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28


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The cassette tape/disk symbols beside features and columns indicate that the program listings with those articles are on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE and RAINBOW ON DISK. Those with only the disk symbol are not available on RAINBOW ON TAPE. For details, check the RAINBOW ON TAPE and RAINBOW ON DISK ads on pages 172 and 159.

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Marketing Office Informallon, see Page 208

[^1]
# Friends for a Long Time to Come 

## Editor:

I received the September 1986 issue of THE Rainbow and was excited to see the announcement of the new CoCo 3. I immediately ran down to the local Radio Shack Computer Center to see this new machine and they didn't even have them in yet! I am amazed at how quickly you got this information into your magazine. That shows true dedication to your readers.

I am also amazed at the new CoCo and the features offered at such a low price. I was getting frustrated with having a great computer with only 64 K of memory, and envious of my friends who have computers with larger memories, but now I will be the envy of them. It looks like CoCo and the great people of RAINBOW magazine will be my friends for a long time to come.

John Merrill
Provo, UT

## BACK TALK

Editor:
I am writing in reference to Richard White's article "Getting In Touch With Penpal" [August 1986, Page 194]. Richard mentioned his dilemma when using JDOS 40 -command track formatted disks with Penpal. His first reference is that the FREE command only returned 73 granules versus 78. This is because Penpal is not compatible with JDOS 40 -track FAT table formats. Penpal follows the standard FAT table format established in Disk Extended BASIC with extensions for 40-track.
This format is based on the file allocation table containing 78 contiguous bytes of information concerning the availability of storage granules. This table starts with the first byte of the sector in which the file allocation table is stored. JDOS starts its first allocation byte on the sixth byte, followed by 77 additional bytes.
The first five bytes in the JDOS file allocation table are identification bytes. This code tells the JDOS operating system that a format other than 35 -track, single-sided disk is installed. Since the file allocation table under Disk basic is byte-to-granule position dependent, this causes total incompatibility with JDOS 40 -track disks outside of the JDOS operating environment. When Penpal checks the FREE status of the disk, it sees the first five bytes (of JDOS code) as
used granules and the next 73 granules as the only FREE space available.
What Penpal, or any other Disk BASICbased program, sees as data stored in granule 20 for example is seen by JDOS as data stored in granule 15. So a copy of a file saved under JDOS causes data from the wrong granule or granules to be moved to the new disk. You end up with garbage or missing data.
I recommend using only Disk BASIC compatible operating systems when using 40 tracks. A DOS like ADOS follows the FAT table format and just extends its range. The use of JDOS creates a need to stay with programs that are only JDOS compatible, or to operate with two operating systems and separate your disks by DOS type. It's too bad JDOS didn't put its ID Codes at the end of the file allocation table.

In reference to Richard's lost 14 granules under Disk BASIC, it is that you have 19 used granules plus JDOS code of 5 granules for a new used granule total of 24 verses 19 actually. This total would be from the 68 only reported by Disk BASIC.
In closing, may I say I really enjoy your magazine and its informative articles.

> James Bodily
> Clearfield, UT

## Editor:

I appreciate the time and effort that Mr . Bodily has gone to, to explain why Penpal cannot use 40 -track disks formatted under JDOS. This problem should not be considered a problem with Penpal. Rather, it is a compatibility problem between Disk BASIC and JDOS.

Mr. Bodily's closing comment about his appreciation of RAINBOW and its informative articles could not have been made but for material submitted by informed readers like Mr. Bodily who spend time to share their knowledge with others.

Richard White
Fairfield, $O H$

## Metronomic Proportions

## Editor:

I'd like to contribute this routine to Michael Bridges of Nashville, Tenn. [August 1986, Page 8], and anyone else who is interested in using the CoCo as a metronome. If you don't find certain speeds
accurate enough, change the value of the variable ' T ' in program Line 1 or merely enter a speed value greater than or less than the one you want. It will be more accurate if you type everything exactly as it is printed, including line numbers and spaces.

After you have typed it in, RUN. When the prompt appears, type a number for the speed you want in beats per minute and press ENTER. Your CoCo will immediately begin to act like a metronome. Make sure the volume is turned up on your TV or monitor. When you're finished, press BREAK.

```
0 CLS:CLEAR 200
1 T = 420
2 PLAY "05;L255;V31"
3 PRINT @ 225,;:INPUT "<enter>
METRONDME SPEED.";S
4 B = INT (60/S * T )
5 PLAY "G":FOR X = 1 TO B:NEXT
x:GOTO 5
Don Lockwood
Washington, PA
```


## Pin-to-Pin Fix

## Editor:

Alfred Johnson [July 1986, Page 8] wrote about the Cannon Typestar 7 that doubles as a typewriter. I own a Brother EP-44 dotmatrix printer that also doubles as a typewriter. It's portable, runs on AC or DC and has a 4 K memory to use as a simple word processor.

The EP-44 has a built-in RS-232C interface. All you need to make the EP-44 work with CoCo is a 4 -pin to 25 -pin serial cable (Cat. No. 26-3014) from Radio Shack.
The following hookup works: CoCo Pin 2 to RS-232C Pin 20. CoCo Pin 3 to RS232C Pin 1. CoCo Pin 4 to RS-232C Pin 3.

The EP-44 accepts ASCII code and is compatible with other computers, including Tandy models. Just set the Baud rate and word length, and you're ready to print. If anyone needs more information or has any questions, drop me a line.

Edward Lasota
720 E. 1st Avenue
Roselle, NJ 07203

## Quick 'n' Dirty

Editor:
In response to E.C. Blend, Jr. [September 1986, Page 6] and others who have asked how to get DeskMate to print at 2400 Baud, here is a quick and dirty solution: Patch the


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.

The screen's top line shows operating mode, unused memory size, memory on/off, and capslock on/off. It also gives helpful prompts.

## SWEET <br> TALKIN'

KEY-BEEP can be on/off. Unacceptable keystrokes cause a lower pitched BOP! This ERRORBEEBOP can be on/off.

Talks to other computers with Full or Half Duplex; Baud Rate of 110, 150, 300, 600, 1200; Parity as even, odd, mark, space, none; 7 or 8 bit Word; any Stop Bits; all 128 ASCII characters; true line Break; XON/XOFF protocol; and optional line-at-a-time transmission. Able to send and receive text, block graphics, BASIC and ML programs. A 64 K machine holds up to 45,000 characters (33,300 in HI-RES).

DUAL PROCESSING lets you review \& edit while more data is coming in.

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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.

| SMOOTH |
| :---: |
| WALKIN' |

AUTOTERM moves smoothly and quickly between word processing and intelligent terminal action. Create text, correct your typing errors; then connect to the other computer, upload your text, download information, file it, and sign-off; then edit the received data, print it in an attractive format, and/or save it on file.

Editing is super simple with the cursor. Find strings instantly, too! Any operating parameter, such as screen width, can be altered at any time. Uncompleted commands can be cancelled.

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

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device driver (printer) so that it ignores the Baud parameter in the descriptor and sends at 2400 Baud. This works for any application that uses the printer module.

Boot up with a disk that has DeskMate. If the disk does not have Cobbler and Debug in the execution directory, switch to one that does and execute chx/do/emds, then load Cobbler and Debug. Switch back to the DeskMate disk and execute chx/do/cmds again. Patch the Printer module and execute Cobbler as shown below.

```
059:Debug
Interactive Debugger
DB: L PRINTER
    000087
D8: . .+61
    0061 A6
DE: =86
    0 0 6 2 ~ A B
DE: =04
        0063 35
DE: =12
            0064 xx
DB: L PRINTER
    000087
DB: . . +194
    0 1 9 4 ~ A E ~
DB: =90
    0 1 9 5 ~ 日 2 ~
DB: =25
    0196 CA.
DB: =35
    0197 xx
DE:Q
0S9:COBBLER /DD
```

The memory locations shown are offsets. The actual locations will be the offsets added to the base address where Printer is loaded.

Duane M. Perkins
Mount Gretna, PA

## More Views on Pirating

Editor:
Mr. Vergona's letter [August 1986, Page 6] helps to emphasize that there are real people out there whose rights are being trampled on and their profits stolen by others who steal their software.

For those who think it is "no big deal" to copy software you haven't paid for, just what do you think is the difference between what you do and what a shoplifter does? Of course, the only difference between you and the shoplifter is that he will eventually be caught and punished, but you know you never will because it is impossible for anyone to enforce the copyright laws. You operate outside the sphere of law enforcement, so society gives you the romantic label of pirate instead of thief

> Robert Pels
> Burlington, $V T$

## Editor:

I sympathize with his plight. Having spent over a year writing and rewriting a BASIC checkbook management program, I would hate to see the results of my labors passed around illegally if I were offering the program for sale.

I do not condone "trading" programs with other users - in the end this will only hurt
the recreational or home computer market, especially the CoCo community! . . .

Jim Peasley
Redwood City, CA

## Editor:

Responsible members of the CoCo community would not have stolen Bill Vergona's work so there is no sense in appealing to those who did. I would suggest those who have a copy of Bill's work and did not spend any money to acquire such material, owe Bill Vergona for his efforts. Bill said the loss of revenue from this piracy has made advertising his product impossible. I don't currently need what Bill has worked so hard on for my own use, but there will come a time when I may very well want such a product or some new product Bill has brought to the marketplace. I want the option of choosing. . . .

David Nolton
Charlotte, NC

## Editor:

.I agree totally with his point of view; however, I don't see how sales could have been cut "by over 50 percent." Any serious user needing such a powerful utility as CBASIC would purchase it. In my opinion, the pirated copies are being used by people who ordinarily wouldn't purchase it (another program to fool around with).

Allen Huffman
Pineland, TX

## HINTS AND TIPS

## Editor:

I've noticed several inquiries concerning sources of Ham radio programs. While thumbing through QST, the journal for the American Radio Relay League, I ran across this information: Amateur radio software is now available from $S P E C-C O M$, the Amateur Radio Specialized Communication Journal. These programs are for the CoCo and are available on tape or disk. A catalog of these programs can be obtained by sending an SASE to SPEC-COM, P.O. Box H, Lowden, IA 52255.

Curt Myers, KJ4AA
Benton, KY

## Going Bananas

## Editor:

I have been using DeskMate and am very pleased with it. However, the program has a bug to be considered by users of these printers: Radio Shack LP-7, the Gorilla Banana and the Epson MX-80. For these printers, the Text processor part of DeskMate, at the first top line of the second and all later printed pages, prints that line at the left border, not at the normal margin. So that one line is positioned to the left, out of line with all other lines. Radio Shack knows about this and tells me they have no patch for the problem. Test the program with your printer before buying it.

The DeskMate terminal program is a beauty, far better than any other terminal programs I've tried. I use the DeskMate Terminal program in preference over all others.

I would like to hear from anyone who is
able to tell me how to increase the Te s buffer and the Terminal buffer.

Charles E. Brown, J,
Route 1, Box 59
White Stone, VA 22578-976

## Starlord Hint

## Editor:

Here is a hint for Starlord [August 198t Page 58] to make it easier to find the lin number of a data statement that has an erro in it. This hint will only work if you receiv an FC error in Line 30. You should hav your lines numbered exactly the way the: are printed in the magazine. After yoi receive the FC error in Line 30, type: PRIN ${ }^{-}$ $\operatorname{INT}((((1-10240) / 8) * 10)+60)$

The number you receive is the line number that contains the error. Simply list tha number to display the line that contains the error. No line should contain a numbel greater than 255 since 255 is the larges number that can be poked into a single memory location. For those of you whose copy of the program simply locks up after a certain point, recheck your typing. Even if one number is incorrectly entered, the program could crash.

Raju Dash
Downers Grove, IL

## REQUEST HOTLINE

## Editor:

I would like to find any programs for printing address labels. I have a 16 K CoCo 2 ECB with a cassette. Any programs and information would be greatly appreciated.

Karen Krumanocker
609 College Garden Drive
Kutztown, PA 19530

## CoCo Cribbage

## Editor:

In a recent issue of a competitive magazine I saw a program for a cribbage game for the Commodore and Atari. Does someone have a CoCo version that I might be able to type in and enjoy?

Bill Franken
1358 Sepulveda
San Bernardino, CA 92404

## Electronics Programs

## Editor:

I have been looking for a program for my electronics hobby. So far I haven't seen or heard of one for the Radio Shack 64 K Color Computer. Do you know who sells them? Also, I was told that Radio Shack's 100 Disk Drives can be used with my machine, is this true?
J. DeBruin

236 Pinecove Road Burlington, Ontario
Canada L7N 1W1

## Choo Choo CoCo 2

Editor:
I would like to know how to run a train
iet from the CoCo 2 . Any help would be зreatly appreciated.

Torin Segstro
216 Springdale Circle East Airdrie, Alberta
Canada TOM OBO

## Attention Numismatists

Editor:
Anyone who has a coin saving program for the CoCo , please write to me.

Blake Cadmus
1106 Whitfield Blvd. Reading, PA 19609

## A Wave of the Wand

## Editor:

I am interested in purchasing a text reader for my CoCo . I have hundreds of programs I don't have time to type in. If anyone knows of such a device and the appropriate software to use it for entering programs, please let me know.

Percy Veals
Rt. 1, Box 169
Gloster, MS 39638

## DELPHI LINE

## Editor:

How about a RAINBOW ON DISK? I know a lot of people would like it. Don't get rid of the tape, just have the disk as well.

Paul Fielding
(PAULFIELDING)
Your prayers have been answered. Look on Page 159 of this issue.

## School Daze

## Editor:

The CoCo community is growing up! How will the CoCo do in the college scene? What if the "campus computer" is a Macintosh or an IBM? What if there is no "campus computer"? I am sure CoCo owners who will be taking the computer to college with them would be interested in knowing what they're up against. I asked a friend of mine who runs his own business, and unfortunately he had to say that if the campus computer is an IBM or whatever, you either have that computer, you buy it or you flunk out because of incompatibility. If you do your homework on a CoCo, you can't always transfer it to an Apple. People might want to consider what the current computer of a college is when deciding where to go.

I was thumbing through my latest issue of THE RAINBOW and noticed your advertisement for PCM magazine. Could there be any way for readers to use a bar code pen to wave in programs out of Rainbow? You could add a special part to THE RAINBOW with the codes on it. This would be a fast way to enter programs and might even be cheaper than having to download them from Delphi. I'm sure this would raise the price, but it would be worth it.

Ted Matthews
(SIERRA)
Frazer, PA

## INFORMATION PLEASE

Editor:
I am a licensed Ham radio amateur, W2SAD, looking for a program for the CoCo that will function as a Bulletin Board on packet radio. These programs are called Packet Bulletin Board System (PBBS) and are used with a Packet controller (TNC 2) developed by Tucson Amateur Packet Radio in Tucson, Ariz., on allocated amateur radio frequencies. There are PBBSs that have been written for the IBM and Xerox computers, but I can't find any for the CoCo . Anyone with information on how to obtain a PBBS program for the CoCo please write me.

Harry Warren
19 New York Avenue
Lavallette, NJ 08735

## Multi-Pak Fix

## Editor:

I understand there is a fix required on the old Multi-Pak before it will work on the CoCo 3 . Will I be able to use my 512 K chips to upgrade my 128 K CoCo 3 ?

Leonard H. Reed, Sr. 190 Cleaveland Road \#1 Pleasant Hill, CA 94523
The "fix" for the Multi-Pak is, at this time, only expected to be available through Radio Shack service centers. It involves a chip replacement. The new CoCo 3 uses a satellite board (special circuit board) for 512 K upgrades. The board comes with 16256 K by 1-bit dynamic RAM chips.

## CoCo Max Questions

## Editor:

I own a CoCo 2 ECB and am going to buy a printer for CoCo Max. I have seen an Olivetti PR-2300 ink-jet printer in the DAK catalog. If I have a serial to parallel converter, can I use this printer with CoCoMax II?

Cliff Geier
Rt. 1, Box 245
Fairview, WV 26570
To our knowledge, this printer is not supported by. CoCoMax II.
We suggest you contact Colorware.

## Hayes Compatibles

## Editor:

I am looking for information on DAK or other Hayes-compatible 1200 Baud modems.

Chad Stuckey
254 S. Ringold
Boone, IA 50036

## Pokin' Along

Editor:
I have bought the last few editions of RAINBOW and found some very helpful POKEs and EXECs. I would like to know if anyone knows of other helpful POKEs and EXECs. Any reply would greatly be appreciated.

Warren Hudym Box 174
Wapella, Saskatchewan
Canada S0G 4Z0
Microcom Software sells 500 Pokes, Peeks and Execs. See their ad on Page 17.

CoCo Cat Art


Rochelle Sherman Levittown, NY

## BOUQUETS AND BRICKBATS

## Editor:

I would like to tell your readers about the excellent service of two of your advertisers. The first is The Software House of Redford, Michigan. I saw their advertisement on Page 162 of the August 1986 issue. I decided to order eight of their color ribbons for the SG10 printer. I mailed my order with a check and within one week I received the eight ribbons plus two extra ribbons. Mr. Dallas Cox wrote on my invoice that they had recently added purple ribbons to their color assortment and he was including two of these ribbons at no extra charge. I would like to thank Mr. Cox for his friendly, fast service, and would like to encourage others to deal with The Software House. By the way, the ribbons are great!

Second, I would like to congratulate Dayton Associates. The first time I called to order their SG-10 printer package, I was greeted by an answering machine. I left my name and number, and the next day Dayton Associates returned my call. I ordered the printer C.O.D. and in four days it was on my doorstep. I was pleased with the packaging, and the manual was easy to understand. Not only would I like to thank Dayton Associates for their prompt, courteous service, but thank Star Micronics for making such a fine printer as the SG-10. I can only imagine the quality of their new NX-10.

Brian Biggs
Grove City, OH

## Fast Service Praised

## Editor:

I would like to make a few comments about some of your advertisers. I have purchased about $\$ 1,000$ worth of equipment from Computer Plus in the last five years and have been more than satisfied. They give fast service and good prices. But can you top this? I ordered Graphicom by phone from Moreton Bay Software about noon one day
and found it laying at my front door early the next morning. There was also a note from the telephone sales girl saying she hoped I would enjoy the program and she gave me a few extra pointers on its use.

Floyd Keirnan Orange, CA

## Rainbow BBS?

## Editor:

I get unbelievably great support from your advertisers. With both hard- and software problems they have all came through with quick, courteous fixes or replacements. This type of response sometimes gives me a better feeling about a supplier than if all had been perfect. It says a lot about the quality of RAINBow.

I would like to see Rainbow start its own BBS, so people like me who don't have access to Delphi or CompuServe could get access to you via modem. I have literally called from Maine to California (Florida, too) trying to get a copy of MTERM. So I wouldn't mind the long distance calls once in a while to your BBS.

> Art McDaniel Ferndale, CA

## User Hostile

## Editor:

I agree heartily with the comments published in your magazine regarding the user hostility of VIP Writer. In fact, I find the entire VIP Library to be user hostile.

What is even worse, though, is the attitude of the publishers of the VIP Library. I have written to Softlaw three times over the past year or so asking for help in using the math package contained in VIP Database. Thus far, I've not been shown the courtesy of a reply of any kind whatsoever by Softlaw. That, to me, is the ultimate in "user hostility."
E.W. Rees

Yaupon Beach, NC

## Don't Forget Us

## Editor:

With all the excitement over the new CoCo 3 please don't forget there are still those of us struggling along with the old gray machine who would like to learn more of the secrets of its use.
H.W. Regester, Jr.

Corsicana, TX
See Jim Reed's "Building July's RAINBOW" July 1986, Page I6.

## No Silly Advice

## Editor:

I am writing because I am afraid that a very helpful tip that was passed on may have not been taken seriously by some of your readers.
I have a 64 K CoCo with cassette and I have been plagued for some time with I/O errors, especially with machine language programs. Some programs, including my screen dump, have proved impossible to
load. When I read the suggestion offered by Rick Bullon [June 1986, Page 163], I chuckled. Turn your recorder upside down! Stupid! Unscientific! No good solution is free.

Well Rick, after tucking my tongue in my cheek, bearing in mind that this silly lark was costing me nothing, I tried it. Rick, I now have just three words for you - it works, thanks!

Paul Fullerton Gardiner, ME

## Too Technical!

## Editor:

Thanks to your magazine, the Color Computer is one of the best consumer products on the market. The articles elaborating on the existing programming structure provide extreme flexibility.

Why are all of the OS-9 articles reading like a lab report? Did someone forget that OS-9 comes with all the technical specifications and minus the information required to get the individual pieces of your system operating (so you can experiment)? The Guide to OS-9 could be a good manual. The missing operators manual is quite normal when you let engineers do the paperwork. All of the high-tech goodies-bag without the proper organization has promoted the impression that OS-9 is just a digitized Edsel. Just getting the printed word to the buyers of these products should go a long way to eliminating the unending articles on computer-market apathy.

Michael L. Millard
Douglas City, CA

## A Color Black and White TV

## Editor:

The "Loose Strings" cartoon by Tron [September 1986, Page 166] isn't nearly as funny as you think! There is a program available for the TS1000 (Russell Electronics) which does produce color graphics on
a black and white TV by a pulse-modulatior technique. Put one of your programmers tc work on that for the CoCo !
B. R. Poguє

Lake Havasu City, AZ

## A'Prize Winning' Idea

## Editor:

I was thinking about an annual RAINBOW magazine cover contest, where subscribers could make a cover picture using Graphicom, CoCo Max or any program to make a cover for your magazine. Their prize is having it printed on the cover of the RAINBow! So what do you think?

Jeff Kilsdonk
Milwaukee, WI
Nice idea, Jeff. In the meantime, try your artistic talents on "Envelope of the Month" or "CoCo Gallery."

## PEN PAL

## Editor:

I'm Brazilian and a Rainbow reader. I have a 64 K ECB CoCo and I'd like to correspond with other CoCo owners around the world.

## Eduardo Akira Watanabe

R. Major Fraga, 4-155

Bauru - SP - Brazil 17100
the rainbow welcomes letters to the editors. Mail should be addressed to: Letters to Rainbow, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. Letters should include the writer's full name and address. Letters may be edited for purposes of clarity or space.

Letters to the editors may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG>prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITORS. Be sure to include your complete name and address.

## ARTS AND LETTERS




You Bet! There are empty spaces in your 32 K and 64 K CoCo. The Preble VDOS Un-DISK helps you fill them up with PROGRAMS!

- Un-DISK uses your computer's extra memory like a fast disk drive.
- Un-DISK can store BASIC and MACHINE LANGUAGE programs.
- Un-DISK is INVISIBLE. Yup! Un-DISK does not interfere with normal Color Computer Operation.
- Un-DISK appears only when you type the magic word VDOS.
- Un-DISK comes with comprehensive instructions which you may not need because:
- Un-DISK is self-prompting and easy to use!
- Un-DISK is provided on cassette.
- Un-DISK is faster than a slow clumsy DISK DRIVE and best of all ...
- Un-DISK is CHEAPER than a DISK DRIVE!
- Un-DISK will work even if you already own a disk but WHY BUY A DISK AT ALL?
- Un-DISK should be in the library of every serious CoCo user even if you own a disk says Frank J. Esser, independent reviewer for RAINBOW Magazine!

OK sure, disk drives ARE NICE. I own one. But if your finances are limited, the Un-DISK can give you much of the power of the mechanical drive. Even if you aiready own a disk the Un-DISK can work like a super fast extra disk.

EXTRA. . EXTRA...EXTRA...EXTRA...

## Additional Power For \$14.95

Only with VDUMP for the Un-DISK!

- VDUMP lets you make a cassette backup copy of everything stored in the Un-DISK.
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## Tandy's Got "IT"

Imust confess that I am in some bit of trouble here. Despite the fact that I am a stickler for deadlines being met, it seems I am about to miss mine for this column. If there is a blank space rather than these words, you'll know I didn't make it (and probably got keel-hauled in the process).

There is a good reason, though. The person to blame is a Maine resident by the name of Stephen King.

King (Salem's Lot, Carrie, Cujo, etc.) has had the audacity to release his latest novel, $I t$, right at deadline time. I have been haunting (pun intended) the bookstores for its appearance. Now that It has arrived, I've had my nose deep in its 1,100-plus pages for nights and nights.

It is one of those books that is best to read by the strong light of a sunny day; but nighttime is about the only time I have had to read it (night is also when I usually write this column). King has not only written a good story in $I t$, but he has crafted the story so that it is just pure pleasure simply reading it. I'm savoring the book but, like all good scary books, it also gives me some unsettling moments.

Since I have not yet finished It, I think the "It" of the title is that dark, undefinable something that hangs out in basements, attics, pipes, under porches and in dark hallways. Everyone has confronted It at some time or another. It is the one thing you fear most. It might be a vampire, wolfman and/or mummy, but usually It is without definition - other than It. Unfortunately, with an active mind, and reading the book at night, It has been hovering close to the house.

