a 64 K CoCo with multipack, 80 -column card, hardware clock and three 80 -track, double-sided drives. We support 300 and 1200 Baud. No password is required. There are six download subdirectories for text, OS-9, Model 100, CoCo and graphics. The Pub has been running for nearly two years. Please stop by and see us sometime.

> Steve Roberson Mesa, AZ

- I would like to announce the new L.A. Color Users Board BBS system. It is running the Colorama software at 300 Baud and has five download sections, magazine, gallery, message base and much more. We are up 24
hours a day. The number is (213) 773-3024. To be guaranteed full access after the first call, send a post card to 4740 E. Florence, \#1, 90201 .


## Bill Gordon <br> Bell, CA

- I am pleased to announce that the Star Trek BBS is online 24 hours a day, seven days a week. This system runs on a CoCo 2 with two DSDD (disk) drives. The board has online games, downloading (XMODEM), chat with Capt. Kirk and more. Phone (203) 822-8176.


## Bruce Bouley

Norwick, CT

- I have a 64 K CoCo 2 with one disk drive, printer and 300 Baud modem. My number is (315) 549-2501 or if anyone knows of a BBS in my area please call or write. My address is $5418 \mathrm{Rt} .89,14541$.

Drew Hammond Romulus, NY

- For the benefit of the CoCo Community, I have listed some local BBSs in the Yonkers and Bronxville area that support the Color Computer:

Westchester \#1, 300-1200 Baud, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, TBBS system. Phone (914) 965-2355, Bill Graspo, SysOp.

Lexicon BBS (formerly WCHR BBS), 300-2400 Baud, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, TBBS system. Phone (914) 7762424.

System 80, 300-1200 Baud, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Phone (914) 7935408, Steve Brundale, SysOp.

Capraselli, 300-1200 Baud, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, TBBS system. Phone (914) 699-8186.

M\&M Public BBS, $300-1200$ Baud, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, TBBS system. Phone (914) 738-6857.
TBBS of Yonkers (formerly the Undersea Kingdom of Golden Bridges), 300-1200 Baud, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, TBBS system. Phone (914) 964-8845, Mike Sebar, SysOp.

I hope this encourages more CoCo nuts to participate in the growing world of telecommunications!

> S.A. Borbas
> Yonkers, NY

- The Peninsula CoCo Board, which has been online since May 1984, now supports up/downloads, mail section, public messages, a $D \& D$ section, private messages and SIGs for Commodore, Atari, CoCo, Apple and MS-DOS machines. The BBS is oper-
ated on a 64 K CoCo with 1.8 megs of online storage program in CoBBS and supports 300 or 1200 Baud. Parameters are 8, 1 \& N only. Phoné (804) 868-0922. Passwords are usually approved within 24 hours. Security is strict and only public domain programs are allowed. Runs 24 hours daily, seven days a week, except when SysOp is playing.

Bill Satterwhite
$T a b b, V A$

- I would like to announce the formation of CoCo Beach. It runs on a Colorama BBS system with multilevel access, online games and more. Call (206) 432-2512. Jeff Gill, SysOp.


## Brian Wright

Seattle, WA

## LATE NIGHT RATES ON DELPHI

If all goes as planned, by the time you read this, Delphi will have instituted summer Late Night Rates!

The way it works is that, during the late night/early morning hours, users will receive one free minute for every 10 minutes used, amounting to a $10 \%$ discount.

The Late Night Rates are to be in effect during July and August and apply to connect time between 2 a.m. system time (Eastern Daylight Time) and $7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. local node time (the time at your end). For Eastern U.S. users this is a five-hour period, but for those on Pacific Time, this is an eight-hour period since Late Night Rates apply from 2 a.m. system time to 7 a.m. local time.
An added bonus to Late Night Rates is that many of THE RAINBOW authors and editors choose to be on our CoCo SIG during this period anyway!
the rainbow welcomes letters to the editors. Mail should be addressed to: Letters to Rainbow, The Falsoft Building, P.0. 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: EDITORS. Be sure to include your complete name and address.



# A Down Home Invitation 

0ur Anniversary Issue is history now and we've already received more notes, letters and cards about it than anything we've done in a long time. As things work through the editorial department, we'll print a representative number of your comments in our letters column.

Just about everyone had nice things to say, and all I can say is "thank you!" We're glad you consider THE RAINBOW to be "your" magazine just as you consider the CoCo to be "your" computer. It makes it a whole lot more fun to be a part of the CoCo Community when you know everyone is so positive about it.

Maybe the special section on the people who do THE RAINBOW whetted a few appetites, or maybe it is just because summer is coming and it's time to "hit the road" for vacation. Whatever the reason, we're getting a whole lot of requests for tours of the Falsoft Building for this summer.

If you've already written to us about that, you know who to contact. But if you happen to be near Prospect and would like to stop by, you can arrange for a tour by writing or calling Ira Barsky, who is in charge of our development program. Call or write Ira at our regular address and, if at all possible, we'll be happy to have you. I'm sorry, but we can only do this Monday through Friday during regular office hours (9 a.m. - 5 p.m.).

Speaking of Ira, our newest employee, reminds me to talk about RAINBOWfest, which is also under his aegis.

The Chicago show this year was a resounding success, but proved to me that I should let well enough alone.

One of the biggest complaints we've always heard about RAINBOWfest is that the aisles are too small and there is not enough room to walk around easily. In Chicago this year we took some extra space to make the aisles wider. And what happened? The main response I got was that "the show seems smaller than last year."

Actually, the Chicago RAINBOWfest had a slight increase in attendance from last year (and were there some bargains to be had!), but it did seem smaller because there was so much extra room.

Don't expect that to happen again. After telling several hundred people that the show was running the same, attendance-wise, I decided that we'll forgo the bigger aisles from now on.
the California show, right now, is in doubt.

The California show has always been our smallest - at least 2,000 less than the other two - and has always been
> "We're glad you consider THE RAINBOW to be 'your' magazine just as you consider the CoCo to be 'your' computer. It makes it a whole lot more fun to be a part of the CoCo Community when you know everyone is so positive about it."

And, we anticipate there will be another major change for RAINBOWfest next year - two shows rather than three. We will be in Princeton, New Jersey, and Chicago, but the future of
the most expensive to produce. Part of that is because of the great distance we have to travel, but the other aspect is that hotels in the California area (northern and southern) charge far more for
use of their facilities than anywhere else in the country.

We have not made a final decision yet and hate not to go to the West Coast, but we believe we might be forced into dropping this one show because of a combination of cost and attendance.

We are trying to find a way to cut costs and boost attendance in California but we are not sure if those efforts will be successful. If not, be certain that the shows in Princeton and Chicago will be held as planned.

My August column is traditionally a pretty short one -I usually get "written out" for the July anniversary issue. But I did want to keep you up to date on what's going on here and will close by saying I hope we'll see you in Prospect this summer!

- Lonnie Falk


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## BUILDING AUGUST'S RAINBOW

## That plastic look . . .

A doctor in the house . . . And, assorted CoCo commentary

Agrab bag of sorts. Yes, the cover of last month's anniversary issue "feels funny," or, as one reader says, "appears to be waterproof." Well, it was laminated; that is, a "photopolymer," a thin plastic coating that dries upon exposure to ultraviolet light, was added to give it a spiffier look. We figured, with our mugs on the cover, we could use all the help we could get.

Perhaps "water resistant" would be more appropriate than "waterproof," to borrow terms more associated with watches and raincoats than magazines. Laminating a cover is much like waxing your car: it brings out the color to make it look prettier and it helps protect the surface, too. For instance, if you use a Magic Marker to draw mustaches on our caricatures, you can wipe them right off again. At any rate, the lamination process was an extra feature of our anniversary issue and, because it is quite expensive, it'll likely be a while before we do it again. We hope you liked it.

Something brand new this month is "CoCo Consultations," a technical Q\&A column by Martin H. Goodman, M.D. Marty is a hard-core hacker if ever there was one and, I believe, his knowledge of the CoCo and its associated hardware and software is unexcelled. Our challenge here at THE RAINBOW will be to keep Marty's voluminous replies in "CoCo Consultations" from spilling over into the next dozen pages.

An added extra for Rainbow readers is that Marty can be reached almost every evening on our CoCo SIG on Delphi. Thus, you can receive quick replies to your questions, even though, due to our "lead time," it may be months before your question is published in his (or Dan Downard's) column.

I was recently treated to several hundred words of "clarification" from Marty in response to a few dozen words in a letter to the editor in July's issue. It appears one of our readers was somewhat overzealous in his comparison of the CoCo , the Amiga, the Macintosh and the Atari 520ST.
No, the CoCo's Motorola MC6809E, most certainly, is not a 16 -bit CPU, as was claimed, but rather an eight-bit device, albeit with 16-bit internal registers. Secondly, while 512 K add-ons are available for the CoCo, only 64 K is directly addressable. There were some other inaccuracies, too, but, for Marty's full response, you'll need to check our CoCo SIG database.
Professor Art Flexser was one of the first to chide us for not contesting the letter when we ran it, an editorial oversight. We've also received letters from several others, including George Henry of Glendale Heights, Illinois; Lake Smith of Mt. Juliet, Tennessee; Troy Rothwell of Battle Creek, Michigan; and Alan Blount of Grand Junction, Colorado. The sum and crux of everyone's remarks is that, yes, the CoCo is a wonderful machine, but let's keep the facts straight.

Toward that end, we asked Bill Barden to do a piece on "How Does the CoCo Stack Up?" Bill is a recognized authority on personal computers and his commentary begins on Page 90. Perhaps this will make up for letting that July letter slip through.

And, what else is new? Well, Rainbow's technical editor, Dan Downard, is about ready for us to introduce the long-awaited RAINBOW ON DISK service, which will include OS-9 programs, too. Stay tuned.
Lastly, we'll soon be mailing the rainbow in Kraft paper - the infamous plain brown wrapper - in order to provide extra protection during mailing. So, if you've been putting off subscribing because you don't like the label being stuck on the cover, now's your chance to join the ranks of those who save money, and time, by signing up for home delivery. For this month, that's "a wrap" for me, too.

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This powerful book for Basic and ML Programmers, includes program explanation, memory requirements and an annotated source listing for the utility routines given below. These routines if bought individually will cost you HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS.

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## GAME

Mining on the Planet Dune becomes a dangerous job when faced with . . .

# The Menace of the SandWorm 

## By Peter Meyers


had just seen the movie Dune for the third time and had retired to my CoCo to think of some great new program to work on. I eventually gave up that ridiculous notion and began playing a game of Colorpede. As I played, I thought about all the people with 4 K CoCos who are missing out on the fun. So with the ideas of Dune still fresh in my head, 1 began work on my program, SandWorm.

SandWorm is a Low-Res Centipede-type game in which you are an underground mining vehicle that must burrow through the sand, destroy boulders, and (most importantly) avoid the treacherous Sandworm.

After the title page appears, just press ENTER and the game screen is produced. Use the right joystick to control the red mining vehicle at the bottom of the screen. As you move, you burrow a path through the sand, but you must move around boulders or destroy them to clear the way for more burrowing. The firebutton triggers the Ulirasonic Devastator, a sheet of sound that breaks rocks (for three points) and petrifies any portion of the Sandworm (for 10 points) turning it to solid stone. Your score appears in the upper left-hand corner, and the computer keeps track of both the present and high scores.

The Sandworm also must maneuver around the rocks, and when it hits one, it changes direction, eventually moving downward to

Peter James Meyers is a 15 -year-old sophomore at Thomas Jefferson High School in Rockford, Illinois. He enjoys experimenting with graphics and has owned his CoCo for six years and a CoCo 2 for the past two.

## THEHOME VIDEO MONTHLY

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lestroy your miner. If any part of the vorm collides with you, you are initantly smashed to pieces. The worm also possesses a natural burrowing jeam that breaks up rocks as well as destroys you. When you are destroyed, the worm restarts at the upper left-hand zorner of the screen, a few more rocks are added to the screen and you con-
tinue until all three of your miners are destroyed.
When the game ends, the high score is displayed and you are asked if you want to play again. As long as you do not end the program, the high score remains updated throughout the games.
The best thing about SandWorm is it only uses 2.083 K of memory and will
run on the smallest of CoCos . I have not included the famous speedup POKE because my system will not accept it, but those who want to should add it to give more excitement to the game. The game itself is pretty self-explanatory and you should have no trouble mining the rich soil of the desert planet with a little practice (and a lot of luck).

The listing: SANDWORM
1ø CLEAR1 $\varnothing$ :CLS $\varnothing:$ PRINT@1ø7," SAND WORM ";:PRINT@164," BY: PETER ME YERS, 1985 ";:PRINT@23ø," FOR TH E TRS-8 1 COCO ";:PRINT@42ø," PRE SS <ANY KEY> TO PLAY ";
$2 \emptyset$ A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN2 $\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ LC=7:LV=3:B= $\varnothing: S=\varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$ CLS3: FORX=1TO6ø: PRINT@RND (447
), "O";:NEXT:FORX=6TO13:CP $(X-5)=X$ : DM $(\mathrm{X}-5)=1: \mathrm{NEXTX}$
$5 \varnothing$ PRINT@1,STR\$(S)+" ";:H=JOYSTK ( $\varnothing$ ): V=JOYSTK (1)
$6 \emptyset A=A+1: I F A=1 T H E N S C=464$
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT@SC, CHR\$ (128) ;
$8 \emptyset$ IFH $>45$ THENSC=SC+1 ELSEIFH<15T HENSC=SC-1
$9 \emptyset$ IFV>45THENSC=SC+32 ELSEIFV<15 THENSC=SC-32
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFSC $>511$ THENSC=SC-32 ELSEIFS C<354 THENSC=SC+32
$11 \varnothing$ IFSC $>51 \varnothing$ THENSC=SC-I ELSEIFSC <352THENSC=SC+1
$12 \emptyset$ IF PEEK $(S C+1 \varnothing 24)=15$ THENMU=1
$13 \varnothing$ IFMU=1ANDH $>45$ THENSC=SC-1 ELS EIFMU=1ANDH<15THENSC=SC+1
$14 \varnothing$ IFMU=1ANDV>45THENSC=SC-32 EL SEIFMU=1ANDV<15THENSC=SC+32
$15 \varnothing \mathrm{MU}=\varnothing$
16ø PRINT@SC,CHR\$(183);
$17 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing): I F P=1260 \mathrm{RP}=254$
THENGOSUB33 $\varnothing$
$18 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+1$ :IFB>1THENNEXTX
$19 \varnothing$ FORX=LC TOI STEP-I
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT@CP(X),CHR\$ (128);
21ø $C P(X)=C P(X)+D M(X)$
$22 \varnothing \operatorname{IF}(\operatorname{CP}(X)+1) / 32=\operatorname{INT}((C P(X)+1)$
/32) $\operatorname{THENCP}(X)=C P(X)+32: D M(X)=-1$
$23 \varnothing \operatorname{IFCP}(X) / 32=I N T(C P(X) / 32)$ THE
$\operatorname{NCP}(X)=C P(X)+32: D M(X)=1$
$24 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(C P(X)+1 \varnothing 24)=15$ THENCM $=1$
$25 \emptyset \operatorname{IFCM}=1$ ANDDM $(X)=1$ OR $C M=1$ AN $\operatorname{DDM}(\mathrm{X})=-1 \operatorname{THENDM}(\mathrm{X})=32: \mathrm{CP}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{CP}($ $\mathrm{X})+31: C M=\varnothing$
$26 \varnothing$ IFCM=1 ANDDM $(X)=32$ THEN DM(X )=1:CP(X)=CP(X)-31
$27 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{CP}(\mathrm{X})>448$ THENTB=TB+1:IFT
$\mathrm{B}=1 \operatorname{THENDM}(\mathrm{X})=-1$
$28 \varnothing \operatorname{IFCP}(\mathrm{X})>51 \varnothing \operatorname{THENCP}(\mathrm{X})=C P(X)-$ 64: DM (X) $=-1$
$29 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(C P(X)+1 \varnothing 24)=183$ THEN GOSUB45 $\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT@CP(X),CHR\$(153): $: C M=\varnothing$
31ø CL=RND (3):IFCL=1THEN39ø
$32 \varnothing$ GOTO5ø
33ø SOUND255,1:FORLP=SC-32 TOIST EP-32
$34 \varnothing$ IFPEEK $(L P+1 \varnothing 24)=15$ THENS $=S+3$ :PRINT@LP, CHR\$ (175) ; :SOUNDIøø,1:
RETURN
$35 \emptyset$ IFPEEK (LP+1ø24) $=153$ THENS=S+ 1ø: PRINT@CP(LC), "○";:LC=LC-I:IFL $\mathrm{C}=\varnothing \mathrm{THENFORX}=6 \mathrm{TO} 3: \mathrm{CP}(\mathrm{X}-5)=\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{DM}(\mathrm{X}$ $-5)=1$ : NEXTX:LC=7:X=7:TB= $\varnothing$ : SOUNDI ,2:SOUND8,1:RETURN:ELSESOUND1,2: SOUND8,I: RETURN
$36 \varnothing$ PRINT@LP,CHR\$ (2ø7) : : PRINT@LP , CHR\$ (128) : : PRINT@LP, CHR\$ (175) ;
$37 \varnothing$ NEXTLP
$38 \emptyset$ RETURN
$39 \varnothing$ IFCP (LC) $>478$ THEN5 $\varnothing$ ELSEFORPL $=\mathrm{CP}(\mathrm{LC})+32$ TO5IøSTEP3 2
$4 \emptyset \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}($ PL $+1 \varnothing 24)=15$ THENSOUND 2øø,1:GOTO43申
$41 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(P L+1 \varnothing 24)=183$ THENDS=1 : GOTO44ø
$42 \emptyset$ PRINT@PL,CHR $(17 \varnothing)$; $:$ NEXTPL: $S$ OUND2øø, I
43 $\varnothing$ IFPL>51 $\varnothing$ THENPL=51 $\varnothing$
$44 \emptyset$ FOREL=CP (LC) +32 TOPL STEP32: P RINT@EL, CHR (175) ;:NEXTEL:IFDS=1 THENDS $=\varnothing$ :GOSUB45 $\varnothing$ :GOTO5 $\varnothing$ ELSEGO T05ø
45ø LV=LV-I:IFLV=øTHEN46øELSEFOR $\mathrm{Y}=6 \mathrm{TOl3}$ : PRINT@CP (Y-5), CHR\$ (175) ; $: C P(Y-5)=Y: D M(Y-5)=1: N E X T Y: T B=\varnothing$ : SOUND2 $\varnothing, 7:$ SOUND1, $9:$ FORMM $=1$ TO2 $\varnothing: P$ RINT@RND (479), "O"; :NEXTMM: RETURN $46 \emptyset$ IFS $>$ HS THENHS=S
47ø PRINT@1,STR\$(S)+" ";:PRINT@7 l," HIGH SCORE:"HS" ";:PRINT@234 ," GAME OVER ";:PRINT@42I," ANOT HER GAME ? (Y/N) ";
$48 \varnothing$ A $=$ INKEY $\$: I F A \$=\|$ THEN48 $\varnothing$ ELS EIFA\$="Y"THENGOTO3ø ELSEEND


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 disk system, with Y-cable.

## 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 !

## 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 HI-Res 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



Publish a newsietter or bulletin


[^3]

Fun for children while stimulating creativity.


6

A now way to express your Imagination.

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


(3)

Business graphs, charts, diagrams. Also memos

$(7$
Video portrait (with optional digitizer).

schomatics and floor plans.


Junior's homework 4 and science projects. Term papers tool

(8) This is a cartoon.


COCO Max II CoComax II CoCo Max II
(10) Logos and letterheads.

## System Requirements:

Any 64 K CoCo and a standard joystick or mouse. (The koala pad and the track ball work, but are not recommended.)
Disk systems need a Multi-Pak or our Y-Gable. CoCo Max is compatible with any Radio Shack DOS and ADOS.
Note: the tape version of CoCo Max includes almost all the features of CoCo Max II except Shrink, Stretch, Rotate, and Glyphics. Also, it has 5 fonts instead of 14.
CoCo Max is not compatible with JDOS,
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, 10X, 15, 15X, SG10,Okidata 82A, 92, 93, C. Itoh Pro-writer, Apple Image-writer, Hewlett-Packard Thinkjet, Radio Shack DMP 100, 105, 110, 120, 200, 400, 500, Line Printer 7, Line Printer 8, TRP100, CGP-220. (DMP-130 use Line Printer 8), PMC printers, Gorilla Banana.
Color printing: CGP-200, CGP-115

## Pricing

CoCo Max on tape

## . .

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load, color printer drivers, full error reporting.
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manuals, disk and binder
$\$ 24.95$
Y-Cable: Special 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 detailed manual and C-SEE software on disk. Multi-Pak is required.
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# A Recipe to Fix CoCo Fried Chips 

By Marty Goodman

Itis very rare that controllers just spontaneously cease to work. In nearly all cases the reason is because the user has plugged, unplugged, or wiggled the controller in the computer or Multipak port socket while the power was on. What usually happens is the positive and negative 12volt lines (on old CoCo 1 s and on Multipaks) contact the adjacent NMI and Halt line pins. Often this also burns out the CPU (the 6809) and/or the SAM (6883, also given as 74LS783 or 74LS785) in the computer itself. Had Tandy bothered, for about $\$ 1.50$ worth of zener diodes and SCRs it could have fully protected the computer from such abuse. But in all revisions of the CoCo circuit board so far, it has not introduced such protective circuitry.

Fixing the burned out disk controller usually entails replacing the burned out chips. This is facilitated by knowing what chips are likely to get burned out and by having a full set of spares.
Martin H. Goodman, M.D., a physician trained in anesthesiology, is a longtime electronics tinkerer and outspoken commentator - sort of the Howard Cosell of the CoCo world. Marty is the database manager of RAINBOW's CoCo SIG on Delphi. His noncomputer passions include running, mountaineering and outdoor photography. Marty lives in San Pablo, California.

Usually, on the newer controllers only the main disk controller chip (1793-002, MB8877a, or 1773), the disk ROM and the write precompensation chip (if any) is socketted. Most of the small scale logic chips are soldered directly to the board. You should be reasonably adept in desoldering integrated circuits. You should have on hand a full assortment of all chips found in your particular controller. A spare controller of the same make and model will give you access to the bigger socketted chips and the smaller chips are usually available at general IC supply houses.

On most models of CoCo disk controller, the 7416 (open collector buffer) is quite vulnerable to damage from the - 12 -volt supply. In three CoCo 2 controllers I have fixed, both 7416s had to be replaced. These are U3 and U8 on the older type CoCo 2 controller with a $40-$ pin controller chip, and U8 and U6 on the newer Tandy controller that uses the 28 -pin 1773 disk controller chip. The 74 LS 221 (one shot delay timer) seems to often burn out as well. Occasionally the main disk controller chip does, too.

On the old CoCo 1 controller from Tandy, the 74LS02 and the 74LS04 chips (U9 and U5 on that card) have a track record of blowing - sometimes spontaneously. Be sure to look for blown 7416s and 74LS221s on that model. You should also have the asso-
ciated Tandy technical service manual and a frequency counter. The potentiometers may need adjustment so you'll need the frequency counter to check for proper setting.

On third-party model controllers, the circuitry is often similar to Tandy's, and thus the vulnerable chips are likely to be the same. In the case of the old J\&M controller, the disk controller chip is available only from J\&M itself.

Oddly enough, the ROM chip on these controllers seldom seems to be affected. Indeed, once in the course of repairing a controller I plugged in a ROM upside down and turned on the power. After realizing my blunder, I turned off the power, inverted the ROM and tried it again. Much to my amazement, the ROM functioned just fine.

In addition to these general tips, the serious trouble-shooter will want schematic diagrams of the unit to be repaired. Tandy and HDS both supply such technical information on request and for a reasonable sum. $\mathrm{J} \& \mathrm{M}$ in the past was reluctant to release schematics, but may be changing its policies. DISTO agrees with the idea of releasing schematics of its products to the public, but to date has not made such information available. It is my impression that if enough customers insist on such information before buying any product from J\&M or DISTO, both of these companies will quickly supply it.

# The Amazing A-BUS What will you do with it? 



An A-BUS system with 2 Motherboards and 9 Cards.


SHEILA wanted to set up a variety of experiments in her lab. With an A-BUS, the computer can watch the mice instead of Sheila.
HARRY has a model railroad layout that he wished to automate. Now his home computer controls the engines, gates, signals, etc. through the A-BUS.
BOB tests electrical fixtures as they leave the assembly line. He develops test equipment quickly with inexpensive, off-the-shelf, and easy to use A-BUS cards.
But what's an A-BUS ? It's the easiest way to connect a variety of cards that sense and control anything outside the computer. With the A-BUS, your CoCo becomes an incredible machine.
What would I need? First, an A-BUS Adapter to convert your computer bus to the A-BUS standard. Then a Cable (with one or two slots) to connect one or two A-BUS Cards. If you need more than two cards, the cable will be connected instead to the $A-B \cup S$ Motherboard, which has five slots. Up to five motherboards can be chained. Finally, add you choice of $A-B$ US Cards to fit your project. I'm not an engineer. Can I use the A-BUS? If you can wire a switch, you can use the A-BUS. No computer hardware knowledge is needed! A screwdriver is all you need for many projects.
What about software? Simple PEEK and POKE commands control the whole system, whether you read the time on the clock, switch the relays, take a temperature reading, or turn a motor. What if I change computers? Incredibly, this is as simple as replacing the inexpensive adapter card.

CoCo to A-BUS Adapter AR-138: $\$ 49$ Works with all CoCo's. Plugs into rom slot or Multipak. Disk systems without Multipak need $Y$-cable (\$19.95) A-BUSadapterfor: A.Apple ll, II+, Ile. AR-134...\$49. IBM PC, XT, AT and all compatibles. AR-133... $\$ 69$ TRS-80 Models 100, 200. AR-135... $\$ 69$ TRS-80 Mod 3,4,4D. Fits 50 pinl/Obus. AR-132... $\$ 49$ TRS-80 Model 4P. Includes extra cable. AR-137... $\$ 62$ TRS-80 Modell. Plugs into 40 pin I/Obus. AR-131... $\$ 39$

## A-BUS Motherboard MB-120: $\$ 99$

 Will accomodate five A-BUS cards. A sixth connector allows a second motherboard to be added to the first (with connecting cable CA-161...\$12). Up to five motherboards can be joined this way to a single adapter. The motherboard is mounted on a sturdy aluminum frame with card guides.A-BUS Cable ( 3 ft .)
CA-163: \$29
Connects Adapter to 1 A-BUS card or Motherboard. Special Cable for two A-BUS cards CA-162...\$39

## Relay Card

RE-140: $\$ 129$
8 industrial relays on board. Contacts are rated at 3 amps. You can control up to 64 cards ( 512 relays) using several motherboards. Jumpers are used to simply select the card address. The card is easily controlled in BASIC with "OUT" or "POKE". For example, OUT 1,0 turns all the relays off on card \#1. Eight LED's show which relays are on.

## Digital Input Card

IN-141: \$49
It's safe and easy to connect and read switches, keypads; thermostats, alarm loops, etc. The eight inputs can monitor the presence of voltage or switch. position. Simple INP or PEEK commands read the status (On or Off) of the inputs. Each input/s optically isolated for convenience and safety.

Analog Input Card
AD-142:\$119 With this 8 bit, 8 channel A/D converter, your computer can read voltages, temperatures, pressures, light levels, etc. Take over 100 readings per second in BASIC (several thousand with machine language). It's simple to use, for example: OUT 1,3 selects channel \#3, then $A=$ INP(1) reads the voltage on that channel. Input range: 0 to 5.1 V . Resolution: 20 mV . Conversion time 120us.

PR-152: \$15
Protocard is $31 / 2$ by $41 / 2$ in. and accepts up to 10 IC's.


12 Bit A/D Converter AN-146:\$109
This high performance analog to digital converter features accuracy to $0.025 \%, 130 \mathrm{~ms}$ conversion time, sign and over range indication. The basic input range is -5 to +5 volts, with 1.2 mV resolution, but the gain of the on-board amplifier can be set to measure microvolts. Ideal for a strain gauge, thermocouple, pH meter, etc.

## Motor Controller

ST-143:\$69
Stepper Motors are the ultimate in motion control. The special package (below) includes everything you need to get familiar with stepper motors: Each controller card drives two stepper motors (12V, bidirectional, 4 phase).
Motor: 48 steps/revolution, 300 steps/second, $1 / 4^{\text {" }}$ shaft: MO-103...\$15. Power supply: PS-126...\$10 Special Package: the controller card, two stepper motors, and power supply:

PA-181... $\$ 99$
Clock with Alarm
CL-144:\$89
It's the most powerful clock/calendar available. The features: 5 second/month accuracy. Keeps time, date, and alarm for 5 years (even with computer off). Can time events down to $1 / 100$ second. - Periodic "chime". - Full time and date alarm. - Four alarm outputs: Computer, LED, Buzzer, and Reed Relay. Easy to use,: for example $H=$ INP(1) reads the hours, $Y=I N P(6)$ reads the year, etc.

## Latest Developments

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## COLORWARE

Colorware Inc
79-04 Jamaica Ave Woodhaven, NY 11421


## Let Co Co take the tedium out of Adventure writing ind leave the creativity to you

## The Adventure

 ProcessorBy Bill Cook

Developing an Adventure game is not as difficult as one might imagine. Adventures are simply a collection of data and a series of true and false tests comparing the player's inputs to a list of data stored in memory of the computer.

The simplest way to store long lists of data in a computer's memory is through the use of arrays. Writing an Adventure game generally requires that information such as room descriptions, object lists, authorized user inputs and key responses be read into arrays so that they may be called upon quickly.

Arranging the data, formatting the text screen and processing of standard commands is required in all Adventures. Some programmers accomplish it differently. I prefer to keep it simple and easy to follow, since BASIC programs should be a learning experience.

[^4]
## About the Program

Imagine a program that could actually write most of the code for you, automatically! A program that could save you hours of tedious writing, testing and debugging - a program that would function error-free, and in a matter of minutes save you more than 50 percent of the work in putting together your dream program.
$A D V-P R O$, or Adventure Processor, is a utility to save you hours of tedious typing of repetitive code. It simply writes a "shell" of an Adventure for you. It provides the following possibilities:

Up to 100 rooms, 60 objects and 30 commands.

A separate help message for every location in the game.

Individual score values for each object found.

Customized responses for each object "examined."

Randomized object placement, if desired, to make your game play differently every time.

Scroll-protected split screens.
Save game in progress/load previous unfinished game capability.

Operates with memory-stretching PCLEAR ZERD.

Outputs to tape or disk.
The first step in writing an Adventure is mapping it out on paper. On your map you should indicate the major compass points at the top, bottom and sides of the sheet. $N, S, E, W, U p$, Down, should all be indicated for ease in laying out the Adventure.

Each location should have a number as should each object you plan to place in the game. Have a good idea of the vocabulary (verbs and nouns) you want the program to recognize; two word sentences are the standard. Once you have completed this, jot down how many rooms you'll have, the number of objects and the number of commands (verbs).

## Using the Program

$A D V-P R O$ asks you for the number of items and limits you to 100 rooms, 60 objects and 30 commands. You are also asked for the room number in which you want the game to begin and for a filename. You are then asked whether to direct the output to tape or disk. After answering these questions $A D V-P R O$ goes to work and creates an Adventure "shell."

Within a few minutes, you will be
over half done with creating an efficient and versatile Adventure game. $A D V$ PRO writes to disk or tape, an ASCII file that is a loadable BASIC program. The pre-written coding sets up a machine language anti-scroll routine, frees the maximum available memory, initializes and reserves line numbers for all of your room descriptions, legal movement directions, help messages, object descriptions, noun lists, object score values, initial locations and verb lists. You simply modify the program with your customized data.

Here's a sample room description DATA line as generated: 10 DATA ROOM \# 1 DESCRIPTION, $0,0,0,0,0,0$, HELP MESSAGE HERE.

If you want room one to be described to the user: YDU ARE IN THE LIVING RODM, simply change the line as follows: 10 DATA IN THE LIVING ROOM $, 0,0,0,0,0,0$, HELP MESSAGE HERE. Notice that the "you are" is not necessary. The program automatically precedes each room description with "you are."

Next you decide in which directions the player will be able to move from this room. Let's assume that moving north takes you to room three, south to room four, east to room six, west to room 10 , up and down lead nowhere. These locations should replace the series of zeroes that come next in the above data statement. Rooms that lead nowhere remain at zero. The line would now read like this:

10 DATA IN THE LIVING ROOM, 3,4, $6,10,0,0$, HELP MESSAGE HERE
Now for the help message. Assume that the player is in room one and he enters the command HELP. The remainder of the DATA statement should contain whatever response you would like the player to receive. For example, YOU SENSE A PRESENCE HERE. This phrase becomes the final part of the DATA statement:

10 DATA IN THE LIVING ROOM

$$
, 3,4,6,10,0,0, Y O U \text { SENSE A PRES }
$$

ENCE HERE

If you would like no help to be given to the user, simply leave off the phrase with the comma preceding it. This causes an automatic response of NO HELP HERE. Here's how the line would look:

10 DATA IN THE LIVING RODM
, 3,4,6,10,0,0
The standard format for object data looks like this:

152 DATA OBJECT \# 1 DESCRIPTION, KEYWORD, 0,0, RESPONSE WHEN EXAMINED

As with the room descriptions, modify the line to enter your object description. Let's assume your first object is a small rusty knife, you want it located in room six, it is worth 10 points if carried and if the player says EXAMINE KNIFE you want the game to respond with IT HAS A PEARL HANDLE. Here's how your modified line should look:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 152 \text { DATA A SMALL RUSTY KNIFE, } \\
& \text { KNIFE, } 6,10, \text { IT HAS A PEARL } \\
& \text { HANDLE. }
\end{aligned}
$$

If you would like an object to be placed in the player's inventory initially, use location -1 . If you would like an object to be placed in a randomized location (unknown), use location -2 . Use of randomized object locations will make your game play differently every time.

## Commands

The first seven commands the game recognizes are already built in to the game. They are: EXAMINE, INVENTORY, QUIT, SCORE, HELP, SAVE and LOAD. All the necessary coding for these commands to function is already written into your program. You can, of course, modify the code, but it will function as is. The remaining commands (if you specified more than seven) are represented in the program as null strings. The line would look like this:

50 V V( B$)=" "$
If you want the eighth command to be GET, simply change the line as follows:

50 B VI( B)="GET"
After making the changes to include the entire verb list, you are finished with the data portion of the Adventure.

Verb processing and conditional statements are the toughest parts of Adventure programming, and the most time-consuming. Let's still assume verb eight is GET. Processing for verb eight is accomplished between lines 7500 and 7990. This is the area where you process the different possibilities of reactions to the player's use of the verb GET. This is where you exercise your own programming talent and creativity. Here is a brief sample of what could be done:

7510 IF LO(N)=-1 THEN PRINT"YOU
ALREADY HAVE IT.":GOTO 60000
7520 IF LO(N) < > THEN PRINT"I
DON'T SEE IT.": GOTO 60000
7530 IF CA=5 THEN PRINT"YOUR
ARMS ARE FULL. ": GOTO 60000
7540 LO $(N)=-1$ :CA=CA+1:PRINT
"OKAY. YDU HAVE IT.":GDTD 60000
Line 7510 checks to see if the object is already in the player's inventory and, if so, responds. Line 7520 checks to see if the object is in the current room and,
if not, responds. Line 7540 places th object in inventory, increments th number of objects carried by one, an responds that you have the object.

| Significant Variables <br> (In order of appearance) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| R | Total number of rooms in the game |
| R \$(n) | Description of room n |
| $\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{n}, \mathrm{nn})$ | Authorized directions from room $n$ |
| H\$(n) | Help messages when in room n |
| 0 | Total number of objects |
| O\$(n,1) | Description of object $n$ |
| O\$(n,2) | Keyword in description for object $n$ |
| LO(n) | Room location of object $n$ |
| $\mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{n})$ | Score value of object $n$ |
| OS(n,3) | Response when object n is examined |
| V \$( n ) | Command (verb) $n$ |
| NV. | Total number of verbs |
| V1\$ | String containing first four characters of each verb |
| N1\$ | String containing first four characters of each object |
| C\$(d) | Labels for directions |
| L | Player's current location |
| L5 | Temporary location storage flag |
| LN | Line counter |
| Z | Temporary flag for inventory test |
| P | Test location for antiscrolling |
| TURNS | Turn counter |
| I\$ | User's input |
| V2\$ | User's command (verb) |
| N2\$ | User's object (noun) |
| V\$ | Truncated verb |
| N\$ | Truncated noun |
| V | Verb number |
| N | Noun number |
| SC | Score counter |
| MX | Possible score |
| DV | Device number for loading/saving $-1=$ tape $1=$ disk |
| F\$ | Filename for saving/loading |

With a little experimentation and patience, you will be writing professional quality Adventures in no time. I look forward to seeing your contributions in future issues of this magazine and wish you happy Adventuring.
(You may direct questions about this program to Mr. Cook at 4346 Rhododendron Drive, Oak Harbor, WA 98277, 206-679-5220. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)

| $520 \ldots \ldots .32$ | $1040 \ldots . .220$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 560 | $\ldots . .241$ | $1115 \ldots \ldots .217$ |
| 605 | $\ldots \ldots .130$ | $1200 \ldots \ldots .214$ |
| 720 | $\ldots . .143$ | $1290 \ldots \ldots .213$ |
| 808 | $\ldots . .40$ | $1350 \ldots \ldots .30$ |
| 890 | $\ldots . .38$ | END $\ldots \ldots . .7$ |

1 ＇ADV－PRO
2 （C） 1986 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
3 ＇PROGRAM BY BILL COOK
4 ＇ISLAND SOFTWARE
5 ＇
6 IAN ADVENTURE PROCESSOR
71
1ø GOTO6395ø
$2 \varnothing$＇initialize
1øø CLEAR15øø：CS\＄＝CHR\＄（142）：EL\＄＝ STRING\＄$(32,32):$ SG\＄＝STRING\＄$(32,21$ 7）： $\mathrm{X}=\varnothing$
11ø DIMV（31），V\＄（3ø）：V\＄（1）＝＂EXAMI NE＂：V\＄（2）＝＂INVENTORY＂：V\＄（3）＝＂QUI T＂：V\＄（4）＝＂SCORE＂：V\＄（5）＝＂HELP＂：V\＄ （6）$=$＂LOAD＂：V\＄（7）＝＂SAVE＂
$17 \emptyset$ GOTO5øø
172 A $=S T R \$(L N)+A \$: P R I N T \# D V, A \$: P$ RINT＠128，A\＄：PRINTEL\＄；EL\＄；EL\＄：LN＝ LN＋G：RETURN
$32 \varnothing$＇centering routine
$33 \emptyset \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{T})$ ）：PRINTTAB（INT（32－T）
／2）；T\＄：RETURN
$47 \varnothing$＇title routine
48申 CLS：T\＄＝＂ADVENTURE PROCESSOR＂ ：GOSUB33ø：T\＄＝＂（C） 1986 BY BILL C OOK＂：GOSUB3 $3 \varnothing$ ：PRINTSG\＄：RETURN
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOSUB48甲
$51 \varnothing$ INPUT＂NUMBER OF ROOMS（1ーløø $)^{\prime \prime} ; R M: I F R M=\varnothing$ OR $R M>1 \varnothing \varnothing$ THEN5I $\varnothing$
$52 \emptyset$ INPUT＂NUMBER OF OBJECTS（1－6 $\varnothing) " ; N O: I F N O=\varnothing$ OR NO＞6 $T H E N$ $52 \emptyset$
$53 \varnothing$ INPUT＂NUMBER OF VERBS INCLUD ING THE 7 BUILT－IN $(1-3 \varnothing)^{\prime \prime} ; N V:$ $I F N V=\varnothing$ OR NV＞3ø THEN $53 \varnothing$
531 GOSUB48ø：INPUT＂ADVENTURE TO
START IN WHICH ROOMNUMBER＂；L：IFL ＜1 OR L＞RM THEN 531
532 GOSUB48ø：LINEINPUT＂FILENAME
（ 8 CHARS．MAX．）：＂；FI\＄：IFLEN（FI\＄）＞
8 THEN532 ELSE IFINSTR（F1\＄，＂．＂）＞
$\emptyset$ OR INSTR（FI\＄，＂／＂）＞$\quad$ THEN5 32
534 LINEINPUT＂OUTPUT TO DISK OR
TAPE（D／T）？＂；DT\＄：IFDT\＄＝＂D＂THENDV $=1: F 1 \$=F 1 \$+1 / B A S ": ~ E L S E$ IFDT\＄$=$＂T ＂THENDV＝－1 ELSE 534
535 IFDV＝－1THENLINEINPUT＂PRESS E NTER WHEN TAPE READY＂；Z\＄
536 OPEN＂O＂，\＃DV，FI\＄
$54 \emptyset$ LN＝$\varnothing$ ：G＝1
541 REM process initialization
546 A\＄＝＂GOTO6395ø＂：GOSUB172
$55 \emptyset$ A $\$=$＂CLEAR6øø，\＆H7FB5：IFPEEK（\＆

H7FB6）$=57$ THEN4＂：GOSUB172
$56 \emptyset \mathrm{~A} \$=" \mathrm{Y}=\varnothing: \mathrm{DX} \$=1+\operatorname{CHR} \$(34)+" \mathrm{BE} \varnothing 1$ 68AF8CøC3ø8CøCBFø1688639A78CEF39 5555ø23417øD6F261ø9E888Cø5Eø2Dø9 81ØD27øA8Cø5FF27ø535176E9CE2A68C ElC62ø3DC3ø4øø3ø8Cø9341ø1Fø13416 7EA34EøA892ØE2＂+ CHR\＄（34）：GOSUB17 2
$57 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂FORP＝1TOLEN（DX\＄）STEP2：A \＄＝＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂\＆H＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂＋MID \＄（DX\＄，P，2）：A＝VAL（A\＄）：POKE\＆H7FB6＋ $Y, A: Y=Y+1: N E X T: E X E C \& H 7 F B 6^{\prime \prime}:$ GOSUB 172
$58 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂POKE\＆H7FCA，8＂：GOSUB172
$59 \varnothing$ A\＄＝＂DIMR\＄（1øø），RM（1øø），D（1øø $, 6), \mathrm{H} \$(1 \varnothing \varnothing), \mathrm{V} \$(3 \varnothing), O \$(6 \varnothing, 3), \mathrm{LO}(6$ ø），SC（6ø），C\＄（6）＂：GOSUB172
591 A\＄＝＂REM FORMAT FOR ROOM DATA ＝DESCRITION ，DESTINATIONS（ $N, S, E, W$ ，U，D），HELP RESPONSE＂：GOSUB172
$592 \mathrm{LN}=1 \varnothing: \mathrm{G}=1: \mathrm{FORQP}=1 \mathrm{TORM}: \mathrm{A} \$=" \mathrm{DA}$ TA ROOM \＃＂＋STR\＄（QP）＋＂DESCRIPTIO $N, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, HELP MESSAGE HERE＂ ：GOSUB172：NEXT
$595 \mathrm{LN}=15 \varnothing: \mathrm{G}=1$
$6 \emptyset \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂R＝＂＋STR\＄（RM）＋＂：FORI＝1TOR $: \operatorname{READR} \$(I): F O R A=1 T O 6: \operatorname{READD}(I, A):$ NEXT：READH\＄（I）：NEXT＂：GOSUBI72
$6 \emptyset 1$ A\＄＝＂REM FORMAT FOR OBJECT DA TA＝DESCRIPTION，KEYWORD，ROOM \＃LOC ATION，POINT \＃VALUE，RESPONSE WHEN EXAMINED＂：GOSUB172
6ø2 FORQP＝1TONO：A\＄＝＂DATA OBJECT
\＃＂＋STR\＄（QP）＋＂DESCRIPTION，KEYWOR D，,$\varnothing$, RESPONSE WHEN EXAMINED＂：GO SUBI72：NEXT
$6 \varnothing 5 \mathrm{LN}=5 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{G}=1$
$61 \emptyset A \$=1 \mathrm{O}=\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{NO})+\mathrm{H}: \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TOO}$ ：READO\＄（I，I），O\＄（I，2），LO（I），SC（I） ，O\＄（I，3）：NEXT：T＝RND（－TIMER）：FORI $=1 T O O: I F L O(I)=-2$ THENLO（I）＝RND（O ）：NEXT：ELSENEXT＂：GOSUB172
612 FORQP＝1TONV：A\＄＝＂V\＄（＂＋STR\＄（QP $)+$＂）$=1+$ CHR\＄（34）$+V \$(Q P)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(34):$ GOSUB172：NEXT
$62 \emptyset \mathrm{LN}=1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{G}=1 \varnothing$
$63 \varnothing$ A\＄＝＂NV＝＂＋STR\＄（NV）＋＂：FORI＝1TO NV：V1\＄＝V1\＄＋LEFT\＄（V\＄（I），4）：NEXT＂： GOSUB172
64ø A\＄＝＂FORI＝1TOO：N1\＄＝N1\＄＋LEFT\＄（ O\＄（I，2），4）：NEXT＂：GOSUB172
$65 \varnothing \mathrm{LN}=3 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$
$66 \varnothing$ A\＄＝＂DATANORTH，SOUTH，EAST，WES T，UP，DOWN：FORDD＝1TO6：READC\＄（DD）： NEXTDD＂：GOSUB172
$67 \varnothing \quad L N=31 \varnothing \varnothing: G=1 \varnothing$
$69 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂L＝＂＋STR\＄（L）＋＂：L5＝＂＋STR\＄（ L）$+11: T=\varnothing: S G \$=S T R I N G \$(32,217): E L \$$
$=S T R I N G \$(32,32): C L S: L N=\varnothing ": G O S U B I$


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72
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ REM process adv screen
$71 \varnothing$ Ll＝LN：A\＄＝＂PRINT＠ø，＂＋CHR\＄（34） ＋＂YOU ARE＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂R\＄（L）＂＋CHR $\$(34)+$＂．＂+ CHR $\$(34)$ ：GOSUBI72
$72 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂PRINT＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂YOU SEE ：＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂；＂：GOSUB172
$73 \varnothing$ A\＄＝＂Z＝ø：FORA＝1TOO＂：GOSUB172
$74 \emptyset$ A $\$=" I F L O(A)=L$ AND $P O S(\varnothing)+L E N$ （O\＄（A，1））＞32 THENPRINT＂：GOSUB172 $75 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂IFLO（A）＝L THENPRINTO\＄（A， 1）$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(44) ;: \mathrm{Z}=1$＂$: \operatorname{GOSUB172}$
$76 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂NEXT：PRINTCHR\＄（8）；＂＋CHR\＄ （34）＋＂．＂+ CHR\＄（34）＋＂；＂：GOSUB172
$77 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂IFZ＝ 1 THENPRINTCHR\＄（8）＋＂+ CHR\＄（34）＋＂：NOTHING OF INTEREST．＂ ＋CHR\＄（34）：GOSUB172
$78 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂PRINT：PRINT：PRINT＂+ CHR\＄（
34）＋＂OBVIOUS EXITS LEAD：＂＋CHR\＄（
34）：GOSUB172
$79 \varnothing$ A\＄＝＂FORG＝1TO6：IFD（L，G）$<>\emptyset T H E$ NPRINTC\＄（G）＋CHR\＄（32）；＂：GOSUB172
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ A\＄＝＂NEXT：PRINT：PRINTSG\＄；：P＝P EEK（136）＊256＋PEEK（137）－1ø24：POKE \＆H7FCA，INT（P／32）＂：GOSUB172
$8 \varnothing 2$ A\＄＝＂FORI＝P＋1ø24 TO $15 \not \subset 4$ STEP 32：IFPEEK（I）$=217 \mathrm{THEN}$ LN＝I：ELSE N EXTI＂：GOSUB172
$8 \emptyset 3$ A\＄＝＂IFLN＞ø THENFORJ＝P TO LN－ 1ø24 STEP32：PRINT＠J，EL\＄；：NEXTJ：L $N=\varnothing ": G O S U B 172$
$8 \emptyset 4$ REM welcome
$8 \emptyset 5$ MG\＄＝＂WELCOME TO THE WONDERFU I WORLD OF ADVENTURE．GOOD LUCK ！＂
$8 \varnothing 7$ A\＄＝＂IFTURNS＝øTHENPRINT＠48ø，＂ ＋CHR\＄（34）＋MG\＄＋CHR\＄（34）：GOSUB172
$8 \varnothing 8$ REM player input
$81 \varnothing$ L2＝LN：A\＄＝＂PRINT＠48ø，：：TURNS＝ TURNS $+1: I \$=1+C H R \$(34)+$ CHR $\$(34)+"$ ：LINEINPUT＂+ CHR\＄（ 34 ）＋＂WHAT NOW？ ＂+ CHR\＄（34）＋＂；I\＄＂：GOSUB172
$82 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂IFI\＄＝＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋CHR\＄（34） ＋＂THENPRINT＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂WHAT？＂＋CH R\＄（34）＋＂：GOTO＂＋STR\＄（L2）：GOSUB172 $83 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂IFI\＄＝＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂LOOK＂＋C HR\＄（34）＋＂THEN＂＋STR\＄（LI）：GOSUBI72 $84 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂IFLEN（I\＄）＞ITHEN＂＋STR\＄（LN $+4 \varnothing$ ）：GOSUB172
85申 A\＄＝＂L5＝L＂：GOSUB172
$86 \emptyset$ A\＄$=$＂G＝INSTR（＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂NSEW UD＂+ CHR $(34)+1$ ，I\＄）：IFG $=\varnothing$ THENPRIN T＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂I DON＇T UNDERSTAND． ＂+ CHR\＄（ 34 ）＋＂：GOTO＂+ STR\＄（L2）：GOSU B172
$87 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂IFD（L，G）$>\varnothing$ THEN L5＝D（L，G） $: L=L 5:$ GOTO＂+ STR $\$(L 1)+": E L S E P R I N T$ ＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂YOU CAN＇T GO THAT WA Y．＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂：GOTO＂+ STR\＄（L2）：GO

SUBl72
88申 A\＄＝＂I\＄＝I\＄＋＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂＂+ CHR $\$(34)+{ }^{\prime \prime}: S P=\operatorname{INSTR}(I \$, \operatorname{CHR} \$(32))^{\prime \prime}: G$ OSUBl72
$89 \varnothing$ A $=$＂V2 $\$=\mathrm{LEFT}(I \$, S P-1): \mathrm{N} 2 \$=\mathrm{M}$ ID\＄（I\＄，SP＋1）：V\＄＝LEFT\＄（V2\＄，4）：N\＄＝ LEFTS（N2 \＄，4）：V＝INSTR（V1\＄，V\＄）：N＝I NSTR（N1\＄，N\＄）＂：GOSUB172
$9 \emptyset \varnothing A \$=" I F V=\varnothing T H E N P R I N T "+C H R \$$（34） ＋＂I DON＇T UNDERSTAND．＂+ CHRS（34）＋ ＂：GOTO＂＋STR\＄（L2）＋＂：ELSEV＝（V－1）／4 ＋1＂：GOSUB172
$91 \varnothing$ A\＄＝＂IFN＝øTHENPRINT＂＋CHR\＄（34） ＋＂I DON＇T UNDERSTAND．＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋ ＂：GOTO＂+ STR\＄（L2）＋＂：ELSEN＝$(N-1) / 4$ ＋1＂：GOSUB172
915 REM on goto
$92 \emptyset$ L3＝LN：A\＄＝＂ON V GOTO＂
$93 \emptyset \mathrm{LL}=4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$94 \emptyset$ FORI＝1TONV
$95 \emptyset$ LL\＄＝STR\＄（LL）：T＝LEN（LI\＄）：LL\＄＝ RIGHT\＄（LL\＄，T－I）
$96 \emptyset$ A $=A \$+工 工 \$+", "$
$97 \emptyset V(I)=L L: L L=L L+5 \emptyset \varnothing$
$98 \emptyset$ NEXT
$99 \emptyset T=\operatorname{LEN}(A \$): A \$=\operatorname{LEFT}(A \$, T-1)$
992 GOSUBI72：GOSUB48ø
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ FORI＝1TONV
IØlø LN＝V（I）：A\＄＝＂REM VERB \＃＂＋STR \＄（I）＋＂＂＋V\＄（I）：GOSUB172
$1 \varnothing 11$ REM default each verb
$1 \varnothing 12 I N=V(I)+49 \varnothing: A \$=" P R I N T "+C H R \$$ （34）＋＂I DON＇T UNDERSTAND．＂+ CHR\＄（ 34 ）${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ：GOTO＂+ STR\＄（L2）
$1 \varnothing 15$ GOSUB172
1ø2ø NEXT
1ø25 REM examine
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \quad L N=V(1)+1 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 4 \emptyset$ A\＄＝＂IF LO（N）＜＞－1 AND LO（N）＜ $>$ L THENPRINT＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂YOU CAN＂ $T$ EXAMINE SOMETHING YOU DO NOT H AVE OR CANNOT SEE．＂+ CHR\＄（34）＋＂：G OTO＂＋STR\＄（L2）：GOSUB172
$1 \emptyset 42$ A\＄＝＂IFO\＄（N，3）$=1+\operatorname{CHRS}(34)+\mathrm{CH}$ RS（34）＋＂THENPRINT＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂NOT HING SPECIAI．＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂：GOTO＂+ STR\＄（L2）：GOSUB172
$1 \emptyset 43$ A $\$=$＂PRINTOS $(N, 3):$ GOTO＂$^{\prime}+S T R \$$ （L2）：GOSUB172
1ø45 REM inventory
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing \quad L N=V(2)+1 \varnothing$
1ø6ø A\＄＝＂PRINT＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂YOUR I NVENTORY：＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂：NH＝ø＂：GOSU B172
$1 \emptyset 7 \varnothing$ AS＝＂FORI＝1TOO：IFLO（I）＝－1THE NNH＝1：PRINTO\＄（I，l）＂：GOSUB172
1ø8ø A\＄＝＂NEXT：IFNH＝øTHENPRINT＂+ C HR\＄（34）＋＂NOTHING．＂＋CHR\＄（34）：GOSU Bl72

1ø9ø A\$="GOTO"+STR\$ (L2) : GOSUB172
$1 \varnothing 95$ REM quit
$11 \varnothing \varnothing \quad L N=V(3)+1 \varnothing$
111ø A\$="SC= $\varnothing:$ PRINT" + CHR $\$(34)+$ " $G$ AME ENDS AFTER"+CHR\$(34)+"TURNS" +CHR\$(34)+"TURNS."+CHR\$(34)+": FO RI=1TOO:IFLO (I) =-1THENSC=SC+SC(I ):NEXT:ELSENEXT":GOSUB172
1115 A\$="PRINT"+CHR\$(34)+"YOU SC ORED"+CHR\$ (34) +"SC"+CHR\$ (34) +"PO INTS."+CHR\$ (34)+": POKE\&H7FCA, $\varnothing:$ P OKE\&HBA, PEEK (\&HBC) : POKE\&HB7, PEEK ( \&HBC) +6 : END": GOSUB172
1118 REM score
$112 \varnothing L N=V(4)+1 \varnothing$
$113 \varnothing$ A $\$=$ "SC= $\varnothing: M X=\varnothing: F O R I=1 T O O: I F L$ $O(I)=-1$ THENSC=SC+SC(I):MX=MX+SC( I) : NEXT: ELSEMX=MX+SC(I):NEXT": GO SUB172
$114 \varnothing$ A\$="PRINT"+CHR\$(34)+"YOU HA VE SCORED"+CHR\$ (34)+"SC:PRINT"+C HRS (34) +"OUT OF A POSSIBLE"+CHR\$ (34) +"MX:GOTO"+STR\$ (L2) : GOSUB172

1145 REM help
$115 \emptyset \quad L N=V(5)+1 \varnothing$
116ø A\$="IFH\$ (L) $=$ " + CHR\$ (34) + CHR \$ (34) +"THENPRINT"+CHR\$ (34) +"NO HE LP HERE. "+CHR\$ (34) +": GOTO"+STR\$ ( L2) +" ELSEPRINTH\$ (L): GOTO"+STR\$ ( L2) : GOSUB172
1165 REM check for get or drop
$117 \varnothing$ LN=6øøøø:A\$=" IFV\$="+CHR\$ (3 4) +"GET" + CHR $\$(34)+$ "THEN" + STR (L1 ): GOSUB172
118ø A\$=" IFV\$="+CHR\$(34)+"DROP" +CHR\$ (34) +"THEN"+STR\$ (L1): GOSUBI 72
119ø A\$=" GOTO"+STR\$(L2):GOSUB17 2

1195 REM load
$12 \varnothing \varnothing \quad L N=V(6)+1 \varnothing$
121ø A\$="LINEINPUT"+CHR\$(34)+"FI LENAME TO LOAD: "+CHR\$(34)+";F\$": GOSUB172
$122 \varnothing$ A $=$ =IFLEN $(F \$)>8$ THENPRINT" $+C$ HR $\$(34)+$ "TOO LONG. " + CHR $\$(34)+1$ : $G$ OTO" + STR\$ (LN-1ø) : GOSUB172
123ø A\$="PRINT"+CHR\$ (34) +"TAPE 0 R DISK? (T/D) " + CHR ( 34 ): GOSUB172 124ø A\$="A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$="+CHR\$(3 4) + CHR $\$(34)+$ "THEN" + STR $\$(L N)+1$ EL SE A=INSTR("+CHR\$ (34) +"TD" + CHR\$ ( 34) + ", A\$): $I F A=\varnothing$ THEN" + STR $\$(L N)+1$

ELSE IFA=1 THENDV=-1 ELSEDV=1": GOSUB172
125ø A\$="IFDV=-1THENPRINT"+CHR\$( 34)+"READY TAPE, PRESS ENTER.." + CHR\$ (34) +"; : LINEINPUTZ\$": GOSUBI7

2
126ø A\$="PRINT"+CHR\$(34)+"LOADIN G "+CHR\$(34)+";F\$:OPEN"+CHR\$(34) +"I"+CHR\$(34)+", DV, F\$: FORI=1TOO: INPUT\#DV, LO (I) : NEXT:INPUT\#DV, L, T URNS, CA": GOSUB172
127ø A\$="CLOSE:GOTO6øøøø":GOSUB1 72
1275 REM save
$128 \varnothing$ LN=V (7) $+1 \varnothing$
129ø A\$="LINEINPUT"+CHR\$(34)+"FI LENAME FOR SAVING: "+CHR\$ (34) +"; F \$":GOSUB172
13øø A\$="IFLEN (F\$) >8THENPRINT" + C HR\$ (34) +"TOO LONG." + CHR $\$(34)+": G$ OTO"+STR\$ (LN-1ø): GOSUB172
131ø A\$="PRINT"+CHR\$ (34)+"TAPE 0 R DISK? (T/D)":GOSUB172
132ø A\$="A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$="+CHR\$ (3 4) + CHR $\$(34)+$ "THEN" + STR (LN) +" EL SE A=INSTR("+CHR\$ (34) +"TD"+CHR\$( 34) +", A\$): IFA= $\varnothing$ THEN" + STR $\$($ LN $)+"$ ELSEIFA=1THENDV=-1 ELSEDV=1":GOS UB172
133ø A\$="IFDV=-1THENPRINT"+CHR\$( 34) +"READY TAPE, PRESS ENTER.."+ CHR\$ (34) +"; :LINEINPUTZ\$": GOSUB17 2
134ø A\$="PRINT"+CHR\$(34)+"SAVING "+CHR\$ (34)+"; F\$:OPEN"+CHR\$ (34) + "O"+CHR\$ (34) +", DV, F\$:FORI=1TOO: P RINT\#DV,LO (I) : NEXT: PRINT\#DV, L, TU RNS, CA": GOSUB172
135ø A\$="CLOSE:GOTO6øøøø": GOSUB1 72
1355 REM pclear zero
$136 \varnothing$ LN=6395ø
137ø A\$="POKE\&H3C $\varnothing, \& H 5 F:$ POKE\&H3C 1,\&H5C": GOSUB172
138ø A\$="POKE\&H3C2,\&H96:POKE\&H3C 3,\&HBC": GOSUB172
139ø A\$="POKE\&H3C4, \&H1F: POKE\&H3C 5,\&Hø2":GOSUB172
14øø A\$="POKE\&H3C6,\&H7E: POKE\&H3C 7,\&H96: POKE\&H3C8, \&HA3": GOSUB172
141ø A\$="EXEC\&H3C $\boldsymbol{1}$ :GOTOI": GOSUBI 72
9999 END
63949 'pclear zero
$6395 \varnothing$ POKE\&H3C $\varnothing, \& H 5 F:$ POKE\&H3Cl, \& H5C
$6396 \varnothing$ POKE\&H3C2,\&H96: POKE\&H3C3,\& HBC
6397ø POKE\&H3C4,\&H1F:POKE\&H3C5,\& Hø2
$6398 \varnothing$ POKE\&H3C6,\&H7E: POKE\&H3C7, \& H96: POKE\&H3C8, \&HA3
6399ø EXEC\&H3C $\varnothing$ : GOTO2 $\varnothing$

## New Dual Mode EPSON

The new Epson LX-80 offers printing flexibility in two modes: one mode allows you to print in a quick ( 100 cps ) dot-matrix style for programming and graphics, and the Near Letter Quality mode (16 cps) produces precise ( 240 dots per inch), beautiful type for correspondence, reports, and similar purposes. The LX-80 offers 160 different type-style combinations, including Pica, Elite, Enlarged, Emphasized, Condensed, Subscripts and Superscripts, and type-styles can be selected quickly from the top control panel or from program control. Comes standard in friction feed; tractor option is also available.
LX-P package includes an $L X-80$, a serial interface, a Color Computer to Epson cable, and Printer Tutorial that teaches you how to program the different type styles ( $\$ 29.95$ value).

LX-P: LX-80 package $\$ 317$ (\$7 shpg)
ET-1 tractor option for LX-80. $\$ 29.50$.
SF-1 Single-sheet feeder for the LX-80, \$145 (\$7 shpg)

| Epson | RX-80 FT repack | $\$ 207$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Epson | LX-80 New | $\$ 249$. |
| Botek | Serial to parallel converter | $\$ 68.45$ |
| Howard | CoCo to Epson cable | $\$ 25$. |

DM-1 Disk mailer holds from one
to five diskettes
200 lb, cardtoard construction
25 mailers/box

## MONITORS

123 Zenith $12^{\prime \prime}$ Green Screen, 640 dots $\times 200$ dots resolution, 15 MHz band width. $\$ 114$ ( $\$ 7 \mathrm{shpg}$ )
123A Zenith $12^{\prime \prime}$ Green Screen Special, $\$ 67.50$ ( $\$ 7 \mathrm{shpg}$ ) 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)
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## MEMORY

64K Upgrades-1 Year Warranty
64-E1 for E Boards with complete 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, no trace cuts. \$24.45 (\$2 shpg)

## CONTROLLERS

New Controller from J\&M: 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. $\$ 20.00$ ( $\$ 2 \mathrm{shpg}$ )
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. $\$ 24.45$ ( $\$ 2 \mathrm{shpg}$ )
VC-2 for COCO 2-mono only. $\$ 26.45$ ( $\$ 2 \mathrm{shpg}$ ) VC-3 for COCO 2-both color or monochrome $\$ 39.45$ (\$2 shpg)
VC-4 Ior new Color Computer (no sockets, chips are soldered to mother board). Attaches with springloaded clips. Color or mono: $\$ 39.45$ ( $\$ 2 \mathrm{shpg}$ )

## EPSON AND J\&M <br> The EJ-P Package

The Epson LX-80 Printer teamed with our new J\&M DC-2 Controller gives you top printing capabilities plus built-in switch gives JDOS or Radio Shack DOS so all software can run on your Color Computer. Package includes: Epson LX-80 Printer with ET-1 tractor; DC-2 controller; parallel Color Computers to J\&M cable; Epson Printer Tutorial ( $\$ 29.95$ value).
Complete EJ-P package $\$ 425.00$ ( $\$ 7 \mathrm{shpg}$ )

| DD-2 Double sided 360 K disk with |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| 1/2 helght case \& heavy |  |
| duty power supply | $\$ 188$. |
| CA-1 Disk drive cable | $\$ 24.50$ |
| CA-2 Two drive eable | $\$ 29.50$ |
| DE-1 Disk enclosure $1 / 2$ height with | $\$ 58$. |
|  |  |
| power supply |  |

HOWARD QUALITY STANDS


New TS-1X Mon itor Stand: De signer-beautifu stand with clea corner posts easy side acces§ to ROM port, reset and on/of buttons. $\$ 39.50$ ( $\$ 3 \mathrm{shpg}$ )
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TS-2: Same as above for the COCO 2. $\$ 29.50$ ( $\$ 3$ shpg)
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and operating instructions and the necessary documentation. THE RAINBOW magazine is a and operating instructions and the necessary documentation. THE RAINBOW magazine is a YES! Sign me up: A Full Year $\quad \square$ A Month (Specify Month \& Year
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I olar Tic Tac Toe is more than the old standby game with the three-by-three grid. The game is played on the pattern in Figure 1.
To win this game a player must place his mark in four adjacent positions. These four may be in a semicircle within any of the four circles. Or the winning four marks can be in a straight line. This line of four may go through the center of the pattern.

In the computer version of this game, players place red and green sections on the original blue grid with their joysticks. The program keeps track of turns, recognizes a winning combination and keeps track of total wins for each player. The loser of one game gets to go first in the following game. There are a total of 52 ways to win the game. But don't get overconfident, there are also 52 ways to lose. Good luck.

James Wood is in his fifteenth year of teaching at Atwood Hammond High School in Atwood, Illinois. His subjects include photography, physics, chemistry, computer programming and math courses. He holds master's degrees in both instructional media and physical science education.


The listing: TICTACTO
$1 \varnothing$ REM JAMES W. WOOD, JAN 86
$2 \emptyset$ CLS: PRINT@4ø,"POLAR TIC TAC T OE":PRINT:PRINT" USE JOYSTICK TO POSITION YOUR": PRINT"MARKER. PR ESS BUTTON TO PLACE": PRINT"MARKE R DOWN. FOUR IN A LINE": PRINT"OR

FOUR IN A SEMICIRCLE WINS.":PRI NT"AFTER A WIN, BOTH BUTTONS": PR INT"MUST BE PRESSED TO CONTI $3 \emptyset$ PRINT:INPUT"LEFT PLAYER'S NAM E";LP\$:PRINT"YOU WILL BE RED" $4 \emptyset$ PRINT:INPUT"RIGHT PLAYER'S NA ME";RP\$:PRINT"YOU WILL BE GREEN" $5 \varnothing$ FORT=1TO8øø:NEXTT
$6 \varnothing$ DIM D(32)
$7 \varnothing$ PMODE3, $1:$ PCLS : SCREEN1, $\varnothing: N P=\varnothing$
$8 \emptyset$ RESTORE: COLOR2, 1
$9 \varnothing$ FOR $A=3 \emptyset$ TO $9 \varnothing$ STEP $2 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ CIRCLE $(13 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \emptyset), A$
$11 \varnothing$ NEXTA
$12 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM4ø, 1øøR18øL9 1 NU9 1 ND9 $\varnothing$ NE63NG63F63H126"
$13 \emptyset$ FOR A=1 TO $32:$ READ B, C
$14 \emptyset \operatorname{PAINT}(B, C), 3,2: N E X T A$
$15 \emptyset$ DATA $68,48,124,16,136,16,192$ $, 44,2 \emptyset 4,1 \varnothing 4,18 \emptyset, 156,84,156,48,1 \varnothing$ 4
$16 \varnothing$ DATA68,96,124,36,136,36,176, $57,18 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 5,16 \varnothing, 141,96,141,68,1 \varnothing 5$ $17 \emptyset$ DATA $96,72,124,57,134,57,164$ $, 72,16 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 5,136,132,1 \varnothing 8,126,88,1$ $\varnothing 5$
$18 \emptyset$ DATA $1 \varnothing 8,87,124,78,136,75,14$ $8,87,14 \emptyset, 1 \varnothing 5,132,1 \varnothing 8,124,1 \varnothing 8,1 \varnothing 8$ , 105
$19 \varnothing$ IF JW=ø THEN $23 \varnothing$
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ NP=NP+1:IF NP=33 THEN $57 \varnothing$ EL
SE COLOR2, $1: \operatorname{IINE}(3 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing)-(4 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing)$, PSET, BF: COLORI, $1: \operatorname{LINE}(215,5 \varnothing)-(2$ $25,6 \varnothing$ ) , PSET, BF: COLOR2, 1: LINE ( 215 $, 5 \varnothing)-(225,6 \varnothing)$, PSET, B
$21 \varnothing$ J $\varnothing=J O Y S T K(\varnothing) * 4: J l=J O Y S T K(1) *$
$3: P=P P O I N T(J \varnothing, J l): \operatorname{PSET}(J \varnothing, J 1,2):$
FORT $=1 T O 2 \varnothing: N E X T T: \operatorname{PSET}(J \varnothing, J 1, P): I$ F $P<>3$ THEN $21 \varnothing$
$22 \varnothing \mathrm{PE}=\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing): I F \mathrm{PE}=126 \mathrm{OR}$
$\mathrm{PE}=254$ THEN PAINT $(\mathrm{J} \varnothing, J 1), 1,2: G O S$
UB $27 \emptyset$ ELSE $21 \varnothing$
$23 \varnothing$ NP=NP+1:IF NP=33 THEN $57 \emptyset$ EL SECOLOR4, $1: \operatorname{IINE}(3 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing)-(4 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing), P$ SET, BF: COLOR2, I: LINE $(215,5 \varnothing)-(22$ $5,6 \varnothing$ ), PSET, BF
$24 \varnothing$ J $\varnothing=$ JOYSTK $(\varnothing): J \varnothing=J O Y S T K(2) * 4:$ Jl=JOYSTK (3) *3: P=PPOINT (J $\varnothing, J 1): P$ SET (Jø,J1, 2) : FORT=1TO2 $\varnothing$ :NEXTT: PS ET $(J \varnothing, J 1, P): I F P<>3$ THEN $24 \varnothing$ $25 \varnothing \mathrm{PE}=\mathrm{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing): I F \mathrm{PE}=125$ OR
$P E=253$ THEN PAINT (Jø,Jl), 4, 2:GOS UB $27 \varnothing$ ELSE $24 \varnothing$
$26 \varnothing$ GOTO2øø
$27 \varnothing$ RESTORE:FOR $A=1$ TO 32
$28 \varnothing$ READ $B, C: D(A)=P P O I N T(B, C): N E$ XT A
$29 \varnothing$ ' CHECK FOR CIRCLES
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR E=ø TO 24 STEP 8:FOR A=1
TO 5:AL=D $(A+E)+D(A+I+E)+D(A+2+E$ $)+D(A+3+E)$
$31 \varnothing$ IF AL=4 THEN GOTO $52 \emptyset$ ELSE I F AL=16 THEN $53 \emptyset$
$32 \emptyset$ NEXT A, E
$33 \emptyset$ FOR E=ø TO 24 STEP 8
$34 \varnothing A L=D(6+E)+D(7+E)+D(8+E)+D(1+$
E) : IF AL=4 THEN GOTO $52 \emptyset$ ELSE IF $A L=16$ THEN GOTO $53 \varnothing$
$35 \emptyset \quad A L=D(7+E)+D(8+E)+D(1+E)+D(2+$ E) : IF AL=4 THEN GOTO $52 \emptyset$ ELSE IF
$A L=16$ THEN GOTO $53 \varnothing$
$36 \varnothing \quad \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{D}(8+\mathrm{E})+\mathrm{D}(1+\mathrm{E})+\mathrm{D}(2+\mathrm{E})+\mathrm{D}(3+$
E) : IF $A L=4$ THEN GOTO $52 \emptyset$ ELSE IF

AL=16 THEN GOTO $53 \varnothing$
$37 \varnothing$ NEXT E
$38 \varnothing{ }^{\circ}$ CHECK FOR LINES
$39 \varnothing$ FOR $A=1$ TO 8
$4 \emptyset \varnothing \quad A L=D(A)+D(A+8)+D(A+16)+D(A+2$ 4): IF AL=4 THEN GOTO 52øELSE IF AL=16 THEN GOTO53ø
$41 \varnothing$ NEXT A
$42 \emptyset$ FOR $A=9$ TO 12
$43 \varnothing \quad \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{A})+\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{A}+8)+\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{A}+16)+\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{A}+2$ $\emptyset): I F A L=4$ THEN GOTO $52 \emptyset$ ELSE IF $A L=16$ THEN GOTO 53ø
$44 \varnothing$ NEXT A
$45 \emptyset$ FOR $A=13$ TO 16
$46 \varnothing \quad \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{A})+\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{A}+8)+\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{A}+16)+\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{A}+1$ 2): IF $A L=4$ THEN GOTO $52 \emptyset$ ELSE IF
$A L=16$ THEN GOTO $53 \varnothing$
$47 \varnothing$ NEXT A
$48 \emptyset$ FOR $A=17$ TO $2 \varnothing$
$49 \varnothing A L=D(A)+D(A+8)+D(A+12)+D(A+4$ ):IF $A L=4$ THEN GOTO $52 \emptyset$ ELSE IF $A L=16$ THEN GOTO $53 \varnothing$
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXT A
$51 \varnothing$ RETURN
$52 \emptyset$ GOSUB58 $\varnothing$ : CLS : SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ PRINT :PRINTRP\$;" WINS": RP=RP+1:JW= $\varnothing: G$ OTO $54 \varnothing$
$53 \varnothing$ GOSUB58ø: CLS : SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ PRINT :PRINTLP\$;" WINS":LP=LP+1:JW=1:G OTO $54 \varnothing$
$54 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"TOTAL": PRINT: PRI NTLP\$, LP: PRINTRP\$,RP
$55 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE"
$56 \emptyset$ IF INKEY\$=CHR\$(13) THEN $7 \varnothing$ E LSE 56ø
$57 \varnothing$ CLS: SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing:$ PRINT: PRINT"NO WINNER" : FORT=1TO8 Øø: NEXTT: GOTO7 $\varnothing$
$58 \varnothing$ FOR T=1TO1ø:SCREEN1, 1:FORTI= 1TO2 $\varnothing$ : NEXTTI: SCREEN1, $\varnothing: F O R T I=1 T O$ 2ø:NEXTTI, T
$59 \varnothing$ PE=PEEK (6528ø)
$6 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF $P E=124$ OR $P E=252$ THEN RET
URN ELSE 59ø

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\section*{An educational game to encourage mastery of word concepts}

\title{
Which \(\mathbf{N y m}_{\text {ym }}\)
} Witch?

\author{
By Brien Dich
}

When the first CoCos arrived in our school I was thrilled. However, the software we ordered hadn't arrived and the class needed something to use. This was the perfect opportunity for me to learn BASIC. It was one of my fourth-graders, Jody Eason, who came up with the idea to make a program like the matching games they played in class. Nymatch was born.