So, last night, the dog had to go out about 2 a.m. After a dozen or so plaintive whines, I put It down and took him. He charged down the stairs onto a wooden floor in the dark and his claws made this absolutely terrifying scratching noise in the darkness. Just for a moment there, I wondered whether It was down there, too. Let's be charitable and say I hastened to turn on the light.


64K Disk or Tape BATTLE HYMN - The Battle of Gettysburg
Player controls Lee's army of 11 divisions ( 39 individual) brigades including 3 cavalry (Stuart) and 3 artillery (Alexander) and must capture 5 victory objectives to win decisively, It's all here, from Culp's Hill to Little Round Top, from Pickett's charge to Hood's heroic victory at Devil's Den.
Play starts on the second day of the battle with Johnson, Early and Rodes facing an unreinforced Union line running from Culp's Hill down to Cemetery Hill and east. Player has early size advantage but must act quickly as Union reinforcements are seen arriving; and must form the line and charge up hill over a great distance. Where is Stuart?

- Brigades must be turned to march or fire, Union troops must reload after firing.

Player may limber or unlimber cannon; must watch his fatigue factors and prevent troops from routing. The object is to force the flank and pin the enemy in a cross fire. Easier said then done. Very historic, with an Ark Royal touch.
Hi res graphics; machine language. Game save. Play takes 3-5 hours.
$\$ 29.00$


64K LUFTFLOTTE - The Battle of Britain
Player takes the German side and tries to succeed where Goering and the entire Luftwaffe failed: destroy Britain's will to fight from the air.
A mammoth game, Luftlotte has it all. Twenty-four British cities producing one of six war materials: petroleum, armaments, aircraf, shipping, morale, electronics; 26 air bases, 18 low radar sites, 17 high radar sites all forming a complex web of intercommunication and defense. Can you break the web?
Player controls 3 Lufflottes of over 2000 individual planes including Stuka, Junkers, Dornier and Heinkel bombers; Mel10 and Me109 fighters. Player may launch bomb runs, recon missions, strafing sorties or transfers: up to five flights per Lufflotte,
Player watches as his flights head for London or Bath or Glasgow or lorad site 'j' or . lt's up to you. There are 85 individual targets in the game.
Hi res screen shows aerial combat, bombing and strafing missions and supplies brief information. Watch targets and planes explode! Semigraphic strategic map of England and targets. For conclusive information, view the intelligence screen to see everything. Unless, of course, you prefer playing EXPERT in which case you'll be flying blind as the real Germans did not so long ago.
Playing time: 3-6 hours. Game save. Machine language.
$\$ 29.00$


## 32K Disk Only THE FINAL FRONTIER

You have been chosen as commander in a struggle to gain control of an unexplored section of the galaxy. Your foe: an alien race called VOLSUNG. Here in the distant future, when space travel has become commonplace, on uncharted star systems you hope to find the raw materials which are vital to your industry and construction of a fleet of space craft.
Starting with limited ships and resources, you must quickly search, locate and bring needed systems under your influence, before the aliens can gain a foothold and threaten your expansion.
A star system can support industry, mining, energy or farming. You must decide on how to concentrate your efforts to maintain a balance to best serve your needs for developing your civilization and producing new space craft. Spacecraft that you will surely need when you and the alien VOLSUNGS eventually collide in a titanic struggle for the cointrol of the Final Frontier.
$100 \%$ hi res, total machine language, disk based.
$\$ 25.00$

## KEYBOARD GENERAL

Isn't it time for a newsletter/magazine that talks about the games you've been playing? An in-depth resource of playing hints, strategies and tactics? Wouldn't it be nice to whip the computer?
The Keyboard General is published bi-monthly. We'll publish your letters; your game plays, your thoughts and ideas. You'll hear from us, our program authors. You'll learn gaming, playing and programming hints, and perhaps discover new ways to assault that village or attack that flank.
Every month we'll feature a Company Commander replay; discussion of new and old products, and letters from you. There will be special discounts and promotions offered only subscribers of the Keyboard General.
Don't miss out! The Keyboard General is filling a great need in the software industry: a publication dedicated to discussing those programs you've been playing. Subscribe today, and find out how to beat the computer!
$\$ 15.00$ year subscription

## ARK ROYAL GAMES

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Prices include shipping to U.S., APO's, and Canada. COD's (USA only) add \$3.75. Florida residents add $5 \%$ sales tax. All orders shipped within 24 hours. Programs require Color Computer (Tandy Corp.). Be sure to state system when ordering.

While opening the door I decided to think about something other than It (after all, I had to turn off the light and go back up the stairs and the only thing

I realized that it was also the middle of the night at both Atari and Commodore headquarters, and it dawned on me that maybe some of those people, too,
> "This is certainly not to imply that John Roach looks like the vampire, Ron Stegall the wolfman or Barry Thompson the mummy."
in a tall glass tower in Fort Worth Texas. This is certainly not to imply tha John Roach looks like the vampire Ron Stegall the wolfman or Barry Thompson the mummy. But, re member, It is really the one undefinable thing you fear the most. And, if 1 happened to be sitting up in the middle of the night thinking about what to do with my Amiga or ST computer line in view of the release of the new CoCo 3, I think it would certainly cross my mind that my It might, indeed, be coming to "get" me from somewhere like Tandy Center, Fort Worth, Texas, USA.

I think if I was responsible for the success or failure of Atari or Amiga, I'd be more scared of that than of some scratching, scraping screeching sound that might be a dog's claws on a wooden floor in the dark - or might not.

As Steven King, a good New Englander, would probably say, "ayuh."

- Lonnie Falk
my dog guards with any competency whatsoever is his dinner bowl). And, naturally, since I was feeling guilty about it anyway, I thought about this column.
were awake and worried about their own It.
And then, flights of fancy being what
hey are, I decided that It for Commo-
And then, flights of fancy being what
they are, I decided that It for Commodore and Atari people might be lurking


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## How To Read Rainbow

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

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

## What's A CoCo?

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

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

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

## The Rainbow Check Plus



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

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

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

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

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

10 CLS: $X=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(35)+17 B$
20 CLEAR $25, x-1$
$30 x=256$ *PEEK $(35)+178$
40 FOR $Z=X$ TO $X+7 フ$
50 READ $Y: W=W+Y:$ PRINT $Z, Y: W$
GO PDKE $Z, Y:$ NEXT
70 IFW=79B5THENEOELSEPRINT "DATA ERROR": STOP
BO EXEC X:END
90 DATA $182,1,106,167,140,60,134$
100 DATA 126, 1B3, 1, 106, 190, 1, 107 110 DATA $175,140,50,4 B, 140,4,191$ 120 DATA $1,107,57,129,10,3 日, 38$ 130 DATA $52,22,79,158,25,230,129$ 140 DATA $39,12,171,128,171,128$ 150 DATA $230,132,38,250,48,1,32$ 160 DATA $240,183,2,222,4 B, 140,14$ 170 DATA 159, 166, 166, 132, 28, 254 180 DATA 189, $173,198,53,22,126,0$ 190 DATA $0,135,255,134,40,55$ 200 DATA $51,52,41$, ©

## Using Machine Language

Machine language programs are one of the features of THE RAINBOW. There are a number of ways to "get" these programs into memory so you can operate them.

The easiest way is by using an editor/ assembler, a program you can purchase from a number of sources.

An editor/assembler allows you to enter mnemonics into the COCO and then have the editor/assembler assemble them into specific instructions that are understood by the 6809 chip, which controls your computer.

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

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

```
10 CLEAR200,&H3F00:I=&H3FB0
20 PRINT "ADDRESS:";HEX$(I):
30 INPUT "BYTE";B$
40 POKE I,VAL("&H"+B$)
50 I=I+1:GOTO 20
```

This program assumes you have a 16 K CoCo. If you have 32 K , change the 8 H 3 F 00 in Line 10 to 8 H 7 F 00 and change the value of I to 8 H 7 FB .

## The Rainbow Seal



The Rainbow Certification Seal is our way of helping you, the consumer. The purpose of the Seal is to certify to you that any product that carries the Seal has been physically seen by us, that it does, indeed, exist and that we have a sample copy here at THE RAINBOW.

Manufacturers of products - hardware, software and firmware - are encouraged by us to submit their products to THE RAINBOW for certification. We ascertain that their products are, in actuality, what they purport to be and, upon such determination, award a Seal.

The Seal, however, is not a "guarantee of satisfaction." The certification process is different from the review process. You are encouraged to read our reviews to determine whether the product is right for your needs.

There is absolutely no relationship between advertising in THE RAINBOW and the certification process. Certification is open and available to any product pertaining to CoCo. A Seal will be awarded to any commercial product, regardless of whether the firm advertises or not.
We will appreciate knowing of instances of violation of Seal use.

## BUILDING NOVEMBER'S RAINBOW

A Look at Copyrights . . .

. . . and Your Right to Copies

This is our telecommunications issue and a prime topical thread in any form of telecommunications revolves around the use and abuse of copyrights. Perhaps my brief treatment here will stimulate individual reading and group discussion, both in club meetings and on bulletin boards and national information services.

A prime source of confusion is that many people familiar with the old copyright law preach it as gospel despite the fact a new law has been in force for years. Prior to 1978, under the old law, for something to be protected it had to be published with a copyright notice and registered with the U.S. Copyright Office in Washington, D.C.
Under present law, it's extremely easy to get a limited copyright. If you put a notice of copyright (where it can be easily seen) on every copy of the work that reaches the public, this alone - without further action - will afford protection for a period of five years. To get more permanent protection, you must register your work with the copyright office within five years after the work is made public. (The U.S. has reciprocal copyright relations with many countries - including Russia, so, I hope we copyright defense stuff!)

Copyrights used to be granted for 28 years and could be extended for another 28 years. That was under the old law. Now, a copyright lasts for your lifetime and 50 years after your death. In the case of companies, not individuals, holding copyrights, the copyright is for 75 years from the year in which it was first published, or 100 years from the date it was created - whichever is shorter.
Now, copyright ownership and ownership of the material object in which the copyright work is embodied are entirely separate things. That is, an artist, for example, could copyright a painting and then, if he chooses, convey that copyright to someone else, a publisher, for instance. But, he could keep the painting, since transfer of the material object does not in itself convey any rights under the copyright. By the same token, in going to a store and purchasing a copy of a book - or a piece of software - you do not acquire the copyright to it. You could pass that individual copy of the book around until the pages fell out, but you do not have the right to reproduce it merely because you bought a copy. Similarly, the law forbids you to reproduce copyright computer programs.

While, often, all rights are sold in one transaction, there are several separate rights protected by copyright laws and each can be sold individually without affecting ownership of the other rights. You might, for example, retain book and/or movie rights while selling only first North American serial (magazine) rights, and retaining other serial rights.
So, all you need do to copyright something is put the proper notice on all the copies that go to the public; registration is not necessary. But if you want to do something about copyright infringement, that is another matter! A copyright owner who has not registered his claim can, of course, sue someone who has infringed on his claim, but he cannot enforce his claim until he has registered his work - either before filing a suit or during the trial. It must be registered before a.judgment can be rendered.

Unfortunately, there is a widespread notion that the original author retains some sort of rights to public domain material, such as a computer program he or she wrote. While there may be some moral obligation to the author, in copyright law, a creative work is in the public domain if it is not covered by a copyright or if its copyright has expired. Once in the public domain (that is, distributed to the public without copyright protection), it is fair game and cannot simply be "jerked back out" of public domain, nor can it be copyrighted by anyone else. When the copyright expires or the material is placed in the public domain, the copyright owner loses all rights to the work and it may be freely copied or reproduced by the general public.
Now, concerning so-called "collective" copyrights, a compilation of non-original material can be copyrighted. Nonetheless, any copyright material remains the property of the copyright owner and public domain stuff is still public domain.

So, a copyright is your exclusive right to control the distribution, copying, sale or publication of any form of communication that can be recorded in any tangible medium. It is a valuable piece of property, without which publications such as THE RAINBOW would not be possible. And, while we retain Ralnbow's copyright, you can purchase the right to receive 12 copies with a one-year subscription; I hope you'll choose to exercise that right.

- Jim Reed


## 500 POKES, PEEKs, 'N EXECs FOR THE TRS-80 COCO <br> 

NEVER BEFORE has thls Information of vital slgniflcance to a programmer been so readily available to everyone. This book will help you 'GET UNDERNEATH THE COVER' of the Color Computer and develop your own HIQUALITY Basic and ML programs. SO WHY WAIT??
Thls 80 -page book includes POKEs, PEEKs and EXECs to:
$\star$ Autostart your basic programs

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You've made it to the second room. All is quiet, and right across from you is a gold bar! As you look around the room, you count a total of five bars of gold. You check the walls, but see nothing. Looking at the floor, there's nothing but gold. You step across the floor, and fall into a pit.

Treasure Quest is an arcade Adventure game that requires a 16 K Extended Color BASIC CoCo with one joystick. It uses the speedup POKE (POKE 65495,0). If your machine can't handle it, edit lines 160 and 1130 to delete it.

The title screen has two parts. The first uses CoCo's eight colors and CHR $\$$ blocks to write the title. The second is the graphics screen which shows you entering the castle.

The castle has three rooms: the Vacuum Room, the Magic Pit Room and

Eric Tucker lives in the Bronx and is a 17 -year-old student at Baruch College. He is studying for a bachelor's degree in computer science. He owns both an MC-10 and a CoCo, but programs exclusively on the CoCo.
the Wind Tunnel. In all three rooms your man is the blue square.

In the Vacuum Room, there is a large bar of gold on the other side of the room. You must cross the room, get the gold and return to the blue door. On either side of the room are two large ducts. Avoid both of them, or you'll get pulled in by the suction from the duct. If you get close to the gold, you may be repelled by an invisible force field. It comes and goes at random, so keep trying. Once you get the gold, you must go back across the room to the blue door to get out.

The second room is the Magic Pit Room. There are five bars of gold situated throughout the room. Surrounding them are large, square, disappearing pits. You must avoid getting caught when one appears or down you go! After picking up all the gold, a small blue key may appear on the screen. Pick up this key and you are awarded 100 points and an extra man. However, you must then go back and go through the room again.

The third room, the Wind Tunnel, is the easiest of the three. To your right is a large fan and three gold keys. To the left is a blue spiked wall. You must fight


The listing：TREASURE
$2 \varnothing$ CLEAR2 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ DIM MAN $(9,11)$
3ø PCLS：DRAW＂C3＂：LINE（1øø，92）－（1 $\varnothing 4,96), \operatorname{PSET}, \operatorname{BF}: \operatorname{GET}(98,88)-(1 \varnothing 8,9$ 8），MAN， $\mathrm{G}: \mathrm{SC}=\varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$ CLS $\varnothing$ ：C＝$\varnothing$
6ø FORT＝1TO8：PRINT＠34，STRING\＄（3， 143＋（C＊16））：：PRINT＠67，CHR\＄（143＋（ C＊16））：：PRINT＠99，CHR\＄（143＋（C＊16） ）；：PRINT＠131，CHR\＄（143＋（C＊16））；
$7 \varnothing$ B\＄＝CHR\＄（143＋（C＊16））：B2\＄＝CHR\＄（ $14 \varnothing+(C * 16)):$ B3\＄$=$ CHR $\$(131+(C * 16))$ ： $\mathrm{G} \$=\mathrm{CHR}$（ 128 ）
$8 \varnothing$ PRINT＠ $9 \varnothing$ ，B\＄＋B\＄＋G\＄＋B\＄＋CHR\＄（14ø $+(C * 16))+B \$+G \$+B 2 \$+B 2 \$+B \$+G \$+B \$+$ B2 $\mathbf{~ + ~} \mathrm{B} 2 \$+G \$+B \$+G \$+B \$+G \$+B \$+B \$+G \$+$ B\＄＋B2\＄＋B\＄；
$9 \varnothing$ PRINT＠1ø2，B\＄＋G\＄＋G\＄＋B\＄＋B3\＄＋B\＄＋ $\mathrm{G} \$+\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{B} 2 \$+\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{G} \$+\mathrm{B} 2 \$+\mathrm{B} 2 \$+\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{G} \$+\mathrm{B} \$$ $+G \$+B \$+G \$+B \$+G \$+G \$+B \$+B 3 \$+B \$ ;$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT＠134，B\＄＋G\＄＋G\＄＋B\＄＋B3\＄＋B3 \＄＋G\＄＋B\＄＋B3\＄＋B\＄＋G\＄＋B3\＄＋B3\＄＋B\＄＋G\＄＋ B\＄＋B\＄＋B\＄＋G\＄＋B\＄＋G\＄＋G\＄＋B\＄＋B3\＄＋B3\＄； llø PRINT＠2 $\varnothing \varnothing, B \$+B \$+B \$+B \$ ;: P R I N T$ ＠218，B\＄；
$12 \emptyset$ PRINT＠232，B\＄＋G\＄＋G\＄＋B\＄＋G\＄＋B\＄＋ G\＄＋B\＄＋G\＄＋B\＄＋B2\＄＋B\＄＋G\＄＋B\＄＋B2\＄＋B2\＄ ＋G\＄＋B2 \＄＋B\＄＋B2\＄；
13ø PRINT＠264，B\＄＋G\＄＋CHR\＄（137＋（C＊ 16））$+\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{G} \$+\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{G} \$+\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{G} \$+\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{B} 3 \$+\mathrm{B} \$$ $+G \$+B 2 \$+B 2 \$+B \$+G \$+G \$+B \$ ;$
$14 \varnothing$ PRINT＠296，B\＄＋B\＄＋B\＄＋B\＄＋G\＄＋B\＄＋ $B \$+B \$+G \$+B \$+B 3 \$+B 3 \$+G \$+B 3 \$+B 3 \$+B$ \＄＋G\＄＋G\＄＋B\＄；：PRINT＠332，CHR\＄（136＋（ C＊16））；
15ø C＝C＋1：NEXT：PRINT＠395，＂BY ERI C TUCKER＂；：SCREEN $\varnothing, 1: F O R T=1 T O 2 \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing$ ：NEXT
$16 \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 4:$ POKE65495，$\varnothing:$ PMODE 3：PCLS2：MD＝$\varnothing$
17ø DRAW＂BM $\varnothing$ ，5申；C4；F1øD15R15U3めE 1øC3UløR5D1R3D1L8D8C4F1øD3øR15U1 5E1øF1øD65L8申U75＂： $\operatorname{PAINT}(6,6 \varnothing), 4$, 4
18め DRAW＂Cl＂：LINE（ø，126）－（86，191 ），PSET，BF： $\operatorname{IINE}(144,126)-(255,191$ ），PSET，BF：DRAW＂C3＂： $\operatorname{LINE}(88,13 \varnothing)-$
（142，191），PSET，BF： $\operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 16 \varnothing)-(2$ 55，191），PSET，BF
19ø DRAW＂C4＂：LINE（192，125）－（194， 12ø），PSET，BF
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(82,126)-(82,66)$, PSET
$21 \varnothing$ SCREEN1，$\varnothing:$ FORT＝1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT： $\mathrm{X}=82$ ： $\mathrm{Y}=66$
$22 \varnothing$ FORT＝øTO14：DRAW＂C4＂：LINE（82， 66）－（X，Y），PSET： $\operatorname{LINE}(82,126)-(X, Y$ ），PSET：SOUND245， $1:$ FORZ $=1 T O 2 \phi \varnothing: N E$ XT：DRAW＂C2＂：LINE－ 82,126 ），PSET：X $=\mathrm{X}+4: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+4: \mathrm{NEXTT}$
$23 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C3＂：LINE $(82,126)-(X, Y)$ ， PSET：IINE－（82，66），PSET：PLAY＂T6LI 6V3øO1CCCV25CCCV2øCCCV15CCCV1øCC CV5CCC＂
$24 \varnothing$ FORT＝1TOl $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT
25ø X＝192： $\mathrm{Y}=125:$ FORT＝1TO56：DRAW＂ C3＂：LINE $(82,66)-(142,126)$, PSET：L INE $(X, Y)-(X+2, Y-5)$ ，PSET，BF： $\mathrm{FORQ}=$ 1TO3申：NEXT：PLAY＂L32T2øV3申O1DBV2 $\varnothing$ DBVIøDB＂：DRAW＂C2＂：LINE（X，Y）－（X＋2 ， $\mathrm{Y}-5)$ ，PSET，BF： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-2$ ：NEXT
$26 \varnothing$ FORT＝1TO15øø：NEXT
$27 \varnothing$ SOUNDIøø，1
28ø CLS：PRINT＠1ø7，＂VACUUM ROOM＂： PRINT＠198，＂PICK UP THE GOLD BAR＂ ：PRINT＠33ø，＂YOUR SCORE：＂；SC：PRIN T＠362，＂MEN LEFT：＂；3－MD
29ø FORT＝1TO35øø：NEXT
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ REM vacuum room
$31 \varnothing$ PCLS：DRAW＂C4BM1øø，$\varnothing$ ；G4øR152H 4ø；BM1фø，191；H4øR152G4ø＂：PAINT（1 $1 \varnothing, 5), 4,4:$ PAINT（ $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 185$ ），4，4：DRA W＂C2BM1ø，1øøE8R15F8L31＂
$32 \emptyset$ PAINT $(15,98), 2,2$
$33 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C4＂：LINE $(\varnothing, 4 \varnothing)-(255,4 \varnothing)$ ，PSET：LINE $(\varnothing, 151)-(255,151)$, PSET $34 \varnothing$ DRAW＂C3＂：LINE $(252,86)-(255,1$ ø6），PSET，BF
35ø $P X=2 \varnothing \varnothing: P Y=96: P U T(P X, P Y)-(P X+$ 1ø，PY＋12），MAN，PSET
36ø SCREEN1，$\varnothing:$ POKE65314，248：FORT $=1 \mathrm{TO} \varnothing \varnothing$ ：NEXT
$37 \varnothing$ PLAY＂T3O2L32V5GBGBGV1øBGBGBV 15GBGBGV2 $\varnothing$ BGBGBV25GBGBGV3 $\varnothing$ BGBGB＂ $: C T=\varnothing: G D=\varnothing$
$38 \varnothing$ GOSUB ll4ø
385 IF PX＜＝42THENPX＝42
$39 \varnothing$ PLAY＂T2øøV1øL6402CD＂
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ IF PX＞56 AND PX＜2ø2 THEN SC＝ SC＋5
$43 \varnothing$ QW＝RND（1申）：IF QW＜8 AND PX＝6ø THEN PX＝6ø：IFPY＜96THENDRAW＂BM58 ，45；C4；D51；L2U51Cl；D51R2U5l；＂EL
SE DRAW＂BM58，96；C4；D51L2U51；Cl；D

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51R2U51"
431 IF $Q W<8$ AND $P X=6 \varnothing$ THEN $P X=86$ $: P Y=P Y+1: P U T(P X, P Y)-(P X+1 \varnothing, P Y+12$ ), MAN, PSET:IINE ( $6 \varnothing, P Y)-(7 \varnothing, P Y+12$ ), PRESET, BF: PLAY"T5øL32V31O4CDV2 1CDVIICD"
$44 \emptyset$ PUT (PX,PY) - (PX+lø,PY+l2) ,MAN , PSET:IF PY+4>96 THEN $46 \varnothing$
$45 \emptyset$ IF PX<2ø2 AND PX>56 AND PY+4 $<96$ THEN PY=PY-(RND (4)-1)
$46 \emptyset$ IF PX<2ø2 AND PX>56 AND PY+4 $>96$ THEN PY=PY+(RND (4) - l)
$47 \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{PY}<=42$ OR $\mathrm{PY}>=138$ THEN GO SUBl $\varnothing 8 \varnothing:$ IFMD<3THEN28ø
$48 \emptyset$ IF $P X>41$ AND $P X<47$ AND $P Y>=8$ 5 AND $P Y<=1 \varnothing \varnothing$ AND GD=ø THEN PAIN T(15,98), 1, 1: PLAY"V31T5L3 2CDEFGA $B^{\prime \prime}: G D=1: S C=S C+25 \varnothing$
$49 \varnothing$ IF GD=1 AND PX> $=24 \emptyset$ THEN PLA Y"T6I32V3 øO4BBBV25BBBV2øBBBV15BB BV1 $\varnothing$ BBBV5BBB": GOTO51ø
5øø GOTO $38 \varnothing$
51ø REM open pit room
52ø FORT=1TO15 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT:SOUNDI $\varnothing \varnothing, 1$ $53 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@lø4, "MAGIC PIT ROO M": PRINT@197,"PICK UP THE GOLD B ARS": PRINT@33ø,"YOUR SCORE:";SC: PRINT@362, "MEN LEFT:";3-MD: FORT= 1TO35 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT: FORT=1TO5:GD $(T)=\varnothing: N$ $E X T: X Y=\varnothing: B Z=\varnothing$
$54 \varnothing \mathrm{GX}(1)=8 \varnothing: G Y(1)=4 \varnothing: G X(2)=8 \varnothing: G$ $Y(2)=15 \varnothing: G X(3)=14 \varnothing: G Y(3)=96: G X(4$ )=212:GY(4)=6Ø:GX(5)=212:GY(5)=1 $3 \varnothing$
$55 \emptyset$ PCLS: FORT=1TO5:DRAW"BM"+STR\$ (GX(T)) +", "+STR\$ (GY(T))+";C2E4R6 F4Ll4": PAINT (GX (T) + 2 , GY (T)-1), 2, 2:NEXT
$56 \varnothing$ DRAW"C3': $\operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 86)-(4,1 \varnothing \varnothing)$, PSET, BF
$57 \varnothing \mathrm{HX}(1)=6 \varnothing: \mathrm{HY}(1)=84: \mathrm{HX}(2)=132:$ $H Y(2)=1 \varnothing: H X(3)=132: H Y(3)=15 \varnothing: H X($ 4) $=192: \mathrm{HY}(4)=8 \varnothing:$ SCREEN1, $\varnothing:$ POKE 65 $314,248: P X=12: P Y=92: H X(5)=4 \varnothing: H Y$ ( 5) $=15: \mathrm{HX}(6)=4 \varnothing: \mathrm{HY}(6)=146: \mathrm{HX}(7)=1$ $32: \mathrm{HY}(7)=42: \mathrm{HX}(8)=132: \mathrm{HY}(8)=118:$ $H X(9)=192: \mathrm{HY}(9)=2 \varnothing: H X(1 \varnothing)=192: \mathrm{HY}$ (1ø) $=14 \varnothing$
$58 \varnothing$ R=RND (1 $\varnothing$ ) : DRAW"C4": LINE (HX (R $), H Y(R))-(H X(R)+3 \varnothing, H Y(R)+3 \varnothing), P S E$ T, BF
$59 \varnothing$ GOSUB 114 $\varnothing$ :IINE (PX,PY)-(PX+1 $\varnothing$, PY+12), PRESET, BF
591 IF H<5 THEN PX=PX-2
592 IF H>59 THEN PX=PX+2
593 IF J<5 THEN PY=PY-1
594 IF J>59 THEN PY=PY+1
$6 \varnothing \varnothing \quad S C=S C+5$
$6 \varnothing 5 \mathrm{XY}=\varnothing: F O R T=1 \mathrm{TO} 5: I F G D(T)=1 \mathrm{THEN}$

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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 $A-B U S$ Motherboard, which has five slots. Up to five motherboards can be chained. Finally, add you choice of A-BUS 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.


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 $(12 \mathrm{~V}$, bidirectional, 4 phase).
Motor: 48 steps/revolution, 300 steps/second, $1 / 4^{" 1}$ 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 $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{INP}(1)$ reads the hours, $Y=I N P(6)$ reads the year, etc.

## Latest Developments

Voice Synthesizer
VS-153
15 Bit Analog to Digital Converter AD-155 Intelligent Stepper Motor Controller ST-154 Digital to Analog Converter DA-147 LCD Display (one and two line) LD-151 Touch Tone ${ }^{\text {© }}$ Decoder PH-145 Counter Timer CT-154 24 Line TTL Input/Output DT-148

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Colorware Inc
79-04 Jamaica Ave Woodhaven, NY 11421


## 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.


## 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 /cons 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.


## 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

## The whole family will enjoy CoCo Max. Here are a few examples of the possibilities.

All these pictures are unretouched screen photos or printouts (on an Epson RX-80).

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(1)Publish a nowsletter or bulletin


[^3]

2 Funfor children while stimuiating creativity.

(6) A new way to express


Business graphs, charts, diagrams. Also memos

-
Video portrait (with optional 'digitizer).

(9)
schematics and floor plans.


Junior's homework and science projects. Term papers tool


This is a cartoon.
 CoComax I 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 $Y$-Cable. 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 $10,10 \mathrm{X}, 15,15 \mathrm{X}$, 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 with H -Res Pack and manual.
CoCo Max II (disk only)
$\$ 69.95$

Upgrade: CoCo Max to CoCo Max II
New disk and manual.
$\$ 19.95$
New features of CoCo Max II: 14 fonts and glyohic font, dynamic shrink and stretch, rotate, multiple drive capability, 68 page scrapbook, point and click file load, color printer drivers, full error reporting.
Upgrade: CoCo Max tape to disk
manuals, disk and binder
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Y-Cable: Special Price $\qquad$
\#2
. $\$ 19.95$
Super Picture Disks \#1, \#2, and \#3
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All three picture disks
. 29.95

Guaranteed Satisfaction Use CoCo Max for a full month. If you are not delighted with it, we will refund every penny.

## 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.
New Low Price Save $\$ 50$
$\$ 99.95$
New: faster DS-69A.
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NY and CT: add sales tax. Shipping to Cantads is $\$ 5.00$ Oversees, FPO, APO add $10^{\circ}$
$X Y=X Y+1: N E X T: I F \quad B Z=\emptyset$ AND $X Y=5$ AN D $\mathrm{PX}<=64$ AND $\mathrm{PX}>35$ AND $\operatorname{RND}(9 \varnothing)<=$ 2 THEN DRAW"S2C3BM14ø,96L4D8R4U8 Dl6G4F4E4H4S4": KX=14 $\varnothing$ : KY=96:BZ=1 :SOUND1,l
$6 \varnothing 6$ IF BZ=1 AND PPOINT $(K X, K Y)<>3$
THEN GOSUB 5øøø: GOTO55ø
$61 \varnothing$ PUT (PX, PY) - (PX+1ø, PY+12), MAN , PSET
$62 \emptyset \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{RND}(1 \varnothing): I F \quad \mathrm{Z}<6$ THEN LINE (H $X(R), H Y(R))-(H X(R)+3 \varnothing, H Y(R)+3 \varnothing)$, PRESET, BF: SOUNDI, 1: GOTO58 $\varnothing$
$63 \varnothing \mathrm{XY}=\varnothing:$ FORT=1TO5:IFGD $(\mathrm{T})=1 \mathrm{THEN}$ $\mathrm{XY}=\mathrm{XY}+1:$ NEXTELSENEXT
$64 \emptyset$ IF XY=5 AND PX<=12 AND PY>85 AND PY<løø THEN PLAY"T6L32V3øO4 BBBV25BBBV2øBBBV15BBBVIøBBBV5BBB ": GOTO7 $\varnothing$
65Ø FORT=1TO5:IF PPOINT (GX(T) +12 , $G Y(T))<>2$ AND $G D(T)=\varnothing$ OR PPOINT (GX(T), GY(T))<>2 AND GD(T) $=\varnothing$ THE N SOUND25ø,8:SC=SC+25ø:LINE (GX(T ), GY (T)) - (GX(T)+14, GY(T)-5), PRES ET, BF:GD $(T)=1: N E X T$ ELSE NEXT $66 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT $(P X+12, P Y+13)=4 \mathrm{THE}$ NGOSUB1 $\varnothing$ 2 $\varnothing$ : IFMD<3THEN53 $\varnothing$
$67 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT $(P X+12, P Y-1)=4$ THEN GOSUB $1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing:$ IFMD<3THEN53 $\varnothing$

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$68 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT $(P X-2, P Y-1)=4$ THEN GOSUB1ø2ø:IFMD<3THEN53ø
$69 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT $(P X-2, P Y+13)=4$ THEN GOSUB1ø2ø:IFMD<3THEN53 $\varnothing$
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO 59ø
$71 \varnothing$ REM wind tunnel
$72 \varnothing$ FORT=1TO15 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT:SOUND1 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1$ :CLS:PRINT@1ø6,"WIND TUNNEL":PRI NT@197,"TRY TO REACH THE KEYS":P RINT@3 $3 \varnothing$,"YOUR SCORE:";SC:PRINT@ 362,"MEN LEFT:";3-MD:FORT=1TO35 $\varnothing$ ø: NEXT
$721 \mathrm{~K} 1=\varnothing: \mathrm{K} 2=\varnothing: \mathrm{K} 3=\varnothing: \mathrm{CT}=\varnothing$
$73 \varnothing \mathrm{CT}=\varnothing$
74ø PCLS:D\$="F6G6F6G6F6G6F6G6F6G 6F6G6F6G6F6G6F6G6F6G6F6G6F6G6F6G 6F6G6F6G6F6G6F6G6": DRAW"C3BM12, $\varnothing$ "+D\$: DX=12
$75 \emptyset$ PAINT (1,5),3,3:DRAW"C4":LINE $(255,76)-(24 \emptyset, 116)$, PSET, BF:LINE ( $255,94)-(225,98)$, PSET, BF: DRAW'U2 U8Dl6H8E8": PAINT $(223,96), 4,4$ $76 \varnothing$ LINE $(228,1 \varnothing)-(23 \varnothing, 181)$, PSET, BF
$77 \varnothing$ KY\$="L4D8R4U8Dl6G4F4E4H4"
$78 \varnothing$ DRAW"C2 BM2 $\varnothing 8,3 \varnothing "+\mathrm{KY} \$+{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{BM} 2 \emptyset 8$, $14 \emptyset$ " + KY\$+" BM $2 \varnothing 8,85^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{KY} \$$
$79 \varnothing$ SCREEN1, $\varnothing:$ POKE65314,248
$8 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{PX}=128: \mathrm{PY}=92: F O R T=1 T O 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E$ XT
81ø GOSUBll4ø:IFPX>=212THENPX=21 2

815 IF $\mathrm{J}<5$ THEN PY=PY-1
816 IF J>59 THEN PY=PY+1
$82 \emptyset$ IF $P X<6 \varnothing$ THEN PX=PX+1
83ø IF PX>19ø THEN PX=PX-1
$84 \varnothing$ SC=SC+5
$85 \varnothing \mathrm{CT}=\mathrm{CT}+1: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{CT} / 5=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{CT} / 5) \mathrm{TH}$ EN DRAW"C3BM"+STR\$(DX)+", " $^{\prime 2}+\mathrm{D} \$ \mathrm{D}$ $\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{DX}+2$
$86 \varnothing$ PX=PX $-(R N D(3)-1): P L A Y " T 2 \phi \phi V 2$ øL6401ccc"
$87 \varnothing$ PUT (PX,PY) - $(P X+1 \varnothing, P Y+12)$, MAN , PSET
$88 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT (PX-2,PY) $=3$ OR PPOI $\mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{PX}-2, \mathrm{PY}+12)=3$ THEN GOSUB $1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ : IFMD<3THEN71 $\varnothing$
89ø DRAW"BM228,1øC3D171R1U171C4L 1D171R1U171L1"
$9 \not 0 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT $(\mathrm{PX}+12, \mathrm{PY}+13)=2$ AND PY<45 AND PY>3ø AND Kl=ø OR PPO INT(PX+12,PY)=2 AND PY<45 AND PY >3ø AND K1=ø THEN DRAW"C1BM2ø8,3 ф"+KY\$:SOUND24 $\varnothing, 4: \mathrm{Kl}=1: S \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{SC}+25 \varnothing$ $91 \varnothing$ IF PPOINT $(P X+12, P Y+13)=2$ AND PY<155 AND PY>14ø AND K3= $\varnothing$ OR P $\operatorname{POINT}(P X+12, P Y)=2$ AND PY<155 AND PY>14ø AND K3= $\varnothing$ THEN DRAW"ClBM2 ø8,14ø"+KY\$:SOUND24ø,4:K3=1:SC=S
$92 \emptyset$ IF PPOINT (PX+12,PY+13) $=2$ AND $P Y<1 \varnothing \varnothing$ AND $P Y>85$ AND $K 2=\varnothing$ OR PP OINT $(P X+12, P Y)=2$ AND $P Y<1 \varnothing \varnothing$ AND PY>85 AND K2=ø THEN DRAW"ClBM2ø8 , $85^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{KY}$ : SOUND2 $4 \varnothing, 4: \mathrm{K} 2=1: S C=S C+2$ $5 \emptyset$
$93 \emptyset \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{Kl=1}$ AND K2=1 AND K3=1 TH EN $95 \emptyset$
$94 \varnothing$ GOTO 81ø
$95 \emptyset$ REM cleared all boards
$96 \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 5$ : SOUND225, 1ø
$97 \varnothing$ FORT=1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT
$98 \emptyset$ CLS:PRINT@128," CONGRATULAT IONS! YOU HAVE":PRINT" COMPLETE D THE THREE ROUNDS!" $99 \varnothing$ SC=SC+1øøø: PRINT@32ø," YO UR SCORE: "; SC:SCREEN $\varnothing, 1$ løøø SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 5:$ FORT=1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEX T
1ø1ø GOTO 26ø
1ø2ø REM pitfall
lø4ø CLS $\varnothing:$ PRINT@48 $\varnothing$,STRING\$ $(31,2$ ø7) : : PRINT@15, CHR\$ (175) : : Z= $\varnothing$
1ø6ø FORT=15TOlSTEP-1:PRINT@Z+15 , CHR\$ (175) : : SOUNDT, 1:PRINT@Z+15, CHR\$ (128) : : Z=Z $+32:$ NEXT
1ø7め PRINT@396,CHR\$ (163) : : PRINT@ $4 \varnothing 3$, CHR\$ (166) ; : PRINT@461, CHR\$ (16

## Submitiing Material To Rainbow

Contributions to THE RAINBOW are welcome from everyone. We like to run a variety of programs that are useful/helpful/fun for other CoCo owners.

Program submissions must be on tape or disk and it is best to make several saves, at least one of them in ASCII format. We're sorry, but we do not have time to key in programs. All programs should be supported by some editorial commentary explaining how the program works. Generally, we're much more interested in how your submission works and runs than how you developed it. Programs should be learning experiences.

We do pay for submissions, based on a number of criteria. Those wishing remuneration should so state when making submissions.

For the benefit of those who wish more detailed information on making submissions, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) to: Submissions Editor, THE Rainbow, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. We will send you some more comprehensive guidelines.

Please do not submit programs or articles currently submitted to another publication.
8): : PRINT@463, CHR\$ (162) ;: PLAY"T6 L16V3ø02CCCV25CCCV2øCCCV15CCCV1 $\varnothing$ CCCV5CCC": FORT=1TO15øø:NEXT:SCRE EN1, $\varnothing$ : POKE65314,248:GOSUB1ø8ø:RE TURN
1ø8ø FORT=1TO2ø: PUT (PX,PY) - (PX+1 $\emptyset$, PY+12), MAN, PRESET:SOUND25 $\varnothing, 1: P$ UT (PX,PY) - (PX+lø, PY+12), MAN, PSET : NEXT
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ MD=MD+1:IF MD<3 THEN RETURN 11øø PLAY"OlV25T3L2BL2.C"
lll $\varnothing$ FORT=1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT:CLS:PRINT @64," T R E A S U R E Q U E S T":PRINT@192," YOUR SCORE:" ;SC:IF SC>HS THEN HS=SC:PRINT@22 4," HIGH SCORE:";HS ELSE PR INT@224," HIGH SCORE:";HS 1115 PRINT@128," GAME
O V ER"
112ø PRINT@288,"";:INPUT"ANOTHER GAME"; I\$
113ø IF LEFT\$(I\$,1)="Y"THENSC=ø: GOTO16ø ELSE POKE65494,ø:END

$114 \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): J=J O Y S T K(1)$ ll5ø IF H<5 THEN PX=PX-2
ll6ø IF $P X<=8 T H E N P X=8$
ll 1 Ø IF $\mathrm{H}>58$ THEN $\mathrm{PX}=\mathrm{PX}+2$
$118 \emptyset$ IF $P X>=242$ THENPX=242
119ø IF J<5 THEN PY=PY-1
$12 \varnothing \emptyset$ IF $\mathrm{PY}<=8 \mathrm{THENPY}=8$
121ø IF J>58 THEN PY=PY+I
$122 \emptyset$ IF $P Y>=174 \mathrm{THENPY}=174$
$123 \varnothing$ RETURN
5øøø PLAY"T3L3204V5CDEFGABAGFEDC VløCDEFGABAGFEDCV15CDEFGABAGFEDC V2øCDEFGABAGFEDCV25CDEFGABAGFEDC V3øCDEFGABAGFEDC"
5øl $\varnothing$ FORT=1TOI $\varnothing \varnothing$ : NEXT:CLS: PRINT @128," CONGRATULATIONS! YOU PI CKED": PRINT"

UP AN EXTRA M AN!"
5ø2ø PRINT@224,"MEN LEFT:";3-MD: MD=MD-1: FORT=1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT: PRINT@ 224,"MEN LEFT:";3-MD:SOUNDI, 1:FO RT=1TO15 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT: SCREEN1, $\varnothing: S C=S C+$ $1 \varnothing \varnothing: B Z=\varnothing: F O R T=1 T O 5: G D(T)=\varnothing: N E X T:$ RETURN


## 1si) Summer

Clay Ambrose
Bloomington, CA
Taking the gallery back a few months, Clay used CoCo Max and CoCo Paint to remind us of how wonderful, carefree and relaxing summertime can be.

Orbital Drag Race
Ray Larabie White Lake, Ontario

Ray gives us his rendition of galactic entertainment, which was created with BASIC and a program Ray devised himself. Ray is 16 years old and lives along the lower part of the Madawaska River.


## P51 Mustang <br> Anthony Harvey <br> LaTuque, Quebec

Soaring into the pages of THERAINBOW, this memorable fighter plane was created with BASIC and the enduring patience of Anthony, who is 13 years old.

## Editor Woody Pope <br> Garland, TX

Woody used BASIC to create this amusing graphic which really hits home with all of us here at THE RAINBOW.


Wolf<br>Robin Moulder<br>Stone Mountain, GA

Robin created the face of this canine predator with the use of BASIC. Robin works part time at Radio Shack and is a full-time student at Devry Institute of Technology for Electronics Engineering Technology.

## SHOWCASE YOUR BEST!

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

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

Don't send us anything owned by someone else; this neans no game screens, digitized images from TV programs or material that's already been submitted elsewhere. A digitized copy of a picture that appears in a book or magazine is not an original work.

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.

Jody Doyle, Curator


## CoCo Cat

Mark Bourdeaux
Spring Arbor, MI
Mark, who is 13 years old and a freshman at Western High School, graces the CoCo Community this month with this well-known comic figure that was created using CoCo Max.


Send your entry on either tape or disk to:

CoCo Gallery<br>THE RAINBOW<br>P.O. Box 385<br>Prospect, KY 40059<br>Attn: Jody Doyle



# A Thanksgiving Pizza Party 

ust think of it. If the Pilgrims had been met at Plymouth Rock by Italians instead of Indians, we wouldn't be having turkey for Thanksgiving. No, we'd probably be having pizza instead. Imagine, no drumsticks, no white meat sandwiches for a week afterward, no worried turkeys. Just good ol' pizza.

With that concept in mind I'd like to present Holiday Pizza. This program allows you to make your own pizza with your own toppings. Granted, it is limited to five ingredients besides the dough and sauce, but they're the five most common toppings available.

To make your pizza you need one key ingredient common sense. The toppings are listed on the left side of the screen and by pressing the first letter of that topping it is added to your pizza. Like I said, first comes the common sense. You could start with any of the toppings but when you make a real pizza you start with the dough and sauce. Same goes here. If you start with anchovies, for example, the sauce covers them up and you won't be able to see them, so start with the dough and the sauce. Then you can add the rest in any order.

Most ingredients are added immediately. Have patience with the Cheese and Extra Cheese options, though. They take about 40 seconds to complete. As each topping is added, its name is deleted from the list. When the name disappears, you know the topping is added.

When you have the pizza made up the way you like it, press ' $F$ ' for finished and the pizza will be carved by the head of the house, just like a turkey. To try the program again, simply press the space bar.
(Questions about this program may be directed to Mr . Bernico at 708 Michigan Ave., Sheboygan, WI 53081. Please enclose an SASE for a reply.)

Bill Bernico is a self-taught computerist who enjoys golf, music and programming. He is a drummer with a rock band and lives in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.


The listing：PIZZA
1 ＇HOLIDAY PIZZA
2 ＇FROM KROMICO SOFTWARE
3 ＇BY BILL BERNICO
4
5 CLEAR5øø：DIM A\＄（88）：GOTO38
6 PMODE3，1：PCLS：SCREEN1，$\varnothing$
7 P\＄＝＂L2ND2L2G2NF2G2D3NR2D3F2NE2 F2R2NU2R2＂：M\＄＝＂ND3U5RD8RU8FD3RU2 FDNRL8UED2RU3＂：F\＄＝＂R6BR6R2DL3BL3 L1øGR17DL12BL3L3FR17DL3BL4L9RFR6 BR6R2＂：CIRCLE $(158,96), 96$
8 A\＄＝＂DOUGH＂：DRAW＂C3BMø，9＂：GOSUB 35：A\＄＝＂TOMATO SAUCE＂：DRAW＂BMø， 24 ＂：GOSUB35：A\＄＝＂MUSHROOMS＂：DRAW＂BM ø，39＂：GOSUB35：A\＄＝＂ANCHOVIES＂• ARA W＂BMø，54＂：GOSUB35：A\＄＝＂CHEESE＂：DR AW＂BMø，69＂：GOSUB35：A\＄＝＂PEPPERS＂： DRAW＂BMø，84＂：GOSUB35
9 A\＄＝＂SAUSAGE＂：DRAW＂BMD，99＂：GOSU B35：A\＄＝＂EXTRA＂：DRAW＂BMø，114＂：GOS UB35：A\＄＝＂CHEESE＂：DRAW＂BM8，122＂：G OSUB35：A\＄＝＂FINISHED＂：DRAW＂BMø，15 ø＂：GOSUB35
1ø C\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFC\＄＝＂＂THEN1 $\varnothing$
11 IFC\＄＝＂D＂THENPAINT $(158,3), 2,4:$
$\operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(6 \varnothing, 16), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{BF}$
12 IFC $\$=$＂T＂THENCIRCLE $(158,96)$ ，9 9 ，4：PAINT $(158,9), 4,4: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 16)-($ 9ø，3申），PRESET，BF
13 IFC\＄＝＂C＂THENGOSUB21：LINE（ $\varnothing, 6 \varnothing$ ）－（6ø，72），PRESET，BF
14 IFC\＄＝＂A＂THENGOSUB2 7
15 IFC $\$=$＂M＂THENGOSUB29
16 IFC\＄＝＂P＂THENGOSUB31
17 IFC\＄＝＂S＂THENGOSUB33
18 IFC $\$=$＂E＂THENGOSUB21： $\operatorname{IINE}(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing$
2）－（6甲，126），PRESET，BF
19 IFC $\$=$＂F＂THEN4 $\varnothing$
2ø GOTO $1 \varnothing$
21 FORC＝1TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{X}=7 \phi+\mathrm{RND}(177): \mathrm{Y}=1$ $\varnothing+\operatorname{RND}(19 \varnothing): \operatorname{PSET}(X, x, 2)$
$22 \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(\mathrm{X}+1, \mathrm{Y})=1$ THENPRESET（ X ，Y）
$23 \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(\mathrm{X}-1, Y)=1$ THENPRESET（X ，Y）
$24 \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}+1)=1$ THENPRESET $(\mathrm{X}$ ，Y）
$25 \operatorname{IFPPOINT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}-1)=1 T H E N P R E S E T(X$ ，Y）
26 NEXTC：RETURN
$27 \mathrm{E}=13 \varnothing: \mathrm{F}=25:$ GOSUB28： $\mathrm{E}=197: \mathrm{F}=29$ ：GOSUB28： $\mathrm{E}=22 \varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{F}=73$ ：GOSUB2 $8: \mathrm{E}=17$ $\varnothing: F=83$ ：GOSUB2 $8: E=1 \varnothing 8: F=1 \varnothing 1:$ GOSUB 28：$E=149: F=14 \varnothing:$ GOSUB28：$E=22 \varnothing: F=1$ 11： $\operatorname{GOSUB2} 8: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 48)-(65,6 \varnothing), \operatorname{PR}$ ESET，BF：GOTOIø
28 DRAW＂C2BM＝E；$=F ; "+F \$: D R A W " C 4 "$ ：RETURN
$29 C=19 \varnothing: D=58:$ GOSUB $3 \varnothing: C=14 \varnothing: D=7 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB3 $\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{C}=226: \mathrm{D}=99$ ：GOSUB3 $\varnothing: \mathrm{C}=17$ $1: D=119:$ GOSUB $3 \varnothing: C=215: D=15 \varnothing:$ GOSU B3ø： $\mathrm{C}=1 \varnothing 4$ ： $\mathrm{D}=145$ ：GOSUB3 $\varnothing: \mathrm{C}=86: \mathrm{D}=7$ 6：GOSUB3 $\varnothing: \operatorname{IINE}(\varnothing, 32)-(7 \varnothing, 43)$, PRE SET，BF：GOTOI申
$3 \varnothing$ DRAW＂ClBM＝C；$=\mathrm{D} ;$＂＋M\＄：RETURN $31 \mathrm{H}=9 \varnothing: \mathrm{V}=122$ ：GOSUB32： $\mathrm{H}=21 \varnothing: \mathrm{V}=8 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB32： $\mathrm{H}=181: \mathrm{V}=132$ ： $\mathrm{GOSUB} 32: \mathrm{H}=1$ 19：V＝4 $\varnothing$ ：GOSUB32： $\mathrm{H}=176: \mathrm{V}=3 \varnothing:$ GOSUB $32: H=135: V=159: G O S U B 32: H=15 \varnothing: V=1$ $\varnothing \varnothing: \operatorname{GOSUB} 32$ ：LINE $(\varnothing, 7 \varnothing)-(6 \varnothing, 86)$, PR ESET，BF
32 DRAW＂ClBM＝H；$=\mathrm{V} ; "+\mathrm{P} \$:$ RETURN
$33 A=158: B=96:$ GOSUB3 $4: A=148: B=4 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB34：$A=168: B=152:$ GOSUB34：$A=1$ $13: B=8 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB3 $4: A=12 \varnothing: B=133:$ GOSU B34：$A=19 \varnothing: B=1 \varnothing 3: G O S U B 34: A=21 \varnothing: B=$ 13ø：GOSUB34： $\mathrm{A}=2 \varnothing 5$ ： $\mathrm{B}=6 \varnothing$ ：GOSUB34：L INE $(\varnothing, 86)-(6 \varnothing, 99)$ ，PRESET，BF：GOTO $1 \varnothing$
$34 \operatorname{CIRCLE}(A, B), 1 \varnothing, 3: \operatorname{PAINT}(A, B), 3$ ，3：RETURN
35 FORX＝1TOLEN（A\＄）：Y＝ASC（MID\＄（A\＄ ， $\mathrm{X}, 1$ ）
36 IFY $<\varnothing$ THENY $=\varnothing$
37 DRAWA（ Y ）：NEXT：RETURN
38 A\＄（32）＝＂BR4＂：A\＄（65）＝＂U6R4D3NL 4D3BR4＂：A\＄（67）＝＂NR4U6R4BD6BR4＂：A \＄（68）＝＂RU6LR3FD4GL2BR7＂：A\＄（69）＝＂ NR4U3NR4U3R4BD6BR4＂：A\＄（7ø）＝＂U3NR 4U3R4BD6BR4＂：A\＄（71）＝＂BU6NR5D6R5U 3L2BD3BR6＂：A\＄（72）＝＂U6D3R4U3D6BR4 ＂：A\＄（73）＝＂BRNU6BR4＂：A\＄（77）＝＂U6F2 E2D6BR4＂：A\＄（78）＝＂U6DF4U5D6BR
39 A\＄（79）＝＂R4L4U6R4D6BR4＂：A\＄（8ø） ＝＂U6R4D3L3D3BR7＂：A\＄（82）＝＂U6R4D3L 4RF3BR4＂：A\＄（83）＝＂R4U3L4U3R4BD6BR 4＂：A\＄（84）＝＂BU6R4L2D6BR6＂：A\＄（85）＝ ＂U6D6R4U6D6BR4＂：A\＄（86）＝＂BU6D4F2E 2U4BD6BR4＂：A\＄（88）＝＂UE2H2UDF2E2UD G2F2DBR4＂：GOTO6
$4 \varnothing$ DRAW＂BM158，96C1NU96ND9 6NR9 6NL 96 NE8 $\varnothing$ NF $8 \varnothing$ NG8 $\varnothing$ NH8 $\varnothing$
41 IFINKEY\＄＜＞CHR\＄（32）THEN41ELSER UN

# The Third One's the Charm 

## New commands

and features of the CoCo 3

Here we are at the start of a new era in the saga of the Color Computer. The Color Computers 1 and 2 have been great machines. The proof of this is their longevity and popularity. With the introduction of the Tandy Color Computer 3, a new age dawns for the home computer. This new computer can produce startling graphics and run many programs at the same time, and allows for a better human-tocomputer interface. Of course, the best part is that it's priced so everyone can afford to buy one.