Matching games are popular learning tools. Drill and practice becomes fun. The cards are placed face down. Pick two cards and, if they match, you keep them and go again. The winner is the one with the most sets. Add the CoCo and you have an automatic answer checker.
Nymatch can be used in any subject. All you need are two ideas that share a relationship. In history one such pair could be Washington and first President. In math it could be \(5+5\) and 10 . For my subject I chose reading. More specifically, Nyms. What are Nyms? I

Brien Dick lives with his wife and three sons in Rensselaer, Indiana. He has a master's degree in education and teaches fourth grade. His hobbies include writing programs for his sons and the classroom.
use Nyms as a broad category of words made up of synonyms, antonyms and homonyms. Synonyms are words that have the same meaning (woods/forest). Antonyms are words that have the opposite meaning (hot/cold). Homonyms are more confusing. Homonyms are broken down into two types: homophones and homographs. Homophones are two words that sound alike but are spelled differently (deer/dear). Homographs sound differently, but are written the same. Read can be pronounced reed or red.
Having a firm foundation in word concepts is an important link between reading words and understanding the material. Reading some articles in THE RAINBOW can be frustrating to those unfamiliar with the topic. Understanding what the words mean in the context of the article is essential. One way to strengthen vocabulary is to study how words relate to other words. That is the reason so much time is spent on Nyms in school. That is the goal of Nymatch.
Nymatch works on 16 K nonExtended basic. Just type it in, save and run it. If you own Extended BASIC and get an OM Error, just PCLEAR 1 before running.
Although the game targets grades three through six, it is valuable for you as a parent to play with your child. Your

Table 1

Lines
10- 220 230-270
360- 530
540-630
640-760
770-1330
1340-1380
1390-1430
1440-1720
1730-2020
2030-2320

Function
Title and set-up
Game loop
Record keeping
Game subroutine
Examples \& directions Manipulate choices Fancy print routine Border \& delay routines Homonym card set Antonym card set Synonym card set
child may not be able to "sound out" some words. Others may be used in a new way. Your help early on can make a big difference in how fast your child masters the vocabulary in Nymatch. Many children at this level are just beginning to learn problem-solving strategies needed in locating matched pairs. For them, the game is reduced to a guessing game. Playing with a parent gives them examples of other strategies.
Since this game is so versatile, you can add your own sets of matched pairs. Making changes is not hard. You need only modify two areas; the DATA statements and the submenu explaining the
nformation. If you have 16 K , there is ot enough room to add any games. lou will have to replace any set of cards vith your own sets. Those with more nemory can add to Nymatch.
Add your game to the main menu in ines 550 to 590 . Don't forget to adjust he \(0 N / G O T D\) line numbers in Line 70. f you are adding more games, change -ine 620. Add one to the five for each ıdded game.

You will need a set of 30 matched
pairs for the DATA lines at the end of the program. Each DATA line holds the matched pair and its ID number. Remember that each set of 30 pairs must be in the same order as in the menu.

\section*{Final Notes}

I hope your child enjoys Nymatch. Learning can and should be enjoyable whenever possible. Our CoCo proves that over and over again. Isn't that why most of us bought one in the first place?

Drop me a line if you are using a CoCo in your school. I'd like to hear from you, and I'm willing to help with problems you have. Just send a description of the problem with a listing, if you have a printer.
(You may direct your questions to the author at 112 South Milton, Rensselaer, IN 47978. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)


The listing: NYMATCH
\(1 \varnothing{ }^{\prime}\) COPYRIGHT 1983 BY BRIEN DICK
\(2 \varnothing\) CLEAR2 \(\varnothing \varnothing:\) CLS3: CO=185:GOSUB139 \(\varnothing\)
\(3 \varnothing\) DIM W \((24,3), C \$(24), C(24), P \$(2\) 4) , P(4), D(24)
\(4 \emptyset\) TI\$="NYMATCH": LO=1Ø8:GOSUB135 \(\varnothing\)
5ø TI\$="CREATED BY: BRIEN DICK": LO=294:GOSUB 135
\(6 \varnothing\) GOSUB143ø: GOSUB36 \(\varnothing\) : GOTO54 \(\varnothing\)
\(7 \varnothing\) ON CH GOTO64ø,67ø,7øø,73ø
\(8 \varnothing\) GOSUB139 \(\varnothing: K=5\)
\(9 \varnothing \mathrm{~A} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(143+((\mathrm{K}-1) * 16))\)
\(1 \emptyset \emptyset \quad B \$=A \$+A \$+A \$\)
\(11 \varnothing \mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(175): \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(191)\)
\(12 \varnothing\) ES=CHR\$ (128) +CHR\$(128)+CHR\$(
128)
\(13 \varnothing\) FORX=1TO15
\(14 \varnothing\) Cl\$=Cl\$+C\$: Dl\$=Dl\$+D\$: NEXTX
\(15 \emptyset\) FOR A=1TO24
\(16 \varnothing \mathrm{~W}(\mathrm{~A}, 1)=28+\mathrm{L}+(\mathrm{A} * 4)\)
\(17 \varnothing W(A, 2)=6 \varnothing+L+(A * 4)\)
\(18 \emptyset W(A, 3)=92+L+(A * 4)\)
19ø IF \(A=8\) OR \(A=16\) THEN \(L=L+96\)
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) NEXT A
\(21 \varnothing\) IFCH=1THENGOSUBI \(\varnothing 4 \varnothing E L S E G O S U B\) \(1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\)
\(22 \varnothing\) LO \(=419\) : GOSUBI \(34 \varnothing\) : INPUTX: CLS \(\varnothing\)
\(23 \varnothing\) FORA=1TO24
\(24 \varnothing\) FORB=1TO3
\(25 \varnothing\) PRINT@W (A, B) -32 , B\$;
\(26 \varnothing\) IFB=1THENPRINT@W \((A, B)-32\), CHR
\(\$(64+A)\);
\(27 \varnothing\) NEXTB, A
\(28 \emptyset\) FORPL=1TOP
\(29 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\varnothing:\) GOSUB \(77 \varnothing:\) GOSUB \(8 \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) GOSUB45ø: GOSUB83 \(\varnothing\) : GOSUB77 \(\varnothing\)
\(31 \varnothing\) GOSUB8 \(\varnothing \varnothing:\) IFR=1THEN29 \(\varnothing\)
\(32 \emptyset\) NEXTPL:GOTO28ø
\(33 \varnothing\) GOSUB5 \(\varnothing\) : CO=185:GOSUB \(139 \varnothing\)
\(34 \varnothing\) TI\$="ANOTHER GAME (Y/N)? ": L \(0=422\) : GOSUB135ø
\(35 \varnothing\) Y\$=INKEY\$: IFY\$="Y"THENRUNELS EIFY\$="N"THENCLS: ENDELSE35 \(\varnothing\)
\(36 \varnothing\) TI\$="HOW MANY PLAYERS (1-4)" :LO=388: GOSUB135ø
\(37 \varnothing\) INPUTP
\(38 \varnothing\) IF \(P>5\) THENTI \(=\) "too many play ers":LO=388:GOSUB135ø:GOSUB \(143 \varnothing\)
: GOTO36ø
\(39 \varnothing\) CLS4: CO=169: GOSUB139ø
\(4 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT@96, ""; : FORH=1TOP
\(41 \varnothing\) TI\$="WHO IS PLAYER \#"+STR\$ (H
): LO \(=32\) *H: GOSUB135 \(\varnothing\)
\(42 \varnothing\) INPUT PS (H)
\(43 \varnothing\) IFLEN (P\$ (H)) >15THENPRINT"ple
ase shorten your name";:GOTO42 \(\varnothing\)
\(44 \emptyset\) NEXTH: RETURN
45ø゙ PRINT@398-INT (LEN (P\$ (PL)) /2) ," "P\$(PL)" ";
46ø PRINT@451,"PRESS <SPACEBAR> TO PLAY";
\(47 \varnothing\) T\$="":T\$=INKEY\$
\(48 \emptyset\) IFT\$<>" "THEN47ø
\(49 \varnothing\) GOSUB77 1 : GOSUB8 \(\varnothing \varnothing:\) RETURN
5øø CLS3: GOSUB139ø:TI\$="scoreboa rd" : LO=75: GOSUB135 \(\varnothing\)
\(51 \varnothing\) FORH=1TOP: LO=73+(64*H):TI\$=S
TR\$(P(H))+" "+P\$(H):GOSUB135ø:N
EXTH
\(52 \emptyset\) GOSUBl43ø: RETURN
\(53 \emptyset P(P L)=P(P L)+2: R=1:\) RETURN
\(54 \varnothing\) CO=42:CLS2: GOSUBl39ø
\(55 \varnothing\) TI\$="WHICH GAME DO YOU WANT" : LO=133: GOSUB135 \(\varnothing\)
\(56 \emptyset\) PRINT@ 234, "HOMONYM (1)";
\(57 \varnothing\) PRINT@ 298,"ANTONYM (2)";
\(58 \varnothing\) PRINT@ 362,"SYNONYM (3)";
\(59 \varnothing\) PRINT@423,"DIRECTIONS (4)";
6øø PRINT@155,"?";
61ø CH\$=INKEY\$:C=C-1:IFCH\$=" "THE
N61ø
\(62 \emptyset \operatorname{IFVAL}(C H \$)>\varnothing\) AND VAL \((\mathrm{CH})<5 T\)

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HEN CH＝VAL（CH\＄）ELSE54 \(\varnothing\)
\(63 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\) RND（C）：GOTO \(\varnothing\)
\(64 \varnothing\) CLS：PRINT＠7 \(\varnothing\) ，＂homophone matc h up＂；
65ø PRINT＠131，＂HOMOPHONES ARE WO
RDS THAT SOUND THE SAME A
ND HAVE DIFFERENT SPELLIN
GS．＂；
\(66 \varnothing\) PRINT＠259，＂samples：SENT／CEN \(T\) BYE／BY＂；
：GOTO8ø
67ø CLS：PRINT＠7ø，＂antonym match up＂；
68ø PRINT＠131，＂ANTONYMS ARE WORD \(S\) WITH OPPOSITE MEANINGS ．＂；
69ø PRINT＠259，＂samples：WALK／RUN SAME／DIF
FERENT＂；：GOTO8甲
\(7 \varnothing \varnothing\) CLS：PRINT＠7め，＂synonym match up＂；
\(71 \varnothing\) PRINT＠131，＂SYNONYMS ARE WORD S WITH THE SAME MEANINGS ．＂；
72ø PRINT＠259，＂samples：LEAVE／GO ALL／EVER
Y＂；：GOTO8ø
73ø CLS5：PRINT＠75，＂directions＂；
\(74 \varnothing\) PRINT＠128，＂NYMATCH IS A W ORD GAME AND A MEMORY GAME
IN ONE．＂
\(75 \varnothing\) PRINT＠224，＂YOU WILL BE GI VEN A SET OF
SE 2 CARDS
YOU EARN
D MAY HAVE 24 CARDS．CHOO THAT MATCH AND THOSE CARDS AN ANOTHER TURN．＂
\(76 \varnothing\) GOSUB139ø：LO＝453：GOSUB134 \(\varnothing\) ：I
NPUTX：GOTO54 \(\varnothing\)
\(77 \varnothing\) FORX \(=\varnothing\) TO4
\(78 \varnothing\) PRINT＠352＋（X＊32），Cl\＄；CHR\＄（12
8）；
\(79 \varnothing\) NEXTX：RETURN
8申ø FOR X＝øTO4
81ø PRINT＠352＋16＋（X＊32），Dl\＄；
\(82 \emptyset\) NEXTX：RETURN
83申 T\＄＝＂＂：T\＄＝INKEY\＄

\section*{CoCo Trend}


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\(84 \varnothing\) PRINT＠421，＂1ST CARD＂；
85申 IFT\＄＝＂＂THEN83 \(\varnothing\)
\(86 \emptyset\) IFASC \((T \$)<650\) RASC \((T \$)>88\) THEN
\(83 \varnothing\)
87ø GOSUB98ø
\(88 \varnothing \operatorname{IFW}(\) ASC \((T \$)-64,1)=\varnothing\) THEN83 \(\varnothing\)
89ø GOSUB77ø：GOSUB112ø：GOSUB1ø9ø
\(9 \varnothing \varnothing\) Tl\＄＝＂＂：T1\＄＝INKEY\＄
91ø PRINT＠437，＂2ND CARD＂；
92ø IFT1\＄＝＂＂THEN9øø
93ø IFASC（T1\＄）＜650RASC（T1\＄）＞88TH
EN9øø
\(94 \varnothing\) IFASC（T\＄）＝ASC（T1\＄）THEN9 \(\varnothing \varnothing\)
\(95 \emptyset \operatorname{IFW}(\operatorname{ASC}(T 1 \$)-64,1)=\varnothing\) THEN9 \(\varnothing \varnothing\)
\(96 \varnothing\) GOSUB116ø：GOSUB8øø
97ø GOSUB99ø：GOSUB12øø：RETURN
98ø T＝ASC（T\＄）－64：RETURN
99ø Tl＝ASC（T1\＄）－64：GOSUB11ø \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{IFC}(T)=C(T 1)\) THENGOSUB53 \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \operatorname{IFC}(T)=C(T 1)\) THENGOSUB127 \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) RETURN
\(1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) FORX \(=1\) TO \(3 \varnothing *(\mathrm{CH}-1):\) READZ \(\$, \mathrm{Z}\) ，
Y\＄，Y：NEXTX
\(1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{RND}(18): I F J=1\) THEN1ø5øELSE
FORX＝1TOJ＊ 4 ：READJ \＄：NEXTX
\(1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing\) FORF＝1TO24
\(1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing J=R N D(24)\)
\(1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing \operatorname{IFD}(J)=1\) THEN \(1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) ELSED（J）\(=1\)
1ø8ø READC\＄（J）：READ C（J）：NEXT：RE TURN
1申9ø PRINT＠388，C\＄（T）；：RETURN
11øø PRINT＠388＋16，C\＄（T1）；
111ø GOSUB143ø：RETURN
\(112 \varnothing\) FORB＝1TO3
113ø PRINT＠W（ASC（T\＄）－64，B）－32，C\＄ ＋C\＄＋C\＄；
114ø IFB＝1THENPRINT＠W（ASC（T\＄）－64 ，1）－32，T\＄；
115ø SOUND6ø＊B，1：NEXTB：RETURN
\(116 \varnothing\) FORB＝1TO3
117ø PRINT＠W（ASC（T1\＄）－64，B）－32，D \＄＋D\＄＋D\＄；
118ø IFB＝1THENPRINT＠W（ASC（T1\＄）－6
4，1）－32，T1\＄；
119ø SOUND6ø＊B，1：NEXTB：RETURN
\(12 \phi \varnothing \operatorname{IFW}(A S C(T \$)-64,1)=\varnothing\) THENRETU RN
\(121 \varnothing\) FORB＝1TO3
\(122 \varnothing\) PRINT＠W（ASC（T\＄）－64，B）－32，B\＄ ；
123ø IFB＝1THENPRINT＠W（ASC（T\＄）－64 ，1）－32，T\＄；
\(124 \varnothing\) PRINT＠W（ASC（T1\＄）－64，B）－32，B \＄；
\(125 \emptyset\) IFB＝1THENPRINT＠W（ASC（T1\＄）－6
4，B）－ 32 ，T1\＄；
\(126 \emptyset\) NEXTB：RETURN
\(127 \varnothing\) FORB＝1TO3
\(128 \varnothing\) SOUND \(\operatorname{INT}(5 \varnothing / B), 1\)

129ø PRINT@W (T, B) -32, E\$;
13øø PRINT@W(T1,B)-32,E\$;
\(131 \varnothing \mathrm{~W}(T, B)=\varnothing: W(T 1, B)=\varnothing:\) NEXTB
\(132 \emptyset \mathrm{XI}=\mathrm{XI}+1:\) IFXI=12THEN \(33 \varnothing\)
133ø GOSUB143ø:RETURN
\(134 \varnothing\) TIS="PRESS <ENTER> TO PLAY"
\(135 \emptyset\) FORX=1TOLEN (TI\$)
\(136 \varnothing\) PRINT@LO,LEFT\$ (TI\$,X);
\(137 \varnothing\) SOUND1ø \(\varnothing+(X * 2), 1\)
138ø NEXT:RETURN
139ø FORX=1ø24TO1ø55: POKEX,CO:NE XT
\(14 \varnothing \varnothing\) FORX=1ø24TO15ø4STEP32: POKE X,CO:NEXT
141ø FORX=15ø4TO1535: POKEX,CO:NE XT
142ø FORX=1ø55TO1535STEP32:POKEX , CO:NEXT: RETURN
\(143 \varnothing\) FORD \(=1 T O 14 \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT : RETURN
\(144 \varnothing\) DATA FOUR,1,FOR,1
\(145 \emptyset\) DATA ATE, 2, EIGHT, 2
\(146 \varnothing\) DATA EYE, \(3, I, 3\)
\(147 \varnothing\) DATA BARE, 4, BEAR, 4
\(148 \emptyset\) DATA DEAR, 6, DEER, 6
\(149 \varnothing\) DATA DAYS,7,DAZE, 7
\(15 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA CITE,8,SITE,8
\(151 \varnothing\) DATA CHORD,9,CORD,9
\(152 \emptyset\) DATA CENT, \(1 \varnothing\), SENT, \(1 \varnothing\)
\(153 \emptyset\) DATA AUNT,11,ANT,11
\(154 \varnothing\) DATA BLEW,12,BLUE,12
\(155 \emptyset\) DATA AIR,13,HEIR,13
\(156 \emptyset\) DATA DEW,14,DO,14
\(157 \emptyset\) DATA DOE,15,DOUGH,15
\(158 \emptyset\) DATA HAIR, \(16, H A R E, 16\)
\(159 \emptyset\) DATA GRATE,17,GREAT,17
\(16 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA HAIL, 18, HALE, 18
\(161 \varnothing\) DATA NEW,19,KNEW,19
\(162 \emptyset\) DATA HAY, \(2 \varnothing\), HEY, \(2 \varnothing\)
\(163 \varnothing\) DATA CREEK,21,CREAK,21
\(164 \varnothing\) DATA KNIGHT,22,NIGHT, 22
\(165 \emptyset\) DATA KNOT,23,NOT,23
\(166 \emptyset\) DATA SON,24,SUN,24
\(167 \emptyset\) DATA STEAK,25,STAKE, 25
\(168 \emptyset\) DATA SEW,26,SOW,26
\(169 \varnothing\) DATA SHOOT,27,CHUTE,27
\(17 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA SCENE, 28, SEEN, 28
\(171 \varnothing\) DATA RIGHT,29, WRITE, 29
\(172 \varnothing\) DATA ROTE, \(3 \varnothing\),WROTE, \(3 \varnothing\)
\(173 \varnothing\) DATA POOR,1,RICH,1
\(174 \emptyset\) DATA RARE, 2, COMMON, 2
\(175 \emptyset\) DATA QUIT,3,CONTINUE,3
\(176 \emptyset\) DATA PROPER,4,IMPROPER,4
\(177 \emptyset\) DATA SAME,5,DIFFERENT,5
\(178 \emptyset\) DATA SAFE,6,DANGEROUS,6
\(179 \varnothing\) \(18 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA POWERFUL, 8, WEAK, 8 \(181 \varnothing\) DATA PROUD,9,ASHAMED,9
\(182 \emptyset\) DATA FILL,1ø,EMPTY,1ø
\(183 \emptyset\) DATA UNITE,11,DIVIDE,ll
\(184 \varnothing\) DATA GATHER,12,SCATTER,12
\(185 \emptyset\) DATA CRUEL,13,KIND,13
\(186 \emptyset\) DATA EVIL, 14,GOOD,14
\(187 \emptyset\) DATA ASLEEP,15,AWAKE, 15
188ø DATA REPAIR,16,DESTROY,16
\(189 \emptyset\) DATA RAPID,17,SLOW,17
19øø DATA POLITE,18,RUDE,18
191ø DATA QUESTION,19,ANSWER,19
\(192 \emptyset\) DATA NONE, \(2 \varnothing\),SOME, \(2 \varnothing\)
\(193 \varnothing\) DATA YOUTHFUL,21,OLD,21
\(194 \varnothing\) DATA BALD, \(22, H A I R Y, 22\)
\(195 \emptyset\) DATA AVERAGE,23,UNUSUAL, 23
\(196 \emptyset\) DATA CHEAP,24,EXPENSIVE,24
\(197 \varnothing\) DATA BEFORE,25,AFTER,25
\(198 \varnothing\) DATA BRIEF,26,LONG,26
\(199 \varnothing\) DATA FALSE,27,TRUE,27
\(2 \phi \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA DOUBT,28,BELIEVE,28
\(2 \not \subset 1 \varnothing\) DATA DIRTY,29,CLEAN,29
\(2 \emptyset 2 \varnothing\) DATA LIGHT, \(3 \varnothing\), DARK, \(3 \varnothing\)
\(2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) DATA KILL, \(1, M U R D E R, 1\)
\(2 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) DATA LIKE,2,ENJOY,2
2ø5ø DATA LITTLE,3,TINY,3
\(2 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) DATA MEAN,4,UNKIND,4
\(2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) DATA NEAR,5,CLOSE,5
\(2 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) DATA MIX,6,BLEND,6
\(2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) DATA SLEEP,7,DOZE,7
\(21 \varnothing \emptyset\) DATA REAL, \(8, T R U E, 8\)
\(211 \varnothing\) DATA SECRET,9,HIDDEN,9
\(212 \varnothing\) DATA SICK,1ø,ILL,1ø
\(213 \varnothing\) DATA EXCITED,11,THRILLED,11
\(214 \emptyset\) DATA ZERO,12,NONE,12
\(215 \emptyset\) DATA TOTAL,13,WHOLE, 13
\(216 \emptyset\) DATA TOUGH,14,HARD,14
\(217 \varnothing\) DATA USUAL, 15,REGULAR, 15
\(218 \emptyset\) DATA COUCH,16,SOFA,16
\(219 \emptyset\) DATA HAPPY, \(17, G L A D, 17\)
\(22 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATA HEAL, 18, CURE, 18
\(221 \varnothing\) DATA DEPART,19,LEAVE, 19
\(222 \emptyset\) DATA DAMAGE, \(2 \varnothing\),RUIN, \(2 \varnothing\)
\(223 \varnothing\) DATA FAKE,21,FALSE, 21
\(224 \emptyset\) DATA EASY,22,SIMPLE, 22
\(225 \emptyset\) DATA ADORE, 23, LOVE, 23
\(226 \varnothing\) DATA CLOSE,24,SHUT,24
\(227 \varnothing\) DATA BATTLE,25,FIGHT,25
\(228 \varnothing\) DATA HARD,26,ROUGH,26
229ø DATA FAST,27,SWIFT,27
\(23 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA DRAG,28,PULL, 28
231ø DATA CONFESS,29,ADMIT,29
\(232 \emptyset\) DATA FIX, \(3 \varnothing\), REPAIR, \(3 \varnothing\)

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\title{
Uncomplicating Translating
}

\author{
By Joseph Kolar \\ Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Before we dive in and immerse ourselves in the nitty-gritty of the second part of our translation demo, I would like to make a few observations.

We have gone from the germination of an idea and, step by step, added to it to broaden its scope. As a newcomer to CoColand, you have helped construct a program that is well within your capabilities. There was no earthshattering concept to grasp. But, don't expect to produce a viable program in a day or two. You will find gremlins lurking around and thwarting your efforts every step of the way. No matter. If you attend to the problem at hand and solve it at every stage of the process, you will have a usable, if not useful, program.

Did you notice that as you created this program, you had fun working out each segment? In spite of yourself, you began to associate the Romanian words with their English mates. Not only were you brushing up on your typing and programming skills, but you were becoming familiar with the subject matter.

\footnotetext{
Florida-based Joseph Kolar is a veteran writer and programmer and specializes in introducing beginners to the powers of CoCo .
}

This should hint at the potential for educational applications you are beginning to unleash. If you are familiar with a Romance or Germanic language, you may have spotted some cognates. The perceptive programmer might wonder if "raft" meaning "shelf," figuratively a plank, is not related to "raft," a platform for swimming, not to mention a roofing rafter.

Did you save your work on tape? CLOAD it. If not, copy Listing 1 from last month's tutorial. Check out Line 10 to make sure it is GOTOZO.

Did you notice that, at times, we had no operating lines 22 and 32? Delete lines 22 and 32, then run. Again, we have three sets of \(X \$\) and \(Y \$\) strings and only one operating line, Line 42 . CoCo always chooses the last \(\mathrm{X} \$\) or \(\mathrm{Y} \$\) sentence to operate on. Press BREAK, then restore lines 22 and 32 . This observation may be helpful in solving another reoccurring problem.

Key in, from this month's Listing 1, lines \(8,50,51\) and 52 . Line 8 prints both sentences without an intervening pause. List lines 50 through 52 . Line 51 is a word-by-word literal translation of Line 50 . Note, for the first time in our demo, that the sentence in Line 51 extended to the second text line. The invisible-vertical-line gambit is alive
and well. Line 52 depicts the usual English translation.

Edit Line 10 at the end to GOTO50. Add at end of Line 5 :GOSUB5 and run. We allow the student/viewer to look over the sentence to be translated. Press break.

Add at end of Line 51 :G05ueb and run. We display both the foreign sentence and word-by-word translation merely for informational purposes. Unfortunately, it is a tortured English rendition. Press break.
Add at end of Line 52 : G05u日3 and run. This displays the two sentences we intend to dissect.

You can devise your own system. This segment is included to give some ideas as to how to approach problems of this nature. You might revise GOSUB3 so both languages are put on simultaneously to display lines 50 and 52 . You can also deep-six GOSUBs you do not intend to use.

List lines 50 and 52 . We decide to break them into two parts. The most practical break is after "George." Count directly from the screen to get the ' \(P\) ' and ' Q ' values. Key in \(53 \mathrm{P}=12: \mathrm{Q}=9\) : Do not press ENTER yet. Recall that if the next to last segment of a divided sentence is put on using GOSUB2, you can use GOSUB4 instead. Type GESUB4
nd press ENTER．Run the program then ress BREAK．
Change Line 10 to 10 CLSZ：GOTOG0． iey in lines 60 and 61．Press break and st Line 60 ．Note that each succeeding ext line begins under the opening quote ark．You may also divide a word if ecessary．The lines look odd because in ine 60 there are no spaces between vords．This is because the words end at he right margin，and the left margin of he next row follows immediately，List ，ine 61 ．You can easily spot the invisible rertical line．This is because blank paces were used to fill in the empty pace up to the right margin so that the rext words would start a new row at the eft margin．

Key in 63 GOSU日3．This is a tempor－ ary use of GOSUB3 to display lines 60 and 61 in their entirety．It is good practice to double－check long strings for correct spelling and formatting before proceed－ ing．Run the program．The strings \(\mathbf{X} \$\) and \(Y \$\) abut．It doesn＇t look good．One solution is to drop Y\＄two rows or 64 characters／spaces at the beginning of the operating line，Line 62 ．We want to move＇\(Y\)＇location down by 64 spaces． Insert \(Y=Y+64\) ：at the beginning．Run， then press BREAK then CLEAR．List lines 60 and 61.

Our first part will end with the space after＇\(\$\)＇and＇，＇respectively．Count directly from the screen to determine the first set of values， \(\mathrm{P}=24\) and \(\mathrm{Q}=27\) ．

Rekey Line 62 to read \(62 Y=Y+64\) ： \(P=24: Q=27:\) GOSUB2：．Press ENTER． Run and press BREAK，then CLEAR．List lines 60 and 61 ．Edit Line 62 and enter \(x\) ．

The next part will end with＂urc＠＂ at space 31 and＂ascended＂at space 38. Add \(P=31: Q=38:\) GOSU日2：．Press ENTER．Run and press BREAK，then CLEAR．List lines 60 and 61．Edit Line 62 and enter \(X\) ．

The next part，＂pe tronul＂ends at 41 and＂the throne＂at 52．You can pick up the count either beginning at 32 ，a known signpost at the start of text row two，or pick up the last＇\(P\)＇or＇\(Q\)＇value． You know that＂ascended＂ended at \(\mathrm{Q}=38\) ．By looking at Line 62，start tapping away with＂TO－－－＂，T＝39， \(\mathrm{O}=40\) ，space \(=41\) ，etc．，to the next divi－ sion．Enter \(P=41: Q=52:\) GOSUB2：． Press enter and run it．Press break， then CLEAR．Edit Line 62 and enter \(x\) ．

The next portion ends at the space after＂romaneshti．＂Pick up the last＇\(P\)＇ value from Line 62 and count off．＇\(P\)＇ will equal 57．The＇\(Q\)＇value ends after ＂wallachia．＂

Look at Line 61．Note that＂walla－ chia＂extends across the invisible verti－ cal line．We know that＇\(C\)＇is at number 64 ，so pick up the count from that point． It ends at 68．Enter \(P=57: Q=68\) ： GOSU日2：．Press EnTER and run it．Press BREAK and CLEAR．List lines 60 and 61. Edit line 62 and enter \(X\) ．

The next part ends in both XS and YS after＂ 1436 ．＂You can begin calculating ＇\(P\)＇from number 64 and you can pick up the＇\(Q\)＇starting number from the last ＇\(Q\)＇value，68．Determine the values．

Enter \(P=71: Q=85: G 0 S 1182:\) ．Press enter and run it．Press break and


CLEAR．List lines 60 and 61．Edit Line 62 and enter \(X\) ．

The next＇\(P\)＇section ends after＂in－ cerc＠．＂Pick up the count from the last ＇P＇value in Line 62 （71）and count．The next＇\(Q\)＇value is the last word of the text line＂and tried．＂We know the next line begins with number 96 ，so we subtract one to get to the right margin of the previous line to get＇ Q ＇．

Enter \(P=82: Q=95: G 051\) B2：．Press enter and run it．Press break and CLEAR．List lines 60 and 61．Edit Line 62 and press ENTER．This time we won＇t ＇ X ＇to the end．This would cause Line 60 to scroll up and off the screen，losing our place．First，we will determine our next break，which ends after＂scape，＂ picking up the count from Line 62. Now，we can type \(X\) and \(P=91:\) ．Do not press EnTER！The English equivalent is ＂to free．＂We pick up the count by counting down from the opening quote， \(0,32,64,96\) and start counting．Add \(Q=103:\) GOSU日2：．Press ENTER and run it．Press BREAK and clear．List lines 60 and 61．Edit Line 62 and press ENTER． We have one more break to do．Be on the alert because，after we get our next ＇\(P\)＇and＇\(Q\)＇values，we add GOSUB4 instead of GOSU日2，then we＇ll be fin－ ished．

The last break is＂tsara，＂which ends

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just before our invisible vertical line and therefore must be 95 . Type \(\times\) and \(P=95\) :. The last mate is "the country" and we pick up 'Q' from Line 62 and count. Type \(\mathrm{Q}=115\) :GOSUB4, press ENTER and run. Whew!
It is suggested that you advance from division to division until you feel comfortable with this system. Once you get it under your belt, you can figure out the operating line completely before you check it out.
Did you notice the need to use CLEAR when working on a long text line?
Let's consider the case of differing word order between languages.
Type 10 CLsz:Gotobe. Key in lines 7, 70 and 71. List lines 70 and 71. "Om" means "man" and "crud" means "cruel." If we choose to break after "om," we find the word "man" is further in the sentence and we have a new problem: to pluck out "man" without "the cruel." We must use a new stratagem to produce parallel definitions.
We could chicken out and make the break end after "crud" and "man" respectively, but we won't.
Look at Line 7. This GOSUE allows us to display \(\mathrm{X} \$\) as usual. We use MID\$ to pull out the word we want and display
it first. MIDS (Y\$, Q,R) tells us that from a specified point, ' Q ', in the body, MID\$, of sentence \(Y \$\), we want to display ' \(R\) ' characters/spaces.
First, recall that we pushed down Line 6164 spaces to \(Y+64\). Since we are returning to a normal line, we must return ' Y ' to its usual value. We must begin Line 72 with either \(Y=Y-64\) or \(Y=225\). Otherwise, as we add numerous program segments, some of which will be overly long text lines, Y\$ will be displayed lower and lower and eventually drift completely off the screen, due to a cumulative error.
This mistake may lie dormant while you are creating the program, but after you finalize it, it pops up to haunt you.

Back to work! We determine the value of ' \(P\) ', 5. Type \(72 Y=225: P=5\) :. Do not press enter yet. Note the following procedure carefully: The word we want to appear first is "man" with its leading and following blank spaces (for aesthetic reasons). Since it is in the body of the sentence we must determine the values of \(\operatorname{MID\Phi }(Y \Phi, Q, R)\).
We count on the screen from the invisible vertical line, the number of spaces up to and including the last letter of the word in front of the word we are
targeting. It is the ' L ' in "cruel," 11 spaces. This is our offset ' \(Y\) ' value, \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+11\). Add \(Y=Y+11\) :. ' Q ' is always one number higher than the offset 11 . Add \(\mathrm{Q}=12\) : . To figure out ' R ', count, starting at ' \(Q\) ', the number of spaces to be displayed (six). Add \(\mathrm{R}=6:\) : To activate \(\operatorname{MIDS}(Y \Phi, 12,6)\), we tack on GOSUB7: and press ENTER. Runit, press break and list lines 70 and 71. Edit Line 72 and enter \(x\).

We must return to the beginning of \(\mathrm{Y} \$\) to display "the cruel." We reduce ' Y ' by the amount of the offset, 11. Add \(Y=Y-11\) :. We are ready to work up the next word(s). The break in \(\mathrm{X} \$\) is the space after "crud," whose ' \(P\) 'value is 11 . There are a variety of ways to pick up ' Q '. To be safe, count from the starting quote up to and including the space after "cruel" (even though this last space is already displayed), \(\mathrm{Q}=12\). Type \(P=11: Q=12: G 0 S U B 2:\) Press ENTER and run.
The next division is after "ishi" and "himself." Press break and list lines 70 and 71. Edit Line 72 and enter \(x\). Type \(P=15: Q=26:\) GOSUB2: and press ENTER. Run it and press break. List lines 70 and 71. Edit Line 72 and enter \(x\).
Next, we will break after "ucise" and

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\section*{Listing 1: LANGTUT1}
```

\emptyset 'LISTING1
l X=97:Y=225:Z=RND(7)+1:IF Z=6 G
OTOl ELSE GOTOI\emptyset
2 PRINT@X,LEFT$(X$,P) ;:EXEC44539
:PRINT@Y,LEFT$(Y$,Q);:EXEC44539:
RETURN
3 P=159:Q=159: PRINT@X,LEFT$(X$,P
) ;:EXEC44539:PRINT@Y,LEFT$(Y$,Q)
;:Z=RND(7)+1:EXEC44539:CLSZ:RETU
RN
4 GOSUB2:GOSUB3 : RETURN
5 P=159:PRINT@X,LEFT$(X$,P) ;:EXE
C44539:CLSZ:RETURN
7 PRINT@X,LEFT$(X$,P) ; : EXEC44539
: PRINT@Y,MID$(Y$,Q,R) ; : EXEC44539
:RETURN
8 P=159:Q=P:PRINT@X,LEFT$(X$,P);
: PRINT@Y,LEFT$(Y$,Q);:EXEC44539:
CLSZ:RETURN
1\emptyset CLSZ:GOTO2\emptyset
2\emptyset X$=" CEI CARE ASCUIT@ 'NVA^@
"
21 Y$=" THOSE WHO LISTEN LEARN.
|
22 GOSUB3
3\emptyset X\$=" PUN O CARTE PE UN RAFT.

```

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＂killed．＂Type \(P=21: Q=34:\) GOSU日2：． Note that we pick up＇\(Q\)＇at number 32， the invisible vertical line．We won＇t run this one．

We decide to put on＂dushmanii＂and ＂the enemy＂next．The phrase，＂f＠r＠ mil＠＂and＂without pity＂will be put on as a unit．That being our plan，we are alert to the fact that we are calculating the next to last＇\(P\)＇and＇\(Q\)＇values．We know that＂dushmanii＂is the last word on the row，so we use the right margin number， 31 ，or \(\mathrm{P}=31\) ．We pick up our count from the last＇\(Q\)＇value in Line 72 and count it out，44．Type \(P=31: Q=44\) ： GESU日4．Press ENTER and run．

Checking out our handiwork，I see that we could have placed parentheses around＂himself＂because we don＇t usually use the reflexive pronoun in this context．You may want to alter Line 71 to do so．Be warned，some of your＇ Q ＇ values will have to be revised．In fact， you should be eager to work it out． Refer to Listing 2，lines 71 and 72 to see if you got the same answer．It is not necessary to copy this listing．

That was the good news．Now，here is the bad news．Lines 70 through 72 present another problem that I neatly side－stepped．

From Listing 2，list lines 70 and 71. Key in the lines as lines 80 and 81 ．Now list 80 and 81 ．Aside from the fact that the word order is different，the equiva－ lent of＂om＂is＂the man，＂not＂man．＂ This is a split－section．This creates a new problem that occurs frequently in Ger－ man verbs．Note the sentence＂Ich mache das fenster zu＂where＂zuma－ chen，＂meaning＂to shut，＂is split－ ＂mache－－－zu．＂

The definite article is separated from the noun in Line 81．Rather than work out both the inverted word order and the split－section at the same time，we solved one problem，and now we＇ll try both．

Key in Line 9．This GOSUB displays \(\mathrm{X} \$\) up to the break；Y\＄，to the first break at＇\(Q\)＇；then it skips to a second location \((\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{A}+1)\) and pulls the balance out of the body of the sentence．

GOSUB9 handles the split－section in the second language．If you need it for the first language，your project is to modify this line．If you can＇t dream up a demo sentence to check it out，then make the contents of Line \(80 \mathrm{Y} \$\) and \(\mathrm{X} \$\) in Line 81 ．

The＇\(P\)＇value of＂om＂is five．The＇\(Q\)＇ value of＂the＂is six．Count to the last
letter of the last word in front of the target＂man，＂ 11 ，which is＇\(A\)＇．＇\(B\)＇is always the next space．\(B=12\) and＇\(R\)＇is the number of spaces to be displayed， six．

Type \(82 P=5: Q=6: A=11: B=12\) ： \(R=6\) ：GOSUB9，press ENTER．Run it and press BREAK．

Figure out the next break，＂crud＂－ ＂cruel，＂ \(\mathrm{P}=11\) and \(\mathrm{Q}=12\) ．Edit Line 82， press \(X\) and ENTER，then type \(P=11\) ： \(Q=12:\) ．Since we already displayed the various parts in the last segment（lines 70 through 72）let＇s cut the agony and finish．Type GOSU日4 and run it．

As usual，there is an easier version of GOSU日，but it is not consistent with our rigid demo format．Lines 100 through 142 contain a few more sentences．They are a bonus for the dedicated pro－ grammer to study or work through for practice．

You can delete lines 20 through 142 and use this program as a core to translate sentences in some other lan－ guage．This program is great for self－ study．Crack open a conversational grammar and sharpen your program－ ming skills while painlessly absorbing a foreign vocabulary．
```

31.Y$=11
I PUT A BOOK ON A SHELF
    \prime\prime
32 GOSUB3
4\emptyset X$=" NE VOM DUCE M'INE DIMIN
EA^@. N
41 Y$=" WE SHALL GO TOMORROW MO
RNING."
4 2 P = 5 : Q = P : G O S U B 2 : P = 9 : Q = 1 1 : G O S U B
2:P=14:Q=P:GOSUB2:P=2\emptyset:Q=23:GOSU
B4
5\emptyset X$='' PE GEORGE 'I DOARE CAPU
L. ":GOSUB5
51 Y$=" AS FOR GEORGE, HE HURTS
    THE HEAD. ":GOSUB8
\2 Y =" GEORGE (HE) HAS A HEADA
CHE. ":GOSUB3
53. P=12:Q=9:GOSUB4
6\varnothing X$=" DOMNITORUL VLAD ^EPE\$ S
E URC@PE TRONUL ^ARII ROM'NE\$TI
IN AN-UL 1436 $I INCERC@ S@ SCAP
E ^ARADE TURCI."
6. Y$=" THE RULER; VLAD TSEPESH
, AS - CENDED TO THE THRONE OF WA
LLA- CHIA IN THE YEAR 1436 AND
TRIED TO FREE THE COUNTRY FROM T
HE TURKS."
62 Y=Y+64:P=24:Q=27:GOSUB2:P=31:
Q=38:GOSUB2:P=41:Q=52:GOSUB2:P=5
7:Q=68:GOSUB2:P=71:Q=85:GOSUB2:P
=82:Q=95:GOSUB2:P=91:Q=1\emptyset3:GOSUB

```
\(2: P=95: Q=115:\) GOSUB4
\(7 \emptyset \mathrm{X} \$=11\) OM CRUD，＇\(\$ I\) UCISE DU\＄M ANII F＠R＠MIL＠．＂
\(71 \mathrm{Y} \$=1\) THE CRUEL MAN，HIMSELF， KILL－ED THE ENEMY WITHOUT PITY． ＂
\(72 \mathrm{Y}=225: \mathrm{P}=5: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+11: \mathrm{Q}=12: \mathrm{R}=6: \mathrm{GOS}\)
UB7：\(Y=Y-11: P=11: Q=12: G O S U B 2: P=15\) \(: Q=26:\) GOSUB \(2: P=21: Q=34:\) GOSUB2 \(: P=\) \(31: Q=44:\) GOSUB4
99ø＇GOTO99ø
999 CLSZ：PRINT＠1Ø，＂REPEATING．． ＂；：FOR S＝1 TO \(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXT：GOTO2 \(\varnothing\)

Listing 2：LANGTUT2

\section*{\(\emptyset\)＇LISTING2}
\(1 \mathrm{X}=97: \mathrm{Y}=225: \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{RND}(7)+1: I F \quad \mathrm{Z}=6 \mathrm{G}\) OTOI ELSE GOTOIø
2 PRINT＠X，LEFT\＄（X\＄，P）：：EXEC44539 ：PRINT＠Y，LEFT\＄（Y\＄，Q）；：EXEC44539： RETURN
\(3 \mathrm{P}=159\) ： \(\mathrm{Q}=159\) ：PRINT＠X，LEFT\＄（ \(\mathrm{X} \$ \mathrm{P}\) ）：：EXEC44539：PRINT＠Y，LEFT\＄（Y\＄，Q）
\(;: Z=R N D(7)+1:\) EXEC44539：CLSZ：RETU
RN
4 GOSUB2：GOSUB3：RETURN
\(5 \mathrm{P}=159\) ：PRINTAX，LEFT\＄（X\＄，P）；：EXE C44539：CLSZ：RETURN
7 PRINT＠X，LEFT\＄（X\＄，P）；：EXEC44539
:PRINT@Y,MID\$ (Y\$,Q,R) : : EXEC44539
: RETURN
\(8 \mathrm{P}=159: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{P}:\) PRINT@X,LEFT\$ \((\mathrm{X} \$, \mathrm{P})\); : PRINT@Y,LEFT\$ (Y\$,Q) ; : EXEC44539: CLSZ: RETURN
9 PRINT@X,LEFT\$ (X\$, P) ; :EXEC44539 : PRINT@Y,LEFT\$ (Y\$,Q) ; : PRINT@Y+A, MID\$ (Y\$, B, R) : : EXEC44539:RETURN
\(1 \varnothing\) CLSZ:GOTO2 \(\varnothing\)
\(2 \emptyset\) X\$=" CEI CARE ASCULT@ 'NVA^@ . 11
21 Y\$=" THOSE WHO IISTEN LEARN.
22 GOSUB3
\(3 \varnothing\) X\$=" PUN O CARTE PE UN RAFT.
31 Y\$=" I PUT A BOOK ON A SHELF - 1

32 GOSUB3
\(4 \emptyset\) X\$=" NE VOM DUCE M'INE DIMIN EA^@. "
41 Y\$=" WE SHAIL GO TOMORROW MO RNING。"
\(42 \mathrm{P}=5: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{P}:\) GOSUB2: \(\mathrm{P}=9\) : \(\mathrm{Q}=11:\) GOSUB
\(2: P=14: Q=P:\) GOSUB2 \(: P=2 \emptyset: Q=23:\) GOSU
B4
\(5 \emptyset\) X\$=" PE GEORGE 'L DOARE CAPU
L. ": GOSUB5

51 Y\$=" AS FOR GEORGE, HE HURTS

THE HEAD. ": GOSUB8 52 Y\$=" GEORGE (HE) HAS A HEADA CHE. ": GOSUB3
\(53 \mathrm{P}=12: \mathrm{Q}=9:\) GOSUB4
\(6 \emptyset \mathrm{X} \$=11\) DOMNITORUL VLAD ^EPE\$ \(S\) E URC@PE TRONUL ^ARII ROM'NE\$TI 'N AN-UL 1436 \$I INCERC@ S@ SCAP E ^ARADE TURCI. \(!\)
61 Y\$=" THE RULER, VLAD TSEPESH , AS- CENDED TO THE THRONE OF WA LIAA- CHIA IN THE YEAR 1436 AND TRIED TO FREE THE COUNTRY FROM T HE TURKS. "
\(62 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+64: \mathrm{P}=24: \mathrm{Q}=27:\) GOSUB2: \(\mathrm{P}=31:\) \(\mathrm{Q}=38:\) GOSUB2 : \(\mathrm{P}=4 \mathrm{I}: \mathrm{Q}=52:\) GOSUB2 : \(\mathrm{P}=5\) \(7: Q=68:\) GOSUB2 : \(P=71: Q=85: G O S U B 2: P\) \(=82: Q=95:\) GOSUB2 : \(P=91: Q=1 \varnothing 3:\) GOSUB \(2: P=95: Q=115:\) GOSUB4
\(7 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=11\) OM CRUD, \(1 \$ I\) UCISE DU\$M ANII F@R@ MIL@...
71 Y\$=" THE CRUEL MAN, (HIMSELF ), KILLED THE ENEMY WITHOUT P ITY. "
\(72 \mathrm{Y}=225: \mathrm{P}=5: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+11: \mathrm{Q}=12: \mathrm{R}=6: \mathrm{GOS}\) UB7: \(Y=Y-11: P=11: Q=12: G O S U B 2: P=15\) \(: Q=28:\) GOSUB2 : \(\mathrm{P}=21: \mathrm{Q}=38:\) GOSUB2 : \(\mathrm{P}=\) \(31: Q=48:\) GOSUB4
\(8 \varnothing\) X\$=" OM CRUD, ' \(\$\) U UCISE DU\$M ANII F@R@ MIL@. \(\quad\)

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81 Y\$=" THE CRUEL MAN, (HIMSELF ), KILIED THE ENEMY WITHOUT P ITY. "
\(82 \mathrm{P}=5: \mathrm{Q}=6: \mathrm{A}=11: \mathrm{B}=12: \mathrm{R}=6\) :GOSUB9: \(\mathrm{P}=11: \mathrm{Q}=12\) : GOSUB4
1øø PRINT@5, "THE REST OF THE ST ORY ";
1ø1 X\$=" PE MUL^I 'I ^RASE 'N ^ EAP@."
1ø2 Y\$=" MOST OF THEM, (THEM) H E IM- PALED. "
\(1 \not 13 \mathrm{P}=11: \mathrm{Q}=16: \mathrm{GOSUB} 2: \mathrm{P}=14: \mathrm{Q}=23: \mathrm{G}\) OSUB4
\(11 \varnothing\) X \(\$=1\) DE ACEEA FU PORECLIT V LAD AEPES SAU VLAD DRACUL. "
111 Y\$=" BECAUSE OF THIS HE WAS NICK- NAMED VLAD THE IMPALER OR VLAD THE DEVIL. "
\(112 \mathrm{P}=11: \mathrm{Q}=18: \mathrm{GOSUB} 2: \mathrm{P}=14: \mathrm{Q}=25: \mathrm{G}\) OSUB2: \(\mathrm{P}=23: \mathrm{Q}=37:\) GOSUB2 \(: P=37: Q=54\) : GOSUB4
\(12 \varnothing\) X\$=" MAI T'RZIU, 'N SECOLUL XIX, UN SCRIITOR BRITANIC BRAM STOKERSCRISE ROMANUL DRACULA CA RE SE PETRECEA 'N TRANSILVANIA. "

121 Y\$=" MUCH LATER, IN THE 19T H CEN- TURY, A BRITISH WRITER, B RAM STOKER, WROTE THE NOVEL,
'DRA- CULA', WHICH TOOK PLACE I N TRAN-SYLVANIA. "
\(122 \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+64\) : \(\mathrm{P}=14: \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{P}:\) GOSUB2: \(\mathrm{P}=31\) :
\(Q=37\) : GOSUB2: \(P=43: Q=39: A=46: B=47\) :
\(\mathrm{R}=9\) : GOSUB9: \(\mathrm{P}=52: \mathrm{Q}=47\) : GOSUB2 : \(\mathrm{P}=63\) : \(\mathrm{Q}=71\) : GOSUB2 : \(\mathrm{P}=7 \varnothing\) : \(\mathrm{Q}=77\) : GOSUB2: \(\mathrm{P}=\) 86: \(\mathrm{Q}=1 \varnothing 2\) : GOSUB2: \(\mathrm{P}=91: \mathrm{Q}=1 \varnothing 8: \mathrm{GOSUB}\) 2: P=1ø4: Q=119:GOSUB4
13ø X\$=" ACEST SCRIITOR C@L@TOR I 'N TRANSILVANIA \$I AUZI DE V LAD DRACUL. "
131 Y\$=" THIS WRITER TRAVELED I N TRAN-SYLVANIA AND HEARD ABOUT
VIAAD THE DEVIL. "
\(132 \mathrm{Y}=225: \mathrm{P}=17: \mathrm{Q}=14\) : \(\mathrm{GOSUB} 2: \mathrm{P}=26\) :
\(\mathrm{Q}=23\) : GOSUB2 : \(\mathrm{P}=44: \mathrm{Q}=4 \varnothing\) : GOSUB2 : \(\mathrm{P}=5\) \(5: Q=56:\) GOSUB4
\(14 \varnothing\) X\$=" DUP@ AL C@RUI NUME ALE SE TITLUL ROMANULUI S@U. "
141 Y\$=" ACCORDING TO WHOSE NAM E HE CHOSE AS THE TITLE OF HIS NOVEL."
\(142 \mathrm{P}=7\) : \(\mathrm{Q}=15:\) GOSUB2: \(\mathrm{P}=16: \mathrm{Q}=21: \mathrm{GO}\)
SUB2: \(P=21: Q=26:\) GOSUB2: \(P=31: Q=37\) :
GOSUB2: \(P=38: Q=5 \varnothing: G O S U B 2: P=48: Q=5\)
\(3: A=56: B=57: R=7:\) GOSUB9 : GOSUB3
99ø 'GOTO99ø
999 CLSZ:PRINT@1ø," REPEATING..
";:FOR S=1 TO løøø:NEXT:GOTO2ø

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}

\title{
The Evil Tyrant Star Lord
}

\author{
By Raju Dash
}

You are the last hope for your people. Ever since those dreaded aliens arrived, they have caused nothing but destruction. You are in command of the last surface laser cannon. You must use this powerful weapon to destroy the merciless attackers. If you fail, the tyrant Star Lord will enslave your people. It's up to you!

You must position the laser turret and try to hit the attacking alien ship. If the alien ship hits you with one of its bullets, you lose one shield. At the beginning of Starlord you have three shields. An indicator in the top right-hand corner of the screen displays the last three shields you have. (It is possible to have more than three shields, but only the last three are indicated.)

The flat land on which your turret moves (the yellow strip of land) protects you from incoming bullets, However, alien ships slowly destroy the earth below as they descend toward the bottom of the screen. If you collide with one of the aliens, you lose a shield. In

Raju Dash is a senior at Downers Grove North High School in Illinois. He started programming in BASIC on a \(4 K\) Color Computer five years ago and has progressed to programming in assembly language on a 64 K CoCo 2.
order to advance to the next skill level, you must destroy one full squadron ( 16 ships). You are rewarded with a shieid.

The screen clears and a new, flickering type of ship starts descending toward the ground. It is important that it be shot before it reaches the ground. If it lands, you will not advance to the next skill level: rather you will have to fight another squadron from the same skill level. The number of ships and the speed of the game increases as the skill level increases.

When you lose all of your shields, the program displays the title screen. At the top of the screen, the high score is displayed, and at the bottom right, the most recent score is shown. At the bottom left is the current skill level. Unless the Reset button is pressed, you continue playing from the skill level on which you died. This way you do not have to repeat the screens you completed before. While the program runs, you may pause execution by pressing the BREAK key. To restart press ENTER.

The program allows either joystick or keyboard input. Simply press 'J' or 'K' from the title screen to make a selection. If you choose the joystick option, use the right joystick to move and the button to fire. For the keyboard option, use the left- and right-arrow keys to move and the space bar to fire.

\section*{Radio Shack's Color Computer \(2^{\circ}\)}

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Get the Color Computer-2 and your family will immediately start to enjoy the advantages of home computing . . . together!

\section*{Radıo Shaek \\ The Technology Store"' \\ a division of tandy corporation}


TV not included. Price applies at Radio Shack Computer Centers and at participating Radio Shack stores and dealers. OS-9/TM Microware and Motorola.

After typing in the BASIC loader for Starlord, save it to disk or tape. Then perform a cold start on your computer. Type in POKE 25,57:POKE 14592, \(0: N E W\) to reserve room for the assembled program. Now CLOAD the BASIC loader back into the computer. If you want to save the program as a binary file, delete Line 50 . Run the program. In approximately 30 seconds the program will execute. If you deleted Line 50, the computer simply prints OK when it is finished poking the data into memory. Now you can save it. Type E5A VEM"STRRLORD", 10240,14430,121 74 to save the program as a binary file.

Now all you have to do is CLORDM and EXECute to run the program. The program runs on any Color Computer with 32K memory. Since the assembled version will run on a 16 K system, the easiest way to load the program would be to make a binary file of it on a 32 K system and then load the machine language code on the 16 K system. (The BASIC loader takes up a little over 16K.) Another, more tedious method, would be to break the loader up into several short BASIC loaders, each loading a part of the total program. Then, once the entire program has been poked into memory, it can be saved as a binary file.

This process is tricky, so be cautious.
Starlord is a very exciting game particulary at the higher skill levels Here's a tip: A bullet takes longer to hi a ship that is higher up so you must fir in advance of the ship in order to hit it Hitting ships becomes easier at thi higher skill levels because the entire game executes faster. I will be happy to answer any questions that may arise Have fun!
(Questions about this program ma) be directed to Mr. Dash at 1490 Golden Bell Ct., Downers Grove, IL 60515, 312 960-0428. Please enclose an SASE wher writing.)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 180 & 1650 & . 76 & 2830 & 162 & 4340 & 44 \\
\hline 370 & 1760 & . 198 & 2980 & & 4490 & 169 \\
\hline 560 & 1850 & . 161 & 3130 & 213 & 4700 & .. 1 \\
\hline 740 & 1950 & & 3280 & 63 & 4870 & 122 \\
\hline 870 & 2060 & . 236 & 3430 & 126 & 5020 & 254 \\
\hline 1080 & 2160 & . 126 & 3590 & 216 & 5170 & 165 \\
\hline 1210 & 2260 & 144 & 3740 & 48 & END & 149 \\
\hline 1330 & 2360 & 152 & 3890 & 154 & & \\
\hline 1430 & 2530 & . 119 & 4040 & 115 & & \\
\hline 1530 & 2680 & . 222 & 4190 & .17 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The listing: STARLDRD
5 1**basic loader for starLord 7 be sure to POKE 25,57 before loading!!
\(1 \varnothing \mathrm{FOR} I=1 \varnothing 24 \varnothing \mathrm{TO} \quad 1443 \varnothing\)
\(2 \varnothing\) READ X
\(3 \varnothing\) POKE I,X
\(4 \varnothing\) NEXI I
\(5 \varnothing\) EXEC 12174
\(6 \varnothing\) DATA \(32,33,35,37,39,41,43,45\)
\(7 \emptyset\) DATA \(46,48,5 \emptyset, 51,53,54,55,57\)
\(8 \emptyset\) DATA \(58,59,6 \emptyset, 6 \varnothing, 61,62,62,63\)
\(9 \varnothing\) DATA \(63,63,63,63,63,63,62,62\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(61,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 59,58,57,56,55\)
\(11 \varnothing\) DATA \(54,53,51,5 \varnothing, 49,48,46,45\)
\(12 \emptyset\) DATA \(44,43,41,4 \emptyset, 39,38,37,35\)
\(13 \emptyset\) DATA \(34,33,32,32,31,3 \varnothing, 29,29\)
\(14 \varnothing\) DATA \(28,28,28,27,27,27,27,27\)
\(15 \emptyset\) DATA \(27,27,28,28,28,29,29,3 \emptyset\)
\(16 \varnothing\) DATA \(3 \varnothing, 31,32,32,33,34,35,36\)
\(17 \varnothing\) DATA \(36,37,38,39,39,4 \varnothing, 41,42\)
\(18 \varnothing\) DATA \(42,43,43,44,44,45,45,45\)
\(19 \emptyset\) DATA \(45,45,45,45,45,45,45,45\)
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(44,44,43,43,42,41,41,4 \varnothing\)
\(21 \varnothing\) DATA \(39,38,37,36,35,35,34,33\)
\(22 \emptyset\) DATA \(32,3 \varnothing, 29,28,28,27,26,25\)
\(23 \varnothing\) DATA \(24,23,22,22,21,2 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset, 19\)
\(24 \varnothing\) DATA \(19,18,18,18,18,18,18,18\)
\(25 \varnothing\) DATA \(18,18,18,18,19,19,2 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset\)
\(26 \varnothing\) DATA \(21,21,22,23,24,24,25,26\)
\(27 \varnothing\) DATA \(27,27,28,29,3 \varnothing, 31,31,32\)
\(28 \varnothing\) DATA \(33,33,34,34,35,35,35,36\)
\(29 \varnothing\) DATA \(36,36,36,36,36,36,35,35\)
\(3 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATA \(35,34,34,33,32,31,31,3 \emptyset\)
\(31 \varnothing\) DATA \(29,28,26,25,24,23,22,2 \emptyset\)
\(32 \emptyset\) DATA \(19,18,17,15,14,13,12,1 \varnothing\)
\(33 \varnothing\) DATA \(9,8,7,6,5,4,3,3\)
\(34 \varnothing\) DATA \(2,1,1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
\(35 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1,2,3,3,4\)
\(36 \emptyset\) DATA \(5,6,8,9,1 \varnothing, 12,13,15\)

\(37 \varnothing\) DATA \(17,18,2 \varnothing, 22,24,26,28,3 \varnothing\) \(38 \emptyset\) DATA \(32,34,37,39,42,44,46,48\) \(39 \varnothing\) DATA \(5 \varnothing, 52,54,56,57,59,6 \varnothing, 61\) \(4 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(62,62,63,63,63,63,63,62\) \(41 \varnothing\) DATA \(62,61,6 \varnothing, 59,58,57,56,55\) \(42 \emptyset\) DATA \(54,52,51,5 \emptyset, 48,47,46,44\) \(43 \varnothing\) DATA \(43,42,41,4 \varnothing, 39,38,38,37\) \(44 \varnothing\) DATA \(36,36,36,35,35,35,35,35\) \(45 \emptyset\) DATA \(35,35,35,35,35,35,35,36\) \(46 \emptyset\) DATA \(36,36,36,36,36,37,37,37\) \(47 \varnothing\) DATA \(37,37,37,37,37,37,36,36\) \(48 \varnothing\) DATA \(36,36,36,36,36,35,35,35\) \(49 \varnothing\) DATA \(35,35,35,34,34,34,34,34\) \(5 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(34,34,34,34,34,34,34,34\) 51ø DATA \(34,34,34,34,34,34,34,34\) \(52 \emptyset\) DATA \(34,34,34,34,34,34,34,34\) \(53 \varnothing\) DATA \(33,33,33,33,33,32,32,32\) \(54 \emptyset\) DATA \(32,31,31,31,3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 3 \emptyset\) \(55 \varnothing\) DATA \(3 \varnothing, 29,29,29,29,29,29,29\) \(56 \varnothing\) DATA 29,29,29,29,29,29,29,29 57ø DATA 29,29,29,29,29,29,29,29 58ø DATA 29,29,29,29,29,29,28,28 \(59 \varnothing\) DATA \(28,28,28,28,27,27,27,27\) 6øø DATA 27,27,27,26,26,26,26,26 61ø DATA \(26,26,26,26,27,27,27,27\) \(62 \emptyset\) DATA \(27,27,28,28,28,28,28,28\) \(63 \varnothing\) DATA \(28,28,28,28,28,28,27,27\) \(64 \emptyset\) DATA \(27,26,25,25,24,23,22,21\) \(65 \emptyset\) DATA \(2 \emptyset, 19,17,16,15,13,12,11\) \(66 \varnothing\) DATA \(9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2\)
\(67 \varnothing\) DATA \(1,1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1\)
\(68 \varnothing\) DATA \(1,2,3,4,6,7,9,11\)
\(69 \varnothing\) DATA \(13,15,17,19,21,24,26,29\) \(7 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATA \(32,33,34,35,36,37,39,4 \varnothing\) \(71 \varnothing\) DATA \(41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48\) \(72 \varnothing\) DATA \(49,5 \emptyset, 51,52,53,54,55,56\) \(73 \varnothing\) DATA \(56,57,58,58,59,59,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing\)
\(74 \varnothing\) DATA 61,61,62,62,62,62,63,63
\(75 \emptyset\) DATA \(63,63,63,63,63,63,63,63\)
\(76 \varnothing\) DATA \(62,62,62,62,61,61,61,6 \varnothing\)
\(77 \varnothing\) DATA \(6 \varnothing, 59,59,58,58,57,57,56\)
\(78 \emptyset\) DATA \(56,55,54,54,53,52,52,51\)
\(79 \varnothing\) DATA \(5 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing, 49,48,48,47,46,46\)
\(8 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATA \(45,44,44,43,42,42,41,41\)
\(81 \varnothing\) DATA \(4 \varnothing, 39,39,38,38,37,37,37\)
\(82 \emptyset\) DATA \(36,36,35,35,35,34,34,34\)
\(83 \varnothing\) DATA \(33,33,33,33,33,32,32,32\)
\(84 \varnothing\) DATA \(32,32,32,32,32,32,32,31\)
\(85 \emptyset\) DATA \(31,31,31,31,31,31,31,31\)
\(86 \varnothing\) DATA \(32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32\)
\(87 \emptyset\) DATA \(32,32,31,31,31,31,31,31\)
\(88 \varnothing\) DATA 31,31,31,31,3ø,3ø,3ø,3ø
\(89 \varnothing\) DATA \(3 \varnothing, 29,29,29,28,28,28,27\)
\(9 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(27,26,26,26,25,25,24,24\)
\(91 \varnothing\) DATA \(23,22,22,21,21,2 \emptyset, 19,19\)
\(92 \emptyset\) DATA \(18,17,17,16,15,15,14,13\)
\(93 \varnothing\) DATA 13,12,11,11,1ø,9,9,8
\(94 \emptyset\) DATA \(7,7,6,6,5,5,4,4\)
\(95 \emptyset\) DATA \(3,3,2,2,2,1,1,1\)
\(96 \varnothing\) DATA \(1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
\(97 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1,1,1,2\)
\(98 \varnothing\) DATA \(2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6\)
\(99 \emptyset\) DATA \(7,7,8,9,1 \varnothing, 11,12,13\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(14,15,16,17,18,19,2 \emptyset, 2\) 1
\(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) DATA \(22,23,24,26,27,28,29,3\) \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \not \subset 2 \varnothing\) DATA \(32,32,33,34,35,35,36,3\) 7
\(1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) DATA \(38,38,39,4 \varnothing, 41,41,42,4\) 3
\(1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) DATA \(44,44,45,46,46,47,48,4\) 8
\(1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) DATA \(49,5 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing, 51,51,52,53,5\) 3
\(1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) DATA \(54,54,55,55,56,56,57,5\) 7
\(1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) DATA \(58,58,59,59,59,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6\) \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) DATA 61,61,61,61,62,62,62,6 2
\(1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) DATA \(62,63,63,63,63,63,63,6\) 3
IIøø DATA 63,63,63,63,63,63,63,6 3
\(111 \varnothing\) DATA 62,62,62,62,62,61,61,6 1
\(112 \varnothing\) DATA 61,6ø,6ø,6ø,59,59,59,5 8
\(113 \varnothing\) DATA \(58,57,57,56,56,55,55,5\) 4
\(114 \varnothing\) DATA \(54,53,53,52,51,51,5 \varnothing, 5\) \(\varnothing\)
\(115 \emptyset\) DATA \(49,48,48,47,46,46,45,4\) 4
\(116 \emptyset\) DATA 44,43,42,41,41,4ø,39,3 8
\(117 \varnothing\) DATA \(38,37,36,35,35,34,33,3\) 2
\(118 \varnothing\) DATA \(32,31,3 \emptyset, 29,28,28,27,2\) 6
119ø DATA 25,25,24,23,22,22,21,2 \(\varnothing\)
\(12 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(19,19,18,17,17,16,15,1\) 5
\(121 \varnothing\) DATA \(14,13,13,12,12,11,1 \varnothing, 1\) \(\varnothing\)
\(122 \varnothing\) DATA \(9,9,8,8,7,7,6,6\)
\(123 \varnothing\) DATA \(5,5,4,4,4,3,3,3\)
\(124 \varnothing\) DATA 2,2,2,2,1,1,1,1
\(125 \varnothing\) DATA \(1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
\(126 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
\(127 \varnothing\) DATA \(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2\)
\(128 \varnothing\) DATA \(2,3,3,3,4,4,4,5\)
\(129 \varnothing\) DATA \(5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9\)
\(13 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(9,1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, 11,12,12,13,13\)
\(131 \varnothing\) DATA \(14,15,15,16,17,17,18,1\)
9
```

132\emptyset DATA 19,2\emptyset,21,22,22,23,24,2
5
133\emptyset DATA 25,26,27,28,28,29,3\varnothing,3
I
134\emptyset DATA \emptyset,255,\varnothing,255,75,255,\emptyset,2
5 5
135\emptyset DATA \emptyset,255,\emptyset,255,\varnothing,255,\emptyset,25
5
136\emptyset DATA \emptyset,255,\emptyset,255,\emptyset,255,\emptyset,52
137\emptyset DATA 112,48,141,251,227,31,
16,237
138\emptyset DATA 14\emptyset,222,76,237,14\emptyset,223
,76,237
139\emptyset DATA 14\emptyset,224,76,237,14\emptyset,225
,238,14\emptyset
14\varnothing\varnothing DATA 228,134,63,183,255,35,
55,6
141\emptyset DATA 16,131,255,255,16,39,\emptyset
,1\varnothing\varnothing
142\emptyset DATA 237,14\varnothing,192,55,6,237,1
4\varnothing,192
143\emptyset DATA 55,6,237,14\emptyset,192,55,6,
237
144\emptyset DATA 14\emptyset,192,55,2,167,14\emptyset,1
89,79
145\emptyset DATA 95,237,14\emptyset,165,237,14\emptyset
,167,237
146\emptyset DATA 14\emptyset,169,237,14\emptyset,171,16
,142,\varnothing
147\varnothing DATA 1\varnothing7,48,14\varnothing,148,166,148
,171,152
148\emptyset DATA 5,171,152,1\varnothing,171,152,1
5,183
149\emptyset DATA 255,32,236,1,227,3,237
,1
15\emptyset\varnothing DATA 236,6,227,8,237,6,236,
ll
151\emptyset DATA 227,13,237,11,236,136,
16,227
152\emptyset DATA 136,18,237,136,16,49,6
3,39
153\varnothing DATA 2,32,2\varnothing6,1\varnothing6,141,255,1
17,38
154\varnothing DATA 196,22,255,146,53,24\emptyset,
4,25\emptyset
155\varnothing DATA \emptyset,\varnothing,\emptyset,\varnothing,4,25\varnothing,1,6
156\varnothing DATA \varnothing, },\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\sigma,\varnothing,
157\varnothing DATA 255,255,112,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing
158\varnothing DATA 112, \varnothing,1,3, \varnothing,3,\emptyset,4
159\emptyset DATA \varnothing,3,\varnothing,2,255,255,3,\varnothing
16\varnothing\varnothing DATA 8,\varnothing,8,\varnothing,3,\varnothing,2,8
161\varnothing DATA \emptyset,1\varnothing,\emptyset,1\varnothing,\varnothing,8,\varnothing,3
162\emptyset DATA 255,255,9,121,1\varnothing,21\emptyset,1
1,25\varnothing
163\emptyset DATA 13,63,16,1\emptyset,32,11,112,
1 3
164\varnothing DATA 48,13,128,16,9,121,1\emptyset,
21\varnothing

```

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```

165\emptyset DATA 11,25\emptyset,13,63,16,7,25\emptyset,
8
166\emptyset DATA 24\emptyset,9,121,1\emptyset,21\emptyset,16,25
5,255
167\varnothing DATA 175,175,175,175,175,17
5,175,175
168\emptyset DATA 175,175,175,175,175,17
5,175,175
169\emptyset DATA
5,175,175
17\emptyset\emptyset DATA
5,175,175
171\varnothing DATA
\emptyset,189,188
172\varnothing DATA
8,19\emptyset,189
173\varnothing DATA
9,188,19\varnothing
1740 DATA
\emptyset,189,175
175\varnothing DATA
7,183,179
176\emptyset DATA
9,187,183
177\emptyset DATA
3,179,187
178\varnothing DATA
7,183,175
179\varnothing DATA
175,175,175,175,175,17
175,175,175,175,175,17
175,188,19\emptyset,189,188,19
19\varnothing,189,188,19\varnothing,189,18
188,19\emptyset,189,188,19\emptyset,18
189,188,19\varnothing,189,188,19
175,179,187,183,179,18
187,183,179,187,183,17
179,187,183,179,187,18
183,179,187,183,179,18
175,128,186,181,128,18

```

6,181,128
\(18 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(186,181,128,186,181,12\) 8,186,181 \(181 \varnothing\) DATA \(128,186,181,128,186,18\) 1,128,186 182ø DATA 6,181,175 \(183 \varnothing\) DATA ø,189,188 \(184 \varnothing\) DATA 8,19ø,189 \(185 \varnothing\) DATA 9,188,19ø \(186 \varnothing\) DATA ø,189,175 \(187 \emptyset\) DATA 7,183,179 \(188 \varnothing\) DATA 9,187,183 \(189 \emptyset\) DATA 3,179,187 \(19 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA 7,183,175 \(191 \varnothing\) DATA 6,181,128 \(192 \varnothing\) DATA 7,2ø7,2ø7 \(193 \varnothing\) DATA 7,128,186
\(181,128,186,181,128,18\)
\(175,188,19 \varnothing, 189,188,19\)
\(19 \varnothing, 189,188,19 \varnothing, 189,18\)
\(188,19 \varnothing, 189,188,19 \emptyset, 18\)
\(189,188,19 \emptyset, 189,188,19\)
\(175,179,187,183,179,18\)
\(187,183,179,187,183,17\)
\(179,187,183,179,187,18\)
\(183,179,187,183,179,18\)
\(175,128,186,181,128,18\)
\(186,181,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing\)
\(2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing\)

\section*{The Coco Greeting Card Designer}

The Coco Greeting Card Designer can be used to design and print custom Greeting Cards for all occasions including: Valentine's Day, Birthdays, Mother's Day and more.
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\(194 \varnothing\) DATA 181,128,186,181,128,18 6,181,175
195ø DATA 175,188,19ø,189,188,19 ø,189,188
\(196 \varnothing\) DATA 19ø,189,2ø7,19,2ø,1,18 , 32
\(197 \varnothing\) DATA \(32,12,15,18,4,2 \varnothing 7,188\), \(19 \varnothing\)
\(198 \varnothing\) DATA \(189,188,19 \varnothing, 189,188,19\) Ø,189,175
\(199 \varnothing\) DATA \(175,179,187,183,179,18\)
7,183,179
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(187,183,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing\) \(7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7\)
\(2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) DATA \(2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing\) 7,179,187
\(2 \not 12 \emptyset\) DATA \(183,179,187,183,179,18\) 7,183,175 \(2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) DATA 6,1ø4,67
\(2 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) DATA \(1 \varnothing 5,113,121,12 \varnothing, 118,96\) ,66,89
\(2 \emptyset 5 \varnothing\) DATA \(96,82,11 \varnothing, 67,11 \varnothing, 68,65\) , 83
\(2 \emptyset 6 \varnothing\) DATA \(72,96,186,181,128,186\), 181,175
\(2 \not 17 \varnothing\) DATA \(175,188,19 \varnothing, 189,188,19\) Ø,189,188
\(2 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) DATA \(19 \varnothing, 189,188,19 \varnothing, 189,18\) 8,19ø,189
\(2 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) DATA \(188,19 \varnothing, 189,188,19 \varnothing, 18\) 9,188,19ø \(21 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA ø,189,175
\(211 \varnothing\) DATA 7,183,179 \(212 \emptyset\) DATA \(187,183,179,187,74,15\), 25,19
\(213 \varnothing\) DATA \(2 \emptyset, 9,3,11,187,183,179\), 187
\(214 \varnothing\) DATA \(183,179,187,183,179,18\) 7,183,175
\(215 \varnothing\) DATA \(175,128,186,181,128,18\)
6,181,128
\(216 \varnothing\) DATA \(186,181,128,186,181,12\)
8,186,15
\(217 \varnothing\) DATA 18,186,181,128,186,181 ,128,186
\(218 \varnothing\) DATA 181,128,186,181,128,18 6,181,175
\(219 \varnothing\) DATA \(175,188,19 \varnothing, 189,188,19\) ø,189,188
\(22 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA 19ø,189,188,19ø,75,5,2 5,2
\(221 \varnothing\) DATA \(15,1,18,4,19 \varnothing, 189,188\), \(19 \varnothing\)
\(222 \emptyset\) DATA \(189,188,19 \varnothing, 189,188,19\) Ø,189,175
223ø DATA \(175,179,187,183,179,18\)

7,183,179
224ø DATA 187,183,179,187,183,17
9,187,183
\(225 \varnothing\) DATA 179,187,183,179,187,18
3,179,187
\(226 \varnothing\) DATA \(183,179,187,183,179,18\)
7,183,175
\(227 \varnothing\) DATA \(175,175,175,175,175,17\)
5,175,175
\(228 \emptyset\) DATA
5,175,175
\(229 \varnothing\) DATA \(175,175,175,175,175,17\)
5,175,175
\(23 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(175,175,175,175,175,17\)
5,175,175
\(231 \varnothing\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255\), \(\emptyset\)
\(232 \varnothing\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255\), \(\emptyset\)
\(233 \varnothing\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255\), \(\varnothing\)
\(234 \varnothing\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255\), \(\emptyset\)
\(235 \varnothing\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255\), \(\emptyset\)
\(236 \varnothing\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255\), \(\varnothing\)
\(237 \varnothing\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255\), \(\varnothing\)
\(238 \varnothing\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
\(239 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, 3, \varnothing, 255,2,255, \varnothing\)
\(24 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255,255,24\)
3,48
\(241 \varnothing\) DATA \(192,2 \not 04,12,63,243,51,3\)
, 192
\(242 \emptyset\) DATA \(252,24 \varnothing, 192,48,2 \emptyset 4,2 \varnothing 7\) ,192,192
\(243 \varnothing\) DATA 48,12,15,195,51,255,12 ,12
\(244 \varnothing\) DATA \(2 \emptyset 4,76,252,17 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing\) ,17申,17申
\(245 \varnothing\) DATA \(17 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 25\) \(5, \varnothing\)
\(246 \varnothing\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing\)
\(247 \varnothing\) DATA 63,2ø7,243,252,3,, 23 , 8
\(248 \varnothing\) DATA 152,142,56,44,159,114, 142,53
\(249 \varnothing\) DATA 37,191,1,13,182,255,3, 138
\(25 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(1,183,255,3,23,3,182,1\) 27
\(251 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,65,127,47,66,127,47\) , 67
\(252 \emptyset\) DATA \(127,47,68,127,47,73,2 \emptyset\)
4,44
\(253 \varnothing\) DATA \(226,253,44,21,23,252,8\)
8,23
\(254 \varnothing\) DATA \(252,85,23,252,82,23,25\)

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\section*{FEATURES:}
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The first is a Centronios Compatible ParalleI Printer adapter. This adapter will allow you to connect a Centronics compatible printer directly to your controller, leaving the serial port ol your computer iree for your modem. Printer diver software included.

RTIME
The second is a Real Time Clock. This is a clock chip that will keep the proper time, date and year. A small battery keeps the time when the Computer is ofi, retreive and set the time by using simple Basic POKES. Also available with the Real Time Clock is the optional Centronics Compatible Parallel Printer adapter. Software to set the clock and printer driver included.

\section*{MPROM}

The third is a Mini EPROM Programmer. Yes, a low cost programmer that attaches to the disk controller. A must for the DISTO Super Conitoller. Program those often used utilities into EPROM and plug them directly into your controller. Will program 2764's or 27128's, a perfect mate for the DISTO Super Conitroller.

\section*{DISPLAY80}

The fourth is a real knock-out. This is a three in orie card. It's major function is to add an 80* 24 display to your computer. A feature packed package also includes RTIME and PPRINT. All in one neat package that fits inside the controller. 059 sofiware available. Call for more information.

\section*{CREDITS:}

The DISTO Super Conitoller, add-ons and all its documentation are conceived and designed by Tony Distefano. The DISTO Super Controller and add-ons are manulactured and distribuled by: C.R.C. COMPUTER INC.
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```

2,79
255\emptyset DATA 189,161,193,134,251,18
3,255,2
256\emptyset DATA 182,255,\varnothing,132,2,39,14,
134
257\emptyset DATA 247,183,255,2,182,255,
\emptyset,132
258\emptyset DATA 2,38,232,32,3,115,47,7
3
259\emptyset DATA 134,3,183,47,74,23,3,1
l
26ø\emptyset DATA 134,64,183,47,48,23,5,
192
261\emptyset DATA 127,47,76,2ø4,5,4,253,
54
262ø DATTA 213,23,3,231,22,4,218,
182
263\emptyset DATA 47,75,142,4,76,72,76,6
4
264\emptyset DATA 48,134,14\varnothing,\emptyset,\emptyset,46,249,
125
265\emptyset DATA 47,14\varnothing,16,38,\emptyset,141,125
,47
266\emptyset DATA 73,39,27,182,255,\varnothing,68,
36
267ø DATA 5,127,47,76,32,3,115,4
7
268\emptyset DATA 76,173,159,16\emptyset,1\varnothing,182,
1,9\varnothing

```
269ø DATA 129,32,37,89,32,31,189
, 161
\(27 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA 193,252,1,88,193,247,3
9,5
271ø DATA \(127,47,76,32,3,115,47\),
76
\(272 \varnothing\) DATA \(129,247,39,9,182,1,87\),
129
\(273 \varnothing\) DATA \(247,39,58,32,26,182,47\)
, 48
\(274 \varnothing\) DATA \(129,12 \varnothing, 39,19,16,142,4\)
7,123
\(275 \varnothing\) DATA \(198,172,23,5,1 \varnothing 3,182,4\)
7,48
\(276 \varnothing\) DATA \(76,183,47,48,23,5,65,1\)
82
\(277 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,48,198,172,253,54,2\)
Ø5,2ø4
\(278 \emptyset\) DATA \(17 \varnothing, 184,253,56,9,198,4\)
, 206
\(279 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,1 \varnothing 5,247,56,11,255,5\)
4,2ø3
28øø DATA \(23,6,246,32,22,182,47\),
48
\(281 \varnothing\) DATA \(129,2,39,219,16,142,47\)
, 123
\(282 \varnothing\) DATA \(198,172,23,5,47,182,47\)
, 48
\(283 \varnothing\) DATA \(74,32,198,182,47,44,38\)

\section*{"OMEGA FILE" Reg. \$69.95-ONLY \$19.95}

Filing data base, File any information with Omega File. Records can have up to 16 fields with 255 characters per field ( 4080 characters/record). Sort, match \& print any field. User friendly menu driven. Manual included ( \(32 \mathrm{k} / 64 \mathrm{k}\) disk only).

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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 self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) to: Submissions Editor, THE Ralnbow, 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.
\(284 \varnothing\) DATA \(182,47,76,16,39,1,53,2\) 06
\(285 \emptyset\) DATA \(44,166,255,44,21,23,25\) 1,87 2860 2,47 2870 7,46
\(288 \emptyset\) DATA \(16,142,47,44,23,5,22,2\) 52
\(289 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,46,193,34,35,19,9 \varnothing\), 247
29øø DATA \(47,47,23,4,166,182,47\), 45
\(291 \varnothing\) DATA \(164,132,167,132,48,136\) ,32,32
\(292 \varnothing\) DATA \(12,127,47,44,127,47,46\) , 127
\(293 \emptyset\) DATA \(47,47,23,4,142,198,17 \varnothing\) , 231 \(294 \varnothing\) DATA \(132,22, \emptyset, 232,99,132,11\) 1,1
\(295 \emptyset\) DATA \(182,47,77,198,34,237,2\) , 253
\(296 \varnothing\) DATA \(54,2 \emptyset 5,2 \varnothing 4,67,18,253,5\) 6,9
\(297 \emptyset\) DATA \(247,56,11,23,6,1 \varnothing 7,2 \varnothing 6\) , 44
\(298 \emptyset\) DATA \(186,255,44,21,22,25 \emptyset, 2\) \(4 \varnothing, 125\)
\(299 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,14 \varnothing, 16,38, \varnothing, 136,129\) , 12ø
\(3 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(34,13,129,2,37,9,193,3\) 4
\(3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) DATA \(37,9,193,17 \varnothing, 34,5,57,9\) 6
\(3 \varnothing 2 \emptyset\) DATA \(196,32,243,96,65,57,12\) 5,47
\(3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) DATA \(14 \varnothing, 38,9,16,142,47,115\) , 236
\(3 \emptyset 4 \varnothing\) DATA \(2,23,4,128,2 \emptyset 4,5,5,253\)
\(3 \emptyset 5 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,78,182,47,48,198,17\) 2,253
\(3 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,82,236,2,253,47,8 \varnothing\), 23
\(3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) DATA \(4,2,43,75,252,47,46,25\) 3
\(3 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,82,23,3,247,43,3 \varnothing, 2\) 36
\(3 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) DATA \(2,125,47,14 \varnothing, 38,56,235\) , 65
\(31 \varnothing \emptyset\) DATA \(171,196,237,2,253,54,2\) \(\varnothing 5,2 \varnothing 4\)
\(311 \varnothing\) DATA \(168,184,253,56,9,198,4\) , 247
\(312 \emptyset\) DATA \(56,11,22,5,244,127,47\), 44
\(\because=i \quad i-\)
\(\square\)

\section*{COLOR COMPUTERS}

26-3136 16K Standard Color Computer 2 26-3127 64K Extended Color Computer 2 26-3131 Disk Drive 0 for Color Computer 26-3130 Disk Drive 1 for Drive 0 26-3008 Joystick
26-3012 Deluxe Joystick (EACH) 26-3018 Extended Basic Kit 26-1208 CCR-81 Tape Recorder 26-1173 DCM-3 Direct Connect Modem

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\hline 30001110 VIP Writer & 69.95 & 59.00 \\
\hline 30001140 VIP Database & 59.95 & 49.00 \\
\hline 30001150 VIP Terminal Disk & 49.95 & 45.00 \\
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\hline 30001130 SS/DD 10 Pack Diskettes & 21.00 & 14.00 \\
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\end{tabular}

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\hline do & \$199.95 & \$169.00 \\
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\hline 20001025 EPSON LX-80 Printer & 369.95 & 225.00 \\
\hline 20001515 EPSON LX-80 Tractor Feed & 29.95 & 25.00 \\
\hline 20021070 OKIDATA 182 Printer & 299.00 & 245.00 \\
\hline 20041020 STAR SG-10 Printer & 299.00 & 250.00 \\
\hline 09110 BOTEK Serial to Parallel In & & 59.00 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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}
\(313 \varnothing\) DATA \(127,47,46,127,47,47,99\) ,1
\(314 \emptyset\) DATA \(182,47,75,76,198,225,6\) 1,23
\(315 \varnothing\) DATA \(3,177,236,2,23,255,96\), 122
\(316 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,133,16,39,2,1 \varnothing \varnothing, 57\), 23
\(317 \varnothing\) DATA \(1,51,32,217,125,47,14 \varnothing\) , 38
\(318 \varnothing\) DATA \(245,182,47,48,16 \varnothing, 2,42\) , 1
\(319 \varnothing\) DATA \(64,129,1 \varnothing, 35,1,57,16,1\) 42
\(32 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATA \(47,24,49,36,16,14 \varnothing, 47\), 44
\(321 \varnothing\) DATA \(39,17,166,164,38,244,9\) 9,164
\(322 \emptyset\) DATA \(236,2,139,2,2 \emptyset 3,4,237\), 34
\(323 \varnothing\) DATA \(23,4,2,57,125,47,132,1\) 6
\(324 \varnothing\) DATA \(38,2,93,142,47,8,182,4\) 7
\(325 \emptyset\) DATA \(75,129,3,35,2,134,3,13\) 9
\(326 \varnothing\) DATA \(1,177,47,133,35,6,182\), 47
\(327 \varnothing\) DATA \(133,183,47,141,183,47\), 131,166
\(328 \emptyset\) DATA \(132,38,6 \varnothing, 125,47,141,3\) 8,97
\(329 \varnothing\) DATA \(182,47,84,139,1,132,3\), 183
\(33 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(47,84,167,136,43,198,5\) , 61
\(331 \varnothing\) DATA \(52,16,2 \emptyset 6,47,85,51,197\) , 255
\(332 \emptyset\) DATA \(54,2 \emptyset 3,23,254,2 \varnothing 7,53,1\) 6,166
\(333 \varnothing\) DATA \(2,177,47,48,37,7,134,2\) 55
\(334 \varnothing\) DATA \(167,136,41,32,5,134,1\), 167
\(335 \emptyset\) DATA \(136,41,134,1,167,136,4\) 2,51
\(336 \varnothing\) DATA \(136,41,236,2,23,254,2 \varnothing\) 8,166
\(337 \varnothing\) DATA \(66,198,5,61,16,142,47\), 85
\(338 \varnothing\) DATA \(49,165,16,191,54,2 \emptyset 3,5\) 2,16
\(339 \varnothing\) DATA \(23,254,219,53,16,52,16\) , 23
\(34 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(255,74,53,16,122,47,13\) 1,39
\(341 \varnothing\) DATA \(4,48,4,32,146,142,47,2\) 8

8,85
\(358 \emptyset\) DATA \(231,196,51,2 \emptyset \varnothing, 32,17,1\) 31,17
\(359 \varnothing\) DATA \(159,37,245,182,47,74,3\) 9,4
\(36 \varnothing \emptyset\) DATA \(129,3,37,2,134,3,198,2\) 55
\(361 \varnothing\) DATA \(2 \emptyset 6,16,31,51,2 \emptyset \emptyset, 96,23\) 1,196
\(362 \emptyset\) DATA \(74,38,248,57,16,2 \emptyset 6,12\) \(7, \varnothing\)
\(363 \varnothing\) DATA \(16,142,47,123,182,47,4\) 8,198
\(364 \varnothing\) DATA \(172,23,2,16 \varnothing, 19 \varnothing, 47,65\) , 188
\(365 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,69,37,3 \varnothing, 39,11,191\), 47
\(366 \varnothing\) DATA 69,19ø,47,67,191,47,71 , 32
\(367 \varnothing\) DATA \(17,19 \varnothing, 47,67,188,47,71\) , 37
\(368 \emptyset\) DATA \(9,191,47,71,19 \emptyset, 47,65\), 191
\(369 \emptyset\) DATA \(47,69,22,4,211,79,183\), 255
\(37 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(198,183,255,2 \emptyset 1,183,25\) \(5,2 \varnothing 2,183\)
\(371 \varnothing\) DATA \(255,2 \emptyset 4,183,255,2 \emptyset 6,18\) 3,255,2ø8
```

342\emptyset DATA 166,132,39,55,236,2,92

```
342\emptyset DATA 166,132,39,55,236,2,92
,231
,231
343\emptyset DATA 3,52,16,23,3,19,53,32
343\emptyset DATA 3,52,16,23,3,19,53,32
344\emptyset DATA 193,1,39,23,193,3,39,1
344\emptyset DATA 193,1,39,23,193,3,39,1
1
1
345\emptyset DATA 166,33,164,132,167,132
345\emptyset DATA 166,33,164,132,167,132
,48,136
,48,136
346\varnothing DATA 224,32,13,23\varnothing,35,193,1
346\varnothing DATA 224,32,13,23\varnothing,35,193,1
71,35
71,35
347\emptyset DATA 239,141,66,111,164,48,
347\emptyset DATA 239,141,66,111,164,48,
136,224
136,224
348\emptyset DATA 23\varnothing,33,2\emptyset2,85,83,234,1
348\emptyset DATA 23\varnothing,33,2\emptyset2,85,83,234,1
32,231
32,231
349\emptyset DATA 132,31,33,48,4,14\emptyset,47,
349\emptyset DATA 132,31,33,48,4,14\emptyset,47,
4
4
35\emptyset\emptyset DATA 38,19\emptyset,142,47,8,166,1,
35\emptyset\emptyset DATA 38,19\emptyset,142,47,8,166,1,
39
39
351\emptyset DATA 13, 16,142,47,115,236,2
351\emptyset DATA 13, 16,142,47,115,236,2
,23
,23
352\emptyset DATA 3,2,111,132,111,1,48,4
352\emptyset DATA 3,2,111,132,111,1,48,4
353\emptyset DATA 14\emptyset,47,24,38,232,122,4
353\emptyset DATA 14\emptyset,47,24,38,232,122,4
7,14\varnothing
7,14\varnothing
354\emptyset DATA 43,3,22,253,34,134,3,1
354\emptyset DATA 43,3,22,253,34,134,3,1
83
83
355\emptyset DATA 47,14\emptyset,22,253,26,122,4
355\emptyset DATA 47,14\emptyset,22,253,26,122,4
7,74
7,74
356\emptyset DATA 39,5\emptyset,2\emptyset6,44,2\emptyset6,255,4
356\emptyset DATA 39,5\emptyset,2\emptyset6,44,2\emptyset6,255,4
4,21
4,21
357\emptyset DATA 23,249,28,2\emptyset6,16,31,19
```

357\emptyset DATA 23,249,28,2\emptyset6,16,31,19

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\(373 \varnothing\) DATA 194,183,255,196,183,25 5,34,142
\(374 \varnothing\) DATA \(45,8,16,142,4, \varnothing, 236,12\) 9
\(375 \emptyset\) DATA \(237,161,16,14 \varnothing, 6, \varnothing, 37\), 246
\(376 \varnothing\) DATA \(19 \varnothing, 47,69,191,54,12,19\) \(\varnothing, 47\)
\(377 \emptyset\) DATA \(71,191,54,14,23,2,221\), 142
\(378 \emptyset\) DATA \(4,2 \varnothing, 141,4 \varnothing, 19 \varnothing, 47,65\), 191
\(379 \varnothing\) DATA \(54,12,19 \emptyset, 47,67,191,54\) , 14
\(38 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA 23,2,2ø1,142,5,249,141 , \(2 \varnothing\)
\(381 \varnothing\) DATA \(142, \varnothing, \varnothing, 191,54,12,134\), \(\emptyset\)
\(382 \emptyset\) DATA \(246,47,75,253,54,14,23\) , 2
\(383 \varnothing\) DATA \(179,142,5,238,2 \varnothing 6,54,8\) , 198
\(384 \varnothing\) DATA \(3,166,197,132,15,139,4\) 8,167
\(385 \emptyset\) DATA \(130,166,197,68,68,68,6\) 8,139
\(386 \varnothing\) DATA \(48,167,13 \emptyset, 9 \varnothing, 43,2,32\), 233
\(387 \emptyset\) DATA \(26,16,57,79,183,255,19\) 8,183
\(388 \varnothing\) DATA \(255,2 \emptyset \varnothing, 183,255,2 \not 22,18\) 3,255,2ø5
\(389 \emptyset\) DATA \(183,255,2 \emptyset 6,183,255,2 \emptyset\) 8,183,255
\(39 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(21 \varnothing, 183,255,192,183,25\) 5,195,183
\(391 \varnothing\) DATA \(255,197,182,47,75,132\), 3,198
\(392 \emptyset\) DATA \(8,61,2 \emptyset 3,224,247,255,3\) 4,28
\(393 \varnothing\) DATA \(175,57,142,2 \varnothing, 64,2 \varnothing 4,1\) \(7 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing\)
\(394 \varnothing\) DATA \(237,129,14 \varnothing, 37,96,37,2\) 49,16
\(395 \emptyset\) DATA \(2 \emptyset 6,127, \emptyset, 134,1,183,47\) , 24
\(396 \emptyset\) DATA \(183,47,132,182,47,74,7\) 6,183
\(397 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,74,23,254,19 \emptyset, 127,4\) 7,25
\(398 \varnothing\)
DATA \(182,47,77,183,47,26,13\) 4,34
\(399 \varnothing\) DATA \(183,47,27,134,4,183,47\) , 135
\(4 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(16,142,47,115,252,47,2\) 6,23
\(4 \emptyset 1 \varnothing\) DATA \(1,122,252,47,26,253,47\) , \(8 \varnothing\)
\(4 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) DATA \(252,47,46,253,47,82,2 \varnothing\) 4,5
\(4 \emptyset 3 \varnothing\) DATA \(5,253,47,78,23, \varnothing, 253,4\) 3
\(4 \varnothing 4 \emptyset\) DATA \(88,125,47,14 \varnothing, 38,54,18\) 2,47
\(4 \emptyset 5 \emptyset\) DATA \(26,187,47,24,183,47,26\) ,129
\(4 \emptyset 6 \emptyset\) DATA \(121,37,11,112,47,24,12\) 4,47
\(4 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) DATA \(27,124,47,27,32,18,129\) ,1
\(4 \varnothing 8 \emptyset\) DATA 34,14,112,47,24,124,47 , 27
\(4 \emptyset 9 \varnothing\) DATA \(124,47,27,134,4,183,47\) ,135
\(41 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(246,47,27,193,17 \varnothing, 36,5\) 8,122
411ø DATA 47,135,39,236,2ø6,47,1 1ø,255
\(412 \emptyset\) DATA \(54,2 \varnothing 3,252,47,26,253,5\) 4,2ø5
\(413 \varnothing\) DATA \(2 \varnothing 4,168,184,253,56,9,1\) 98,4
\(414 \varnothing\) DATA \(247,56,11,23,2,195,22\), 254
\(415 \emptyset\) DATA \(2 \emptyset, 124,47,75,182,47,75\) , 72
\(416 \varnothing\) DATA \(72,72,198,255,61,23, \varnothing\), 131
\(417 \emptyset\) DATA \(127,47,44,127,47,46,12\) 7,47
\(418 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,198,16,247,47,133,1\) 27,47
\(419 \varnothing\) DATA \(141,127,47,84,127,47,8\) ,127
\(42 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(47,12,127,47,16,127,47\) , \(2 \varnothing\)
\(421 \varnothing\) DATA \(127,47,9,127,47,13,127\) , 47
\(422 \emptyset\) DATA \(17,127,47,21,127,47,13\) 2,127
\(423 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,28,127,47,32,127,47\) , 36
\(424 \varnothing\) DATA \(127,47,4 \varnothing, 127,47,44,16\) , \(2 \varnothing 6\)
\(425 \emptyset\) DATA \(127, \varnothing, 134,3,183,47,14 \varnothing\) , 23
\(426 \varnothing\) DATA \(254,2 \emptyset 1,22,25 \emptyset, 226,182\) ,255,3
\(427 \emptyset\) DATA \(43,1,59,182,255,2,182\),
47
\(428 \varnothing\) DATA \(77,139,7,129,12 \emptyset, 34,16\) , 183
\(429 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,77,134,251,183,255\), 2,182

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\(43 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, 132,64,39,5,59,1\) 28
\(431 \varnothing\) DATA \(118,32,236,189,161,193\) ,134,254
\(432 \emptyset\) DATA \(183,255,2,182,255, \varnothing, 13\) 2,64
\(433 \varnothing\) DATA \(38,244,59,243,47,67,25\)
3,47
\(434 \varnothing\) DATA \(67,252,47,65,2 \emptyset 1, \varnothing, 137\) ; \(\varnothing\)
\(435 \emptyset\) DATA \(253,47,65,57,252,47,8 \varnothing\) , 241
\(436 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,83,34,21,177,47,82\),
34
\(437 \varnothing\) DATA \(16,243,47,78,241,47,83\) , 37
\(438 \emptyset\) DATA \(8,177,47,82,37,3,134,2\) 55
\(439 \emptyset\) DATA \(57,79,57,183,47,134,68\) , 68
\(44 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(183,54,221,134,32,61,2\) 43,54
\(441 \varnothing\) DATA \(223,251,54,221,137, \varnothing, 3\) 1,1
\(442 \emptyset\) DATA 57,141,232,182,54,221, 72,72
\(443 \varnothing\) DATA \(176,47,134,64,23 \varnothing, 132\),

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74,43
\(444 \emptyset\) DATA \(4,84,84,32,249,196,3,5\) 7
\(445 \varnothing\) DATA \(198,172,141,2 \not 77,16,142\) ,47,123
\(446 \varnothing\) DATA \(236,132,237,161,236,13\) 6,32,237
\(447 \varnothing\) DATA \(161,236,136,64,237,161\) ,236,136
\(448 \varnothing\) DATA \(96,237,164,57,52,16,14\) 1,179
\(449 \varnothing\) DATA \(236,161,237,132,236,16\) 1,237,136
\(45 \emptyset \varnothing\) DATA \(32,236,161,237,136,64\), 236,164
\(451 \varnothing\) DATA \(237,136,96,53,144,141\), 156,182
\(452 \emptyset\) DATA \(54,221,72,72,176,47,13\) 4,64
\(453 \varnothing\) DATA \(2 \emptyset 6,47,136,23 \emptyset, 198,231\) ,33,228
\(454 \varnothing\) DATA \(132,231,132,57,41, \emptyset, 25\) \(5, \varnothing\)
\(455 \emptyset\) DATA \(255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255\), \(\varnothing\)
\(456 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2\)
\(457 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 8\)
\(458 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 22, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 5 \varnothing\)
\(459 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1,4 \varnothing\)
\(46 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, 2,86, \varnothing, \varnothing, 5,18\)
\(461 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, 16,36, \varnothing, \varnothing, 32,72\)
\(462 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, 64,15 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 129,146\)
\(463 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, 1,99,132, \varnothing, 3,39,1 \varnothing 4\)
\(464 \emptyset\) DATA \(\varnothing, 6,85,54, \varnothing, 19,16,114\)
\(465 \emptyset\) DATA \(\varnothing, 38,33,68, \varnothing, 82,66,136\)
\(466 \emptyset\) DATA \(1,4,133,118,2,9,113,82\)
\(467 \varnothing\) DATA \(4,25,67,4,8,56,134,8\)
\(468 \emptyset\) DATA \(22,119,114,22,51,85,68\) ,5ø
\(469 \varnothing\) DATA \(1 \varnothing 3,16,136,1 \varnothing \varnothing, 16,142\), 54,12
\(47 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(127,54,8,127,54,9,127\), 54
\(471 \varnothing\) DATA \(1 \varnothing, 127,54,11,142,54,16\) , 166
\(472 \emptyset\) DATA \(13 \varnothing, 198,9,14 \varnothing, 54,11,39\) , 5甲
\(473 \varnothing\) DATA \(9 \varnothing, 39,244,49,36,68,36\), 248
\(474 \varnothing\) DATA \(238,164,255,54,4,238,3\) 4,255
\(475 \emptyset\) DATA \(54,6,52,118,141,4,53,1\) 18
\(476 \varnothing\) DATA \(32,23 \varnothing, 2 \emptyset 6,54,12,16,14\) 2,54
\(477 \varnothing\) DATA \(12,142,54,8,198,4,28,2\) 54
\(478 \emptyset\) DATA \(166,13 \emptyset, 169,162,25,167\)

All of these programs carry the Rainbow Seal
，194，9ø
\(479 \varnothing\) DATA \(38,246,57, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
\(48 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
\(481 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 16\)
\(482 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 49,141,255,23 \varnothing, 2\) 36
\(483 \emptyset\) DATA \(164,68,68,167,168,16,1\) 34，32
\(484 \emptyset\) DATA 61，227，168，18，235，168， 16，137
\(485 \emptyset\) DATA \(\varnothing, 237,34,237,36,166,16\) 8，16
\(486 \varnothing\) DATA \(72,72,16 \varnothing, 164,64,167,1\) 68，17
\(487 \varnothing\) DATA \(128,4,64,167,42,76,167\) ， 39
\(488 \emptyset\) DATA \(111,38,236,4 \varnothing, 237,43,2\) 38，62
\(489 \varnothing\) DATA 57，141，2øø，166，168，17， \(23, \varnothing\)
49øø DATA 93，231，47，166，184，2，61
， 134
\(491 \varnothing\) DATA 4，237，45，1ø4，46，1ø5，38 ，1ø4
\(492 \emptyset\) DATA \(46,1 \varnothing 5,38,1 \varnothing 6,45,1 \varnothing 6,4\) 3，38
\(493 \varnothing\) DATA \(34,174,34,48,136,32,17\)
5，34
\(494 \emptyset\) DATA \(175,36,23 \varnothing, 132,166,47\), 61，231
\(495 \varnothing\) DATA \(46,236,39,237,42,1 \varnothing 6,4\) 4，38
\(496 \varnothing\) DATA \(1 \varnothing, 166,45,141,41,166,3\) 8，61
\(497 \emptyset\) DATA 231，196，57，1ø9，45，38，1 \(\varnothing, 23 \varnothing\)
\(498 \emptyset\) DATA 38，231，192，111，38，134， 4，167
\(499 \varnothing\) DATA \(45,1 \varnothing 6,42,38,19 \varnothing, 174,3\)
6，48
\(5 \emptyset \varnothing \emptyset\) DATA \(1,166,132,175,36,167,4\) 6，134
\(5 \emptyset 1 \varnothing\) DATA \(4,167,42,22,255,173,48\) ，141
\(5 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) DATA \(\varnothing, 3,23 \varnothing, 134,57,1,4,16\)
5ø3ø DATA 64，23，255，87，166，168，1 7，167
\(5 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) DATA \(39,166,4 \emptyset, 132,3,171,16\) 8，17
\(5 \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) DATA \(167,168,21,166,192,198\) ，4，237
\(5 \varnothing 6 \emptyset\) DATA \(46,1 \varnothing 4,46,1 \varnothing 5,38,1 \varnothing 4,4\) 6，1ø5
\(5 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) DATA \(38,1 \varnothing 6,47,1 \varnothing 6,42,1 \varnothing 6,4\) 3，38
\(5 \emptyset 8 \emptyset\) DATA \(7,166,168,21,167,45,32\) ， 32
\(5 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) DATA \(1 \varnothing 9,42,38,22,23 \varnothing, 39,2 \varnothing\)

3，4
\(51 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA 231，45，141，61，111，39，1 11，38
\(511 \varnothing\) DATA \(174,36,48,1,175,36,134\) ， 4
\(512 \emptyset\) DATA \(167,42,1 \varnothing 9,47,38,2 \emptyset 3,3\) 2，195
\(513 \emptyset\) DATA \(166,42,141,162,166,38\) ， 61，231
\(514 \varnothing\) DATA \(38,141,3 \varnothing, 111,38,174,3\) 4，48
\(515 \varnothing\) DATA \(136,32,175,34,175,36,2\) \(3 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing\)
516ø DATA \(134,4,16 \varnothing, 168,17,237,4\) 2，166
\(517 \varnothing\) DATA \(168,17,167,39,1 \varnothing 6,44,3\) 8，21ø
\(518 \varnothing\) DATA \(57,48,141, \varnothing, 28,23 \varnothing, 45\) ， 166
519ø DATA 38，165，184，4，164，133，1 67，168
52申ø DATA \(2 \emptyset, 166,184,4,99,133,16\) 4，133
\(521 \varnothing\) DATA \(17 \varnothing, 168,2 \varnothing, 167,184,4,9\) 9，133
522申 DATA 57，255，192，24ø，252，255 ，63，15
\(523 \varnothing\) DATA 3，141，1ø，57，18，127，47， 75
\(524 \varnothing\) DATA \(141,3,22,247,92,142,16\) ，\(\varnothing\)
\(525 \emptyset\) DATA \(2 \emptyset 4,119,22 \varnothing, 237,129,14\) Ø，2申，192
\(526 \varnothing\) DATA \(37,249,2 \emptyset 4,17 \emptyset, 17 \varnothing, 237\) ，129，14ø
527ø DATA \(37,96,37,249,2 \varnothing 4,85,85\) ， 237
\(528 \emptyset\) DATA \(129,14 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, \varnothing, 37,249,23\) ， \(25 \varnothing\)
\(529 \varnothing\) DATA \(162,57, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 255, \varnothing, 2\) 55

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（Reviemed in RaINBOW April＇86 issue，pg．185）

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Send \(\$ 2.00\) shipping and handling per order. We ship within 1 working day on receipt of order. Blue Label Service available. California residents add \(6 \%\) sales tax.

\section*{Use this program to design \\ Escher-type graphics}

\title{
Esch-A-Sketch
}

\author{
By Eric White
}
"No one can draw a line that is not a boundary line; every line splits a singularity into a plurality. Every closed contour, no matter what its shape, whether a perfect circle or an irregular random form, evokes in addition the notions of 'inside' and 'outside' and the suggestion of 'near' and 'far away', of 'object' and 'background'.'"
- M.C. Escher

Ihave always been a great fan of M.C. Escher and his selfperpetuating patterns. Escher had the unique ability to blend shape and form with perfect balance. From his drawings, one feels a sense of complete unity and purpose of form.

In a search for techniques to create Escher-type designs I tried many standard graphic techniques such as tracing paper and pencil, but had little success. When drawing a self-perpetuating pattern, each line creates both an "inside" and "outside" border simultaneously. This can get quite frustrating as you try to keep the subject recognizable. Needless to say this technique was time consuming and tedious.

The main challenge is to draw both sides of the subject at the same time. The computer is the perfect medium to attempt to solve this problem. Listing 1
is a short version of Escher.bas and accepts X-Pad, Joystick or Hi-Res pak for input. Type in the program and save it before trying to use it.

You need to edit Line 440 with the appropriate device number. This value is stored in the variable DV. For the XPad use a value of 1 (this is the default).
before running the program in Listing 1.

Listing 2 is a DMP-200 graphics print program for use with pictures created with Escher.bas. This program prints a full 8-by-10.5 inch swatch of your patterns.
I have learned a lot in experimenting


If you want to use a Hi -Res pak, use a value of 2 . Those using the standard joystick port input need to set DV equal to 3. Edit in the appropriate value
with Escher's world. I can't help but wonder what he would have done next if he had the use of todays microcomputers to continue his work.


Listing 1: ESCHER
\(1 \varnothing\) ON DV GOTO \(3 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing\)
\(2 \emptyset\) GOTO43ø' \& SET UP VARIBLES
\(3 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{PEEK}(65376): \mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{PEEK}(65377): \mathrm{S}\) \(=\operatorname{PEEK}(65378):\) GOTO 6ø ' X PAD
\(4 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{PEEK}(65433) / 1.15: \mathrm{X}=\operatorname{PEEK}(654\) 34):S=PEEK (65424) +3:GOTO6ø'HIRES \(5 \emptyset \quad X=J O Y S T K(\varnothing): Y=\operatorname{JOYSTK}(1): S=(P E\) EK (6528ø)AND1) +3 ' JOYSTICK
\(6 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(X, Y)-(X+K, Y+K), C, N O T\)
\(7 \emptyset\) IF S=3 THEN \(9 \varnothing\) ELSE PUT(X,Y) (X+K, Y+K) , C, NOT
\(8 \emptyset\) A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$<>"" THEN 18め ELSE 1ø
\(9 \emptyset\) COLORC: \(\operatorname{LINE}(X, Y)-(X+K, Y+K), P S\) ET, BF
Iøø XR=INT \((X /((R+1) * 2)) *((R+1) * 2\) )
\(11 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{XR}\)
\(12 \emptyset\) IF \(M\) THEN LINE ( \(R-X+X R+R+1, Y)\)
\(-(\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{XR}+\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{R}+1, \mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{K}), \mathrm{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}\)
\(13 \emptyset Y=Y-I N T(Y /((R+1) * 2)) *((R+1) *\) 2)
\(14 \emptyset\) IF \(Y>R\) THEN \(Y=Y-R-1: X=X-R-1:\) IF \(X<\emptyset\) THEN \(X=(R+1) * 2+X\)
\(15 \emptyset\) COLORC: LINE \((X+W, Y+W)-(X+K+W\), \(\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{W})\), PSET, BF
16め IF M THEN LINE (R+(R-X) \(+\mathrm{W}+1, \mathrm{Y}\) \(+W)-(R+(R-X)+K+W+l, Y+K+W), P S E T, B\) F

\section*{\(17 \emptyset\) GOTO \(1 \varnothing\)}
\(18 \emptyset\) IF A\$="C" THEN \(4 \emptyset \emptyset \prime\) CLEARPIC
\(19 \emptyset\) IF A\$="W" THEN C=1' WHITE
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) IF A\$="B" THEN \(C=\varnothing\) ' BLACK
\(21 \varnothing\) IF A\$="1" THEN K= ' \(^{\prime \prime}\) PENSIZEl
\(22 \emptyset\) IF A\$="2" THEN K=1' PENSIZE2
\(23 \varnothing\) IF \(A \$=" 3 "\) THEN \(K=2\) ' PENSIZE3
\(24 \varnothing\) IF \(A \$=" X "\) THEN \(D V=1^{\prime} X-P A D\)
\(25 \varnothing\) IF A\$="P" THEN DV=2'HIRESPAK
\(26 \varnothing\) IF A\$="J" THEN DV=3'JOYSTICK
\(27 \emptyset\) IF A\$="M" THEN IF M THEN M= \(\quad\) "
ELSE M=1' MIRROR ON/OFF
28ø IF A\$="S" THEN CLS:PRINT"NAM E TO SAVE AS (........./"ET\$")": P RINT@l6,"(";:LINEINPUT A\$:PRINT@ 17, A\$: PRINT@25,"/"ET\$")":IF A\$=" " THEN \(45 \varnothing\) ELSE IF PEEK \((188)=6 \mathrm{TH}\) EN CSAVEM LEFT\$ (A\$, 8), \&H6øø, \&H1D FF, R+1 ELSE SAVEM LEFT\$ (A\$, 8) +"/ " + ETS, \&HEØ \(, \& H 25 \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{R}+1:\) GO

\(29 \varnothing\) IF A\$<>" " THEN 1ø'UPDATE PI CTURE
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) SCREEN1, \(\emptyset^{\prime}:\) POKE65495, \(\emptyset^{\prime}\) SPEED POKE
\(31 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(W, W)-(R+W, R+W), A\)
\(32 \emptyset \operatorname{GET}(W+R+1, W)-(W+R+R+1, R+W), B\) \(33 \varnothing \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing\)
\(34 \emptyset\) FOR X=ø TO 255 STEP R+1
\(35 \emptyset\) FOR \(Y=\emptyset\) TO 191 STEP R+l
\(36 \varnothing\) IF \(F\) THEN \(\operatorname{PUT}(X, Y)-(X+R, Y+R)\)
, \(B, P S E T: F=\varnothing\) ELSE PUT \((X, Y)-(X+R, Y\) +R), A, PSET: \(F=1\)
\(37 \varnothing\) NEXTY:IF \(F=\varnothing\) THEN \(F=1\) ELSE \(F\) \(=\varnothing\)
\(38 \emptyset\) NEXTX': POKE65494, \(\emptyset^{\prime}\) SLOW POKE \(39 \varnothing\) SCREEN1, l:GOTOl \(\varnothing\)
\(4 \emptyset \varnothing\) CLS:INPUT"ARE YOU SURE YOU W ANT TO CLEAR THE SCREEN \((Y / N) " ;\) A\$
41Ø IF AS<>"Y" THEN SCREENI,I:GO TOlø
\(42 \varnothing\) PCLSI:COLORø:SCREEN1,I:GOTO4 \(5 \varnothing\)

\(43 \emptyset W=32: R=W-1: W=W * 3: E T \$=" E S H "\)
\(44 \varnothing\) DIM \(A(R), B(R), C(9): K=1: D V=1\)
\(45 \emptyset\) PMODE4:SCREEN1, l:GOTOlø
\(46 \varnothing 1\) *************************
\(47 \emptyset\) 1 * A STUDY OF REGULAR *
\(48 \varnothing\) 1 * DIVISION OF THE PLANE *
\(49 \varnothing 1\) *************************
5甲ø ' * COPYRIGHT 1986 BY *
51ø 1 * ERIC M. WHITE *
\(52 \emptyset\) 1 * ALL RIGHTS RESERVED *
\(53 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
\(54 \varnothing\) ' * VERSION: 1. \(\quad 86 \varnothing 4.2 \emptyset *\)
\(55 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\)


\section*{Listing 2: PRINT200}

1ø CLEAR4めøø:ET\$="ESH":DIM PR\$ (6 4)
\(2 \emptyset\) GN\$=CHR\$(18)' GRAPHICS ON
\(3 \varnothing\) GF \(=\) CHR \(\$(3 \varnothing)^{\prime}\) GRAPHICS OFF
\(4 \emptyset\) CLS:PRINT"NAME TO LOAD IS (.. ....../"ET\$")"
5ø PRINT@16," (";:IJNEINPUT A\$:PR INT@17, A\$
6ø PRINT@25,"/"ETS")":IF A\$="" T
HEN RUN ELSE IF PEEK (188) =6 THEN
CLOADM LEFT\$ (A\$, 8) ELSE LOADM L EFT\$ (A\$, 8) +"/"+ET\$
\(7 \emptyset\) PMODE4:SCREEN1,1
\(8 \emptyset\) PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27) CHR\$ (23)' CO MPRESS ON
\(9 \emptyset\) FORYI=1 TO 63 STEP7
1øø FORXI=ø TO 63
11ø FORY2=ø TO 6
\(12 \emptyset\) IF PPOINT \((X 1, Y 1+Y 2)=\varnothing\) THEN N \(\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{NB}+\mathrm{INT}\left(2^{\wedge} \mathrm{Y} 2\right)\)
\(13 \emptyset\) NEXT Y2
\(14 \emptyset\) PR\$ \((Y 1)=P R \$(Y I)+C H R \$(N B+128)\) : \(\mathrm{NB}=\varnothing\)
15ø NEXT XI: PRINT\#-2, GN\$;
16Ø FORL=1TO9: PRINT\#-2,PR\$ (YI) ; : NEXT
17ø PRINT\#-2:NEXT Y1
\(18 \varnothing\) FOR X=ø TO \(1 \varnothing\)
\(19 \varnothing\) FOR Yl=1 TO 63 STEP 7
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) FOR L=1TO9: PRINT\#-2,PR\$ (YI); : NEXTL
21Ø PRINT\#-2:NEXT Yl,X
\(22 \emptyset\) PRINT\#-2,GF\$CHR\$ (12) ;:RUN
\(5 \varnothing \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
5lø ' * ESCHER DMP-2øø GRAPHIC *
\(52 \emptyset 1\) * PATTERN PRINTOUT PROG. *
\(53 \varnothing 1\) \(\boldsymbol{~} 5 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
\(54 \varnothing\) ' \(\quad\) COPYRIGHT 1986 BY * 55ø 1 * ERIC M. WHITE * \(56 \emptyset\) ' * ALL RIGHTS RESERVED * \(57 \emptyset 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\) 58ø 1 * VERSION: 1. \(86 \emptyset 4.26\) * \(59 \emptyset 1\) **************************



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}


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Foolery

\section*{ARCADE}

\section*{Mastering the Gates By Keiran Kenny}

This short game called Gates is not intended for sizzling zappers of cosmic creeps, but for those who lack the speed and dexterity needed to qualify as the fastest laser in the western galaxy.

The screen shows five equally spaced fences. You are the yellow spot at the bottom center of the screen and

must pass through the gates in all five fences in order to reach home. The gates open and close at random and you never know when a gate will open, or stay open long enough to pass through.

When a gate opens in a fence, press the left- or rightarrow key to move in the required direction, then press the up-arrow key before the gate disappears and you will pass through and gain 20 points. If the gate slams shut, you bounce back and lose 10 points. Gates begins with an initial bonus score of 500 , which should be enough to keep the score at a positive value.

The listing: GATES
```

\varnothing 'GATES: BY KEIRAN KENNY, }198
1\varnothing CLS }\varnothing:X=RND(-TIMER):OK=5\varnothing\varnothing
2\emptyset PRINT@\emptyset,"*************GATES**
************"';
3\emptyset FORX=\emptysetTO63:SET (X,5,8):SET (X, l
\varnothing,8):SET(X, 15, 8):SET(X,2\varnothing,8):SET
(X,25,8):NEXT'
4\emptyset PRINT@46,"home";
5\emptyset H=32:V=28
6\emptyset P=RND (6\emptyset):IFP/2=INT (P/2)THEN6
\varnothing
7\emptyset N=RND (5):L=N*5:K$=INKEY$
8\emptyset F=25+RND(55):TIMER=\varnothing
9\emptyset RESET(P,L):RESET (P+1,L):RESET
(P+2,L)
1\varnothing\varnothing SET(H,V,2)
Il\varnothing IFL=V-3THENK$=INKEY$ELSEGOTO
28\emptyset
12\emptyset IFP+1>H THENS=2:GOTO17\emptyset

```
13ø IFP+1<H THENS=-2:GOTO15ø
\(14 \emptyset\) IFP+1=H THEN19ø
\(15 \emptyset\) IFK\$<>CHR\$ (8) THEN11ø
16ø IFK\$=CHR\$ (8)THENFORX=H TO P+
1STEPS:SET (X,V, 2 ): RESET \((X+2, V): G\)
OSUB29ø:H=X:NEXT:RESET \((\mathrm{H}+2, \mathrm{~V}): \mathrm{GO}\)
TO2 \(8 \varnothing\)
\(17 \varnothing\) IFK\$<>CHR\$ (9) THEN11Ø
18Ø IFK\$=CHR\$ (9) THENFORX=H TO P+
ISTEPS:SET (X,V, 2):RESET (X-2,V):G
OSUB2 \(9 \varnothing\) : H=X: NEXT : RESET \((\mathrm{H}-2, \mathrm{~V}): \mathrm{GO}\)
TO28ø
\(19 \varnothing\) IFK\$<>CHR\$ (94) THEN11ø
\(2 \varnothing \varnothing\) IFK\$=CHR\$ (94) THENFORX=L+3 TO
    L-2STEP-1:SET (H, X, 2) :RESET (H, X+
1) : GOSUB29 \(\varnothing\) : IFPOINT \((H, X-1)=8\) THEN
\(\operatorname{RESET}(H, X): \operatorname{RESET}(H, X+1): V=X+2: S E\)
\(T(H, V, 2): S O U N D 128,1: Z=Z+1 \varnothing: B \$=1\)
(DOWN 1ø)":GOTO22øELSEV=X:NEXT:O
\(K=O K+2 \varnothing: B \$=" \quad\left(U P\right.\) 2 \({ }^{\prime}\) ) ": IFV>5THEN2
\(2 \emptyset\)
\(21 \emptyset\) IFV<5THENPRINT@46,CHR\$(128)+
CHR\$ (128) +CHR\$ (128) + CHR\$ (128) ;:P
RINT@ø,CHR\$ (31)"HOME! SCORE = "OK
-Z; GOTO23øELSE28ø
22ø PRINT@ø, CHR\$ (3I): PRINT@7,"SC
ORE" \(+\mathrm{B} \$+\) " \(=\) "OK-Z:GOTO28ø
\(23 \varnothing\) PRINT": ANOTHER? Y/N";
\(24 \emptyset \mathrm{~K}=\) KNKEY\$: IFK\$=" "THEN24ø
\(25 \varnothing\) IFK\$="Y"THENCLS: \(Z=\varnothing:\) GOTOI \(\varnothing\)
\(26 \varnothing\) IFK\$="N"THENCLS: END
\(27 \varnothing\) GOTO24ø
\(28 \varnothing\) GOSUB29ø:IFPOINT \((P+1, L)=8 \mathrm{TH}\)
EN6øELSEIIø
29ø IFTIMER \(>F\) THENSET ( \(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{L}, 8\) ): SET
( \(\mathrm{P}+1, \mathrm{~L}, 8\) ) : SET \((\mathrm{P}+2, \mathrm{~L}, 8):\) RETURNELS
ERETURN
\begin{tabular}{l|l|}
\hline Simulation & 16 K \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Laying Down the Chips By Bill Bernico}

At one time or another, most everyone has played bingo. It's one person's job to pick the little bingo chips from a revolving drum and call out the numbers. In the professional version, a plexiglass tank with 75 blowing ping pong balls is used. One ball at a time randomly pops up to the top as the next bingo number to be called. The following program, Automatic Bingo Caller, simulates this machine. It's not a bingo game but it randomly calls all of the 75 bingo numbers one at a time without duplication.
Upon running the program two lines are displayed at the top of the screen. The first line displays the numbers already called. The second line tells you how many
numbers have not been called. Pressing ' \(C\) ' picks the next number; ' B ' and the game pauses so a player's card may be checked for a correct bingo; and ' N ' starts a new game. If it turns out that a player did not have a bingo, pressing ' \(R\) ' resumes that particular game. That's all there is to it!

\section*{The listing: \(\operatorname{EINGD}\)}

1ø 'ABC-AUTOMATIC BINGO CALLER
\(2 \varnothing\) 'BY BILL BERNICO
\(3 \varnothing\) '7ø8 MICHIGAN AVE.
\(4 \varnothing\) 'SHEBOYGAN, WI 53ø81
5ø '(414) 459-735ø
\(6 \varnothing\) '
\(7 \varnothing\) DIM B(15),C(5,15)
\(8 \varnothing\) DATA \(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,1 \varnothing, 11\), 12,13,14,15
9ø FOR X=1 TO 15:READ B(X):NEXT X

1øø \(Y=96: C L S: F O R\) F=1 TO 5:FOR V=
1 TO 15
\(11 \varnothing C(F, V)=(F-1) * 15+V\)
12ø NEXT V:NEXT F
13ø FOR X=1 TO 75
\(14 \varnothing \quad F=\operatorname{RND}(5): V=\operatorname{RND}(15)\)
\(15 \emptyset \mathrm{IF} C(F, V)=\varnothing\) THEN \(14 \varnothing\)
\(16 \varnothing C(F, V)=\varnothing\)
17ø PRINT@め,"NUMBERS CALLED ="X
18ø PRINT@32,"NUMBERS LEFT ="7
5-X
19ø PRINT@64,STRING\$ \((32,131)\);
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) IF \(F=1\) THEN PRINT@Y,"b"B(V);
21ø IF F=2 THEN PRINT@Y,"i"B(V) +
15;
\(22 \emptyset\) IF \(F=3\) THEN PRINT@Y,"n"B(V) +
\(3 \varnothing\);
23ø IF F=4 THEN PRINT@Y,"g"B(V)+
45 ;
24ø IF F=5 THEN PRINT@Y,"O"B(V)+
60;
\(25 \emptyset\) IF X=75 THEN \(31 \varnothing\)
\(26 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+4\) : PLAY"L2505V5C"
27ø I\$=INKEY\$:IF I\$=""THEN 27ø
28ø IF I\$="C"THEN NEXT X
\(29 \varnothing\) IF I\$="B"THEN \(31 \varnothing\)
3øø GOTO 27ø
\(31 \varnothing\) FOR F=1 TO 3
\(32 \emptyset\) PRINT@25,"BINGO":EXEC 43345
\(33 \varnothing\) FOR D=1 TO 15ø:NEXT D
\(34 \emptyset\) PRINT@25,"bingo":EXEC 43345
35ø FOR D=1 TO 15ø:NEXT D:NEXT F
\(36 \emptyset\) PRINT@483,"rESUME THIS GAME nEW GAME";
37ø I\$=INKEY\$:IF I\$=""THEN 37ø
\(38 \emptyset\) IF I\$="R"AND X=75 THEN RUN
\(39 \varnothing\) IF I\$="R"AND X<75 THEN PRINT
@483,STRING\$ \((27,143)\);: GOTO 28ø
4øø IF I\$="N"THEN RUN
\(41 \varnothing\) GOTO \(37 \varnothing\)

\section*{Fly Off the Handle By Archor Wright}

The following program, Simple Flight Simulator demonstrates the basics of flight. It takes a while to be able to totally control the jet. The vertical movement of the right joystick controls the right half of the horizon and horizontal movement controls the left half of the horizon.

You can practice forever because the CoCo jet never runs out of fuel!


The listing: FLIGHT
\(\emptyset\) POKE65495, \(\varnothing\) : CLS: PRINT@1,"sIMPL E fIIGHT sIMULATOR"; : PRINT@64, "C REATED BY: ARCHOR WRIGHT";:PLAY" Pl": PMODE4, 1: POKE179, 1: PCLS: SCRE ENI,I
\(1 \mathrm{H}=\operatorname{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): V=\operatorname{JOYSTK}(1)\)
2 IFH<2øTHENA \(=A+1\)
3 IFV<2øTHENB=B-1
4 IFH \(>4 \emptyset\) THENA \(=A-1\)
5 IFV \(>4 \emptyset \mathrm{THENB}=\mathrm{B}+1\)
6 IFA< 1 THENA \(=A+1\)
7 IFB< \(\varnothing\) THENB=B+1
8 IFA>191THENA \(=A-1\)
9 IFB>191THENB=B-I
\(1 \emptyset\) POKE178, 1: IINE \((\varnothing, I+A)-(255,1+\)
B) , PSET: POKE178, \(2: \operatorname{IINE}(\varnothing, A)-(255\)
,B) ,PSET: DRAW"BM128,96ClR9LI8UR1 8L18R9U6RD6L2U6D6LU3D3R4U3": GOTO 1

\section*{Calling to Mind By David Huang}

Repeat It is a game that requires a good memory. Four squares, along with the title and score, appear on the screen. Press any key to start the game and a square lights up with a short "beep." You must then press the number (1-4) corresponding to that square. If the computer's sequence is repeated correctly, the score increments by one and another square is added to the sequence. The sequence will be replayed by pressing the ' \(R\) ' key. If a key is pressed that does not correspond to the square in sequence, the game ends.

The object of the game is to repeat as many sequences as possible to obtain a high score. Exceeding a score of 10 without replaying any sequence indicates great memorization.

Enjoy!


The listing: REPEATIT
\(1 \varnothing\) DIMP ( \(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) ) , BE (5 \(): Z=1\)
\(2 \emptyset\) PMODE4,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1
\(3 \varnothing\) FORI \(=\varnothing\) TO9: READN\$ (I) : NEXTI
\(4 \emptyset\) DATA U5R4D5L4, BR2R2LU5G,NR5E4 HL2G, R5U3NL3U2L5, BR3U5G3R4, R4EUH L3U2R4, R5U2L4ND2U3R4, BR4U3EUL4D, R5U5L5D2NR4D3, R5U5L5D2R4
5ø DRAW"BM9 6,4ø;ND7R4FDGNL4FFD2B R3BU7NR5D3NR4D4R5BR3BU7ND7R4FD2G L4BD3BR8BU7NR5D3NR4D4R5BR3BU7BDD 6U4NR5U2ER3FD6BR3BU7R4L2D7BRIøBU 7R4L2D7L2R4BR4BU7R4L2D7"
\(6 \emptyset\) DRAW"BM9 6, 13 0 ; BR3U6NL2R2BR2R3 LD6NLRBR3U6F2E2D6BR3U6NR3D3NR3D3 R3BR3R3U3L3U3R3BR3D2BD2D2"
\(7 \emptyset\) X=135:FORI=1TO3:DRAW"BM"+STR\$ \((X)+", 13 \varnothing ; "+N \$(\varnothing): X=X+8: N E X T I\)
\(8 \emptyset\) DRAW"BM88,8ø;D2øR2øU2øNL2øR2ø
D2 \(\varnothing\) NL2 \(\varnothing\) R2 2 U \(2 \varnothing\) NL \(2 \emptyset R 2 \emptyset D 2 \emptyset L 2 \emptyset "\)
9ø X=95:FORI=1TO4:DRAW"BM"+STR\$( \(\mathrm{X})+", 7 \varnothing ; "+N \$(I): X=X+2 \varnothing:\) NEXTI Iøø A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN1 \(\varnothing \varnothing\)
\(11 \varnothing C=R N D(4)\)
\(12 \emptyset P(Z)=C: F O R T=1 T O Z:\) PAINT (69+(P \((T) * 2 \varnothing), 85), 5:\) SOUND1, \(1 \varnothing:\) PUT (69+ \((P(T) * 2 \emptyset), 81)-(69+(P(T) * 2 \emptyset+18), 9\) 9), \(B E\), PSET:NEXTT: \(B=1\)

13ø A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN13ø
14ø SOUND255,1
15ø IF A\$="R" THEN 12ø
\(16 \emptyset\) IF VAL(A\$) \(=P(B)\) THEN17ø ELSE \(19 \varnothing\)
\(17 \varnothing \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}+1: I F \mathrm{~B}>\mathrm{Z}\) THEN18øELSE13ø 18ø TIS=STR\$(Z):X=151:FORS=1TO3: J\$=LEFT\$ (RIGHT\$ (TI\$,S), 1): PUT (X, 122) - (X+5,13ø), BE, PSET: DRAW"BM"+ STR\$ (X) +", 13ø;"+N\$ (VAL(J\$)): X=X8:NEXTS: Z=Z+1:GOTOL1ø
19ø FORI=1TOlø:SOUND1,1:NEXTI:DR AW"BM97,15ø;U6R4D2BD2NLD2NL4BR3U 6R4D3NL3D3BR3U6F2NDE2D6BR3NR4U3N R3U3R4BR8ND6R4D6NL4BR3BU6D4F2E2U 4BR3BD6NR4U3NR3U3R4BR3BD6U6R4D3L 4R2F2D"
\(2 \emptyset \varnothing\) GOTO \(2 \varnothing \varnothing\)


\title{
Break Key Disable By Eric Harrison
}

The following program should be particularly useful in games and educational programs written for small children. It first disables the BREAK key, then places a machine language keyboard routine in memory. To call the program use a GOSUB 50000 and then copy the variable ZZ\$ to whatever variable you want to use. This can be done with a simple assignment statement. To allow entry of a numeric variable, use VAL(ZZ\$) and assign this to the appropriate variable.
Note that the break key will work until Line 2 is executed. Also, the break key is not disabled while in the direct command entry mode. This is to allow for editing of programs.
As written, the program requires 32 K Extended Color BASIC but can be altered to run on a 16 K ECB system as follows:
1) In Line 3 change the FOR loop values from \&H7F00
to \&H3F00 and \&H7F0C to \&H3F0C.
2) Change the CLEAR statement in Line 1 to CLEAR 600, \&H3EFF.
3) In Line 3 change the DEFUSR statement to DEFUS \(\mathrm{RO}=8 \mathrm{H} 3 \mathrm{~F} 00\).

The lisitng: BREAKDIS

1 CLEAR 6øø,\&H7EFF 1 MEM FROM \&H7Føø AND UP FOR M/L
2 READ X\$,Y\$:IFX\$="申"THEN3 ELSE \(X \$=" \& H^{\prime \prime}+X \$: Y \$=" \& H "+Y \$: X=V A L(X \$):\) \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{Y} \$):\) POKE X,Y:GOTO2:DATA F8 ,32, F9, 62, FA, lC, FB, AF, FC, 7E, FD, A D, FE, A5, 19A, 39, 19B, \(\varnothing, 19 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F} 8,19 \mathrm{~A}\), \(7 E, \varnothing, \varnothing\) ' NOW THE break KEY IS D ISABLED SORT OF.
3 FOR X=\&H7Føø TO \&H7FøC:READ A\$ :V=VAL ("\&H"+A\$) : POKEX,V:NEXTX:DE FUSR \(\varnothing=\& H 7 F \varnothing \varnothing:\) DATAAD, \(9 F, A \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, 27\), FA, 1F, 89, 4F,BD, B4,F4,39 'ADD M/L KEYREAD FOR PROGRAM AT LINE \(5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing-\)
9 REM *** THE FOLLOWING (LINES l \(\emptyset-5 \varnothing\) ) IS A DEMO OF HOW TO USE TH IS PROGRAM... TRY TO break IT AT ANY TIME!!!
\(1 \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT "PLEASE ENTER A STR ING...";
\(2 \emptyset\) GOSUB \(5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(3 \varnothing\) PRINT:PRINT "THE LINE YOU ENT ERED IS:";ZZ\$
35 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"PRESS ANY K EY WHEN READY...":ZZ=USR \(\varnothing(\varnothing)\) ' \(C\) ALL KEYREAD ROUTINE JUST FOR DEL AY...
\(4 \varnothing\) FOR X=1 TO 5øø:PRINT X:NEXT \(5 \varnothing\) END
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) GOTO \(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
5øøøø ZZ\$=""
5øø1ø PRINT CHR\$(128);
\(5 \varnothing \varnothing 2 \emptyset \mathrm{WZ}=\mathrm{USR} \varnothing(\varnothing)\)
\(5 \emptyset \emptyset 3 \emptyset\) WZ \(\$=C H R \$(W Z)\)
\(5 \varnothing \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) PRINT CHR\$ (8);
\(5 \varnothing \varnothing 5 \emptyset\) IFWZ \(=8\) THEN IF LEN \((Z Z \$)<=\varnothing\)
THEN 5øllø ELSE ZZ\$=LEFT\$(ZZ\$,L EN (ZZ\$)-1): PRINTCHR\$ (8) ;:GOTO5øø \(1 \varnothing\)
5øø6ø IF WZ=13 THEN PRINT:RETURN \(5 \emptyset \varnothing 7 \emptyset\) IF WZ=21 THEN IF LEN (ZZ\$) > 1 THEN FOR CC=LEN (ZZ\$) TO 1 STEP -l:PRINTCHR\$ (8) : : NEXT: GOTO5øøøø \(5 \emptyset \emptyset 8 \emptyset\) IF WZ>31 AND WZ<123 THEN 5 øø9ø ELSE 5øø1ø
\(5 \emptyset \emptyset 9 \varnothing\) IF LEN (ZZ\$) \(=>24 \varnothing\) THEN SOUN D 1øø,1:IF LEN(ZZ\$)>254 THEN SOU ND 1øø,2:GOTO 5øø1ø
\(5 \varnothing 1 \varnothing \varnothing \quad \mathrm{ZZ}\) \$=ZZ\$+WZ\$: PRINTWZ\$;
\(5 \varnothing 11 \varnothing\) GOTO 5øølø
\begin{tabular}{l|c|c}
\hline LOGIC & 16K \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Masonry Madness By Andy Blount}

Bricks is a Lo－Res puzzle－type game in which you must move a stack of bricks from one side to another．All of the bricks are different sizes and are represented by Xs．Only one brick can be moved at a time and large bricks can＇t be stacked on smaller ones．

To play the game use the left－and right－arrow keys to move the＇\(G\)＇and＇\(P\)＇across the top of the screen．The＇\(G\)＇ represents getting a brick and the＇ P ＇represents placing a brick．To get or place a brick press ENTER and it disap－ pears or appears，if the move is not illegal．The score is tallied by how many moves have been made；the lower the better．


The listing：BRICKS
1ø RP\＄＝STRING\＄（8，＂＂）：FORX＝1TO8： L\＄＝L\＄＋＂X＂：L（X）＝X：L\＄（X）＝L\＄：NEXT：X \＄（2）＝＂87654321＂
2ø CLS：PRINT＠13，＂BRICKS＂：PRINT＠4 1，＂BY ANDY BLOUNT＂：PRINT＠74，＂SCO RE：\(\varnothing\)＂：FORX＝\(\varnothing\) TO7：A\＄＝MID\＄（X\＄（2），X ＋1，1）：PRINT＠459－X＊32，L\＄（VAL（A\＄）） ：NEXT：P＝1：P\＄＝＂g＂：PRINT＠162，P\＄；：P \(\mathrm{L}=1\)
\(3 \varnothing\) IN \(=\)＝INKEY\＄：IFIN\＄＝＂＂THEN3ø EL SEIFIN\＄＝CHR\＄（9）ANDPL＜＞3 THENPRI NT＠162＋（PL－1）＊9，＂＂；：PL＝PL＋1：PRI NT＠162＋（PL－1）＊9，P\＄ELSEIFIN\＄＝CHR \＄（8）ANDPL＜＞1 THENPRINT＠162＋（PL－ 1）＊9，＂＂；：PL＝PL－1：PRINT＠162＋（PL－ 1）\(* 9, \mathrm{P} \$\) ；ELSEIFIN\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN

IFP＝2THEN8 \(\varnothing\) ELSE5 \(\varnothing\)
\(4 \varnothing\) GOTO3ø
\(5 \varnothing \operatorname{IFLEN}(X \$(P L))=\varnothing\) THEN3 \(\varnothing\)
6ø P＝2：P\＄＝＂p＂：N\＄＝RIGHT\＄（X\＄（PL），I ）：M＝VAL（N\＄）：M\＄＝L\＄（M）：PRINT＠1 \(\varnothing 7\) ，M \＄：PR\＄＝LEFT\＄（X\＄（PL），1）：PRINT＠45申＋ （PL－1）＊9－（（LEN \((X \$(P L))-1) * 32), R P\) \＄；：MID\＄（X\＄（PL），LEN（X\＄（PL）），1）＝＂
＂：Y\＄＝X\＄（PL）：X\＄（PL）＝LEFT\＄（Y\＄，LEN（ X \(\$(\mathrm{PL}))-1\) ）
\(7 \varnothing\) PRINT＠162＋（PL－1）＊9，P\＄：GOTO1申ø
\(8 \varnothing \operatorname{IFLEN}(X \$(P L))=\varnothing\) THENX \((\mathrm{PL})=\mathrm{MI}\) D\＄（STR\＄（M）， 2,1 ）ELSEN\＄＝RIGHT\＄（X\＄ （PL），1）：IFM＞VAL（N\＄）THEN1øø ELSE \(Y \$=\operatorname{MID} \$(\operatorname{STR} \$(M), 2,1): X \$(P L)=X \$(P\) L）\(+Y\) S：\(M \$="\)＂：\(M=\varnothing\)
9ø PRINT＠1ø7，RP\＄：P＝1：P\＄＝＂g＂：PR\＄＝ RIGHT\＄（X\＄（PL），1）：PRINT＠45甲＋（PL－1 ）＊9－（（LEN（X\＄（PL））－1）＊32），L\＄（VAL（ PR\＄））：：PRINT＠162＋（PL－1）＊9，P\＄
\(1 \emptyset \varnothing S C=S C+1:\) PRINT＠8 \(\varnothing, S C: I F L E N(X \$\) （1））＝8 ORLEN（X\＄（3））＝8 THEN11øELS E GOTO3申
llø PLAY＂O4LIøCDEFGAB＂：CLS：PRINT ＂CONGRADULATIONS，YOU SOLVED THE PUZZLE IN＂；SC；＂MOVES．＂：END


\section*{Settle a Score By Tio Babich}

Jovscore is a utility designed for use in game program－ ming．It allows players to enter first，second and third place high scores using the right joystick．


The listing: JOYSCORE

\section*{\(1 \varnothing\) CLS3}
\(2 \varnothing\) PRINT" USE THIS UTILITY IN YO UR NEXT GAME. USE A GOSUB I \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) \(\varnothing\) AND RIABLE
ORE.
D \(1 \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing\).
31 PRINT"
32 PRINT"NOTE: THE '\&' SIGN ENDS INPUT.";
5ø EXEC 44539
8999 GOSUBI \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
9øøø STOP
1øø申ø REM** USE YS AS THE PERSONS SCORE AND USE THIS SUBROUTE WITH A GOSUB Iøøøø ROUTINE.
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 5\) IF YS<HS AND S<MS AND S<LS
THEN GOTO 1ø27ø
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 6 \mathrm{~A}=\varnothing: \mathrm{J}=0: \mathrm{I}=0\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing Y S=1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\)
1øø2ø PLAY"L255"
1øø3ø CLSø
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) A\$="ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV WXYZ .\&"
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 5 \varnothing \overline{\mathrm{Y}}=1 \varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 6 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=="\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) Q\$=STRING\$ \((32,196)\)
1øø8ø PRINT"SELECT LETTERS WITH JOYSTICK."
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) PRINT
1ø1øø PRINT@128,A\$
\(1 \varnothing 11 \varnothing\) J=JOYSTK ( \(\varnothing\) )
1ø115 IF J>59 THEN J=59
\(1 \varnothing 12 \emptyset \mathrm{~K}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{J} / 2)\)
1ø13ø SET(J,Y,2):PLAY"V5;ABC;V15 ": RESET (J,Y)
\(1 \varnothing 135\) IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \emptyset)=254\) AND K=2 9 THEN GOTO \(1 \varnothing 21 \varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing 14 \varnothing\) IF PEEK (6528 \(\varnothing\) ) \(=254\) OR PEEK (6528申) \(=126\) THEN PLAY"ABCDEFG": \(G\) OSUB1ø16ø:A=A+1:IF A>11THEN1ø21ø
ELSEPRINT@2ø4,R\$
1ø15ø GOTO1ø11ø
1ø16ø IF K=26 THEN R\$=R\$+" ":RET URN
1ø17ø IF K=27 THEN R\$=R\$+".":RET URN
1ø18ø IF \(\mathrm{K}=28\) THEN \(\mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{R} \$+\mathrm{CHR}\) (8) : A=A-2: RETURN
\(1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{R} \$+\) CHR \(\$(\mathrm{~K}+65):\) RETURN 1ø21ø CLS
1ф22ø T\$="":T\$=R\$
\(1 \varnothing 23 \varnothing\) IF YS \(>\) HS THEN L\$=M\$:LS=MS: M\$=H\$:MS=HS:HS=YS:H\$=T\$:GOTO1ø26 \(\emptyset\)
\(1 \varnothing 24 \varnothing\) IF YS \(>\) MS THEN L\$=M\$:LS=MS: MS=YS:M\$=T\$: GOTO1ø26ø
1ø25ø IF YS>LS THEN LS=YS:L\$=T\$ 1ø26ø CLS
1ø27ø PRINTQ\$:PRINT" h igh scores"
1ø28ø PRINTQ\$;:PRINT"
IST PLACE": PRINTQ\$;
1ø29ø PRINTH\$,HS: PRINTQ\$;
\(1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT "
PLACE": PRINTQ\$;
1ø31ø PRINTM\$,MS
1ø32ø PRINTQ\$;:PRINT"
3RD PLACE": PRINTQ\$;
1ø33ø PRINTL\$,LS
\(1 \varnothing 334\) FOR T=1 TO 1ø
1ø34ø PLAY"L225;V3;ABC;V6;ABC;V9 ;ABC;V12;ABC;V15;ABC;V18;ABC;V21 ;ABC;V24;ABC;V27;ABC;V3ø;ABC;V31
;A;V15;L255"
1ø345 NEXTT
1ø35ø RETURN

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\hline 101-2270 & Epson MX/FX/RX 100 (nyTon) & \$ 6.85 & \$ 37.60 & \$ 36.50 \\
\hline 101-2900 & IBM SelectricII(Correctbl) & \$ 1.95 & \$ 10.901 & \$10.55 \\
\hline 101-4315 & NEC 5500/7700 Spinwriter & \$ 7.40 & 540.60 & 539.35 \\
\hline 101-4505 & Okidata ML80/82/83/92/93 & \$2.15 & \$ 11.90 & \$ 11.50 \\
\hline 101-4515 & Okidata ML84 (nylon) & 54.85 & \$26.75 & 525.90 \\
\hline 101-4525 & Okidata Microlinel82/192 & \$8.90 & \$ 49.00 & \$ 47.50 \\
\hline 101-4970 & RadioShack TRS-80 LP V17 & \$7.40 & \(\$ 40.60\) & 539.35 \\
\hline 101-4970 & Gorilta Banana (nylon) & \(\$ 7.40\) & 540.60 & \$ 39.35 \\
\hline 101-5545 & Tally/Mannes. Spirit 80 & 56.95 & 338.101 & 536.95 \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Ribbons for most printers available. Send us your name, address, \& discription of printer for Quote \& Catalog. \\
Quantity Discount Prices available in larger quantities. OK to mix ribbons (minimum 1 box per type) for Discounts. \\
Colors available in some popular types. SEND FOR CATALOG.
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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he DS-69A is the best video digitizer available for your COCO at any price. This new, turbocharged version of our riginal DS-69 Digisector allows your 64K COCO to see clearly into the world of any television picture.
PEED! The fastest - 8 images per second!
RECISION! The highest - 64 levels of true grey scale!
ESOLUTION! The finest \(-256 \times 256\) picture elements!
:ompabitibility Use with a black and white or color camera, a VCR or tuner.
; ompactness
;onvenience
.ase of Use
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Software on disk will get you up and running fast!

\section*{'OWERFUL C-SEE \({ }^{T m}\) SOFTWARE}
--SEE is the menu driven software package included with your DS-69A. Available on disk or cassette, it provides ightning fast 5 level digitizing to the screen, high precision 16 level digitizing for superb hard copy printout and imple keyboard or joystick control of brightness and contrast. Or call our driver routines from your own Basic rogram for easy 64 level random access digitizing. Pictures taken by the DS-69A may be saved on disk or :assette by C-SEE and then edited with COCO MAX, MAGIGRAPH or GRAPHICOM for special effects. Any of the ropular printers may be used to obtain printouts of images digitized by the DS-69A.

\section*{JNE YEAR WARRANTY}
)S-69A Digisector \& C-SEE III Software \$149.95
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And that's the DS-69A. The DS-69 is The Micro Works' original video digitizer, tried and true since 1984. It provides almost all the features of the DS-69A and is now available at a new low price. The DS-69 features;
SLUGGISHNESS 2 images per second. Quick enough to freeze all but the fastest moving pictures.
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Screen


NO RISK GUARANTEE
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Glve us your best: Join the ranks of these courageous CoCoists in showing the Color Computer world your high score at your favorite micro-diversion. We want to put your best effort on record in THE RAINBOW's "Scoreboard" column. All entries must be received 60 days prior to publication. Entries should be printed - legibly - and must include your full name, address, game title, company name and, of course, your high score. Each individual is limited to three score entries per month. Send your entries to Scoreboard, ©/0 THE RAINBOW. The "Rainbow Scoreboard" is now a bimonthly feature.
For greater convenience, your high scores may also be sent to us through the MAlL section of our new Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG \(>\) prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITORS.
* Current Record Holder - Shutout

ALPINE SLOPES (THE RAINBOW, 12/85
4,254 \(\quad \star\) Todd Wirtz, Midland, MI
\(\begin{array}{ll}4,254 & \text { *Todd Wirtz, Midland, Ml } \\ 3,851 & \text { Michael Wolcheski, Meriden, CT }\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{ll}3,851 & \text { Michael Wolcheski, Meriden, } \\ 3,478 & \text { Rick Busse, Granite City, IL }\end{array}\)
3,299 Neil Edge, Williston, FL
3,056 Matthew Nelson, Endwell, NY
1,518 Roy Geeo, Hot Springs, AR
AMPHIBIA (THE RAINBOW, 8/85)
11,200 ©aniel Bisbee, Chestertield, MA
6,665 David Salvatore, New Kensington, PA ANDRONE (Radio Shack)
\(58,200 \star\) Scott Bellman, Bettendorf, IA
57,300 Mitch Hart, Seattle, WA
54,300 Daphnie Phillips, Evansville, WI
53,500 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek, British Columbia Mike Tindall, Manitowoc, WI
27,950 Mike Tindall (Mark Dafa)
ASTRO BLAST Mavid Salvatore, New Kensington, PA
63,125 Edward Voget Sr., Pittsburgh, PA 53,950 Bill Fritsch, Whitehall, PA
BATS AND BUGS (THE RAINBOW, 7/84)
24,600 Michael Rosenberg, Frestonburg, KY
4,400 Jon Hobson, Plainfield, WI
3,050
3,000 \(\quad\) Jay Lose, Gulfport, MS
\(\begin{array}{ll}3,000 & \text { Michael Scott, Johnstown, NY } \\ 2,500 & \text { Steven Bullard, Allon OK }\end{array}\)
2,500 Steven Bullard; Allen, OK
BEAM RIDER (Spectral Associates)
4,969,060 James Oakley, Nashville, TN
3,042,470 Evelyn Thompson, Nederland, TX 747,200 Robert Eering, Swift Current, Saskatchewan 310,420 Trevor Nagel, Swift Current, Saskatchewan
BLACKBEARD'S ISLAND (NOVASOFT)
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BLACKBEARD'S ISLAND (NOVASOFT)
78 Roy D. Grant, Toledo OH

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78 Roy D. Grant, Toledo, OH
BLACK SANCTUM (Mark Data)
106 Jeff Hillison, Blacksburg, VA
451,650 (NOVASOFT)
451,650 Martha St. John, Highland Falls, NY
279,600 Alan Drazen
\(\begin{array}{ll}279,600 & \text { Alan Drazen, Longwood, FL } \\ 216,350 & \text { Jean-Francois Morin Lorett }\end{array}\)
216,350 Jean-Francois Morin, Loretteville, Quebec
166,175 Scott Purrone, Roselle Park, NJ
98,875 Chris Cope, Central, SC
BROTAN THE BLUE (T.HE RAINBOW, 8/85)
2,534 Robert Obringer, Wayne, NJ
BUBBLE WARS (THE RAINBOW, 2/86)
26,900 \$Derek Leidig, Clinton, NY
24,400 Daniel Cecil, Bardstown, KY
22,600 Brian McGuire, Golden, CO
21.100 Vincent Neailt, Biddeford, ME

14,881 Tandy Carter Jr., Atwater, CA
BUSTOUT (Radio Shack)
37.900 *Gordon Rock, Davenport, IA

21,850 Charles Egglestiald, Sault Ste Marie, Ontario
21,630 Tanya Maestas, Denver, CO 21,236 Mike McCafferty, Idaho Falls, 10 18,403 Chris Zepka, North Adsms, MA BUZZARD BAIT (Tom Mix)
\(4,455,150\) *Paul Rumrill, Gales Ferry, CT
3,091,700 Blossom Mayor, East Greenbush, NY
1,133,850 Rupert Young, Sheffield, MA
980,500 Fruber Malcom, Culpeper, VA
847,400 Gordon Rock, Davenport, IA
152,450 Marc Gagnon, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec.
CALIXTO ISLAND (Mark Data)
166 © Chad Gott, Evangeline, LA

CANDY CO. (Intracofor)
103,306 *Kirk Nedrebeg, Liverpool, OH
CANYON CLIMBER (Radio Shack)
\(9,988,000\) *Brannon Baxley, Live Oak, FL
\(9,129,100\) Gary Mohnsen, Tucson, AZ
1,428,600 Chad McClellan, Rushville, IN
1,347,800 Lucy Dorego, Leamington, Ontario
1,004,000 Brett Fancher, Hooksett, NH
CASHMAN (MichTron)
\$45,900 *Gordon Rock, Davenport, 1A
31,260 Frod Naumann, Hailey, ID
30,050 Keith Miller, Houston, TX
27,530 Sally Naumann, Hailey, ID
24,920 Edwin Prather, Oxnard, CA
CLOWNS \& BALLOONS (Radio Shack)
352,020 *Faye Keefer, Augusta, GA
57,690 Paul Walcott, Mt. Clemens, M
45,460 Joyce Walcott, Mt. Clemens, M1
\(40,610 \quad\) Stephanie Kosara, Monroe, NY
COLOR BASEBALL (Radio Shack)
814-1 *Frank D'Amato, Brookłyn, NY
707-0 Chislain Chillis, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec
549-0 Ekipper Taday, East Lyme, CT
256-4 Ellsworth Summers, Jacksonville, FL
243-0 Steve Mutton, Shrewsbury, MA
93-1 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek, British Columbia
COLOR BLACKJACK (THE RAINBOW, 10/83)
\(\$ 15,670 \quad\) *Wayne Dewitt, Blue Island, IL
7,340 Helen Dewitt, Blue Island, IL
COLOR CAR (NOVASOFT)
107,864 *David Entenmann, Monroe, NY COLOROUT (Colorful Software)

34,085 \(\quad\) Tim Rueb, Stevensville, M1
COLORPEDE (intracolor)
3,107,194 \(\quad\) John Ray, Goodlettsville, TN
1,066,000 Keith Queen, Marietta, GA
1,006,000 \(\quad\) Gail Queen, Marietta, GA
133,036 Mariano Frausto, Blue Island, IL
\(\begin{array}{cl}133,036 & \text { Mariano Frausio, Blue island, IL } \\ 59,529 & \text { Kevin Radwan, Blue Island, IL }\end{array}\)
COLOR POKER (THE RAINBOW, 4/83)
3,241,600 Earl La Jesse Foster, Lynchburg, VA
CRYSTLE CASTLES (ThunderVision)
850,156 Michael Brennan, Calgary, Alberta
800,060 Dan Mitenko, Calgary, Alberta
689,751 Edwin Prather, Oxnard, CA
559,380 Jeff Dinger, Edgewood, MD
545,000 Jay Roberg, Winfield, KS
DALLAS QUEST (Radio Shack)
*Douglas Bell, Duncan, OK
Roy Grant, Toledo, OH John Semonin, Akron, OH David \& Shirley Johnson, Leicester, NC
Tommy McClure, Doyline, LA
93 Robert Sunderland, Sacramento, CA DEATH TRAP (Soft Sector)
\(40,674 \star\) David Entenmann, Monroe, NY
DEFENSE (Spectral Associates)
365,400 大Bob Dewitt, Blue Island, il
DEMOLITION DERBY (Radio Shack)
104,900 Michael Davidson, Cartersville, GA
100,900
97,600 Scott Lewis, Glide, OR
97,600 Hillel Morris, Chicago, IL
\(\begin{array}{ll}93,500 & \text { Keith Tysinger, Asheboro, NC } \\ 88,800 & \text { Skipper Taday, East Lyme, CT }\end{array}\)
88,800 Skipper Taday, East Lyme, CT
DEMON ATTACK (Imagic)
64,195 Jon Ruhnow, Duncanville, TX
\(\begin{array}{ll}57,655 & \text { Tracy Salzman, LaSalle, CO } \\ 45,775 & M i k e ~ W a t z o n, ~\end{array}\)
45,775 Mike Watson, Northville, NY

34,990
32,190
DESERT RID
R8, (Radio Shack)
68,872 *Janine Freamon, Citrus Heights, CA
65,215 Skip Freamon, Citrus Heights, CA
51.519 Michael Lizardy, Oregon, OH

37,912 Kenneth Merkel, Houston, TX
37,550 Keith Miller, Houston, TX
DONPAN (Radio Shack)
20,000 \(\star\) Rodrigo Maidonado, Whittier, CA
DOODLEBUG (Computerware)
2,070,460 *Robert Helfers, Sparta, IL
30,330 Ken Dewitt, Blue Island, IL
DOUBLE BACK (Radio Shack)
2,586,300 *Eugene Roosa, Stone Ridge, NY
1,618,400 Diane Guernon, Montreal, Quebec
450,600 Michael Brennan, Calgary, Alberta
32,380 Lorrie Trout, Johnstown, CO
ownl and (hay Gee, hot Springs, AR
68,142 \(\star\) Cooper Valentin, Vavenby, British Columbla
45,291 Chuck Morey, Bakersfield, CA
38,014 James Pede, Rosedale, British Columbia
37,990 John Siler, Dayton, OH
33,450 Mike Tindall, Manitowoc, WI
31.138 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek, British Columbia
DRAGON FIRE (Radio Shack)
123,120 *Rupert Young, Sheffield, MA
46,713 Gilles Gagne, Sillery, Quebec
33,676 Nathanael Heller, Kenner, LA
21,221 Jermaine Jackson, Tallulah, LA
19,986 Owen Edson, Sherman Oaks, CA
DUNGEON QUEST (Computerware)
16,985 Albert Seliger, Lachine, Quebec
DUNKEY-MUNKEY (Intellocfronics)
276,900 Jon Schmidt, Buffalo, MN
216,400 Mark Aberdeen, Delisle, Mark Aberdeen,
Saskatchewan
Pat Leathrum, Newark, DE
98,000 Pat Leathrum,
66,900 Michael Drouin, Reeds Spring, MO Esther Cassell, Eastern Passage, Nova Scotia
ELEC*TRON (Tom Mix)
45,890 \(\quad\) Byron Alford, Raytown, MO
40,650 Brad Gaucher, Hinton, Alberta
32,625 John Morris, Rustburg, VA
28,760 Craig Cornell, Greentown, IN
ENCHANTER (Infocom)
185/186 *David Tarleton, Williamsburg, VA
80/†15 Scott Bellman, Bettendorf, IA
FALCON'S LAIR (THE RAINBOW, 8/85)
18,461 Joyce Smith, Butler, PA
17,463 Michael Scott, Johnstown, NY
15,707 Daniel Cecil, Bardstown, KY
14,627 Alexander Taday, East Lyme, CT
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { 14,627 Alexander Taday, East } \\ \text { 12,497 } & \text { Dick Teeter, Hawley, PA }\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{rr}\text { 12,497 } & \text { Dick Teeter, Hawley, PA } \\ \text { 9,984 } & \text { Roy Geeo, Hot Springs, AR }\end{array}\)
FIGHTER PILOT (Saguaro)
350,450 Steven Arvay, St. Louis, MO
FIRESTORM (THE RAINBOW, 1/86)
125,960 John Gruz, Peabody, MA
4,220 Bobby Shotko, Easton, PA
2,080 Brook Whiffen, Jackson, MS
(Spar Busse, Granite City, IL
ROGGIE (Spectral Associates)
24,360 Curtis Taylor, Scarborough, Ontario
22,940 Carlton Taylor, Scarborough, Ontario
11,250 Mariano Frausto, Blue Island, IL
\(\begin{aligned} 11,250 & \text { Mariano Frausto, Blue Island, IL } \\ 7,270 & \text { Christopher Taylor, Scarborough, Ontario }\end{aligned}\)

\section*{\(\star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star\)}

5

 GALACTIC ATTACK (Radio Shack)
\(54.300 \quad \star\) Cooper Valentin, Vavenby,
> \(\begin{array}{ll}51,300 & \text { Scott Maestas, Denver, CO } \\ 33,930 & \text { Allisont larosis, Owego, NY }\end{array}\)
> \(33,930 \quad\) Allisont larosis, Owego, NY
> \(\begin{array}{ll}30,870 & \text { Oren Bergman, Herzlia, Israel } \\ 19,410 & \text { Ron Volans, Ogdensburg NY }\end{array}\)

GALAGON.(Spectral Associates)
1,306,640 Jackie Maddox, Iron Station, NC
\(\begin{array}{ll}520,700 & \text { Keith Queen, Marietta, GA } \\ 352,000 & \text { Gail Queen, Marietta, GA }\end{array}\)
352,000 Gail Queen, Marietta, GA
\(\begin{aligned} 126,590 & \text { Shawn Corway, College Point, NY } \\ 49,220 & \text { Allce Wasneuski, College Point NY }\end{aligned}\)
GALAX ATTACK (Spectral Associates)
26,800 \(\quad\) Jorge De Albertis, Lima, Peru
GHANA BWANA (Radio Shack)
459,930 *Gene Wells, Silsbee, TX
325,900 Rupert Young, Sheffield, MA
259,960 Steve Wright, Fredericton, New Brunswick
253,960 James Ginn, Laurel, IN
248,540 Byron Alford, Raytown, NO 43,180 Arne Peterson, Lake City, FL GHOST GOBBLER (Spectral Associates) 102,540 \(\quad\) Greg Erickson, Lowell, MA
80,550 Olga Pichard, Lausanne, Switzerland
76,900 Ghislain Chillis, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec
76,900 Pierre Pichard, Lausanne, Pierre Pichard
Switzerland
72,960 Sylvain Castonguay, Chicoutimi, Quebec
GOLD RUNNER (NOVASOFT)
855,250 *Jesse Sanders, Chimney Rock, CO
760,600 Carmen lzzi Jr., Naugatuck, CT
394,550 Marilyn dePierre, Mascouche Hits., Quebec
350,450 Steven Arvay, St. Louis; MO
274,300 Andrew Reeves; Woodinville, WA
THE INTERPLANETARY FRUIT FLY (THE RAINBOW, 1/85)
\(37,000 \star\) Scott Perkins, Port Orange, FL
26,500 Jon Jegglie, Bend, OR
22,000 Steven Bullard, Allen, OK
16,500 Michael Scolt, Johnstown, NY
INVASION OF THE FLYING (THE RAINBOW, 3/66)

\section*{SAUCER PEOPLE}
\(\$ 20\) *Michael Clerico, Seaford, NY JUNIOR'S REVENGE (Computerware)
\(\begin{array}{ll}1,100,000 \\ 1,090,000 & \text { Brett Blas, Enterprise, AL }\end{array}\)
1,072,600 Matthew Ramsay, Detroit, MI
969,590 Craig Cornell, Greentown, IN 376,000 Mike Wochek, Bethel, CT JUNKFOOD (THE RAINBOW, 11/84)
1,504,930 *Larry Thomson, Menominee, MI KARATE (Diacom Products)

10,900 *Jim Doyle, Barrackville, WV
4,200 Scott Bellman. Bettendorf, IA
KEYS OF THE WIZARD (Spectral Associates)
662 ォ John
THE KING (TOM Mix)
4,092,600 \(\quad\) Fruber Malcom, Cuipeper, VA
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { 4,092,600 } & \text { Fruber Maicom, Culpeper, } \\ \text { 2,134,600 } & \text { Tim Rueb, Stevensville, Mi }\end{array}\)
\(\begin{array}{ll}2,134,600 & \text { Tim Rueb, Stevensville, M } \\ 1,870,900 & \text { Yolanda Farr Sayre PA }\end{array}\)
\(1,870,900 \quad\) Yolanda Farr, Sayre, PA
,500,800 Kevin Cornell, Greentown, IN
KLENDATHU (Radio Shack)
1,347,020 *Paul Shoemaker, Quartz Hill, CA
1,177,550 Dan Franzen, Westlake, OH
412,809 Jay Pribble, Davenport, IA
266,362 Brian Ennis, Wilmington, NC
209,825 Gordon Alvarnaz, Taunton, MA
KNOCK OUT (Diecom Products)
168,383 John Licata, Richton Park, IL.
156,875 Rush Caley, Port Orchard, WA
149,190 Daniei Lesage, Laval, Quebec
137,900 John Rogers, Rye, NH.
132,465 Kirk Nedrebeg, Liverpool, OH
ANCER (Spectral Associates)
209,200 Gordon Alvarnaz, Taunton, MA LEMANS (Spectral Associates)

0:57 Robert Eering, Swift Current,
Saskatchewan
0.64 Trevar Nagel, Swift Current,
\(0: 3\) Chris Wright, Fredericton,
MADNESS AND THE MINOTAUR (Radio Shack)

220 John Fulton, Boydton, VA
MARBLE MAZE (Digcom Products)
38,354,780 *Melvin Sharp Jr., Baltimore, MD
\(\begin{array}{ll}106,950 & \text { Dan Bouges, Niantic, CT } \\ 103,560 & \text { Stephane Ouzilleau, Lauzon, Quebec }\end{array}\)
34,330 Brian Biggs, Galloway, OH
33,410 Brett Bias, Enterprise AL
MEGA-BUG (Radio Shack)
18,874 \(\star\) Tim Rueb, Stevensville, MI
17,250 Keith Queen, Marietta, GA
14,861 Michael Clerico, Seaford NY
14,785 Blain Jamieson, Kingston, Ontario
14,241 Scott Swedis, Spencer, MA
12,101 Scott Maestas. Denver, CO
8,314 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek, Eritish Columbia
MICROBES (Radio Shack)
617,950 *Michael \& David Garozzo, Morrisville, PA
161,920 John Guptill, Columbia, MO Hiram Esparza, Blue Island, IL (Med Systams)
MONKEY KONG Mrista Cassell, Eastern Passage Nova Scotia
478 Glen Bilodeau, Otterburn Park, Quebec
365 Mark Ferris, Deep River, Ontario
MONSTER MAZE (Radio Shack)
206,780 *Wanda Jones, Brantford, Ontario
93,890 Rupert Young, Sheffield, MA
60,120 Steve Thomas, Ogdensburg, NY
43,610 Tim Cragg, Kahoka, MO
34,140 Cooper Valentin, Vavenby, British Columbia
MOON HOPPER (Computerware).
376,350 *Rene Ringuette, Riviere-du-Loup, Quebec
102,940 Krista Cassell, Eastern Passage, Nova Scotia
100,410 Craig Cornell, Greentown, IN:
80,470 Brett Bias, Enterprise, AL
80,050 Matt Yentes, Urbana, iN
MR. DIG (Computerware)
8,987,000 औBrannon Baxley, Live Oak, FL
6,787,000 Jeff Roberg, Wintield, KS
3,533,650 Paula James, Lumberton, TX
2,261,900 Stephane Ouzilleau, Lauzon, Quebec
MS. MAZE (TOM Mix)
12,560 \(\star\) George Frausto, Blue Island, IL
MUDPIES (MichTron)
77,900 Erik Huffman, Rochester Hills, M
66,700 Kevin Cornell, Greentown, IN
NINJA WARRIOR (Programmer's Guild)
108,000 *Eric Gladstone, Ocala, FL
106,300 Spencer Reeves, Baton Rouge, LA
68,100 Larry Strome, Humboldt.
60,300 Scott Enman, Belle Mead, N
53,200 Mike McCafferty, Idaho Falls, ID
23,320 Vivian Buterin, St. John, MO
NUKE AVENGER (T\&D Software)
128,125 \(\quad\) Chris Coleman, Meriden, CT
OFFENDER (American Business Computers)
171,900 JJorge De Albertis, Lima, Peru
ONE-ON-ONE (Radio Shack)
986-22 \(\quad\) Toby Jacobs, Bellefontaine, OH
970-32 Wes Hill, Vashon, WA
916-34 Todd Amodeo, Winthrop, MA
910-58 Michael Lizardy, Oregon, OH
890-0 Erik Huffman, Rochester Hills, M:
890-41 Mark Lang, Downieville, CA
434-0 David Jones, Frostburg, MD
434-8 Kurt Rising, Westfield, MA
OPERATION FREEDOM (THE RAINBOW, \(8 / 85\)
\(73,529 \star\) Kirby Smith, York, PA
23,347 Ed Westberg, Jensen Beach, FL
19,814 Mary Edwards, imperial, MO
18;882 Paul Walcott, Mt. Clemens, Mi
1.2,673 Alexander Taday, East Lyme, CT

PANIC BUTTON (Radio Shack)
1,120 \(\quad\) Nathanael Heller, Kenner, LA
PEGASUS AND THE PHANTOM RIDERS (Radio Shack)
\(50,260 \quad\) Rodrigo Maldonado, Whittier, CA
PENGUIN (THE RAINBOW, 2/85)
48,250 \(\quad\) Paul Wagorn, Carp, Ontario
44,550 Kevin Gallagher, Santa Monica, CA
20,780 George Bodiroga, Eureka, CA
8,470 Joseph Tokarz Sr., Blossburg, PA
8,470 Joseph Tokarz Sr., Blossburg, PA
1,660 Robert Nicosia, Gloversville, NY

PHANTOM SLAYER (Med Systems)
398 : Marc Gagnon, Cap-de-la-Madoleine
PLANET INVASION (Speciral Associates)
155,000 \(\quad\) Jimmy Doyle, Barrackville, WV
126,550 Thomas Mayor, Brooklyn NY
67,700 Alan Drazen, Longwood, FL
\(58,650 \quad\) Ghislain Chillis, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec
39,350 Paul Hotz, Herzlla, Israel
POLARIS (Radio Shack)
33,770 Gene Murphy, Ft. Worth, TX
POLTERGEIST (Radio Shack)
7,430 \(\pitchfork\) Myriam Ferland. Trois-Rivieres, Quebec
6,000 Billy Fairfull, Charleston, SC
4,840 Steve Thomas, Ogdensburg, NY
4,065 Joseph Tokarz Jr., Blossburg, PA
3,440 Bart Springer, Oskaloosa, IA
POOYAN (Datasoft)
3,785,000 \(\quad\) Ben Collins, Clemson, SC
1,987,000 Jon Sowle, Santord, FL
1,253,200 Thomas Mayor, Brooklyn, NY
266,300 Pat Leathrum, Newark, DE
250,050 Andrew Reeves, Bothel, WA
POPCORN (Radio Shack)
165,180 *Matt Helitemann, Richmond, VA
116,630 Keith Aschemeier, Napoleon, OH
57.680 Melita Boudreault. Port-Cartier, Quebec
56,500 Bruce Johnson; Vavenby, British Columbia
50,210 Scott Swedis, Spencer, MA
26,760 Lorrie Trout, Johnstown, CO
14,700 Shelly Tumbleson, Johnstown, CO
PRO GOLF (Computerware)
69 tDavid Esarey, Shelbyvilie, IN
PROJECT NEBULA (Radio Shack)
3,815 Khristopher Romance, Massapequa Park, NY
150 Mariano Frausto, Blue Island, IL
QUE BIT (Mike Ro Products)
53,150 *Neil Edge, Whiliston, FL
QUIX (TOM Mix)
999;999 *Wilbur James, Cherleston, WV
22,454 Mariano Frausto, Blue island, IL
16270 Mark Motel, Blue Island, IL
RACER (THE RAINBOW \(3 / 85\) )
301.9 Kirby Smith, York, PA
283.4 Jennifer. Woland, Silverdate; PA
17.6 Neil Edge, Williston, FL
15.0 Craig Cornell, Greentown, IN Robert Nicosia, Gloversville, NY
RADIO BALL (Radio Shack)
4,510,740 * Les Dorn, Eau Claire, WI
1,945,110 Dominic Deguire, St. Basile, Quebec
1,330,500 Sara Grace, Baltimore, MD
1,301,350 Brian Matherne, Gretna, LA
1,060,250 Pat Mulhern, Newark, CA
ROBOTTACK (Intracolor)
1,020,800 Jlan MacLachlan, Bethany, Ontario
931,250 Keith Smith, Bethany, Ontario
637,600 Chad McClellan, Rushville, IN
599, 150 Douglas Hauk, Peoria, IL
547,800 Stephane Ouzilleau \& Daniel Cloutier,
Lauzon, Quebec
130,300 Stephen Charchuk, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
84,000 Todd Hooge, Comox
68,200 Marc Gagnon, Cap-de-la-Madeleine Quebec
62,700 Paul Seng, East Lansing, MI
52,700 Alex Seliger, Lachine, Quebec
RUN FOR YOUR LIFE (THE RAINBOW, 4/85)
80,000 \& Brian Jensen, Drayton Valley,
50,000 Karen Goddard, Oshawa; Ontario
20,000 David Craft, foanoke, VA
20,000 Ryan Devlin, Louisville, KY
SAILOR MAN (TOM Mix)
879,100 Alan Drezen, Longwood, FL
741,100 Bryan Jenner, Calgary, Alberta
587,600 Kevin Cornell, Greentown IN
567,900 Jon Sowle, Sanford, FL
378,300 Brannon Baxley, Live Oak, FL

\section*{\(\star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star\)}
```