Let's get down to the facts and figures. First, the Color Computer 3 comes with 128 K of RAM and can be expanded to 512 K . The graphics capabilities are 640 by 225, although only a maximum of 640 by 192 is supported. Up to 16 colors can be displayed on the screen at the same time, and there are 64 different colors to choose from. Both 40 -by- 24 and 80 -by- 24 character screens are supported. In addition, these screens have attributes, eight foreground and eight background colors, underlining and blinking. The hardware

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is capable of displaying more lines of text. Keep in mind, however, most TV sets cannot display these extra lines. The Color Computer 3 can run at .89 MHz , like its predecessors. A new 1.79 MHz clock rate is provided. This additional speed allows the Color Computer 3 to outrun most of the PC compatibles, and all of its competition in this price range.

The 6809 CPU has a 16 -bit program counter, which means it can only address 64 K at any one time. Yet, the Color Computer 3 can have 512 K of RAM in it, and the 6809 can execute a program from all the RAM. This is done with a device called an MMU (Memory Management Unit). The MMU is also referred to as a DAT (Dynamic Address Translator). Sounds pretty fancy. Well, it's really quite simple. There are two sets of eight-DAT registers, one for a system mode and one for a user mode.

A memory address has a 16-bit binary value. Each bit, starting with the most significant bit, selects either the upper or lower section of memory. For example, if the highest bit in the 16-bit address is on, the processor will only select memory in the upper 32 K of address space. The three most significant bits break memory into 8 K blocks throughout the map. These three bits


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> These programs ore user friendly and menu drích, Simple transactions ire inc lideded Each pactage fatures thi-res screal, Exch raquires aprinker, suinimum of 324 and at least I date ditive:

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produce eight combinations. This set of combinations point to the eight DATs. Each DAT register can be made to point to an 8 K block in the 512 K memory map. By changing these DAT registers, the 6809 can address any location in the $1 / 2$-meg address space. Having two sets of DATs allows the 6809 to switch memory maps very quickly. An operating system like OS-9 Level II changes the user's memory configuration during an interrupt, and allows for many programs and/or programs longer than 64 K to run within the system.
Now that we have provided the 6809 CPU with a way to address more memory, we can look at how the superb graphics use it. First, let's look at all the graphics modes.

## Compatible Modes

| 64 by 32 | 8 color |
| :--- | :--- |
| 128 by 100 | 4 color |
| 128 by 192 | 4 color |
| 256 by 192 | 2 color |

New Modes

| 160 by 192 | 16 color |
| ---: | ---: |
| 320 by 192 | 4 color |
| 320 by 192 | 16 color |
| 640 by 192 | 2 color |
| 640 by 192 | 4 color |

Most of the games written for the Color Computer use the 128 -by- 192 four-color mode; this mode takes up 6 K of memory. And, of those games, most use two graphics screens for a total of 12 K . The 320 -by-192 16 -color mode uses 32 K of memory for just one screen. A game that requires two screens of video uses 64 K . That is the maximum amount of memory that you could have in the old Color Computer. You can write some really fine looking programs with this kind of color and resolution. However, to do a program like Zaxxon in this kind of resolution would take a lot of CPU time to move such a large section of memory. The new computer has been equipped with both vertical and horizontal smooth scrolling. What this does is allow the video screen to act like a window on top of a larger screen. Thus, we get the effect of moving large amounts of memory without using very much CPU time. It is also important to note that all graphics modes use contiguous memory. This makes address calculations simpler and faster.
The 16 -color registers can be set to any of 64 colors. The primary set of colors consists of red, green and blue. Each color has up to three shades. By

## Figure 1

| ATTR | Displays character attribute, foreground, background, blink and underline |
| :---: | :---: |
| HBUFF | Allocates space outside of BASIC's program area for Hi-Res GET/PUT buffers |
| HCIRCLE | Draws a circle on Hi-Res screen |
| HCLS | Clears Hi-Res screen |
| HCOLOR | Sets foreground and background on Hi-Res screen |
| HDRAW | Draws an object on Hi-Res screen described by a string |
| HGET | Copies an area on Hi-Res screen to a buffer |
| HLINE | Draws a line on Hi-Res screen |
| HPAINT | Fills an area on Hi-Res screen |
| HPRINT | Displays text on Hi-Res graphics screen |
| HPUT | Displays a block stored in a buffer on Hi-Res screen |
| HRESET | Resets a point on Hi-Res screen |
| HSET | Sets a point on Hi-Res screen |
| HSCREEN | Selects Hi-Res mode for display |
| HSTAT | Returns character location, character and attribute |
| locate | Positions cursor on a screen |
| LPOKE | Pokes a byte into any location in the 512 K map |
| ON BRK GOTO | Causes the brear key to be trapped |
| ON ERR GOTO | Causes an error to be trapped |
| PALETTE | Changes color registers |
| WIDTH | Selects 32 -, 40- or 80 -column display |
| BUTTON | Returns status of firebutton |
| ERLIN | Returns the line number in which an error occurred |
| ERNO | Returns number of the error |
| HPOINT | Returns a point on Hi-Res screen |
| LPEEK | Peeks a location in the 512 K map |

mixing the color and shades together you produce the effect of shading and contouring of objects. This allows for anti-aliasing (non-stair-step lines), and many other state of the art display techniques. You can set as many of the color registers to the same color as you want. This allows you to hide objects on the screen and have them appear by just changing their palette color. Even more dramatic effects can be produced by changing the palettes continuously, as in producing a flickering fire on the screen.
Another area addressed by the new computer is the interrupt system. Special interrupt control registers have been incorporated to allow the processor to spend far less time in the interrupt service routine. This hardware allows interrupts to be generated by the keyboard, joystick button, serial port, cartridge port, V-blank and a programmable interrupt generator. These interrupts can be vectored to either the IRQ or FIRQ. The programmable timer interrupt has a 12 -bit couriter and can use either the $15,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ or a $70-\mathrm{ns}$ clock. The programmable interrupt timer can be used to aid the processor in producing sound through the six-bit D/A converter or to provide a clocking system for the "bit-banger" serial port.

Those of you who like good, crisp hardware-generated text are going to love the CoCo 3. As stated earlier, we have 40 - and 80 -column text with attri-
butes. In addition, there are 32 international characters in the character set The programmable timer generates the blink rate for the blinking attribute color registers 0 to 7 produce foreground colors and registers 8 to 15 produce the background colors. Add in the underline and control of border colors and you can produce some pretty attractive screens. However, you will want a CM-8 color monitor. The CM8 is not another PC-compatible RGBI monitor, but rather an analog Hi-Res RGB monitor.
Each joystick port now has two firebuttons. The resolution of the joystick is still 64 positions internally. However, with the Hi-Res joystick adapter and OS-9 Level II, you can get 640 true analog positions.

With all these features added to this new machine, it still maintains compatibility with its predecessor. The exception is software that uses the VDG/ SAM semi-graphics modes or undocumented basic ROM calls. Most programs should work if they worked on the Color Computer 1 and 2. Thirdparty products that follow these rules should work:

1. Use only documented ROM calls
2. Do not write to an address above \$FE00
3. Make sure the map is selected for 16 K internal and 16 K external.

To top off the Color Computer 3, nore power has been added to the basic ROM in the computer. These ange from support of the new graphics o error handling. Figure 1 is a summary of the newly added BASIC commands.
These new features work with the Jisk system, giving the user a new Disk Extended BASIC. For compatibility, IASIC still runs at .89 MHz . You will ind the 26 new commands both useful ind fun.

## JS-9 Level II From Microware Systems

The new OS-9 comes with a windowng system. This system allows you to lave a multi-user system at one display ind keyboard. Until now the only way jou could have more than one program equiring keyboard input and display jutput was to attach a terminal to the Zolor Computér. Now, you can tell OS) to open another terminal on the same icreen or a different screen. The winJowing system allows for multiple icreen and multiple resolutions, and all active at the same time. To my knowledge there is no other system at any price that has this capability. In graphics modes, the system allows the features
window to window, the user presses the CLEAR key to move forward to the next window or Shift-clear for the previous windows. The window system acts like a super terminal, so you do not use up program memory space for video display.

OS-9 Level II provides many other valuable system functions. Among these is record locking. This allows more than one program to access the same information file at the same time without conflict. Because of the MMU, Level II does not permit memory fragmentation. A full disk driver is included in the system so larger drives can be added in the future.

Developing software under this new system will be a challenge in many ways. First, it is possible to run one OS-9 Level I program under the window system. What this means is that under the Color Computer Level I system, video memory is mapped into the real address space. This Level I video emulation has some additional functionality. Under this system you can have up to two VDG video screens of 6 K each or a $16 \mathrm{~K}, 160$-by-192 16 -color screen, the capability of changing the color palettes and more.

## Figure 2

| Select font | You may use different font styles |
| :--- | :--- |
| Point | Plot a point |
| Line | Draw a line |
| Circle | Draw a circle |
| Get block | Copy a block into a system buffer |
| Put block | Copy a block from system to screen |
| Fill | And, the screen |
| Use logic | Apply pater, no logic |
| Use pattern | Draw an ellipse |
| Ellipsemand |  |
| Arc | Draw an arc |
| Create a window |  |
| Use overlay window |  |
| Proportional | Proportionally-spaced text |
| Bold text |  |
| Invert text |  |
| Underline ext |  |
| Download font |  |
| Download buffer |  |
| Scale on/off |  |
| Protect on/off |  |
|  |  |

described in Figure 2.
In graphics, all windows are scaled to 640 by 192. This allows for programs to be written for one size screen without having to worry about what portion of some other screen the application will run on in the future. To change from

When running any $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$-oriented task, it is the programmer's responsibility to not waste system time or permit his task to endanger $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$.

Here's an example. You have a program that uses the mouse/joystick pointer device on one window and, on
another window, you are playing an arcade game. You switch from a friendly user shell on Window 1 to the arcade game on Window 2. You start moving the joystick around to shoot down the flying saucers. Well, by moving the joystick to shoot at the saucer you pull down the disk utility menu back on our friendly menu. If a programmer is not careful, conceivably, when you push the button to fire at the saucer, the button could be misread by the menu which thinks you have selected to format the disk drive. You finish the game, go to the menu and, because the program did not play by the rules, you have lost all the programs and data on the disk. But take heart; OS-9 provides the information so this need not ever happen.

There are some things that both users and programmers should be aware of. First, if you have more than one task running that does disk file $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$, and one of the programs tells you to swap disks in the disk drive, be careful. By swapping the disk, you may deprive the other program of its data. Here again, the programmer should have taken precautions against this by using good error trapping.

With some good forethought by the companies that produce and sell software, the Color Computer 3 could be a new industry standard.
This new machine will challenge the programming community with new possibilities. It will spark our collective imaginations into producing software unlike any other. It will open new doors, cross new boundaries and set Color Computer owners apart from the crowd. Those who intend to write software for Tandy must use OS-9, but they will find that OS-9 will make their lives a lot simpler.

This new software will allow the Color Computer 3 to grow and mature with new, exciting concepts of what can be done on a home computer. Both Radio Shack and the third-party world can produce new, innovative software, and expand our concepts of how we interact with and use a computer. ค

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# RTTY for the Color Computer 

By Marty Goodman

This article and the accompanying program provide a simple, practical means of using the Radio Shack Color Computer to send and receive RTTY information. Nonlicensed radio enthusiasts may find the article and the program of some interest, although most of the commercial international radio text transmissions are sent via microwave and satellite. Indeed, outside of RTTY encountered on the Ham bands, most RTTY transmissions in the HF bands consist of encrypted material.

## What Is RTTY?

RTTY is a very old means of encoding text information for transmission over the radio. The version most commonly used encodes a 1 (mark) as a $2125-\mathrm{Hz}$ tone and a 0 (space) as a $2295-$ Hz tone. This encoding is then used to

[^4]make up characters consisting of five bits each. This five-bit code is the Baudot code, an early predecessor of the present-day, seven-bit ASCII code. Five bits allow for coding only 32 different characters, but one of those codes is a shift character, which can be used in conjunction with other characters to get a somewhat greater range of characters. Still, only uppercase letters, the numbers, and a limited number of punctuation marks are allowable.

The version of RTTY implemented here can send and receive at 45.45 Baud ( 60 words per minute).
This may seem slow to those accustomed to 300,1200 or 2400 Baud modems, but it is faster than many folks can type. More important, it is sufficiently slow that it results in more reliable transmission over radio than even machine generated and received Morse code. Thus, while the RTTY protocol is quite old and slow, and while this program is a fairly limited implementation of it, it still has real practical value to radio amateurs.

## Program Characteristics

The program to be presented is a simple one. Many desirable features, such as backspace in the transmit buffer, saves to disk, and transmitting of a previously prepared text file, have not be implemented. Macro 80 C Source
code for the program will be available in the Data Communications area on Delphi, so that assembly language programmers may enhance it as they please. The program supports only the slowest Baud rate for RTTY transmission. However, this program allows you to type at the keyboard and have RTTY tones transmitted out the gray (Aux) plug line of the cassette port on the CoCo. RTTY tones are received from a high frequency receiver into the zero crossing detector of the cassette port (black, Earplug).
When an RTTY signal is received, owners of older shortwave receivers need to adjust their variable BFO until the tuning indicator on the RTTY program's screen shows they have adjusted the tones to the right frequency. Reception in such cases is greatly enhanced if a narrow band audio pass filter is used to filter the output of your HF receiver. Such a pass filter should be constructed to pass very narrow bands centered on the two tone frequencies, 2125 and 2295 Hz . Some HF receivers come with a built-in RTTY filter centered on 2200 Hz . If such a feature is available, it should be used. Owners of newer digital receiver equipment will not have a variable BFO, but may be able to get by using an IF shift control that is often provided, combined with a $200-\mathrm{Hz}$ IF filter if that is available.

## Hardware Setup

The output of your receiver is fed into :he cassette input of the CoCo. As 1oted, a narrow pass audio filter greatly mproves performance. If your audio jutput is more than a volt peak to peak, you might want to use dual diodes (as llustrated in the WEFAX interface in :he February 1985 rainbow) as a voltage limiter. Your transmitter's microphone input is fed from the CoCo zassette output port. You may need to use a 100 K ohm resistor in series with this signal, and/or a 1 K to 10 K ohm resistor in parallel with it, in order to match the impedance and amplitude of the CoCo cassette output to your transmitter's microphone input. The cassette motor relay jack is used to key your transmitter. This is all exactly as was the case with the WEFAX program and Graphicom SSTV.

## Using the Program

Type in (or obtain via Rainbow on TAPE, or download from the Delphi RAINBOW ON TAPE database topic area) the program RTTY.BAS that follows. Now run the program. This program pokes its data into memory, and creates
the machine language program RTTY.BIN. It then allows you to save that program. Now load the RTTY.BIN program, and type EXEC.

The screen clears. You see the tuning meter in the left part of the first line on the screen. There is a black cursor at the left side of this tuning meter. When receiving RTTY signals, adjust your receiver so that the black cursor is flipping back and forth between both sides of the tuning meter area, thereby centering the output frequency of your receiver to around 2200 Hz . Three lines up from the bottom of the screen you see the bright yellow receive cursor. This cursor moves as text is received. You will be able to see up to thirteen, 32column lines of received text on the screen before it scrolls off the top of the screen. The second to last line of the screen shows the transmit cursor in dark red (black if you are using a monochrome monitor on your CoCo ). You have two lines of screen in which to see what you have typed. RTTY is used in simplex, and the two parties talking must take turns.

RTTY.BIN for the CoCo starts up in receive mode. Pressing the Clear key
toggles it from receive mode to transmit mode and back again. While you are in receive mode, you can still type on the keyboard, and what you type will be saved in a buffer, to be transmitted when you switch over to transmit mode. The bREAK key clears out any material in the transmit buffer that has not yet been sent.

RTTY.BIN recognizes, in addition to the 26 capital letters of the alphabet and the 10 numerical digits 1 through 0 , the following punctuation marks: carriage return-line feed pair, space and ! " \$ \& ()-;:,. $/$ ?

The program also supports a BEL character, which is received as an uparrow character to the screen, and transmitted by pressing the up-arrow key. There is no provision for a backspace under Baudot code.

## Notes on the Program

Like the SSTV routines in Graphicom, and the $W E F A X$ program, RTTY.BIN depends on the use of tightly coded timing loops for its ability to send and receive signals essentially without external hardware. Such code has to be carefully written so all
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branches in the receive or transmit portions take exactly the same, and exactly the right number, of machine cycles. The signal is received and processed by looking for zero crossings and precisely timing the period of each audio cycle received. Neither interrupts nor timers are used. Even CoCo 3 programmers are now discovering that this technique of tight machine loops for timing can actually work better than using interrupts and timers, for less machine time is wasted stacking stuff and returning from unneeded interrupts.
This sort of code cannot be written under OS-9 or any other interrupt-
using, multi-user or multi-tasking system. It is strictly for use in dedicated applications, where the entire machine's resources are servicing only one task. This approach to coding cannot be used on the IBM PC XT or AT $(8088 / 8086-$ type machines) nor on the Atari 520 ST or 1040 ST. On the Atari 68000 ST systems, machine cycles are stolen unpredictably from the processor in order to service the video (contention type DMA for video) instead of the regularly interleaved video DMA used on the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. On the 8088/ 8086 processors, there is internal buffering of instructions that makes cycle execution times a nightmare to calcu-
late. On the CoCo , cycles are share regularly (every other cycle) betwee the video and the 6809. Therefore machine language loops can be con structed to take up a precise amount o time. The Color Computer is an idea machine for this sort of application considering its great power, its built-is zero crossing detector, and its moderat cost.
Anyone attempting to modify thi program should be careful. If you dr not take great pains to keep all thi execution times on the loops of codi exact, modified versions will either no work at all or their performance will br degraded.