        10 *John Fulton, Boydton, VA
    SANDS OF EGYPT (Radio Shack)
77 *Jeff Hillison, Blacksburg,VA
SEA DRAGON (Adventure International)
21,200 George Frausto, Blue Island, IL
19.630 Jorge De Albertis, Lima, Peru
SEA SEARCH (Mark Data)
\4 \Bob Dew
SHAMUS (Radio Shack)
17,300 *Rodrigo Maldonado, Whittier, CA
16,805 Arne Peterson, Lake City, FL
SHENANIGANS (Mark Data)
90 Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
95 Jeff Hillison, Blacksburg, VA
95 David Kay, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Ed Emelett, Nanticoke, PA
SHOCK TROOPER (Mark Da{a)
214,203 *Fruber Malcom, Culpeper, VA
150,490 Erik Huffman, Rochester Hills,MI
100,040 Rodney Mullineaux, Gig Harbor, WA
69,328 Gordon Alvarnaz, Taunton, MA
49,438 Alex Seliger, Lachine, Quebec
SHOOTING GALLERY (Radio Shack)
228,610 *Michael Clerico,Seaford, NY
227,840 *Michael Clerico, Seatord, NY
35,000 Bruce Johnson, Vavenby,
British Columbia
18,500 Ken Dewitt, Blue Island, IL
9,950 Hiram Esparza, Blue Island, It
SKIING (Radio Shack
0:59 *Tim North, Emporia, KS
1:00 Scott Clevenger, Fairmount, IN
1:00 Billy Fairfull, Charleston, SC
1:10 Kevin Gallegher, Santa Monica, CA
1:13 Anthony Perez, Westminster, CA
1:13 Chris Wright, Fredericton
New Brunswick
SKRAMBLE (TOm Mix)
109,280 *Gilles Gagne, Sillery, Quebec
SLAY THE NERIUS (Radio Shack)
294,808 * Joyce Walcott, Mt, Clemens, MI
57,764 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek,
British Columbia
SPACE AMBUSH (Computerware)
398,300 \starAlice Wasneuski, College Point, NY

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116,820
29,480
Shawn Corway, College Point, NY Puerto Rico
SPACE ASSAULT (Radio Shack)
248,720 Larry Lockwood, Benton, AR
232,120 Jim Tucker, Commerce, TX
200,300 Scott Swedis, Spencer MA
\(24,430 \quad\) Michael Drouin, Reeds Spring, MO
\(\begin{array}{ll}24,430 & \text { Michael Drouin, Reeds Spring, } \\ 23,560 & \text { George Frausto, Blue Island, IL }\end{array}\)
SPACE SHUTTLE SINULATOR (TOM Mix)
\(555 \quad \star\) Robert Helfers, Sparta, IL
SPEED RACER (MichTron)
145,400 *Brian King, Orlando, FL
142,310 Kevin Cornell, Greentown, IN
142,100 Chris Harrison, Brooks, KY
139,210 Alan Drazen, Longwood, FL
129,950 Jeff Dinger, Edgewood, MD
SPIDERCIDE (Radio Shack)
1,540 \(\$\) Blake Cadmus, Aeading, PA
STAA BLAZE (Radio Shack)
\(8,400 \quad\) John Guptill, Columbia, MO
8,200 Chris Coleman, Meriden, CT
\(8,100 \quad\) Curtis Frazier Jr., Enterprise, AL
7,050 Andreas Thaler, Coaticook, Quebec
6,950 Scott lachetta, Rochester, NY
STARSHIP CHAMELEON (Computerware)
46,600 *Glen Bilodeau, Otterburn Park, Quebec
STELLAR LIFE-LINE (Radio Shack)
78,600 *Don Johnson, Winnipeg, Manitoba
56,580 Stefan Mecay, Austin, TX
37,550 Michelle Wyner, Bloomfield, M1
TEMPLE OF ROM (Radio Shack)
1,422,400 \(\quad\) Timothy Bishop, Jacksonville, FL
959,400 Sonya Hurst, Richmond, CA
938,800 Christopher Romance,
219,300 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek Maurice MacGarvey
British Columbla
158,400 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
TIME BANDIT (MichTron)
1,025,210 \(\star\) Terry Moora, St. Catherines;
747,460 Steven Coladonato, Roslyn, PA
619,270 Kristopher Staller, Ft. Wayne, IN

215,810 Mark Olson, Whitecourt, Alberta
106,390 Sylvain Castonguay, Chicoutimi, Quebec
TUBE FRENZY (Aardvark)
125,800 \(\quad\) Shawn Corway, College Point, NY 87,750 Alice Wasneuskl, College Point, NY TUT'S TOMB (Mark Data)

247,800 JJerry Austin, Baraboo, WI
\(225,160 \quad\) Robert Wright, North Queensland, Robert Wrig
189,960 Nicole Pouliot Coors, Mobile, AL
189,940 Mike McCafferty, Idaho Falls, ID
121,740 Ed Martinson, Newton, NC
WARP FACTOR X (Prickly-Pear)
12,838,864 \& Gordon Alvarnaz, Taunton, MA
WHIRLEYBIRD RUN (Spectral Associates)
117,000 Jeff Ray, N. Charleston, SC
105,400 Sylvain Castonguay, Chicoutimi, Quebec
54,500 Jay Aust, Marlborough, CT
47,050 Michel LeBrun, Anjou, Quebec
43,850 Glen Bilodeau, Otterburn Park, Ontario
WILLY'S WAREHOUSE (intracolor) 654,800 Marilyn dePierre, Mascouche Hts.,
ZAKSUND (Elite)
\(70.600 \quad\) *Mike Atwood, Cedar Rapids, IA ZAXXON (Datasoft)
2,061,000 *Byron Alford, Raytown, MO
1,300,500 Dan Brown, Pittsford, NY
\(\begin{array}{ll}253,400 & \text { Bob Dewitt, Blue Island, IL } \\ 159,500 & \text { Thomas Mayor Brooklyn }\end{array}\)
159,500 Thomas Mayor, Brooklyn, NY
132,300 Roy Geeo, Hot Springs, AR
94,500 Brian McGuire, Golden, CO
ZONX (THE RAINBOW, 10/85)
21,100 Phillip Johnson, Scottsville, VA
14,300 Dale Taylor, Chattanooga, TN
13,600 Michael Etchason, Sauk Rapids, MN
6,600 Roy Geeo, Hot Springs, AR
6,300 Jeffry Long, Butler, PA
- Debbie Hartley

\section*{SCOREBOARD POINTERS}

Inconjunction with THERAINBOW's Scoreboard, we offer this column of pointers for our game-playing readers" benefit. If you havesome interesting hints and tips, we encourage you to share them by sending them to the Scoreboard, clo THE RAINBOW.

\section*{FEEDBACK}

Scoreboard:
In response to Donald Dare's letter (May 1986) concerning Dungeons of Daggorath, there are five levels. The wizard is on Level 5. I have killed him (and won the game) several times.

You need the Joule and Rime rings plus a certain sword and shield. Those two rings must be "incanted" into their magic forms, though. A dictionary is most helpful!

When you kill the "real" wizard, get his ring, then "incant" it.

Also, in Pyramid from Radio Shack, I can only get a few treasures and have found 10 or so rooms. I always get lost in the maze. I found the vending machine, but ended up lost - then dead. Send any help to the "Scoreboard."

Dale Lampe
Sacramento, CA

Scoreboard:
In response to Michael Fischer's letter (May 1986) concerning Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, you also take the toothbrush from Earth. Although you don't always need it, you're better safe than sorry!

You cannot get past the screening door until you're near the end of the game. You should be very persistent in going to the Engine Room. Bring the plotter, generator and the Advanced Tea Substitute to the bridge. PUT BIT IN ATS, PUT SMALL PLUG IN SMALL RECEPTACLE, TURN ON DRIVE and off you go. If you want the improbability generator to work on the whole ship, then put the large plug in the large receptacle.

Billy Harris
Beaumont, TX
Scoreboard:
Concerning Peter Thorpe's letter (May
1986), I have some advice. First, jump in the back of the jeep and go north. To get out of the mine, go \(N, E, N, E, S, E\) and \(E\). I assume you know about the translator in the logging camp.

I did get across the river, but only once.
There are some things I was wondering. How do you get the children home? How do you cross the river? And finally, what do you need to complete Chapter One? Send any responses to the "Scoreboard."

Dean Wagner
Avon Lake, OH

\section*{AUTOPILOT MODE}

\section*{Scoreboard:}

I have a few tips to pass along to anyone who uses Flight Simulator I by Radio Shack. The simulator will land itself in

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}
autopilot mode if you set the altitude for zero feet. It will also take off in autopilot if you let the plane reach takeoff speed (160-200), then engage the autopilot.

John L. Whitaker
Hamilton, OH

\section*{KEEP YOUR GUARD UP}

\section*{Scoreboard:}

For those who have Knock Out by Diecom and are having trouble getting to the champ, this might help.

When starting out with Canvas Kid, put your guard up and wait for him to move slightly, then punch left. You should be able to hit the first guy four times, then wait until he moves again and let him have it four more times with a left punch. You should do this to all boxers except the champ. Remember, though, the higher the rank of the boxer, the less number of times you can hit him.

Phil Levesque Lewiston, ME

\section*{ADVICE FROM THE DEAD}

\section*{Scoreboard:}

In three days I have solved Dragon Blade and would like to offer some tips. Although typing "help" in most places only gets you a meaningless response, in two places (both concerning water) it can be very helpful.

To get past the first door you have to follow the advice of the dead man and get your hands dirty. Type REST when you reach a restful place.

Throwing a rock at the right place keeps you from getting killed.

In order to get past the stone door, you have to search one other room very carefully.

I do need help on two other Adventures. First, how do you get past the second spider in Trekboer? Second, in my To Preserve Quandic hint sheet, it tells me to call Kendall when I'm trapped in the room with the keys. But, when I call him he tells me that I'm not in a desperate situation and he won't help. How do I get past this?

Eric Crichlow
Las Vegas, NV

\section*{POTPOURRI}

Scoreboard:
I am a new reader of this magazine and I want to give some hints.

In Offender, always "look" at the top little section instead of the big principal section. By looking at the small section, the game is easier and you will make hundreds of points.

In Pooyan (rounds two and four), don't wait for the wolves to come up, or the "thing" on top of you to fall on your head when there are too many wolves on the tree. Instead, start shooting at the coming balloons (with no wolves). Doing this gets you more points.

In Flight Simulator I, if you go north from Airport 0 , you will find the Tandy Corp. logo picture and by flying north from Airport 2 you will find an ' N ' and an arrow showing where the north is. Later, you can find words saying "Flightsim I." By flying east from Airport 0 you will also find the words "Flightsim I" and by flying east from Airport 2 you will find Airport 4 and an ' \(N\) ' with an arrow telling where north is. Just before you run out of fuel, you will find two mountains with a lake and a river between them.

In Cashman, when there are no cats, go up and get all the bombs that are being thrown.

I need help with Section 41 of Cashman and Section 3 in Poltergeist.
I also need help with Adventure in Wonderland, Dungeons of Daggorath and Sands of Egypt. Send any help to the "Scoreboard."

Jorge De Albertis Lima, Peru

\section*{HOT STUFF}

\section*{Scoreboard:}

I need help with the Adventure game Trekboer. It is the first graphics Adventure I've bought and \(I\) can't seem to get past the stream of lava to get to the grating on the other side. If anyone can help me please write to the "Scoreboard."

> Alvin Cotton Jr.
> Fayetteville, NC

\section*{TIMELY TIP}

Scoreboard:
Many thanks to David Rodriguez's letter (May 1986) about Dallas Quest. I had the same problem Jon Olson had. Now that I've gotten through that, I need help getting past the cannibals and into the cave. How do I do this? Any help will be appreciated.

Arne Peterson
Lake City, FL

\section*{TRAPPED IN THE COCO ZONE}

\section*{Scoreboard:}

Can anyone help me with Bruce Bell's Co Co Zone? (Appeared in Ralnbow, April 1986.) I can't seem to get past the spider and web.

Kim O'Brien
Crestview, FL

Editor's Note: To escape the tangled web she weaves, a shiny piece of jewelry is what you should leave. Before you arrive though, you'd better take heed, something else shiny, you will also need.

To respond to other readers' inquiries and requests for assistance, reply to "Scoreboard Pointers," c/o THE RAINBOW, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We will immediately forward your letter to the original respondent and, just as importantly, we'll share your reply with all "Scoreboard" readers in an upcoming issue.

For greater convenience, "Scoreboard Pointers" and requests for assistance 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. Be sure to include your complete name and address.
- Debbie Hartiey


\title{
How Does the CoCo Stack Up?
}

\author{
By William Barden, Jr.
}

Soyou plunked down \(\$ 69.95\) and bought a Color Computer on sale and now you're wondering what you've gotten into, eh? Or maybe you've had a Color Computer for a while and you're wondering how the Color Computer stacks up against other computers in the news. Whether you're a new CoCo owner or an old hand, every once in a while I think it's a good idea that we stand back and assess ourselves and our equipment. Just how does the CoCo compare to systems like the Commodore 64, IBM PCjr, Macintosh, Atari ST and others? This is not a task for the average CoCo freak - he's simply too chauvinistic, too enthralled with the system for which he spent hard-earned money. I'm also biased, but I think I can separate my bias from the facts. I've been in all types of computing since 1965 everything from mainframes to micros. Currently I have a Radio Shack TRS80 Model I, TRS-80 Model II, TRS-80 Model 4, two Color Computers, a Tandy 1000, a Tandy 2000, an IBM PC, an IBM PCjr, a Commodore 64 and assorted other smaller computers, like the little-known Timex 2068. Want a perspective about your machine? I think I can do an unbiased job.

Eight Bits, Sixteen Bits, and More
Computer science students love to beat each other over the head with their computer systems the same way they do with automobiles. "My Chevy can take your Ford!" has turned into "My Mac can run rings around your CoCo!" and other insults. When I'm asked what system I have at home, I tell them a Cray X-MP. Since this is a ten million dollar supercomputer, it shuts them up for a while.

Whether you have a CoCo or Cray, though, one of the ways computers are compared is by the size of data processed by the microprocessor inside the

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.
machine. Our Color Computers have a 6809 microprocessor, which handles data in 8 -bit chunks. (A bit, or binary digit, can hold one piece of information, a yes/no or \(0 / 1\) piece of data.)

The 8088 microprocessor used in the IBM PC, PCjr, and Tandy 1000, among others, is widely touted as a 16 -bit microprocessor, but is really an 8 -bitter like the 6809. Both the 6809 and 8088 can perform some 16 -bit operations, but move data between memory and central processing unit eight bits at a time. The microprocessor used in the Tandy 3000 and IBM AT is a true 16 bit microprocessor, an 80286 .
Many other microcomputers use older microprocessors than the 6809 the Apple II series and Commodore VIC-20 or 64, for example, use a 6502 microprocessor, decidedly an 8 -bitter. The Apple Macintosh uses a newer 16bit microprocessor, a 68000 , as does the Atari ST line and the Amiga.
So that puts the Color Computer on a par with the microprocessor used in the Tandy 1000, IBM PC and PCjr about midrange in today's market. The question is, is a 16 -bit microprocessor twice as good as an 8-bitter? The answer is not at all. Given a choice between a 16 -bitter and an 8 -bitter, I'd take the 16 bitter, but I wouldn't expect it to do the job twice as fast. If you've ever seen some of the early Macintosh word processing applications, you'd wonder how such a fast microprocessor can operate so slowly. More important than the microprocessor size is how the system is put together as an entire package - hardware design, software design, operating system and so forth.

To sum it all up, let's give the Color Computer a seven out of a possible 10 for the microprocessor.

\section*{The More Memory the Better?}

The Color Computer has a maximum memory limit of 65,536 bytes, each byte capable of holding one character of data, or about one BASIC keyword. Not all of this memory is available for user program storage, though. Normally, about half of the memory holds the BASIC interpreter. The remaining 32,768 bytes is an enormous amount of memory compared to minicomputer systems of the 1960 s, many of which used only

8,192 bytes to run their programs. However, the 32 K ( K standing for 1,024 ) bytes does pale in comparison to the 640 K bytes available on the Tandy 1000 , IBM PC, and PCjr, and the millions of bytes available on more recent systems such as the IBM AT and Tandy 3000. How much memory is really needed?
It really depends upon the task, but generally, the more memory, the better. Part of the reason people clamor so much for additional memory is that applications software packages like Lotus 1-2-3 are memory hogs - they require hundreds of thousands of bytes to run. However, there are many other packages that do not require such huge amounts of memory. Perhaps 90 percent of all software programs will run in a 32 K byte system.

Systems like the Commodore 64 and Apple II series have about the same amounts of memory as the Color Computer. However, there's no question that this is one area in which the Color
> "More important than the microprocessor size is how the system is put together as an entire package hardware design, software design, operating system and so forth."

Computer could stand some beefing up. If a new Color Computer is released, we'll certainly see additional memory as an option, perhaps as much as 512 K . In the meantime, the Color Computer can run virtually any application, due to the large amounts of software packages available from Radio Shack and outside vendors.

Because the Color Computer could use more memory, we'll give the CoCo a three out of a possible 10 on memory.

\section*{Good Graphics}

One of the nicest things about the Color Computer is its graphics - a maximum of 256 pixels, or dots, per
horizontal row by 192 pixels per vertical column, making a total of 49,152 separate dots on the screen, each of which can be one of two colors. Another mode allows 128 by 192 dots in four colors. How does this compare to other systems? At the top of the line is the Commodore Amiga, which has a maximum of 640 by 400 pixels in 16 colors. Next is the Tandy 2000 with 640 by 400 pixels in eight colors. The Atari ST is in this 640 by 400 range. The Enhanced Graphics Adapter of the IBM PC allows 640 by 350 pixels in 16 colors. The Apple II series allows 560 by 192 pixels in 16 colors. The standard IBM PCjr is next. The PCjr graphics is virtually identical to the Tandy \(1000-640\) by 200 pixels in four colors. The Apple Macintosh has 512 by 342 pixels, but only in black and white. At the bottom of the range are machines like the Atari 1200 series with 320 by 193 pixels and older machines with even less resolution. The Color Computer is in this last category.
You can see that the Color Computer is marginal as far as graphics goes newer machines are tending towards better and better graphics. Of course, to get the better graphics, you need an expensive color monitor at perhaps \(\$ 400\) extra over the cost of the system. Then there's the fact that 640 by 400 pixels in 16 colors requires a megabyte(!) of memory and a great deal of

\section*{Languages}

Most computers have a built-in BASIC language capability - the IBM PC and PCjr do, as does the Color Computer. The interesting thing about BASIC is that most versions of it have been programmed by Microsoft, a software company in Bellevue, Washington that got in on the ground floor of microcomputers and has remained a major market force. As a result, Color Computer BASIC (including Extended BASIC) is remarkably like the PC and PCjr BASIC in many respects. The LINE, CIRCLE, and other graphics commands are virtually identical to those used on the IBM PC/PCjr. Color Computer BASIC is therefore a strong bASIC that is much more of a standard than BASICs such as Applesoft BASIC or Commodore basic.

Currently, the most popular computer languages are BASIC, PASCAL, C, FORTRAN, COBOL and assembly language. All of these are available on the Color Computer via the OS-9 Operating system. OS-9, of course, doesn't come with the system. It's a fairly inexpensive option, however, and you can pick the language or languages you require. The IBM PC and PCjr also have all languages available for them, but many of the other systems, especially the newer ones, may not have certain languages. Assembly language is generally available on all systems - I've

\title{
"One-and-a-half million users can't be too far wrong - let's give the Color Computer a nine out of 10 for the user base."
}
time to process. The result is a very slow screen update. With 128 by 192 fourcolor and 256 by 192 two color graphics, Color Computer screen updates can be done rapidly, and you don't need huge amounts of memory to store additional screen pages.

Again, though, I'd have to say that the more screen resolution, the better, even if the full capability of the system isn't realized. Let's give the Color Computer four out of 10 on graphics.
mentioned the EDTASM+ product and other assembler programs are available for the Color Computer as well. Assembly language is a difficult language in which to program, but it produces extremely fast programs.

As far as languages, therefore, I'd have to give the Color Computer a nine on a scale of 10 ; just about everything you'd want is available, although you do have to use the OS-9 operating system in some cases.

\section*{Operating Systems}

An operating system controls system resources such as printers and disk drives and it acts as an overseer to control all system operations. Although Disk BASIC is called Disk BASIC, there are many functions in BASIC that would properly belong in the operating system realm; commands like DIR, KILL and LOADM. The intent of Radio Shack was to make a simple operating system, and they succeeded very well - the Disk BASIC operating system commands include most of the common things you'd want to do with any operating system.

In addition to Disk BASIC there's the sophistication of OS-9. OS-9 is a Color Computer form of the Unix operating system, an operating system developed by Bell Telephone Labs and touted as one of the best around. Personally, I'm less enthusiastic than most about OS-9 and Unix. It's sophisticated and versatile, to be sure, but it's not very friendly and hard for the beginner to use. However, I would rank OS-9 above such operating systems as the MS-DOS used on the IBM series and Tandy 1000 , 1200, 200 and 3000.

Without OS-9, I'd have to give the Color Computer four out of a possible 10 ; with OS-9, it gets an eight - one point is taken off because of OS-9's complexity.

\section*{The CoCo User Base}

It's funny how you can have an exciting computer, but if the system doesn't take off, nobody develops software for it, potential buyers lament the lack of software and delay their purchase or buy another system, and the product may fail. This was the case for many computers over the last ten years or so - computers such as the Timex 2068 and Coleco Adam. One current product for which this may be happening is the Commodore Amiga, which seems a little expensive for the impressive graphics possible on the system.

The base of users for the system, then is very important. It takes sales of hundreds of thousands of systems before the snowball effect works the other way, inducing more and more people to develop software for the system, design system add-ons and produce other related products. Current estimates of sales for the Color Computer are about 1.5 million units! That's not a bad figure, to say the least. For contrast, the IBM PC is one of the best selling computers of all time, certainly in the millions of units. The Commodore 64
ind VIC-20 have also sold millions. The Apple MacIntosh has probably sold in he high hundreds of thousands. The -BM PCjr has sold in the low hundreds of thousands. Systems such as the Zoleco Adam or Timex 2068 have sold jnly tens of thousands. The Color Computer, then, is toward the high end of sales compared to other systems, but s not the all-time best selling small somputer.

With 1.5 million units, however, the CoCo has a plethora of hardware and software products. I'll just mention a few that have blown my socks off. There's CoCoMax, a terrific color graphics/mouse program which rivals the Macintosh MacDraw, but in color! There's EDTASM + , one of the best assemblers on the market today in terms of interaction with the user and integrating editing, assembling, and debugging facilities. There's OS-9, the professional Operating System for the Color Computer which enables several tasks to be run concurrently on the CoCo and provides more than enough power for even a jaded mainframe user. However, there are a lot of small products too, ranging from the Y cables sold by Spectrum Projects to the neat games of MichTron. The point is, there's a huge user base and a full spectrum of products to support the computer, which you certainly will not find in systems which haven't made the grade.

One-and-a-half million users can't be too far wrong - let's give the Color Computer a nine out of 10 for the user base.

\section*{Cost}

This is a subject dear to everyone's heart and probably is the biggest single factor in a small computer purchase. At the RAINBOWfest in Palo Alto earlier this year I saw 16K Extended Basic Color Computers going for \(\$ 59.95\) ! Those types of prices make the Color Computer a tough system to beat. Another decided plus in favor of the Color Computer is that the system is modular - you can start off with the basic box and then add disk drives and other equipment as you require.
Figuring an Extended Color Computer with a single disk drive, 64 K of memory, and color television monitor, the best current price would be about \(\$ 600\). The Atari ST with monitor is about \(\$ 700\). A Tandy 1000, an excellent buy, can be purchased for about \(\$ 1000\) with color monitor. The Commodore Amiga with monitor is about \(\$ 1400\). An

IBM PC with a single drive and color monitor is about \(\$ 1800\). The Color Computer, then, is not as dramatically different as you might expect when it comes to price, but it sure is an easy system on which to start off inexpensively, and one that will grow with you.

However, there's another factor in price. Lotus 1-2-3 for the IBM PC costs

Other people run only Lotus 1-2-3 and would like huge amounts of memory for their spreadsheets. Still other owners are into languages such as C and assembly language and want a system that runs their favorite compiler in a friendly environment. Other users want a system with good, inexpensive graphics games for their kids. I'll leave it up to you to

\title{
"Do I like the Color Computer? Somehow it exudes a user friendliness my IBM PC just can't compete with."
}
\(\$ 300\). The Microsoft C compiler for the PC costs \(\$ 250\). Contrast this with the \(\$ 29.95\) for Radio Shack's "Spectaculator" and \(\$ 99.95\) for the OS- 9 C compiler on the Color Computer. Just walk through the aisles of any RAINBOWfest to see how inexpensive hardware and software for the Color Computer is.
Let's give the Color Computer a seven out of 10 on the basis of its bargain prices for an overall system and inexpensive hardware and software add-ons.

\section*{To Sum It All Up}

At this point we can tabulate the different categories we discussed above. A lot of this, I admit, is somewhat subjective, but I've tried to be unbiased. Here's the scorecard:
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Microprocessor & 7 out of 10 \\
Memory & 3 out of 10 \\
Graphics & 4 out of 10 \\
Languages & 9 out of 10 \\
Operating System & 8 out of 10 \\
User Base & 9 out of 10 \\
Cost & 7 out of 10
\end{tabular}

Obviously simply adding up these counts won't give you an absolute figure on how the Color Computer stacks up against the competition. The biggest reason for this is that the criteria above must be "weighted." With some users, cost is a very important factor, with others, the difference between a \(\$ 3000\) Tandy 3000 system and an \(\$ 600\) Color Computer system is no problem at all.
determine your own needs and how much weight you'd like to give each factor.

From the comparisons above, though, I think it's fair to draw the following conclusions: the Color Computer is an inexpensive system with inexpensive software and hardware add-ons. The system uses a fairly recent microprocessor that provides adequate computing power. Memory is limited, but large enough to run most applications. While the graphics don't match the graphics of newer systems, they are adequate for most applications and games. The Color Computer has a wide range of languages, a good basic operating system, and a harder-to-use, but powerful, advanced operating system. It's user base guarantees good support from the manufacturer and developers of hardware and software products.

And now for my personal, strictly biased opinion: Do I like the Color Computer? Somehow it exudes a user friendliness my IBM PC just can't compete with. I like the classic lines of the instruction set of the 6809 microprocessor. I even, believe it or not, like the feel of the keyboard. When I see the graphics on such programs as Sands of Egypt or CoCoMax, I forget that the resolution isn't quite as good as a Tandy 1000. I especially like wandering down those aisles at RAINBOWfests, picking up fantastic bargains on hardware and software. The CoCo will be around for a while in my computing room and I hope in yours as well.

\title{
Exploring the Card Catalog
}

\author{
By Steve Blyn \\ Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Itis never too early to begin building good library skills. Many public libraries have story hours for children, beginning with the preschool set. There are many skills needed to be able to use libraries to their fullest extent. Children in the elementary grades need continued instruction and guidance in the use of their classroom and school library facilities.

The school librarian or classroom teacher usually helps individuals and groups to select books or to find books related to a particular topic or problem. She sets aside periods in which she tells a story, introduces children to new books and acquaints them with the library setup. She also explains and demonstrates the use of the card catalog.

By the end of the fifth or sixth grade, most students are thoroughly familiar with the organization of the school library. They understand classification

> 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.
of books and library arrangement, use of encyclopedia or reference book letter keys, reference guides, card catalogs and the use of a variety of reference books. These reference books include encyclopedias, atlases, almanacs, yearbooks, telephone directories and newspapers. The students often collect and organize materials for class assignments or their own class library.

One skill we feel dominates library use is the card catalog. The ability to properly use it often determines if one can locate the proper material one needs. Some libraries are now using methods other than the traditional card catalog. The newer methods usually are less expensive to the library. Whatever the system, the material it contains is similar.

This month's program will help familiarize students with the information contained on cards from a typical card catalog. An illustration of a typical card is shown. The student is asked to locate the author's last name, the title, the publisher and the number of pages.

Lines 30 and 40 set the dimensions for the number of cards. Lines 50 through 70 read the cards' information from the DATA lines. Lines 80 through 300 ask the
questions about the four pieces of information we are looking for. If the answer is correct, a pleasant tune is heard. If incorrect, the correct answer is inserted in the proper place.

The DATA lines contain the cards' contents. They are entered in the following manner: author's last name, author's first name, title of book, illustrator, publisher, copyright date and number of pages.

Please note there is no comma at the end of the number of pages which is the end of the DATA line. Placing a comma here is a common mistake that alters the results desired.

There are currently only five cards in our catalog. You may add an almost endless number of cards if you desire. Merely follow the DATA line pattern started by the program and shown above. Enter your DATA on lines that you create following Line 420. Be sure to adjust the value of ' N ' on Line 30 to the new total amount of cards.

We, at Computer Island, hope that you will use and modify this program for your children's needs. It would be a nice experience for the children to assist you in selecting more books to include and in entering the new DATA lines.


The listing: CARD LOG
\(1 \varnothing\) REM "CARD CATALOG"
\(2 \emptyset\) REM"STEVE BLYN, COMPUTER ISLAN
D SOFTWARE,STATEN ISLAND,NY, 1986
\(3 \emptyset \quad N=5\)
\(4 \emptyset\) DIM A\$(N),B\$(N),C\$(N),D\$(N),E \$(N),F\$(N),G\$(N)
\(5 \emptyset\) FOR T= 1 TO N
\(6 \emptyset\) READ \(A \$(T), B \$(T), C \$(T), D \$(T)\),
E\$ (T) , F\$ (T) , G\$ (T)
\(7 \emptyset\) NEXT T
\(8 \varnothing\) CLS5:PRINT@7,"THE CARD CATALO G";
\(9 \varnothing\) PRINT@32,STRING\$ \((32,2 \emptyset 4)\);
1øø FOR T=lTO5: PRINT:NEXT T
11ø R=RND (N)
\(12 \emptyset\) PRINT@64, A\$(R)", "B\$(R)
13ø PRINT@lø4, C\$ (R)
14ø PRINT@136, D\$(R)", ILLUS."
15ø PRINT@168, 玉\$ (R)
\(16 \emptyset\) PRINT@18ø, ", C." ; F\$ (R)
\(17 \emptyset\) PRINT@2 \(\varnothing \varnothing, G \$(R) ; " P ., I L L U S . "\)
\(18 \emptyset\) PRINTSTRING\$(32,195);
\(19 \emptyset\) PRINT@256,"AUTHOR'S LAST NAM E";:INPUT L\$
\(2 \phi \varnothing\) IF L\$=A\$(R) THEN GOSUB 35ø:G OTO \(22 \varnothing\)
\(21 \varnothing\) IF L\$ \(<>A \$(R)\) THEN GOSUB \(36 \varnothing\) : PRINT@274, "-"; A\$ (R)
\(22 \emptyset\) PRINT@32ø,"TITLE";:INPUT T\$
\(23 \varnothing\) IF T\$=C\$(R) THEN GOSUB 35ø:G
OTO 25ø
\(24 \varnothing\) IF T\$<>C\$(R) THEN GOSUB 36ø: PRINT@325, "-"C\$ (R)
25ø PRINT@384,"PUBLISHER"; :INPUT P\$
\(26 \emptyset\) IF P\$=E\$(R) THEN GOSUB 35ø:G OTO 28ø
\(27 \varnothing\) IF \(P \$<>E S(R) T H E N\) GOSUB 36ø: PRINT@393, "-"E\$ (R)
\(28 \varnothing\) PRINT@448, "HOW MANY PAGES";: INPUT M\$
\(29 \varnothing\) IF M\$=G\$(R) THEN GOSUB 35ø:G OTO \(31 \varnothing\)
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing\) IF M\$<>G\$(R) THEN GOSUB 36ø: PRINT@462, "-"; G\$ (R)
\(31 \varnothing\) PRINT@482, "enter TO GO ON OR e TO END";
\(32 \emptyset\) EN\$=INKEY\$
\(33 \varnothing\) IF EN\$="E" THEN CLS ELSE IF EN\$=CHR\$ (13) THEN RUN ELSE \(32 \varnothing\) \(34 \varnothing\) END
\(35 \varnothing\) PLAY"L5øO4CEGEEEGC": RETURN
\(36 \varnothing\) PLAY"O2LIøøCCC": RETURN
\(37 \emptyset\) DATA SPEARING,JUDITH, GHOSTS, MARVIN GLASS, SCHOLASTIC, 1972,16ø \(38 \emptyset\) DATA HENTOFF,NAT,JAZZ COUNTR Y, CHARLES MINGUS, DELL, 197ø,143 \(39 \emptyset\) DATA DECK, JOHN, BEYOND TOMORR OW, RICHARD SANDERS, NOBLE, 197ø,15 8
\(4 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA GRAVES,CHARLES,JOHN KEN NEDY, PAUL FRAME,DELL, \(1966,8 \varnothing\)
\(41 \varnothing\) DATA DAVISON,MICKIE,GEORGE W ASHINGTON, SEYMOUR FLEISHMAN, SCHO LASTIC, 1957,71
\(42 \emptyset\) REM"YOU MAY ADD MORE DATA LI NES HERE FOR MORE BOOKS. BE SURE TO KEEP THE VALUE ON 'N' ON LIN E 15 CURRENT."
n


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\title{
Telewriter-64 the Color Computer Word Processor
}

\author{
3 display formats: 51/64/85 columns \(\times 24\) lines \\ \section*{- True lower case characters}User-friendly full-screen editor \\ - Right justification \\ Easy hyphenation \\ - Drives any printer \\ - Embedded 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
}

\section*{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 / have seen...
- Color Computer News, Jan. 1982

\section*{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.

\section*{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.

\section*{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.

\section*{RIGHT JUSTIFICATION \&} HYPHENATION
One outstanding advantage of the full-width screen display is that you can now set the screen width to match the width of your printed page, so that "what you see is what you get." This makes exact alignment of columns possible and it makes hyphenation simple.
Since short lines are the reason for the large spaces often found in standard right justified text, and since hyphenation is the most effective way to eliminate short lines, Telewriter-64 can now promise you some of the best looking right justification you can get on the Color Computer.

\section*{FEATURES \& SPECIFICATIONS:}

Printing and formatting: Drives any printer (LPVII/VIII, DMP-100/200, Epson, Okidata, Centronics, NEC, C. Itoh, Smith-Corona, Terminet, etc).
Embedded control codes give full dynamic access to intelligent printer features like: underlining, subscript, superscript, variable font and type size, dotgraphics, etc.
Dynamic (embedded) format controls for: top, bottom, and left margins; line length, lines per page, line spacing, new page, change page numbering, conditional new page, enable/disable justification.
Menu-driven control of these parameters, as well as: pause at page bottom, page numbering, baud rate (so you can run your printer at top speed), and Epson font. "Typewriter" feature sends typed lines directly to your printer, and Direct mode sends control codes right from the keyboard. Special Epson 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: ASCI 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 \(\quad \pi\) 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 hackward, 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

\section*{PROFESSIONAL}

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\title{
The \({ }^{〔}\) Hidden’ Computers
}

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

TThe education industry is comprised of much more than teachers and students. Many people work for education, but never see a classroom, or even a school. Yet, their work is important, and helps to make teachers' jobs more productive. Computers play a role for these people too, and assist in getting an educational product developed and delivered.

One example of such an educational effort is the production of educational television tapes for schools and general public. Preparation of a videotape can be a very simple affair, providing you do not mind a low-quality final product with an amateurish appearance. With a video cassette recorder and a video camera, anyone can take home movies and show them in classrooms. Production of a high-quality tape, however, is an entirely different matter.

Before videotape, preparation of an educational film could also have been a simple affair. Many people owned home movie cameras and took movies. An amateur could even edit the film by looking at each frame of the film, cutting and splicing until the edited version was more acceptable to the audience. With videotape, editing cannot be done with a sharp blade and glue. You cannot simply cut a piece of video-

\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.
}
tape and attach another piece to it. Electronic editing is required.

Another problem of video editing is school students (and members of the public such as school board members, parents, etc.) have a more sophisticated attitude toward educational video materials than in the past. The quality of the message is often measured by the quality of the medium. We have been spoiled by slick network production, not to mention Sesame Street and other professional material now available for educational use.

Editing a videotape has some similarities to editing celluloid film. A videotape has frames, much like a film has frames. On celluloid film, a single frame is one picture, one exposure of light onto the film. One frame of a videotape is a sweep of the cathode ray gun down the video screen. There are thirty such complete sweeps every second, therefore a video frame is \(1 / 30\) of a second. To edit a tape, you need to record the frames wanted onto a new tape. A blank tape is used to receive the images from other tapes. The final recording has to be in the proper sequence, even if that means going backwards on one of the raw tapes.

Every videotape contains the image plus other information. Each frame has room for 80 bits of audio information. Some of that information is used as a time code track. Each frame of video tape has a code that tells the hours, minutes, seconds and frame number. A technician can call up the exact frame of a piece of tape that is two minutes, 14 seconds, and 29 frames from the beginning.

Now we see how to edit videotape. The director can indicate the final tape should begin with the shot happening four minutes, two seconds, three frames after the start of the raw tape, go for 20 frames, then insert the shot that is one hour, eight minutes, five seconds and three frames. This process continues for the entire length of the finished product. This type of editing is much more difficult than cutting a strip of celluloid and physically inserting it at the right place.

There are companies that provide the equipment necessary for such editing. One machine is required to record the final product and, generally, more than one machine is used to provide the incoming source tape, since most people will have more than one reel of tape containing the original information.

Recently, I observed such an operation at the television section of the Illinois State Board of Education. One recording machine was connected to six source tape players. Two other input devices were used to control screen graphics. The editing process was handled by a computer, as you might well imagine. The impressive part of this educational television facility is that a Radio Shack Color Computer is the machine controlling this massive array of complex electronic video equipment. That's right - the little white box from Tandy, almost unnoticed among dials, knobs, blinking lights and huge machines, was the brains of this operation.

The Color Computer has several jobs in this facility. It must first touch and read each of the incoming tape machines and the recording machine. The
computer has to determine if the tape machine is on with a tape correctly inserted and ready to play. The computer provides commands to each of the machines to stop, get ready, play, and most crucial of all, to determine the frame position called for by the director.

The creator of this system, Mitch Hopper, loads up to six tapes, then sits at the keyboard of the Color Computer. He types in a command to record from one of the input machines, beginning at a specified location, for the required length of time. There are hundreds of such commands necessary for one final tape. Each command is also listed to a printer for later verification and tracking of the finished tape.

The computer then goes to the specified input machine, reads the time code, determines how far away (and in which direction) the requested time code is, moves the tape back and forth until it has found the correct beginning spot. The exact frame of the input tape is then noted. To further complicate matters, the electronic devices have a delayed reaction time. A tape machine cannot simply begin playing, it first has to get up to speed then start showing the
signals for that frame. Each input machine has a different delay time, meaning the Color Computer has to keep these times straight for every machine.

Finally, the Color Computer must start the machine providing the incoming signal, as well as the recording machine, at exactly the correct time, so the specified frame - not one frame ahead or behind - is recorded on the final product. With thirty frames per second, the job requires the combination of high quality in computer, software and operator.

I was amazed when I found the Color Computer performing this task. I was even more amazed when the man who developed this system said he had written the entire program in BASIC. Machine language would have been faster than BASIC, but would not greatly increase actual speed, because of the time required for a human to change tapes on the machines.

The total material investment in this system was one Color Computer, a tape player for the computer (no need to use disk; the program stays in the machine), and about \(\$ 250\) for a Programmable

Peripheral Interface box. The PP contains extra memory and the addi tional ports necessary for "talking" witl the tape machines. No monitor wa necessary, there were plenty just laying around. After all, this is a facilit devoted to video. Mr. Hopper spent siz weeks programming the Color Compu ter and building the interface device.
It is possible to purchase hardwar and software specially developed fo: this type of operation. Such a system tc perform the tasks currently done by the Color Computer would cost abou \(\$ 30,000\). Of course, that does not in clude the time necessary to learn how tc operate the equipment.
So, the next time you show a class : videotape, or watch something on educational television, think of the peopls behind the production. One of them jus might be an extremely creative persor named Mitch sitting in front of a little white computer from Radio Shack.
That's all for now. If you have comment or question about this article or any matter related to education anc the Color Computer, please contact me at 829 Evergreen, Chatham, Illinois 62629.

\section*{CORRECTIONS}

\begin{abstract}
"Wishing Well: Achieving Arcade Game Speed in BASIC" (July 1986, Page 98): Due to a printing error, some lines in the Trench listing may be difficult to read. Line 15 should read as follows:
\end{abstract}

15 PMODE3, 1:R§="U24C2F2E4F2G4C4N H3F20L24": DRAW"C4S4BMO, 47"+R\$:R\$ ="U24L4C2H2G2F4C4NE3G20R28": DRAW "BM255,47"+R§: PAINT \((3,41), 4,4:\) PA INT \((253,41), 4,4:\) PMODE \(4,1:\) RETURN

Line 17 should read:
"The Old-Time Banner Printer"(May 1986, Page 150): Credit should have been given to Francis S. Kalinowski for portions of the program concept and some of the operating routines that were derived from his original work. We regret this omission.

\footnotetext{
"Juggle Bills, Juggle Bills, Juggle All the Way!" (March 1986, Page 76): Glen Dufur has written to point out that, although the keybox for the article indicates otherwise, Homebdgt is cassette-based and does not support disk.
}

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 DATA at the COCo SIG prompt and INFO at the Topic? prompt.


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\title{
Timing and the SAM Chip
}

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

Aswe all know, the CPU in our CoCo is the MC6809E. It is the heart of the computer. It squires RAM and ROM and I/O and 'ideo and so on to help support it. All hese devices must be memory mapped. hey must appear somewhere in the 4 K bytes of memory the CPU can ccess. The proper timing and sequencng must be within the specifications of he CPU. Normally, a handful of TTL 74 series) logic chips take care of this. n the CoCo one big chip takes care of 111 of this and more. The chip is the MC6883, sometimes known as the 14LS783N. The name of this chip is a Synchronous Address Multiplexer or SAM for short. This is a 40-pin chip :hat mates the MC6809E and the MC6847 (the video chip). This chip also Joes all of the dynamic memory refresh ciming and memory mapping of all the other major chips of the CoCo. As you zan see, this thing is a real workhorse of a chip. By the time I am finished describing this chip, everyone will have as much respect for it as I do.

Tony DiStefano is well-known as an early specialist in computer hardware projects. He lives in Laval Ouest, Quebec.

The first part of this article is a pinout of this chip. Figure 1 shows the pinout of the SAM chip. The following is a pin-by-pin description of the Motorola chip number MC6883.
Pin 1 to 4 - A11 to A8. Address lines All to A8 respectively from the MC6809E. These are four of the 16 address lines the SAM requires to fully control the memory mapping of the CPU.
Pins 5 and 6 - OSCin and OSCout. These are the crystal oscillator inputs. A crystal and supporting components supply the SAM a master frequency of 14.31818 MHz . This is the highest frequency available in the CoCo.
Pin 7 - VCIk. The first function of this pin is to generate an output of 3.579545 MHz . This supplies the color carrier for the VDG (Video Dispay Generator) Clk pin. The second function resets the SAM when this pin is pulled to a logic level of 0 , acting as an input. In the CoCo, this pin is part of the reset circuitry.
Pin 8 - DA0 (Display Address 0). The function of this pin as described in the Motorola manual is the least significant bit of a 16-bit video display address. The more significant 15 -bits are outputs from an internal 15 -bit counter which is clocked by DA0. The second function,

not used by the CoCo , is to indirectly enter the logic level of the VDG FS (field synchronization pulse) for vertical video address updating.
Pin 9 - \(\overline{\text { HSS }}\). This input, connected to the HS output of the VDG, detects the
falling edge of the pulse in order to initiate eight dynamic RAM refresh

Column Address Strobe. It strobes the most significant 6,7 or 8 address bits

Table 1 SAM Control Registers

cycles. It also resets four least significant bits of the internal video address counter.
Pin \(10-\overline{\text { WE. This output is the write }}\) enable pulse that enables the CPU to write into dynamic RAM.
Pin 11 - \(\overline{\text { CAS }}\). This output is the
into dynamic RAMs.
Pin 12 - RAS0. This output is the Row Address Strobe 0. It strobes the least significant 6,7 or 8 address bits into dyamic RAMs in Bank 0.
Pin 13 - Q. This output is the Quadrature clock used by the CPU that leads
the ' \(E\) ' clock by about 90 degrees.
Pin 14 - E. This output ' \(E\) ' clock, bet known as the Enable clock, is used the CPU. It is the main CPU timing as is also used by most peripherial devic This clock determines the speed which the CPU operates.
Pin \(15-\mathbf{R} / \overline{\mathbf{W}}\). This input is fed fro the CPU's \(\mathrm{R} / \overline{\mathrm{W}}\) line. It tells SA whether the CPU is reading or writio data to memory, writing to the SA: registers or device 0 .
Pins 16 to 19 - A0 to A3. Address lin A0 to A3 respectively from th MC6809E. These are the next four the 16 address lines the SAM requir to fully control the memory mapping the CPU.
Pin 20 - GND. Return ground for tl five volts. Signal ground to which a signals are referenced.
Pins 21 to 24 - A4 to A7. Address lins A4 to A7 respectively from th MC6809E. These are the next four s the 16 address lines the SAM requirt to fully control the memory mapping ( the CPU.
Pins 25 to 27 - \(\mathbf{S} 2\) to \(\mathbf{S 0}\). \(\mathbf{S} 2\) is the mo significant bit of the three device sele bits. The binary value of these three pir selects one of eight chunks of CP memory map, device 0 to 7. Varying i length, these chunks provide chip sf lects for three ROMS, RAM, three I O areas and boot area; the boot area i not used in the CoCo.

ns \(\mathbf{2 8}\) to \(\mathbf{3 5 - \mathbf { Z 0 }}\) to \(\mathbf{Z 7}\). These are the ght multiplexed address lines needed access 64 K dynamic RAM. With 16 K 'namic RAM, only Z0 to Z6 are used id \(\mathrm{Z7}\) is \(\overline{\mathrm{RAS} 1}\) for a second bank of iK chips. With 4K dynamic RAM, Z6 not used. These lines are also used to :nerate the video address refresh on e alternate ' \(E\) ' cycle.
ins 36 to 39 - A15 to A12. Address res A15 to A12 respectively from the [C6809E. These are the last four of the ; address lines the SAM requires to illy control the memory mapping of te CPU.
in 40 - Vec. This pin requires +5 olts. It powers all the functions in this nip.
As you can see from these descripons, the SAM chip and VDG chip are osely linked. The SAM chip generates ata from its RAM and delivers it to the 'DG. That is one of the functions of the AM. It works closely with the VDG ronitoring the horizontal and vertical yncs in order to give it the proper data at the VDG later converts to a video ignal. The SAM has many modes in thich it delivers video data to the VDG. hese modes are selected by a set of egisters in the SAM's memory map. 3ut since the SAM chip has no data ines going to it, the registers are acessed by writing to odd address locaions to set the register and writing to :ven address locations to clear the egister. The data written to these ocations is irrelevant. Table 1 shows all he SAM control registers and their unctions. Most of the registers shown rre used with the VDG.
Pins S0 to S2 are used to decode shunks of memory. These so-called shunks of memory are what memory maps the CoCo into what we know it to be. For instance, BASIC is one chunk that is 8 K long. Disk Extended basic
is another chunk that takes up 16 K . These eight chunks are decoded from the three pins by using a 74LS138. You might remember this from a past article, but if you don't, a ' 138 is a three-input to eight-output decoder; just what the doctor ordered. Each one of these eight outputs controls one chunk of memory. Table 2 shows all eight chunks and describes where in the memory map they appear and what use each has in the CoCo .

In Table 2, notice that part of S7 are the SAM control registers. Table 1 describes the SAM control registers. The SAM control registers are divided into six areas. The following is a description of each of these areas.
The first area is the map type. When cleared, the SAM is in the map type 0. This is the mode that BASIC sets it up to be. The ROMs are active and a maximum of 32 K RAM is accessible. When set, the SAM is in the map type 1. This mode is better known as the 64 K mode or the RAM mode. In this mode none of the ROMs are active but all 64 K RAM is accessible. The OS-9 operating system uses this mode.
The next mode is the memory size. The SAM can use three types of dynamic memory, \(4 \mathrm{~K}, 16 \mathrm{~K}\) and 64 K . When your CoCo is first turned on, a routine in the BASIC ROM checks to see what kind of RAM is installed and sets the SAM chip accordingly.

The third mode is CPU rate. The SAM has some control as to the speed at which the CPU can operate. It has three choices; the first is called slow. In this mode the CPU runs at .894 MHz . The next is the dual speed mode. Depending on where the CPU is accessing memory, it can access it at .894 MHz or at the faster 1.78 MHz . At the dual speed, S0 and S4 are accessed at the slower speed, all other accesses are at
the higher speed. The third speed is the fast speed. This is where all accesses are done at the high speed, but at that speed, the SAM chip does not have the time to do video. The video screen displays garbage.

The fourth mode is the page mode. When the SAM is in map type 0 and is using 64 K memory chips, only half, 32 K , of memory is used. The other half is just sitting unaccessible. Setting this register switches in the other half of memory and switches out the first half.

The fifth mode area is a big one in that it takes up a lot of room. This is the display offset. This offset tells the SAM chip where in memory to start the video scanning. Since the smallest memory area the SAM can scan is 512 bytes, all offsets are 512 bytes apart. The display offset is a binary address to the start of the video display.
The sixth area is the VDG mode. Since graphics pages take up more memory than text, the SAM has to scan more memory. The amount of memory scanned depends on the graphics resolution mode required. Basically there are three amounts of graphics memory. The first is 1.5 K memory, the second is 3 K and the highest is 6 K . These modes of graphics must match the graphics mode the VDG is set to. You will find more detail on these modes in the BASIC manual supplied by Radio Shack.
The last mode is reserved for future use. Who knows what Motorola has in store for these unused registers.
The SAM chip is a very complex chip, indeed. I have just described only the major parts of this chip. Complete details on this chip are available from your Motorola dealer. The details I have given are taken from that manual and the TRS-80 Color Computer Technical Reference Manual, available at your local Radio Shack store.

\section*{ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING for the TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER}

\begin{abstract}
At last - The book exclusively for you and your coco I! 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 hahdlers, programs that control the graphics display modes, cassette, disk, keyboard, sound, joysticks, serial I/O, interrupts, and use of ROM resident subroutines. Also covered are the MC6809E microprocessor, the video display generator (VDG), peripheral interface adapters
\end{abstract}
(PIA), SAM, memory, and how they all work together. suitable as a high school or college textbook.
CHAPTERS: The Binary Number system - Memory and Data Representation - Introduction 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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WANT TO GO OUT? Internation Resource Development Inc. has give us some insight into the future of dating The firm is predicting that by 199 singles bars around the world will \(t\) equipped with computerized card reac ers to help their customers meet "con patible" companions. According t Matthijs Moes, who led the study effor customers will carry special identifice tion cards - about the same size a credit cards - and the terminal/reader in the bars will read the informatio into a small computer. The compute will compare personal attributes an indicate to the customer who else in th bar might have compatible interests The customer will have to take it fron there. The cards will give a whole nev meaning to the term "personal" compu ter, says Moes.

On a related note, IRD says medica cards, similar to the dating cards, wil be introduced first. These cards wil contain all-important medical historie: of the carrier. This information will help in processing insurance claims and more importantly, speed necessary attention to the ill. Blue Cross/Blut Shield of Maryland announced last yeas that it had given Canon a contract for \(\$ 40\) million to produce some \(60,00 C\) reader/writer terminals over a five-yeal period.

\section*{EXPERIMENTER'S DELIGHT OWI}

Inc. has expanded its Movit family of educational robot kits to include the WAO. This robot is designed to teach the fundamentals of computer programming (e.g. flowcharts), perform graphics and develop an awareness to robotics. WAO has an internal microcomputer chip. The system stores a program in ROM ( 2 K ) and will store a user program in RAM ( \(128 \times 4\) bits). With its built-in RS-232 interface, the WAO is ready to communicate with most personal computers. WAO is sold in kit form and requires assembly. The electronics, however, come preassembled and tested. Suggested retail for WAO is \(\$ 99.95\). Contact OWI Inc., 1160 Mahalo Place, Compton, CA 90220, (213) 638-4732.

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\section*{HARDWARE PROJECT}

\section*{With this handy joystick port switchbox, CoCo can pull off. . .}


By Mark Haverstock

TThe Color Computer owner has a multitude of control devices to choose from. Several varieties of joysticks, trackballs, touchpads and mice are available to help us draw, play and create. However, the Color Computer can only accommodate one device at a time in each of its joystick ports. Likewise, the hardware component of the popular graphics program CoCo Max only offers a single plug-in socket.

If you've ever had to reach behind the computer to plug and unplug joysticks, or have wanted to change drawing devices in CoCo Max, you'll appreciate the Stick Switcher. Armed with a few parts and tools, you can build this convenient switchbox for selecting up to three different devices on one joystick port. An off positon is also inclưded. It allows all the control devices to be disconnected from the joystick port.

Mark Haverstock is an English and reading teacher for the Boardman Schools in Youngstown, Ohio, and is involved in computer and media projects at the middle school level. His hobbies include computing, photography and amateur radio.



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Wizard＇s Castle is a graphic adventure game with deadly creatures，magic spells and traps of all types which are RANDOMIZED at the beginning of each session so that no 2 adventures will be the samel REAL TME ACTION keeps the game＇s characters interacting even though you may be waiting to make a move．Includes three skill levels， 60 Hi－Res screens \＆Game Save Feature．64K DISK \＄24．95

\section*{\(\theta \theta \phi\) COLORFUL UTILTIIES \(\theta \theta \theta\)}

\section*{C口天ロ TEXT UTIL}

Tholudes utilities that most CoCo word processors（TW－64，VIP Writer，etc．）leave outl 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 Rainbow Review）

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Finally！At last！A＂SUPER DUPER＂utility software package all rolled up into ONE！！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）

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This is particularly important for programs that are adversely affected by having joysticks plugged in during operation.

You will need the following parts: One 6-pin DIN plug, \#274-020; three 6pin inline DIN jacks, \#274-021; an experimenter box, \#270-2301; a twopole, six-position switch, \#275-1386; one knob, \#274-407; five feet of fiveconductor stranded wire; dry-transfer lettering; epoxy; and electrical tape or shrink tubing.
The tools needed include: a drill, \(1 / 4-\) inch and \(3 / 8\)-inch drill bits, flat metal file, small screwdriver, small Phillips screwdriver, wire strippers, pliers, soldering iron and solder, and a hacksaw.

Figure 2: Switch


\section*{Construction}

First, take the metal cover off the project box by removing the four Phillips screws at each corner. Mark the positions of the holes to be drilled on the plastic bottom of the box (see Figure 1). Then drill these holes using the \(1 / 4-\) inch drill bit. Use the file to remove any burrs from the inside of the box.
Mark the position of the switch mounting hole on the metal cover. Drill this hole using a \(3 / 8-\) inch drill bit. Again, remove any burrs from the rear of the cover. To mark the switch positions on the box cover, you need to temporarily install the switch and knob. Prepare the switch by sawing off all but a half inch of the shaft. File the rough edges after cutting. Find the locking tab and bend it down so it is even with the top surface of the switch (see Figure 2). Mount this switch on the metal cover using the hardware provided and tighten gently with the pliers. Then attach the knob to the switch shaft. Rotate the knob, marking positions 1,2,3 and off lightly on the cover with pencil. After these have been marked, remove the switch and knob. Apply the dry-transfer lettering at these positions.

Figure 3: Plugs/Jacks Wiring (rear view)


The next step is to wire the cables and jacks. If five-conductor cable is not available in your area, substitute five \#22 gauge stranded wires twisted together, or use the wire from an old broken joystick. Prepare one 36 -inch and three five-inch cables by removing one inch of the outer jacket and stripping \(1 / 4\) inch of insulation from each individual wire at both ends. Remove the covers from the jack and plugs and solder these wires as shown in Figure 3. Before replacing the covers, be sure to

Figure 4: Switch Wiring Diagram


Match remaining wires from pins 1,2 and 4. Twist each group together, soider and insulate with electrical tape.
inspect the solder connections for shorts.
Insert the remaining ends of the wires from the plugs into the three holes in the rear of the project box and the wire from the jack into the front. Wire the switch according to Figure 4. Note that only two of these lines will be switched: the +5 V and ground lines. The others will be matched, soldered together and
covered with electrical tape or hes shrink tubing.
To secure the wires attached to Ji-J and keep them from pulling out of th box, apply a small amount of epoxy a the point where these wires enter th inside of the box. Allow the epoxy \(t\)

dry thoroughly before going to the next step.

Fasten the switch to the metal cover and align the knob with the positions marked on the metal cover. Be aware that only the first four positions of the switch will be used.

Finally, reassemble the box, being sure to tuck the wires carefully inside. As a finishing touch, you may want to cover the dry-transfer letters with clear nail polish to keep them from rubbing off. To test, simply plug the switcher into a joystick port and add your joysticks or other control devices in positions 1, 2 and 3. You can now enjoy the convenience of switching without unplugging.
(Questions about this project may be directed to the author at 6835 Colleen Drive, Youngstown, OH 44512. Please enclose an SASE for a reply.)


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}

\section*{Theeco Gavery}

C.W. "Harry" Harriman Ploneer 1837 Sauntering back through history garners second prize for Harry, who lives in Bradford, Massachusetts. He used BASIC to create this memorable train.


Todd Larsen
Where Worlds Meet
Parallels of planets through a sawtoothed fracture initiate this month's gallery. Todd lives in Mobile, Alabama, and created his worlds with McPaint.


\section*{"PIONEER" \\ 1837}

\section*{Charlie Fulp}

\section*{Basketball Zone}

Using CoCo Max, Charlie presents the gallery with an encompassing view of the all-American sport of basketball. Charlie lives in South Boston, Virginia.

\section*{Seth Williams}

Saturn From Benson, Arizona, Seth used BASIC to enhance the planet Saturn for the patrons of the gallery.


Robin Moulder Beginning Golfer Robin enlightens the gallery with this humorous caricature for the novice golfer, created with CoCo Max. Robin lives in Stone Mountain, Georgia.

\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.

\section*{- Jody Doyle, Curator}

\section*{Make your deluxe joystick firebuttons electrically parallel}

\section*{Quick Joystick \\ Fix \\ }

\author{
By Bruce W. Goshorn
}

Ifyou own a Radio Shack deluxe joystick (Cat. No. 26-3012A) you may have realized that the black firebutton has no effect when pressed. A note in the accompanying manual states as much. With this extremely simple hardware modification, you can make it better. All you need is a Phillips screwdriver and a hot soldering iron. In fifteen minutes you'll have the versatility of two firebuttons. And away we go.

Make sure the stick is in the "springloaded to center" position. If not, hold the joystick in one corner and flip both black tabs away from the "free" positions. This disconnects the tabs (and the joystick bottom) from the rest. With the bottom facing up, loosen the two screws with the screwdriver until they ratchet. Lift the bottom free and place it on the table with the four feet up. Direct your attention to the top portion. If you

\footnotetext{
Bruce Goshorn is a U.S. Navy Ordnance supervisor and author of several safety articles in naval publications. His main interests are CoCo speech and music synthesis.
}
fumble it and the stick assembly falls free from the upper part of the case, don't panic. Keep the assembly together and slide it back into the slots between the three black posts.

Place the stick down into a suitable holder (I used a roll of bathroom tissue) to steady it. Locate the blue wire and separate it from the rest by carefully pulling it up to a gentle loop from cable end to black firebutton. Measure about a half inch from where it exits the cable end and cut it in two. You should end up with an inch or so attached to the firebutton. Strip a quarter inch of insulation from it. Notice the white wire attached to the red firebutton lug.

Gently pull all other wires away from this lug so the iron won't melt their insulation. Unsolder the white wire and remove any excess solder. Twist the free end of the one-inch blue wire around the free end of the white wire when it's cool and solder these together. Resolder the lug where the white wire came from and let it cool. Now solder the white-blue combination to the lug. Press the other wires down between the stick assembly and the black button. Make sure there are no wires over the post in the corner.

With the cable pointing away from
you, pick up the bottom case and, with the catalog number away from you and both X and Y tabs flipped away from their "free" positions, place the bottom case on the top part, align and tighten the two screws. You're ready to test.

Power up the CoCo. At the prompt, press a few random keys. Press the red firebutton and try to type. There should be no response. Release the red button and press some keys. Letters should appear. Repeat this procedure with the black firebutton. Response should be the same. Incidentally, if the CoCo won't take input from the keyboard, you probably have a stuck firebutton. Unplug the joystick(s) and, if normal operation returns, replace or repair the offending joystick.

Your firebuttons are now electrically parallel. Use the one most convenient for the particular application.

I've always believed that even the best things can be better, and this stick is the best yet. I hope you enjoy your new hardware.
(Questions about this project may be directed to Mr. Goshorn at 1423 Wyoming Court, Orange Park, FL 32073, 904-276-2327. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)

\section*{The Rainbow Bookshelf}

\section*{The Complete Rainbow Guide To OS-9}

The book that demystifies the state-of-the-art operating system for the Tandy Color Computer: Authors Dale L. Puckett and Peter Dibble show you how to take advantage of OS-9's mult-tasking and mult-user features, and the capability of redirecting inpet and output commands at will. An easy-10-read, step-by-step guide packed with hints and lips, tutorials and free software in the form of program listings.
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LYRA is the most powerful music composition program we have seen on any computer. We don't mean just the COCO, we really mean any compouter. Whether you are a novice trying to learn music or a professional musician with MIDI equipment you will find LYRA a powerful tool. You
see, we wrote LYRA for musicians that hate computers. If you want proof, purchase a LYRA demo for \(\$ 7.95\). We will apply the demo price to your purchase. MIDI output requires the LYRA MIDI cable (\#MC158) or COCO MIDI Seq/Editor (\#CM147).

Ultra Easy to use, just point with joystick or mouse and click.
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- Help menu makes manual virtually unnecessary.
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LYRA (Disk Only) \#LY122 . . . . . . . \(\$ 54.95\)

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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.

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Two Years In the Making. Speech Systems was formed to develop new and innovative speech products. After 2 years of intensive Research and Development, we have created a truely sophisticated speech recognition device. Recognition rates from \(95 \%\) to \(98 \%\) are typical. Until now, such a product was outside the price range of the personnel computer market, and even small businesses.
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GAME

pletely, you must knock him down twice in one round. To knock out the third opponent you must have three knock downs in one round. Note: There is no count after a knock down, so stay alert!
Game play is rather sluggish, so I have included a POKE 65495,0 in Line 130. If your computer can't use it, just delete that line. As you can see, the game is long; buying RAINBOW ON TAPE can save hours of debugging. Enjoy! \(\square\)


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) \(=5 \varnothing: \mathrm{KO}=\varnothing\)
\(3 \varnothing\) PMODE3, 1: PCLS:SCREEN \(\varnothing, \varnothing\)
\(4 \varnothing \operatorname{CLS}(\varnothing): F O R Y=1\) TO 5:FORX=1 TO
32: READ A
\(5 \emptyset\) A \((Y)=A \$(Y)+C H R \$(A+48): N E X T X\) , Y
6ø PRINT@33,A\$(1);A\$(2);A\$(3);A\$ (4) ;A\$ (5) ;

7ø PRINT@239,"BY";:PRINT@3øø,"TI M JONES";
\(8 \varnothing\) DIM M(7ø), M2 (7ø), GL (4 \(\varnothing\) ), P2 ( \(9 \varnothing\) \(), P 1(8 \varnothing), P A(8 \varnothing), P B(9 \varnothing), R 1(8 \varnothing), R 2\) ( \(9 \varnothing\) ) , RA \((8 \phi), R B(9 \varnothing), F L(2 \phi \varnothing)\)
\(9 \varnothing\) POKE65494, \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) A \(\$=" T 304\) L8EL4GL1AL8AL4BLIE"
\(11 \varnothing\) PLAY"XA\$;L8EE;XA\$;"
\(12 \emptyset\) PLAY"T3L8DCL4DL8CDL2EL8DDL4C L8CO3L4BL8BLIAL4AO4ALID"
13ø POKE65495, ø
139 ' GRAPHICS FOR GAME
14ø DRAW"C4": \(\operatorname{LINE}(45,3 \varnothing)-(21 \varnothing, 16\)
ø), PSET, B
\(15 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(45,3 \varnothing)-(35,2 \emptyset), \operatorname{PSET}, \operatorname{BF}\)
\(16 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(21 \varnothing, 16 \varnothing)-(22 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing)\), PSET , BF
\(17 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(21 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing)-(22 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}\) F
\(18 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(45,16 \varnothing)-(35,17 \varnothing), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}\) F
\(19 \varnothing\) L\$(1)="BM96,23C3R6U4L6D8R2C2 R8C3R6L6U8R6D8R2C2R2C3U8D8R8C2R2 C3U6E2R4F2D6U4L6R8C2D4R2C3U8F8U8

R2C2R2C3D8R5EU5H2L2": 'POLAND 2øø L\$ (2) ="BM113,21C3H2L4G2D5FR5 EU2C2R4D3U8C3D7RFR5EU7R2C2R2C3D8 R5EU2HL2R2EU3L4R4C2R4D8C3U7RER5F D7U4L6": 'CUBA
21ø L\$ (3)="BM1ø1,19C3D7FR5EU7R2C 2R2D8C3R2C2R2C3R6U4L6U4R8C2D8R2C 3R2C2R2C3R6U4L6U4R8C2R2D8C3R2C2R 2C3U8R5FD3GL2F3R2C2R2C3R": 'U.S.S .R.
22ø M1\$="U8HL8G2D8FR9E"
23ø M2\$="U8HL34G2D8FR35E"
24ø DRAW"BM116,7ø;C3;XM2\$;"
25ø DRAW"BM166,7ø;C2;XM2\$;"
\(26 \varnothing\) DRAW"BM1ø2,7ø;C2;XM1\$;"
27ø DRAW"BM154,7ø;C3;XM1\$;" \(28 \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT"

SCORE ":PRINT"YOU: \(\varnothing\)
HIM: ø": PRINT@236,"FIGHT 1":PRIN T@268,"ROUND 1": PRINT@362,"TOTAL SCORE": PRINT@431,"ø" \(29 \varnothing \operatorname{IINE}(88,71)-(88,61), \operatorname{PSET}\) \(3 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(1 \varnothing 4,71)-(1 \varnothing 4,61)\), PSET \(31 \varnothing\) DRAW"C2"
\(32 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(14 \varnothing, 71)-(14 \varnothing, 61), \operatorname{PSET}\) \(33 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(156,71)-(156,61)\), PSET \(34 \varnothing \operatorname{PAINT}(138,63), 2,2: \operatorname{PAINT}(158\), 63) , 2,2: \(\operatorname{PAINT}(144,63), 3,3\)

\(35 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(132,57)-(138,6 \varnothing), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}\) F
\(36 \varnothing\) LINE \((156,57)-(162,6 \varnothing), \operatorname{PSET}, B\) F
\(37 \varnothing\) DRAW"C3"
\(38 \emptyset \operatorname{PAINT}(84,63), 3,3: \operatorname{PAINT}(11 \varnothing, 6\)
3) \(, 3,3: \operatorname{PAINT}(93,63), 2,2\)
\(39 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(82,72)-(88,76), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}\)
\(4 \emptyset \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(1 \varnothing 6,72)-(112,76), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}\)
F
41ø DRAW"C4"
\(42 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(8 \varnothing, 77)-(9 \varnothing, 83), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}\)
\(43 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(1 \varnothing 4,77)-(114,83), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}\) F
\(44 \varnothing \operatorname{PSET}(1 \varnothing 4,83,1): \operatorname{PSET}(114,83,1\) ): \(\operatorname{PSET}(114,77,1): \operatorname{PSET}(1 \varnothing 4,77,1)\) \(45 \emptyset \operatorname{PSET}(8 \varnothing, 83,1): \operatorname{PSET}(9 \varnothing, 83,1):\) \(\operatorname{PSET}(9 \varnothing, 77,1): \operatorname{PSET}(8 \varnothing, 77,1)\)
\(46 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(72,56)-(124,88), M, G\)
\(47 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(8 \varnothing, 77)-(116,83)\), GL, G
\(48 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(13 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing)-(166,56)\), GL, PSET
\(49 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(122,46)-(174,76)\), M2,G
\(5 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(122,46)-(15 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing)\), PRESET
, BF
\(51 \varnothing\) PUT \((138,32)-(174,38)\), GL, PSET
\(52 \varnothing \operatorname{IINE}(158,32)-(172,38), \operatorname{PRESET}\)
, BF
\(53 \varnothing\) DRAW"C2": \(\operatorname{LINE}(138,39)-(132,6\) ø), PSET
\(54 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(144,39)-(138,6 \varnothing)\), PSET:L INE \((138,39)-(144,39)\), PSET:PAINT \((\) \(14 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing), 2,2\)
\(55 \emptyset \operatorname{GET}(128,31)-(168,72), \mathrm{P} 2, \mathrm{G}\)
\(56 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(136,4 \varnothing)-(172,46)\), GL, PSET
\(57 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(15 \varnothing, 4 \varnothing)-(17 \varnothing, 49)\), PRESET
, \(\operatorname{BF}: \operatorname{GET}(128,4 \varnothing)-(168,72), \mathrm{Pl}, \mathrm{G}\)
\(58 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(13 \varnothing, 32)-(15 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing), \operatorname{PRESET}\) , BF
\(59 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(122,46)-(174,76)\), M2, PSET
\(6 \varnothing \varnothing\) PUT \((15 \varnothing, 32)-(186,38)\), GL, PSET
61ø \(\operatorname{LINE}(154,5 \varnothing)-(164,56), \operatorname{PRESET}\)
, BF
\(62 \varnothing\) DRAW"C2" \(: \operatorname{IINE}(152,39)-(156,6\) Ø), PSET
\(63 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(162,6 \varnothing)-(158,39), \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{L}\) INE- \((152,39)\), PSET
\(64 \emptyset \operatorname{PAINT}(154,41), 2,2\)
\(65 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(128,32)-(168,72), P B, G\)
\(66 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(152,4 \phi)-(188,46)\), GL, PSET
\(67 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(128,4 \varnothing)-(166,72), P A, G\)
\(68 \varnothing \operatorname{IINE}(72,56)-(124,88), \operatorname{PRESET}\),
BF: PUT \((74,28)-(126,6 \varnothing), M, \operatorname{PSET}\)
\(69 \varnothing \operatorname{IINE}(1 \varnothing 6,49)-(116,55), \operatorname{PRESET}\)
, BF: PUT \((1 \varnothing \varnothing, 67)-(136,99)\), GL, PSET
\(7 \varnothing \varnothing\) DRAW"C3": LINE \((1 \varnothing 8,45)-(1 \varnothing 2,6\)
6), \(\operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{IINE}(116,45)-(11 \varnothing, 66)\), PS

ET:IINE \((1 \varnothing 4,66)-(1 \varnothing 8,66)\), PSET:PA
\(\operatorname{INT}(11 \varnothing, 5 \phi), 3,3\)
\(71 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(78,33)-(118,73), \mathrm{R} 2, \mathrm{G}\)
\(72 \varnothing\) PUT \((1 \varnothing 2,58)-(138,64)\), GL, PSET
\(73 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(78,33)-(118,64), R 1, G\)
\(74 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(82,56)-(12 \varnothing, 78)\), PRESET,
\(\mathrm{BF}: \operatorname{PUT}(74,28)-(126,6 \varnothing), \mathrm{M}, \operatorname{PSET}\)
\(75 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(8 \varnothing, 45)-(94,58)\), PRESET, B F: \(\operatorname{LINE}(45,3 \phi)-(18 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing), \operatorname{PSET}\)
\(76 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(64,67)-(1 \varnothing \varnothing, 73)\), GL, PSET
\(77 \varnothing\) DRAW"C3": \(\operatorname{LINE}(82,45)-(88,66)\)
,PSET:IINE \((9 \varnothing, 45)-(96,66)\), PSET: L \(\operatorname{INE}-(9 \varnothing, 66), \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{PAINT}(92,64), 3\), 3
\(78 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(8 \varnothing, 33)-(118,73), \mathrm{RB}, \mathrm{G}\)
\(79 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(62,58)-(98,64)\), GL, PSET
\(8 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{GET}(8 \varnothing, 33)-(118,64), R A, G\)
\(81 \varnothing\) DRAW"C4": \(\operatorname{IINE}(16,5 \varnothing)-(26,14 \varnothing\) ), PSET, BF
\(82 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(48,18)-(2 \varnothing 6,28), \operatorname{PRESET}\), BF
\(83 \emptyset\) DRAW"C3": \(\operatorname{LINE}(56,1 \varnothing)-(127,16\) ), PSET, BF: DRAW"C4": \(\operatorname{LINE}(54,1 \varnothing)-(\) \(2 \varnothing \varnothing, 16), \operatorname{PSET}, \operatorname{B}: \operatorname{LINE}(128,11)-(198\) ,15), PRESET,BF
\(84 \emptyset\) DRAW"C3": \(\operatorname{LINE}(56,176)-(127,1\) 82), PSET, BF: DRAW"C4": \(\operatorname{LINE}(54,176\) \()-(2 \varnothing \varnothing, 182), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}: \operatorname{LINE}(128,177)\) - \((198,181)\), PRESET, BF
\(85 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=1 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{Y}=1 \varnothing 2: \mathrm{X} 2=1 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{Y} 2=6 \varnothing: \mathrm{TI}=\) 51: \(\mathrm{H}=127: \mathrm{H} 2=127\)
\(86 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(48,32)-(2 \varnothing 6,156)\), PRESET , BF
\(87 \varnothing\) DRAW"C4" \(: \operatorname{LINE}(45,3 \varnothing)-(21 \varnothing, 16\) Ø), PSET, B
\(88 \varnothing \operatorname{PAINT}(\varnothing, \varnothing), 2,4\)
\(89 \varnothing\) DRAW"C3": \(\operatorname{LINE}(16,5 \varnothing)-(26,14 \varnothing\) ), PSET, B
\(9 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{PAINT}(5 \varnothing, 19), 2,2:\) DRAW L\$ (FI) 91ø DRAW"BM1 \(\varnothing 6\), 164C3D7RFR5EU7R2C 2R2D8C3R2C2R2C3R6U4L6U4R8C2D8R2C 3R2C2R2C3U6E2R4F2D6R2C2R2C3L2C2L 2C3U4L6": 'U.S.A.
\(92 \emptyset\) DRAW"BM6, \(4 \varnothing\) C3R4L2D4R2C2R4C3U 4R2C2R2C3D4U4R4D4U4R4D4R2C2R2C3R 4L4U2R2L2U2R4" : 'TIME
929 ' START OF MAIN ROUTINE
\(93 \varnothing\) SCREEN1, \(\varnothing:\) PLAY"T4L204CC"
\(94 \varnothing\) MX=JOYSTK \((\varnothing): M Y=J O Y S T K(1): T I\) \(=T I+.5: \operatorname{LINE}(18, T I)-(24, T I)\), PRESE T:IF TI=139 THEN PLAY"V15T4L304C CCC": GOTO167甲
\(95 \emptyset\) IF \(\mathrm{Y}=<\mathrm{Y} 2+3 \varnothing\) THEN \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+2\)
\(96 \varnothing\) IF \(X=<46\) THEN \(X=46\) ELSE IF X =>156 THEN X=156
\(97 \varnothing\) IF \(\mathrm{Y}=<32\) THEN \(\mathrm{Y}=32\) ELSE IF Y \(\Rightarrow 128\) THEN \(\mathrm{Y}=128\)
\(98 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})-(\mathrm{X}+52, \mathrm{Y}+3 \varnothing)\), M2, PSET
\(99 \varnothing\) PUT \((X 2, Y 2)-(X 2+52, Y 2+32), M, P\) SET
\(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{RND}(1 \varnothing \varnothing)=<L(F I)\) THEN \(1 \varnothing 2\) \(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) IF RND (2) \(=1\) THEN \(14 \varnothing \varnothing\) ELSE \(156 \varnothing\)
\(1 \phi 2 \varnothing\) IF \(Y 2+3 \phi \Rightarrow Y\) THEN \(Y 2=Y 2-2\)
\(1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) IF RND \((1 \varnothing)=>5\) THEN X2 \(=\mathrm{X} 2-4\)
ELSE X2 \(=\mathrm{X} 2+4\)
\(1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing\) IF RND \((1 \varnothing)=>5\) THEN \(Y 2=Y 2+2\)
ELSE Y2=Y2-2
\(1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing\) IF \(\mathrm{X} 2=<46\) THEN \(\mathrm{X} 2=46\) ELSE I F \(\mathrm{X} 2=156\) THEN \(\mathrm{X}=156\)
\(1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) IF Y2 \(=<32\) THEN Y2=32 ELSE I F \(\mathrm{Y}=128\) THEN \(\mathrm{Y}=128\)
\(1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing)=126\) OR PEEK (
\(6528 \varnothing)=254\) THEN \(113 \varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\) IF \(M X=<1 \varnothing\) THEN \(X=X-4\)
\(1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing\) IF \(M X=>5 \emptyset\) THEN \(X=X+4\)
\(11 \varnothing \varnothing\) IF \(M Y=<1 \varnothing\) THEN \(Y=Y-2\)
\(111 \varnothing\) IF \(\mathrm{MY}=>5 \emptyset\) THEN \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+2\)
\(112 \varnothing\) GOTO94ø
\(113 \emptyset\) IF \(\mathrm{MX}=>5 \emptyset\) THEN ELSE \(125 \emptyset\)
\(114 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(X+32, Y+3)-(X+42, Y+11)\),
PRESET, BF
\(115 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(X+6, Y-7)-(X+44, Y+39), P A\) , OR
\(116 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PPOINT}(X+3 \emptyset, Y-1 \emptyset)=4\) THEN HG=1
\(117 \emptyset\) IF PPOINT \((X+36, Y-1 \varnothing)=4\) THEN HG=1
\(118 \varnothing\) IF PPOINT \((X+34, Y-13)=4\) THEN \(\mathrm{HG}=1\)
\(119 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(X+3 \varnothing, Y-8)-(X+4 \varnothing, Y+1), P\)
RESET, BF
\(12 \emptyset \emptyset\) IF HG=1 THEN HG= \(0:\) PLAY"T4L2 55V3101ADCFBAGEDV16ACGADV4EABCAE DB'I:GOTO94ø
\(121 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(X+6, Y-15)-(X+46, Y+25), P\) B, OR
\(122 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{X}+28, \mathrm{Y}-15)-(\mathrm{X}+38, \mathrm{Y}+1)\), PRESET, BF
\(123 \emptyset\) IF PPOINT \((X+32, Y-16)=2\) THEN \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-15: \mathrm{H} 2=\mathrm{H} 2+5: \mathrm{S} 2=\mathrm{S} 2+1 \varnothing:\) GOSUB13 \(6 \varnothing\)
\(124 \emptyset\) GOTO \(94 \emptyset\)
\(125 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{X}+8, \mathrm{Y}+3)-(\mathrm{X}+18, \mathrm{Y}+11), \mathrm{P}\) RESET, BF
\(126 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(\mathrm{X}+6, \mathrm{Y}-7)-(\mathrm{X}+46, \mathrm{Y}+39), \mathrm{Pl}\) , OR
\(127 \varnothing\) IF PPOINT \((X+18, Y-1 \varnothing)=4\) THEN \(\mathrm{HG}=1\)
\(128 \emptyset\) IF PPOINT \((X+16, Y-12)=4\) THEN \(\mathrm{HG}=1\)
\(129 \varnothing\) IF PPOINT \((X+24, Y-12)=4\) THEN \(\mathrm{HG}=1\)
\(13 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(X+14, Y-8)-(X+24, Y+1), P\) RESET, BF
\(131 \varnothing\) IF HG=1 THEN HG= \(\varnothing:\) PLAY"T255 L255V3101ADCFBAGEDV16ACGADV4EABC AEDB": GOTO94ø
\(132 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(X+6, Y-16)-(X+46, Y+25), P\) 2, OR
\(133 \varnothing \operatorname{IINE}(X+14, Y-15)-(X+26, Y+2)\), PRESET, BF
\(134 \varnothing\) IF PPOINT \((X+2 \varnothing, Y-16)=2\) THEN
\(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-1 \varnothing: \mathrm{H} 2=\mathrm{H} 2+5: \mathrm{S} 2=\mathrm{S} 2+5:\) GOSUB 13 \(6 \varnothing\)
\(135 \varnothing\) GOTO \(94 \varnothing\)
\(136 \varnothing\) IF \(H=<57\) THEN LINE \((57,11)-(\) 199,15), PRESET, BF: PLAY"V15T4L404 ADEFA": GOTO \(139 \varnothing\)
\(137 \varnothing\) PLAY"T4L255V3øO1;1;2;3;4;5; 611
\(138 \varnothing\) LINE \((H, 11)-(199,15)\), PRESET,

BF: DRAW"C3": LINE (H2, 177)-(55,181 ), PSET, BF: RETURN
\(139 \varnothing\) S2=S \(2+1 \varnothing: \mathrm{H}=127: \mathrm{H} 2=127: \mathrm{KO}=\mathrm{KO}\) +1: GOTO168ø
\(14 \emptyset \varnothing\) LINE \((\mathrm{X} 2+32, \mathrm{Y} 2+21)-(\mathrm{X} 2+42, \mathrm{Y} 2\) +27), PRESET, BF
\(141 \emptyset\) PUT \((\mathrm{X} 2+4, \mathrm{Y} 2+6)-(\mathrm{X} 2+44, \mathrm{Y} 2+37\) ),R1,OR
\(142 \varnothing\) IF PPOINT \((X 2+3 \varnothing, Y 2+38)=4 \mathrm{TH}\) EN HG=1
\(143 \varnothing\) IF PPOINT \((\mathrm{X} 2+34, \mathrm{Y} 2+38)=4 \mathrm{TH}\) EN \(H G=1\)
\(144 \varnothing\) IF PPOINT (X2+34,Y2+41)=4 TH EN \(H G=1\)
\(145 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(X 2+28, Y 2+31)-(X 2+38, Y 2\) +37), PRESET, BF
\(146 \varnothing\) IF HG=1 THEN HG= \(\varnothing\) : PLAY"T4L2 55 V3101ADCFBAGEDV16ACGADV4EABCA EDB": GOTO \(94 \varnothing\)
\(147 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(\mathrm{X} 2+4, \mathrm{Y} 2+6)-(\mathrm{X} 2+44, \mathrm{Y} 2+46\) ), R2, OR
\(148 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{X} 2+26, \mathrm{Y} 2+29)-(\mathrm{X} 2+38, \mathrm{Y} 2\) +46), PRESET, BF
\(149 \varnothing\) IF PPOINT (X2 \(24, \mathrm{Y} 2+47)=3 \mathrm{TH}\) EN \(\mathrm{H} 2=\mathrm{H} 2-1 \varnothing: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+5: \mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{S} 1+5: \mathrm{GOTO} 1\) \(51 \varnothing\)
\(15 \varnothing \varnothing\) GOTO94ø
\(151 \varnothing\) IF H2 \(=<57\) THEN \(\operatorname{LINE}(57,177)\) - (199, 181), PRESET, BF: PLAY"V15T4L 404ADEFA": GOTO \(154 \varnothing\)
\(152 \emptyset\) PLAY"T4L255V3ø01;1;2;3;4;5; \(6^{\prime \prime}\)
\(153 \varnothing\) LINE (H2, 177)-(199, 181), PRES ET, BF: DRAW"C3": LINE (H, 11)-(55, 15 ), PSET, BF:GOTO \(94 \varnothing\)
\(154 \varnothing\) POKE65494, \(\varnothing:\) PLAY"T303P4L2CL 3CL8CL2CE-L8DL3DL8CL3CO2L8BO3L2C P2":CLS:PRINT:PRINT" YOU LOST T HIS TIME AROUND, BUT YOU CA N ALWAYS CHALLANGE HIM TO A R
E-MATCH.": GOTO \(216 \varnothing\)
\(155 \emptyset\) GOTO \(94 \varnothing\)
\(156 \varnothing\) LINE \((\mathrm{X} 2+8, \mathrm{Y} 2+16)-(\mathrm{X} 2+18, \mathrm{Y} 2+\) 27), PRESET, BF
\(157 \emptyset \operatorname{PUT}(\mathrm{X} 2+6, \mathrm{Y} 2+6)-(\mathrm{X} 2+44, \mathrm{Y} 2+37\) ), RA, OR
\(158 \varnothing\) IF PPOINT \((\mathrm{X} 2+16, \mathrm{Y} 2+39)=4 \mathrm{TH}\) EN HG=I
\(159 \varnothing\) IF PPOINT \((\mathrm{X} 2+2 \varnothing, \mathrm{Y} 2+39)=4 \mathrm{TH}\) EN HG=1
\(16 \varnothing \varnothing\) IF PPOINT \((X 2+18, Y 2+4 \varnothing)=4 \mathrm{TH}\) EN HG=1
\(161 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{X} 2+12, \mathrm{Y} 2+29)-(\mathrm{X} 2+22, \mathrm{Y} 2\) +38), PRESET, BF
\(162 \emptyset\) IF HG=1 THEN HG= \(\varnothing\) : PLAY"T4L2 55V3101ADCFBAGEDV16ACGADV4EABCAE DB' : GOTO94 \(\varnothing\)
\(163 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(X 2+6, Y 2+6)-(X 2+44, Y 2+46\) ), RB,OR
\(164 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\mathrm{X} 2+12, \mathrm{Y} 2+29)-(\mathrm{X} 2+24, Y 2\) +46), PRESET, BF
\(165 \emptyset\) IF PPOINT \((X 2+2 \emptyset, Y 2+47)=3 \mathrm{TH}\) EN \(\mathrm{H} 2=\mathrm{H} 2-15: \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}+5: \mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{S} 1+1 \varnothing:\) GOTO
\(151 \varnothing\)
\(166 \varnothing\) GOTO94ø
\(167 \varnothing \mathrm{RO}=\mathrm{RO}+1: \mathrm{KO}=\varnothing: \mathrm{IF}\) RO=4 THEN 1 \(72 \varnothing\) ELSE CLS:PRINT"
SCORE":PRINT"YOU:";S2;"
HIM:";S1:PRINT@236,"FIGH
T ";FI:PRINT@268,"ROUND ";RO:PRI NT@362,"TOTAL SCORE": PRINT@43ø, S C:FOR T=1TO2 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXTT:GOTO81 \(\varnothing\)
\(168 \emptyset\) IF KO=1 AND FI=1 THEN FI=2:
RO \(=\varnothing: S C=S C+S 2: S 1=\varnothing: S 2=\varnothing:\) GOSUB17 6 \(\varnothing\) :GOTO167ø
\(169 \varnothing\) IF \(\mathrm{KO}=2\) AND \(\mathrm{FI}=2\) THEN FI=3: RO \(=\varnothing: S C=S C+S 2: S 1=\varnothing: S 2=\varnothing:\) GOSUB17 6 \(\emptyset:\) GOTO \(167 \varnothing\)
\(17 \varnothing \varnothing\) IF KO=3 AND FI=3 THEN SC=SC +S2:GOSUB 176ø:GOTO 174ø
\(171 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(55,177)-(127,181)\), PSET , BF: \(\operatorname{LINE}(55,11)-(127,15), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}\) : \(\operatorname{LINE}(128,177)-(199,181)\), PRESET, BF: \(\operatorname{LINE}(128,11)-(199,15)\), PRESET, BF:GOTO94甲
172ø IF Sl >= S2 THEN CLS:PRINT: PRINT" HE WON BY A SPLIT DECIS ION": GOTO 154ø
173ø IF S \(1<S 2\) THEN CLS:PRINT:PRI NTI YOU WON BY A SPLIT DECISION
":IF FI=3 THEN \(175 \varnothing\) ELSE FORT=1T \(01 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T T: K O=\varnothing: F I=F I+1: R O=\varnothing: S C\) \(=S C+S 2: S 1=\varnothing: S 2=\varnothing:\) GOTO \(167 \varnothing\)
\(174 \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT:PRINT"YOU KNOCKED OUT THE CHAMPION!!!!"
\(175 \varnothing\) SC=SC+S2:FORT=1TO1 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXTT :GOTO187ø
\(176 \varnothing\) FORT=1TO2 \(\varnothing:\) CLS (2) : PRINT@268 ,"knockout";
177ø PLAY"T255CDEFGAB"
\(178 \varnothing\) CLS (2)
179ø PLAY"T255AC"
\(18 \varnothing \varnothing\) NEXT
\(181 \varnothing\) RETURN
\(182 \emptyset\) DATA \(142,14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 137,128,13\)
\(4,14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 137,128,137,128,128,12\)
\(9,136,132,14 \varnothing, 141,14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 128,13\)
\(9,128,128,128,138,129,14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 14\) \(\emptyset, 137\)
\(183 \varnothing\) DATA \(128,138,128,128,133,12\) \(8,138,128,128,133,128,128,137,12\) \(9,136,128,128,128,133,128,128,12\)
\(8,138,137,128,128,138,133,128,12\) 8,128,128,128
\(184 \varnothing\) DATA \(142,14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 137,128,13\) \(8,128,128,133,128,128,129,137,12\) \(8,128,128,128,133,128,128,128,13\) \(8,128,137,128,138,133,128,128,12\)

9,131,128
\(185 \emptyset\) DATA \(138,128,128,133,128,13\) \(8,128,128,133,128,129,136,128,13\) \(7,128,128,128,133,128,128,128,13\) \(8,128,128,137,138,133,128,128,12\) 8,133,128
\(186 \varnothing\) DATA \(14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 136,128,13\) \(2,14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 136,128,136,128,128,12\) \(8,136,132,14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 128,13\) \(6,128,128,128,136,128,14 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing, 14\) Ø, 136,128
\(187 \emptyset\) PMODE3, \(1:\) PCLS : SCREEN \(\varnothing, \varnothing\)
188甲 POKE65494, \(\varnothing\)
\(189 \emptyset\) FOR X=1øøTO162 STEP12
\(19 \varnothing \varnothing\) DRAW"BM"+STR\$(X)+",96C2D9 1 R 2U9øR2D9øR2C4U9øR2D9øR2U9ø"
191ø NEXTX
192ø DRAW"BM172,96;C2D9øR2U9ø"
193ø DRAW"C3": \(\operatorname{LINE}(142,96)-(174\), 133), PSET, BF
\(194 \varnothing\) FOR \(Y=1 \varnothing \varnothing\) TO \(13 \varnothing\) STEP 6:FOR \(\mathrm{X}=146\) TO \(17 \varnothing\) STEP 6
\(195 \varnothing \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, 2): \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{X}+2, \mathrm{Y}+3,2)\) : NEXTX,Y
\(196 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(142,96)-(172,133)\), PSET , B
197ø GET \((1 \varnothing \varnothing, 96)-(176,191)\), FL,G \(198 \emptyset\) PMODE3, 1:PCLS:SCREEN1, \(\varnothing\)
\(199 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-2\)
\(2 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(9 \varnothing, Y)-(166, Y+95)\), FL, PSE T
\(2 \emptyset 1 \varnothing\) READ N
\(2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing\) IF \(N=-1\) THEN \(2 \varnothing 8 \varnothing\)
\(2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) SOUND N+1øø,1
\(2 \emptyset 4 \emptyset\) IF \(Y=18\) THEN \(Y=Y+2\)
2ø5ø GOTO 199ø
\(2 \varnothing 6 \varnothing\) DATA \(47,47,25,25,47,47,8,8\), \(25,33,47,59,7 \varnothing, 47,47,47,47,47,25\) \(, 25,47,47,8,8,85,8 \varnothing, 85,93,59,85\), \(85,85,47,93,93,85,76,76,7 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing, 76\) \(2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) DATA \(85,7 \varnothing, 59,47,76,76,76,7\) \(6,76,59,59,76,76,47,47,47,59,76\), \(47,85,76,-1\)
\(2 \varnothing 8 \emptyset\) FORT=1TO8
\(2 \phi 9 \varnothing X=\operatorname{RND}(2 \varnothing \varnothing)+25: Y=R N D(14 \varnothing)+2 \varnothing\)
21øø FORR=1TO3ø STEP5
\(211 \varnothing C=R N D(3)+1\)
\(212 \varnothing \operatorname{CIRCLE}(X, Y), R, C\)
\(213 \varnothing\) NEXTR,T
\(214 \varnothing\) FORT=1TO2 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:\) NEXTT
\(215 \emptyset\) CLS:PRINT:PRINT" THE PRESI
DENT OF THE UNITED STATES CO NGRATULATES YOU FOR WINNING T HE TITLE OF...":PRINT:PRINT"
WORLD HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING":PRINT @236, "CHAMPION"
\(216 \varnothing\) PRINT:PRINT" YOUR FINAL
SCORE WAS";SC:PRINT:PRINT TAB(I2 ) "GAME OVER": END

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\author{
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:
}

Max Fonts, a collection of 72 fonts for use with the CoCo Max graphics program. Fonts can be typed onto the screen utilizing all of CoCo Max's text style combinations such as bold, italics, outline, etc. Font names automatically appear in CoCo Max's pull-down menu. Derringer Software Inc., P.O. Box 5300, Florence, SC 29502, disk of 24 fonts, \(\$ 24.95\); set of 3 disks, \(\$ 64.95\).

Ultra Telepatch, a 64 K program requiring one disk drive and Telewriter-64. This new version of Telepatch includes word delete, integrated type-ahead keyboard scan with buffer, in memory disk I/O menu with no loss of buffer memory and more. CMD Micro Computer Services Ltd., 10447-124 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5N 1R7, \(\$ 19.95\) plus \(\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\).

The Last Word, a word processor that requires 64 K and OS-9. Features pulldown menus, on-screen formatting and 22,000 word online dictionary. Edit files larger than memory, and define macros, pagination, headers and footers. Computerware, Box 668, Encinitas, CA 92024, disk \$49.95 plus \$2 S/H.

L1 Utility Pak, an OS-9 productivity enhancement. Package contains Filter Kit \#1, Filter Kit \#2, Hacker's Kit \#1 plus several new programs. D.P. Johnson, 7655 SW Cedarcrest Street, Portland, OR 97223, \$49.95.
Karate, a 64 K game using karate kicks and punches to score points. Requires one or two joysticks depending on number of players. Diecom Products, 6715 Fifth Line, Milton, Ontario, Canada L9T 2X8, tape or disk, \(\$ 28.95\) U.S.; \(\$ 38.95\) Canada.

Memory Bank, a 64 K computer program that allows full use of the second 32 K in 64 K color computers. A RAM disk is also included that allows the second bank to be used for storing programs. Computer can be configured for the "all-RAM" mode, allowing modification of the BASIC, Extended or Disk ROMs, and placing a BASIC program in the upper 8 K of memory. \(D y\) namic Electronics Inc., P.O. Box 896, Hartselle, AL 35640, tape, \$27.95; disk \$29.95, plus \(\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\).

Physcho: 1, 64 K games requiring one disk drive. Package of eight psychological exercises tests skills in obseryation, reaction time and memory. Lomiq, c.p. 105 Succursale A, Jonquire, Quebec, Canada G7X 7V8, \$34 U.S., \(\$ 45\) Canada.

DS-69/69A Digisector, an enhanced version of 64 K video digitizer that accepts NTSC standard video input from a source such as closed-circuit television camera or videotape recorder and converts the analog video signal to digital data. Micro Works, P.O. Box 1110, Del Mar, CA 92014, \$149.95.

RESETCHG, a machine language program that changes the reset vector in 64 K mode so when the Reset button is pressed, the CoCo stays in 64 K mode. Neat-O-Software, Route 3, Box 205, Kingsport, TN 37664, tape \(\$ 10\) plus \(\$ 2\) \(\boldsymbol{S} / \boldsymbol{H}\).

Dragon Blade, a graphics Adventure game requiring 64 K ECB and one disk drive. The scenario places you in a time of swords and sorcery, when only the bravest of men could destroy the foulest of beasts. Your quest for the legendary blade leads you to the Forest of Lore and it is from here that your Adventure begins. Prickly-Pear Software, 2640 N. Conestoga A venue, Tucson, AZ 85749, \(\$ 29.95\).

Wizard's Castle, a 64 K graphics Adventure game requiring one disk drive. The objective is to save the princess by collecting 24 objects and returning them to the king. Your enemy is the wizard, who has the power to bring back to life the creatures you slay in the quest to save the princess. Spectrum Projects, P.O. Box 21272, Woodhaven, NY 11421, \(\$ 24.95\) plus \(\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\).

CoCo Keyboard, a new Color Computer 2 keyboard to fit your old-style Color Computer (silver or white case), TDP-100 and older CoCo 2. Drops in with no soldering or cutting necessary. Spectrum Projects, P.O. Box 21272, Woodhaven, NY 11421, \$14.95. Adaptor for 1982 and previous computer (D\&E Boards), \$9.95. Add \$3 S/H.

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.
- Judi Hutchinson

\section*{Color LISP}

\section*{Editor:}

I must take exception with Mr. Dooman's software review of Color LISP in the May 1986 Rainbow. Mr. Dooman compares Lisp to both FORTH and BASIC. These are numerical languages. BASIC is a good general purpose, data-processing programming language. FORTH is an extendable, fast interactive, compiled, stack-oriented control language. LISP is a symbolic manipulation language, extendable by user definitions.

Mr. Dooman complains about the documentation using brackets instead of parentheses. The documentation does not contain brackets in the examples - parentheses are used in all examples and all examples have been tested to ensure they function as described. Not one of our many customers have complained about "brackets."

As Mr. Dooman pointed out, there are no standards in LISP function syntax. In our implementation, the syntax of MAPCAR is: MAPCAR/list/function. In some other LISPs the syntax is: MAPCAR/function/ list. The syntax can easily be changed to reverse the arguments simply by defining a new function such as: (DE MAPC (fns lis) (MAPCAR lis fns)). All examples in the documentation have been fully tested. The snytax is clearly stated with ample examples to illustrate the proper use. Also the complete function definitions are provided.

Mr. Dooman mentions none of the features of this implementation for the Color Computer such as: low resolution graphics, integrated into architecture of the Color Computer, joystick, sound, cassette functions, disk functions, printing, PEEK, POKE, USR, firebutton, break, load and save LISP objects, load and save LISP work spaces, and long error messages. This implementation was especially designed to take advantage of the limited resources of the Color Computer. The stack and node area can be redefined to explore different areas of interest. EXPRs, FEXPRs, and machine language subroutines are supported.
Though LISP is an interactive language, this implementation has been optimized for both speed and size. We feel we have a good and reliable product which enables CoCo
owners to experiment with a language used extensively in artificial intelligence. Our goal was to provide a powerful, flexible, extendable and reasonably priced software product.

Jim Bachman
Frost Byte

\section*{Super RAMdisk}

\section*{Editor:}

Thank you for reviewing the DISTO Super RAMdisk and giving it a fair shake [June 1986]. I would like to inform you that a"hardware" user's manual is now available. The OS-9 software and documentation has been upgraded to V2.0. Anyone who has a print spooler, or any other utility for my RAMdisk may contact CRC Inc., 10802 Lajeunesse, Montreal, Quebec, Canada for more details.

Tony DiStefano
DISTO

\section*{DeskMate}

\section*{Editor:}

In Mr. White's review of DeskMate for the CoCo in the May 1986 Rainbow, he mentioned that the Calendar utility was not useful beyond 1999. If he were to enter his data as \(4 / 25 / 2000\) instead of \(4 / 25 / 00\) (which defaults to 1900), he would find the correct date in the correct year. You can use years as late as 9999.

\section*{Norman Koslow}

Richmond, VA

\section*{TX Word Processor}

\section*{Editor:}

I am comparably new to the computer. I got started with the CoCo in August 1985 and ordered Rainbow at that time.

Since I had purchased the CoCo primarily for word processing, the TX Word Processor in "Received and Certified" (November 1985, Page 188) caught my attention. I ordered it and, while waiting, I went to work on Color Scripsit as it came with the computer. After TX came, I made a quick change
and found it so much better in every way. After your review that found \(T X\) juvenile [March 1986, Page 209], I tried still another word processor, but it too was difficult to run and had very poor documentation, so I went back to \(T X\) Version 01.08P. I feel your reviewer was over-educated for the job and I think the readers are getting shortchanged because of the review.
This is being written using \(T X\), and it is still my favorite. I would like to see another review, preferably by an operator instead of a programmer. There are a lot of us out here who are beginners.
A.J. (Andy) Cryder
St. James City, FL

\section*{The Best Epson Screen Dump Utility}

Editor:
My program, The Best Epson Screen Dump Utility, was reviewed by R.W. Odlin in a recent issue [February 1986, Page 216]. My thanks to your reviewer for taking the time to carefully test the program.

However, one comment in the review has left me scratching my head - that is the matter of pixels being swapped from left to right with Graphicom screens. The reviewer did not contact me regarding this problem, and I don't understand how it could happen. The sample printouts on the package are of Graphicom screens, and they certainly do not exhibit this problem.
I have no idea how Mr. Odlin loaded the Graphicom screens into memory, but if the GC \(>\) BIN utility (included with Graphicom) is used, I can assure your readers they will have no problem printing out pictures with The Best Epson Screen Dump Utility.

Bob van der Poel
CMD Micro Computer Services Litd.

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. Be sure to include your complete name and address.

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RAINBOW ON TAPE is not a stand-alone product, but is intended as an adjunct and complement to the magazine. Even if you purchase RAINBOW ON TAPE, you will still need the magazine for loading and operating instructions.
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\section*{Programs from Our Past Games Issues:}

August 1985 - Brotan the Blue, a game based more on luck and risk than on skill; Quest for the Falcon's Lair, a game that lets you fight for Earth's freedom; Random Mosaics, a graphics program: Soccer Instructor, a text and graphics game instruction for soccer novices; Operation Feedom, a game to save captive scientists; Hello, a disk utility solution for the directory's too-speedy scroll; Earthrot and Pageturn, graphics programs which simulate the spinning Earth; A Caterpillar's Alphabet, an educational game designed to teach the alphabet to preschoolers; Oodles of Games for \(4 K\), six short games to amaze and amuse; Amphibia, an alien planet's moon base destination game; Phone, a home help program that showcases your phone messages; Sir Eggbert Jumper, a one-player game with a "swords and sorcery" theme; Doghouse, a short game to challenge visual reflexes of everyone from toddlers to adults; and Vision, a health education program that tests your eyesight.
August 1984 - The Jungle, a game of survival on safari without joysticks; The Dragon's Gold, climbing to the top of his lair is a very dangerous game; Trapperr, an error trapping utility; \(M^{*} A^{*} S^{*} H\) Trivia Quiz, 200 questions to test your memory; Instrument Flight Simulator, a serious exercise in flight simulation; IRA Projection, a finance program to project IRA earnings: The Trip, a mix of Adventure and arcade-type games; Stock Market, second part of a tutorial on writing a Simulation; Air Raid on the Keyboard, a game to sharpen reflexes; Olympics, a graphics program that displays the universally known connecting rings; Disk Drive Speed Check, a disk utility; and Expanding BASIC, part II on enhancing DOS.

\section*{Software Review Pinball Factory Rings Up Points}

I've never been a big fan of computer pinball - until now. I've tried practically every CoCo pinball game on the market, and while most of them have been good, after a few games I would invariably become bored. After all, these games only offer the choice of a few playing fields, and even the most diehard pinball fan is sure to soon tire of playing the same game over and over and over.

Enter Pinball Factory from MichTron, a terrific new game which not only lets you play pinball on your CoCo, but lets you create your very own pinball game. Pinball Factory is similar to Pinball Construction Set on the Apple, and it puts new life into a very old game.

Pinball Factory comes on disk and is accompanied by a set of easy-to-read, complete instructions. I was glad to see that the disk was not copy protected and was accompanied by instructions on making a backup disk for your own use. Loading the game is as simple as putting the disk in the drive and typing RUN "PINBALL". After the title page appears, you have the option of playing the current game, loading a new game from disk (eight sample games come on the disk), modifying the current game or creating a new one, saving your creation to disk, or taking a directory of the pinball files on the disk. The program requires only one drive, but can use a second drive if you have one.

Load a game by moving the on-screen pointer with keyboard, mouse or joystick to the section of the screen marked LOAD and press ENTER (or the joystick button) then point to the file you want to load and press ENTER again. There is no need to type in the filename from the keyboard. Because the pinball data files are stored in a special format, they do not appear on the disk directory, and the manual warns not to save any other files on your pinball diskette.

Once loaded, selecting Play from the screen lets you play the current pinball game. You then have control of the two flippers and can "tilt" the board in one of three directions (left, right and up) to make the ball go where you want it. The graphics are in black and white only, but are quite good nonetheless. The animation is good and, except for a few rare moments, flicker-free. Sound effects are adequate, but not diverse. Pause and Quit options are provided.

The area in which Pinball Factory shines is in the creation and modification of your own pinball games. You can control the placement of everything except the flippers; you can even design your own high-resolution graphics logo for your pinball game. You can place bumpers of varying types around the board. When the ball hits one of these, you score a certain number of points - it is up to you how many points each type of bumper is worth, as well as how many points it takes to earn extra balls - and your ball is deflected back at a fast speed. There are even "multirail" bumpers which provide bonus points if all rails are hit. Pinball Factory also allows you to place polygons anywhere on the board. These polygons act only as physical obstructions, yielding no points and hindering the balls. They may be used to change the shape of the playing board or increase the challenge. Once placed, any object on the board can be removed or changed, and the program provides a test option for trying out your creation. Up to 90 objects may be put on the playing field.

Once the playing field is set up, you can change the rule: of the game. This includes setting the speed, the pull 0 : gravity on the ball, the number of balls, and the elasticity (which controls how fast the ball will bounce off ar obstruction). As I mentioned before, you can also change the scoring rules, thus making the games harder or easier.

Overall, this is an excellent game. Unlike past pinbal games, Pinball Factory puts you in control of the entire pinball game, letting you tailor games to your particular liking. You can even design pinball games with friends and have a pinball marathon or competition. Because Pinball Factory does not lock you into a particular game, it kept my interest, as I'm sure it will yours. The only minor bug I found was that the selection (menu) pointer scrolls off the screen in one direction but not the other, which was sometimes annoying, but doesn't affect game design or play.

Suggestions? MichTron could have included more features to build a pinball game from, such as ramps, optional flippers, moving targets, etc., or a feature to let the user design his own bumpers or polygons. Letting the user create his own sound effects or background music would have put the icing on the cake, but Pinball Factory is a most enjoyable game as it now stands.

On a scale of one to five, I would rate Pinball Factory as follows: playability, 5 ; sound effects, 3 ; keeps interest, 4; price vs. value, 3; graphics, 4; speed/animation, 4; documentation, 4; and overall rating, 4.

As a final note, I was impressed by the trust MichTron puts in their customers. Not only was the game able to be backed up, but MichTron offers a guarantee of satisfaction and a 30 -day warranty. If you even remotely like pinball, I think you can trust that you'll enjoy Pinball Factory.
(MichTron, 576 S. Telegraph, Pontiac, MI 48053, 313-344\(5700,64 \mathrm{~K}\) disk required, \(\$ 34.95\) )
- Eric Tilenius

\section*{CoCo Cat}


\section*{joftware Review}

\section*{Darkmoor Hold: A Valuable Software Library Addition}

Wandering through the dimly-lit corridors of a myste:ious castle in search of adventure and riches is a daydream many of us romantics share. Until the CoCo came along, dreaming and reading were the extent of my fantasies. Now with software such as Darkmoor Hold, by Prickly-Pear, I can finally wander to my heart's content.
Darkmoor Hold is a graphics Adventure/Simulation that puts you, a human mercenary, in charge of a trio of adventurers hired by the ruler of a troubled kingdom. It seems an evil wizard is killing the king's beloved taxpayers and he would like you to remedy the situation. The wizard's castle, Darkmoor Hold, is comprised of 10 levels, each consisting of 20 -plus rooms. You must survive all 10 levels while gathering better armament and treasure on the way. Since I was only able to get to level six, I can't testify as to what happens when you finally reach the wizard on the 10th level.
Darkmoor Hold has a different format than most Adventures on the market. In fact, it may be closer to a fantasy Simulation than an Adventure. The screen has the appearance of an ancient parchment scroll and is split into several parts. The top one-third shows a 3-D graphics representation of the rooms and corridors through which you wander. The bottom two-thirds is divided into three columns, allowing you to enter commands for each of the three adventurers. You, the human, a small but powerful Dwarf and a magical Elf make up the trio. The commands you can enter are predefined and consist of just under 20 choices. Examples are directions, search to find objects, fight to defend yourself and inventory. As my combat experience proved, 80 percent of the time you will find

\section*{Two-Liner Contest Winner}

This one allows you to enter the number of options on your gameboard's spinner. Then it will randomly select one. It might even eliminate those spats about how you "accidentally" bumped the spinner to alter the outcome.

\section*{The listing:}

1 CLS: PRINTTAB (5) "ELECTRONIC DIC E": PRINTTAB ( \(1 \varnothing\) ) "HOW MANY SIDES": INPUT"ANY NUMBER PLEASE ";A:CLS: PRINT"THE DICE ARE ROLLING": FORT \(=1\) TO \(\varnothing\) : SOUND \(25,1:\) NEXTT \(:\) C=RND (A) : CLS:PRINT"YOU ROLLED "; C:PRINT"O UT OF A POSSIBLE ";A
2 PRINT:PRINT"PRESS ENTER FOR AN OTHER ROLL": PRINT"TO END PRESS T HE BREAK KEY":INPUTZ\$:GOTO1

Aaron Newell
Orlando, FL
(For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Rainbow Simulations Tape.)
yourself entering fight. To call this game a slugfest would be putting it mildly. While I'm sure there are strategies to be developed, most of the time it's hard enough just staying alive.

Traveling through the various levels you face creatures of increasing power. On each level all the creatures look the same and only the Elf can correctly identify them. The graphics for the rooms and creatures are all very well-done and add considerably to the enjoyment of the game. In addition, for those of you who find spare time hard to come by, the game has a SAVE and LOAD feature allowing you to explore a little at a time.

The program is not copy protected, has a guaranteed free replacement for as long as you own it and is supported by some of the most considerate people I have ever done business with. There are many good companies selling CoCo software today and I can testify, without hesitation, that Prickly-Pear is one of the leaders.

I liked the program and would recommend it to any fantasy buff. I do feel, however, that the more experienced adventurers and role players out there might find the challenge a little too limited for their tastes. On the other hand, inexperienced adventurers who want a sample of Dungeon exploring, would do well to consider this program for their library.
(Prickly-Pear Software, 2640 N. Conestoga Ave., Tucson, AZ 85749, 64 K ECB and one disk drive required, \(\$ 29.95\) )
- Ken Boyle


\section*{Software Review}

\section*{Wizard's Castle - Great for Novices and Pros Alike}

If you remember those Saturday afternoons when you lay in front of the TV and watched the Good Guys save the Princess, you have the premise of Wizard's Castle in a nutshell. Don't let me fool you into thinking that it will be quite as easy as that, however. This is a very pleasantly frustrating game.

Wizard's Castle, a graphics Adventure game, comes with excellent documentation. It includes a list of verbs and nouns to use in playing the game. It also covers the creatures you have to kill in order to save the Princess. Remember the descriptions of these creatures or you may try to kill one that just might help you.
One of the frustrating things that makes this game hard is not only do you have to kill the creatures, but just when you think everything is fine, the wizard brings them back to life. Even if you manage to hack the wizard to death, he can come back to life, too. Some of the creatures, like the Orc, follow you around. Others, like the Gnome, will just take all your coins, laugh and leave.
One of the saving graces is the "eerie glow;" just when you think you're going to die, it surrounds you, rejuvenates you, and the game goes on. The game also includes a help function which, if you ask the right question, will give you clues. To keep it interesting the author used riddles for the clues.


The help you receive is dependent upon your status in the game. There are three variables in Wizard's Castle: condition, score and experience. Condition is your physical strength and varies with how many dragons you've fought and how well you've done. In wandering around the kingdom you may find apples to eat or water to drink and they will boost your condition. And if you get lucky, the eerie glow will surround you and really give a push.

During your travels you find any of 24 different objects. If you can manage to get these back to the King, you are awarded points (either as score or experience, or both). Experience points can also be earned by actions like killing your enemies. Experience points are needed to be able to do some of the actions in the game. But, with more experience, you fall into more traps. You have the option of trading score for experience. The only thing I could not understand from the documentation was what the score points were for except buying experience.

There are three levels of play. In level one the creatures are a little easier to kill, points are easier to earn and it just seems you are luckier. Level three is hard; even moving through the game drains some of your strength away. The creatures are harder to kill, they're trickier, and traps pop up more often. The documentation states that level three should take about eight hours (or more) to play. The game is in real time, so even if you don't see a cyclops waiting when the screen comes up, don't sit still too long or he may come after you.
There are several nice features with this game, such as the Freeze command. To stop and think, you can enter FREEZE and the game is on hold until you want to play some more. You can also save the game you're playing onto the game disk to be able to pick up where you left off. Wizard's Castle will talk to you if you have a Radio Shack Sound/ Speech Cartridge, but I didn't think it helped much (at least, it didn't tell me how to win). To quit, type UNCLE, and you can start all over.

Even though \(I\) never saved the Princess, I believe you will find Wizard's Castle well worth the money no matter what your level of expertise with Adventures. It is easy enough for those of us who play just for relaxation; and difficult enough for the die-hards who think they can master anything.
(Spectrum Projects Inc., P.O. Box 21272, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421, \(\$ 24.95\) plus \(\$ 3\) S/H)

\section*{- Ruth Graham}

\section*{Hint .}

\section*{Disk Directory Printout}

If you have a long disk directory and want to see all of it, or if you simply wish to have a hard copy printout of your directory, one simple command allows you to do this easily.

Just POKE 111,254:DIR and the entire disk directory will appear on your printer, even if it is too long to be fully displayed on the screen.

\title{
Rescue Your Disks with Salvdisk
}

Salvdisk (salvage disk) is a machine language utility for salvaging information from a damaged disk. It may be used with files consisting of BASIC, machine language programs or data. Using Salvdisk, you can copy one granule at a time to either another disk or a different granule on the same disk. After moving a file, you can modify the disk directory to use the data in its new location. Salvdisk requires a Color Computer with a disk drive and 32 K of memory.

Salvdisk is supplied on a disk without the usual instructions. (But instructions are provided.) After doing the machine language LOADM "SALVDISK" and EXECuting, a title page (with copyright notice) appears. At this point, press any key to continue. The second screen asks whether you desire written instructions. If you respond with a ' Y ', the program allows you to select the Baud rate, and the instructions are sent to the printer. If you're familiar with the program, this can be bypassed by responding with an ' N '.

Having entered the main part of the program, you are given a choice to Load Granule, See Granule, Dump Granule, Alter Directory or Return to BASIC.

Load Granule reads the specified granule's contents into CoCo's memory. (Granules one through 68 store files; granules 69 and 70 comprise the directory.)

See Granule displays the contents of a previously loaded granule one sector ( 256 bytes) at a time. The display, however, is generally illegible - showing primarily graphics patterns and an occasional identifiable character.

Dump Granule allows you to write a previously loaded granule into a new granule of your choice. You may want to write it to the same granule number on another (undamaged) disk, or write it to an unused granule on the damaged disk.

Alter Directory allows you to update the directory after moving a granule (or granules) around. Without this step, the computer would not know where to look for the relocated file.

Return to BASIC allows you to test modifications without having to turn off the computer and accessories. This is convenient because a test file (called "try it") is created when you modify the directory. By using EXEC, RUN or read, you can confirm the correctness of your work.

Being a relative newcomer to the world of disks, I have not (yet) crashed a disk. But I know it's just a matter of time, so I welcomed the opportunity to review this program. Unfortunately, I was disappointed. In order to use Salvdisk, it is imperative to be able to identify the granules associated with each file. This task would be easy if I could use the program to read the contents of each sector and granule, but the resulting display when 1 "view" the granule is predominately graphics patterns wish only rarely identifiable characters.

I tried this program with both binary and ASCII files without success. I called the author to discuss my difficulty, and he explained that this was normal. He also explained that determining the granules that contain a program is
accomplished through trial and error. And to further complicate the salvage procedure, the granules must be relocated in correct order, while the order on the damaged disk is not necessarily consecutive - the granules comprising a program may be numbers \(34,35,50\) and 26 . When salvaging these, they must be relocated in the correct sequence. In other words, I have to write granule 34 first, then 35 , then 50 , then 26 to consecutive granules on the new disk - \(10,11,12\) and 13 , for example. And, the correct order can only be determined through trial and error.

I also tried, unsuccessfully, to identify the starting granule of the test program by reading the directory (using the read granule activity on granules 69 and 70, as specified in the instructions).
The two pages of instructions are neither complete nor well-written, but are sufficient to experiment with the program.

In summary, attempting to use this program reinforces the necessity of making frequent backups of critical disks. The distribution of Salvdisk is unique, in that the author has not set a price; rather, he will send you a copy of the program if you send him a formatted disk. When you execute the program, one of the opening screens explains that the author would appreciate a donation if you find Salvdisk useful.
(Free CoCo Software, P.O. Box 2231, Westover, WV 26502)
- Jerry Oefelein

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\title{
Action-Packed Rommel 3-D Requires Practice
}

With anxious hands, you hold the controls of your death machine in hopes of finding the enemy. The mission appears simple, but you know in your heart that this will be one of the harder missions you face.
Rommel 3-D is a game of speed and skill. You have a tank that must seek and destroy other tanks and planes trying to destroy you. As you destroy them, you receive points and if you gain enough points you receive bonus tanks. The challenge is to develop a strategy that enables you to increase your scores constantly.
A joystick is not needed to run the game. Use the arrows, or the 'P', ' \(L\) ', 'W' or 'Q' keys to move and the space bar to fire the cannon. Scoring is accomplished by directly hitting the enemy tanks or planes. Points are given for hitting three different things: dumb tanks worth 1000 points, smart tanks worth 1500 points and planes worth 1300 points. You receive one bonus tank for every 10,000 points you get until 100,000 points after which it takes 20,000 points to get a bonus tank. On the screen you see flat land with mountains on the horizon. Scattered around this land are various obstacles you cannot move through. The enemy vehicles are three-dimensional tanks or airplanes in various colors. In the middle of the screen are the sights for your tank. They become smaller when an enemy tank or plane is in firing range. In the upper right hand corner there is a radar screen. Your tank is the center of that screen with other vehicles appearing as blips in relative position to you.

The only way to win at this game is to practice. If you get in trouble, move your tank backwards and to the left or right very fast and maybe you won't get hit. The only strategy that worked for to me was to keep moving.
When I played this game I got killed very fast at the beginning, but as I played I did get better slowly. The game is a challenge, fast moving and fun. If you are into actionpacked war games then this game is worth looking at.
(MichTron, 576 S. Telegraph, Pontiac, Michigan 48053, 313-334-5700, 32 K required, disk \(\$ 29.95\) )
- Thomas E. Nedreberg

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}

\section*{oftware Review}

\section*{Clever Animation in Adventure in Mythology}

Fans of graphics Adventure games will enjoy Saguaro oftware's new game, Adventure In Mythology. The 64 K lachine-language game is available on tape or disk. The isk can be backed up, but the backup copy will not run. in loading the backup copy, you get a message that says re files can be recopied to the original disk if necessary.
The game does not load from JDOS or from the disk ersion of ADOS. I had no problem with DECB 1.0. according to the instruction sheet, the game can be used rith the Tandy SSC Speech Sound Pak. But even without at accessory, the game is not totally silent - there are its of music and sound effects built in.
Adventure In Mythology comes in a simple, yet most ttractive package. The instructions are short and to the oint.
The graphics are cleverly animated. For example, when ou are in a rain forest, you can actually see the rain coming lown. If you have a key to open the castle door, you see \(t\) open up.
As the name of the game implies, the Adventure is based in the popular tales of ancient mythology. Among the haracters you encounter are King Minos, Ariadne, Icarus ind Galatea, just to name a few. "Your goal," we are told, "is to win the hand of the beautiful Atalanta, the swiftunning huntress." I never got to meet her, though, because
kept getting mugged by bandits, trapped in inescapable ooms, drowned in the ocean and tripped up in the darkness of the famous Labyrinth.
Like other games of this type, Adventures In Mythology san take many hours to play, so you'll find the ability to aave a game in progress and reload it later very handy. The disk actually allows ten different saves - so you can save one game at several landmarks along the way. Then if you get killed, you can go back to any of those saved points and try again from that point.
(Saguaro Software, Box 1864, Telluride, CO 81435, tape \(\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}\), disk \$27.95)
- Neil Parks

\section*{Hint}

\section*{What's Your ROM Version?}

With all the talk about new ROMs, you may be wondering exactly which ROM you have. If you have an older CoCo with Extended basic, just read the version number of your Extended BASIC at the top of the screen on power up. Then, to see which Color BASIC ROM you have, type EXEC 41175 and press ENTER.

If you have the new ROMs, Extended BASIC will be Version 1.1 and Color basic will be Version 1.2.

On the CoCo 2 , Color basic will always be Version 1.2 or 1.3 (which are functionally identical).


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All back issues sell for the single issue cover price. In addition, there is a \(\$ 3.50\) charge for the first issue, plus 50 cents for each additional issue for postage and handling if sent by United Parcel Service. There is a \(\$ 5\) charge for the first issue, plus a \$1 charge for each additional issue on orders sent by U.S. Mail. UPS will not deliver to a post office box or to another country.

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\section*{Take a Chance－Play Skance}

Do you like games of chance such as Yahtzee or dice？Dc you like to go one－on－one with your computer and sometimes win？If so，you＇re a likely candidate for Skance．
The program is written entirely in BASIC and requires a 16 K CoCo with Extended Color basic．
When I ran the program，the instructions were simple and straightforward．Besides the instruction screen，there are four other screens you will use：The Player Screen lists all of the players，the Score Screen shows the current scores， the Dice Screen shows the dice being rolled and the Winner Screen gives the winner＇s name and score．

After the instructions，you are asked how many people will be playing．Up to four people can play or you can play against the computer．

The object of the game is to score as many points as possible．To score，you need to stop rolling the dice before your point number comes up a second time．Your point number is the first number you rolled．

The game consists of seven rounds of play．After the seventh round，the winner＇s screen comes up and displays the winner＇s name and score．Although the computer keeps track of all players＇scores and who is playing，once a player begins rolling the dice，there is nothing displayed on the screen to tell the players who is rolling．We found this to be a problem．

After you decide how many people are going to play，the screen indicates whose turn it is．There are two options： press the＇\(A\)＇to roll the dice or press the＇\(S\)＇to see the current scores．If the＇\(A\)＇is pressed，a screen comes up showing two dice．After each roll，you are given three choices：roll again， see score，or next player．These are chosen with the＇ A ＇，＇ S ＇ and＇ N ＇keys．If any other key is pressed，your turn ends and the next player is up．

This game requires no skill to play，but if you like games of chance，this may be for you．
（Bob＇s Software，P．O．Box 391，Cleveland，OH 44107，send formatted disk and return postage．）
－John H．Appel

\section*{One－Liner Contest Winner}

Here is a tricky one．Use your joystick to move the racer through the course．Watch out for the obstacles！

\section*{The listing：}
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Lonnie McClusky
Toney，AL
（For this winning one－liner contest entry，the author has been sent copies of both The Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Rambow Simulations Tape．）

\section*{Software Review}

\title{
Portraits of Christ Presents the Gospel of John
}

Get out your copy of 2010 by Arthur C. Clarke and you'll ee in the introduction he reveals that the entire text of this rovel was mailed from Sri Lanka to New York on a single diskette. He was heralding the arrival of the age of echnology. Now, in the same tradition, is the book I eceived for review from Sovereign Grace Software, Portraits of Christ.

Two CoCo-formatted diskettes contain ASCII text files which can be loaded by your word processor and read onscreen or printed out. Both the documentation and an introductory file explain the screen and printer formatting necessary for proper hyphenation and paging. Using Telewriter, all files loaded without a hitch. Following the formatting parameters produced a well-organized screen layout of 63 characters per line and a printout properly paged and aligned. (A call to the author, Pastor Mark Camp, indicated that the disks now contain a program APrint, that can be run to get a hardcopy without a word processor of your own.) There are 21 chapters plus a title page and disk information file.

The book is essentially a discussion of the New Testament Gospel of John. It presents the idea that a unique aspect of Jesus Christ is emphasized in each chapter of John.

Sample titles include "Jesus Christ - Consoler" and "Jesus Christ - King."
In the 15 th century, the Spanish mystic Fray Luis de Leon published a work called Los Nombres de Dios (The Names of God) which approached the idea with the same method for the entire Bible. But Portraits of Christ is not just a theological discussion. The nature of Portraits of Christ can be accurately described as fundamental Christianity. Its stated purpose is evangelical.
I got the feeling that each chapter may have originally been a sermon delivered by its author. Each chapter concludes by directly addressing the reader to encourage a decision of a spiritual nature.
To sum up this offering by Sovereign Grace Software without bias, it is a literate, well-prepared presentation of the Gospel of John written for the purpose of teaching about the nature of Jesus Christ from a perspective of evangelical, Protestant Christianity.

Pastor Camp told me that he would like \(\$ 10\) for the twodisk set but admitted he is willing to accept donations of any amount as well. He is, not surprisingly, more interested in spreading the word than reaping profit.
(Sovereign Grace Software, 221 Highview Dr., Ballwin, MO 63011, 64 K disk \$10)
- Dennis A. Church
\(\square\)

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\title{
Check out Computer and Business Bankbook
}

\author{
By Neil Parks
}

Sunrise Software has two new programs available that not only serve as check registers, but also print checks. If you pay the same creditors every month, this could prove to be a real work saver.

Computer Bankbook is designed for home users. Business Bankbook - available in two versions - is a similar program designed for business users. Both programs are 100 percent BASIC and come on disks that can be backed up. Both come with a "code plug." This bit of hardware plugs into the right joystick port, and without it the program is unable to run.
Since Computer Bankbook is a BASIC program with no machine code, it should be compatible with all operating systems, but it isn't. The disk I tested appeared to run properly under JDOS, but certain data fields, which I wanted to leave empty (as permitted by the program), were filled with random garbage. Attempts to edit the data via the program's edit routine resulted in various crashes and/ or loss of entries.


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I had no problems with DECB 1.0 or the disk version of ADOS, so I presume that the problem with JDOS i caused by differences in direct-access disk formatting, bu I don't know. Copying the program to a JDOS-formatter disk did not help.
The program ends by cold-starting the computer (POKE \(113,0:\) EXEC 40999). With the disk version of ADOS, there is garbage on the screen, but pressing the Reset button restores the built-in DOS. Computer Bankbook is a natural for ADOS's RSV high-resolution text screen - or would be, but for some superfluous semicolons which should be removed from the menu-printing routines. The Edit screens actually work much better with RSV than they do with the regular 32 -by- 16 display.

The eight-page manual is well-written and easy to understand, though a couple of points were left out that probably should have been mentioned.
The first step in setting up the check register is to enter a beginning balance. Although there are only seven items on the main menu, the beginning balance is selected by pressing ' 8 '. That was probably done because, after entering the balance, you won't use that routine again for a year.

There are two ways to enter checks. If you are going to have the computer print your checks, you use the Check Printer routine. When each check is printed, it is automatically entered into the register. For creditors you pay on a regular basis, enter their names and addresses into a file. Then every time you want to send a check to one of those creditors, you call up that file. Enter the last check number used, and the check or checks printed are properly numbered.