The listing: RTTY

## $1 \varnothing$ REM THIS PROGRAM IS PUBLIC DO MAIN, BY N6LQV

$2 \varnothing$ PCLEAR4
$3 \varnothing$ CLS
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT" RADIO TELETYPE TRANS
CEIVER"
5ø PRINTSTRING\$ 32,1 -") ;
$6 \varnothing$ PRINT
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT"NOW GENERATING MACHINE
LANGUAGE"
$8 \varnothing$ PRINT
$9 \varnothing$ PRINT"PLEASE WAIT..."
$1 \varnothing \varnothing S T=\& H E \varnothing \varnothing: A D=S T: L I=9 \varnothing \varnothing$
$11 \varnothing$ READA\$,CS
12ø IF A\$="X" THEN $2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing$ FOR I=1 TO 64 STEP 2
14ø A=VAL ("\&H"+MID\$ (A\$, I, 2))
$15 \emptyset$ POKE AD,A:CS=CS-A:AD=AD+1
$16 \varnothing$ NEXT
17ø IF CS THEN PRINT"DATA ERROR
IN LINE"; LI: END
18ø PRINT@174,938-LI
19ø LI=LI+1:GOTO 11ø
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF PEEK ( $\& H C \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing)=68$ AND PEEK ( \&HCøø1) $=75$ THEN B\$="DISK" ELSE B \$="TAPE"
21ø PRINT@96,"PROGRAM IS NOW IN MEMORY AND"
$22 \varnothing$ PRINT"READY TO BE SAVED. INS ERT ";B\$
23ø LINEINPUT"AND PRESS ENTER "; A\$

24ø IF B\$="DISK" THEN 28ø
$25 \varnothing$ CSAVEM"RTTY",ST,AD-1,CS
26ø LINEINPUT"PRESS ENTER TO SAV
E AGAIN ";A\$
27ø GOTO 25ø
$28 \varnothing$ SAVEM"RTTY/BIN",ST,AD-1,CS
$29 \varnothing$ END
9甲ø DATACC343CF7FFø1B7FFø3B7FF21
F7FF231A5øøF42CCFEF8DD4ø8E12DADD 44 DD4 6DD,4625

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9Ø1 DATA48øF4AøF4B8E12ø29F4E9F5F
 2ø25F7CC， $297 \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing 2$ DATA6ø6øED818Cø6øø25F98Eø5Eø 9F4C86BFA7848Eø5Aø9F5D869FA7848D 568Dø22ø，3773
9ø3 DATAFA9E5FA6862B3ø816ø26ø28D $4 \varnothing 9 E 5 D A 78 \varnothing 8 C \emptyset 5 C \varnothing 251 A 8 E \varnothing 42 \emptyset E C 882 \varnothing$ ED818Cø5，34Ø3
$9 \varnothing 4$ DATAAØ25F6CC6Ø6ØED818Cø5CØ25 F98Eø5Aø9F5D869FA784394C26ø8866ø A79Føø5D，38ø7
$9 \varnothing 5$ DATA2øD44C26Ø58E12222øø64C26 Ø58E12ø29F5F39965327ø317øøEFØF59 ØF5A $\emptyset F 56,2 \emptyset 34$
$9 \varnothing 6$ DATAC6138D78DC55815225ø721FE 5A2AøA2øE25C2Bø22øø3CCดø7FD7564F D655D359，32ø7
$9 \varnothing 7$ DATADD5983Ø52ø24ø6ACØ1ACø12ø D3DD5986ø5975BCCøø13975697578D4Ø 4FD655D3， 3292
9ø8 DATA59DD5983ø52ø24øFDC558152 C9øøD756øC5712C6122øE3DD59D65658 D157ø65C，332ø
$9 \varnothing 9$ DATAØA5B26CFAC94C6ø88D124FD6 55D359DD5983ø29ø25EE965C44444439 8D4C4FD3， 3581
91ø DATA59DD59CCøøø28D42CBø28D3A
 CløF22ø2，28ø5
911 DATA2øø3CCøøøFD15826ø63D3DAC 8B2ø138Eø41øA68584BFA7859658D758 E686CA4 $\varnothing, 3334$
912 DATAE78617ø12639ACØ1ACØ186ø1 5CCl6ø25ø4A1ø12øø5B5FF2ø27F25CC1 6ø25ø4A1， 2918
913 DATAø12øø5B5FF2ø26F2398Eø4ø5 CE12D2A6CøA78ø8Cø4øD25F7CC343CF7 FF21B7FF， 3811
914 DATAø186ø2B7FF2øøF59めF5A9E46 9C442724CCØF61DD5186ø5975BE68ø9F 46D75C5F， 3331
915 DATA8D54AC94CCØøø85A26FDø45C 8D48＠A5B26F2EC9B3DAC8BCC15ACDD51 538D3796，3719
916 DATA5326C7CC343CB7FF21F7FFø1 8Eø4ø5CE12B7A6CøA78ø8Cø4øD25F739 B6FF2ø8A， 3926
917 DATAø2B7FF2ø862A975ø39B6FF2ø 84 FDB7FF2ø8627975ø3924ø48DE22øø4 8DEB2øøø， 3572
918 DATA8ø1D4A26FDB6FF2ø88FCB7FF 2øD65ø4FD359DD59935124ø88DØF965ø 8ø232øE2，3911
919 DATADD5939AC943DACØ139964226 7 CDC4øCø37498Aø124ø22øø3CCFEF8DD 4Ø8Eø152，3388
$92 \emptyset$ DATA3AB7FFø2B6FFøø8A8ø1F89E8

84E48421FEA78486ø7DD429E449C4626 C69C4826，4ø61
921 DATAC48E12DA9F469F489F443996 $42263 A D C 4 \emptyset C \not \subset 37498 A \emptyset 124 \varnothing 22 \emptyset \varnothing 3 C C F E$ F8DD4ø8E， 3579
922 DATAø1523AB7FFø2B6FFøø8A8ø1F 89E884E48426BEA78496414C27ø88B37 974121FE， 3738
923 DATA2ø8186ø7DD4216FF7A4A9742 D64 1CBø8D741ø4432475867FB7FFø2B6 FFøø844ø，36ø7
924 DATA27ø58E12422めø58E127A2øøø A685E6852B289E44984AD74A846ø26ø9 C41FE78Ø， 2968
925 DATA3D21FE2ø12C54ø26ø4861B2ø Ø4861F2øøøC41FED81A1ø19F44399E44 5C26ØE96， 2654
926 DATA4A844ø974ACCøøø4E78ø3D2ø EA5C26øBCCø8ø2A78øED81A18B2øDC5C 26ø4ø353，3177
927 DATA2øø55C273AA1843DA18B39D6 4 B273ECøø4D74B8Eø5Eø3AEC84ED88Eø CC6Ø6øED，384ø
928 DATA81EC84ED88EØCC6Ø6ØED84D6 4 B27ø43DAC84398Eø5Eø9F4C86BFA784 2lFE3986，4321
929 DATA6ØA79FØØ4C9F46CCØø2ØD74B 399E489C4426ø7CCØøøC5A26FD39A68ø 9F48．9E4E， 3224
$93 \varnothing$ DATAA6862B129E4CA78ø8Cø6øø24 139F4C86BFA784AC8B394C26ØF12866ø A79Føø4C， $3 \varnothing 97$
931 DATA862ø974B3D3ø84394C26ø98E 12229F4EA1ø12øøB4C26ø78E12ø29F4E 2øø13D3D， 2124
932 DATA12398ø45FF416ø5349558ø44 524A4E46434B545A4C5748595甲514F42 47FE4D58， 2865
933 DATA56FD8ø73FF6D6Ø5E78778ø64 74676 C617A687562697263767ø71797F 66FE6E6F， 3954
934 DATA7BFD8ø43594E49414D5A5446 4B4F525C4C5856574A455ø475E535D55 51258ø8ø，2885
935 DATA8ØFF363733212A3ø35272638 2E3E2C2 3 3C3DFEFDFC8ø8ø8ø8ø8ø8ø43 594E4941，3ø59
936 DATA4D5A54464B4F525C4C485657 4A455ø475E535D5551258ø8ø8øFF8ø2D 3134298ø，2819
937 DATA3A2B2F328ø8ø8ø8ø8ø39FEFD FC8 $18 \varnothing 8 \varnothing 8 \varnothing 8 \varnothing 525454596 \varnothing 5245434549$ 56456ø6ø，3436
938 DATA6ø6ø6Ø4D41524B6D6D7E7C6D 6D535ø4143455452414E534D4954øøøø øøøøøøøø， 2263
939 DATAX，3584


Color Connection IV by BJ Chambless

New features include 80 columns, higher baud rates, and morel This is the most comprehensive modem package for the CoCo 3 . All standard protocols are supported including CompuServe's Protocol B, XMODEM protocol, and
XON/XOFF. Full support of the auto answer/auto dial feature for both Hayes compatible and some Radio Shack modems is provided. Single key macros allow easy entry of often-used passwords and ID's with a single key stroke.
Requires 128K, CoCo 3, Disk
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Requires 128K, CoCo 3, Disk
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## They're here!

 All NEW Products for the CoCo 3!
## The Magic of Zanth

by scolt Cabit
In the Land of Zanth, magic is commonplace. Dragons, Griffins, Centaurs and Demons abound. You are sent on a quest to discover the source of magic in the land of Zanth. This intriguing adventure features over 2 dozen hi-res 16 color animated graphic screens, 4 voice music and sound effects, and speech (when used with the Tandy SSC pak). The 16 color, $320 \times 192$ graphics look great on either a composite color monitor, an analog RGB monitor, or a television.
Requires 128K, CoCo 3, Disk, (SSC pak optional)
\$34.95

## Return of Junior's Revenge

by BJ Chambless
This is the same Junior you've seen in the Kong arcade series, but with new CoCo 3 graphics. This tireless little monkey must overcome all sorts of obstacles ( 4 screens worth) to rescue his father, The King, from the mean zookeeper. He will traverse the jungle and swamp, climb vines, avoid chompers and birds, open locks and more before he finally meets with his big daddy. The 16 color, 320 x 192 graphics are superb on either a composite color monitor, an analog RGB monitor, or a television.
Requires 128K, CoCo 3, Disk

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## PACKET RADIO



# 'ut worldwide communication right in your "packet" 

# Hamming It Up 

## By Len Popyack

When was the last time you lost sleep playing with your CoCo ? For me it has happened only twice - once when I bought my computer back in 1981, and again after I bought my Packet Radio interface.

Have you ever thought about being able to call up anyone's computer system anywhere in the world, leave them a message, transfer a program, or simply chat with them - all for free? It is possible to communicate digitally with anyone via conventional toll telephone lines, but you always have to pay for it. It's also possible to communicate with any other licensed amateur radio operator (or his computer) using Packet Radio.

## What Is Packet Radio?

Packet Radio is a way in which any Ham (slang for amateur radio operator) with a Terminal Node Controller (TNC) can send digital information to another Ham with a TNC. The data is transmit-

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ted at 1200 Baud and can be sent around the country. When the data arrives at its destination it is guaranteed to be error free. What more could one ask for!

The device that allows the radio transceiver to be connected to your CoCo is called a Terminal Node Controller. Most TNCs are actually selfcontained microcomputers. The TNC allows you to connect to another TNC by commanding your TNC to make the connection, similar to the way you command the telephone company to connect you to another number by dialing the number.

Amateur radio packet communica-
low cost. The organization formed was the Tucson Amateur Packet Radio Corporation (TAPR). Many dedicated engineers and programmers from around the country worked together in TAPR to design a low-cost TNC.

Other amateur groups, such as the Amateur Radio Research and Development Corporation (AMRAD), Amateur Radio Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) and the American Radio Relay League (ARRL) took part in packet radio's early development.

To get a feel for what packets are and how they are used, imagine a bus loaded with people. On the front of this bus is


Figure 1: Packets are similar to buses on an interstate highway. In this example, a bus is traveling to Albany from Buffalo.
tion actually got started in Canada about 1978. The Canadian government issued a special digital communications license, and packets of data were soon heard in Canada.

It wasn't until November of 1981 that the US amateurs got organized to develop a TNC that could be sold at a
a sign displaying its destination. This bus is the packet and the people inside are data.

The bus originated at a bus station, say Buffalo, and its destination is Albany (see Figure 1). The bus only has a limited amount of fuel, so it must make stops at Rochester and Utica for
refueling and to check that all the passengers arrived safely and comfortably.

The front of the bus is the packet header, the road is a communication channel and each bus station is a node (see Figure 2). Each packet originates at a node and may stop at a few nodes for error checking and re-transmission to the next node (similar to refueling the bus). The channel (road) is a radio link. This link connects each node to another. By transmitting packets from node to node, one can transfer data from Buffalo to Albany as easily as transferring data across town by conventional phone modems.

During the course of a digital communication, your TNC sends many
from about 50 to 100 miles.
One nice thing about Packet Radio is you can use up to eight nodes (digipeaters) to establish the communication path you want. These nodes don't have to be digipeaters per se, but may be local nodes.

Now that you know what a digipeater is (actually just another node), I'll throw a new twist into the digital communication network; gateways. A gateway is a means of access to another location other than the conventional node-tonode link. A gateway could be a highspeed link from the eastern U.S. to the west. It could also be a slow-speed link from east to west.

Think of a gateway as a node that looks to you as being in your area, but links you to a similar gateway at a location very far away (see Figure 6). The actual radio link between gateways can be a variety of communication types. The gateway could be a slowspeed (300 Baud), high-frequency link (Figure 7a), a high-speed, land-based
packets of data along the path, from node to node, until the packets reach the destination. A packet contains the data you type on your CoCo , along with information that each TNC uses to decide where to send your data (see Figure 3). Additional information in each packet is used for error checking and other packet network information.

The nice thing is that your TNC takes care of all the "dirty work." You simply tell it who to establish a connection with and through which nodes.

A node is a TNC and a radio which is left on. Every packet station can act as a node, receiving and re-transmitting packets to other nodes. A single node can be used by many users at the same time. In other words, your node may be part of many different connections (see Figure 4). You may also be using your TNC to talk to another computer while someone uses your TNC as part of his connection path. The TNC takes care of it all. The connection placed through your node remains transparent to you.

Usually, amateurs tend to use a node with a wide coverage (i.e., capable of receiving and transmitting to a large area). These nodes generally consist of an amateur station with a TNC, a radio and sometimes a computer left on.

These "super nodes" are referred to as digipeaters.

Because of the frequency of operation where packet communications takes place ( 145 MHz 2 -meter band), the radio signals have a range of about "line of sight." This limitation dictates highelevation digipeaters (for a greater line of sight). Most digipeaters are located on mountains or where the elevation of the terrain is the highest for a given area (see Figure 5). Digipeaters in my area (New York state) typically have ranges

Packet Header Contains: Control information Destination station Originating station Digipeater list CRC word Other control data

Figure 3: Expanded view of a packet


Figure 4: Your TNC may be used as part of other people's connection path. You may also use your TNC to communicate (blue) to another Ham while others use your TNC to rebroadcast their packets.


Figure 5: Because of the Earth's curvature, digipeaters are usually located at high locations. Station A can send packets to Station B using Digipeater-1.
communication channel (Figure 7b), or even a satellite link (Figure 7c).

As mentioned before, the Terminal Node Controller which you connect your CoCo to (via an RS-232 cable) is actually a small computer. The TNC has a microprocessor, RAM, ROM and I/ O. The TNC consists of four functional parts: the TNC computer, the TNC 1200 Baud modem, the TNC-to-Color Computer interface and the TNC ROM software.

The TNC computer uses a small eight-bit microprocessor. The MJF1200 uses a Z80. The Heathkit model HD-4040 uses a 6809. Whichever microprocessor is used, the TNC performs the same basic functions. The user interface is what really matters.

All TNCs have a 1200 Baud modem built into them. This modem produces an analog signal from your CoCo's digital signal and vice versa. The TNC-to-CoCo interface is usually made via an RS-232 link. Run your terminal program and the TNC looks just like your phone modem - almost.

When you connect to the TNC via the CoCo , you actually communicate with the TNC's computer. Most software built into the TNC computer follows the TARP standard. This standard is simply a set of commands used to tell
the TNC to connect and disconnect to another node in the network. There are also commands to tell the TNC to perform a host of other tasks. Among them are telling the TNC to monitor all received packets, displaying and setting the time of day, sending beacon text, and far too many more to list here. For a good introduction to Packet Radio see Jim Grubbs' book, Get ${ }^{* * *}$ CONNECTED to Packet Radio.
There is as much available on Packet Radio as there are nodes to connect to. Packet Bulletin Board Services (PBBS) are popular. A typical PBBS covers a wide geographical area and allows message transfers from one PBBS to the
next. If you could not connect to your buddy who is several states away, you might leave him an electronic mail message at his local PBBS. How does it get there? Simple. You connect to your local PBBS, leave him the message and direct the message to be sent to your friend's PBBS. During the early morning hours, your message will be transferred from PBBS to PBBS via the Packet Radio network!
I should mention that almost all the PBBSs run the same software (WORLI). This frees you from learning the ins and outs of a new PBBS everytime you connect to a different one. Some PBBSs have gateway functions that allow you to "hop" from one network to another (or, more appropriately, one frequency to another).

## Where Is Packet Going From Here?

The new Japanese Amateur Satellite Number One (JAS-1), scheduled to be launched in August 1986, will allow packeters to transfer messages worldwide with only a 120 minute delay. JAS1 will be a message store and forward system. JAS-1 will also allow packets to be sent in real time (ideal for chatting


Figure 6: A gateway is two nodes at one location that pass packets from one frequency to another (or one network to another).
 speed microwave däta link; C) Satellite data link.
to friends around the globe).
High-speed, land-based gateways will allow many local networks to communicate to distant networks easily. A. public Packet Radio network has also been proposed (FCC rule making RM5241). The future of packet radio is looking very active! If you are a licensed Ham (Technician class or higher), give it a try. If you are a would-be Ham, get out the code practice tapes and the CoCo Morse code simulator software and get going. You might try contacting a local Ham and ask him to give you a demonstration of Packet Radio. I'm sure that's all it will take to keep you awake nights . . . look at me!

# One Character Space at a Time 

By Joseph Kolar Rainbow Contributing Editor

Asthe proud possessor of a working, original model, 4 K expanded to 16 K ECB , cassette-based CoCo, I am constantly struck with the simplicity, power and versatility of Mr. CoCo.

No matter how intriguing monstersized keyboards are, how wide the color selections, how many function keys and other goodies to press may beckon, I have a tendency to return to the amazing CoCo . The keyboard is so clutterfree and businesslike that whatever perceived or imagined short-comings there may be, it is a joy for the recruit as well as the veteran CoCo nut to sit down and tickle the keys.

Just as a fledgling pilot learns to fly in a Piper Cub rather than a Lear Jet, so, too, will a newcomer learn best from a simple-to-manage computer, rather than an intelligence-insulting, iconloaded moron machine with a zillion K memory.

In the last tutorial, we worked with LEFT\$, RIGHT\$ and MID\$, displaying complete words or lines of print on the screen. The theme for today's lesson is

Florida-based Joseph Kolar is a veteran writer and programmer and specializes in introducing beginners to the powers of CoCo.
one character/space at a time. Practically every bit of text will be displayed on the screen one character/space at a time.

This means we shall use a variable in every LEFT\$, RIGHT\$ and MID\$ statement instead of a constant numeric value (the last value within the parentheses).

You may notice that I am very unimaginative and use the string variable, $A \$$, repeatedly. CoCo has a tendency to search out and select the last instance of a variable in a listing at the point where it is operating, so this presents no problem. You may prefer to use a different variable in each instance.

Look at Listing 1, which is broken down into segments. Lines $0,160,340$, 540 and 650 begin the five segments. The GOSUB routine at Line 1000 is used to flesh out the first segment. Since it isn't essential, it was relegated to the end of the listing.

Key in Listing 1 and run it. Not being too clever, I decided to print a heading with my daughter's name and address. But being egocentric, guess who's name I printed? Quick as a flash, it struck me that it was wrong. CoCo got cranky and showed me up with the flashing GOSUB 1000 routine. So, chastised, my name was peeled off, one letter at a time.

However, I would not give up center stage. I insinuated my name at the center just like a ham and, having upstaged one and all, strode off the screen.
My daughter's name was printed at the heading, one letter at a time, but rolled up and off the screen. At this point, her husband, Jimy (sic), flashed his name on one letter at a time. However, she was indignant and push came to shove and his name was removed to be triumphantly replaced by her own, which was my original idea. Whew!

Now that you know the story, let's get a more detailed explanation. LEFTS, RIGHT\$, MID\$ and LEN were utilized to create all these interesting effects. List Line 100 . It was decided to print the lines simultaneously, one letter at a time. The three lines were put into respective strings and assigned variables. To accomplish the goal, a loop, T, was created to loop enough times to place all three lines, including the longest, on the screen. $\operatorname{LEN}(A \Phi)$ was used as a counter. However, C\$, was the longest line. The number of characters/ spaces in $\mathrm{A} \Phi$, since it was chosen as the counter, had to be greater than or equal to those in C\$. This was done simply, but effectively, by adding enough blank spaces into the $\AA \$$ string, so that it
nould be a bit longer than the length of こ\$.

PRINT@ locations were guesstimated on the first three screen rows, to be adjusted as required. LEFT\$ $(A \Phi, T)$ nstructed CoCo to start from the left side of the string, $\mathrm{A} \Phi$, and print a letter, designated by T , at location 10 . Then _EFT $\$(B \Phi, T)$ told CoCo to put the first letter, ' 0 ', at 40, and $\operatorname{LEFT\$ (C\Phi ,T)~to~}$ put the 0th letter, ' S ', at 70. A tiny pause followed and then CoCo put on the next trio of letters, where $T$ equals one.

Rather than give you a possibly confusing burst of verbiage, edit Line 90 so 51 becomes 510 and run. Study this slowed down version carefully and rerun it until you can see what is what. Notice how efficiently CoCo tacked on each batch of characters.

In LEFT\$( $\mathrm{A} \Phi, \mathrm{T}$ ), T is an everincreasing single digit number augmented by 1 . Try adding STEP2 to Line 5 , and run. A jerky presentation results when $T$ equals two characters.

This is an unusual way to produce a three-line heading that you may want to save. A little pizazz goes a long way!

Note that Line 100 could have been zapped and Line 90 could have ended in $2, T$. It is not as easy to see the outer
loop, T . There is no law saying that you must compress or multiple-statementline your program to death. Remember, when you run your program, you don't see the listing. You'll never see the debris, such as Line 105, if you forget to kill it.

For the purpose of instruction, the rule for this tutorial is, "one statement - one program line," except for the FDR/NEXT pause loops.

You will notice a lot of lines like Line 101, which are repeated in this listing and the next one. The programs really cry for GOSUB routines and, when you finalize your programs, you may prefer to make appropriate changes.

Restore Line 90 to 51 and drop the STEP2 from Line 5. List Line 105. We pause, have a short trip to the "wrong" GOSU日 routine, and then return for another pause. Now delete Line 105. Run it to make sure it was a fossil.

Now, look at the routine in lines 1000 on. What we want to do is flash on "wrong" and blank it out 10 times with a small pause in each loop and then return to continue the tutorial.

My favorite name was replaced by wrong!. Notice that a few spaces were prefixed to wrang!. It was not neces-
sary to suffix any because without an ending semicolon, the rest of the line would be blanked out by CoCo. The blanking line could just as easily begin at Location 10, rather than stingy 13, (Line 1020) to match Line 1009.

Make it a point to try all the minor alternates to see for yourself. Suppose you deleted up to NEXT in lines 1010 and 1030 ? What would Line 1040 look like? Not very stimulating. Better replace the removed segments of the two lines.

Coming back from the subroutine, we bump into another pause. The name reappears only to be picked off quickly, one letter at a time, beginning from the left side.

List lines 110 to 150 . LEN ( $\mathrm{A} \Phi$ ) was assigned a variable. To see what the value is, run it and press BREAK when the name is in process of being deleted from the screen. Type PRINT $L$ and press ENTER. Now you know! The reason you must press BREAK while you are in the target area where $L$ is being processed, is that the variable $L$ is used later for other strings. and you might easily pass over into one of those areas and pick up the value of the wrong $L$.

Itching to try out RIGHT\$? Note lines 120 and 130 , where everything appears

## Listing 1: HEADING

```
\varnothing 'LISTINGI"
10 CLS
2\emptyset A$="JOSEPH KOLAR
3\varnothing B$="824 NE 56TH ST.
4\varnothingC$="SEATTLE, WASHINGTON"
5\emptyset FOR T= \varnothing TO LEN(A$)
6\varnothing PRINT@1\varnothing, LEFT$(A$,T)
7\varnothing PRINT@4\varnothing,LEFT$(B$,T)
8\emptyset PRINT@7\emptyset, LEFT$(C$,T)
9\varnothing FOR Z= 1 TO 51:NEXT
1\varnothing\varnothing NEXT
1\varnothing1 FOR Z= 1 TO 5\varnothing\varnothing:NEXT
1\varnothing2 GOSUB 1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
1\varnothing4 FOR X= 1 TO 5\varnothing\varnothing:NEXT
1\varnothing5 Z$=A$
11\emptyset L=LEN (A$)
12\emptyset FOR A=L TO \emptyset STEP-1
13\varnothing PRINT@3\varnothing-A," "RIGHT$(A$,A)
14\varnothing FOR B=1 TO 51:NEXT
15\emptyset NEXTA
160 1***
21\varnothing A$="JOSEPH KOLAR"
22\emptyset L=LEN (A$)
23\emptyset FOR A=\varnothing TO L
24\varnothing PRINT@214-A,LEFT$(A$,A)
```

$25 \varnothing$ FOR B=1 TO 2øø:NEXT
$26 \emptyset$ NEXT A
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR A=L TO $\varnothing$ STEP-1
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT@2ø2,RIGHT\$(A\$,A)
$32 \varnothing$ FOR B=1 TO $2 \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT
$33 \varnothing$ NEXT A
$34 \varnothing$ 1***
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ A $=$ "BETTY ANN WHITE"
$41 \varnothing$ FOR T= $\varnothing$ TO LEN (A\$)
$42 \emptyset$ PRINT@8,LEFT\$(AS,T)
43ø FOR Z=1 TO 5ø:NEXT
$44 \varnothing$ NEXT
45ø FOR $Z=1$ TO 5øø:NEXT
$490 \mathrm{~L}=\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{A} \$)$
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR A=L TO Ø STEP-1
$51 \varnothing$ 'PRINT@8,RIGHT\$ (A\$, A)
511 PRINT@8,LEFT\$ (A\$,A)
52ø FOR B=1 TO 2øø:NEXT
53ø NEXT A
535 FOR Z= 1 TO 5øø:NEXT
$54 \emptyset$ 1***
6øø A\$="JIMY OWEN WHITE"
$6 \varnothing 5$ PRINT@8,A\$
$6 \varnothing 6$ FOR $Z=1$ TO 2øø:NEXT
$61 \varnothing$ FOR T= LEN(AS) TO $\varnothing$ STEP-1
$62 \emptyset$ PRINT@8,LEFT\$ (A\$,T)
63ø FOR X= 1 TO 2øø:NEXT
$64 \varnothing$ NEXT T
to be backward. $\operatorname{RIGHTS}(A \Phi, A)$ can be defined similarly to LEFTS (AS, A), where $\operatorname{RIGHTS}(\Omega \Phi, A)$ signifies that in the string $A \Phi$, beginning from the right end, count $A$ characters.

We expect to use RIGHT\$ to put on the characters, A , one at a time (STEP1). Note carefully, if we are using RIGHT\$ in Line 120, 0 is the rightmost character, proceeding letter after letter STEP-1, until the leftmost character L is reached.

In effect, we are using RIGHT\$ from left to right exactly opposite from the way it is ordinarily used to mimic LEFT\$'s action.

In order to find our PRINT® location for the first letter, 30-A (the last character is the first to be removed), the character is removed by the blank space, " ", and RIGHT\$( $\mathrm{A} \$, \mathrm{~A})$ tells CoCo which $A$ value is to be blanked out.

It might be wise to change 51 to 510 in Line 140 to see this operation proceed slowly. To visualize it more readily, temporarily add the line 132 PRINT@O, $A_{;}$. Since the A\$ string is in Line 20, it contains the extra blanks which are harmless and go unnoticed. Now run your work.

To make RIGHTS pull it from the rightmost position to the leftmost, mask Line 130 with a REM. Add the line 131 PRINTE9," "+RIGHTS(Aฐ, A). Run it and delete Line 132.