There is also the option of special checks, for which the name and address of the payee is not stored in the file.
The second method of entering checks in the register is also the method for entering deposits - the Add Checks/ Deposits Manually selection. The manual suggests that you may wish to use the Check Printer routine in preference over the Add Manually option even if you don't plan to have the computer print your checks. Personally, I disagree. I found the Add Manually option much easier to use.
(The manual says that if you wish to use the Check Printer routine without actually printing checks, you must change one line from a GOSUB to a REM. What they forgot to mention is that this change affects only the regular checks, not the special ones.)
Although the manual doesn't make it clear, all checks and deposits must be entered with a two-digit month. For example, January 25 has to be \(01 / 25\), not \(1 / 25\). If you enter the month with only one digit, the entry is accepted, and the check is printed properly. But the routine that prints out the transactions for a particular month keys on those two digits, so any entry with a one-digit month is omitted from the listing.

The day can go either way - 12/4 and 12/04 are equally acceptable. The year is optional. Although the Computer Bankbook manual doesn't expressly say so, it becomes obvious that one year is the maximum length for the file, because the printout for one month doesn't key on the year.

All entries for a given month must be consecutive. Otherwise, the balance column in the printout for that month will look strange. This may cause a slight problem if you write a lot of checks early in the month, before you get your statement and find out how much interest you
arned for the preceding month. But you can always date he interest deposit as of the first of the new month to get round that. Again, this is a point that should have been nentioned in the manual but wasn't.
Each check is considered to be outstanding until you ndicate, either on entry or editing, that it should be canceled cleared). When you get your monthly statement from the ıank, just print out a list of outstanding checks. A total will ee printed with it. Add that total to the present balance and, f it agrees with the bank's balance, you've made balancing our checkbook quick and easy. (Deposits are considered :anceled on entry, but you can always edit one to outstandng if it occurred too recently to be on the bank statement.)
Each check and deposit may be assigned an account lumber. Here's where the program really proves its value. You can print out a list of transactions for each account uumber, for any one month or for the entire file, and the ist will be automatically totaled. For example, let's say all pour checks for charitable organizations are assigned to account 18. Tax time comes and you want a total of sharitable contributions - it's as easy as printing out account 18 for the year. For this feature alone, Computer Bankbook is well worth twenty bucks.

There are a few quibbles, albeit minor ones. Author James Goldsberry did not make allowances for writing a check larger than \(\$ 999.99\). The program can handle it, but the printout looks strange because it exceeds the "print using" format. (Four-figure deposits and balances look OK.)

There is a slight inconsistency in those routines that require a \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) response. In some of them, the ENTER key is interpreted as Yes, in others as No, and in yet others as no response. Obviously the third situation is the most desirable and should have applied in all cases.

When you enter the beginning balance (via menu option 8), I suggest you enter the amount as zero. Then, as your first transaction, post a deposit in the amount of the balance. Use the edit function to change the name from "deposit" to "beginning balance" or "balance forward" or whatever. That way, if you ever need to recall the file for a prior year, you don't have to make any adjustment to the beginning balance. This method lets you use the same disk for more than one checking account at the same time your personal account, your spouse's account, a joint account, etc. When you finish working with each account, just copy the CHECKS. INF file to a library disk under the name of your choice, and recall the one wanted by killing CHECKS. INF on the system disk and copying the appropriate file in its place. You can have several years for several accounts stored on one library disk. That makes more sense to me than creating a new system disk for each account file, as the standard procedure would require.

Business Bankbook is essentially the same program, with a few added features. The main difference is that instead of assigning each transaction to one account, you can assign up to four accounts. So if an invoice includes merchandise cost, freight and tax, for example, each of these components can be posted to its own account. Enter the amount for each account, and the total is calculated automatically.

Business Bankbook comes in two different versions. System I (also known as Bank 7.1 or 7.3 ) uses one disk drive. System II (alias Bank 9.1 or 9.3 ) assumes two drives - one for the system disk and one for data storage. The beginning
balance entry appears on the menu in Business Bankbook, but works the same as in Computer Bankbook. (With System II, my alternative method of the zero beginning balance becomes even more useful: You don't even have to kill and copy files to go from one to another. Just rename the appropriate file on the data disk to or from CHECKS .INF.)

The 10-page manual for Business Bankbook was apparently written some time after the other one, because it does mention that each file should contain one fiscal year, and it does not suggest using the check printer routine to enter checks without printing them.

I did not test Business Bankbook under the non-Tandy operating systems, but since the two programs use similar direct-access disk I/O routines, I would expect the results of such a test to be the same as they were for Computer Bankbook.

Business Bankbook allows you to enter a table of Active Accounts, consisting of any account numbers you regularly use, and a name for each account. This chart can be printed out at any time, and will appear in numerical order even if you didn't enter them in order. Also, the account names in the table appear on the check vouchers.

Unfortunately, there are two bugs in this routine. In the Edit mode, you are asked if you want to change the account number or account name. But any change in the account name erroneously produces a random change in the number, and any attempt to change the number fails. Also, if you use an account number that is not in the table, the check printing routine puts an inappropriate name in instead of a blank space. There is one line on the System I program that says RUN BANK.10. However, BANK. 10 is a file which occurs only in System II. Somebody didn't debug as thoroughly as he should have.

On the plus side, by the time Business Bankbook was written, Mr. Goldsberry corrected the inconsistency in his \(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}\) routines, so that only a ' Y ' or an ' \(N\) ' would be accepted as a response.

Business Bankbook also has a routine called Convert that allows you to convert your Computer Bankbook files to the Business Bankbook format if you want to upgrade. The Business Bankbook manual says that a Computer Bankbook file of about 300 records takes seven granules of disk space. After conversion to the Business Bankbook format, the same data occupies eleven grans.

The manuals for both Computer Bankbook and Business Bankbook state that the check printing routines are expressly designed for use with Nebs Computer Forms tractor feed checks \#9025-1, and that Line Printer VII, DMP-100, and possibly other inexpensive printers can't handle such heavy paper.

With each program comes a checklist to fill out and send in if you have occasion to write to Sunrise Software. "Please outline the problem you encountered in as much detail as possible," says Sunrise. "We will do all we can to help you solve it." I like that.

\footnotetext{
(Sunrise Software, 8906 NW 26 St., Sunrise, FL 33322, Computer Bankbook, 32K, one disk, \(\$ 19.95\); Business Bankbook, specify System I for one drive or System II for two drives, \(\$ 49.95 ; \$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\) )
}

\title{
Hardware Review \\ New Modem Pak \\ is 'Interesting'
}

The new Modem Pak from Radio Shack is quite an interesting piece of equipment. As a hardware item it exhibits a concept that is very useful to the Color Computer user. Imagine, a modem you just plug into your CoCo's cartridge port.
Those who have learned the hard way and upgraded from Commodore to the CoCo may remember the old Vic modem. This new modem from Tandy goes a bit further than that one, though. The old Vic modem required the use of a tone capable telephone with a removable handset. The Modem Pak works with either a tone or rotary line and is direct-connect. Just plug the modem into the phone outlet and dial the number with your family phone.

The Modem Pak is a good, basic telecommunications package all wrapped into one small plastic case. It includes the interface to its internal 300 Baud modem via a 6551 ACIA. It also includes communications software in ROM.

The Modem Pak is very easy to operate. If you are using the Multi-Pak Interface, you can put the Modem Pak in slot one, two or three, and then set the selector for the appropriate slot. If you are not using the MPI, just plug the Pak right into the side of the CoCo. Then plug the unit into the phone line, type EXEC \(\& \mathrm{HCOOO}\) and you are ready to go. A menu of options appears on the screen. If you press the space bar, a second menu appears. Press it again to return to the first menu.

Several options are included in addition to the standard parameter options. Besides being able to alter the standard communications parameters, you can adjust the printer Baud rate, Xmodem timeout, cassette and printer buffer sizes, and turn the ASCII filter on or off.
The internal software lets you switch the printer Baud rate between 600 and 1200 Baud. Unfortunately, it does not allow you to go any higher than this. My printer likes to operate at 9600 Baud.

The Modem Pak does allow the use of the Xmodem protocol for file transfer. However, any files to be transmitted must be in ASCII format. Also, there is no provision for the user to supply addresses if he or she wishes to save a machine-language program from the buffer to a tape. I found this implementation of Xmodem to be very awkward, primitive and limited. It would still be advisable for users of this product to transfer files using the ASCII transfer method, which seems to be pretty reliable.
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The ASCII filter option is very useful. When this optic is turned on, all control characters are stripped from tl transmitted data. Any characters over 80 Hex are filters out. If you want to transmit data containing graphics codı or special key codes, just set this option to "off."
A very interesting feature of the Modem Pak is its "dua combined" buffer. When communicating, there are tw buffers; a cassette buffer for data you may want to save an a printer buffer for sending data to the printer. The tot combined buffer space may not be more than 28 K , but yo can use any configuration of cassette and printer buffer sizs not exceeding this limit. I found that, under most circum stances, a printer buffer size of 1 K is more than enougl The only time data stays in this buffer is if the printer offline. Otherwise, if the printer function is turned on, a received data is immediately sent to the printer as well a the screen. This is great for getting a hard copy while onlint

With the cassette buffer, you may save or load data \(t\) or from tape, clear the buffer, or view its contents. Thes features are very useful additions to transmitting data fror or receiving data into the buffer. They will benefit mos users.
A feature that will benefit CoCo owners with ' B ' revision CoCo 2 s is the true lowercase option. If your CoCo is se up to use the new VDG Tandy has been using, the Moden Pak can recognize this and be set so that you get true lower case during communications.

One thing I thought was poor was the lack of suppor for disk systems. As it stands, the Modem Pak works onl. with tape-based systems. This is because the software it ROM makes it very difficult to work with the disk. The uni is set up so it can operate under OS-9 version 2.00 .00 provided you have the M1 or M2 driver and the appropriats descriptor installed. In this case, it will work with a disk system. Who knows? Maybe Tandy has some futurs terminal package software plans in mind. It sure would be nice, however, to use this package under Disk Basic.

The ROM based operating software of the Modem Pak is much enhanced over that included in the Deluxe RS-232 Pak. The unit itself is a great step in the right direction. However, I feel certain additional features would have increased the value of this product. For instance, inclusion of an RS-232 jack on the side would have allowed use with external modems. Along with this, Tandy might have included a provision for altering the communications Baud rate when using an external modem. With prices dropping, many people are going the extra bit and buying 1200 Baud modems. It is a shame they won't be able to use them with the Modem Pak. Also, I feel the inclusion of what Tandy calls Xmodem is nothing more than a waste of good ROM space. They might as well have left this "feature" out.

Despite any shortcomings, the Modem Pak is a well-built piece of equipment. The documentation is more than adequate and covers all phases of operation. In their usual style, Tandy has included the schematic and programming examples for controlling the modem in BASIC or assembly language. I can recommend this unit for those who do a moderate amount of telecommunicating. Its relatively low price far outweighs its shortcomings for these people. I'll give the Modem Pak a three-star rating on my four-star scale.

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}

\section*{P. O. Box 14806 Jacksonville, FL 32238 \\ (904) 786-8603}

\section*{Software Review}

\section*{Interactive Wishbringer A Stimulating Challenge}

On a scale of one to 10 , I'd give Wishbringer \(9.95+\) points. Wishbringer is an interactive fantasy - you interact with the program to create a story with many possible solutions. Unlike many Adventure games, which accept only twoword phrases (typically a verb and object), Wishbringer encourages you to talk to it in complete - even compound - sentences. Every aspect of this package has been carefully designed and implemented.

To enjoy this fantasy, you need a CoCo 2 with 64 K of memory and a disk drive. Optional items include a second disk drive and a printer.

The object of this fantasy is to free the seaside village of Festeron of trolls, vultures and fortress-like towers. At the fantasy's beginning, you are a postal clerk, with the task of delivering a strange-looking letter to the local Magick Shoppe. When you succeed in reaching the shop, you learn that the proprietor's cat has been kidnapped by the Evil One. She asks you to rescue her cat, and in return she will give you a stone with magical powers - Wishbringer. Upon leaving the Magick Shoppe, you discover that the once quiet and peaceful village has become a battleground between the forces of good and evil. Only you, with the magical assistance of Wishbringer, can rid the town of its evil inhabitants.

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}

The documentation supplied with this program is superb. The 25-page, color instruction manual contains the legend of Wishbringer and complete operating instructions. Suggestions are presented for the novice, and even a sample script is included to illustrate how the fantasy develops. Instructions are given to save a position in the fantasy and to restore to that point. Additional instructions allow you to send the actual script you create to the printer. Appendices describe system commands, list some recognized verbs, explain error messages (called Wishbringer Complaints), and present copyright and warranty information. Appendix G gives a brief biography of the fantasy's originator, Brian Moriarty.
But the documentation doesn't stop with the superb manual. Also included is a poster-sized postal map (also in color) of Festeron, showing the roads and identifying many of the buildings (but not the Magick Shoppe). A reference card summarizes much of the information presented in the manual. It also details a diagnostic procedure which will check if the story data are correct (complete and undamaged). (This allows you to determine whether a problem is hardware- or software-related.)
Still another piece of documentation is the sealed letter you are to deliver to the Magick Shoppe. You open this only when instructed by the fantasy to do so.
The packaging is excellent. In addition to the documentation, Infocom has included a warranty registration card (submitting this card gets you a complimentary subscription to the New Zork Times newsletter) and several pieces of advertising literature. One of these announces the availability of hints and maps for purchase.
Although I am past the age that is so fascinated with games, I really enjoyed doing this review. I was constantly challenged and frequently surprised as the fantasy evolved. The documentation left nothing to my imagination (except, of course, the fantasy itself). Response was quick, and often revealed the author's sense of humor.
(Infocom, available in Radio Shack stores nationwide, disk \$34.95)
- Jerry Oefelein

Two-Liner Contest Winner
Pick Me is rather interesting, but you'll have to type it in to find out what it does.
The listing:
5 CLEAR5 \(\varnothing \varnothing:\) PMODE4,1:SCREEN1, \(\varnothing:\) PC LS: DRAW"BM7I,1ø8;Cl;L4H4U12E28R6 4F28D12G4L4;BM92, \(\varnothing\);D65R64U64;BM1 84,96;R15E5U7II2H8L15;BM8 \(\varnothing\),16ø;D 12U6R6U6D12R1CøR4ClU12R12D12L12R 13CøR16C1U12D6R6U6D12R1CøR4ClU12 Dl2R6U12D12RICøR4CIU12F4E4D12"
1 \(\varnothing \mathrm{N} \$=\) "D12RD1 \(\varnothing\) RD8RD7RD6R12U7RU8R U1øRU12H4L12G4": K\$="UEU2E2U2E2U2 R11D2F2D2F2D2F": FORY=88TO1ø4 STE P16:FORX=71TO155 STEP28:C=INT (Y/ 1ø4): \(\mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{ABS}(\mathrm{Y}-192): \mathrm{DRAW"BM}=\mathrm{X} ;,=\mathrm{Z}\); \(C \varnothing ; "+N \$+K \$+" B M=X ;=Y ; C l ; "+N \$+" C=\) C;"+K\$:NEXTX:NEXTY:GOTOIø

Tim Buck
Akron, OH
(For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Rainbow Simulations Tape.)

\section*{Software Review}

\section*{Keep in Touch with Mailing List/Data Information}

A number of mailing list programs, capable of storing addresses and printing on self-sticking labels have been available over the years. Mailing List/Data Information by Crockett Software, offers several unique features that make it attractive. It can store and sort a large number of addresses, store additional data for each address, sort by number or letter, and can rapidly search using key words or numbers.

My review copy of this program arrived on cassette tape which is easily converted for disk operation. I would strongly recommend disk operation because of the ease of computer/disk interaction versus the difficulty of storing and updating data on tape. The program requires a slight change in a statement (AO\$=DISK from TAPE) to convert to disk. The programmer did an excellent job in making the program so easily convertible.

Mailing List/Data Information contains two programs. The first, PCEXT must be run first if you have Extended BASIC to condition the computer. Then run GEMLIST which is the operating program. The program runs on 16 K or 64 K systems with or without Extended BASIC. The number of files available is limited by RAM size. Two hundred files are available for 64 K .

The manual is well-written with good, easily followed instructions. It contains a useful appendix of states and commonly used abbreviations, a tapedisk routine for converting tape data files to disk and a merge program for combining two or more records.

On running the program, the user is given the option of creating records or loading recorded data. Input is in the form of a name, three address lines and three data lines. The name is entered with last name first, but a print option allows it to be printed first name first. Commas may not be used. One may use all or a part of the address lines. The data lines, which are not printed for labels, are useful for telephone numbers, occupation names or other descriptive information. This is particularly useful in the search routine where you can call out by address or data item.

The program locates records by I.D. number, name or any term used. It sorts files by file number, name or ZIP code. It also allows editing of all input for changes of address or any input data changes. Files may be reviewed at varying rates of scrolling.

\author{
Visit the CoCo Community Center THE RAINBOW'S CoCo SIG on DELPHI
}

Storing files is easily accomplished using the Record command. Retrieval is facilitated by an automatic DIR which displays stored filenames.
Printing can be for all addresses and data or addresses alone. When printing labels, the Address Only option is used. The program prints two self-stick labels across a page, or single labels. It also prints on one-inch or one-and-one-half-inch labels. One minor irritation was a printed statement following label printout of the number of labels printed, which wasted a label and upset the spacing for more labels. I eliminated that irritant by changing Line 66 in GEMLIST.

Need your plumber but can't remember his name? Locate the file with "Plumber" in the data. It would also be useful for Church or other organization mailing lists, small businesses (or larger ones), anywhere you want to file and maintain names, addresses, and pertinent data.

As far as program limitations are concerned, it will store up to 200 records for a 64 K system. However you can maintain several 200 record files on a disk by simply using a different filename for each one.

I would recommend this program for maintaining your address and telephone files. It is the best that I have seen because of its speed and multifeatured capability, particularly the Locate and Sort capability.
(Crockett Software, P.O. Box 1221, St. Ann, M0 63074, tape or disk \$29.95)
- Mel Siegel

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\section*{A2D Deluxe Joystick: What More Could You Ask?}

The A2D Joystick is slightly larger than the standard CoCo joysticks I'm used to. It's about the size and shape of other deluxe joysticks on the market, which is to say just about right. It appears to be well and sturdily constructed. The firebutton has more "throw" than the run-of-the-mill model, and has a very positive action.

Unobtrusively tucked away on the bottom of the case are two small dial-type switches that control the modes of operation. A flip of a switch allows self-centering operation or free-floating operation. The two axes are controlled independently, so the horizontal can be free-floating while the vertical is self-centering (or visa-versa).

The mechanical trim adjustment for each axis is accomplished by way of two slide switch mechanisms located on the top of the case. These slides are stiff enough to prevent accidental adjustment. To test the operation of these trims, I wrote a short BASIC program to display the integer (zero to 63) returned by JOYSTK(0) thru JOYSTK(3), as determined by the positions of the horizontal and vertical axes of both joysticks. In the free-floating mode, centering the trim control allows the full range of zero to 63 . Maximum trim adjustment shifts these values by approximately 23 (zero to 40 or 23 to 63 ). In the self-centering mode, the trim allows adjustment of the "position" returned to by the centering mechanism. The centering mechanism seems to be very precise. Once adjusted to a certain number with the trim adjustment, the centering always returns to that number.

Using the same program mentioned above, I tested the A2D against the common garden variety RS joystick. With the RS it was difficult to move smoothly one number at a time. It was also difficult to stop on a chosen number I got the feeling that a sneeze two doors down might change the display from 39 to 40 . With the A2D, however, one step at a time was a breeze. In free-floating mode I could stop on 39 and set the joystick down on the desk without affecting the display. This level of precision must be an advantage for any application. Co Co Max came immediately to mind. While I was not able to test it with CoCo Max, I'm certain the additional control offered by the A2D would be very helpful with a system which allows joystick control of the entire 256 by 192 Hi -Res screen.

A2D: what more could you ask of a joystick?
(Cinsoft, 2235 Losantiville Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45237, \$27.50)
- Stanley Townsend

\section*{See You at RAINBOWfest-Princeton October 17-19}

\section*{Master Disk - A Simple Program to Catalog Files}

Master Disk assists in cataloging all your disk files. It requires 32 K and is based on a program by Paul Selig in the December 1983 issue of THE Rainbow. Master Disk will create, sort and save a disk library of filenames. It can hold up to 18 directories or 250 program names in a single file. Multiple files can be created so you can catalog all your disk files.

After correcting four bugs, I found this program easy to use, and it does its job well. The bugs were minor and probably caused by the author trying to strip out spaces, etc. I have reported these to the author and I'm sure they will be cleaned up by the time you read this review.

Master Disk is menu driven and provides good on-screen prompts. There are two menus. The main menu allows you to create a new directory or recall an existing directory. The activity menu allows you to add to file, find a selected program, review entire file, or save to disk. Master Disk will record the disk filename and extension and the disk name (up to nine characters) for each file.

Reports can only be printed to the screen. When looking at the screen reports, 10 files are displayed at a time.

There is no hard copy documentation with this program. There are enough on-screen instructions to satisfy that need. There is no information supplied with the program to indicate what size CoCo is needed.

If you are looking for a simple program to catalog disk files, then this may be the one. But you may be disappointed if you're looking for something that is sophisticated and has lots of features.

Master Disk is a freeware program, so the most you're out is postage if you don't like it.
(Bob's Software, P.O. Box 391, Cleveland, OH 44127, send
blank formatted disk and return postage)
- Michael Hunt

\section*{One-Liner Contest Winner}

Use the 'P' and the '@' keys to maneuver your racer around the course. Upon running the program, enter a number from one to 15 at the \(L\) prompt to enter the skill level (level one is most difficult).

\section*{The listing:}

1 PRINTK"KM": INPUT"L"; \(\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{K}=\varnothing\) : CLS: PRINT@288,STRING\$ \((192,46):\) P=16\(D / 2: C=1359: F O R B=\varnothing T O 1: B=\varnothing: K=K+1: B\) \$=INKEY\$:PRINT@48ø+P,"\#"STRING\$( D, 46) "\#": IFPEEK (C) =96THENIELSEPO KEC, \(42: C=C+(B \$=" P ")-(B \$=" @ "): P=P\) +RND (3)-2: P=P-INT \((P /(28-D)): D=D+\) RND (3) \(-2: \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{D}-\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{D} / 13): \mathrm{NEXT}\)

Jeff Noyle
Georgetown, Ontario
(For this winning one-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Rainbow Simulations Tape.)
in the present Color Computer) and challenged the audience to imagine the resolution this would provide.

Steve Bjork is now the OS-9 database section leader on Rainbow's CoCo SIG on Delphi. Welcome aboard Steve and thanks for the inspiring words.
> "Sequential ASCII text files from Disk BASIC load into IBM PC editors without a hitch, although you have to add line feeds after each carriage return when using some editors."

Amiga, Apple IIe, Atari ST-520, IBM PC, MacIntosh, Robotics and the VME bus were the buzz words at the OS-9 community
buffet Sunday morning at RAINBOWfest Chicago. What do all these computers have to do with OS-9? They will all run it soon! That's the word from James W. Moore Jr., the Coordinator of Technical Services at Microware. Bill told about 35 OS-9 aficionados the 68 K world has not had an across-the-board operating system and Microware's OSK is the ideal candidate. Why?
"OSK gives you the ability to move software across many different machines," Moore said. "This will be great for software developers."

After mentioning all the new OSK ports, Moore turned the audience's attention to CD-I, noting that the applications we'll use everyday in our homes in 1988 haven't even been dreamed up yet. "The possibilities are staggering," he said.

And, how does this affect the Color Computer OS-9 user? "They'll be way ahead in the game," Moore said. "CoCo OS-9 gives them a gateway to the 68000 software used heavily by industry today. Since the 6809 and 68000 bear such a strong family heritage, it is very easy to port most applications from the 6809 to the 68000 . Besides, the 6809 is the best and probably the last 8 -bit processor. It is still an important product, but more importantly, it is a mature product. It has a lot of life yet."

Moore predicted as all these new OS-9 ports and systems appear, the programmer with CoCo OS-9 experience will have an
edge. Their knowledge is directly applicable. "There is a window of opportunity opening up," he said. "Go for it."
Bill Moore and User Group president Brian Lantz both called 1986 the year that OS-9, an underground classic for several years, hits the light of day. "We have seen a lot of interest from the press and the public in the past several months," Moore said. "Some are even naming OS-9 as a potential competitor to MS-DOS in the 68000 world."

With the world waking up to the wonders of OS-9, it's a shame that only 35 people were able to join Users Group members for the OS-9 Community Buffet. I hope to see you at the OS-9 Buffet during RAINBOWfest Princeton.

\section*{Getting the Words on Disk}

Many people on the CoCo SIG and at RAINBOWfest Chicago have asked us to recommend a good word processor for use on OS-9. It's a personal choice and it depends on the hardware you are using. However, since problems seem to be popping up with many of the established word processors when they are used with some 80 column cards and Tandy's OS-9 Version 2.00 .00 , we'll offer a few thoughts.

If you are still using a standard issue CoCo without a hardware 80 -column card, here's something you might want to think about. Why not use the DeskMate editor? Then, feed your file into the Shareware


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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) \(\$ 98.00\).
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because it lets you perform physical input/ output operations directly to a disk. Normally, you would be reading or writing to a directory or a file. When you append the commercial "at" sign (@) to a device, you are telling OS-9 that you want to treat the entire disk mounted in the drive as one logical file. And, since Logical Sector Number 0 is the first logical sector on any disk, patch looks at it as soon as it is called. Now let's look at the two script files.

\section*{Script File Number 1} m 0001
05
A0
1
q
Script File Number 2 m 0001
08
00
40
01
00
i 01 B4 01FF 00
q

The first script file simply positions patch's edit pointer to the second byte in the file. The 05 then replaces the 08 and the A0 replaces the 00 . The slash (/) tells patch you want to exit the edit mode. The ' \(q\) ' lets you exit from patch.

The second script file is used after the RAM disk contains the information from your floppy disk. First, it changes the second and third bytes back to 0800 , or 2,048 sectors. Then, it changes the number of sectors per track, 12 Hex, in the floppy, back to 40 Hex or 64 in the RAM disk and restores the number of bytes in the RAM disk allocation map to 0100 .

The two additional changes are needed because when you backup the floppy to the RAM disk, Logical Sector Number 0 from the floppy disk is copied into Logical Sector

Number 0 of the RAM disk. If you didn't change it back, OS-9 would think the RAM disk was a 1,440 sector floppy disk.

The next to last line in the second script file restores the last part of the RAM disk's bit map to its original state. In patch, the ' i ' means initialize. We are initializing, or clearing, each byte between 01B4 and 01FF to 00 . Here's why.

The bit sector allocation map begins at 0100 on both the floppy disk and the RAM disk. The bit map from the 1,440 sector floppy disks ends at 01B3. We need to tell OS-9 that all the sectors beginning with sector number 01B4 are free and may be used by other files. We do this by clearing them. The same procedures work with any size floppy disk and any size RAM disk if you change the two script files to match the two disks you are working with.

\section*{OS-9 at RAINBOWfest Chicago}

Congratulations to Steve Bjork of SRB Software in Simi Valley, California. Steve, who just last February received the "most improved attitude award" from the OS-9 Users Group when he finally started writing programs for OS-9, delivered the keynote address at the CoCo Community Breakfast, and much of his speech was about OS-9. He gave a sneak preview of the new "Model 13" from Tandy complete with slides of the two "Mickey Mouse" processors it reportedly contains. It looked like he shot them on location at Disneyland where he once worked.

Following his short audio-visual presentation, Bjork highlighted the progress the Color Computer has made, spotlighting the new 80-column cards, the Tandy Sound/ Speech Cartridge and the Deluxe RS-232 Pak. Asked why he uses the RS-232 cartridge instead of the pseudo serial port on the back of the CoCo, Bjork replied that he doesn't do "bit banging."

He talked about selling computers to people who have never used one. "Some can't even use a hammer!" he said. "We need to make it easier for them to run a computer. I'm no different. When I want to write a
letter, I want to write a letter, not write a program to write a letter."

After mentioning the new hardware, Bjork revealed the secret of why Tandy has moved all its software production over to OS-9. "When you add all these devices, you need an operating system. Without OS-9, all you have is Microsoft Basic. Besides, Microsoft doesn't know how to write an operating system. Just look at MS-DOS," he said, generating a round of laughter from the crowd.
"After much research, Tandy picked up a then relatively obscure operating system named OS-9," Bjork said. "Today they only support three operating systems: MS-DOS, OS-9 and Xenix. They needed an operating system to carry their software in case they changed their machine."

Bjork also praised the OS-9 programming languages, noting that they are almost completely bug free. Few operating systems manufacturers can say that today. Nonexperienced users will find it much easier to use the CoCo in the future. He said the OS9 based DeskMate was a step in the right direction, giving beginners a lot of easy-touse functions at a reasonable price.

He sparked the imagination of the audience when he talked about the new CDI standard recently introduced by Sony and Phillips. CD-I, which features interactive audio, video and computer data, is driven by a special version of OS-9. To get people thinking, he talked about a "bird book," telling the audience they would be able to give their CD-I based portable computers the location, time of year and a description of the mystery bird they were looking at. The computer could then return the name of the bird. He thought it might be possible to feed the sound of the bird into the computer and match it with the pre-recorded sound of the bird stored on the compact disk.

Bjork called CD-I an appliance computer and said it would give birth to entertainment disks beyond our wildest imagination. As a technical aside, he mentioned that the VDG chip in the CD-I players uses 100 K of memory for each picture (compared to 6 K

\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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All disk prices are for CoCo OS-9 format; for other formats, specify and add \(\$ 2.00\) each. Order prepaid or COD, VISA/MC accepted, add \(\$ 1.50\) S\&H for software, \(\$ 5.00\) for CCRD; actual charges added for COD.

\section*{D.P. Johnson, 7655 S.W. Cedarcrest St.} Portland, OR 97223 (503) 244-8152
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experiments, you gain a practical tool and a knowledge of another facet of OS-9 at the same time.
This month, the desire to experiment was driven by the fact that I do not own 80 -track double-sided drives but do own one of Tony DiStefano's brand new 512 K Super RAM cards from CRC Inc. If I used the tricks I published in June with the 512K RAM Disk and double-sided 40 -track drives, I would lose nearly 200 K of fast RAM disk, not a viable alternative. I wanted to put every byte of the 512 K RAM Disk to work.
Finally, one afternoon while plodding along the Mt. Vernon bicycle trail, I had a brainstorm. "Why not format the RAM disk to its full 512 K capacity and then go in and change Logical Sector Number 0 to make the backup command think the RAM disk was the same size as the floppy disk. I could then do the backup quickly. After the backup command had finished its job, I could change Logical Sector Number 0 back to its original state and make OS-9 believe the RAM disk was full size. In real life, it wasn't quite that simple, but it worked.

We'll look first at Logical Sector Number 0 . At the highest level, OS-9 communicates with many different types of hardware through a hierarchy of file managers, device drivers and device descriptors. An OS-9 module named IOMan, short for Input/ Output Manager, manages the flow of information. To do this job, it relies on several subroutine packages designed to communicate with different types or classes of hardware,

The most used of these subroutine packages are SCF, short for Sequential Character Files, and RBF, for Random Block Files. SCF contains a set of routines designed to work with any hardware that sends or receives data sequentially. For example, a terminal sends one character at a time from its keyboard. Likewise, the printer receives one character at a time. SCF manages the flow of these characters to the modem, printer, terminal or any other serial device you have attached to the Color Computer.
However, floppy disks, hard disks and RAM disks behave differently - they send, receive and store information one block at a time. If you were to describe them academically, you would probably call them random-access or block-oriented mass storage devices.
The RBF module is intelligent enough to maintain the logical structure of every file stored on all random access devices. It sends and receives 256 bytes at a time to your hardware by using the proper device driver. However, RBF never needs to deal with the physical details of the read or write operation. The device driver keeps track of things like the physical track and sector address of all data on each disk. RBF only needs to worry about the logical sector number.
The first logical sector on a disk is Logical Sector Number 0 . The number of the last logical sector is one less than the total number of sectors available on the disk. The
device driver, CCDisk in Color Computer OS-9, translates each logical sector number passed by RBF to the physical track and sector address.

RBF is generic and knows how to communicate with many different storage devices. But before it communicates, RBF must know what type of device it is talking to. To find out, it reads the information stored in Logical Sector Number 0 of the disk mounted in the device. During this read, the driver picks up a lot of information about the physical layout of the disk. Two of the most important details are the number of tracks on the disk and the number of sectors in each track.

This first logical sector is also known as the identification sector. The next logical sector contains the first part of a bit map, or allocation map, that may fill as many as 256 sectors on a large hard disk drive. This bit map tells OS-9 which sectors have already been used to store data and which may be used by additional files. The bit map in the 512 K RAM disk we are going to modify just fills Logical Sector Number 1.

Following the bit map, you will find the root directory of the disk. When we modify Logical Sector Number 0 of our RAM disk to make it look like a floppy disk, we are changing the first four bytes in the sector. Later, after we have backed up the floppy disk to the RAM disk, we need to change the first six bytes back to their original state and rewrite part of the bit map. But first let's look at the information stored in Logical Sector Number 0 .

During our experiment, we are going to change the value of the total number of sectors on the RAM disk to equal the total number of sectors on our floppy disk. If we

So to pull our first trick we must change the 000800 to 0005 A 0 . Since the first byte \(0_{i}\) each value is zero, we need only change ths second and third bytes of each three-byts value.

While we are examining Logical Sectos Number 0 of our RAM disk, we need to nott two other values. We need to know the number of sectors per track and the number of bytes in the allocation map. When we look at the chart, we see that this information is stored at an offset of three and four bytes, respectively, from the beginning of the sector. During our examination, we'll notice that our 512K RAM Disk was formatted with 40 Hex or 64 sectors per track. Well also see that our RAM disk has 0100 Hex or 256 bytes in its allocation map. Jot this information down; we'll need it later.

We used the patch utility from Computerware's OS-9 Disk Fix and Utilities package to make the changes. Further, we put our input to patch in two script files and wrote a short procedure file to do the entire job for us. First, here is the procedure file.

\section*{load echo}
echo Formatting Ram Disk Now
format \(/ \mathrm{r} \varnothing>/ \mathrm{nil}\)
yDisto Ram Disk
echo Patching Ram Disk Now
patch /Rg@ <scriptl >/nil
echo Backing Up Disk Now
backup \#9 \(\quad / D \rho / R \rho>/ n i l\)
yy
echo Restoring Ram Disk Size Now patch /RdC <script2 >/NH1 echo Enjoy Your New Super Ram echo from Tony Distefano and CRG unlink echo

\section*{Information Stored}

Number of sectors on disk
Number of sectors on each track
Number of bytes in allocation map
Number of sectors in each cluster
Root directory
Owner's User Number
Attributes of Disk
Internal disk ID number
Number of sides and density
Number of sectors per track
Reserved space
First sector in boot file
Size of boot file
Time/date disk created
Name of Volume
Path Descriptor Stuff

Offset

\section*{Name in OS9Defs File}

DD.TOT
DD.TKS
DD.MAP
DD.BIT
DD.DIR
DD.OWN
DD.ATT
DD.DSK
DD.FMT
DD.SPT
DD.RES
DD.BT
DD.BSZ
DD.DAT
DD.NAM
DD.OPT
look at Logical Sector Number 0 immediately after we format the RAM disk, we find the first three bytes are 000800 Hex or 2,048 decimal sectors. That makes sense since \(2,048 * 256\) equals 524,288 or 512 K . On the other hand, our double-sided, 40 -track floppy disk contains 1,440 decimal sectors. If you translate 1,440 to Hex you get 05 A0.

There are a couple of things you should notice in the procedure file above. First, we are patching something called "/R0@."And second, the device descriptor nil. The latter allows you to throw away the output of a program. It comes with Version 2.00 .00 of OS-9 from Tandy.

The pathlist above, / R0@, is special

\section*{KISSable OS-9}

\title{
Experimenting with RAM Disks
}

\author{
By Dale L. Puckett Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Progress has been plodding along at a snail's pace here at KISSable OS-9 headquarters. Our original \(\$ 499,4 \mathrm{~K}\), 1979 "Model D" CoCo finally bit the dust and we were forced to lay out \(\$ 69\) to replace it with a 16 K CoCo 2 . The 16 K status didn't last long, however; about an hour after we picked it up, MOTD Editor Bruce Warner and I had installed 64 K memory chips. I needed to get online fast because I was falling behind in the testing of all the new equipment/software now available to CoCo OS-9 aficionados.

One of the most exciting opportunities came from Fran McGee at Tandy who loaned us a 15-megabyte hard disk to use for a month or two. Next month, we hope to present an action-packed chronology of our adventures. This month, we follow up on the RAM disk experiments we presented in the June issue. We'll show you another trick that lets you do backups from a floppy and still use all the available space on the RAM disk.

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.

We'll be telling you about some of the information stored in Logical Sector Number 0 on all OS-9 disks. We'll also look at a \(\mathrm{CoCo} / \mathrm{IBM}\) data transfer utility package and feature a UNIX-like stat routine written in assembler for OS-9, a BASIC09 pretty printing program and a C program that adds a header to the standard line.c utility.

First however, we must pass along an addendum and a correction. Tom Roginski of Owl-Ware, P.O. Box 116-D, Mertztown, PA 19539, 800-245-6228, contacted us about the Winchester basic we described in the June issue. Al Reinhart, the program's author, sent us the information earlier this year. He called the program wbasic. The proper name for the program is Winchester BASIC and you can buy it from Owl-Ware. The price is \(\$ 50\) when you buy an Owl-Ware hard disk drive - \(\$ 75\) when you buy it alone. We try to include the name and address of the vendor when we describe a program, but this one slipped through the cracks.

Turning to corrections, in May we gave you a really slick shortcut to use when you need to OS9Gen a new disk. Unfortunately, my fingers weren't listening to my mind and I typed the wrong command line. The command line should have read, is ! os9gen /D1 <ENTER>. To use this tip, create a new directory. Then, copy or save the modules you want in the new OS-9 boot file into this new directory. Finally, use the CHD utility command to make the new directory, the current data directory and type the command line above. Of course, you must
have a freshly formatted disk loaded in Drive / DI when you execute this command.
After developing and testing the procedures needed for this month's RAM disk experiments, I was surprised to receive a message from Dennis Skala on Rainbow's Delphi CoCo SIG. He had taken a similar approach with his RAM disk.
"I read your June column with interest, especially the handstands you were doing while trying to get a floppy disk quickly copied to a RAM disk without losing a large chunk of the RAM disk's capacity. I went through a similar process when I first started using my RAM disk," Dennis said.
"I didn't think of formatting the floppies in a non-standard way. Rather, I rewrote the backup utility and removed the requirement that the drives have the same number of sectors. This means I can copy any type of disk to the RAM disk - single- or doublesided, 40 - or 80 -track. I wrote the new backup command so that the balance of the RAM disk in excess of the floppy's capacity remains free," Skala said. "I also picked up a bonus - I can now quickly backup a standard Radio Shack 35 -track disk to one of my 40-track drives." Youll be happy to know that Skala has uploaded his new backup command to the OS-9 database section of Rainbow's CoCo SIG on Delphi and it is available there for you to download.
One of the main reasons we publish these little experiments is to provide a practical project to share some of the details that make a complex operating system like OS9 powerful. When you duplicate one of these

And even then you couldnt access as many CoCo goodies as you get in Public Domain Software Copying Company's special preselected package deals. Check it out:

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changes, subscripting and superscripting. For example, you could call for extended letters to type a title or heading and return to normal type for the body of text

Print formatting commands change format settings in PenPal itself like margins, page lengths, line spacing, centering of text, right justification, page numbering options, form feed (new page) and wait after each page is printed. The only thing missing is page headers. These formatting commands permit changes to be made in the middle of the text. For example, you could change the left margin to indent a quotation or a list. When the quotation is entered, a formatting command is included to reestablish the original margin for the following text. If you don't like the default settings for the basic document, lead off with print formatting commands at the beginning of the document. Justification and page numbering choices would certainly be made there.

Write has a few limits. You cannot print out a book manuscript by queuing files as with Telewriter and DynaForm. It does not do mail merge. It lacks headers, footers and footnoting capability. But, most users will never miss these.

A final consideration is the way PenPal saves the text buffer. Like DeskMate and a bunch of non-CoCo programs, paragraphs are written into the buffer without delineation of lines within the paragraph. A carriage return character ends the paragraph.

The file on disk is in ASCII format, but apparently lacks the end-of-file designation BASIC expects. To read a file into a BASIC program, two things must be done. First, carriage returns must be inserted into long paragraphs to break them into segments short enough to fit into a BASIC string variable. This must be done by editing the file in PenPal and inserting carriage returns at the end of every second or third line on the screen. PenPal shows you where there are carriage returns in the document. Next, the file must be run through a BASIC program to save the text to a new disk file that handles the end-of-file properly The following is an example of a program to do this.

The program simply opens an input and an output file as defined by the user. The directory for each drive used is displayed as a convenience. Strings are read in with LINEINPUTH1,A\$ and printed both to the screen, so one sees some action, and to the second file. One

4 CLEAR 10000
5 CLS:PRINT:INPUT"DRIVE \# INPUT FILE";ID\$:PRINI:ID=VAL(ID\$):DIRI D:PRINT: INPUT"INPUT FILE NAME"; IS: IPS=FIS+": \(1+I D S\)
10 OPEN"I", \#1,IP\$
12 PRINT: INPUT4DRIVE \# OUTPUT
FILE \(\because\) :ODS:PRINT:OD=VAL (ODS):DIR OD: PRINT:INPUT"OUTPUT FILE
NAME"; FOS:OPS=FOS+": "+ODS
15 OPEN"O", \#2, OP\$
20 IFEOF (1)THEN CLOSE: END ELSE I
INEINPUT\#1, AS
30 PRINTA\$:PRINT\#2,A\$
40 GOTO2O
would expect \(\mathrm{EOF}(1)\) in Line 20 to detect the end of file and close both files. Since a proper end of file is lacking, the program ends with an IE Error which causes BASIC to close the files anyway. The output file will be a proper ASCII file that will load into a BASIC program or into Telewriter.

Though I am typing this in PenPal's Write, I will transport it to Telewriter for printing because I want headers on each page.
From this examination of the Write module, you can get the flavor of the rest of PenPal. The Calc, Database and Telecom modules each combine much more than minimum functionality coupled with some unique features. Each are easy to learn and use. Some operations like the screen update in the Write module and the recalculation in Calc are unusually fast while none seem especially slow. All are function key driven with a function key strip displayed or, in Graphit, displayable.

My overall impression was good at RAINBOWfest, and a full day with the package has reinforced that. The only problem that might be significant is in the file saving operation on a JDOSformatted, 40 -track disk. It seems to be wasting disk granules. Fewer granules are reported to be available than should be for the number reported used. For example, if I add up the granules used by the files on a 40 -track disk, I find 19 of 78 granules used, but only 45 free. Fourteen granules have been lost somewhere. This problem appears to be associated with a 40 -track disk formatted with JDOS since disk space all adds up on a 35 -track disk formatted by Disk BASIC.
Next month I will discuss the other modules.

PenPal is available from Four Star Software, Box 730, Streetsville P. O., Mississauga, Ontario, Canada, L5M 2C2. Price is \(\$ 89.95\) U.S. Canadian price is \(\$ 119.95\). The program is also available from some U.S. dealers so check RAINBOW advertisements. \(\cap\)
\(\overline{\text { name); F3, Free; F4, Kill; and F5, Dir, are }}\) identical to Disk BASIC functions. The real fun begins with F6, Step, which changes the stepping rate of the disk drives and F8, Trks, which allows selection of 35 - or 40 -track drives. You need another DOS like ADOS, CDOS or JDOS to format disks to 40-tracks.

I ran into problems when I tried to set up a 40-track disk. I used JDOS to format a disk with 40 tracks and backup the PenPal program disk to it. I ended up with a 35 -track disk probably because the file allocation table copied is for 35 tracks. Next I formatted another disk for 40 tracks and used JDOS to copy a number of files across. Part of each file was lost. Next I formatted a 40track disk and placed it in Drive 1. I booted PenPal and checked available sectors on Drive 1. Free reported 73 granules rather than 78. I was able to load files into PenPal from the 35-track data disk and save them onto the " 40 track" disk, but never recovered the five lost granules. More on JDOS 40-track format problems later.

Finally, from the Main Menu, F7 saves all current settings to a Config file. This way, when you boot PenPal, Drive I can automatically be the default drive. All current printer defaults are set as well.

As I mentioned before, the files pertaining to a particular application are listed under its name on the main menu. The extensions clue PenPal on what belongs where. For example, all files saved from Write and saved as ASCII files from other applications carry a WP extension. Move the cursor over a blank entry under the application to start a new file or over an existing file name to start editing. If a new file is chosen, you are asked for a filename.

Write is the word processor. One of the first things I noticed was the 32,510 byte text buffer. This holds a lot of text. Any article in this RAINBOW would fit. This compares with about a 12 K buffer in DeskMate.

PenPal is much like DeskMate in cursor movement and editing methods. It supports block commands to delete, copy and move text. It also supports buried printer control commands with the ability to tailor these commands to your printer and save these codes to the Config file using F 7 from the main menu. Nine commands are available, each with a toggle on and a toggle off form. While six come predefined for RS-DMP printers, you can change these for your printer. These are needed to provide for underlining, font

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\title{
Getting in Touch with Pen Pal
}

\author{
By Richard A. White \\ Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Many people I spoke with at the Chicago RAINBOWfest are very satisfied with DeskMate, considering it is a beginner's level program. But, the folks at Four Star Software aren't satisfied since they are selling PenPal to do the same things. James Norrie of Four Star gave me a demonstration and ended up selling a copy to me. The last thing I need is another program to do word processing, spreadsheets, databases, graphing and telecommunications. However, PenPal looked so good, I felt I had to give it a real workout and let you know what I found. PenPal requires a 64 K CoCo with one disk drive. Two drives are better.

There needs to be two sets of standards when judging software of this type. One is the power and usefulness of the individual modules and the other is the value of the total package to the average user who doesn't want or need most of the bells and whistles in the more powerful, single-application packages. Let's look at each application in Pen-

Richard White lives in Fairfield, Ohio, and has a long background with microcomputers and specializes in BASIC programming. With Don Dollberg, he is the co-author of the TIMS database management program.

Pal, then make a judgment on the whole and look at the pieces more critically.

All applications use a common 51character by 24 -line screen in the high resolution graphics mode. Screen update is the fastest I have seen on the CoCo. One problem I have with Telewriter is that characters are lost when the wordwrap scrolls the screen and starts a new line. This has not happened on PenPal. The whole screen seems to move up one line as a unit and the word being wordwrapped goes to the left margin.

The top line of the screen displays a command line in reverse video. This is where things like the module name and current filename are displayed. The bottom two lines display a function key strip, again in reverse video. Up to 10 functions are displayed which are called by pressing the CLEAR key and a number together. Some applications have more than 10 functions in which case the F0 (CLEAR- 0 ') toggles the display of the alternate function key strip. Only those functions currently displayed by the function key strip can be called, but the alternate strip is easily toggled into view.

The five alternate functions are called by pressing SHIFT, CLEAR and the number key together. AF1 invokes a simple calculator that uses the com-
mand line at the top of the screen and does not interfere with the display for the application you are in. AF2 allows the user to change the printer defaults such as margins, page lengths, Baud rate and the like. The defaults are displayed one at a time in the command line at the top of the screen and pressing ENTER leaves the setting unchanged and moves to the next. This is much faster than loading graphics configuration screens and saving them as DeskMate does. You have the option of saving the new defaults from the main menu. In addition, the defaults are maintained as you move from application to application during a session.

AF3 toggles the screen background color between green and buff. AF4 calls the help file appropriate for the application and AF5 produces a directory of the default drive. AF12 exits an application without saving the file. What is key 12? It's the minus sign. CLEAR and the minus key (F12) will exit any function, application, or the program from the main menu.

When you LOADM PenPal and type EXEC, you see the main menu. It presents a five-part table headed by the application name with the names of the files listed below. The function key strip displays disk file functions. F1, Swap, changes the default drive. F2, Name(Re-
whether that pattern is a character or some other symbol.
Next month we'll be back with more CoCo assembly language topics. In the meantime, use those PCRs and move around a little!

\section*{Listing 1:}


\section*{Listing 2:}


The effective address is therefore \(\$ 3 \mathrm{E} 0 \mathrm{C}\), he location of ARGI.
The other program counter relative instructions compute the address in the same fashion. Since PCR-type instructions don't zontain an absolute address, they can be placed anywhere in memory and execute properly, even if they refer to locations inside the relocated program. The expense of using the PCR instructions is memory (PCR instructions are longer), more complexity and giving up a few other addressing modes (you can't use auto-increment addressing together with PCR, for example).

\section*{A Character Generator for Graphics Mode}

To tie all of these concepts together, we've written a Character Generator program, shown in Listing 2. The program allows you to write any normal text character on the screen in graphics mode in upper- and lowercase. It also allows you to change the size of the characters. The program assumes you are in PMODE 4 ( 256 by 192, two-color mode), you are using graphics page one and you have a disk system.

The input parameters to the system take the form of a BASIC string. The first character of this string is the ' X ' position representing the upper left-hand corner of the first character. The second character of the string is the corresponding ' \(Y\) ' position. The third character is the size of the characters to be written on the screen, from one to 16 . The remainder of the string is the text to be written. As an example, suppose that you wanted to write "This is a test" in the center of the screen. The height of text for a text screen is 12 pixels high and the width is eight pixels. However, character positions for this program are eight pixels high by eight pixels wide to allow packing 24 lines on the screen. The center of the screen is at \(\mathrm{X}=128, \mathrm{Y}=96\). The input string looks like this:
\(22 \$-\operatorname{CHR} \$(128)+\) CHRS \((96)+\) CHR \(\$(1)+\) "THIS IS A TEST"

The screen output looks like Figure 4.


Figure 4:
Sample Character Generator Output
To change the size of the text, use another value in the third byte. This byte represents the magnification factor. To display characters 24 pixels high you'd have:
LZS-CHR \(\$(124)+\) CHR \(\$(99)+\) CHR \(\$(3)+\) "This \(1 s\) larger text"

The ZZ\$ string variable string was used only as an example. Any string variable can be used, as long as it has the ' X ' and ' Y ' positions and magnification factor in the first three bytes. The sequence for calling the Character Generator uses the VARPTR function:
```

1\varnothing\emptyset\emptyset ZZ$=...
1\varnothing1\emptyset B=VARPTR(ZZ$)
1\varnothing2\emptyset A=USR(B)

```

Of course, the program must have been relocated to protected memory and a DE FUSR done to define the start - all of the steps we described earlier. The program is relocatable, by the way, so that it can be used anywhere in memory you want to put it. Program counter relative addressing is used throughout the code.

Listing 3 shows a typical use of the Character Generator in writing sample text. The program must be on the disk in binary form (the output of an assembler). The program is relocatable and may be moved anywhere in RAM, but allow 318 bytes for the program. Change DEFUSRO accordingly. The resulting display for this test driver is shown in Figure 5.


Figure 5: Test Driver Display

The program uses a 1,024 -byte character pattern area called CHTAB, or Character Table. The address of this table must be POKEd into locations \(\$ 13 \mathrm{C}\) and \(\$ 13 \mathrm{D}\) as shown in Listing 3. The Character Table can be directly after the Character Generator program, or may be anywhere else in memory. The first eight bytes in this table represent the pattern for an ASCII character of zero, the next eight bytes the pattern for an ASCII character of one, the 65th set of eight bytes represent the pattern for ' \(A\) ', and so forth. You can fill in your own characters for ASCII codes not normally used in the Color Computer, such as codes zero through 31. Each set of eight bytes represents the eight rows that make up a character, as shown in Figure 6.

The BASIC test program shows the patterns for the uppercase alphabetic characters A through Z and for a space character. Fill in the remaining characters as the need arises. All 128 positions in the table can be used, and any symbols meaningful to you can be used. Don't forget that the "scale factor" allows an expansion of each pattern,

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\section*{C \(=\) mimputer \\ Friends}

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Assembly language:
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
START & JSR & SB3ED & \\
& TFR & D,X & poine to block \\
& LDA &,\(X\) & get 45 \\
& LDB & \(1, X\) & get 233, etc.
\end{tabular}

Is this really better than just assigning a block of protected memory for the parameter block? Probably not, but it is an alternative method.

VARPTR is handy, though, when working with strings. If VARPTR is used to find the location of a string, it returns not the address of the string, but the address of a five-byte string parameter block as shown in Figure 3. The third and fourth bytes of this parameter block ( +2 and +3 ) point to the location of the string itself. If this string address is used in the assembly language subroutine, it must again be converted to an integer value in D by a JSR \(\$ B 3 E D\) as shown here:

BASIC:
\(190 \mathrm{~A}=\) "COLOR COMPUTER"
110 B-VARPTR(AS)
\(12 \emptyset\) DEFUSR \(\theta\)-\&H3E \(\emptyset \emptyset\)
\(130 \mathrm{~A}-\mathrm{USR} \boldsymbol{\rho}(\mathrm{B})\)

Assembly language:

Suppose we had a program that referenced a parameter block at the beginning of the program area, something like this:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 3Eg\% & & 00 & 09108 & xpos & FCB & 9 & for \(\times\) position \\
\hline \(3 \mathrm{E} \| 1\) & & 90 & 96116 & YPOS & FGB & 9 & for y position \\
\hline 3 Eg 2 & B6 & 3EgD & 9012\% & Start & LDA & YPOS & get X posi \\
\hline 3895 & F6 & 3E@1 & 90136 & & LDB & ypos & get. Y posi \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

You can see that the LDA and LDB assembled as "extended" addressing types of instructions. Each instruction consists of a one-byte operation code (\$B6 and \$F6) followed by a two-byte address (\$3E00 and \(\$ 3 E 01\) ). What would happen if this code were incorporated into DATA statements and then moved to the \(\$ 4000\) area? The result would look like this:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 4000 & & 98 & 9610 & xpos & FCB & 0 & for \(\times\) position \\
\hline 4091 & & 00 & 96119 & YPOS & FCB & 9 & for y position \\
\hline 4092 & B6 & 3E96 & \$9129 & Start & LDA & \$3E0p & get \(X\) posicion \\
\hline 4095 & F6 & 3Eg1 & 90139 & & LDB & \$3E01. & at Y position \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Although the locations in which the instructions were stored changed, the references were still to \(\$ 3 \mathrm{E} 00\) and \(\$ 3 \mathrm{E} 01\). Obviously, when this program was executed, A was loaded with the contents of location \(\$ 3 E 00\) and B with the contents of location \$3E01 instead of the new locations at the beginning of the program, \(\$ 4000\) and \(\$ 4001\).

This problem occurs for all references to data locations inside the program, but not to external fixed areas. If there were a parameter block at memory area \(\$ 5000\), for example, an LDA \(\$ 5000\) would be valid


Figure 3: String Parameter Block

\section*{Relocatability}

In our examples and in last month's column, we assumed for the most part the machine language code generated and stored in DATA statements started at a fixed location - \&H3E00 in our examples. A typical assembly language program can't be stored and executed just anywhere in memory. Let's see why.
wherever the program was moved. The same thing applies to system memory areas like the text or graphics screens - they are at fixed locations.

The problem also applies to JMP and JSR instructions, which jump to locations specified by absolute addresses within the instruction, generated at assembly time. Branches, however, use relative addressing
in which the effective address for the branc is computed by adding the contents of tt: program counter to a displacement valu within the instruction. Look at this pre gram:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 3E¢¢ & & & 90106 & & ORG & \$3E64 \\
\hline 3E¢¢ & 7E & 3E65 & 96118 & FIRST & JMP & NEXI \\
\hline 3E¢3 & & \(\phi \varnothing\) & 09120 & & FCB & \(\varnothing\) \\
\hline 3ED4 & & \(9 \varnothing\) & 90130 & & FCB & 6 \\
\hline 3E05 & 20 & F9 & ¢¢14¢ & NEXT & BRA & FIRSI \\
\hline & & \(\phi \not \varnothing \eta \varnothing\) & 9015\% & & END & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This program doesn't do anything; it's a infinite loop. It does illustrate jumping an branching, however. The JMP NEXT ir struction assembles with a jump locatio (after the 7 E op code) of 3E05. The BR/ FIRST, though, does not use an absolut address. Instead, it uses a displacemen value of F9. When this displacement valu is added to the contents of the progran counter, the result is the branch address. Th program counter always points to the nex instruction after the current one being executed, in this case, at \(\$ 3 \mathrm{E} 07\). Addin; \$3E07 and \$F9:

\section*{\$3E07}
+ \$FFF9
\$3E00

The displacement value is "sign extended' to the left, which must be done for negative displacements of \$FF through \(\$ 80\) (indicating branches backwards). Positive displacements of \(\$ 00\) through \(\$ 7 \mathrm{~F}\) (indicating branches forward) may be added without sign extension. In any event, the result is the jump address of \(\$ 3 \mathrm{E} 00\). The BRA FIRST could have been replaced with a JMP FIRST instruction, but this instruction would have used three bytes instead of two bytes and not have been relocatable.
There's a way to make all instructions relocatable. It's a special addressing mode called "program counter relative." An example is shown here:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 3Eด¢ & & & 99190 & & ORG & \$3Eg\% \\
\hline 3Eğ & A6 & 8D 90088 & 90110 & & LDA & ARG1, PCR \\
\hline 3E94 & E6 & 8D \(00 \square 65\) & 90120 & & LDB & ARG2, PGR \\
\hline 3 Eg 8 & 6E & 8D 9092 & 99130 & FIRST & JMP & NEXT, PCR \\
\hline 3E¢C & & \(9 \varnothing\) & 9014 9 & ARG1 & FCB & \(\emptyset\) \\
\hline 3EดD & & 90 & 90150 & ARG2 & FCB & \(\emptyset\) \\
\hline 3EดE & FD & ¢0¢0¢ & 9616ø & NEXT & STD & BOTH \\
\hline 3 Ell & 86 & \(\emptyset 1\) & 90170 & & LDA & \#1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The machine language assembled for the LDA ARG1,PCR starts off with an op code of A6, followed by an addressing mode byte of 8 D . The addressing mode byte is used by the 6809 to determine how the address should be computed. In this case, the effective address is computed by adding the contents of the program counter to the displacement value of 0008 , found in the third and fourth bytes of the machine language. The program counter points to \$3E04 at this point so:
\$3E04
\(+\$ 0008\)
\$3E0C
he D register to an integer value and returns ：in the variable used on the left side of the isR call．
Here＇s a simple example of the whole rocess．The assembly language subroutine dds one to an input argument and returns he incremented value．It＇s a useless subrou－ ine，but it＇ll give you a better idea of how he process works．
```

/ TRIVIAL AL SUBROUTINE
10 CLEAR 1gga,GH3DFF
20 CLS
39 FOR 1-\&H3Eg\ to \&H3Eg9
40 READ A: POKE I,A
59 NEXT I
59 DEFUSRQ=8H3EQg N 'define start of ml
70 INPUT "VALUE=";V
89 V - USRg(v)
90 PRINT "VALUE NOU"; V
90 PRINT "VALUE NOH"; v (return and print
10 DATA \&HBD, \&HB3, \&HED, \&HC3, \&HDD, \&HO1
29 DATA \&HBD, \&HB4, \&HE4,8H39

```

The assembly language code for this is：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1990 & BD & B3ED & 90190 & JSR & \＄B3ED & ＇convert input \\
\hline 1903 & c3 & 9091 & 9911］ & ADDD & \＃1 & ＇bump by one \\
\hline 1926 & BD & 34F4 & 9012． & JSR & \＄ 84 FL & ＇reconvert \\
\hline 499 & 39 & & 9013¢ & RTS & & ＇return \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

As you can see from the assembly lan－ guage program，the only processing actually done in the program is to add one to the zontents of the D register．The first JSR sonverts the input argument（found in variable \(V\) in the BASIC program）to a value in D．The second JSR reconverts the con－ tents of \(D\)（now \(V\) plus one）to variable \(V\) for output．The RTS，of course，just returns to BASIC．

\section*{Packing Arguments}

Although only one integer value is al－ lowed，there＇s no reason several arguments can＇t be packed into that single value． Suppose you have an assembly language subroutine to move a character around the screen．The inputs to the subroutine would be the character and the speed of movement． These two arguments could be packed into the single 16 －bit integer value of the USR call by doing this：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{108 ＇MOVE CHARACTER SUBROUTINE} \\
\hline 110 CLEAR 1明，6H3DFF & ＇protect memory \\
\hline 129 CLS & \\
\hline 139 FOR I－ 843 E ¢g to 6 H 3 EXX & ＇move mach lang \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{149 READ A：POKE I，A} \\
\hline 150 NEXT & \\
\hline 15¢ DEFUSRの－8H3Eg¢ & ＇define loc＇n of al \\
\hline 179 INPUT＂CHARACTER－＂；C\＄ & ＇Input character \\
\hline 175 INPUT＂SPEED（ 0 －255）－＂； & ＇input speed \\
\hline 176 CLS & \\
\hline \(189 \mathrm{~A}=\) USRG（ ASC（ \((C \$) * 256+S)\) & ＇pack two arguments \\
\hline \(29 \%\) GOTO 17¢ & ＇rerrun here \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The character is converted to an eight－bit ASCII code by the ASC（C\＄）．It is then packed into the most significant byte of the input argument by the ASC（C\＄）＊256．The speed is also an eight－bit value and is in the least significant byte of the input argument． In the assembly language subroutine，the two arguments appear in the D register as shown in Figure 1，after they have been converted by a JSR \＄B3ED．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline\(A\) & \(B\) \\
\hline\(A S C(C \$)\) & \(S\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Figure 1：Packing Two Arguments}

This same scheme of packing multiple arguments can be used for input and output to pack as many as 16 single－bit arguments into the input or output parameter．On the input side，the arguments are packed by multiplying the value by a power of two so that it＇s shifted left and adding in other arguments．On the output side，the argu－ ments are unpacked by ADDing and then dividing by the same power of two．Some examples are given in Figure 2.
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|c|}
\hline ARG1 & ARG2 & ARG3 & ARG4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Figure 2：Packing Four Arguments}

\section*{Parameter Block}

Another way of passing multiple argu－ ments to and from an assembly language subroutine is by a parameter block．The parameter block is a special area in memory set aside to hold input and output argu－ ments．A simple example of this is shown in Listing 1，which is the partial assembly language listing of the move character subroutine．The first two bytes of the subroutine are reserved for the character and speed input parameters．The actual subroutine starts at \(\& \mathrm{H} 3 \mathrm{E} 02\) rather than \＆H3E00．

The BASIC code for calling this subroutine is：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 100 ＇MOVE Character subroutine & \\
\hline 110 CLEAR 190日，EH3DFF & ＇protect memory \\
\hline 129 CLS & \\
\hline 139 FOR I－8H3EQD to EH3EXX & ＇move mach lang \\
\hline 149 READ A：POKE I，A & \\
\hline 150 NEXT I & \\
\hline 169 DEFUSRG－8H3EgC & ＇define start of al \\
\hline 170 INPUT＂CHARACTER－＂；\({ }^{\text {c }}\) & ＇Input character \\
\hline 175 INPUT＂SPEED（ \({ }^{(1)-255 \text { ）}}\)＂；\({ }^{\text {S }}\) & ＇1nput apeod \\
\hline 176 CLS & \\
\hline 189 POKE SH3EDD，ASC（CS） & ＇poke character value \\
\hline 19］POKE \＆H3E01， 5 & ＇poke apeed value \\
\hline 200 A \(=\operatorname{USRQ}(\theta)\) & ＇go to al subroutins \\
\hline 20］GOTO 179 & ＇raturn here \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The USR call uses dummy arguments rather than packing the two input parame－ ters into a single argument．The two input parameters are stored in \＆H3E00 and \＆H3E01 by two POKEs．As long as the input parameters are byte values（zero to 255 ），the POKEs work fine．The assembly language subroutine does not make a call to \(\$\) B3ED， as there is no argument to convert．It simply
picks up the first argument from \＆H3E00 （character）and puts it into \(A\) and the second argument from \＆H3E01（speed）and puts it into \(B\) ．

This concept can be used to pass any number of arguments．Just allocate a large enough chunk of memory to accommodate all of the input and output arguments and then do POKES before the subroutine is called and PEEKs after the subroutine is called to access the arguments．

It＇s important to note that the parameter block holding input and output arguments must be in a protected portion of memory． Any address greater than the CLEAR address can be used，and the parameter block can be before or after the actual subroutine．Don＇t forget to specify the actual starting address of the subroutine，rather than the start of the parameter block，if the parameter block is located before the subroutine．

\section*{Using VARPTR}

The VARPTR function in BASIC is also handy for passing parameters to assembly language subroutines．The VARPTR function returns an address to a specified variable． Suppose that you had a variable called AA． This code：
\(199 \operatorname{AA-3}\)
\(119 \mathrm{~B}=\operatorname{VARPTR}(A A)\)
\(12 \emptyset \operatorname{PRINT} \operatorname{PEEK}(B), \operatorname{PEEK}(B+1), \operatorname{PEEK}(B+2), \operatorname{PEEK}(B+3)\),
\(\quad \operatorname{PEEK}(B+4)\)
prints \(130,64,0,0,0\) ．Where＇s the 3 ？That＇s a long story．

You＇d expect to see a zero byte followed by a three byte，representing a binary integer number of three．However，Color Computer BASIC variables are always a＂floating－point＂ format，even when you are working with integer limits，such as PEEKs and POKEs．The \(130,64,0,0,0\) represents a power of two equal to 130 minus 128 and a fraction of 0.11000000 ．The result is the power of two （ 2 squared or 4 ）multiplied by \((1 / 2+1 / 4)=4\) \(\times(3 / 4)=3\) ．This is not the easiest way to represent numbers，and it would be very tedious to have to convert to this floating－ point format every time you wanted to pass parameters to assembly language．The floating－point representation is why the JSR \＄B3ED and JSR \＄B4F4 are used to convert and reconvert variables passed to and from assembly language subroutines．

There＇s nothing that says that a dummy variable cannot be used to store parameters， however．This code stores \(100,45,233,15\) and 37 in the location of dummy variable AA．The location of the dummy variable AA is then passed to the assembly language subroutine．However，the assembly lan－ guage subroutine must still go through the ＂convert＂subroutine to get a 16 －bit address value in D to point to dummy variable AA ．

\section*{BASIC：}

\section*{\(199 \mathrm{AA}-9\)}

110 B －VARPTR（AA）
129 POKE \(B, 199\) ：POKE \(B+1,45\) ：POKE \(8+2,233\) ：POKE \(B+3,15\) ： POKE B＋4， 37
139 DEFUSR 9 － 6 H3E 96
140 A －USR \(\%\)（ B ）

\section*{BARDEN'S BUFFER}

\title{
More Interfacing Tricks for Assembly Language and BASIC
}

\author{
By William Barden, Jr. Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Last month we described the elementary steps in tying together short assembly language subroutines with a BASIC program. Although assembly language is a more difficult language in which to write computer programs, it offers one big advantage over BASIC and other "high level" languages - speed. There are many things that can be done in assembly language that just cannot be done in other languages. In the last column we suggested you start using assembly language by interfacing, or joining together, short assembly language subroutines to improve your BASIC program's efficiency.

We discussed the difference between assembly language and machine language machine language is made up of the binary data the 6809 recognizes as part of its instruction set while assembly language is a more English-like representation of instruction mnemonics. The assembly language form is translated into machine language by a program called the assembler, typically the Radio Shack EDTASM+ assembler.
We also described some assembly language programs and mechanisms to interface them to basic. The basic statement that

\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.
}
defines where in memory the assembly language code resides is DEFUSR, as in 110 DEFUSR \(=8\) H3E00. The BASIC statement to actually make the jump is USRn, as in 180 \(A=U S R O[0)\). Each assembly language subroutine must have an ending RTS instruction, which acts like a BASIC RETURN statement, returning to the point just after the USR call.

Before an assembly language subroutine can be used, however, the memory area in which it is to reside must be protected by a bASIC CLEAR statement, as in 110 CLEAR 1000, \& H3DFF. This prevents BASIC from overwriting the machine language bytes as it stores data such as strings and its own internal variables. The machine language code making up the assembly language subroutine is moved into this protected area by loading a machine language program from disk or cassette, or by reading DATA statements in BASIC and doing a series of POKEs. We chose the POKE route for our examples.

The USRn statement in BASIC has an argument in it that represents an integer value. A single integer value can be passed to the assembly language subroutine by this argument in a statement such as \(180 \mathrm{~A}=\) USRO(1000), which passes the value of 1,000 . The assembly language subroutine may pass an argument back by the USR. The argument is returned in the variable on the left side of the USR statement; in this example, Variable A contains the result. However, it's perfectly all right to pass no arguments
and to use dummy variables in the USR statement.

We'll continue with more tricks in interfacing assembly language with BASIC in this column.

\section*{Passing Multiple Arguments \\ to AL Subroutines}

The argument passed to an assembly language subroutine must be an integer argument - a numeric expression, variable, or combination that can be resolved down to the value of -32768 through +32767 . Here are some typical USR calls:
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \phi \emptyset A=\operatorname{USR} \varnothing(1 \phi \emptyset \emptyset) \\
& 2 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{VX}=\operatorname{USR} 1(\mathrm{AC}) \\
& 3 \emptyset \emptyset A N=\operatorname{USR} 4(1 \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset-\mathrm{ZT})
\end{aligned}
\]

\section*{Passing One Argument}

In the assembly language subroutine itself (as we saw last month), the code must do a JSR \$B3ED to convert the input argument to a 16-bit value in the D register (the A and B accumulators). After this is done, the assembly language subroutine can use the input argument as required - to define a delay, to point to a work area, to define a character, or any other application.

To pass an argument back to BASIC, a JSR \$B4F4 is done in the assembly language code. This converts an output argument in
he CD interface. The article also said that )S-9 operating language will be used in hese interfaces. Have you heard about this or is it just another rumor?

Jim Casselman
Goodfellow AFB, TX
Jim, the 68000 microprocessor and Miroware were the hot subject of discussion it the last RAINBOWfest. Microware has reen awarded a contract to develop the pperating system for Phillips and Sony, the wo pioneers in Compact Disc technology. \(t\) seems to be the next major breakthrough n storage media. 1 can't wait to see one.

\section*{Device Overload}
- I have a 64 K Color Computer 1 with a \(J \& M\) disk drive system and a DCM-5 Auto/ Answer modem. How does one operate a disk controller, a DS-69A Digitizer, a CoCoMax joystick port and an RS-232C Deluxe Pak all at once? It is all on one switch, and obviously it would be very difficult to switch to each slot. This leaves the option of switching using software.

Jeff Wozniak
Apply Valley, MN
Even though you can both hardware-, and software-select a Multi-Pak slot, the address and data lines are connected to the device at all times, Jeff. This means by adding address decoding circuitry to the accessories you mention, they can all be resident at the same time. Remember, the CoCo can switch between these devices about 250,000 times a second.

\section*{Nonexistent Clock Signal}
- I recently purchased a VIC 1525 graphics printer by Commodore. It resembles the DMP-100 printer by Radio Shack.

I would like to use the 1525 with my CoCo. Can it be done? What wiring configuration do I make to connect serial I/O ports?

Philip Tack
Worthington, PA
Philip, according to the diagram you sent us, the VIC 1525 requires a clock signal from the computer. This signal is not present on the CoCo serial port.

\section*{Disk Drive Debate}
- I am debating buying a hard disk or a floppy disk drive. How compatible is an Amdek hard disk with the software on the market, and how much extra storage does it have?

Byron Fast Kleefeld, Manitoba

Byron, I am not aware of an Amdek hard disk. I do know that Amdek makes a \(31 / 2\)
inch floppy disk. It is the same as a \(51 / 4\) inch floppy disk, except it is packaged a little differently. It has the same storage capacity. I would recommend you have at least one \(51 / 4\) inch disk drive in your system.

\section*{New VDG for Older CoCos}
- The CoCo has an MC6847 Video Display Generator (VDG) that is less than perfect. Motorola has designed a new VDG, the MC6847T1, which will soon be released for full production. What does it do? It makes clearer symbols, changes the 'o'from square to circular, adds a slash to the zero and gives lowercase with descenders. The MC6847TI has a data latch 74LS273 and a buffer \(74 L S 244\) on board.

How can you use it? Find the VDG (MC6847T1) when released. Remove the 74LS273 from the circuit board and jumper the socket so the lines go straight through. Use two sockets ( 40 pin) to make a jumper socket for the VDG. Jumper the data lines 3 through 8. Connect pin 10 to pin 25 with a 2.5 K ohm resistor. This allows pseudo colors. Connect pins 12, 17 and 24. This disables the I/ Olines not used by the CoCos. This is the area that replaces the 74LS244 (buffer). It would require extensive wiring to use it. Connect pin 13 of the VDG to pin 11 of the 74 LS273 socket. This is the RAS signal and it stabilizes the output. Connect an SPDT switch by connecting one side to pin 1 of the VDG, center to pin 31 of the \(V D G\), and the other side to pin 31 of the VDG socket. Make sure pins 12, 13, 25, 26 and 31 are not connected through to the circuit board side.

What happened to the lowercase? This is caused by a ROM text screen 0 reset; to disable it use POKE 359,57. The only problem with this poke is that if you are running a graphics program and have an error in it, the text screen does not come back with the error message. You must enter text screen. Next enter POKE 65314, X.

If X is: \(\quad\) Text is:
0-7 Black letters on green uppercase and reverse video.
8-15 Red letters on orange uppercase and reverse video.
16-23 Black letters on green uppercase and lowercase.
24-31 Red letters on orange uppercase and lowercase.
32-39 Light green letters on dark green uppercase and reverse video. Orange letters on red uppercase and reverse video.
48-55 Light green letters on dark green uppercase and lowercase.
56-63 Orange letters on red uppercase and lowercase. Dark green letters on light green uppercase and reverse video.
72-79 Red letters on orange uppercase and reverse video.

80-87

88-95

96-103

104-111
112-119 Light green on dark green uppercase and lowercase.
120-127 Orange letters on red uppercase and lowercase.
128-255
Black letters on light green with light green border uppercase and lowercase.
Red letters on orange with orange border uppercase and lowercase.
Light green letters on dark green uppercase and reverse video. Orange letters on red uppercase and reverse video.

Graphics.

You can get data sheets on the MC6847 and MC6847T1 from Motorola, as well as any other component they produce, by requesting it.

William Capich FPO, NY

Thanks for the information, William. There seems to be a lot of interest in the 6847 T 1 , and due to your help we can all put one in our older CoCos now.

\section*{Memory Exploration}
- I'm writing a machine language program to allow exploring CoCo memory. I want it to work in 64 K RAM mode without the ROM support. I have to build every routine and most of them are finished except two:

INKEY - I can't figure out how I can scan the PIA for the SHIFT key.

RS-232 - I don't understand how to send information to the printer and how the timing process works.

Marc Gagnon
Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec
Marc, you need to obtain a disassembly of BASIC to fully understand the INKEY\$ and RS-232 routines. Color BASIC Unravelled will do nicely.

If you want to try on your own, the INKEY\$ routine starts at \$A564. The test for the SHIFT key routine is at \$A22E. The RS232 output routine starts at \$A2BF. All of the above addresses are for Color BASIC 1.2. Good luck.

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. Be sure to include your complete name and address.

\title{
Non-Standard Disk Drive Troubles
}

\section*{By Dan Downard Rainbow Technical Editor}
- I have a problem with a Tandon Disk drive 1 system. I own a 64 K Extended BASIC CoCo 2 and a TRS-80 Drive 0 with Disk BASIC 1.1 (Cat. No. 26-3029).

When the Tandon Drive 1 is connected, it works fine, but when I try to use my Radio Shack Drive 0, I always get an I/O Error. To use the Radio Shack Drive, I have to disconnect or turn off the Tandon Drive.

When both are connected, the indicator light on the Radio Shack Drive goes on, but the head inside the Tandon Drive goes back and forth searching for the program or tries to read a directory for Drive 0 .

Ben Takemura
Honolulu, HI
Ben, it appears that the drive select lines on your Drive 1 are being enabled for both Drive 0 and Drive 1. A normal disk drive uses two pins for drive select and has binary decoding circuitry to distinguish which drive it's supposed to be. CoCo disk systems use a separate drive select pin for each of four possible drives.

Get a copy of the Rainbow for July 1985 and read "Getting On the Right Track" by Colin Stearman. This is an excellent article discussing the use of non-standard disk drives (non-Tandy) with a CoCo.

Dan Downard is an electrical engineer and has been involved in electronics for 27 years through ham radio (K4KWT). His interest in computers began about eight years ago and he has built several \(68 X X\) systems.

\section*{Keep Your Cool}
- Some time ago someone offered a schematic to change the RS Modem I to autoanswer (and possibly auto-dial). I would like some information, please.
\(I\) own an \(F\) board and am running \(64 K\), one drive, 1.1 Disk BASIC and 1.1 Color BASIC. I have upgraded to 150 ns 64 K chips, a 68B09E and a 68B21. I am able to run the CoCo in \(3 x\) mode and, about 50 percent of the time, retain graphics. Is there anything I can do about the 2N6594 transistor which creates a heat problem? I replaced it with heavy-duty NTE219 and heat sunk it, but I still need to run a fan on it.

\section*{Kenneth Harman Bakersfield, CA}

You are correct Kenneth. In the November 1984 rainbow, Tony Sharp wrote an article on how to convert a Modem I to auto-answer. It was titled "Adding an Auto Answer."

The only thing a heat sink does is allow the heat to dissipate. Unless the heat sink is external to the computer, the heat stays inside until air from the ventilation holes cool it. It's best not to block the ventilation holes by enclosing your computer. If you do, it's necessary to add a fan to get rid of the heat.

\section*{Elusive I/O Error}
- I am 12 years old and I own a 64 K Color Computer 2 and a CCR-82 cassette recorder. Whenever I try to load a long program Ireceive an I/ O Error. Sometimes, such as early morning, everything works
fine. When I take my equipment to Radio Shack it works great I I take it home and it doesn't work.

I have tried everything, cleaning the heads, turning off different appliances etc., but it still does not work. Any help would be appreciated.

Josh Alkire
Toledo, OH
It sounds like you have some type of power line disturbance in your home, Josh. I suggest you operate the tape recorder from batteries just to see if it's the power line.

\section*{Half-Power 64K?}
- I have a 64 K ECB CoCo and a cassette recorder. I know that without a disk drive and operating system I can only access 32 K RAM. Does this mean I only have a 32 K system or can I run cassette programs like The Sailor Man that require 64 K ?

Mike Frei
Horicon, WI
Mike, you don't need a disk drive, or an operating system to use 64 K in your CoCo . You can indeed play your favorite 64 K games from tape. A disk operating system allows for more efficient use of your 64 K , but it's not necessary.

\section*{CD Rumors A-flyin'}
- I read in the Computer Shopper that the 68000 processor will be used as the CPU for

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 11799 & & STX & \$168 & AND SET SYSTEM WITH IT \\
\hline 11899 & & CLR & PHODE, \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & CLEAR (RESET) PRINTING MODE \\
\hline 11999 & & LDI & \$123 & GET ADDRESS Of command table \\
\hline 12989 & & LDB & \$129 & get \# of commands \\
\hline 12199 & & CAPB & *\$35 & IS IT 53 Commands? \\
\hline 12290 & & BNE & COMERR & SKIP ADDING @ If NOT \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{123990} \\
\hline 12498 & & LeAY & COMBUF, PGR & get space for holding table \\
\hline 12598 & & LSLB & & 2 BYTES PER COMMANDS (FOR COPY) \\
\hline 12699 & & STX & OLDCOM, 0 & SAVE OLD POINTER ADDRESS \\
\hline 12790 & & STY & \$123 & POINTER TO MOUSE COMMANDS BUF \\
\hline 12890 & SLOOP & LDA & , X + & \\
\hline 129g\% & & STA & , \(\mathrm{Y}+\) & \\
\hline 13999 & & DEGB & & \\
\hline 13190 & & BNE & SLOOP & \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{132 gg} \\
\hline \(1339 \%\) & & LDD & COMBUF+7*2, PGR & get address of old print command \\
\hline 13490 & & STD & OLDPRT, U & Save for patch subr. \\
\hline 13590 & & LEAX & NPRINT, PCR & get address of the patch for print \\
\hline 13699 & & STX & COMBUF+7*2, PGR & UPDATE JUMP TABLE FOR NEW PRINT \\
\hline 13790 & COMERR & PULS & \(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}, \mathrm{U}, \mathrm{D}\) & then restore the regs \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{1389\%} \\
\hline 13999 & USR1 & TSTA & & IS the variable a string or number \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 14199 & & BNE & USR9 & EXIT IF STRING \\
\hline 14299 & & JSR & \$B3ED & PUT FUNCTION NUMBER IN THE D REG \\
\hline 14399 & & CMPD & WLASTCM & IS IT TOO BIG? \\
\hline \(1449 \%\) & & BHI & USR9 & EXIT IF So \\
\hline 1459\% & & PSHS & X, I, U, B & SAVE SOHE REgS \\
\hline 14698 & & LEAJ & DATA, PGR & SET U REG to variable block \\
\hline 14799 & & LEAY & COMTAB, PGR & GET FUNCATION (COMMANDS) TABLE \\
\hline 14899 & & LSLB & & MUL FUNGTION BY 2 (16 BIT) \\
\hline 14999 & & LDD & B, \(Y\) & GET OFFSET FROM TABLE \\
\hline 15ggg & & LEAY & D, Y & ADD IT TO Y FOR ADDRESS OF IT \\
\hline 1519\% & & pols & B & RESTORE FUNCTION NUMBER IN B REG \\
\hline 152 gg & & JSR & , 7 & and gall the function \\
\hline 15398 & & pULS & X, \(\mathbf{X , Y}\) & RESTORE OTHER REGS \\
\hline 1549g & & CLRA & GLR TOP & Half of 16 BIT RETURN \\
\hline 15599 & & JMP & \$B4F4 CONVERT & D REG TO NUMBER \& EXIT \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{15699} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{15799} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{158g\% * GET X POSITION FUCTION (*2)} \\
\hline 15990 & GETX & LDB & XJOY, 0 & GET GURSOR X POSITION \\
\hline 16999 & USR9 & RTS & & AND RETURN IT \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{16199} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{16209 * GET Y POSITION FUCTION (\#3)} \\
\hline 163 pg & GETY & LDB & YJOY, U & GET CURSOR I POSITION \\
\hline 16497 & & RTS & & AND RETURN WITH IT \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{16509} \\
\hline 16699 & Getbut & LDB & BUTTON, U & GET JUST PRESS BUTTON FLAG \\
\hline 16799 & & CLR & BUTTON, U & AND RESET THAT FLAG \\
\hline 16890 & & RTS & & THEN EXIT \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{169 gg} \\
\hline 17999 & GETDHN & LDB & BUTDWN, 0 & GET BUTTON UP/DOWN STATUS \\
\hline 17199 & CEXIT & RTS & & AND EXIT \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{49999} \\
\hline 49190 & * IT AS & EMBLER & USES "+GET" TO I & SGLUDE A file when the source code \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{49299 * IS TOO BIG FOR ONE FILE} \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{4939 g * THE +GET IS LIKE "USE" IN THE OS-9 ASSEMBLER}} \\
\hline \[
40409
\] & & & & \\
\hline 40492 & & +GET & HOUSE2 & GET CORSOR DRAW CODE \\
\hline 49590 & & +GET & MOUSE3 & GET JOYSTICK DRIVERS \\
\hline 496 mg & & +GET & MOUSE4 & GET SOUND \& SGREEN DRIVERS \\
\hline 496922 & & +GET & MOUSE5 & GET SOUND \& SCREEN (PART 2) \\
\hline 497980 & & +GET & MOUSE6 & get chr data file \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{49899} \\
\hline 49990 & & FCC & 'MOUSE VERSION & \(2.9{ }^{\circ}\) \\
\hline 41909 & & FCC & ' COPYRIGHT 1986 & BY SRE SOFTHARE \\
\hline 41109 & & FCC & 'ALI RICHTS RESE & ERVED ' \\
\hline 41398 & & FCC & 'PUBLIC DOmain & Y STEVE BJORK ' \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{415 9 g} \\
\hline 416gg & ENDPRG & EQU & & END OF PROGRAM POINTER \\
\hline 41700 & & & & \\
\hline 41890 & & END & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Listing 2:}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& g g 1 g g \\
& g g 2 g g
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{*MOUSE2/ASM} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{FILE NUMBER 2} & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{-10Jse2/as.} & & \\
\hline 98398 & TURNON & PSHS & CC & SAVE IRQ ENABLE FLAG \\
\hline 90499 & & ORCC & *\$5 \({ }^{\text {\% }}\) & DISABLE IRQ CURSOR DRAW \\
\hline g9090g & & LDB & CSTAT, U & GET GURSOR STATUS \\
\hline 906gg & & ORB & \#64 & SET DRAY CURSOR FLAG \\
\hline 99799 & & STB & CSTAT, 0 & AND SAVE IT \\
\hline 99899 & & BSR & GURON & draw gursor If not already on \\
\hline 9g9g\% & & PULS & PC, CC & TURN IN IRQ AND EXIT \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{\(9190 \%\)} \\
\hline 91199 & CURON & LDB & CSTAT, J & IS GURSOR ON SGREEN ALREADY? \\
\hline 91290 & & BMI & CEXIT & SKIP IF So \\
\hline 913g9 & & BITB & +64 & SHOULD CURSOR BE PLAcEd? \\
\hline 91490 & & BEQ & CEXIT & NO, THEN EXIT \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{91590} \\
\hline 91699 & & PSHS & CC, 0 & Save blocx pointer gru status \\
\hline 91790 & & ORCC & *\$59 & DISABLE IRQS \\
\hline g189\% & & ORB & \#128 & SET GURSOR STATUS TO SHOW \\
\hline 91990 & & STB & CSTAT, 0 & THAT CURSOR IS ON SCREEN \\
\hline 92ggg & & LEAX & CURDAT, PCR & GET CURSOR SHAPE DATA \\
\hline 9219g & & LEAY & CURBUF, PCR & GET BUFEER FOR SAVE SCREEN UNDER IT \\
\hline 92290 & & LDD & YJOY, \({ }^{\text {O }}\) & GET CURSOR POSITION \\
\hline 9239\% & & suba & , X+ & UPDATE POSITION WITH HOT SPOT \\
\hline 92490 & & SUBB & , \(\mathrm{X}+\) & DATA FOR NEW POSITION \\
\hline 92500 & & CLR & FAST, 0 & RESET FAST FLAG TO CLIP DRAW \\
\hline 9269 g & & GMPA & *192-16 & IS THE FULL CURSOR ON THE SCREEN \\
\hline 92790 & & BHS & CURON® & SKIP If PART OF Y OFF SCREEN \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{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 a warded 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:

\section*{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.

> Semd entries to:
> Crossword Creator Contest c/O THE RAINBOW
> The Fallsoft Building P.O. Box 385 Prospect, KY 40059
cursor drawing, fast and clipped.
The cursor is put down byte by byte rather than dot by dot to speed up the drawing. If only one image of the cursor was used, there would be only 32 positions across the screen. But the shape data has four-image offset \((0,1,2,3)\) to give 128 positions. Of course, there are 192 positions up and down.

TURNOF (Line 28300) is the turn off cursor function (zero). This subroutine resets the cursor-enable bit and turns off the cursor.

CUROFF is used to remove the cursor if it is on the screen. The cursor is removed by getting the old screen data from CURBUF and putting it on the screen. As with the cursor draw there are two types of removes, fast and clipped.

DSABLE is the subroutine for function number six, disable (or unlink) The Mouse. After turning off the cursor, the old interrupt, output and command vector are restored.

SELJOY is for functions nine to 13 , select joystick type.

BASIC's 60 -hertz interrupt vector is passed through IRQ to move the cursor, poll the joystick and button status. First the status cursor and HOLD flag are tested along with the joystick position to see if it has moved. If the cursor should be removed, then CUROFF is called. Next, if the cursor should be turned on (because of a new position or hold is no longer on), then CURON is called.

Lines 37800 to 38100 call BASIC's old interrupt subroutine. The disk drive MOTOROFF and TIMER function will still work. Before end, the interrupt subroutine, the joystick and button status are polled.

At the end of Listing 1 are three +GET instructions that include the other files needed to assemble the program. This +GET of my assembler is very similar to the USE directive of the OS-9 assembler.

The FCC in lines 40900 to 41300 adc the copyright text to the end of The Mouse program. ENDPRG is the length of the program.

Mouse 2 (Listing 3) is the joystick drivers used by The Mouse. The table of offsets called JOYTAB, is used by JOYSTK to call the right subroutine. Each polling subroutine updates the button up/down status flag (BUT DWN) and returns the Y-position (zero to 191) in the A register and the Xposition (zero to 127) in the B register.

Next month we will look at The Mouse source code for the Hi-Res screen text driver in files four, five and six.

Editor's Note: Since this month's and next month's listings are intended for reference purposes, no addresses appear with the assembly language listings. The listings are available for downloading from the SOURCE FOR 6809 ASSEMBLERS topic area of the Delphi CoCo SIG database.

\section*{Listing 1:}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 95798 & STRIP & EQU & . -Data \\
\hline 95890 & & FCB & g \\
\hline 95998 & MEMPOS & EQU & - Data \\
\hline 969990 & & FDB & \(g\) \\
\hline 96199 & FAST & EQU & . - data \\
\hline 96299 & & FCB & \(g\) \\
\hline 96399 & YCPOS & EQU & - Data \\
\hline 96490 & & FCB & \(g\) \\
\hline 96599 & XCPOS & EQU & . Data \\
\hline 96609 & & FCB & 9 \\
\hline 96798 & PMODE & EQU & - Da'ta \\
\hline 96896 & & FCB & \(g\) \\
\hline 96999 & INVERT & EQU & - Data \\
\hline 97998 & & FCB & \(g\) \\
\hline 97199 & JOYTYP & EQU & - Da'ta \\
\hline 97299 & & FCB & 9 \\
\hline 97398 & HoLD & EQU & - Data \\
\hline 97498 & & FCB & \(g\) \\
\hline 97598 & OLDIRQ & EQU & - - Data \\
\hline 97699 & & FDB & SFFFE \\
\hline 97798 & OLDIO & EQU & - DATA \\
\hline 97898 & & FDB & \(g\) \\
\hline 97998 & NEHJOY & EQJ & . DATA \\
\hline 9899\% & & FDB & \(\rho\) \\
\hline 98109 & OLDCOM & EQU & - data \\
\hline 9829g & & FDB & g \\
\hline 983908 & OLDPRT & EQU & - Data \\
\hline 98499 & & FDB & 9 \\
\hline 98509 & WDYPOS & EQJ & - data \\
\hline 988999 & & FCB & \(\square\) \\
\hline 98798 & HDXPOS & EQU & - DAta \\
\hline 98899 & & FCB & 9 \\
\hline 989999 & WDYLEN & EQU & , -Data \\
\hline 99999 & & FCB & 24 \\
\hline 9910 \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & UDXLEN & EQU & - -DA'A \\
\hline 99290 & & FGB & 32 \\
\hline 9939g & FLIP & EQU & - DATA \\
\hline 9940] & & FCB & \(\varnothing\) \\
\hline 99590] & & & \\
\hline 99690 & curbuf & RMB & 16*3+2 \\
\hline 99790 & & & \\
\hline 998999 & COMBUF & HMB & \$ \(35 * 2\) \\
\hline 99990\% & & & \\
\hline 199999 & USR & PSHS & X \\
\hline 19109 & & LEAX & >IRQ, PCR \\
\hline 19299 & & CMPX & \$1pD \\
\hline 19399 & & PULS & X \\
\hline 19499 & & BEQ & OSR1 \\
\hline 195990 & & & \\
\hline 19699 & & PSHS & X, Y, U, D \\
\hline 19799 & & LDD & \$1矿 \\
\hline 19899 & & Lead & DATA, PGR \\
\hline 19599 & & STD & OLDIRQ, 0 \\
\hline 11909 & & LBSR & JOYSTK \\
\hline 11199\% & & STD & YJOY, J \\
\hline 112¢9 & & Leax & IRQ, PCR \\
\hline 113g9 & & STX & \$19D \\
\hline 11409 & & LDD & \$168 \\
\hline 11599 & & STD & OLDIO, 0 \\
\hline 116gg & & LEAX & SPRINT, PGR \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

STRIP COUNT FOR DRAH CURSOR SGREEN POSITTON OF CURSOR FAST FLAG FOR DRAHING CURSOR Y POSITION FOR PRINTING ON SGREEN XPOSITION FOR PRINTING ON SCREEN WHAT PRINT MODE IS PROGRAM IN FLAG FOR INVERTED TEXT TYPE OF JOYSTICR INPUT ( \(9-4\) ) USE TO HOLD DRALING CURSOR

PLACE TO PUT OLD IRQ VECTOR PLACE TO PUT OLD OUTPUT VEGTOR

NEV X \& Y FOR NEXT GURSOR POSITION

SGROLL WINDOW Y POSITION
SGROLL WINDOW X POSITION
SCROLL HINDOH Y SIZE
SGROLL UINDOH X SIZE
ELAG FOR HI-RES JOYSTICR

BUFFER FOR DATA UNDER GURSOR
TABIE USED FOR HOOKING PRINT @
SAVE Variable pointer
GET MOUSE'S IRQ VECTOR
IS SYSTEM VECTOR THE SALE?
RESTORE VARIABLE POINTER
SKIP VECTOR ARE THE SAME
else save all regs
GET OLD IRQ VERTOR
POINT TO VARIABLE BLOGK
AND SAVE IT
GET CURSOR X \& Y POSITION
SAVE SET IT
GET NEW IRQ VECTOR
AND SET SYSTEM VEGTOR WITH IT
GET OUT VECTOR
AND SAVE IT
GET NEH OUT VEGTOR
rick to use the full range of the 5-bit Jffset (-16 to 15 ) is to set the \(U\) register 16 bytes in the variable list. The value of the first variable is now -16 (prefiously zero), still in the 5-bit range. But low 16 more bytes (and a few more jariables) can use the faster 5-bit offset.
Let's see how the first file (Mouse 1
- Listing 1) breaks down. The first 13 ines are the standard comments and sopyrights. SSTART and SEND are zonstants for BASIC's screen pointer variables in direct page. SSTART holds the starting address of Hi-Res screen memory and SEND holds the ending address plus one.
The first instruction is a long branch over the program variable tables, data buffers and command offset vectors to the USR handling code. The next 386 bytes is the shape data for the Hi-Res cursor. By loading data over this space, a new cursor shape can be displayed.

COMTAB is a table vector offset for the 13 user functions. Each 16-bit entry in the table is an offset (how far way) from the start of the table to the address of the function.
Next is the variable list used by the program. The Data label is set up 16 bytes into the list for maximum use of the 5-bit offset.
CURBUF is the buffer for saving what's on the screen before the cursor is placed. The cursor is removed by copying the old screen data from this buffer to the screen's memory. COMBUF is used as BASIC's command vector to intercept the '@' function in the PRINT command.

So much for the variables and buffers, now for code. First is the USR function and commands. The routine first checks to see if The Mouse is linked into BASIC's system. If needed, it hooks into the 60 -hertz interrupt, output port and the PRINT command.

Down at the label USR1 (Line 13900) the program tests for a string variable and aborts if it is. After getting the function number, the program jumps to a subroutine based on it. When the program returns, the number is passed to BASIC and ends the USR function. The subroutines for USR functions two to four are in lines 15800 to 17100 .
TURNON (Listing 2) is used to perform function 1, turn on the Hi-Res cursor. This subroutine sets the cursorenable bit of the cursor-status flag byte and draws the cursor on the screen.

CURON is the code that does the drawing. After checking if it's OK to draw, it finds the screen's memory location for the cursor and determines if it should use the clip draw. A clip drawer only draws the part of the cursor that is on the screen. A clipper could be used even when it is not needed, but it is very slow, about seven times slower than the cursor draw without clipping. Because of this there are two types of


\section*{W
To}
hat's refresh your memory, The Mouse is an assembly language program that displays and moves a cursor and prints upperand lowercase text on the Hi-Res graphics screen. A BASIC program may access this interface by 13 user functions and the PRINT command.

This month we are going to dive into the assembly language source code and see just how The Mouse does its magic. Because The Mouse is about 35 K bytes long, it is broken down into six files. We will talk about three of them this month. We will see the assembly language side of the USR function and PRINT command along with the code for drawing the cursor (pointer). Also, we will look at how the joystick and button information is polled.

Steve Bjork has been a programmer for over 15 years. In his association with Datasoft he has authored such programs as Zaxxon, Sands of Egypt and Mega-Bug. He now handles product development for his own company, SRB Software, and has produced Stellar Life Line, Ghana Bwana and PitFall II among others. Steve lives in Simi Valley, California

Before getting started I should remind you that The Mouse and its source code are copyrighted (1986) by SRB Software with all rights reserved. It is presented in Rainbow magazine for private use only and cannot be used (all or part) in any marketed product without written consent from SRB Software.

\section*{A Few Points about Relative Code}

The Mouse is a code-relative program just like OS-9. The only difference is there is no direct page for the program (the direct page is already used by BASIC's system variables). The standard for address relative variables is LDA YJOY,PCR.

This instruction (when using a 16 -bit offset) is about four bytes and nine clock cycles long, a little on the big and slow side. If The Mouse was a small program with just a few variables, this would not be much of a problem. But the program is about 3 K in size and contains 26 variables, which could waste about 200 or so bytes and make it run a little slower.

If a 16 -bit register was set up to point to where the variables are at run time, then a smaller and faster instruction
could be used. In The Mouse the I register (User stack pointer, but no used by BASIC as such) is pointed to thi variable block. The previous exampl could be changed to LDA YJOY, U.
True, it does not look that different but it is only about 2 bytes and 5 clock cycles long (about half the time ans size). In The Mouse two types of offset: are used, 5 -bit and 8 -bit. The 5 -bit offsel has an advantage over the 8 -bit by being one byte shorter and one clock cycle faster. But there is one problem with the 5-bit offset, its limited range of -16 tc +15 from where the pointer is addressing. Any offset out of this range must use an 8 -bit offset, which is longer and slower. For this reason the most used variables are placed at the start of the variable table.
If the \(U\) register was just a pointer to the start of the variables list, only the first 16 bytes (offset 0 to 15 ) would use the 5-bit offset and all other variables would use the longer 8 -bit
offset. One

By Steve Bjork
Part Two: Examining the point-and-pick interface
f you don't need graphics, type PCLEAR1. )n a tape-based system you can type POKE !5,6:NEW .
Unless Brother has changed its design, hat 12 -pin connector is not a standard serial ,ort. You must send the signal from it to an idditional optional \(\$ 150\) device sold by 3rother, called the Brother IF 50 Interface. [he IF 50 Interface plugs into the typewriter it one end with the required 12 -pin plug, and it the other end provides a buffered ( 2 K size) ierial and parallel port (you select one by a iwitch on the IF 50 ).

On the DB-25 plug, which you will plug nto the IF 50 Interface, you must short pins t, 6 and 8. Then, hook up that plug via a :hree-wire cable to the standard CoCo fouroin DIN connector in the following manner: Pin 3 of the CoCo DIN goes to Pin 7 of the DB-25 which will plug into the IF 50, Pin 4 of the CoCo DIN goes to Pin 3 of the DB25 plug, and Pin 2 of the CoCo DIN goes to Pin 20 of the DB- 25 connector. You will also have to properly set the Baud rate and word length, etc., on the IF 50 and the CoCo.
- I noticed a peculiarity when writing a space game in BASIC's PMODE 4. The blue ship I drew might be red the next time I turn on the computer or press the Reset button. Why is this? Is there any way to predict what color it will be?

Jason France Yuba City, CA

You have discovered the "artifact color flip" peculiarity of the CoCo. The Video Display Generator (VDG) chip initializes itself to either the rising or the falling edge of the video clock at any power up or reset cycle in a manner that is both random and can neither be detected nor affected by software. This determines whether your ship will be red or blue (and whether the background will be blue or red!). There is no way to predict or control which set you will get unless you make some very sophisticated hardware modifications.
- When running artifact color programs like Black Sanctum and Pitstop II, my CoCo 2 presents a red and green artifact color set, not the red and blue set the game's instructions say I should have. Is something wrong with my computer?

Todd A. Black
Merced, CA
Before I can tell if something is wrong with your computer, I'd need to know if you are using a TV or a monitor. Have you tried adjusting the tint control on your TV or monitor? You might be able to adjust it to become red-blue using the tint control. If
not, you may have a problem in your TV, monitor, computer or, most likely if you are using one, your color video monitor driver circuit.
- My Extended BASIC \(64 K^{\prime} F^{\prime}\) board computer loses all color when I press Reset. Replacing the VDG chip did not help. I damaged the "flying circuit" in the plastic tube while I was working on my computer. The colors I do get are now strange. This circuit is not shown in the schematic I have. Do you know the values of the components?

Edwin J. Mullican
Gulfport, MS
The CoCol ' \(\mathrm{F}^{\prime}\) 'Board is a particularly odd case, because Tandy went into production with a board that in most cases simply failed to produce artifact colors. They had to add a fix after production of the board; that is the thing you referred to as the "flying circuit."

The flying circuit consists of a 33 K ohm resistor, a 27 -micro henry inductor (choke) and a 75 -pico farad capacitor all hooked in series, with one end connected to Pin 33 of the VDG (the video clock line) and the other connected to the composite video input to the Aztec RF Modulator. This point can also be found on the circuit board as the junction of R45 ( 470 ohms) and R45 ( 1.5 K ohms). The video clock signal can also be picked up at one end of R 37 ( 10 K ohms).

Note that early models of the CoCo I 'F' board had a different sort of fix: Tandy merely soldered a 56 K ohm resistor between Pin 2 and Pin 12 of the 1372 chip (U6). You might want to experiment with using resistors between 33 K and 56 K between pins 2 and 12 of the 1372 chip. In your testing, be sure to solder the resistor directly to the chip. The test won't be valid if you use any kind of jumper clip cables.
- I am interested in a quality printer that is both fast and does not produce "dottylooking" characters. In general, I have not seen print quality that I like from less than a 24-wire print head. What do you recommend? I do not want to get involved in interfaces or DIP switch settings or changes in wiring.

Dorothy Dow
Jacksonville, FL
Brands to look for are Toshiba and Fujitsu, both of which, in my opinion, make better high-end 24 -wire print head printers. Some of the slower Toshibas are offered for under \(\$ 600\).

There is no way to avoid having to set DIP switches on printers no matter what printer or computer you own. Under Disk basic, essentially all features of any printer except
proportional spacing can be accessed using Telewriter or VIP Writer. Under OS-9, Stylograph allows use of proportional spacing options.
- I own a Zenith 123A monochrome monitor and a Mark Data Products video driver. Both work well on my CoCo. The Zenith is rated at 640 by 200 dots resolution, or 15 MHz band width. I see other monitors comparably priced rated at 700 by 200 dots and 20 MHz . What is the best resolution the Co Co can handle? What do add-ons like the Word-Pak RS and the DISTO 80-column card do for the CoCo's resolution?

\section*{Bill Condie}

Freehold, NJ
All monochrome monitors have adequate resolution to display the CoCo's Hi-Res image of 256 by 192 pixels. Indeed, specifications such as dot resolution and megahertz band width are not good indicators in determining if one composite monitor is better than another. You simply must compare monitors with your own eyes.

Both the Word-Pak RS and the DISTO 80 -column card have separate video signal creation hardware that produces a higher resolution video signal for display of text (only) in an 80 -column by 25 -line format. The DISTO card has the advantage of supporting underline and boldface display, and the Word-Pak RS has the advantage of allowing a hacker to tinker with both its character set and its display parameters to match it to odd-ball monitors. Both draw their characters in a roughly 5 by 7 matrix on a 640 by 200 pixel resolution screen. Compare this with the 256 by 192 pixel matrix that is the maximum a normal CoCo can display.

Your technical questions are welcomed. Please address them to CoCo Consultations, the rainhow, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059.

We reserve the right to publish only questions of general interest and to edit for brevity and clarity. Due to the large volume of mail we receive, we are unable to answer letters individually.

For quicker response time, your questions may also be posted in the FORUM section of Rainbow's CoCo SIG on Delphi. In FORUM, type ADD and address your questions to the username MARTYGOODMAN. Marty is on most every evening to respond to FORUM messages, and other CoCo SIG members may also reply to questions posted in this public message area. Please be sure to leave your name and address in any FORUM questions, since those of wide interest will be selected for publication in this column.

\section*{Introducing a new Rainbow column . . .}

\title{
Remedies from the CoCo Clinic
}

\author{
By Marty Goodma:
}
- I would like to upgrade my old (gray) CoCo to display lowercase characters and would like to know what type of \(V D G\) is used. Is it a new standard IC, and if so, what is the type number, or is it a custom MC6847 specially made for Tandy?

\author{
J.P.Schreur
}
the Netherlands

I suggest you purchase one of the lower kit adaptors commercially available. These are boards that utilize the ability of the old 6847 to derive its character set from an external character generator EPROM. One is made by Green Mountain Micro of Roxbury, Vermont. It offers the advantage that you can reprogram the character generator EPROM with your own character set of choice.
- Ineed to purchase a color monitor. While referencing ads in RAINBOW I see that some monitors do not have a Hi-Res dot-matrix of 255 by 192 dots. How could this affect the CoCo display if the monitor matrix is 300 by 300 dots, or 200 by 200 dots? Also, is there another VDG available for my CoCo that

Martin H. Goodman, M.D., a physician trained in anesthesiology, is a longtime electronics tinkerer and outspoken commentator - sort of the Howard Cosell of the CoCo world. Marty is the database manager of RAINBOW's CoCo SIG on Delphi. His noncomputer passions include running, mountaineering and outdoor photography. Marty lives in San Pablo, California.
would change the Hi-Res dot-matrix from 255 by 192?

\section*{Charles Stierhoff Dallas, TX}

Essentially, any make or model of composite color monitor will work fine on the CoCo. The ads that claim a given dot resolution merely refer to the maximum possible resolution the monitor can display. Thus, a monitor rated at 300 by 300 will nicely display the 256 by 192 CoCoHi Hes screen. I do not believe there is a color monitor with resolution below 256 by 192 .
- I purchased a 16 K standard BASIC CoCo 2 and upgraded it to \(64 K\) ECB myself. I [later]purchased a second CoCo 216 K and when I went to upgrade it to \(64 K\) ECB I found the PC board had changed. The PC board we have is Revision F. When I talked with the Radio Shack Computer Center they told me this board is [difficult] and costly to upgrade - the price is \(\$ 120\). You can purchase a CoCo 264 K ECBfor about \(\$ 150\). The price to perform the upgrade does not make economic sense. Is there a solution?

\section*{John Huth SCS, MI}

It would have helped if you had given the catalog number of the CoCo 2 you want to upgrade, but it sounds like an A or B model (number \(26-3134 \mathrm{~A}\) or \(26-3134 \mathrm{~B}\) ). Inside this model are two (not eight) socketed RAM chips, usually flanked by two white single inline female connectors. Each of these chips (numbered 4416) has a total of 18 pins, not 16 like the RAM chips in older CoCos. They are found more or less in the center of the circuit board.

If your CoCo meets this descriptio: upgrading to 64 K is both cheap and simpl First, purchase two 4464 RAM chips. (The are available from Microprocessors Unlin ited of Beggs, Oklahoma, phone 918-26 4961 , for roughly \(\$ 4.50\) per chip.) Remol the two old 4416 chips and replace them wit the 4464 chips. Look to the left and the frot (toward the keyboard) from the area wit the two RAM chips; you will spot tw jumper solder pads enclosed in a whit rectangular-like screen box drawn on th circuit board, labeled either J 4 or 64 K c both. Just connect those two points togethe (using a short piece of wire and a low-powe soldering iron) and your upgrade is cor plete.
- When I turn on my Color Computer an ask for the amount of available memory, 1 returns about \(22 K\) (I have a 64 K computer, What instruction do I give to obtain th most amount of memory?

My typewriter is a Brother Compactroni. 60 and is computer-interfaceable. I hav contacted the manufacturer and they indi cate that it is fully compatible with the Colo. Computer. Unfortunately, its serial port ha 12 pins. Do you know where I can get a 12 pin male plug?

Anthony Depalmı
Plainfield, \(N\).
The basic operating system of the CoCc was only designed to use 32 K of RAM. Tc use all 64 K you need to write or buy appro priate machine language programs, or use OS-9. Expanding available memory for use with Disk basic is virtually impossible because of the machine setup and the way basic was written in the ROMs. However, to get the most memory on a disk system,

\title{
Protect Your Valuable Magazine Collection With . . .
}


Each issue of THE RAINBOW is a vital resource that you will refer to again and again, to gain insights, to explore new areas of interest or simply to refresh your memory. So, you need to keep your copies of THE RAINBOW safe - in high-quality, vinyl binders that provide complete protection.

These distinctive red binders not only ensure that your Rainbows stay in mint condition, but they showcase your collection as well. Each binder is clearly embossed with the

\section*{DISTINCTIVE, DURABLE RAINBOW BINDERS}
magazine's name in gold lettering on both the front and the spine. They're a handsome addition to any room.

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A set of two handsome binders, which hold a full 12 issues of the rainbow, is only \(\$ 13.50\) (please add \(\$ 2.50\) for shipping and handling).

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When you place an order for six or more back issues of THE RAGNBOW at the same time you order your binders, you are entitled to \(\$ 1\) off each magazine, which normally sells for the single issue cover price. For an order form, please refer to our "Back Issue Information" page (check Table of

Contents under departmental listings). Also with this offer, copies of the "Official And Compleat Index To THE RAINBOW" (a comprehensive index of RAINBOW's first three years, July 1981 through June 1984), usually priced at \(\$ 2.50\), may be purchased for only \(\$ 1\) with a set of binders.

Due to heavy demand, we suggest you order back issues now while supplies last.

YES. Please send me set(s) of RAINBOW binders at \(\$ 13.50\) per twobinder set (plus \(\$ 2.50\) per set for shipping and handling). If your order is to be sent via U.S. Mail to a post office box or to another country, please add \(\$ 2\). Kentucky residents add \(5 \%\) sales tax. U.S. currency only, please.

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I also want to take advantage of a special savings of \(\$ 1\) off the single issue cover price for back issues with the purchase of a set of binders. (Minimum order of 6 magazines. An order form from a recent issue indicating the back issues you wish to receive should accompany this order.)
I want to purchase the first three-year index to The rainbow (July 1981 through June 1984) at the special price of \(\$ 1\) (regular price \(\$ 2.50\) ) with my purchase of one or more sets of binders.

\section*{Name}

Address
City __ State___ ZIP
\(\square\) My check in the amount of \(\qquad\) is enclosed. (In order to hold down costs, we do not bill.)
Charge to: \(\square\) VISA
MasterCard
\(\square\) American Express
Account Number
Expiration Date
Signature
Mail to: Rainbow Binders, The Falsoft Building, Prospect, KY 40059.
To order by phone (credit card orders only) call 800-847-0309, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST. For other inquiries call 502-228-4492.
chived polls, go to the Topics section of the SIG. Jim archives older polls to allow users to create even more polls. Only 20 polls can be active at any given time. To vote on an active poll, type POLL from the CoCo SIG prompt.
Jim has also been quite busy answering Mail and Forum messages, as well as weeding out older Forum messages that no longer have any information value. It appears we have found a quick way to correspond with other CoCo enthusiasts. For the newcomers to the CoCo SIG, we ask that certain guidelines be followed in sending messages. Questions and suggestions involving normal SIG operation should be sent to Jim Reed or me. This can be in either the Forum or via Mail, although we would like to see them in the Forum to keep them public. Questions about the database should be referred to Marty Goodman (MARTYGOODMAN) or Steve Bjork ( 6809 ER ). Any questions about the production of the Rainbow should be sent to EDITORS and those concerning subscriptions should be sent to ORDERS. Any messages sent to EDITORS or ORDERS should be sent via the Mail section only, since they are not of general interest.

\section*{Free SIG Time!}

We are pleased to announce the opening of a new section on our CoCo SIG. The section is titled Questions \& Feedback and is accessible from the main CoCo SIG menu. Selections offered in this new section include Feedback to Sig Staff, Order RAINBOWfest Tickets, Request for Free Upload Time and Trouble Report.

The intent of the new section is to provide a quick method of obtaining help or services. To use this new feature just type QUE at the main CoCo SIG prompt. You will be presented with the menu of choices. Type the first three characters of the appropriate choice and then type READ. You will then be allowed to fill out a "form" that is simpler than typing your name. Just follow the prompts.

To Jim Reed goes a big chunk from that pot-o'-gold for all his perseverance (and late nights) working on getting this much-welcomed addition in operation!

\section*{Next Month}

Next time I hope to continue our discussion of the database. Emphasis will be placed on uploading of files to our CoCo SIG.
ics world. Paul Normand has given us a curious CHAIR-R-Us program, and Roger Bouchard (HARBIE) has uploaded some striking animal images: in particular, a wildcat picture worth downloading and examining.

Ira Goldwyn (IRAG) recently arrived on the SIG with an immense number of graphics images. Most of these are cartoons or enhanced digitized pictures. His Famous Faces group includes W.C. Fields, Groucho Marx, Mr. Spock and (my favorite) Alfred E. Neuman. His Looney Tunes group includes Speedy, Tweety, Coyote, Elmer, Daffy and others of our friends. His cross-eyed Mona Lisa is an amusing bit of digitizer vandalism. I expect we'll be seeing more of Ira's material over the next few months.

In the Product News section I have uploaded a 15 K piece that describes nearly all I know [Editor's exclamation!] about 80 -column cards for the CoCo . This is an exhaustive comparative review of all four 80 -column cards made for the CoCo , with material for the novice and dedicated hardware hacker alike. This review has already been more popular in terms of download count in its first two weeks of existence than most other reviews that have been there for months. I also have uploaded a comprehensive review of the new Tandy Modem Pak for the CoCo.
In the OS-9 database Kent Florian (DALEK) has given us the Dolphin Editor, a screen editor written in C. Denny Skala (DENNYSKALA) has provided a patch for function keys for Version 1.0 and Version 2.0. He has also given us an OS-9 driver for the J\&R Banker \(256 / 512 \mathrm{~K}\) RAM upgrade. Allan H. Smith (LUTHER) has given us a driver for the Tandy Speech Sound Pak. (There are versions of this driver for both OS-9 Version 1.0 and Version 2.0.)

We have a number of new games. Paul Normand has provided us with three new entries: Egyptian, Birdcreatures and Dicegame. The first two are "U-Zap-Em" sorts of games. Steve Maeri has given us Drag. \(B A S\), a drag race game. Finally, one of the authors of Graphicom and WEFAX decided to doodle with his FORTH system, and, as a little exercise, whipped out a simple version of that classic computer game Lunar Lander. This is in compiled FORTH (it is downloaded and executed like any other binary program) and features very smooth graphics. A word of caution: This file is 27 K long!

In the Music topic area, Ken Bragg (KILRCOCO) has submitted the first new music file we have seen in ages! The submission, Open Arms, is a darn good one.

The CoCo SIG staff heartily thanks all
members for their contributions to the database.

\section*{A Look Back and a Look Forward}

Our database has been steadily growing. The largest growth has been in the Graphics section, with the Utilities section close behind. Ira Goldwyn, a longterm CoCo BBS user, has amassed an immense library of Color Computer art, consisting of original art, cartoons and digitized pictures. He has contributed heavily to our Graphics database. Ira says he has over \(2,000 \mathrm{CoCo}\) art files in his library. I expect we'll be seeing quite a bit more from him. Soon, we expect to have the Rainbow's "CoCo Gallery" pictures in the Graphics section, available to members without surcharge.

The labors of our new OS-9 section leader, Steve Bjork, are beginning to be felt in the OS- 9 database. OS-9 files are now promptly enabled. Steve has worked closely with some of the more recent contributors to improve their files. Arrangements are now in progress for software from the OS-9 users group to start appearing in our OS-9 library. And the "KISSable OS-9" program files from RAINBOW will soon be available in the OS-9 Data Library section, though accessing those "KISSable OS-9" files will incur a \(\$ 3.50\) surcharge, as is the case with regular RAINBOW ON TAPE material. Members will be alerted to this by a dollar sign (\$) in the filename.

Soon, I hope to find time to upload all of the WEFAX program material I have in my personal library, including a dozen or more graphics files of the documentation for WEFAX, hand-drawn by the authors of WEFAX and Graphicom. Coming from these same folks will be an RTTY program to allow amateur radio operators to receive and transmit RTTY signals using the CoCo , and a Morse Code practice program that incorporates all of the latest ideas about how to properly learn the code and improve speed. Don Hutchison (DONHUTCHISON) will soon be uploading some useful schematics and associated documentation for simple, rugged disk drive power supplies to the Hardware Hacking section. He and I have been working on these for the last few weeks, collaborating via Delphi Mail. I may also have time to upload some more font sets for Graphicom. I plan to write some new product reviews, including a comparison of all available 256 K RAM disk upgrades for the CoCo, and a comprehensive product review of the new DS 69A video digitizer from Microworks, which is a most impressive product.
- Marty
(MARTYGOODMAN) Delphi CoCo SIG Database Manager

Once you are in the file room and in ınt of the appropriate file cabinet, rrt opening the drawers to see what's ere. Just type DIR to get a directory the various groups. Make sure to jot iwn any items you may want to downad. When the directory has finished se CONTROL-'O' to abort the output), pe READ XXXX where " \(X X X X\) " is the me of the group of files you want to e. You must READ a group before you n download it.
What you should see now is a slew of formation about the group, such as e size, who submitted the files, what e files do and a list of the files in that oup. The last thing to appear on the reen is the ACTION> prompt. This is elphi's way of saying you can downad or list the file now. If you press VTER at this prompt, the information sout the next group in the directory is :nt to your screen.

\section*{eady to Download}

To initiate an XMODEM download, 'pe XM. You are prompted with:
ype three consecutive <Contral\(>\) 's to abort.
K, receive! (text)
In this case, the file is an ASCII file \(s\) indicated by "text" in the above xample. If the file is binary, "text" is eplaced by "blocked." At this point nitiate XMODEM receive on your erminal program. On Mikeyterm, this ; done by using CONTROL-4'.
The file should begin transfer into our computer. When transfer is comlete, your terminal program prompts 'ou. Save the file to tape or disk. It is vise to look at the contents of the buffer irst. If you can read each character in he buffer, the file should be saved as an ASCII file. If, however, the buffer :ontains what appears to be graphics :haracters and other "garbage," the file \(s\) in binary (not necessarily machineanguage) and should be saved accordngly.
To initiate an ASCII download, type JOW at the ACTION> prompt. Delphi :esponds with:
2eady... Press RETURN to begin:
At this point, open the buffer on your zommunications software and press RETURN. As the file is transferred, you will see its contents scroll down the screen. Since binary files cannot be transferred in this manner, remember to save the file to tape or disk in ASCII.

\section*{Final Notes on Downloading}

That's all there is to it! Once the file
is saved, simply return to the communications mode and continue having fun. If the group from which you downloaded contains more than one file, you will probably want to get others, too. When you return to communications, Delphi will still be just "sitting" there. If you press ENTER, Delphi responds by starting a transfer of the next file in the group. If the group only contained one file, when you press ENTER, Delphi responds by sending the information for the next directory group to the screen. This is handy for downloading several consecutive files and groups.

If there is more than one file in a particular group, you don't have to download them all. If you only want to

\section*{Database Report}

\author{
By Marty Goodman
}

InMay, I uploaded a file to the General topic area describing the tragic loss of a GOES weather satellite because of a malfunction in its Delta booster rocket. Also present is a file on how to use DOT commands in messages to make them appear on the forum nicely formatted.

Steve Bjork ( 6809 ER ) has contributed a random number generator in assembly language source code to our Source For 6809 Assemblers topic area. Steve, one of the best known CoCo games programmers has, over the last year, been producing a lot of code he has been placing in the public domain. His excellent Mouse utilities have been appearing in the pages of Rainbow over the last couple of months. I have uploaded to the Source For 6809 Assemblers area the source code file for the MS19SET format program that allows a CoCo to format MS-DOS type disks. This code is highly commented, and while written to create a single-sided MS-DOS disk, can easily be modified to generate double-sided MS-DOS format. Art Flexser (ARTFLEXSER), author of ADOS and Peeper, has continued to upload more of his tutorials to the Source code section. Among them is a tutorial on how to program the PIAs of the CoCo to read the keyboard and an introduction to ML sorting.

Our Utilities section has been expanding with new files from many members. Mark Kowit (TOBOR8) has uploaded Real Estate Management and Evaluation programs. Jim Manning (JIMBM) has uploaded a Homebudget program, and Bill Lippert (BEERBELLY) has given us
download the third file listed in the group, for example, just type XM 3 or DOW 3 accordingly at the ACTION \(>\) prompt.

To return to the database prompt for the database you are in, use control' \(Z\) '. To change to a different topic area, type SET \(X X X\) where " \(X X X\) " is the first three letters of the database area you want.

If you have further questions, please direct them to Marty Goodman or me in Forum so that others may learn as well.

\section*{On Other Items}

CoCo SIG Manager Jim Reed is busy archiving older polls. To see the ara delete disk file utility Mitton Webb (MILTWEBB) contributed a disk utility program, and Paul Normand (PAULNORMAND) has provided a program for cataloging video tapes (BETA.BAS). Chris Bergerson (CHRISB) donated a Disk Label Maker utility.

In the Hardware Hacking topic area Steve Bjork has uploaded a utility for checking out the memory in a DISTO RAM Disk card. I've uploaded an article on how to upgrade all models of CoCo 2 , and one discussing the use (and abuse) of high speed pokes on the CoCo. I also have uploaded a technical file for owners of the J\&R Banker on how to fix the hardware so you'll never have to disable the unit to run any CoCo program. This hardware fix cures the unit's problem of not working with programs that talk to the SAM using CLR instructions. Finally, I have uploaded some alternate fonts for burning into 2716-1 EPROMs to improve the appearance of the character set of the PBJ Wordpak-RS. Included are utilities to create your own fonts.

In the Graphics database, there is a staggering number of new and lovely uploads. Stephan Macri (DRACMAN) has given us a utility to convert the output of the C64 Doodle converter into CoCo Max file format. Mark Kowitt has provided us with a beautiful enhanced digitized image from the movie The Color Purple: a striking silhouette of Celie. Mark has also given us a whole group of digitized faces entitled Strange Faces, which further establishes digitized images as a true art form. Keith W. Smith (UGLY) has provided us with a poster showing some of Murphy's Laws, and Loren J, Howell (XENOS) has given us a CGP-115 dump program. Loren has also uploaded two pictures of butterflies, one of a Monarch and one of a Cyrus Morphus. I am impressed with the detail and accuracy of these images, and with their sheer beauty, Loren appears to be a budding Audubon of the CoCo graph-

\title{
Using the CoCo SIG
}

\section*{By Cray Augsbur \\ Rainbow's CoCo SIGo User Name: RAINBOWMA}

Let's take a trek into the workings of the database on the CoCo SIG, and while we're on this voyage, we'll look in detail at how to download and upload files while on Delphi. However, we first need to become more familiar with the fundamentals.

\section*{File Formats}

A file is a group of related characters and symbols. Generally the term "file" refers to a program, an article or a set of data. There are two different formats for the storage of information in files: ASCII and binary. Binary files are sometimes referred to as compressed or tokenized. An ASCII file contains readable characters, while a binary file contains characters that represent the zeroes and ones the computer works with.

ASCII is the preferred format for text files or articles. It is sometimes best to store BASIC programs in the ASCII format. Incidentally, we request all BASIC files for uploading be stored in ASCII. Binary is used for the storage of tokenized BASIC files, machine language programs, graphics and music files. Infrequently, text files are stored in binary format.

\section*{File Transfers}

There are two distinct methods of uploading and downloading files. These are the ASCII transfer method and XMODEM transfer. While the ASCII transfer can only be used to transfer ASCII files, XMODEM can be used to transfer both ASCII and binary files.

\footnotetext{
Cray Augsburg is RaINBOW's technical assistant and has 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.
}

ASCII transfer is simply the transmission or reception of a character-bycharacter image of a file. Since the ASCII code uses only the lowest-order seven bits of each byte, control codes and other special information (binary code) cannot be transmitted in this way. ASCII transfer involves no automatic error detection, so it is frequently unreliable for the transfer of information.

The XMODEM protocol transfers complete bytes and, therefore, allows the transfer of binary information and control codes. When a file is being transferred via XMODEM from a host computer to a remote computer, the information is sent in groups (blocks) of 128 bytes rather than a continuous stream. This allows for error detection in the transfer.

Once a block is transferred, the host computes a checksum value based on the information contained in the block. The remote computer also does this, and sends the value back to the host. The host compares the computed values and, if they are the same, transfers the next block in the file. If the values do not match, the host knows the sent block was not correct and resends the block. Most XMODEM terminal programs allow the host to send a correct block up to 10 times, if necessary. This allows for the transfer of error-free ASCII or binary files. It is for these reasons we suggest you use a terminal program that includes XMODEM capability. If you do not have access to one, you can download Mikeyterm from the data communications database via ASCII transfer. Mikeyterm is an easy-to-use XMODEM terminal program that supports several system configurations including tape-based systems.

\section*{Database Organization}

The CoCo SIG database can be
viewed as a room full of file cabine There are 16 file cabinets; one for ea topic area of the database. Each cabir contains several drawers (we call the groups on Delphi.) Each drawer \(c_{1}\) have one or more folders (files, programs) in it.

Type DAT to get the database for \(t\) CoCo SIG. You will see a TOPI[ prompt; enter the name of the topic ar you want to peruse (see Table 1.) R member, Delphi allows you to enter t ] first few unique characters in place the entire name. A shorter method is include the topic name on the commar line with DAT. For instance, at the CoC SIG prompt type DRT GAM to enter \(t\) l games database.

\section*{Table 1}

\section*{Topic Areas of the CoCo SIG Database}
1) General Information
2) Info on RAINBOW
3) BASIC Programming
4) \(O S-9\)
5) Source For 6809 Assemblers
6) Help
7) Utilities \& Applications
8) Product Reviews \& Announcements
9) Hardware Hacking
10) RAINBOW ON TAPE
11) Games
12) Data Communications
13) Graphics
14) Managers Only*
15) Music \& Sound
16) Preview*
* These areas are accessible only by SIG staff. Managers Only is used for the storage of suggestions by the staff. Preview is the area where new submissions wait before they are moved into the public areas.

59ø IFX\＄＝＂＠＂THEN77ø
595 X＝ASC（X\＄）－64：IFX＜1 OR X＞PC T HEN585
6øø IFK（X）＝1THEN615
\(6 \varnothing 5\) PRINT：PRINT＂SORRY，BUT IT I S＂；Z\＄；：NW＝NW＋1
61ø GOTO62ø
615 PRINT：PRINT＂YES！THE ANSWER IS＂Z\＄；：NC＝NC＋1
\(62 \emptyset\) NT＝NT＋l：IF NT＜løTHEN63ø
625 GOSUB785：NT＝1
\(63 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INKEY}\) ： \(\mathrm{IFXS}=1\)＂THEN63
635 IFX\＄＝＂＠＂THEN77ø
\(64 \emptyset\) IFX\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN \(37 \varnothing\)
645 GOTO63ø
65ø CLS：PRINT：PRINT＂HOW WOULD Y
OU WRITE OUT THE FOLLOWING D
IGIT ？＂
655 PRINT：PRINT＂\(\quad\)＂＂；
\(66 \varnothing\) TM\＄＝R\＄：TX＝RND（2）：IFTX＝2THEN6 \(7 \varnothing\)
\(665 \mathrm{D} \$(1)=" \mathrm{~A}) \quad "+\mathrm{R} \$: \mathrm{D} \$(2)=" \mathrm{~B}) \quad \mathrm{H}+\mathrm{A}\) L\＄：AN\＄＝＂A＂：GOTO675
\(67 \varnothing \mathrm{D} \$(2)=" \mathrm{~B}) \quad \mathrm{C}+\mathrm{R} \$: \mathrm{D} \$(1)=" \mathrm{~A}) \quad 1+\mathrm{A}\)
L\＄：AN\＄＝＂B＂
675 GOSUB68ø：GOTO725
\(68 \varnothing\) PRINT：FORY＝1TO2：R\＄＝D\＄（Y）
\(685 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{RS}): I F \mathrm{~T}<=3 \varnothing \mathrm{THEN} 71 \varnothing\)
\(69 \varnothing\) FORI＝3øTOøSTEP－1：IFMID\＄（R\＄，I ，1）＝＂＂THEN7め5
695 IFMID\＄（R\＄，I，I）＝＂－＂THEN7め5
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) NEXTI：GOTO71め
\(7 \varnothing 5\) L\＄＝＂＂＋LEFT\＄（R\＄，I）：R\＄＝RIGHT\＄
（R\＄，T－I）：PRINTL\＄：GOTO685
71Ø PRINT＂＂R\＄
715 IFY＝2THENRETURN
\(72 \varnothing\) PRINT：NEXTY
725 XS＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝＂A＂THEN745
\(73 \varnothing\) IFX\＄＝＂B＂THEN745
735 IFX\＄＝＂＠＂THEN77ø
\(74 \varnothing\) GOTO725
745 PRINT＠16ø，＂＂；：FORI＝1TO32め：PR
INT＂＂；：NEXT：PRINT＠192，＂＂；
\(75 \varnothing\) IFX\＄＝AN\＄THENPRINT＂CORRECT！
THE ANSWER IS：＂：NC＝NC＋1
755 IFX\＄＜＞AN\＄THENPRINT＂SORRY！T HE ANSWER IS：＂：NW＝NW＋1
\(76 \varnothing \mathrm{D} \$(1)=\mathrm{TM}\) ： \(\mathrm{D} \$(2)=1 \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{GOSUB}\) 68の 765 GOTO62ø
\(77 \varnothing\) CLS：PRINT＠lø1，＂YOU TRIED＂NC＋ NW＂PROBLEMS \＆＂：PRINT＠165，＂ANSWER ED＂NC＂CORRECTLY＂
775 PRINT＠229，＂WHILE DOING＂NW＂WR ONG．＂
\(78 \varnothing\) GOSUB785：GOTO825
785 NQ＝NC＋NW：IF NQ＝øTHEN NQ＝1
\(79 \varnothing\) MS \(=1 N T(N C / N Q * 1 \varnothing \varnothing)\)
795 IF MS＜7ø THEN RR＝RR－1
\(8 \varnothing \varnothing\) IF RR＜ø THEN RR＝1
\(8 \varnothing 5\) IF MS＞95 THEN RR＝RR＋1
\(81 \varnothing\) IF RR＞5 THEN RR＝5
815 ON RR GOSUB155，16ø，165，17ø，1 75
82ø RETURN
825 PRINT＠293，＂YOUR SCORE IS＂MS＂ \％．＂
83ø PRINT＠357，＂ANOTHER TRY（Y／N／ C）？＂；
835 X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＝＂Y＂THEN RUN
\(84 \varnothing\) IFX\＄＝＂N＂THENCLS：END
845 IFX\＄＝＂C＂THEN37 \(\varnothing\)
\(85 \varnothing\) GOTO835

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All above complete with HDS controller，cable，\＆drive in case with power supply
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Dual 1／2 Height Case w／Power Supply ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\({ }^{\mathbf{5}} \mathbf{4 9}\)
Double Sided Adapter ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \(\mathbf{\$ 2 5}_{\mathbf{2 5}}\)
HDS Controller，RS ROM \＆Instructions ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．\＄99
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\$) : L\$=L\$+A\$ (P)
\(34 \emptyset\) RETURN
\(345 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{Z}\) \$) : FORI=1TOW: IFMID\$ (Z \$,I, I) =". "THEN355
\(35 \varnothing\) NEXTI
355 D\$=LEFT\$(Z\$,I):E\$=RIGHT\$(Z\$,
W-I) : A=VAL (D\$) : GOSUB2 65: R\$=L\$+"A
ND ": Q=LEN (E\$):A=VAL (E\$) : GOSUB26
\(5: A L \$=R \$+L \$+C \$(Q+1): R \$=R \$+L \$+C \$(\)
Q) : I\$=" "
\(36 \varnothing\) IF LEFT\$ (R\$,9)="ZERO AND "TH EN R\$=RIGHT\$ (R\$, LEN (R\$) -9)
365 RETURN
\(37 \emptyset\) CLS : \(F=\) RND ( \(G\) ) : L=RND (H)
375 Q\$=" ": PQ\$="":IF F=øTHEN4ø5
\(38 \varnothing\) FORY=1TO \(F: K=R N D(1 \varnothing)-1: I F K=\) \(\varnothing\) AND \(F=1\) THEN \(K=1\)
\(385 \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{K}): \mathrm{K} \$=\mathrm{RIGHT}(\mathrm{K} \$, 1): Q\) \$=Q\$+K\$:NEXTY
\(39 \varnothing\) IF VAL \((Q \$)=\varnothing\) THEN3 \(7 \varnothing\)
395 IF VAL(LEFT\$ \((Q \$, 2))=\varnothing\) THEN37 \(\varnothing\)
\(4 \varnothing \varnothing\) IF L=Ø THEN43ø
\(4 \varnothing 5\) Q\$=Q\$+".":FORY=1TO L-1:K=RND
(1ø)-1:IFK<4THEN K=ø:GOTO415
\(41 \varnothing K=R N D(1 \varnothing)-1\)
415 K\$=STR\$ (K) : K\$=RIGHT\$ (K\$,I): P Q\$=PQ\$+K\$:NEXTY
\(42 \varnothing \mathrm{~K}=\) RND ( 9\(): \mathrm{K} \$=\mathrm{STR} \$(\mathrm{~K}): \mathrm{K} \$=\mathrm{RIGHT}\) \$ (K\$, 1) : PQ\$=PQ\$+K\$
425 Z S=Q\$+PQ\$: GOSUB345
\(43 \varnothing\) IF DM=2THEN65ø
435 CLS
\(44 \emptyset\) IF DM=øTHEN455
445 PRINT:PRINT" ENTER A DIGIT W HICH REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING W RITTEN NUMBER.": PRINT
\(45 \emptyset\) GOTO46ø
455 CLS:PRINT:PRINT" WHICH DIGIT

BELOW REPRESENTS
THE FOLLOWI
NG WRITTEN NUMBER ?":PRINT
\(46 \varnothing\) T=LEN (R\$) : IF T<=3øTHEN485
465 FORI=3øTOøSTEP-1:IFMID\$ (R\$,I
, 1) \(=\) " "THEN48 \(\varnothing\)
\(47 \varnothing\) IFMID\$ (R\$,I,I)="-"THEN48ø
475 NEXTI:GOTO485
\(48 \varnothing\) L\$=" "+LEFTS (R\$,I):R\$=RIGHT\$
(R\$, T-I) : PRINTL\$: GOTO \(46 \varnothing\)
485 PRINT" "R\$
\(49 \varnothing\) IF DM=øTHEN51め
495 PRINT:PRINT" \(\quad=1\);:LINEIN PUTZZ\$
\(5 \emptyset \varnothing\) IF VAL (ZZ\$) =VAL (Z\$) THEN615
\(5 \varnothing 5\) GOTO6ø5
\(51 \varnothing \mathrm{P}(1)=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{Z} \$): P(4)=P(1) * 1 \varnothing: P(\) 3) \(=P(1) * 1 \varnothing / 1 \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(515 \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{P}(1)-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{P}(1)): \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{V} * 1 \varnothing / 1 \varnothing \varnothing:\) \(P(2)=I N T(P(1))+V\)
\(52 \emptyset\) IF LEFT\$ (PQ\$, 1) < > " \(\quad\) "THEN53 \(\varnothing\)
525 TT=LEN (PQ\$) : QT\$=RIGHT\$ (PQ\$,T \(\mathrm{T}-1):\) QL\$=Q\$+QT\$: P (2) =VAL (QL\$)
\(53 \emptyset \mathrm{P} \$(1)=\mathrm{Z} \$: \mathrm{FORI}=2 \mathrm{TO} 4: \mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{STR}\) \(\$(P(I)): N E X T: P \$(5)=P \$(1)+" \varnothing "\)
535 FORY = 1TO PC:IF RIGHT\$ (P\$ (Y) , 3) \(<>\) " \(\varnothing \varnothing\) " "THEN \(55 \varnothing\)
\(54 \emptyset\) RT=LEN (P\$ (Y)) - \(1: F O R J=R T\) TO 1 STEP-I:IF MID\$ (P\$(Y),J,I)=" \(\ddagger\) "THE NNEXTJ
\(545 \mathrm{PS}(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{P} \$(\mathrm{Y}), \mathrm{J})\)
\(55 \emptyset\) NEXTY
555 FORY=1TO PC
\(56 \varnothing \mathrm{~K}=\) RND (PC):IF L(K) =1THEN56ø
\(565 \mathrm{~L}(\mathrm{~K})=1: \mathrm{K}(\mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{K}: \mathrm{NEXT}\)
\(57 \varnothing\) FORI=1TO5:L(I)=ø:NEXTI
575 PRINT
\(58 \varnothing\) FORI=1TO PC:PRINTTAB (6) ; CHR\$ (64+I);") ";P\$(K(I)):NEXT
585 X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$="HTHEN585

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\(175 \mathrm{G}=4: \mathrm{H}=4: \mathrm{PC}=5:\) RETURN
\(18 \emptyset\) PRINT@453," (D) IGIT OR (W) RI
TTEN ";
185 X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$="D"THEN2øø
19ø IFX\$="W"THEN DM=2:GOTO235
195 GOTO185
2øø PRINT@453," (S)ELECT OR (I)N
PUT ";
\(2 \varnothing 5\) X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$="S"THEN22ø
21ø IFX\$="I"THEN225
215 GOTO2ø5
\(22 \varnothing \mathrm{DM}=\varnothing: \mathrm{GOTO} 23 \varnothing\)
225 DM=1
\(23 \varnothing\) CLS
235 K=RND (-TIMER)
\(24 \emptyset\) DATAONE,TWO,THREE,FOUR,FIVE, SIX,SEVEN, EIGHT,NINE,TEN, ELEVEN,
TWELVE, THIRTEEN, FOURTEEN, FIFTEEN ,SIXTEEN, SEVENTEEN, EIGHTEEN,NINE TEEN, TWENTY,THIRTY, FORTY, FIFTY, S IXTY
245 DATASEVENTY,EIGHTY,NINETY,HU NDRED, THOUSAND, TENTHS, HUNDRETHS, THOUSANDTHS, TEN-THOUSANDTHS , HUND RED-THOUSANDTHS
25ø FORI=1TO19:READA \(: A \$(I)=A \$+"\)
": NEXT:FORI=2TO9: READAS:B\$ (I)=A \$+" ":NEXT:READH\$,TH\$:H\$=H\$+" ":

TH\$=TH\$+" ": A\$ (2ø)=B\$(2)
255 FORI=1TO5:READC\$ (I):NEXT
\(26 \varnothing\) GOTO37ø
265 L\$=""
\(27 \varnothing\) IFA=øTHENL\$="ZERO ":GOTO34ø
275 N\$=STR\$ (A):W=LEN (N\$):N\$=RIGH T\$ (N\$,W-1):W=W-1
\(28 \varnothing\) ON W GOTO \(22 \varnothing, 32 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing 5,3 \varnothing \varnothing\)
285 P\$=LEFT\$(N\$,2):P=VAL(P\$):IFP
\(>2 \varnothing\) THEN295
\(29 \varnothing\) L\$=L\$+A\$ (P) +TH\$:W=3:N\$=RIGHT \$(N\$,3): GOTO3ø5
\(295 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{N} \$, 1): \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{P} \$): \mathrm{L} \$=\) \(L \$+B \$(P): P \$=M I D \$(N \$, 2,1): P=V A L(P\) \$) : L\$=L\$+A\$ (P) +TH\$: N\$=RIGHT\$ (N\$, 3) : GOTO \(3 \varnothing 5\)
\(3 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{N} \$, 1): P=\mathrm{VAL}(P \$): L \$=\) L\$+A\$ (P) +TH\$:N\$=RIGHT\$ (N\$,3):W=3 \(3 \not 05\) P\$=LEFT\$(N\$,1):P=VAL(P\$):IF \(\mathrm{P}=\varnothing\) THEN315
\(31 \varnothing L \$=L \$+A \$(P)+H \$\)
315 W=LEN (N\$):N\$=RIGHT\$ (N\$,W-1)
\(32 \varnothing\) P\$=RIGHT\$(N\$,2):P=VAL(P\$):IF P>2ø THEN335
325 L\$ \(=\mathrm{L} \$+\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{P})\)
\(33 \varnothing\) GOTO34ø
\(335 \mathrm{P} \$=\mathrm{LEFT}(\mathrm{N} \$, I): \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{P} \$): \mathrm{L} \$=\) L\$+B\$ ( P ) : P\$=RIGHT\$(N\$,1): P=VAL ( P

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Hot CoCo,May 1985

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must enter the correct digit number to get a correct response. Keep in mind that the number entered must not have any commas in it. After a response has been given, you may press '@' for the score, but not during the input part. Otherwise, the ‘@’symbol is interpreted as an incorrect response.
When you finally go to the score card, either press ' C ' to continue, ' Y ' to run the program again, or ' N ' to end the program.
The program should fit easily into a 16 K CoCo , but if you have any doubts, PCLEAR1 first. You could also include the speed-up POKE as one of the lines, but quite honestly, the program runs rapidly enough as it is.

\section*{A Few Words About Title Maker}

I have gotten letters from a few people who have had difficulty with the CoCo Title Maker from several months ago. While I don't have the time for
individual replies, this should cover most of the concerns.
First, some have written and asked if there were any mistakes in the listing. No, the listing is without error. Some of you may have made typing errors when keying it in. When in doubt, subscribe to RAINBOW ON TAPE.
Some have said they get a ?DS error when trying to reload the BASIC program created by Title Maker. This happens only if you have left out a semicolon somewhere in the original listing. Recheck your typing. If that doesn't work, you could always load the new BASIC program into a word processor like Color Scripsit. First try loading the program into BASIC. If you get the ?DS error, it means you have a direct statement without a line number. List what has loaded to see in what line the problem appears. Then load the BASIC program into the word processor, and remerge the lines where this error oc-
curs. Save the result and then relo into BASIC.

Others say they have gotten the ?F error when trying to load the new BAS program from disk. This only happe if you analyze the screen and then sa the screen to disk in machine languag What happens is that the machil language screen is saved with a/日f extension. Use RENAME to give th machine language listing a / \(\operatorname{BIN}\) exte sion, reload it into the Title Maker, ar then analyze it to disk. This should sol' this very rare quirk.

As a rule of thumb, it is better to sa' first, and then analyze second.

\section*{Conclusion}

I hope this fourth installment in th Life Skills series proves valuable to yo whether you are a teacher or hav youngsters in the family. Keep thinkin up those ideas, and I'll see what I ca come up with. See you next month. [


The listing: LIFESKL4

```

7,,1l6,112,,26,,24,21,,22,16,,26
,,26,,,26,,21,,2\varnothing
85 DATAll7,,,117,,,123,122,80,11
7,115,114,,,27,19,18,21,22,,,,26
,,26,,,26,,21,19,19
9\emptyset DATAll7,,,117,,,122,12\emptyset,,117,
112,,,,,,26,21,2\emptyset,18,,,26,,26,,,
26,,,,21
95 DATAll7,,122,117,,,122,,,117,
,113,,,26,,26,21,16,2\emptyset,18,,26,,2
6,21,,26,21,21,,21
l\varnothing\varnothing DATAl19,115,122,119,114,113,
123,112,,119,115,119,,,27,19,26,
23,18,,27,17,27,17,27,23,17,27,2
3,21,19,23
1ø5 PRINT@293," COMPUTER MATHDR
ILL ";
ll\varnothing PRINT@325," WRITTEN NUMBE
RS ";
115 PRINT@357," BY FRED B.SCER
BO ";
12\varnothing PRINT@389," COPYRIGHT (C) 1
986 ";
125 PRINT@453," SKILL LEVEL (1
-5) ";
13\varnothing X$=INKEY$:IFX$=""THEN13\emptyset
135 RR=VAL(X$):IFRR<1THEN13\emptyset
14\varnothing IF RR>5THEN13\emptyset
145 ON RR GOSUB155,16\varnothing,165,17\emptyset,1
7 5
15\emptyset GOTO18\emptyset
155 G=2:H=1:PC=2:RETURN
16\emptyset G=2:H=2:PC=3:RETURN
165 G=3:H=3:PC=3:RETURN
17\emptyset G=3:H=4:PC=4:RETURN

```

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}

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\section*{uvnaxymoldsbabede}

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Tape 2: Broadway/Old Style

\section*{Broaduay IIdstyle}

Tape 3: Business/Antique
Business of ontique

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level of the material if the work presented is either too easy or too difficult for the user.
To make this program more adaptable, I have limited the basic keywords to only those found in 16 K Color BASIC. I have also intentionally left out any keywords which are not found in the MC-10 Color BASIC language such as ELSE or STRING\$. MC-10 users should change the value in Line 235 (235 K=RND(-TIMER)) to \(235 \mathrm{~K}=\) RND ( 9999) or some other number. You may want to insert this value in the middle of Line 185, too, if you want to make the program truly random on the MC10.

The first task I encountered in creating this program was to write an algorithm (set of program commands) to take a number and translate it to its written form. This requires storing the names of the numbers in string arrays and combining them to create the correct written equivalent.
Naturally, we can't store all the possible written numbers; our program would be gigantic. We want to store only those root parts to be combined as needed. For example, we don't save a string as sixty-three but combine the strings for sixty and three to form our answer. Therefore, the DATA statements contain all our possible written roots.

The next trick is to devise a way to create multiple-choice answers for a randomly generated number. However, since we need to deal with our numbers in their string form, a strange bug in BASIC caused me many hours of head scratching. It seems that every now and then, if we are dealing with STR\$ and the VAL ( \(X \Phi\) ) commands, BASIC decides to add a useless decimal tail to our number. Therefore, our string number of 23.56 may end up appearing as the mutant form 23.560001 when displayed on the screen. This causes great confusion to our user, so I had to find a way to chop off this tail whenever it appears.

After some trial and error, I was able to come across a set of lines to do just that. You may notice that the commands to create and analyze the numbers and strings are longer than necessary and may cover circumstances which our random numbers may not require. This was necessary in order to make the algorithm work.

These lines soon expanded into a fullblown program of 170 program lines. Funny how a simple idea can be expanded to such a degree. These are the
steps we must take, however, in order to cover all the circumstances we want our program to deal with.
The earliest version of this listing incorporated this CPL concept only if the student checked his progress. Since my recent programs have allowed the user to check progress, then continue, I have found many students will check their progress every two minutes. I felt this would be a way to discourage that practice by having the difficulty level increase if the score was above 95 percent, or decrease if it was lower than 70 percent.
answer is one hundred and twenty-on hundreths, but was entered as one hundred and twenty one hundreths, i would be marked as incorrect. This onl frustrates our student.
Recently I was presenting some of \(m\) : earlier educational programs to a grou] of teachers in a private school when on of them expressed concern over \(m\) : program's use of the word Wrong whei an incorrect answer was used. Sh1 asked, "Couldn't you say Sorry insteac of Wrong? Wrong sounds so negative. Therefore, I have started using Sorr! when an incorrect answer is entered.

\title{
"The program will vary the skill level to match the student's ability."
}

This did not prove suitable in cases where the student did not check the progress by pushing the '@' key. Therefore I included a routine to check the progress, without displaying it, every ten problems. If you want to change the minimum and maximum scores which trigger the change, alter the values of 70 and 95 in lines 795 and 805 . The variable 'MS' stands for the Math Score for the program at that point.

The result of these line changes is that the student can be using the program, reviewing the material, and the program will vary the skill level to match the student's ability. Thus, if a student is left on autopilot, (which I do not advise), there is less likelihood of wasting time on unsuitable material.

If our program generates a number to be identified and has to create multiple choice answers, it usually generates them by moving the decimal place to the left or right. Some students noticed a pattern in my earliest version so I later included commands to break this pattern. Therefore, if a zero appears in the tenths place, one of the multiple choice answers will extract the zero. This allows us a truly random creation of multiple choice responses. This extraction occurs in about half of our cases.
One option I have avoided is having the user enter a written number to match a number in digits. This would cause great confusion as the user might include an extra space or misspell one of the root words. For example, if an

\section*{Using the Program}

On running the program, our Lifi Skills title card appears. I have tried to use a different color scheme with eacl one. You are asked to select a skill leve from one to five with one being tht easiest level. If a higher level is selected it continues to select problems from ar easier level as well in order to allow for greater variety of selections.

Your next choice is digit or written. Choosing 'W' displays a number that must be idenitified from the two choices listed below it. For example:

HOW WOULD YOU WRITE OUT THE FOLLOWING DIGIT ? 72.41
A) SEVENTY TWO AND FORTY GNE THOUSANDTHS
B) SEVENTY TWD AND FORTY ONE
HUNDRETHS

The user must press either ' \(A\) ' or ' \(B\) ' to respond. Pressing '@' gives the user a score card.
If ' \(D\) ' is selected for digit, then there are two possible choices, either select or input.

The Select mode offers multiple choice digit answers to a written number. There may be anywhere from two to five multiple choice responses displayed, depending on the difficulty of the material. Pressing '@' gives the score card.
If you choose the Input mode, then a written number is displayed. The user

\section*{Computer-Paced Learning}

\section*{By Fred Scerbo Rainbow Contributing Editor}

\begin{abstract}
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.
\end{abstract}

Astime passes, and more and more programs are written for our Tandy computers, software authors discover new uses for the BASIC language burned into the chips of our machine's ROM. This month's "Wishing Well" offering is no exception as we will introduce a new concept to our pages: CPL or Computer Paced Learning. This is done with our fourth Life Skills program titled Written Numbers.