Did you note that Line 130 removed the name one letter at a time going from right to left, and Line 131 pulled the letters away through a single location, 9 , one at a time?

Now, we can get silly. Mask lines 120 and 131. Unmask Line 130. Add 121 $F O R A=T O L$ and run. This displays the line one letter at a time, last letter first, working leftward.

Finally, mask Line 130 and unmask Line 131. Can you guess what will happen? Run it and see.

The line was pushed backward, out of the hole at location 9 . Change 510 back to 51 in Line 140. Forget about these last two cockeyed presentations unmask lines 120 and 130 and either mask or delete lines 121 and 131.

List lines 210 to 330. In Line 210, we changed string A\$ by looping off all the trailing blank spaces (Line 20). We assigned a variable, $L$, to the length of As. In a loop, using LEFT\$, we pulled the name out of a hole, Location 214, and dragged it leftward until it was
completely displayed, pausing for : reasonable time lapse to evoke a smooth, banner-like motion.

Immediately, through the hole a1 Location 202, we stuffed it down by using RIGHTS to maintain our leftward direction, letter by letter, until the entire name vanished down the rat hole.

You may want to return to this part of the program and pull it back out of the hole at Location 202, drag it rightward and bury it at Location 214. You can do it! An answer is given at the end of the tutorial.

List lines 400 to 535 . A\$ is a new string, which is placed on the screen using LEFTs, beginning at Location 8. $T$ is incremented by +1 , from 0 up to the value of the last letter of the string. After a pause, it places each succeeding letter in the next available space heading rightward. A long pause sets the completed name in place. Then, assigning $L$ as the length of the string, from the last letter back to the first, the name is rolled up and off the screen using LEFT\$ (Line 511).

If Line 510 is unmasked and Line 511 is masked, using RIGHT\$, the name is removed by being pulled through the hole at Location 8.

```
    65ø '***
    7\emptyset\varnothing A$="BETTY ANN WHITE"
    71\varnothing FOR T=\varnothing TO 15
    72\emptyset PRINT@8,LEFT$(A$,T)
    73\emptyset FOR X=1 TO 2\emptyset\emptyset:NEXT
74\varnothing NEXT T
75\emptyset GOTO 75\emptyset
1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
I\emptyset\varnothing5 FOR X= 1 TO 1\varnothing
I\emptyset\emptyset9 PRINT@1\varnothing," WRONG!"
1\varnothing1\varnothing FOR Z= 1 TO 2\emptyset:NEXT
1ø2\emptyset PRINT@13," "
1\emptyset3\varnothing FOR Z= 1 TO 2\varnothing:NEXT
1\varnothing4\varnothing NEXTX
1\varnothing5\varnothing RETURN
```

Listing 2: HOMEWORK
$\emptyset$ '<LISTING2>
5 CLEAR $5 \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing$ CLS
2ø A\$="BETTY ANN WHITE"
$3 \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \$=1824 \mathrm{NE} 56 \mathrm{ST}$ 。
$4 \varnothing$ C\$="SEATTLE, WASHINGTON"
41 PRINT@8, $\operatorname{LEFT}(A \$, 5) ;: F O R Z=1 T 0$

2øø: NEXTZ
42 PRINT MID $(A \$, 6,5)$ : $: F O R Z=1$ TO
2øø: NEXTZ
43 PRINTRIGHT\$ $(A \$, 5)$
44 FOR $Z=1$ TO $5 \emptyset \varnothing:$ NEXT
45 CLS
46 '***
47 A\$="JOSEPH KOLAR
$5 \varnothing$ FOR T= $\varnothing$ TO LEN (A\$)
$6 \varnothing$ PRINT@9, LEFT\$ (A\$,T)
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT@41, LEFT\$ (B\$,T)
$8 \varnothing$ PRINT@7ø, LEFT\$ (C\$,T)
$9 \varnothing$ FOR $Z=1$ TO 51:NEXT
1øø NEXT
1ø1 FOR $\mathrm{Z}=1$ TO 5øø:NEXT
$1 \varnothing 2$ GOSUB $2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 3$ PRINT@9,A\$
$1 \varnothing 4$ FOR $Z=1$ TO $5 \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT
$11 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}=\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{A} \$)$
$12 \varnothing$ FOR A=L TO $\varnothing$ STEP-1
$13 \varnothing$ PRINT@3 $\varnothing-A$," "RIGHT\$(A\$,A)
14ø FOR B=1 TO 51:NEXT
$15 \varnothing$ NEXTA
16ø 1***
$21 \varnothing$ A $\$=$ "JOSEPH KOLAR"!
$22 \varnothing$ L=LEN (A\$)
$23 \varnothing$ FOR $A=\varnothing$ TO I
$24 \varnothing$ PRINT@213-A," "+LEFT\$(A\$,A)

# TANDY...Better Again." 



Introducing Radio Shack's newest, most advanced version of our famous Color Computer The Color Computer $3(26-3334)$ is great for small business and home applications such as education, programming, budgets, word processing, graphics, entertainment and more.

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Visit your local Radio Shack today for a demonstration!

# Radıo Shack The Technology Store ${ }^{\text {m" }}$ 



# CPush your name in one direction and when it vanishes，pull out your mate＇s name from the rat hole and shoot it back across the screen．＂ 

List lines 600 to 640 ．The spot－ usurping spouse，using the same string variable，$A \$$ ，quickly slaps his name in the slot．It doesn＇t take long to kick him out of the area using LEFT\＄by pecking away at his name going from right to left．Note Line 610．It is equivalent in form to lines 490 and 500 combined into one program line．If it were in two lines， it would read： $610 L=\operatorname{LEN}(A \$)$ and 611 FOR T＝L TO 0 STEP－1．

Finally，triumphant，she put her name firmly in the header slot in the simplest manner by using the old faith－ ful $\mathrm{A} \$$ as the string variable containing her name，counting the characters／ spaces in her name，putting them into the FOR loop as T and using LEFT\＄， placing it on the screen，beginning at Location 7.

Here is a solution to the problem mentioned before．Add lines：

331 FIR $\mathrm{A}=0$ TOL：PRINT＠202，RIGHT $\$$ （ $\mathrm{A} \Phi, \mathrm{A}$ ）：FOR B＝1 TO 200：NEXT 日，A

332 FOR A＝L TO © STEP－1：PRINT＠ 214－A，＂＂LEFT\＄（ $A \Phi, A):$ FOR B＝1 TO 200：NEXT日，А

If you have a problem，check lines 510 and 511 to see if the proper one is unmasked．To produce a faster，re－ peated push－pull banner，add 200 FOR $\mathrm{C}=1 \mathrm{TO} 10$ and add， C to the end of Line 332.

In lines $250,320,331$ and 332 ，change the pause value from 200 to 50 ．

Here＇s an idea－push your name in one direction and when it vanishes，pull out your mate＇s name from the rat hole and shoot it back across the screen．You get a nice domestic quarrel effect．

Note that in some instances，as，in lines 130 and 332 ，a blanking space was required．Remove each and check out the sorry state of affairs．

Listing 2 is a homework assignment． It is one half of a demo program．Make sure you save it on tape．The other half will be a continuation of this listing．It is similar to Listing 1 but not quite．It is hoped that you crack open your notebook and analyze the listing．If you find any of the routines useful，you may want to put them into your Reference Notebook．

```
25\emptyset FOR B=1 TO 2\emptyset\varnothing:NEXT
26\emptyset NEXT A
27\emptyset FOR Z=1TO5\varnothing\emptyset:NEXT
3\varnothing\varnothing FOR A=L TO \varnothing STEP-1
31\varnothing PRINT@2\varnothing2,RIGHT$(A$,A)
32\emptyset FOR B=1 TO 2\emptyset\varnothing:NEXT
33\varnothing NEXT A
34\emptyset 1***
4\emptyset\varnothing A$="BETTY ANN WHITE"
41\varnothing FOR T= \varnothing TO LEN (A$)
42\emptyset PRINT@8,LEFT$(A$,T)
43\emptyset FOR Z= 1 TO 5\emptyset:NEXT
44\emptyset NEXT
45\emptyset FOR Z= 1 TO 1\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing:NEXT
46\emptyset 1***
49\emptyset L=LEN (A$)
5\emptyset\emptyset FOR A=L TO \varnothing STEP-1
51\varnothing 'PRINT@8,RIGHT$(A$,A)
511 PRINT@8,LEFT$(A$,A)
52\emptyset FOR Z=1 TO 2\varnothing\varnothing:NEXT
53\emptyset NEXT A
5 3 5 ~ F O R ~ Z = 1 ~ T O ~ 5 \emptyset \varnothing : N E X T ~
54\emptyset ****
6\emptyset\emptyset A$="JIMY OWEN WHITE"
6\varnothing5 PRINT@8,A$
6\emptyset6 FOR Z= 1 TO 5\varnothing\varnothing:NEXT
61\varnothing 'FOR T= LEN(A$) TO \varnothing STEP-1
6 1 1 ~ F O R ~ T = \emptyset ~ T O ~ L E N ( A \$ ) ~
```

$25 \emptyset$ FOR B＝1 TO 2øø：NEXT
$26 \emptyset$ NEXT A
$27 \varnothing$ FOR $Z=1 T O 5 \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ FOR A＝L TO $\varnothing$ STEP－1
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT＠2ø2，RIGHT\＄（A\＄，A）
$32 \varnothing$ FOR B＝1 TO 2øø：NEXT
$33 \varnothing$ NEXT A
$34 \varnothing$ 1＊＊＊
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ A $=$＂BETTY ANN WHITE＂
$41 \varnothing$ FOR $T=\varnothing$ TO LEN（A\＄）
$42 \varnothing$ PRINT＠8，LEFT\＄（A\＄，T）
$43 \varnothing$ FOR $Z=1$ TO 5申：NEXT
$44 \varnothing$ NEXT
$45 \varnothing$ FOR $Z=1$ TO $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXT
$46 \varnothing$ 1＊＊＊
$49 \varnothing$ L＝LEN（A\＄）
$5 \emptyset \varnothing$ FOR A＝L TO $\varnothing$ STEP－1
51ø＇PRINT＠8，RIGHT\＄（A\＄，A）
511 PRINT＠8，LEFTS（AS，A）
$53 \varnothing$ NEXT A
535 FOR $Z=1$ TO 5øø：NEXT
54ø 1＊＊＊
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ A\＄＝＂JIMY OWEN WHITE＂
$6 \varnothing 5$ PRINT＠8，A\＄
6ø6 FOR $Z=1$ TO 5øø：NEXT
61ø＇FOR T＝LEN（A\＄）TO $\varnothing$ STEP－I
611 FOR $T=\varnothing$ TO LEN（A\＄）
$62 \varnothing$ PRINT＠8，LEFTS（A\＄，T）
63ø FOR X＝ 1 TO 2øø：NEXT
$64 \varnothing$ NEXT T
$65 \emptyset$ FOR $Z=1$ TO 5øø：NEXT
$66 \varnothing$＇＊＊＊
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ A $=$＂BETTY ANN WHITE＂
$71 \varnothing$ FOR T＝ø TO 15
72ø PRINT＠8，RIGHT\＄（A\＄，T）
$73 \varnothing$ FOR X＝1 TO 2申ø：NEXT
$74 \varnothing$ NEXT T
$75 \emptyset$ FOR $Z=1$ TO 5øø：NEXT
8øø 1＊＊＊
81ø B\＄＝＂JIMY OWEN WHITE＂
811 L＝LEN（B\＄）
$82 \emptyset$ FOR $A=\varnothing$ TO L
$83 \varnothing$ PRINT＠22－A，＂＂＋LEFT\＄（B\＄，A）
84ø FOR X＝ 1 TO 2øø：NEXT
85 $\varnothing$ NEXT A
$86 \varnothing$ FOR Z＝1TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ：NEXT
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ FOR $X=1$ TO $1 \varnothing$
2ø2ø PRINT＠9，＂WRONG！＂
$2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ FOR $Z=1$ TO $2 \varnothing:$ NEXT
$2 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ PRINT＠12，＂＂
$2 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ FOR $Z=1$ TO $4 \varnothing:$ NEXT
$2 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ NEXTX
$2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ RETURN

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## Alien <br> 曻 <br> Raiders Blitz

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By Darrel Behrmann

Raiders is a game requiring skill and concentration. Aliens are stealing supplies from the planet and you must stop them by docking with their ships. To dock with an alien ship, you must be directly above it and not moving at the time of contact. The lower on the screen you are (closer to the bottom) at the time of contact, the more points you score, You must also avoid the bombs traveling up the screen.

The game ends when time runs out or your ship is destroyed by bombs. To begin the game, press the firebutton while the theme song is playing on the title screen.
(You may direct questions about this program to the author at U-251, Road 16, Rt. 1, Napoleon, OH 43545. Please enclose an SASE for a reply.)

Darrel Behrmann attends Northwest Technical College and is obtaining an associate degree in computer programming. He uses his CoCo to keep the farm's financial records and to do word processing.


The listing: RAIDERS

| 1 | $1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | $1 *$ | RAIDERS |
| 3 | B | BY |
| 4 | $1 *$ | DARREL BEHRMANN |

8 1****************************
9 POKE 65495, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing$ CLEAR $5 \varnothing \varnothing$
$11 \operatorname{DIM} \operatorname{EM}(8,12), \operatorname{CS}(8,12), \operatorname{SS}(8,12$
), AN\$(15)
12 GOSUB $95^{\prime} \mathrm{GET}$ LETTERS
13 PMODE4, 1:PCLS $\varnothing: S C R E E N 1,1:$ PMOD E3,1
14 COLOR3,4
$15 \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 165)-(255,192), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}$
$16 \operatorname{LINE}(1 \varnothing, 164)-(1 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 4), \operatorname{PRESET}$
17 LINE- $(4 \varnothing, 94)$, PRESET
18 LINE- $(7 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 4)$, PRESET
19 IINE- $(7 \varnothing, 164)$, PRESET
2申 LINE- $(1 \varnothing, 164)$, PRESET
21 PAINT $(4 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 4), 4,4$
$22 \operatorname{LINE}(3 \varnothing, 84)-(5 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 4), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}$ F
$23 \operatorname{IINE}(1 \varnothing, 74)-(7 \varnothing, 84), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{BF}$
24 CIRCIE $(11 \varnothing, 154), 1 \emptyset, 4$
25 CIRCLE $(15 \varnothing, 154), 1 \varnothing, 4$ :CIRCLE (1 $75,154), 1 \varnothing, 4$
26 PAINT $(11 \varnothing, 154), 2,4: \operatorname{PAINT}(15 \varnothing$,
154), 2, 4:PAINT ( 175,154 ), 2,4

27 DRAW"BM8ø,155;C3U1ØR1ØE15R9øD 25L115 ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
$28 \operatorname{PAINT}(9 \varnothing, 15 \varnothing), 3,3$
$29 \operatorname{LINE}(1 \varnothing 5,135)-(125,145)$, PRESE T, B
$3 \varnothing$ PAINT $(12 \emptyset, 14 \varnothing), 2,4$
31 DRAW"BM16,5ø;S16C2"+AN\$(14)+A $N \$(1 \emptyset)+A N \$(13)+A N \$(11)+A N \$(12)+A$ N\$(14) +AN\$ (15)
32 DRAW"C4S4"
$33 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(6528 \varnothing)<>126$ AND PEEK ( 6 $528 \varnothing)<>254$ THENPLAY"T12LIO2ABD": I FPEEK $(6528 \varnothing)<>126$ AND PEEK ( $6528 \varnothing$ $)<>254$ THENPLAY"L2CFOIABDL2CF": GO TO33
34 PLAY"V1ØT255L255"
35 PMODE 4,1 : PCLS $\varnothing$
$36 \operatorname{CIRCLE}(3,8), 3,5: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(3$,
5), $\operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{LINE}(3, \varnothing)-(3,5), \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{LIN}$ $\mathrm{E}(7, \varnothing)-(3,5), \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{PAINT}(3,8), 5,5$ $37 \operatorname{GET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(7,11), E M$
38 PCLS $\varnothing$
$39 \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(7,1), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{BF}: \operatorname{LINE}($ $3,2)-(4,3), \operatorname{PSET}, \operatorname{BF}: \operatorname{LINE}(3,3)-(\varnothing$, 6), PSET: LINE- $(\varnothing, 11)$, PSET: L,INE- ( 7 11), PSET: LINE- $(7,6)$,PSET:IINE- ( $4,3), \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{PAINT}(3,9), 5,5$
$4 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(7,11), \operatorname{CS}$
41 PCLS $\varnothing$
$42 \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(3,11), \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{LINE}-(4$ , 11), PSET:LINE- $(7, \varnothing)$, PSET:LINE- ( $\varnothing, \varnothing), \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{PAINT}(3,3), 5,5$
$43 \operatorname{GET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(7,11), \operatorname{SS}$
44 PCLS $\varnothing$
45 POKE65495, $: P H=16: P V=1: E 1=\varnothing: E$ $2=\varnothing: G 1=\varnothing: G 2=\varnothing: S C=\varnothing$
46 SCREEN1, 1: PCLS $\varnothing$ : TIMER= $\varnothing$
47 LINE ( $\mathrm{PH} * 8, \mathrm{PV} * 12$ ) $-(\mathrm{PH} * 8+7, \mathrm{PV} * 1$ 2+11), PRESET, BF
$48 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): J 1=J O Y S T K(1): G O S U$ B87
49 IFJ<15THENPH=PH-1ELSEIFJ>45TH $E N P H=P H+1$
$5 \emptyset$ IFJ1<15THENPV=PV-1ELSEIFJ $1>45$ THENPV=PV+1
51 IFPH $>31$ THENPH $=31$ LESEIFPH $<\varnothing T H E$ $\mathrm{NPH}=\varnothing$
52 IFPV>15THENPV=15ELSEIFPV<1THE $\mathrm{NPV}=1$
53 PUT $(\mathrm{PH} * 8, \mathrm{PV} * 12)-(\mathrm{PH} * 8+7, \mathrm{PV} * 12$ +11), SS
54 IFEl=øANDRND(5)=5THENE1=1:H1= RND (32) - $1: \mathrm{Vl}=15$
55 IFE $2=\emptyset$ ANDRND ( 5 ) $=5$ THENE $2=1:$ H2 $=$

$\operatorname{RND}(32)-1: V 2=15$
56 IFEl=1THENLINE (HI*8, VI*12) - (H $1 * 8+7, V 1 * 12+11)$, PRESET, BF
57 IFE2 $=1$ THENLINE $(\mathrm{H} 2 * 8, \mathrm{~V} 2 * 12)-(\mathrm{H}$ $2 * 8+7, V 2 * 12+11$ ), PRESET, BF
$58 \mathrm{VI}=\mathrm{VI}-1:$ IFV1<1THENEl $=\varnothing$
$59 \mathrm{~V} 2=\mathrm{V} 2-1:$ IFV2<1THENE2= $\varnothing$
$6 \varnothing$ IFEl=1THENPUT (H1*8, V1*12)-(H1 *8+7, V1*12+11), EM
61 IFE2 $=1$ THENPUT (H2*8, V2*12) - (H2 *8+7, V2*12+11), EM
62 IF (V1=PV OR V1-1=PV) AND Hl= PH THEN GOSUB 76
63 IF (V2=PV OR V2-1=PV) AND H2= PH THEN GOSUB 76
$64 \operatorname{IFGI}=\varnothing$ ANDRND $(1 \varnothing)=1 \varnothing$ THENG1 $=1: \mathrm{H}$ $3=\operatorname{RND}(32)-1: V 3=15$
65 IFG2 $=\varnothing$ ANDRND $(1 \varnothing)=1 \varnothing$ THENG2 $=1: \mathrm{H}$ $4=\operatorname{RND}(32)-1: V 4=15$
66 IFGl=1THENLINE (H3*8, V3*12) - (H $3 * 8+7, \mathrm{~V} 3 * 12+11$ ), PRESET, BF
67 IFG2=1THENLINE (H4*8, V4*12)-(H $4 * 8+7, \mathrm{~V} 4 * 12+11)$, PRESET, BF
68 V3=V3-1:IFV3<1THENG1= $\varnothing$
69 V4=V4-1:IFV4<1THENG2= $\varnothing$
$7 \varnothing$ IFGl=1THENPUT (H3*8, V3*12)-(H3 *8+7, V3*12+11), CS
71 IFG2=1THENPUT (H4*8, V4*12) - (H4 *8+7, V4*12+11), CS
72 IF V3-1=PV AND H3=PH THEN GOS UB79
73 IF V4-1=PV AND H4=PH THEN GOS UB79
74 GOSUB 81
75 GOTO 47
76 PLAY "V1": FORY=1TO3ø: PLAY"ABA V+;":CIRCLE (PH*8+4, PV*12-4) ,RND ( 15), RND (4): NEXTY: PLAY"V3I": FORY= 1TO3ø: PLAY"CDCV-;":CIRCLE (PH*8+4

Hint . . .

## Cursory Change

Here is a little routine that alters the cursor in an interesting way. Type it in and give it a try. You may want to do a little disassembly (a manual one, that is) and apply the technique to other areas of Color Computing.
$1 \varnothing$ DATA $26,8 \varnothing, 142,128, \varnothing, 166,132$, $183,255,223,167,128,14 \varnothing, 224, \varnothing, 39$ ,5,183,255,222,32,239,28,175,57
$2 \varnothing$ FORA $=3 \varnothing 72$ TO $3 \varnothing 96$ : READB: POKE A, B: NEXTA: EXEC3ø72
3ø FOR A=1 TO 255:POKE 41384,A $4 \varnothing$ NEW

Jim Knoppow Kent, WA
, PV*12-4) , RND(15), RND (4): NEXTY
77 PLAY "V1ø"
78 GOTO 94
79 SC=SC+PV:SOUND PV*16,1
$8 \emptyset$ RETURN
81 'SCORING DISPLAY
82 PLAY "AABB"
$83 \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(32,12), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{BF}$
$84 \mathrm{TH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SC} / 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing): \mathrm{HD}=\mathrm{INT}$ ( (SC-TH
*løøø)/løø):TN=INT ((SC-TH* $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing-H$
$\mathrm{D} * 1 \varnothing \varnothing) / 1 \varnothing): \mathrm{OE}=\mathrm{SC}-\mathrm{TH} * 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing-\mathrm{HD} * 1 \varnothing \varnothing-$
$T N * 1 \varnothing$
85 DRAW "BMø,11;"+AN\$(TH)+AN\$(HD ) +ANS (TN) +AN\$ (OE)
86 RETURN
87 'TIMER DISPLAY
$88 \operatorname{LINE}(12 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(136,12), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}$
F
89 TI=1øø-TIMER/6ø
$9 \varnothing T N=I N T(T I / 1 \varnothing): O E=T I-T N * 1 \varnothing$
91 IF TIMER/6ø >1øø THEN GOTO 94
92 DRAW"BM12ø,12;"+AN\$(TN)+AN\$(0
E)

## 93 RETURN

94 POKE65494, $\varnothing:$ IF PEEK (6528ø) $=12$ 6 OR PEEK $(6528 \varnothing)=254$ THEN 45 ELS E 94
95 AN\$ $(\varnothing)=$ "BE1BUIU7E1R3F1D7GIL3U 1E1U2E1U2E1BD9BR3" $\varnothing$
96 AN\$ (1)="BE1R5L2U9G3BD7BR6"'1
97 AN\$ (2) ="BU8BR1E2R2F1D2G2LIG2D 2R6BFI"'2
98 AN\$ (3)="BE1BU1F1R2E2U2H1NL3E1 U2H1L3G2BD8BR8''3
99 AN\$ (4)="BU9BR1D3R5L1U4D9BD1BR 3' '4
1øø AN\$ (5) ="BE1BU1F1R2E2U2H1L1H1 LlH1U2R6BDløBR1"'5
$1 \varnothing 1$ AN\$ (6)="BE2BU2E1R2F1D2G1L2H2 U5E1R1E1R1F1BD9BR2"'6
1ø2 AN\$ (7)="BU8BE1E1R4D2G1D2G1D3 BDIBR4"'7
$1 \varnothing 3$ AN\$ (8) ="BR3BU1H2U1E2H2E2R1F2 G2F2D1G2BD1BR4"'8
1ø4 AN\$ (9)="BR5BU1U9L3G1D2F1R3BR 3BD6"'9
1ø5 AN\$ (1ø)="BE1U4E1U3E1R1F1D3F1 NL4D4BFIBRI"'A
1ø6 AN\$(11)="BE1U9R2F1R1F1D5GILI G1L2BD1BR7"'D
$1 \varnothing 7$ AN\$ (12) ="BE1U9R5L5D4R3L3D5R5 BDIBR2"'E
$1 \varnothing 8$ AN\$ (13)="BE1R5L3U9L2R5BD1øBR 2"'I
$1 \not \subset 9$ AN\$ (14) ="BE1U9R3F2D1G2L2F4BF lBRI"'R
11ø AN\$ (15) ="BE1BU1F1R2E2U1H2L1H 2E2R2F1BD9BR2"'S
111 RETURN


# A fix to use the Old－Time Banner Printer with a disk system 

# The Old－Time Fix 

By Horace D．Vaughn

when I opened my May 1986 issue of Rainbow，I was disap－ pointed to find that the old－ Time Banner program［Page 150］would not work with my disk system．I set out to solve this situation and will now share it with the rest of the CoCo Community．

First，if you haven＇t done so already， save a copy of the Banner program on tape using the procedures mentioned in the article．Now，unplug the disk drive from the cartridge port．Then type POKE 25，6：NEW．Load in the Banner program． and delete all lines from 101 on．Save this to another tape as BAN1．

Reload the original banner program． This time，delete all lines up to and including Line 100 ．Also，delete lines 160， 998 and 2008．Move the last

Horace Vaughn is a retired Navy chief， presently employed as a marine electri－ cian in Virginia Beach．He has been programming on the CoCo for four years．

PRINT\＃J，Y\＄P\＄日\＄R\＄D\＄U\＄N\＄D\＄T\＄V\＄Z\＄ statement in Line 117 to the beginning of Line 118．Save this version to tape as BAN2．

Plug the disk controller back into the computer and enter POKE 25，14：POKE 3584，0：NEW．

Load BAN1 from tape and save it to disk as＂BANI／BAS＂，A．Load BAN2 from tape and save it to disk as＂BAN2／ $B A S^{\prime \prime}, A$ ．Type in，save to disk and run Shorten．

The first time through Shorten use BAN1／BAS as the input filename and BANI／BAS as the output filename． Run Shorten again，but this time use BAN2／BAS as the input filname and BAN22／BAS for the output filename． Now load BAN11／BAS from the disk． Type MERGE＂日RN22／日AS＂．This creates a shortened version of the Banner program in memory．It might be wise before we start editing things for you to save this to disk as BANNER／BAS．

Now comes the fun part．If you don＇t have much experience，you may want to
brush up on the EDIT command of Extended BASIC，but what we will be doing isn＇t really all that difficult．

At the beginning of Line 1 ，add FORX＝1TOЗ：PRINTHJ，YYゅX\＄Z\＄ ：NEXT：Add $\$ 2 \$$ to the end of lines 16 and 1070．Add ：GOTO1 to the end of Line 159．Change Line 161 to read FORX＝1T012：PRINT\＃J，YY\＄X\＄2\＄ ：NEXT：GOTO1．Add ：YY\＄＝Y\＄：Y\＄＝ $Y \$+V \Phi$ to the end of 2028．Add FORX ＝1TOG：PRINTHJ，YY\＄X\＄Z\＄：NEXT：to the beginning of Line 2034.