\section*{The Wish: What is CPL?}

More classrooms now have computer
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.
terminals in them. Teachers across the country have purchased millions of dollars of software and have quite often been cheated out of their school district's limited financial resources. There have been two very serious drawbacks to this development.

First, some school districts have joined in a game of one-upmanship by comparing expenditures on computers and software as if they were comparing new cars. This type of attitude can have a very negative impact on the goals of any computer program. What is needed is software geared to specific needs.

The second error that occurs is the tendency to put students on "autopilot" once appropriate software is found. Some students will gladly work on a program covering material too easy for their ability. Unless the student's level and progress are closely monitored, the student will drift off, running like a plane on autopilot, oblivious to all real learning.

Since we have a CPU (Central Processing Unit) in our machine capable of executing any logical command set given it, we can develop, with a little care, software which just might help us deal with these two problems. That's where the concept of CPL or Computer

Paced Learning comes in. Our goal is to have our software actually monitor the student's progress during the running of the program and make adjustments in skill level based on that student's performance.

\section*{The Program: Written Numbers}

Our first Life Skills program was a simulation that dealt with money handling skills and subtraction. Our second program was Number Evaluation in which the place value of numbers was examined. Program three dealt with Ruler Reading Skills. In Written Numbers, however, we return to the math skills originally introduced in Number Evaluation. Rather than identify the place in a number as was done in that program, this time we want to evaluate a number such as \(55,697.25\) and translate it to its written form of fifty-five thousand six hundred ninetyseven and twenty-five hundreths.

The first requirement of the program is that it have a variable skill level which can be selected from a menu. Next, it must deal with an evaluation of the numbers in both written and digit form. Third, it must allow for periodic checking of student score and progress. Finally, it must adjust the difficulty

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The Editor in EDT/ASM 64D is the most powerfull, easy to use Text Editor available in any Editor/Assembler package for the Color Computer. It even has automatic line number generation for easy entry of program material. Some of it's features include:

Local and Global string search and/or replace.
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> Supports conditional IF/THEN/ELSE assembly. Supports Disk Library files (include). Allows multiple values for FDB \& FCB directives. Generates listings to Hi-Res text screen or printer. Assembles directly to disk or tape in LOADM format. Allows assembly from editor buffer, Disk or both. Full description text error messages.

DEBUG is a free standing program debugger which provides all the functions supported by most system monitors. Some of them include:

\footnotetext{
Examine and change the contents of memory.
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as Remove single or multiple breakpoints.
D Display/Change processor register contents.
© Dump Memory in Hex and ASCII format.
\(\square\) Fill Memory range with a specified data pattern.
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G Search memory range for data pattern.
os Disassemble memory into op-code format.
}

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\section*{Mark Data Products}
```

14\varnothing1***************************
15\emptyset '**GET FILE TO CORRECT **
16\varnothing 1************************
17\varnothing '
18\emptyset CLS:PRINT@23\varnothing,"";:INPUT "E
NTER FILE \#
O BE CORRECTED";FI
19\varnothing GOSUB 67\varnothing
2\varnothing\varnothing IFFI<lORFI>LOF ( I) THENCLOSE\#I
:GOTO18\emptyset
2l\emptyset GET\#1,FI:Al$=A$:B$=Bl$:CLOSE
\#l
22\emptyset '
23\emptyset 1*************************
24\emptyset 1** PROCESS ROUTINE **
25\emptyset 1*************************
26\varnothing '
27\emptyset PS=1:POKE65495,\emptyset:CLS:IFSE=1T
HENB$=STRING$ (64," ")
28\emptyset IFSE=1THENPRINT@448,"TYPE PU
ZZLE THEN PRESS ENTER":ELSE PRIN
T@448,"DO CORRECTIONS THEN PRESS
ENTER"
29\emptyset Cl$=MID$(B$,PS,I):IFASC(Cl$)
>64ANDASC (Cl$)<91THENCUR$=CHR\$ (A
SC(Cl$)+32): ELSECUR$=CHR$(128)
3\emptyset\varnothing C$=INKEY$:PRINT@\varnothing,B$: PRINT@P
S-1, CUR$; :IFC$=|"THEN29\varnothing
31\emptyset IFC$=CR$THENPOKE65494,\emptyset:GOTO
38\varnothing
32\emptyset IFC$=L$ANDPS>1THENPS=PS-1:GO
TO3\varnothing\varnothing
33\varnothing IFC$=R$ANDPS<64THENPS=PS+1:G
OTO3\varnothing\varnothing
34\emptyset IF C$=L$ORC$=R$THEN3\varnothing\varnothing
35\emptyset MID\$ (B$, PS, 1)=C$

```
```

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```
```

    * GAME DUER **
    (1)-HEH GAME (2)-EMD

```
\(36 \emptyset\) IFPS<64THENPS=PS+1
\(37 \varnothing\) GOTO3øø
\(38 \varnothing\) CLS:PRINT@ø,B\$
39ø PRINT@23ø,"ENTER CATEGORY
    (1)-PHRASE
    (2) -TITLE
(3)-PLACE
(4)-PERSON
(5) -PRESIDENT
"
\(4 \varnothing \varnothing\) INPUT
(6)-BIBLE PHRASE MAKE SELECTION";AI\$
41ø IFAI\$<"1"ORA1\$>"6"THEN39ø
\(42 \emptyset\) GOSUB67ø
\(43 \varnothing\) LSETA \(=\) Al\$ : LSETBI\$=B\$
\(44 \emptyset\) IFSE=1THENPUT\#1,LOF (1) +1:ELS EPUT\#l,FI
45ø CLOSE\#1:RETURN
\(46 \varnothing\)
47 甲 1***********************
48ø 1** LIST FILE ROUTINE **
49ø '************************ \(5 \varnothing \varnothing\) '
51ø CLS: PRINT@23ø,""; INPUT"DO Y OU WANT

HARD
COPY Y/N";CO\$:IFCO\$<>"Y"ANDCO\$< >"N"THEN51ø
\(52 \varnothing\) GOSUB67ø
53ø CLS: PRINT"FILE LENGTH=";LOF ( 1): INPUT"ENTER FILES:START,END"; ST, EN:IF EN>LOF (1) THENEN=LOF (1) :ELSEIFST<IORST>LOF (I)OR EN<IOR EN >LOF (1)ORST> EN THEN53ø
54ø IFCO\$="Y"THENPRINT\#-2, CHR (2
7) ; CHR\$ ( \(2 \varnothing\) ) : PRINT\#-2, "CATEGORIES
"; CR\$;"(1)-PHRASE";CR\$;"(2)-TITL
E"; CR\$;"(3)-PLACE";CR\$;"(4)-PERS ON";CR\$;"PRESIDENT"
55ø IFCO\$="Y"THENPRINT\#-2:PRINT\# -2:PRINT\#-2,"RECORD CATAGORY NOMENCLATURE"
56ø FORX=ST TO EN
57ø GET\#l,X:Al\$=A\$:B\$=Bl\$
58ø PRINT"RECORD"; X;CR\$;"CATAGOR Y"; CR\$;Al\$;"-";CAT\$(VAL(Al\$));CR \$;B\$
59ø IF CO\$="Y" THEN PRINT\#-2, U SING \(P \$\); \(X, A 1 \$, B \$\)
\(6 \varnothing \varnothing\) IFCO \(=\) "N"THENFORY=1TO15øø:NE XTY
61ø NEXTX:CLOSE\#I:IF CO\$="Y"THEN PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (19) ; :RETU RN:ELSE RETURN
\(62 \varnothing\)
63ø '***********************
64ø '** OPEN FILES **
65ø 1***********************
\(66 \emptyset\) '
67ø OPEN "D",\#1,"CATEGORY",65
68ø FIELD\#1,1AS A\$,64 AS B1\$:RET URN
69ø DATA PHRASE,TITLE,PLACE,PERS
ON, PRESIDENT, BIBLE PHRASE

22G1L2H1Ul
\(217 \varnothing\) DATA BR5BD1øU8G4R6，BR6BD2L4 D3R3F1D3G1L2H1Ul，BR6BD3H1L2GlD6F lR2E1U3H1LIGl，BR2BD2R4D2G3D3
\(218 \varnothing\) DATA BR3BD2R2F1D2G1L2R2F1D2 G1L2H1U2E1H1U2El，BD9BR2F1R2E1U6H IL2GID2F1R2，BR4BD3D1BD3D1，BR4BD3 DIBD3DIGI
\(219 \varnothing\) DATA BR6BD2G4F4，BD4BR2R4BD3 L4，BD2BR2F4G4，BR2BD3E1R2F1D1G2D1 BD2D1
22øø DATA BR4BD6H1G1F1ElUlDIR2U2 H1L3GlD3F1R4El，BD9BR2U4R3L3U2E1R 2F1D6，BR2BD2R3F1D1G1L2R2F1D2G1L3 U7，BR6BD2DIU1L4D7R4Ul
221ø DATA BR2BD2R1D7LIR3E1U5H1L3 ，BR6BD2L4D3R2L2D4R4，BR6BD2L4D3R2 L2D4，BR6BD3U1L4D7R4U3LI
\(222 \varnothing\) DATA BR2BD2D7BR4U4L3R3U3，BR 4BD2L1R2LID7L1R2，BR6BD2D6G1L2H1， BR2BD2D7U4R1E3G3F3D1
223ø DATA BR2BD2D7R4，BD9BR2U7F2E 2D7，BD9BR2U7F4D3U7，BR2BD2D7R4U7L 4
\(224 \varnothing\) DATA BD9BR2U7R3F1D2G1L3，BR2 BD3D5F1R2E1F1H3F2U5H1L2，BD9BR2U7 R3F1D1G1L2F3D2，BR6BD3U1L4D3R4D4L 4U1
\(225 \varnothing\) DATA BD2BR2R4L2D7，BR2BD2D7R 4U7，BR2BD2D5F2E2U5，BR2BD2D7E2F2U 7
\(226 \varnothing\) DATA BR2BD2D1F4D2BL4U2E4Ul， BR2BD2D1F2E2U1BL2BD2D5，BD2BR2R4D 1G4D2R4，BR5BD2L3D7R3
227ø DATA BR2BD2D1F4D2，BR3BD2R3D 7L3，BR4BD2G2E2F2H2D7，BD6E2G2F2H2 R4
\(228 \emptyset\) DATA BR2F2，BD6BR6H1L2G1D2F1 R2E1UlD3，BR2BD2D7R2ElU2H1LIGl，BD 5BR3F1BD2G1LIH1UlEl
\(229 \varnothing\) DATA BR5BD2D6G1L2HlUlE1R1F1 ，BD6BR2R3U1H1L2G1D3F1R2E1，BD9BR3 U3L1R2LIU2E1R1F1，BD8BR2F1R2E1U4H 1L2G1DIF1R2
\(23 \varnothing \varnothing\) DATA BR2BD2D7BR4U2H1L2G1，BR 4BD3D1BD2D3，BR5BD2D1BD2D3G1L1H1， BR2BD3D4E3G2F3BL4U2
231ø DATA BR4BD3D6，BD9BR2U4F2E2D 4，BD9BR2U4D2E2R1F1D3，BD9BR2U4R4D 414
\(232 \emptyset\) DATA BD9BR2U5R2F1DIG1L2，BD9 BR5U4H1L2G1D1F1R2，BD9BR2U4D2E2R1 ，BD9BR2R2E1H1LlH1E1R2
\(233 \varnothing\) DATA BD9BR4U6D2L2R4，BD9BR2U 4D4R5LIU4，BD7BR2U2D2F2E2U2，BD9BR 2U4D4E2F2U4
\(234 \emptyset\) DATA BD9BR2E4BL4F4，BD9BR4U2 H2F2E2，BR6BD9L4E4L4
235ø 1＊＊LAST ALPHA CHARACTER＊＊
\(236 \varnothing\)＇
237ø 1＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
238ø 1＊＊＊DATA FOR MENU＊＊＊
239ø＇＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
\(24 \varnothing \varnothing\)＇
\(241 \varnothing\) DATA＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
\(242 \emptyset\) DATA＊（1）－SOLVE＊
\(243 \varnothing\) DATA＊（2）－BUY VOWEL＊
\(244 \varnothing\) DATA＊（3）－SPIN＊
245 DATA＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
\(246 \varnothing\) DATA \(125,75,5,152,92,1 \varnothing, 159\) ，115，9ø，152，136，2ø，12ø，151，BR，92 ，14ø，3ø，81，114，7申，91，9ø，8ø
\(247 \varnothing\) DATA \(152,8 \varnothing, 176,1 \varnothing 8,172,136\) ，156，16ø，1ø6，162，84，14ø，84，1фø，1 \(\varnothing \varnothing, 8 \varnothing\)
\(248 \varnothing\) DATA PHRASE，TITLE，PLACE，PER SON，PRESIDENT，BIBLE PHRASE \(249 \varnothing\)
25øø＇＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
251ø＇＊＊THEME SONG＊＊
252ø＇＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ 253申＇
\(254 \varnothing\) FORTS \(=1 T 02:\) PLAY＂T602L8D\＃EGA L4CBAA－GG \＃L2AL4 GG\＃AB－BP160＋CO－BA A－GG\＃L2AL4GG\＃ABO＋C＂：NEXTTS：PLAY＂ T255L25505＂：RETURN
\(190 \ldots . . . .27\)
\(350 \ldots . . .174\)
\(540 \ldots . . .20\)
END ...... 143

Listing 2：CREATOR
1ø＇＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
2ø＇＊CREATE \＆CORRECT FILES＊
3ø 1＊FOR FORTUNE WHEEL＊
4ø＇＊（C）－OCT． 1984 ＊
5ø＇＊BY：ARRON W．BRANIGAN＊
6ø＇＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
\(7 \varnothing\)＇
75 FOR X＝1TO6：READCAT\＄（X）：NEXTX
\(8 \varnothing \mathrm{CR} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(13): L \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(8): \mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{CH}\) R\＄（9）
9甲 P\＄＝＂\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\％\％\％
\％ 11
1øø CLS：PRINT＠23ø，＂＂；：INPUT＂
（1）－CREATE FILES
（2）－CORRECT FILES
（3）－LIST FILES
（4）－END
MAKE SELECTION＂；SE
\(11 \varnothing\) IFSE＝4THENPOKE65494，\(\varnothing\) ：END
\(12 \varnothing\) ON SE GOSUB \(27 \varnothing, 18 \varnothing, 51 \varnothing:\) GOTO \(1 \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(13 \varnothing\)＇

UB187Ø
157ø CX=1:IFWI=1THENRETURN
\(158 \emptyset \mathrm{Xl}=3 \varnothing: Y \mathrm{Y}=172: \mathrm{SP}=8: \mathrm{CH}=\varnothing: \mathrm{CX}=\varnothing\)
\(: F X=\varnothing: G O S U B 187 \varnothing: A \$=" S O R R Y\) BAD GU
ESS": GOSUB114ø:GOSUB187ø: RETURN
159ø '
16ø 1*************************
161ø 1** END GAME ROUTINE **
\(162 \emptyset\) 1*************************
\(163 \varnothing\) '
164Ø FORTG=1TORD:K\$(TG)="":NEXTT
G: ' \(* * *\) ZERO K\$ (TG) ***
\(165 \emptyset\) Yl=36:Xl=8: \(Y=\emptyset\)
\(166 \varnothing\) IFPL=1THEN177ø
\(167 \varnothing\) 1****BUBBLE SORT****
\(168 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=\varnothing\)
\(169 \emptyset\) FORY=1TOPL-1
\(17 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{IFSC}(Y)<=S C(Y+1)\) THEN175ø
\(171 \varnothing\) S=SE (Y) : S\$=N\$ (Y)
\(172 \emptyset S C(Y)=S C(Y+1): N \$(Y)=N \$(Y+1)\)
\(173 \varnothing \mathrm{SC}(Y+1)=S: N \$(Y+1)=S \$\)
174 С \(=1\)
\(175 \emptyset\) NEXTY
\(176 \varnothing\) IFC=1THEN168ø
\(177 \emptyset\) PCLSI:LINE \((\varnothing, \varnothing)-(255,192), P\) RESET, B: LINE \((2,2)-(253,19 \varnothing), \operatorname{PRES}\) ET, B
178ø XI=8:Y1=ø:FOR BU=PL TO \(1 S\)


TEP-1:YI=Yl+12:A\$=N\$(BU) + "S"+STR ING\$ (1ø-LEN (N\$ (BU)) ," ") +" SCO RE \$"+STR\$ (SC (BU)) +". \(\varnothing \varnothing ":\) GOSUB11 \(4 \emptyset: N \$(B U)=\| ": S C(B U)=\varnothing: N E X T B U: 1 * *\) PRINT SCORES"
179ø Xl=8*8:Yl=172-12:SP=8:A\$=1* * GAME OVER **":GOSUB114ø
\(18 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{Xl=8*6:Y1=172:SP=8:EX=1:A} \mathrm{\$=}\) " (1) -NEW GAME (2)-END": GOSUBl14ø 181ø G\$=INKEY\$:'***RESET KEYBOAR D***
182ø G\$=INKEY\$:IFG\$="1THEN182ø
183ø IFG\$<"1"ORG\$>"2"THEN182ø
\(184 \emptyset\) IFG\$="1"THENGOSUB13ØELSEPOK
E65494, \(\varnothing\) : END
\(185 \emptyset\) GOTO 53ø
\(186 \varnothing\) ।
 188ø 1*COPY SCREENS 5-8 TOI-4 * \(189 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~\) \(19 \varnothing \emptyset\) '
191ø FORD=4TO1STEP-1:PCOPYD+4TOD : NEXTD: RETURN
\(192 \varnothing\)
193ø 1*************************
\(194 \emptyset 1 * * F O L L O W I N G\) DATA IS FOR**
195ø **LEARNING THE ARROWS **

\(197 \varnothing\) '
\(198 \varnothing\) DATA U23G4E4F4
\(199 \varnothing\) DATA E15L4R4D4
2øøø DATA R23H4F4G4
2ø1ø DATA F15U4D4L4
\(2 \varnothing 2 \emptyset\) DATA D23E4G4H4
2ø3ø DATA G15U4D4R4
2ø4ø DATA L23E4G4F4
2ø5ø DATA H15R4L4D4
\(2 \emptyset 6 \varnothing\) '
\(2 \emptyset 7 \emptyset 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
\(2 \emptyset 8 \emptyset 1 * * F O L L O W I N G\) DATA'S FOR **
\(2 \emptyset 9 \varnothing 1 * * L E A R N\) THE ALPHABET **
\(21 \varnothing \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~\) \(211 \varnothing\) •
\(212 \emptyset\) DATA ClBRIBDIDIØRIUløRIDløR IUløRIDIøR1UløRIDIØRIUløCø, BR4BD 2 D3 BD2 BD1D1, BR2BD2D1BR3U1, BR3BD3 D6BR2U6BF2L6BD2R6
\(213 \emptyset\) DATA BR4BD2D8UlH2F2E2H4E2F2 , BR3BD2D1BR3BU1D2G4D2BR3U1, BD1 \(\varnothing \mathrm{B}\) R6U2H4U1E2F2G4D1F2E3, CøBR4BD2D2C 1
\(214 \emptyset\) DATA BR5BD2G2D4F2, BR3BD2F2D 4G2, BR4BD4G2F1E2F1G2, BR4BD4D4BH2 R4
\(215 \emptyset\) DATA BR4BD9DIGI,BD6BR2R4, BR 4BD8D1, BR2BD8E5
\(216 \varnothing\) DATA BR4BD2LIGlD6FlR2E1U6H1 Ll, BR4BD2 BG2E2D8L2R4, BD4BR2U1E1R 2F1D2G4D1R5, BR2BD4UlElR2F1D2G1F1

1ø8ø NEXTX3
\(1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing \mathrm{FL}=\mathrm{FL}+1: \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{FL})=\mathrm{LT} \$:^{\prime} * *\) REME MBER CHECK VALUE＊＊＊
11øめ PCOPYITO5
111ø CLS：X＝\(\varnothing\) ：\(=\varnothing\) ：SCREEN1， \(1:\) RETUR N
\(112 \varnothing\)
\(113 \emptyset 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
\(114 \emptyset 1 * D R A W\) CHARACTER ROUTINE＊
115＇＇＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
\(116 \varnothing\)＇
\(117 \varnothing\) Y6＝ø
\(118 \varnothing \mathrm{X} 4=\varnothing:\) FORX2 \(=1\) TOLEN \((A \$): \mathrm{X} \$=\mathrm{S}\) TR\＄（X1＋X4＊SP）：Y\＄＝STR\＄（YI＋Y6）：PLA Y＂ 1 ＂：Al＝ASC（MID\＄（A\＄，X2，1））－31：DR AW＂BM＂＋X\＄＋＂，＂＋Y\＄＋L\＄（A1）：X4＝X4＋1： IFY6＝øANDX4＝32ANDEX＝1THENY6＝12：X \(1=\varnothing: \mathrm{X} 4=\varnothing\) ：NEXTX2：ELSE NEXTX2：PLAY ＂V31＂：DRAW＂S4＂
119ø RETURN
\(12 \varnothing \varnothing\)
\(121 \emptyset 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
\(122 \emptyset{ }^{\prime} * B U Y\) VOWEI AND DRAW＊＊
\(123 \varnothing 1 * B L A N K S\) \＆PUNCTUATION＊＊
124 1＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
\(125 \varnothing\)＇
126ø IFE \(=\)＂ 2 ＂ANDSC（PI）＜ 25 THENRET URN
127め IFES＝＂2＂THENDRAW＂S4＂：Xl＝8：Y l＝172：SP＝8：GOSUB187 \(0: A \$=N \$(P I)+"\)
ENTER VOWEL ？＂：GOSUBII4ø
128ø IFES＝＂2＂THENV\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFV\＄＝ ＂＂THEN128ø
129ø PLAY＂V31＂：FORDD＝1TO5：PLAY＂C DEFGAB＂：NEXTDD：PLAY＂V31＂
13øø IFE\＄＝＂2＂THENIFV\＄＝CHR\＄（13）OR V\＄＞＜＂A＂ANDV\＄＞＜＂a＂ANDV\＄＞＜＂E＂ANDV\＄ ＞＜＂e＂ANDV\＄＞＜＂I＂ANDV\＄＞＜＂i＂ANDV\＄＞＜ ＂O＂ANDV\＄＞＜＂O＂ANDV\＄＞＜＂U＂ANDV\＄＞＜＂u ＂THENPLAY＂AAAAAAAAAAAAA＂：GOTO128 \(\varnothing\)
\(131 \varnothing \mathrm{VC=} \mathrm{\varnothing:X1=-8:Yl=1:FORX5=1TOLE}\) \(\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{C} \$): \mathrm{Xl}=\mathrm{Xl}+8: \mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{C} \$, \mathrm{X} 5,1): I\) FX5＝33THENXI＝ø：Yl＝13
132ø IFE\＄＝＂＂THENIFA\＄＝＂＂＂ORA\＄＝＂！＂ ORA\＄＝＂\＃＂ORA\＄＝＂\＄＂ORA\＄＝＂：＂ORA\＄＝＂；＂ ORA\＄＝＂，＂ORA\＄＝＂．＂ORA\＄＝＂？＂THENGOSU Bl14ø
133ø IFA\＄＝＂＂ANDE\＄＝＂＂THENL\＄（1）＝B K\＄：GOSUBll4ø：L\＄（1）＝Bl\＄
134ø IFE\＄＝＂2＂ANDV\＄＝A\＄THENCH＝1：GO SUBll4ø：VC＝1
135ø NEXTX5：IFE\＄＝＂2＂THENSC（PI）＝S C（PI）－25：PCOPYITO5：RETURN：ELSE P COPYITO5：RETURN
\(136 \varnothing\)
\(137 \emptyset 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
138ø \(1 * *\) SOLVE ROUTINE \(* * *\)
\(139 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~\)
\(14 \varnothing \varnothing \quad\)
\(141 \varnothing \mathrm{WI}=\varnothing: S L V \$=W H: X I=\varnothing: Y 1=36: S P=\) 8：A\＄＝CHR\＄（123）：GOSUB114ø
\(142 \emptyset\) SV\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFSV\＄＝＂＂THEN142 \(\varnothing\) 143ø IFSV\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN154ø
\(144 \varnothing\) IFSV\＄＝CHR\＄（8）THENSLV\＄＝MID\＄（
SLV\＄，1，LEN（SLV\＄）－1）：A\＄＝CHR\＄（124）
：GOSUB114ø：XI＝XI－8：GOTO147ø
\(145 \emptyset\) IFASC（SV\＄）＞＝8ANDASC（SV\＄）＜＝1 3THENPLAY＂OIAAAAAAAAAAAAAO5＂：GOT Ol42ø：ELSEIFASC（SV\＄）＞＝91ANDASC（S V\＄）＜＝950RSV\＄＝CHR\＄（21）THENPLAY＂Ol AAAAAAAAAAAAO5＂：GOTO142ø：＇＊＊＊KIL L UNWANTED KEYS＊＊＊
\(146 \varnothing\) A \(\$=\) CHR\＄（124）：GOSUB114 \(\varnothing\) ：SLV\＄ \(=S L V \$+S V \$: A \$=S V \$: G O S U B 114 \varnothing: X 1=X 1\) \(+8\)

\section*{SाI IIII}

TITLE ROUHII

2

\(147 \varnothing\) LS＝LEN（SLV\＄）
\(148 \emptyset\) IFLS＞31THENY1＝48
\(149 \varnothing\) IFLS \(=32\) THENXI \(=\varnothing\)
15øø IFLS＝31THENXI＝248
151ø IFLS＜32THENYl＝36
152ø IFSV\＄＝CHR\＄（8）THENA\＄＝＂＂：GOS UB114ø
153 \(\varnothing\) A \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(123):\) GOSUBll4 \(\varnothing\) ：GOTO \(142 \emptyset\)
\(154 \varnothing\) SOV\＄＝SLV\＄＋STRING\＄（64－LEN（SL V\＄），＂＂）：＇＊＊＊ADD BLANK SPACES＊＊＊ \(155 \emptyset\) IFC \(=\) SOV \(\$\) THENSC（PI）\(=\) SC（PI）＊ 3：FORTY＝1TOI \(\varnothing\) ：FORFD＝\(\varnothing\) TOI：SCREEN1 ，FD：PLAY＂O4EFG＂：NEXTFD：NEXTTY：PL AY＂Ol＂：FORDD＝1TO2：FORCC＝1TO4：PLA Y＂l；2；3；4；5；6；7；8；9；1ø；11；120＋＂： NEXTCC：FORCC＝1TO4：PLAY＂l2；11；1ø； 9；8；7；6；5；4；3；2；10－＂：NEXTCC：NEXT DD：PLAY＂O5＂：WI＝1
\(156 \varnothing\) IFWI＝1THENXI＝\(\varnothing: Y 1=1: E X=1: A \$\) ＝SLV\＄：GOSUBl14ø：FORE＝2TO4：PCOPYE ＋4TOE：NEXTE：Xl＝8：Yl＝172：SP＝8：DRA W＂S4＂：A\＄＝N\＄（PI）＋＂WINS ROUND \＄＂＋ STR\＄（SC（PI））＋＂．\(\varnothing \varnothing\)＂：GOSUB114 \(\varnothing\) ：GOS

\section*{The art of entertainment}


\section*{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. \(\$ 34.95\)


\section*{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

1ø：ELSE DRAW＂BM128，12øClS5；XA\＄（1 ）；＂：＇＊＊COPY PAGE 5－8 TO l－4 AND GO PRINT PUNCTUATION AND SPACES＊ ＊＊
77ø IFGY＝1THENXI＝8：Yl＝25：SP＝8：DR AW＂S4＂：A\＄＝STRING\＄（12，＂＂）：GOSUB1 14甲：A\＄＝CAT\＄（CAT）：GOSUB114ø：Xl＝16 \(\varnothing: A \$=S T R I N G \$(9, " \quad "): G O S U B 114 \varnothing: A \$\) ＝＂ROUND＂＋STR\＄（RO）：GOSUB114申：PCO PY 1 TO 5：GY＝\(\varnothing\) ：GOSUB254ø
78ø IF CW＞＝CV THENE\＄＝＂1＂：GOTO83 \(\varnothing\)
\(79 \varnothing\) DRAW＂CøS4＂： \(\mathrm{CH}=\varnothing: \mathrm{CX}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Xl}=8: \mathrm{Yl}\) ＝172：SP＝8：A\＄＝N\＄（PI）＋＂S TURN：SCOR \(\mathrm{E}=\) \＄＂＋STR\＄（SC（PI））＋＂．\(\varnothing \varnothing 1\) ：GOSUB114 \(\varnothing\)
\(8 \varnothing \varnothing\) PUT \((6 \varnothing, 96)-(196,156), M\), PSET ：Xl＝168：Yl＝132：＇＊＊DISPLAY MENU＊＊ 81ø E\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFE\＄＞＜＂＂THEN82øELS EA\＄＝＂＂：GOSUBll4ø：A\＄＝＂\＃＂：GOSUB11 4ø：GOT081ø


82ø IF E\＄＜＂1＂ORE\＄＞＂3＂THEN81øELSE \(\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{E} \$)\)
83ø PLAY＂V31＂：FORDD＝1TO5：PLAY＂CD EFGABV＜＂：NEXTDD：PLAY＂V31＂
84ø IF CW＞＝CV THEN PZ＝PZ＋1：XI＝ －16：Yl＝172：SP＝8：EX＝1：DRAW＂S4＂：GO SUBl87ø：A\＄＝＂ONLY VOWELS REMAIN＂ ＋N\＄（PI）＋＂SOLVE＂：GOSUBII4ø：PLAY＂ T2L2GL255T255＂： \(\mathrm{E}=1: \mathrm{CH}=\varnothing\)
\(85 \varnothing\) ON E GOSUB \(137 \varnothing, 121 \varnothing, 95 \varnothing:^{\prime}\)＊＊ GOTO GUESS BUY VOWEL OR SPIN ROU TINE＊＊
\(86 \varnothing\) IF CH＝1THEN76 \(\varnothing\)
\(87 \varnothing\) IFCX＝10RFL＝640RWI＝1 THENXI＝\(\varnothing\) ：Yl＝1：SP＝8：EX＝1：FOREE＝1TOFL：CH\＄（ \(E E)=" ":\) NEXTEE：FL＝\(\varnothing:\) NEXTRO：GOTO16 \(\varnothing \varnothing\)
88ø IF PZ＞＝PL THENX1＝\(\varnothing: Y 1=1: S P=\) 8：EX＝l：A\＄＝MID\＄（C\＄，1，TL）：GOSUB114 \(\varnothing: \mathrm{Xl}=8: \mathrm{Yl=36:EX=1:A} \mathrm{\$="SORRY}\) NO \(W\)

INNER THIS ROUND＂：GOSUBII4ø：FORE \(E=1 T O F L: C H \$(E E)=" \|: N E X T E E: F L=\varnothing: N\) EXTRO：GOTOL6øø
\(89 \varnothing\) GOTO 75ø
\(9 \varnothing \varnothing 1\)
91ø＇＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
\(92 \emptyset\)＇＊＊SPIN ROUTINE＊＊
93ø＇＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
\(94 \varnothing\)＇
95ø DRAW＂S5＂：T＝RND（2ø）
\(96 \varnothing\) GOSUB187ø
97Ø FORE＝1TOT：FORX＝1TO8：Y＝X－1：DR AW＂BM128，12øCø；XA\＄（Y）；＂：DRAW＂BM1 28，12øCl；XA\＄（X）；＂：PLAY＂GFE＂：IFR＞ T＋1øøTHENGOTO98ø ELSE R＝R＋3：FORT Z＝1TOR：NEXTTZ：NEXTX：NEXTE：GOTO97 ø：＇＊＊＊SPIN＊＊＊
98ø IFX＝5THENXI＝8：Yl＝25：SP＝8：SC（ PI）\(=\varnothing\) ：DRAW＂S4C \(\varnothing\)＂：FORTP＝1TO2 \(\varnothing:\) FOR TK＝øTO1：SCREEN1，TK：PLAY＂O3BC＂：NE XTTK：NEXTTP：A\＄＝STRING\＄（15，＂＂）：G OSUBII4ø：A\＄＝＂BANKRUPT＂：GOSUBll4ø ：PLAY＂T4L4＂：FOREC＝1TO5：PLAY＂O3CO 1C＂：NEXTEC：CH＝\(\varnothing\) ：CX＝\(\varnothing\) ：PLAY＂T255L2 5505＂：GOTOII1ø
99ø DRAW＂S4Cø＂：Xl＝3ø：Yl＝172：SP＝8 ：A\＄＝N\＄（PI）＋＂INPUT LETTER ？＂：GOS UB114ø
1øøø PLAY＂T255L255＂：W\＄＝INKEY\＄：＇＊ ＊SET PLAY \＆RESET KEYBOARD＊＊
\(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) LT\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFLT\＄＝＂＂THEN1ø1ø
\(1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset\) IFASC（LT\＄）＞＝8ANDASC（LT\＄）＜＝1 3THENPLAY＂OIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA 05＂：GOTOI \(\varnothing 1 \varnothing\) ：ELSEIFASC（LT\＄）＞＝91A NDASC（LT\＄）＜＝950RLT\＄＝CHR\＄（21）THEN PLAY＂OIAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAO5＂：GOTO1 ølø：＇＊＊＊KILL UNWANTED KEYS＊＊＊
\(1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing\) IF LT \(\$=C H R \$(32)\) ORLT \(\$=" A " O R L\) T\＄＝＂a＂ORLT\＄＝＂E＂ORLT\＄＝＂e＂ORLT\＄＝＂I ＂ORLT\＄＝＂i＂OR LT\＄＝＂O＂ORLT\＄＝＂O＂ORL T\＄＝＂U＂ORLT\＄＝＂u＂THENPLAY＂O3AAAAAA AAAAAAAAAAO5＂：GOTOlølø：＇＊＊＊KILL VOWELS＊＊＊
1ø4ø PLAY＂V3105＂：FORDD＝1TO5：PLAY ＂CDEFGABV＜＂：NEXTDD：PLAY＂V31＂
\(1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing\) FOREG＝1TO52：IFLT\＄＝CH\＄（EG）TH ENX3 \(=\varnothing: C H=\varnothing: C X=\varnothing:\) PLAY＂O5＂：FORY5＝ 1TO4：PLAY＂12；11；1甲；9；8；7；6；5；4；3 ；2；10－＂：NEXTY5：PLAY＂O5＂：X1＝8：Y1＝ 172：GOSUB187 \(\varnothing\) ：A\＄＝＂LETTER ALREADY
USED＂：GOSUBll4 \(\varnothing: E G=\varnothing: G O T O 111 \varnothing: E\) LSENEXTEG
\(1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing \mathrm{Xl}=-8: \mathrm{Yl=1:SP=8:FORX3=1TOLE}\) \(\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{C} \$): \mathrm{Xl}=\mathrm{Xl}+8: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{C} \$, \mathrm{X} 3, \mathrm{l}): \mathrm{I}\) FXI＞248THENY1＝13：XI＝\(\varnothing\)
\(1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing\) IFA \(\$=L T \$\) THENSC \((P I)=S C(P I)+V\) AL（NB\＄（X））：CH＝1：CW＝CW＋1：GOSUB114 \(\phi^{\prime} * *\) INCREASE SCORE BY NUMBER OF LETTERS CORRECT＊＊＊

28 1 1**************************
\(29 \varnothing 1 * * * * * S E T\) UP GRAPHICS******
\(3 \emptyset \emptyset 1 * * * * \quad \& T I T L E\) SCREEN *****
\(31 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
\(32 \not{ }^{\prime}\)
\(33 \varnothing\) PLAY"T255L25505"
\(34 \varnothing\) PCLSl:Xl= \(\varnothing\) :SP=8:FORY= \(\varnothing\) TO4: DR AW"CøS4": Yl=Y*l2:A\$=M\$(Y+l):GOSU Bll4ø:NEXTY:'**DRAW MENU**
\(35 \varnothing\) LINE \((1,1)-(135,59), \operatorname{PRESET}, B:\) \(\operatorname{GET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(136,6 \varnothing), \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{G}: \cdot * * S T O R E\) M ENU**
\(36 \varnothing\) PCLS \(1: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(128,12 \varnothing), 3 \varnothing, \varnothing\)
\(37 \varnothing\) PAINT \((128,12 \varnothing), \varnothing, \varnothing\)

\section*{FDRTUNE WHEEL \\ By Arran W. Branigan (C) \(-\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{c}}+.1985\) \\  \\ Press any ker to besin}
\(38 \varnothing\) CIRCLE (128,12ø),5ø, \(\varnothing\) :CIRCLE ( \(128,12 \varnothing), 51, \varnothing\)
39ø SP=8:FORS=1TO8:READX1,Y1,A\$:
NB\$ (S) =A\$: GOSUBl14ø:NEXTS: ' ***DR
AW NUMBERS ON WHEEL***
\(4 \emptyset \varnothing\) FORS=1TO8:READX,Y:LINE (128,1 2申) - (X,Y) , PRESET: NEXTS
\(41 \varnothing\) FORS=1T06:READCAT\$ (S) :NEXTS: 1**READ CATAGORIES***
\(42 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(255,192)\), PRESET, B \(: \operatorname{IINE}(5,5)-(25 \varnothing, 187), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}\)
\(43 \varnothing\) DRAW"BM128,12øClS5;XA\$(1);C "
\(44 \varnothing\) FOR X=1 TO 4: PCOPY X TO X+4: NEXTX
\(45 \emptyset\) DRAW"ClS5BM128,12ø;XA\$(1);"
\(46 \varnothing\) PLAY"V3105": PMODE4,1:SCREEN1 , 1: Xl=51: Yl=12:SP=12:DRAW"S6Cø":
A\$="FORTUNE WHEEL":GOSUBll4ø:Xl= 45: Yl=27:SP=9:DRAW"S4":A\$="By Ar ron W. Branigan": PLAY"O3":GOSUBll \(4 \varnothing: \mathrm{Xl}=6 \varnothing: \mathrm{Yl=39:A} \mathrm{\$="(C)-Oct.1985}^{\prime \prime}\) :GOSUB114ø
47ø Xl=3ø:Yl=172:SP=9:A\$="Press any key to begin": PLAY"Ol":GOSUB 114Ø: PLAY"O5": DRAW"S5"

48ø FORG=1TO8:DRAW"BM128,12øCl;X A\$ (G) ;": PLAY"BAGFED": DRAW"BM128, 12øCø;XA\$(G);":IFINKEY\$><""THEND RAW"BM128,12øCl;XA\$(1);":GOSUB25 4ø:GOTO49ø:ELSE NEXTG:GOTO48ø \(49 \varnothing\) DRAW"BM128,12øCl;XA\$(G);":DR AW"S5": PMODE4, 5: \(\operatorname{IINE}(5,5)-(25 \varnothing, 1\) 87), PSET, B

5øø SCREEN 1,l:DRAW"S4"
\(51 \varnothing\)
52 \(\boldsymbol{\text { b }}\) ************************
\(53 \emptyset\) 1********GAMEPLAY*********
\(54 \emptyset\) 1*************************
\(55 \varnothing\) '
\(56 \varnothing\) PT=PL
57ø FORRO=1TORD
58ø POKE65494, ø:OPEN "D",\#1,"CAT EGORY",65: '**OPEN FILE**
\(59 \varnothing\) FIELD\#l,l AS CT\$,64 AS K\$
6申ø SS=ø:DS=RND(LOF (1)):GET\#1,DS : CAT=VAL (CT\$) : C\$=K\$:GY=1
61ø FORSS=1TORO:IFK(SS) = DS THEN 6øøELSENEXTSS: '***COMPARE IF FIL E IS ALREADY USED THIS GAME***
\(62 \varnothing \mathrm{~K}(\mathrm{RO})=\mathrm{DS}:\) CLOSE\#l:POKE65495 , \(\varnothing: 1 * * S A V E\) FILE FOR FUTURE COMPA RE**
63ø TL= \(\varnothing:\) FORTL=64TOISTEP-1:IFMID \$(C\$,TL, 1) ><" "THEN64ø:ELSENEXTT L:'**FIND LENGTH OF C\$ MINUS BLA NK SPACES**
\(64 \varnothing\) '
\(65 \emptyset 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~+~\)
66ø 1* COUNT CONSONANTS *
\(67 \emptyset 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~\)
68 \(\varnothing \mathrm{PZ}=\varnothing: C V=\varnothing: C W=\varnothing: F O R Z Z=1 T 064: R\) \$=MID\$(C\$,ZZ, l)
\(69 \varnothing\) IFASC \((R \$)>65 T H E N I F R \$><" A " A N D\) R\$><"a"ANDR\$><"E"ANDR\$><"e"ANDR\$ ><"I"ANDR\$><"i"ANDR\$><"O"ANDR\$>< "○"ANDR\$><"U"ANDR\$><"u"THENCV=CV \(+1\)
\(7 \varnothing \emptyset\) IFASC \((R \$)>47\) ANDASC \((R \$)<58 T H E\) \(\mathrm{NCV}=\mathrm{CV}+1\)
\(71 \varnothing\) NEXTZZ:'**END COUNT CONSONAN TS**
\(72 \varnothing \mathrm{PT}=\mathrm{PT}+1:\) IFPT> PL THENPT=ø: '* **SELECT WHO GOES FIRST EACH ROU ND***
\(73 \varnothing \mathrm{PI}=\mathrm{PT}: E \$=\|\)
\(74 \varnothing\) PMODE4,5:SCREEN1,1:DRAW"S4": \(\mathrm{Xl}=\varnothing: \mathrm{Yl}=\varnothing: \mathrm{SP}=8: \mathrm{EX}=1: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{STRING}\) ( 6 4,CHR\$(125)):GOSUB114 \(\varnothing\) : PMODE4, 1: SCREEN1,l:CX=1:'**DRAW SQUARES O N PAGE 5**
\(75 \emptyset W I=\emptyset: P I=P I+1: I F P I>\) PL THENPI \(=1\)
\(76 \varnothing\) GOSUB187ø:IFE\$=""THENGOSUB12
by the value of the spin multiplied by the number of times the letter appears in the puzzle.

After the final round is played, the computer displays the scores from highest to lowest. If all consonants are shown before the puzzle is solved, the computer asks for the solution to the puzzle. If no one guesses correctly, then it displays SDRRY NO WINNERS THIS ROUND and advances to the next round.

Listing 1, Fortune Wheel, is the main game. Listing 2 is for creating puzzle and category files for Fortune Wheel. When keying in Listing 1 be careful to space it just as it is in the listing. If you don't space correctly, you will get an SN Error. Be sure to type in both listings and save them on disk before using Listing 2 to create the puzzle file. This listing creates direct files and it will write on top of any file or program saved after establishing the puzzle file. This should be a dedicated disk.

This game will only run on a 64 K Extended BASIC machine. It uses direct
access files so it works only with a disk drive. If you want to use it with a cassette, you need to modify lines 580 through 620.

I have used the speed up and slow down pokes (POKE 65495,0 and POKE 65494,0 ) in several places in the program. I found that you must use them in lines 580 and 620 because these lines are in the retrieve record routine.

One final note on Listing 1 : In the alphabet DATA lines, I have created a data record for the computer to draw every alphabet character (true upperand lowercase) and all the punctuation characters on the keyboard. So when using Listing 2 to create puzzle and category records, feel free to use lowercase letters and punctuation.

When you load and run the program, a menu appears giving the options to Create Records, Correct Record, List Records and End. When creating records, the computer enters a short word processing routine that allows you to type in a puzzle record up to 64 char-
acters long. Once the record is the way you want it, press ENTER. The Enter Category menu pops up giving the choice of phrase, title, place, person, president and Bible phrase for categories.

If you choose the Correct Record option from the first menu, the computer asks you to enter the number of the record you want and retrieves the record so you can correct it. After all corrections are made, press ENTER and the Enter Category menu pops up again for you to enter the record category.

If you select Option 3 (List Records) the computer asks if you want a hard copy. Next it asks you to ENTER RE CORD:START, END. Just enter the number for the first then the last record to be listed. The computer will list the records on the screen and printer.
(You may direct any questions about this program to Mr. Branigan at 105 Briarfield Cove, Jacksonville, \(A R\) 72076, 501-982-6067. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)


\section*{Listing 1: WHEEL}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \(1 \varnothing\) &  & NG** \\
\hline \(2 \varnothing\) & 1** FORTUNE WHEEL ** & 19ø ' \\
\hline \(3 \varnothing\) & 1** (C)-OCT. 1985 ** & \(2 \emptyset \emptyset 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~\) \\
\hline \(4 \varnothing\) & 1** BY:ARRON W. BRANIGAN ** & \(21 \varnothing 1 * * L E A R N\) ALPHABET \& ARROWS** \\
\hline \(5 \emptyset\) &  & 22 ¢ 1*************************** \\
\hline \(6 \emptyset\) & 1 & \(23 \varnothing\) ' \\
\hline \(7 \varnothing\) & CLEAR 1øøø: PCLEAR8:DIM L\$ (94) & \(24 \varnothing\) FORX=1TO8: READA\$ (X) : NEXTX: FO \\
\hline & \(15,15)\); CH\$ (56) : PT=1: GOSUB13ø: & RX=1TO91:READL\$ (X) : NEXTX: FORX=1T \\
\hline & O16ø & 05: READM\$ (X) : NEXTX:A\$ \((\varnothing)=A \$(8): L\) \\
\hline \(8 \varnothing\) & 1 & \$(94) = "ClBDIDI2RIU12RIDI2RIU12R1 \\
\hline \(9 \varnothing\) &  & D12RIU12RID12RIU12CøL8D12R8U12" \\
\hline \(1 \varnothing \varnothing\) & 1** PLAYER INPUT ROUTINE ** &  \\
\hline \(11 \varnothing\) & '*************************** & ),3,LEN (L\$ (1))) \\
\hline \(12 \varnothing\) & 1 ' & \(26 \emptyset 1 * * E N D\) LEARN ALPH \& ARROWS** \\
\hline 130 & CLS (RND (8)) : PRINT@224, " \(\quad\); : IN & \(27 \varnothing^{1}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\title{
Fortune Wheel
}

> This challenging game provides fun and excitement for the whole family

\author{
By Arron W. Branigan
}


\section*{The Educational Answers}

\section*{SCIENCE GAME}

32K EB - disk only/\$29.95 Over 600 questions in 9 categories. Makes learning science facts fun. Game format, 1 or 2 players, teams. Grade 8 and up.


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can also be used to set up custom reports, print mailing labels, etc. The limits seem only to be in the user's ability to program in BASIC. Action templates could even be used on data files created by other programs if the user has sufficient experience.

One of the other major differences between CoCo Base \(I\) and other database managers is CoCo Base \(I \mathrm{~s}\) ability to create and execute batch files. These are created using Schedule and executed using Jobs. Schedule creates a job file of Action templates. Schedule allows the user to specify the templates to be used as well as the order and type of execution of these templates. For example, a report could be produced by using one template to print a header, the next to find, format and print a list of selected records, and a third to print a footer and totals. Templates can be executed once, once for each record in order, or once for each record in indexed order. Since templates can contain many lines of BASIC code, each one can be quite complex.

Two final options are of interest to those who need to construct new databases from old ones, those who want to create very complex databases, or those like me who invariably enter large amounts of data into a database before they realize that the data structure is wrong. Transfer creates a new database which includes data from an existing database file. Additional fields can easily be included in the new database format, so additional fields can be added to a database. This feature alone could save countless hours of aggravation and programming. I always seem to need just one more field in any database I create after it is in use.

Update gives Co Co Base I its claim to being a relational database manager. Update does not access several different related data files at once. Instead it moves selected fields from one data file to another. This requires that each of the files has a field common to the other. Update places fields in the correct record in the receiving database by looking at this "related field." Of course only one related field is used.

This ability to combine data from several data files is useful for a number of things. To me, the most important use is in keeping individual files short and combining information from different files later when the combined information is needed.

If you get the feeling that I am impressed with CoCo Base \(I\) you are correct; it fits my needs quite well. However, it has a few problems. First is error handling. There are

\section*{One-Liner Contest Winner}

This little one-liner produces some interesting graphics designs. It is almost kaleidoscopic.
The listing:
\(\emptyset\) IFT=1THENX=9*RND (8):FORI=1TO58
STEP2:A=2ø9-X-I: B=258-X-I:C=49+I
: PUT ( \(X+I, I)-(X+C, C), D, N O T: \operatorname{PUT}(X+\)
\(I, I 48-I)-(X+C, 99-I), D, N O T: P U T(A\),
I) \(-(B, C), D, N O T: \operatorname{PUT}(A, 148-I)-(B, 9\)

9-I), D, NOT:NEXT: GOTO \(\varnothing\) : ELSEPMODE4
1:SCREEN1, 1: PCLS 1: DIMD \((\varnothing, 98):\) GE
\(T(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(5 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing), D, G: T=I: G O T O\)
Rob Weinberg
San Francisco, CA
(For this winning one-liner contest entiy, the author has been sent copies of both The Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Rainbow Simulations Tape.)
instructions in the manual that tell you what to type in case of an error. This works and is adequate, but it is inelegant. There should be some way of trapping errors before they dump the user back to the OK prompt. Another annoyance was with CoCo Base Is inability to allow a record to be removed from a database. There are many times when a user would like to delete a record from a file. CoCo Base I does not allow this in a simple way.

The last complaint has to do with nearly every database management system I have used. I have to keep telling the program the name of the files I am working on. I realize that this is the price one pays for having the ability to store different versions of each file, index, etc., but I still find it a nuisance. Unfortunately, if this "problem" is fixed it would have to be at the expense of flexibility. Given the choice, I'll vote for flexibility.

The last comment I have is not so much a complaint as a suggestion to potential CoCo Base I users. Learn BASIC. Although CoCo Base \(I\) can be used by any nonprogrammer, the power of the program is best released by someone familiar with BASIC. You could learn BASIC as you go, but previous knowledge is extremely helpful. At first the program may seem weak or difficult to use, but after some practice I find that it can do a great many powerful and useful things.
(JTJ Enterprises, P.O. Box 110841, Nashville, TN 37211, disk \(\$ 49.95\) plus \(\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\) )

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\section*{Software Review}

\title{
Powerful CoCo Base I is Full of Surprises \\ By D. McGarry
}

CoCo Base I is the latest offering from JTJ Enterprises of Nashville, Tennessee. I mention this because there is a strong family resemblance between CoCo Base I and CoCo Solver, JTJ's other product. Several neat programming tricks were included in both programs and both use the same machine language data entry editor. CoCo Base I stands on its own as a good, solid database program. If, however, you own and use CoCo Solver you will be able to extract maximum performance and flexibility from CoCo Base I with less effort than someone with no prior experience. Several features help CoCo Base I to stand out from the crowd of other database management systems. First, CoCo Base \(I\) is a relational database manager. This means that it can access more than one data file by referencing a field common to all files. Second, through the use of Jobs and Schedule options it allows the processing of batch files. Third, the Action option allows for the inclusion of BASIC statements to manipulate data.
CoCo Base I comes on an unprotected disk which includes 10 program files and several sample files. All work is started by typing RUN "MENJ" at the OK prompt. Menu options are Create, Put, Index, Action, Schedule, Jobs, Transfer and Update.

The first step in creating a database is to use the Create option to create a structure file of the data fields. Each field is given a two-character name, description, length and type. Field types can be either character or numeric. The structure file can be edited at any time and can extend over several screen pages allowing for large or complex records.

Once the structure file is saved, the Put option is used to add, edit, find and print records. Put uses the structure file defined with Create to show records and for data entry. Put can use an existing file or create a new one as records are added. This allows the creation of several database files which all use the same data format.

The next option is Index which does exactly what the name implies. Index files can be saved with their own names, so several index files can exist for the same data file.

Up to this point, Co Co Base I looks and acts similar to most database management systems. The additional options make CoCo Base I different from any other database manager I have used.

The most unusual and powerful uses of CoCo Base I start with the Action option. Action allows the creation of template files which can act on the database. Templates are sets of basic language statements that are added to the Action program as it runs. Action statements can be used to do nearly anything to the data file as far as I can tell. I used Action templates to average a set of grades for one of my physics classes. The grades each had a weighting factor. Some of the grades were numeric and some alphabetic. Even though it took some experimentation to get the template correct, Action allowed me to do this job more quickly than any other method I have used. Action

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\title{
CoCo Keyboard Beats the Chiclets
}

Imagine . . . could someone actually like the "chiclet" keyboard on their 'F' board CoCo ? I did. I was accustomed to using that keyboard and I can hunt and peck with the best of them. Well, all that changed when I received my review assignment for the replacement keyboard offered by Spectrum Projects.

I received the keyboard and immediately installed it in my Color Computer. The documentation was brief and appeared incomplete. Nevertheless, replacing a keyboard is perhaps one of the easiest upgrades to perform on a CoCo. To make it even easier, the keyboard is the same as the 263016 keyboard retailing for \(\$ 24.95\) at Radio Shack (less installation). This means there is no cutting or soldering involved at all.

Simply open the case (keep in mind this voids your warranty), unplug the old keyboard, plug in the new one and close the case. That's all there is to it. After that, you have a keyboard with full-size keys and a better overall feel.

I found it very easy to get used to the new keyboard. Particularly since the key placement is the same as on my old one, but the new keyboard feels better and typing goes a lot smoother. Even touch-typists should like this keyboard more than some others on the market.

The keyboard is designed to fit into any revision of Color Computer from the old ' \(F\) ' board to the present CoCos. The cable is the transparent, super-thin mylar conductor type. If you have a version earlier than the ' \(F\) ' board, Spectrum also sells an adapter that allows you to easily install the keyboard in your computer as well. Keep in mind, if you have one of the newer \(\mathrm{CoCo} 2 s\) this is the same keyboard you already have.

I highly recommend this keyboard for anyone and everyone. Its low cost as well as ease of installation make it one of the best upgrade buys on the CoCo market today.
(Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 21272, 93-15 86th Drive, Woodhaven, NY 11421, keyboard \$14.95, adapter \$9.95, plus \(\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\) )
- Vic Roberts

\section*{One-Liner Contest Winner .}

Here's a little disk utility for your toolbox. Just enter the track, sector and drive numbers at the prompt and you will be able to examine the disk.
The listing:
1 CLEAR 3øø:INPUT"TRACK: ";T:INPU T"SECTOR:";S:INPUT"DRIVE:";D:DSK IS D,T,S,A\$,B\$:PRINT A\$;B\$:RUN

Anton Sipos Los Angeles, CA
(For this winning one-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Rainbow Book of Simulations and its companion The Rainbow Simulations Tape.)

\section*{No Frills U-Buff is an Excellent Value}

As much as we hate to admit it, the present-day world puts much emphasis on time. Hurry this and hurry that; it is as if we were in a race to the finish! Well, the U-Buff printer buffer from Digital Devices fits in nicely.

I have given this little gem a thorough run for its money. Over the last month and a half, I have sent it files from Delphi, files from my word processor, data from my BASIC programs and graphics. It hasn't let me down yet. It has always printed each character reliably.

For those who don't know, a printer buffer is nothing more than a go-between. It goes between your computer and printer. A printer is limited in speed. The print head can only move so fast across the page. However, a computer can send data much faster. So the buffer allows the computer to finish sending its data more quickly. Therefore, you don't have to wait all day for the printer to finish before going ahead with your work.

As an example, when I told my system to print a 40.5 K file, the prompt was back on the screen in 83.5 seconds. I was already involved in my favorite game when my printer finished printing out the 30 double-spaced pages 15 minutes and 53 seconds later.

The U-Buff is available in two configurations: 16 K memory and 64 K memory. A nice added feature is the average user can upgrade the unit from 16 K to 64 K by himself. The manual gives information on what chips to buy and how to install them properly. The only drawback is that the one-year warranty only applies to the configuration purchased from Digital Devices. Still, I believe this is very reasonable.

The buffer is designed to accept input from any computer having a Centronics interface. Since my serial/parallel converter terminates in a Centronics plug, I had no problems. The unit also terminates in a Centronics plug for the printer's parallel port.

The U-Buff comes with a 14-page, easy to read pamphlet. The instructions cover installation, testing, troubleshooting, upgrades and a whole slew of technical information plus a glossary.

Despite its usefulness, keep in mind a printer buffer isn't for everybody. But anyone with a business or who does a lot of printing will surely welcome anything to help them out.

The U-Buff is an excellent, no-frills printer buffer. For the reasonable price it is a good work horse with a good deal of backing from the manufacturer. This one gets four stars.

\author{
(Digital Devices Corporation, 430 Tenth St., Suite N205, Atlanta, GA 30318, 16K \$119.95, 64K \$149.95) \\ - Cray Augsburg
}
formatter we published recently, or the TSWord formatter. The DeskMate editor is very easy to use and a nice way to enter text. Add the dot commands required by TSWord or other formatter and you can print it in any way you like.

Many people also like TSEdit. It is based on the UNIX VI text editor and does an excellent job. The only reason I haven't bothered to use it is the fact that my fingers already have the DynaStar diamond memorized. 1 would hate to have to learn to touch type all over again. Yet, a friend of mine really likes TSEdit. He learned to touch type on TSEdit first. He enjoys working with the TSWord formatter but he has discovered one problem. I have confirmed the problem but still haven't figured out a solution. If you come up with one, please let me know.

Since memory is limited, divide the writing into shorter files and use TSWord's .NX command. That's fine. In fact, it's a good way to work, even if you don't need to. Unfortunately however, TSWord breaks to a new page every time it hits an .NX command. What we need is a way to disable this page break so we can print continuously one page after the other. Here's an example you can use to print three individual files at one time.

> .nx part_one
> .nx part_two
> .\(n x\) part_three

Many people on the CoCo SIG forum seem to believe DeskMate files are not compatible with other OS-9 programs. Not so. The secret can be uncovered in the documentation for the terminal program in DeskMate. The DeskMate editor automatically adds an extension, .DOC, to the end of the filename. Therefore, if you save a file named "Column" it will actually be named "Column.DOC." Save a DeskMate file then exit and run the dir utility. Then, go ahead and list or dump the file using the complete filename. It worked, didn't it?

The reverse is also true and you could build a file and then edit it with the DeskMate editor if you give the file you are building a .DOC extension. For example:

\section*{OS9: build Example.DOC <ENTER〉}

While we're still talking about Desk Mate, we should clear up another point. The DeskMate terminal program requires you to use the Deluxe RS-232 Pak. You cannot use the / Tl port on the back of the CoCo. Again, bit banging just doesn't work in a multi-tasking environment. If it did, the DeskMate programmers would have provided the option to change it. They clearly state that you need the hardware ACIA in the DeskMate manual.

\section*{Good News for Graphics Programmers}

Eric at ColorVenture Software, P.O. Box 1729, Huntington Station, NY 11746 needs a good graphics programmer for an exciting CoCo project. He has been negotiating with Broderbound Software about porting The

Print Shop, a best-selling program on the Apple and Commodore to the Color Computer. He wants to market it to Tandy, so it must be done in OS-9. Here's your chance! Give him a call at 516-271-8456.

\section*{The CoCo/IBM Connection}

Many people use an 1BM PC or clone at work these days. That's the bad news. The good news is that we can now work at home on our Color Computers, save our efforts on an IBM-compatible disk and carry it to work. In fact you can often get a lot more work done when you get away from the constant interruptions of the workplace.
We owe our new freedom to James Hornsby, who has developed a set of utilities to let you read or write standard Radio Shack DOS single-sided disks as well as standard IBM PC single-sided disks. They use Dan Johnson’s Color Computer OS-9 SDisk driver and can also read and rename files on double-sided IBM PC disks. Since they run in OS-9 they also let you send OS9 files to either Disk BASIC and IBM PC disks, or vice versa. They are most useful for transferring standard ASCII data files. Additionally, if you save a BASIC program in ASCII and transfer the file to the other computer, it should load without a problem.
Sequential ASCII text files from Disk BASIC load into IBM PC editors without a hitch, although you have to add line feeds after each carriage return when using some editors. When you move ASCII text files from an IBM to the Color Computer, you must strip off the extra linefeeds. Hornsby gives you two utilities, addlf and striplf, to take care of these jobs.

All of Hornsby's utilities use OS-9's standard input and output path. This means their output can be redirected to a file or used in a pipeline. If you avoid using pipes, you can even run these transfer utilities on a single-drive system. A typical single-drive command looks like this:

\section*{OS9: RSread -s \#1øK /dø/filename.dat >/dø/documents/myfile}

Here is a typical command line that uses a pipe.
OS9: RSread /d1/filename.ext 1 addlf
When you run this command, RSread reads data from a standard Color Computer disk and writes it to OS-9's standard output path. But the pipe, noted by the exclamation mark (!) diverts this output to the input of the next program in the pipeline, addlf. The latter command adds a linefeed after every carriage return and sends its output to OS9 's standard output path. Since there are no more pipes and the standard output has not been redirected, the output of addlf appears on the terminal. Programs that work like addlf and striplf are called filters.
To copy a file to an IBM disk use a command line similar to this:
OS9: PCWrite/D1/letter.txt
</dø/letters/myletter

Notice that PCWrite gets its input from a file named myletter, in a directory named letters on a disk mounted in Drive /d0. It does that because the standard input path it reads has been redirected to receive information from the file. It stores the file letter in an IBM file named letter.txt on a disk mounted in Drive / dl.
In addition to the standard read and write operations, you can also format IBM disks and delete or rename IBM files with additional utilities in the package. Be careful with IBM filenames containing the characters special to the OS-9 Shell - 1, \# and \&. You can only access files stored in the root directory of an IBM disk that uses hierarchical directories.

\section*{This Month's Listings}

Gregory A. Law, who has contributed several OS-9 tips in the past, has contributed his version of Dennis Derringer's Pager.B09. The program first appeared in MOTD several months ago. Law modified the program to make it print 66 lines per page, rather than 67 and taught it to recognize a second procedure in the source code. When the new Pager. B09 encounters an additional procedure, it skips to the next page and changes the header on the page to the name of the new procedure. The page numbering remains intact. He also corrected the way the program handles line numbers. Additionally, it prompts for an output device so you can use any parallel printer or even / TERM. Law challenges you to come up with a way to handle a BASIC09 program line in the form of:

\section*{IF variable=data THEN variable=null \ENDIF}

Presently, Pager. 809 treats the rest of the program following this line as if it were still in the IF loop. In other words, Pager only recognizes control structure keywords when they are at the beginning of a line.

And here's another tip. Why not write this program so that it receives input from standard input and sends output to standard output. If you do this, you could use it as a filter. To make Pager. 009 read from the standard input path, take out this line and the conditional code following it:

\section*{INPUT "File to list: "filename}

To make Pager.B09 send output to the standard output path, you must make similar changes. Take out the prompt for the output device and the code that uses it. Then, remove the following four lines:
```

OPEN \#path, filename:READ
OPEN \#printer,output:WRITE
CLOSE \#path
CLOSE \#printer

```

Then, early in the program add the following two lines:
> path: \(=\varnothing\)
> printer:=1

After you do this, the program gets input from the standard input path when it encounters the line, "READ \#path, line". Likewise, it sends output to the standard output path when it encounters any line containing "print \#printer".
Run Pager. 809 with OS-9 command lines like this:
OS9: basicø9 Pager
<any_BASICO9_file >/P
OS9: basicø9 Pager
<more_BASIC 69 _Source >a_spooler_file 0S9: basicø9 Pager
<any_BASIC99_Source
The first command line sends its output to the printer. The second line saves the output in a file on disk which you can later print, and the last line sends the output to the Color Computer screen.

While you are typing Pager. B09 into the CoCo you will find several program lines longer than the length of the screen. To get around this problem, type a linefeed character and continue to type the program line. Remember, do not press the ENTER or RETURN key after you press the linefeed key - just keep typing. To generate a linefeed character on the Color Computer, hold down the Clear key and press the 'J' key. basic09 will let you enter the long series of IF . . . OR . . . OR . . THEN statements in Pager. \(B 09\) if you do this. This series appears twice in the listing and both times the three lines of code in the listing should be entered as one line of code.

\section*{A New line.c}

Law also modified the standard line.c program that comes with the Microware c compiler from Tandy. The program now paginates the listings at 66 lines per page and includes a header that prints the filename and pager number. He also gives you the ability to add the string "/*page*/" to your own code. When the line.c sees this string it automatically skips to the top of the next page. This is a handy feature since it allows a way to add a simple comment to programs to keep a routine from being listed on two pages.
Our final listing this month comes from Matthew Belmonte of Alexandria, Virginia. The listing stat.a is written in the RMA assembler format. RMA is the assembler called C.Asm in Microware C. It just might come in handy if you are trying to port C programs from UNIX over to OS-9. The short C program, example.c, shows how to use "stat( )" from within your own C programs. To link stat( ) with example.c, use the following command line.
```

c.link /dl/lib/cstart.r
example.r stat.r - }\varnothing=/\textrm{d}1
example - l=/dl/lib/clib.l

```

That's it for August! But, never fear, next month should be just as much fun as we try to come up with a way to organize your disks. Till then, keep on hacking!

\section*{Listing 1: new.pager}
```

(* BASIC\varnothing9 Listing Utillty *)
(* Written by Dennis Derringer *)
(* Modified by Greg Law *)
DIM filename:STRING[2\varnothing]; line:STRING[2\varnothing\varnothing]
DIM temp:STRING[2\phi\varnothing]
DIM xline:STRING[60]
DIM path,printer,page,linecount,tabset:BYTE
DIM proc:STRING[5\emptyset]
DIM output:STRING[5]
DIM a,start, endpos: INTEGER
DIM cnt:BYTE
INPUT "Output device (/P): ",output
IF output="" THEN
output:="/p"
ENDIF
(* Main Loop *)
10 PRINT CHRS(12)
PRINT "BASIC\varnothing9 Listing Pager"
PRINT "Type 'end' or press [ENTER] to exit"
PRINT
INPUT "File to list: ",filename
IF filename="end" OR filename="END" OR filename="" THEN
END
ENDIF

```
page:=1
1inecount:=1
tabset: \(=1 \varnothing\)
OPEN \#path,filename:READ
READ \#path,line
proc:=1ine
OPEN \#printer, output:WRITE
gosub \(1 \varnothing \varnothing\)
WHILE NOT(EOF (\#path)) DO
    READ \#path,line
    REPEAT
        start:=SUBSTR(CHR\$(1 \(\varnothing\) ), line)
        IF start \(0 \varnothing\) THEN
            line: \(=\) LEFTS (Ine, start -1 ) + " " + MIDS (1ine, start \(+1,2 \not \varnothing \varnothing\) )
        ENDIF
    UNTII start \(=\varnothing\)
    IF LEFTS (Ine, 4) ="ELSE" THEN
        PRINT \#printer, TAB(tabset-2); line
        inecount:-1inecount+1.
    ELSE
        IF LEFT\$ (line, 7) ="ENDEXIT" OR LEFT\$ (line, 5)="ENDIF" OR
                LEFTS(1ine, 7)="ENDLOOP" OR LEFT\$(1ine, 8)="ENDWHILE" OR
                LEFTS (line, 5)="UNTIL" OR LEFTS (1ine, 4) ="NEXT" THEN
                tabset:=tabset-2
        ENDIF
        IF LEN (line) \(>6 \varnothing\) THEN
            temp:=ine
            xline: =LEFTS (line, 60)
            start:-1
            endpos: \(=61\)
    REPEAT
        IF start=1 THEN
                a:=tabset
        ELSE
                a:=tabset+2
        ENDIF
        REPEAT
                endpos:=endpos-1

\section*{LOCAL * IN * LOS * ANGELES}
```

        UNIIL MIDS(xline,endpos,1)=" " OR endpos>IEN(1ine) OR
            endpos=g
        IF endpos= }\varnothing\mathrm{ THEN
            endpos=6\varnothing
        ENDIF
        xline:=LEFT$(xline, endpos)
        line:=MID$(line, endpos+1,2\emptyset\emptyset)
        PRINT #printer,TAB(a); xline
        linecount:=linecount+1
        start:=endpos+1
        endpos:=61
        xline:-LEFT$(1ine,6\varnothing)
        UNTIL line=""
        line:=temp
    ELSE
        IF ASC(line)<58 AND ASC(line)>46 THEN
        cnt:=1
            REPEAT
                xline:=LEFT$(line,cnt)
                cnt:=ent+1
            UNTIL MID$(line, cnt, 1)=" "
            Ine: MID$(1Ine, cnt+1,2g\emptyset)
            PRINT #printer,TAB(5); xline; TAB(tabset); line
            linecount:=1inecount+1
        ELSE
            IF LEFT$(line,9)="PROCEDURE" THEN
                FOR a=1 TO 65-Iinecount
                    PRINT #printer,CHR$(13);
                NEXT a
                proc:=line
                GOSUB 100
            ELSE
                PRINT #printer,TAB(tabset); line
                1inecount:=1 inecount+1.
            ENDIF
        ENDIF
    ENDIF
    IF LEFT$(11ne, 2)="IF" OR LEFT$(1ine,6)="EXITIF" OR
        LEFT$(1ine,4) ="LOOP" OR LEFT$(Inne,5)="WHILE" OR
        LEFT$(1ine,6)="REPEAT" OR LEFT$ (IIne,3)="FOR" THEN
        tabset:=tabset+2
        ENDIF
    ENDIF
    IF linecount>60 THEN
    FOR a=1 TO 65-1inecount
        PRINT #printer, CHR$ (13);
    NEXT a
        GOSUB 10\varnothing
    ENDIF
    ENDWHILE
    FOR a=1 TO 65-1inecount
    PRINT #printer, CHR$(13);
    NEXT a
    CLOSE #path
    CLOSE #printer
    GOTO 1\varnothing
    (* Subroutine to print page heading *)
    1\varnothing\varnothing PRINT \#printer," "
PRINT \#printer USING "t1g,s32,t65,'Page: ',i3",proc,page
PRINT \#printer,TAB(1\emptyset); " Date / Time: "; DATE\$
PRINT \#printer," "
page:=page+1
linecount:=3
RETURN

```

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\section*{Listing 2: line.c}
```

/* line: list lines of file with numbers */
\#include <stdio.h>
main(argc,argv)
char t\hbarargv;
(
char line[256];
register int count = % ;
int linecount =1;
int page = 1;
int a;
if(--argc)
if(freopen(*++argv, "r",stdin) = NULL) {
fprintf(stderr, "can't open file: %s\n",*argv);
exit(errno);
I.
put_header(*argv, 1);
Inecount = 4;
while(gets(line)) {
if(strmcmp(line, "/*page*/", 8) {= \emptyset) {
printf("名5d %s\n", ++count, line);
linecount++;
if(linecount > 64) {
for(a - 1 ; a <= 67 - linecount; a++)
printf("\n");
put_header(*argv, page++);
linecount = 4;
}
} else {
for(a=1; a << 67-1nnecount; a++)
printf('\n');
put header(*argv, page++);
Inecount - 4;
}
}
for(a - 1 ; a <= 67 - linecount; a++)
printf("\n");
)
put_header(line; page)
char *line;
Int page;
(
printf("\n%-60sPage:,%5d\n\n", line, page);
}

```

\section*{Listing 3: stat.a}

\section*{*stat.a}
*C stat() call for OS9
*by Matthew Belmonte
*860298
READ. equ \(\% \phi \phi \varnothing \phi \phi \phi \varnothing 1\)
DIR. equ \%1 \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \varnothing\)
ifpl
use /D1/DEFS/os9defs.a
endc
psect stat_a, \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
nam stat_a
tt1 stat
stat:
pshs u,y
ldd \#-65
lbsr _stkcheck make sure enough room
leas - 33 ,s for scratch area
ldx 39, s pathname argument
leau, \(x\) points to filename
cpynam 1da ,x+
beq cpdone
cmpa \#'/
bne cpynam
leau , \(x\) save addr of last '/'
bra cpynam
cpdone 1 da , u
sta 1, s save char after the '/'
1da \#'. \(+\$ 8 \varnothing\) parent dir
sta ,u replace it w/ '.'
\(1 \mathrm{dx} 39, \mathrm{~s}\)
1da \#READ. + DIR.
os9 I\$OPEN open it
sta ,s save dir path desc
1da \(1, \mathrm{~s}\)
sta ,u restore filename
lbes error
find lda s

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leax 1,s buffer
1dy \#32 record length
os9 I$READ directory
bcs error
1eax 1,s
leay,u target filename
cmpnam lda ,x
anda #%ø1111111 strip MSb
cmpa ,y+
bne find look @ next entry
lda ,x+
bpl cmpnam
lda,y must be same length
bne find so check for '\\varnothing'
lda ,s
os9 I$CLOSE directory
bcs error
leax device,pcr "@"
lda \#READ.
os9 ISOPEN
bcs error
sta ,s path desc
1dx 3\emptyset,s LSN (MS 16)

```
1da \(32, \mathrm{~s}\) LSN (LS 8)
c1rb
tfr d,u
lda s
os9 I\$SEEK
bcs error
ldx 41,s \&stbuf argument
1dy \#\$1 \(\varnothing \varnothing\) sizeof(stbuf)
lda ,s
os9 I\$READ file desc sector
bcs error
lda ss
os9 I\$CLOSE
bcs error
ldd \#Ø no error
clenup leas \(33, s\) done \(w /\) scratch area
puls y,u,pc
error clra
std errno error code
ldd \#-1 error flag
bra clenup
device fcs "@"
endsect

Listing 4: stat.demo
/*a demonstration of the stat() call in OS9
    written by Matthew Belmonte*/
\#include <stdio.h>
\#include <direct.h>
main()
\{
    int i, mask;
    char name[80]; /*pathlist*/
    struct fildes stbuf; /*inode info\%/
    static char attrb[] = \{'d','s','e','w','r','e','w','r'\};
    printf("filename? "): /*prompt*/
    scanf("\%s",name); /*'get pathlist*/
    if(stat(name, \&stbuf) \(=-1\) ) /*call stat() \(\% /\)
        printf("stat: error!\n");
    else
            (
            printf("\nowned by \%d\n", stbuf.fd_own);
            printf("created on \% \(\% 2 \mathrm{~d} / \% \not \subset 2 \mathrm{~d} / \% \not \subset 2 \mathrm{~d} \backslash \mathrm{n}\) ", stbuf.fd_dcr[ \(\varnothing]\), stbuf.fd_dcr[1],
stbuf.fd_dcr[2]);

stbuf.fd_date[1],stbuf.fd_date[2],stbuf.fd_date[3],stbuf.fd_date[4]);
        printf("\%d links. \(\backslash n\) ",stbuf.fd_link);
        mask \(=\varnothing \mathrm{X} 8 \varnothing\);
        for (i = \(\varnothing\); \(i \quad 1=8\); \(1++\) )
            \{
            if(mask \& stbuf.fd_att)
                putchar(attrb[i]);
            else
                    putchar('-');
            mask \(\gg=1\);
            \}
        \}
    \}

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[^3]:    (5) Over 200 typestyles to choose from 1 generate flyers.

[^4]:    Bill Cook is a manager for the Navy Exchange in Whidbey Island, Washington. He is the author of The Adventure Generator and wrote his first Adventure in 1982. He uses the CoCo extensively for business applications and as a management aide.