The changes should now be complete． Resave this program to disk as $B A N N E R / B A S$ ．Always remember to use POKE25，14：POKE3584，0：NEW be－ fore running the program．Happy＂ban－ nering＂with disk！
（You may direct your questions about this modification to Mr．Vaughn at 4824 Peach Creek Lane，Virginia Beach，VA 23455，804－499－1741．Please enclose an SASE when writing．）

The listing：SHORTEN
Iø＇SHORTEN FOR BANNER MAY 1986 RAINBOW
$2 \emptyset$＇BY H．D．VAUGHN
$3 \emptyset \quad 14824$ PEACHCREEK LN．
$4 \varnothing$＇VA．BEACH VA． 23455
$5 \emptyset$ CLEARI $\varnothing \varnothing$ ø：CLS
6ø INPUT＂INPUT FILENAME／EXT＝＝＝＝ ＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＞＂；DF\＄
$7 \varnothing$ INPUT＂OUTPUT FILENAME／EXT＝＝＝＝ ＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＞＂；DO\＄
$8 \varnothing$ OPEN＂I＂，\＃1，DF\＄：OPEN＂O＂，\＃2，DO\＄
$9 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{EOF}(1)=-1$ THEN $18 \varnothing$

```
I\emptyset\emptyset LINE INPUT#I,D$
11\varnothing CLS:PRINTD$
12\emptyset FOR X=5TO LEN (D$)
13\emptyset IF MID$(D$,X,3)="J,Y"THEN19\emptyset
14\varnothing IF MID$(D$,X,3)="998"THEN21\varnothing
15\emptyset NEXT X
16\varnothing PRINT #2,D$
17\varnothing GOTO9\emptyset
18\emptyset CLOSE:END
19\varnothing IF MIDS (D$,X+4,I)="V"THEN2 2\varnothing
2\varnothing\varnothing L$=LEFT$(D$,X+2):R$=RIGHT$(D
$,LEN(D$)-X-2):D$=L$+"Y"+R$:GOTO
23\varnothing
21\varnothing L$=LEFT$(D$,X-16):R$=RIGHT$(
DS,LEN (D$)-X-8):D$=L$+R$:X=X-1\varnothing:
GOTO23\varnothing
22\varnothing L$=LEFT$ (D$,X+3):R$=RIGHT$ (D
$,LEN (D$)-X-5):D$=L$+R$
23\emptyset CLS:PRINTD$:GOTO15\emptyset
```



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EARS is trained by your voice and capable of recognizing any word or phrase. Training EARS to your particular voice print takes seconds. Up to 64 voice prints may be loaded into memory. You may then save on tape or disk as many as you like so that your total vocabulary is virtually infinite.

Speech and Sound Recognition. EARS is really a sound recognition system, so it really doesn't matter whether you speak in English, Spanish, or French. In fact you do not have to speak at all, you can train EARS to understand sounds such as a musical note or a door slamming.

Hands Off Programming. Imagine writing your own BASIC programs without ever touching the keyboard. Everything that
you would normally do through a keyboard can now be done by just speaking.

Programming EARS Is Easy. LISTEN, MATCH and other commands have been added to BASIC so that programming EARS is a piece of cake! The single BASIC line: 10 LISTEN: MATCH will instruct EARS to listen to you and return the matching phrase.

It Talks. EARS is also capable of high quality speech. We mean REALLY high quality. The speech is a fixed vocabulary spoken by a professional announcer. Speech Systems is currently creating a library of thousands of high quality words and phrases. For a demonstration call (312) 879-6844, you won't believe your ears or our EARS.

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

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

## SUPER VOICE $\$ 20$ OFF

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

## VOICE CONTROL

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


We accept CASH, CHECK, COD, VISA and MASTER CARD orders.
Shipping and handling US and Canada ..................................... $\$ 3.00$
Shipping and handling outside the US and Canada ................................ \$5.00
COD charge $\$ 2.00$
illinois residents add $61 / 4 \%$ sales tax

# SUPER VOICE? 

## COCOS MOST ADVANCED SPEECH SYNTHESIZER.

IT TALKS, SINGS AND MORE.<br>only . . . \$79.95

## WITH EARS PURCHASE only... \$59.95



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

IT TALKS. A free TRANSLATOR text-to-speech program makes writing your own talking program as easy as SAYING "HELLO."
SUPER VOICE works in any 32 K or 64 K computer. A disk system requires a Y-Cable or Multi-Pak.

Here are the facts; the decision is yours.


# FREE <br> <br> SUPER TALKING HEADS 

 <br> <br> SUPER TALKING HEADS}


Paul and Pauline, our talking heads program is normally $\$ 24.95$. Until Dec. 15 we will include them with each SUPER VOICE order.


## $S_{\text {peace }} S_{y \text { tams }}$

38W 255 DEERPATH ROAD BATAVIA, ILLINOIS 60510 (312) 879-6880 (TO ORDER) We accept CASH, CHECK, COD, VISA and MASTER CARD orders.
Shipping and handling US and Canada
Shipping and handling outside the US and Canada $\$ 5.00$
COD charge $\$ 2.00$
Illinois residents add $61 / 4 \%$ sales tax 'Megabyte (312) 879-6811 (24 HR. BBS) CALL ANY DAY TO ORDER. ALSO ORDER BY MAIL OR BBS.

## Introducing



# IF YOU 



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 computer. 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 (\#MC 158) or COCO MIDI Seq/Editor (\#CM147).
$\checkmark$ Ultra Easy to use, just point with joystick or mouse and click.
$\checkmark$ Compose with up to 8 completely independent voices.
$\checkmark$ Room for over 18,000 notes. (This is not a misprint!)

- Super Simple Editing Supports:

Note insert Note delete Note change
$\checkmark$ Output music to: TV Speaker STEREO PAK SYMPHONY 12 MIDI Synth

- Output up to 4 voices without additional hardware.

Output all 8 voices using either SYMPHONY 12 or one or more MiDI synthesizers and drum machines.
$\checkmark$ Output any voice on any of the 8 MIDI channels.

- Transpose music to any key.
$\checkmark$ Modify music to any tempo.
Automatically inserts bar for each measure as you compose.
Key signature lets you specify sharps and flats only once, LYRA will do the rest.
$\checkmark$ Plays MUSICA 2 files using LYRA CONVERT (\#LC164).
- Each voice may be visually highlighted or erased.
$\checkmark$ Each measure is numbered for easy reading.
$\checkmark$ Solo capability
Block edits are highlighted
$\checkmark$ Tie notes together for musical continuity.
$\checkmark$ Name of note pointed to is constantly displayed.
- Jump to any point in the score instantaneously.
- Memory remaining clearly displayed, however you will have plenty of memory even for the most demanding piece.
- Help menu makes manual virtually unnecessary.
$\checkmark$ LYRA is $100 \%$ software, no need for extra hardware unless you want more power.
- Music easily saved to tape or disk.

Requires 64 K and mouse or joystick. LYRA (Disk only) \#LY122
\$54.95

## LYRA OPTIONS

These LYRA options are not required. They are provided for those wishing additional flexibility.

## LYRA CONVERT

A program to convert MUSICA 2 files to LYRA files.
(T or D) \#LC164
\$14.95
LYRA STEREO ENHANCER
Gives the LYRA stereo output when used with the STEREO PAK or ORCHESTRA 90. (T or D) \#LS149
$\$ 14.95$

## LYRA MIDI CABLE

A cable to connect your computer to your MIDI synthesizer.
\#MC158
$\$ 14.95$
We accept CASH, CHECK, CQD, VISA and MASTER CARD orders.
Shipping and handling US and Canada
Shipping and handling outside the US
COD Charge
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LYRA SYMPHONY 12 ENHANCER
Lets LYRA play all 8 voices through SYMPHONY 12.
(T or D) \#LS177
$\$ 19.95$

## Stereo pat

Plugs into the COCO ROM cartridge slot allowing easy connection to your stereo system.
\#SP193
$\$ 39.95$

## SYMPHONY 12

A real hardware music synthesizer, lets LYRA play all 8 voices in stereo.
(T or D) \#SY149 $\qquad$ $\$ 69.95$

COCO MID Seq/Editor
A professional quality MIDI interface for MIDI synthesizers.
(Disk only) \#CM147
\$149.95

## MUSIC LIBRARY

A collection of over 800 songs. When used with CONVERT, it gives an incredible LYRA library. Each volume 100 songs.
(T or D) \#MLXXX
\$29.95

COCO MAX is a trademark of Colorware.
ORCHESTRA 90 is a trademark of Radio Shack.

## 38W255 DEERPATH ROAD <br> BATAVIA, ILLINOIS 60510

(312) 879-6880

| 0:1101 | Brass | 1:005 | String |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2:006 | Piano | 3:009 | Guitar |
| 4:013 | E Drgan | 5:014 | P Drgan |
| 6:003 | Trumpet | 7:016 | Flute |
| 8:018 | Dboe | 9:019 | Clarnet |
| A: 021 | Yibrphn | B: 026 | Harpsch |
| C: 025 | Clavier | D: 032 | Timpani |
| E: 043 | Snaredr | F:045 | Percusn |




Now your COCO can talk to your MIDI music synthesizer. Whether you have a Korg, Roland, Casio, Yamaha, or Moog, it doesn't matter as long as it's MIDI equipped. Choose from our

Adjustable tempo.

- Over 45 Kbytes available
(Over 15,500 MIDI events possible).
Record to any track.
Low Level track editing.
LYRA editing. (one voice per track).
$\checkmark$ Playback from any number of tracks.
Quantizing to $1 / 16,1 / 32,1 / 64$ intervals.
entry level MUSICA MIDI system that plays MUSICA files or our Professional COCO MIDI 2 system.
- Filter out MIDI data

Key pressure Program change Pitch wheel

Control Change
Channel Pressure
System Message

- Graphic Piano Keyboard Display in both record and playback mode.
- Adjustable Key (Transposition).
- Save recording to disk for later playback or editing.
- Syncs to drum machine as MASTER or SLAVE

Sequencer features.

- $100 \%$ machine code.
" "Musician Friendly" Menu Driven.
- Metronome
- Many songs included.

Includes MIDI hardware interface, 2 MIDI ca-
bles, detailed manual, and software. Requires 64 K CoCo, Y-Cable or Multi-Pak.
COCO MIDI 2 (disk only) \#CM147 . \$149.95
DOUBLE Y-CABLE \#DY181 . . . . . \$28.95
TRIPLE Y-CABLE \#TY173 . . . . . . \$34.95

## DX LIBRARIAN ${ }^{\top M}$

Save and load voice parameters for the Yamaha DX series of synthesizers (DX-7, DX-100, DX-21 etc.). Save sounds individually or as a group letting you load the entire synthesizer in seconds.

Comes with professionally developed voices for the DX-7 worth 10 times the price. Requires COCO MIDI hardware interface.
DX LIBRARIAN (Disk only) \#DX143
\$39.95

## CASIO LIBRARIAN

Save and load voice parameters for any Casio synthesizer (CZ-101, CZ-1000, CZ-5000 etc.) You can save from the: presets, cartridge,
memory or buffer. Requires COCO MIDI hardware interface. CASIO LIBRARIAN (Disk only) \#CL169
$\$ 39.95$

## MUSICA MIDI ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

MUSICA MIDI takes any MUSICA 2 music file and plays it through your MIDI synthesizer. We offer you over 800 tunes from our MUSIC LIBRARY series (sold separately) or create your own music
using MUSICA 2. InIcudes: documentation; plenty of music, and the cable to connect between the COCO and your synthesizer. MUSICA MIDI Complete (Disk Only) \#CM126
\$39.95

## MIDI KEVBOARD

If you own the Casio CZ-101 or similar MIDI synth, you know that the mini keys and the short 3 or 4 octave keyboard is limiting. MIDI KEYBOARD when used with our full size 5 octave keyboard
gives you the flexibility you need. Comes with cable to connect the COCO to your MIDI synth.
MIDI KEYBOARD (Disk only) \#MK167
\$29.95


## CHRISTMAS FANTASIA

We got so many compliments last year for Christmas Fantasia Volume 1, we added a second all new version.
Christmas Fantasia is a collection of traditional Christmas music combined with beautiful high resolution Christmas scenes. Christmas Fantasia picks one of more than a dozen Christmas scenes and music selections from tape or disk, displays the picture and plays the music. Upon completion, another scene and piece of music is loaded and played. The Christmas scenes are beautiful. One shows a chapel nestled in a valley with snow actually falling. The low price is our way of saying "SEASONS GREETINGS" from Speech Systems. 64 K required.
Volume 1 (Tape or Disk) \#CF125
\$19.95
Volume 2 (Tape or Disk) \#CF126
\$19.95

# MUSICA 2 \$29.95 <br> Tape or Disk 

- When in stereo mode, music is played through our STEREO PAK (purchased separately).
- Loudness of each voice may be individually specified.
- Memory available is constantly displayed.
- Voice waveshapes may be exchanged between voices at any point:
- Tempo may be specified and may even be altered as the music plays.
- Flats and sharps supported.
- Billions of timbre combinations.
- High resolution graphic display, looks just like sheet music.
- MUSICA 2 is $100 \%$ software, no need for hardware unless you want music produced in STEREO. In that case, the STEREO PAK may be purchased separately. It's a must for the audiophile!
- Repeat bars allow repeating of music without re-inserting music a second or third time.
- 30 page manual describes all.
- Requires 64 K .

- Output music to your printer (Gemini 10X, Epson, R.S. printers).
- Allows you to specify key signature.
- Voice timbre (waveshape) may be altered by specifying harmonic content just like stops on an organ.
- During editing, voice being inserted is displayed.
- Each measure is numbered for easy reading of music.
- Measure bars aid in reading and developing music.
- Each voice may be visually highlighted for easy identification.
- 4 Voices produced simultaneously.
- Input notes from Coco keyboard, joystick, or Piano Keyboard.
- Play music from your own BASIC program.
- Block copy music for easy music development.
- $100 \%$ machine language so it is lightning fast.
- Vibrato effect easily produced.
- With STEREO PAK, voices may be switched between left and right speakers as music plays.
- Durations include: whole, half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second, sixty-fourth, and triplet.


## MUSIC LIBRARY ${ }^{\top}$

The MUSIC LIBRARY series consists of 8 volumes: 100 through 800 each sold separately. Each contains over 100 four voice music selections with a playing time of over 3 hours each. The disk version is shipped on 5 full disks. When coupled with STEREO PAK, the music is reproduced with unsurpassed realism.

A JUKEBOX program is included to allow you to select specific songs or automatically play each. These songs are ready to go, you don't need MUSICA 2 or a knowledge of music. MUSICA 2 users may customize each song. Each volume sold separately, specify tape or disk. \#MLXXX . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 29.95$ List of 800 songs \#LS800
$\$ 29.95$
.$\$ 3.00$

## MUSIC LIBRARY 100

Stage, Screen, \& TV
Music of the 70's
Music of the 60's
Music of the 50's
Old Time Favorites

## Classical

Christmas (popular)
Christmas (traditional)
Patriotic
Polka Party
MUSIC LIBRARY 200 (another 100 selections) MUSIC LIBRARY 300 (another 100 selections) MUSIC LIBRARY 400 (another 100 selections) MUSIC LIBRARY 500 (another 100 selections) MUSIC LIBRARY 600 (another 100 selections) MUSIC LIBRARY 700 (another 100 selections) MUSIC LIBRARY 800 (another 100 selections)

Entire Library
30 Hours of Music! 40 disks or
25 tapes


If you want to compose music, experiment, or just listen to music, LYRA is the tool you need. LYRA represents the new state-of-the-art super user friendly software. Pull down menus and icons make composing music as easy as pointing with a joystick or mouse and clicking. LYRA is capable of 8 individually controlled voices. You may take advantage of the 8 voice power of LYRA using external MIDI synthesizers or SYMPHONY 12. We believe that LYRA and SYMPHONY 12 was a match made in heaven. For a limited time, when you purchase both, we will include free the LYRA SYMPHONY 12 CONNECTION, a $\$ 19.95$ value.

STEREO AND MONO. By connecting SYMPHONY 12 to your home stereo system, music is produced in stereo, 6 voices from each channel. However, you don't need to have a stereo system, all 12 voices also come out of your TV or monitor.
SOUND EFFECTS. SYMPHONY 12 is a sophisticated sound generator. 12 voices and 4 noise generators give you incredible sound effect capability. We have included gun shot, explosion, racing car and more.

SYMPHONY 12. You get over a dozen music and sound effect selections and complete documentation. Software is shipped on Tape or Disk.

PIANO KEYBOARD. For those wishing to turn SYMPHONY 12 into a real polyphonic synthesizer we offer a full size 61 note piano keyboard.
Tape users using both SYMPHONY 12 and the PIANO KEYBOARD will require a Y-CABLE. Disk systems require a Triple Y-CABLE or MULTI-PAK.
SYMPHONY 12 (T or D) \#SY149 . . \$69.95
LYRA SYMPHONY 12 ENHANCER
\#LS177 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 19.95$
PIANO KEYBOARD \#PK185 ...... \$169.95
DOUBLE Y-CABLE \#DY181 ....... \$28.95
TRIPLE Y-CABLE \#TY173 . . . . . . . . \$34.95

## GUITAR CHORD BOOK

This program, written by a guitar instructor of 17 years, displays in high resolution graphics the exact fingering for over 100,000 chord combinations. You may even tune your guitar to the computer and play along.

Whether you are a beginning guitar student or an advanced player, you will find this quick reference to guitar chords invaluable.
32K Disk only \#GC153

## MUSIC THEORY

## COURSE 1

This course covers all the basics from music notation \& duration, key signatures, tempo, to an introduction of the keyboard. This is an entry level course recommended as a prerequisite for Course 2.
32K Disk only. \#MT101
$\$ 49.95$

## COURSE 2

A more advanced course that deals with: Major and Harmonic Minor scales, interval spelling, Triad (Chord) theory, Inversions, Dominant 7th chords, and ear training of the intervals.
32K Disk only \#MT102
$\$ 49.95$

# Prepare for Thanksgiving Cooking With Liquid Measure 

By Fred B. Scerbo<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

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

Now that November is upon us, our thoughts naturally turn toward that day of culinary feasting: Thanksgiving. While I trust that few of you carve the big bird by the green glow of your CoCo screen, I figured that this would be a perfect time to offer my own Thanksgiving gift to help instruct in a skill that will benefit any kitchen adventurer. So before we roll out the cranberries and stuffing, let's take a look at our latest "Wishing Well" presentation, Liquid Measure.

[^5]
## The Wish

How many of you have actually tried to convince your spouse that investing in a Color Computer would help her in the kitchen? (Gee, Honey, you could put all your recipes on it.) I know a few people who have actually used this approach. Fortunately, the spouses usually agreed to the purchase for more practical reasons, such as their own interest in learning computer skills.

One of those practical reasons is educational in nature. Followers of the "Wishing Well" will by now be familiar with the fact that education is my primary reason for using the CoCo. I have always tried to find new ways to meet my students' needs using my CoCo while trying to accommodate your wishes as well. Since many of you have written about skills you would like to see serve as the basis for a "Wishing Well" program, Liquid Measure seemed to be the next progression. Rather than make it part of our Life Skills series, I have chosen to include some different elements to make the program more exciting and graphically interesting.

For anyone who ever had difficulty finding a way to express certain liquid measurement values in an understanda-
ble manner, Liquid Measure should be a big help for you or your youngsters. Using the text character graphics, we will display the material we want presented and then quiz it in a very attractive fashion.

## The Program

Written to work on a 16 K machine, Liquid Measure uses only the graphics capabilities of the CoCo found outside Extended Color basic. There are several reasons for this.
Since a good part of our material is covered in written form, we would naturally want to use our text characters for this purpose. If we were to use the high resolution graphics in Extended BASIC, we would need to create a whole graphics character set. While previous "Wishing Well" programs have done just that, our 16 by 32 text format is perfectly suited for our purposes. Also, since we are presenting information in small amounts, using the regular text characters makes our information appear much more visible on the screen.
The next major innovation I have used in this program is a completely inverted screen. Instead of using our green screen with black text, I have made all of the screens except the score
:ard into an inverted black screen with nverse video characters. My reasons or this are two-fold. First, the graphics of the cups, pints, quarts, etc. look nuch more dramatic on a black field. Using regular characters would only tetract from our intended effect.
Secondly, I was getting a little sick of the big black border around our green screen. Why not have our programs look as classy as the more expensive machines. Therefore, the time was right for an inverted screen. Presto!
One thing which I did not do with this program, however, is make it work on an MC-10. Adding the offset value to the sqreen pokes would slow down this program more than I would like. Those who need to translate the program to MC-10 should not have too much difficulty. I am starting to feel that very few of you are still using this mini-CoCo at all.

The subroutine that inverts the text is quite simple, actually. Our text is made equal to $\mathrm{T} \$$. We then evaluate each character of $\mathrm{T} \$$ and poke the inverted value to a given screen location. Therefore, be sure to save this program to tape or disk before you run it. A typo in one of the pokes could lock up your machine. Nothing is more frustrating than a locked-up machine when you have taken the time to type in a long listing from these pages. Be safe; save it first.
One special feature, which I included in the title card this time, was a rotating border like you would normally see at an old movie theater. Little flashing lights run circles around the words Liquid Measure until the user presses either ENTER to begin or ' $Q$ ' to skip directly ahead to the quiz section. I felt this kind of a change in outlook was a little overdue. I hope you like it.

## Using the Program

If you chose to press ENTER at the start of the program, you are slowly walked through a display of the equivalent values, from one cup through one gallon. Since we are using the poke method of string evaluation mentioned earlier, the text slowly scrolls onto the screen character-by-character. To proceed to the next screen, the user need only press ENTER as the screen prompts appear.
At the end of the display, the program proceeds to a short quiz based on the Homonym Quiz from a previous "Wishing Well." The big difference between this version and the original is the use of the inverted black screen. I have also adapted any screen references to the homonyms so this quiz section is uniquely designed for the liquid measurement material.
The quiz only contains about 14 possible examples. However, if you want to add any extra quiz problems along the same format, you may enter additional examples (up to 50 ) in the data statements at the end of the listing. Just be sure that all data is in groups of three items: The first is the value, the second is the correct answer and the third is an incorrect response.

An example might be something like:

1000 DATA TWO QUARTS, $1 / 2$
GALLDN, $1 / 2$ PINT

When asked to match the value of two quarts to the two possible choices, the answer would naturally be $1 / 2$ gallon. All of my examples are singular expressions (one gallon, one pint, etc.) You may want to use plural examples like the sample I have just shown. Just be sure
to delete my last data line with the end statements in it and replace it with:

## 5000 DATA END, END, END

This adds your problems to my own listing. I have put more than one problem in a data line in order to conserve space, although I would suggest that you use one line for each problem you create. You may even choose to delete all of my data. Just be sure to include the triple end statements in the final data line and not to exceed 50 problems. When the program is run, it jumbles the order of the problems and ensures that the appearance of the choices are also jumbled. The user needs only press the letter 'A' or ' $B$ ' for an answer in this multiple choice quiz. Pressing the '@' key ends the quiz early and skips directly to the score card. You may either rerun the program by pressing ' $Y$ ' for yes or end by pressing ' N ' for no.

There is no CPL (Computer Paced Learning) in this program as found in some of my recent programs. Once you run this listing, you will understand why including this feature was not necessary.

## Conclusion

While the skills presented in this program might seem elementary to some of you, I think you will find it very useful with youngsters who have not mastered these measurement skills. It also serves as a program guide for those of you who want to examine the program lines to get some ideas on using strings for graphics or text inversion.

Next month, I'll offer a special holiday gift to my readers. Until then, keep your ideas and suggestions coming. $\square$


The listing: LIquid

$+I, A: N E X T$
11ø SH=1472:T\$=" PRESS <ENTER > OR <Q>UIZ.":GOSUB195
115 DATA, , , 47, 32, 32, $36,47,4 \varnothing$, , $47,44,47,47,32,47,36,47,4 \varnothing, 47$ , 44,43, , , 1ø4, 1ø4
$12 \emptyset$ DATA, , $, 47,32,32,32,47,32$, ,
$47,33,47,47,32,47,12,47,32,47$ , 32,47, , , 24, 24
125 DATA, , , $44,44,44,, 36,44,4 \emptyset$, $44,44,46,44,44,44,136,44,4 \emptyset, 44$ ,44,4ø, , , 1ø4,1ø4
$13 \varnothing$ DATA, $63,5 \varnothing, 49,63,63,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing$,
$55,6 \varnothing, 59,63,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing,, 63,48,63,63$
$, 6 \varnothing, 63,, 63,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing,, 24,24$
135 DATA, 63,52,56,63, $63,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing$,
$63,6 \varnothing, 63,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 63,63,48,63,63$ $, 61,5 \emptyset, 63,6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 4,1 \varnothing 4$
$14 \varnothing$ DATA, $6 \varnothing, 48,48,6 \varnothing,, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 1$ $6 \varnothing, 48,6 \varnothing,, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing,, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing,, 6 \varnothing$ $, 48,6 \varnothing,, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 6 \varnothing,, 24,24$
145 DATA2,25,32,6,18,5,4,32,2,46 , 32, 19, 3,5,18,2,15
$15 \varnothing$ DATA3, 15, 16, 25, 18,9, 7, 8, 2ø, 3 $2,4 \emptyset, 3,41,32,32,49,57,56,54$
155 FORI=1TO16:OW\$=OW\$+CHR\$ (232)
+CHR\$ (152): WO\$=WO\$+CHR\$ (152) +CHR \$ (232): NEXT
16ø PRINT@ø,OW\$; :PRINT@63,V\$;:PR INT@95, U\$; : PRINT@127,V\$;:PRINT@1 59,U\$;:PRINT@191,V\$;:PRINT@223,U \$;:PRINT@255,V\$;:PRINT@287,U\$; 165 PRINT@288,WO\$;:PRINT@256,U\$; : PRINT@224,V\$;:PRINT@192,U\$; : PRI NT@16Ø,V\$; : PRINT@128,U\$; :PRINT@9 6,V\$; : PRINT@64,U\$;:PRINT@32,V\$; $17 \emptyset$ W\$=INKEY\$:IFW\$=CHR\$ (13)THEN1 85ELSEIFW\$="Q"THEN575
175 PRINT@ø,WO\$; : PRINT@63,U\$;:PR INT@95, V\$; : PRINT@127,U\$ ; : PRINT@1 59,V\$;:PRINT@191,U\$;:PRINT@223,V \$;:PRINT@255,U\$;:PRINT@287,V\$;
18ø PRINT@288, OW\$; : PRINT@256, V\$;
: PRINT@224,U\$;:PRINT@192,V\$;:PRI
NT@16ø,U\$; : PRINT@128,V\$;:PRINT@9 6,U\$;:PRINT@64,V\$; :PRINT@32,U\$;: GOTO16ø
185 CLSø
$19 \varnothing$ GOTO23ø
$195 \mathrm{SH}=\mathrm{SH}-1: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{LEN}(\mathrm{T} \$): I \mathrm{FT}<=32 \mathrm{THE}$ N2 15
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORZ=32TOøSTEP-1:IFMID\$(T\$,Z , 1) =" "THEN21ø
$2 \not 05$ NEXTZ:GOTO215
$21 \varnothing$ S\$=LEFT\$ (T\$, Z) +STRING\$ (32-Z, 32 ) : GOSUB22ø:T\$=RIGHT\$ (T\$,T-Z):S $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{SH}+33$ : GOTO195
215 S\$=T\$+STRING\$ (32-T, 32) : : GOSU

B22 $\varnothing$ : RETURN
$22 \varnothing$ S=LEN (S\$) : FORI=1TOS: Y=ASC (MI
D\$(S\$,I,I)):IFY>64THENY=Y-64
225 POKESH+I,Y:NEXTI:RETURN
$23 \varnothing$ CLS $\varnothing$
235 EQ\$=CHR\$(179)+CHR\$(179)+CHR\$
(179) +CHR\$ (179)
$24 \varnothing$ RR\$=CHR\$ (2ø4)
245 R\$=CHR\$ (128)
$25 \emptyset$ L\$=" "
255 CPS="C."
$26 \varnothing$ PT\$="PT"
265 QT\$="QT"
$27 \varnothing$ GH\$="HALF":HG\$="GAL."
275 D\$ $=$ RR $\$+R R \$+R R \$+R R \$+R \$$
$28 \varnothing$ E\$=CHR\$ (2ø5) +L\$++L\$+CHR\$ (2ø6 ) + R\$ + R\$ + R\$
$285 \mathrm{~F} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(2 \varnothing 7)+\mathrm{L}++$ L\$+CHR\$ (2ø7 ) +R\$+R\$+R\$
$29 \varnothing$ G\$=CHR\$ $(2 \varnothing 5)+L \$+L \$+L \$+I \$+C H R$ $\$(2 \not 06)+\mathrm{R} \$$
295 H\$=CHR\$ $(2 \varnothing 7)+$ L\$+L\$+L\$+L\$+CHR $\$(2 \varnothing 7)+R \$$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ J\$=CHR\$ $(2 \varnothing 4)+$ CHRS $(2 \varnothing 4)+$ CHR\$ $($ $2 \varnothing 4)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(2 \emptyset 4)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(2 \varnothing 4)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(2 \varnothing$ 4) $+R \$$
$3 \varnothing 5$ GA\$=CHR\$ (2ø5) +L\$+L\$+L\$+L\$+L\$ + L\$+CHR\$ $(2 \emptyset 6)+$ R\$
$31 \varnothing$ GB\$ $=$ CHR $\$(2 \varnothing 7)+L \$+L \$+L \$+L \$+L \$$ + L\$+CHR\$ (2ø7) +R\$
315 GC\$=RR\$+RR\$+RR\$+RR\$+RR\$+RR\$+ RR\$+RR\$+R\$
$32 \emptyset$ GOTO395
325 REM CUP
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT@L+32,CHR\$ (2ø7) "C. "CHR\$ (2ø7) CHR\$ (2ø5) R\$; : PRINT@L+64, D\$; : RETURN
335 REM PINT
$34 \emptyset$ PRINT@L,E\$;:PRINT@L+32,F\$;:P RINT@L+64, D\$;:PRINT@L+33, PT\$; :RE TURN

## 345 REM QUART

$35 \varnothing$ PRINT@L+32,E\$;:PRINT@L+64,F\$ ;:PRINT@L+96, F\$;:PRINT@L+128, D\$;
: PRINT@L+97, QT\$;:RETURN
355 REM HALF GAL
$36 \emptyset$ PRINT@L,G\$;:PRINT@L+32,H\$;:P RINT@L+64, H\$; :PRINT@L+96, H\$; : PRI NT@L+128,J\$; : PRINT@L+65, GH\$;:PRI NT@L+97,HG\$; :RETURN
365 REM GALLON
$37 \emptyset$ PRINT@L,GA\$;:PRINT@L+32,GB\$; : PRINT@L+64, GB\$;:PRINT@L+96,GB\$; : PRINT@L+128, GBJ\$; : PRINT@L+16ø, G C\$;:PRINT@L+13ø,HG\$;:RETURN
375 REM HOLD SCREEN
$38 \varnothing$ T\$=" PRESS <ENTER> TO CONT INUE.": SH=15ø4:GOSUB195

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[^6]385 IFINKEY\$<>CHR\$ (13) THEN385ELS ERETURN
$39 \varnothing$ S=LEN (S $\$$ ): FORI=1TOS:SS=ASC (M ID $(S \$, I, I)): S S=S S-64: I F S S=-32 T H$ ENSS=32ELSEIFSS=-18THENSS=46
$395 \mathrm{~L}=172: \mathrm{GOSUB} 33 \varnothing: \mathrm{SH}=1 \varnothing 88: \mathrm{T} \$=1$ THIS IS ONE CUP.":GOSUB195 $4 \emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{~T}={ }^{\prime \prime}$ ONE CUP IS THE SAME AS EIGHT FLUID OUNCES.":S
H=1344: GOSUB195
$4 \varnothing 5$ GOSUB38 $\varnothing$
41ø CLS $\varnothing: L=141:$ GOSUB34 $\varnothing: S H=1 \varnothing 88:$ T\$="

THIS IS ONE PINT.":GO SUB195
415 SH=1248:T\$=" ONE PINT IS THE SAME THING AS TWO CUPS AND IS S IXTEEN OUNCES.":GOSUB195
$42 \varnothing$ L=323: GOSUB34ø:L=335: GOSUB33 $\varnothing: L=343$ : GOSUB3 $3 \varnothing$ : PRINT@329, EQ\$;:
PRINT@361, EQ\$;:GOSUB38 $\varnothing$
425 CLS $\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{L}=77$ :GOSUB35 $\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{SH}=1 \varnothing 56: T$ \$=" THIS IS ONE QUART.":GOS UB195
43申 SH=1248:T\$=" ONE QUART IS TH E SAME AS TWO PINTS AND IS THIRT Y TWO OUNCES.":GOSUB195
$435 \mathrm{~L}=291$ : GOSUB35 1 : L=367: GOSUB34
$\varnothing: L=375:$ GOSUB34 $\varnothing$ : PRINT@361, EQ\$ ; :
PRINT@393, EQ\$;:GOSUB38ø
44ø FORI=224TO287: PRINT@I,CHR\$ (1 28);:NEXTI

445 SH=1248:T\$="ONE QUART IS ALS - THE SAME AS

FOUR CU
PS.": GOSUB195
45ø L=3ø3: GOSUB3 $3 \varnothing$ :L=367: GOSUB33 $\varnothing: L=311:$ GOSUB33 $\varnothing$ : $L=375:$ GOSUB33 $\varnothing$ : PRINT@361, EQ\$;:PRINT@393,EQ\$;:GO SUB38ø
455 CLS $\varnothing: L=76: G O S U B 36 \varnothing: S H=1 \varnothing 24: T$ \$=" THIS IS ONE HALF GALLON.": GOSUB195
46ø SH=1248:T\$=" ONE HALF GALLON
IS THE SAME AS TWO QUARTS OR SI
XTY FOUR OUNCES.":GOSUB195
465 L=322: GOSUB36ø:L=335:GOSUB35 $\varnothing: L=343:$ GOSUB35 $\varnothing:$ PRINT@361, EQ\$;: PRINT@393, EQ\$; : GOSUB38 $\varnothing$
47ø FORI=224TO287:PRINT@I,R\$;:NE XTI
475 SH=1248:T\$=" A HALF GALION I $S$ ALSO THE SAME AS FOUR PINTS.": GOSUB195
48ø L=3ø3: GOSUB34ø:L=399:GOSUB34 $\varnothing: L=311:$ GOSUB3 4 $\varnothing: \mathrm{L}=4 \varnothing 7:$ GOSUB34 $\varnothing$ : PRINT@36l, EQ\$ : : PRINT@393,EQ\$;:GO SUB385
485 CLS $\varnothing: L=76:$ GOSUB3 $6 \varnothing: S H=1 \varnothing 24: T$ \$=" ONE HALF GALLON IS ALSO":

GOSUB195
49ø $\mathrm{SH}=1248: T \$=1$
EQUAL TO E IGHT CUPS.":GOSUB195
495 FORL=29øTO316STEP7: GOSUB33 $\varnothing$ : NEXTL: FORL=354TO38øSTEP7: GOSUB33 $\varnothing:$ NEXTL: GOSUB38 $\varnothing$
5øø CLS $\varnothing: L=44: G O S U B 37 \varnothing: S H=1 \varnothing 24: T$ \$=" THIS IS ONE WHOLE GALLON. ": GOSUB195
5ø5 SH=1248:T\$=" ONE GALLON IS EQUAL TO ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHT OUNCES.":GOSUB195:GOSUB38 $\varnothing$
51ø FORI=224TO287:PRINT@I,R\$;:NE XTI: FORI= $\varnothing$ TO31: PRINT@I,R\$; :NEXTI 515 SH=1ø24:T\$=" ONE WHOLE GALLO N IS THE SAME AS":GOSUB195:SH=12 48: T\$="

TWO HALF GALLONS. ": GOSUB195
$52 \varnothing$ FORL=328TO338STEP1 $\varnothing$ : GOSUB36 $\varnothing$ : NEXTL: GOSUB385
525 FORI=224TO479:PRINT@I,R\$;:NE XTI
53ø SH=1248:T\$=" FOUR Q UARTS.": GOSUB195
535 FORL=325TO345STEP6:GOSUB35ø: NEXTL: GOSUB385
54ø FORI=224TO479:PRINT@I,R\$;:NE XTI
$545 \mathrm{SH}=1248: T \$=1$ EIGHT
PINTS.": GOSUB195
55ø FORL=293TO313STEP6:GOSUB34ø: NEXTL: FORL=389TO4ø9STEP6: GOSUB34 $\varnothing$ : NEXTL:GOSUB38ø
555 FORI=224TO479:PRINT@I,R\$;:NE XTI
56ø SH=1248:T\$=" SIXTEEN CUPS.": GOSUB195
$565 \mathrm{~L}=186$ : GOSUB3 $3 \varnothing$ : FORL=226TO251 STEP6: GOSUB33 $\varnothing$ : NEXTL: FORL=29øTO3 15STEP6: GOSUB33 $\varnothing$ : NEXTL: FORL=354T 038øSTEP6: GOSUB3 $3 \varnothing$ : NEXTL: GOSUB38 5
57ø PRINT@48ø,"";
575 CLS $\varnothing$
$58 \varnothing$ DIM AO(51), A\$(51), B\$(51), C\$( 51), NP(51)
$585 \mathrm{SW}=3 \varnothing: \mathrm{KZ}=$ RND ( $-T I M E R$ ) : $\mathrm{FORJ}=1 \mathrm{~T}$ 051
59ø READ A\$(J),B\$(J),C\$(J):IF A\$ (J) ="END" THEN6øø

595 NEXTJ
6øø $\mathrm{J}=\mathrm{J}-1$
$6 \varnothing 5$ FORI=1 TO J
$61 \varnothing$ AO (I) $=\operatorname{RND}(J)$
615 IF $\operatorname{NP}(\mathrm{AO}(I))=1$ THEN61 $\varnothing$
$62 \varnothing \operatorname{NP}(\mathrm{AO}(\mathrm{I}))=1: \mathrm{NEXTI}$
625 FOR P=1TOJ

```
63\varnothing FORI=1\varnothing24TO1535:POKEI,32:NEX
T
635 SH=1\varnothing56:T$=" REVIEW EXAMPLE
    NUMBER"+STR$(P) +".":GOSUB195
    64\emptyset SH=112\emptyset:T$=" "+A$(AO(P))+"
    IS EQUAL TO WHICH":GOSUB195
    645 SH=1152:T$=" OF THE FOLLOWI
    NG CHOICES ?":GOSUB195
    65\varnothing JK$=A$(AO(P))
    655 D=RND (2\varnothing):IFD =>11THEN665
    66\varnothing F$=B$(AO(P)):H$=C$(AO(P)):J$
    ="A":M$="B":GOTO67\emptyset
    665 F$=C$(AO(P)):H$=B$(AO(P)):J$
    ="B":M$="A":GOTO67\emptyset
    67\varnothing SH=1221:T$="A) "+F$:GOSUB195
    675 SH=1285:T$="B) "+H$:GOSUB195
    68\emptyset G$=INKEY$:IF G$=" "THEN68\varnothing
    6 8 5 ~ I F ~ G \$ = J \$ T H E N 7 \varnothing 5 ~
    69\varnothing IF G$=M$THEN7\emptyset5
    695 IF G$="@"THEN755
    7\emptyset\emptyset GOTO68\emptyset
    7\emptyset5 IF G$=J$THEN72\emptyset
    71\varnothing GOTO73\varnothing
    75 IF C(F(G))<>AO(P) THEN73\varnothing
    72\emptyset SH=1349:T$="YOU ARE CORRECT!
    ":GOSUB195
    725 CR=CR+1:GOTO74\emptyset
    73\emptyset SH=1344:T$=" SORRY! THE COR
    RECT ANSWER IS":GOSUB195:SH=1378
    :T$=B$(AO (P))+".":GOSUB195
    735 IR=IR+1
    74\varnothing SH=1442:T$="(PRESS <ENTER> T
    O CONTINUE .)":GOSUB195
    745 IFINKEY$<>CHR$(13) THEN745
    75\emptyset NEXTP
    755 CLS:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
    76\emptyset PRINT" NUMBER CORRECT = "
    CR
    765 PRINT
    77\emptyset PRINT" NUMBER WRONG = "
    IR
    75 J=CR+IR:IFJ=\emptysetTHENJ=1
IR
\(775 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{CR}+I \mathrm{R}: I F \mathrm{~J}=\varnothing \mathrm{THENJ}=1\)
```

78ø PRINT: PRINT" $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{"} ; \operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{CR} * 1 \varnothing \varnothing / \mathrm{J}) ; " \% "$
785 PRINT:PRINT" ANOTHER TRY $(Y / N)^{\prime \prime}$;
$79 \varnothing$ W\$=INKEY\$:IF W\$=""THEN79ø
795 IF W\$="Y" THEN RUN
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF W\$="N" THEN CLS:END
8ø5 GOTO79ø
$81 \emptyset$ REM ENTER DATA AT LINE $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ 815 DATA ONE CUP,EIGHT OUNCES,FO UR OUNCES, ONE PINT, TWO CUPS,FOUR CUPS, ONE PINT,SIXTEEN OUNCES,EI GHT OUNCES
$82 \varnothing$ DATA ONE QUART,TWO PINTS,TWO CUPS, ONE QUART,FOUR CUPS,SIXTEE N OUNCES,ONE QUART, 32 OUNCES,FOU R PINTS
825 DATA 1/2 GALLON,TWO QUARTS,T WO PINTS, 1/2 GALLON,FOUR PINTS, E IGHT PINTS, l/2 GALLON,EIGHT CUPS , 32 OUNCES, 1/2 GALLON, 64 OUNCES, 128 OUNCES
$83 \varnothing$ DATA ONE GALLON,FOUR QUARTS, FOUR PINTS, ONE GALLON,EIGHT PINT S, FOUR PINTS, ONE GALLON,SIXTEEN CUPS,SIXTEEN OUNCES
835 DATA ONE GALLON, 128 OUNCES, 6 4 OUNCES
$84 \emptyset$ DATA END,END,END


## ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING for the TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER

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## A modification to use <br> Remote 2 with <br> an RS-232 Pak

# The Evolving REMOTE 

By Mark Crosby

Ihave changed Scott Taylor's Remote 2 improved remote terminal driver [November 1985, Page 106] to operate with a modified RS-232 Program Pak. By slightly modifying the

E2 separates the IRQ of the ACIA from positions 4 and 8 of the cartridge connector.

If the jumper is not cut, any data input causes the IRQ to become active,

| RCV | PSHS | B | save the contents of B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LDB | \$FF69 | get status of ACIA |  |
| ANDB | H\$08 | check for full receive register |  |
| BEQ | NOIN | no input, jump out |  |
| ANDB | H\$07 | check for receive errors |  |
| BNE | ERR | jump to error section |  |
| LDA | \$FF6B | loadAwith data input |  |
| PULS | 日 | retrieve B |  |
| RTS |  | goback to calling section |  |

Figure 1

RS-232 Pak, it can be adapted to work with a Y cable and disk drive.

Removing the ROM chip (U3) eliminates the memory conflict between Disk BASIC and the Pak ROM. Cutting the wire jumper connecting pads El and

Mark Crosby, from Hymera, Ind., is a senior at Indiana State University majoring in applied computer technology. He has owned a CoCo for two years and is currently compiling information to construct an interactive space flight Simulation.
which triggers the non-maskable interrupt and the cartridge interrupt detection input of the computer. When the CART Pin is active, the computer resets. If you have the disk controller connected, the computer shows the opening credits.

After all the hardware modifications are done, it is just the exchange of routines to be able to communicate through the Pak.

The input routine could look like that in Figure 1.

The output routine could look like that in Figure 2.

| OUT | PSHS | 日 | save the contents of B |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| OUT1 | LDB | \＄FF69 | get status of ACIA |
|  | ANDB | H\＄10 | check for full transmit register |
|  | 日EQ | OUT1 | if full，goback and check again |
|  | STA | \＄FF6B | transmit data |
|  | PULS | B | retrieve B |
|  | RTS |  | goback to calling section |

Figure 2

These lines replace all programming required for the bit－banger method，and it is a lot faster too．

In addition to making the hardware change and using Remot 232 program or some other routine，you need to tell the 6551 ACIA what communication parameters you want to use．You can do this by poking certain values into the control register（location \＄FF6B）and the command register（location \＄FF6A）．To configure the RS－232 Pak for 300 Baud，one stop bit， 7 －bit word length，even parity and no echo，the following values need to be poked to the registers before loading Remot 232 ：

PDKE\＄HFF6B，54（press ENTER） POKE\＄HFF6A，107（press ENTER）

For different settings，consult pages 15 and 16 of the manual that came with your RS－232 Pak．

One you have made all modifications and poked the control and command registers，LDADM and execute Remot232．Now you may control your CoCo via an external terminal，say a Model 100 or a full 80 －column terminal．
I tested the modification by changing the RS－ 232 routines in the Remote 2 program．It worked well at 300 Baud and allowed the use of the printer．
Editor＇s Note：Remot232 will be
included on RAINBOW ON TAPE as
well as RAINBOW on DISK．To
transfer the file from tape to disk，
type CLOADM＂REMOT232＂and
press ENTER．When the file has
loaded from tape，enter SAVEM
＂REMOT2322＂，\＆HフDOD，\＆H7E
E4，\＆HフD32

The listing：REMOT232
$7 D \phi \varnothing$




# Word Fun: The Three Bears Come of Age 

By Steve Blyn Rainbow Contributing Editor

0nce upon a time, there were three bears. Wait a minute! Why do we always have to hear about bears? Why can't it be chickens or cows instead? Talking cows living in a house in the woods are really no more or less preposterous than talking bears. And, for that matter, can't bears jump over the moon?
This month we have a short, fun program. There is really no skill development intended except to develop familiarity with using language. A onepage screen showing the beginning of The Three Bears is shown. Five of the keywords in the story are left out and replaced by stars. At the bottom of the screen is a word list.
The appearance of the program's screen is that of a Cloze exercise. But a Cloze program looks for correct answers. We are hoping only for a pleasant reading experience. Any of the words from the word list may be selected. Use the right-arrow to get the

[^7]special cursor to the word you want to use and press enter.
Any of the words may be inserted anywhere in the story. Use the rightarrow to position the word underneath any part of the story and press ENTER. Make sure the last letter of the chosen word is directly underneath the last letter of the word or star line to be replaced. The word you are using will jump up and take the place of the word above.

Youngsters and slow readers especially enjoy this type of program. There are no right or wrong answers. The child gets an opportunity to manipulate story pieces in a creative experience or a just-for-fun activity. There is no real beginning or end. The child can stop at any time to read his story and continue to edit and change it indefinitely.

The story the child creates can be very sensible, very humorous or absolute nonsense. It really doesn't matter which. We are hoping that the children work on using words and creating original thoughts. Sometimes it seems to take a bulldozer to get reluctant readers to become involved in a story. We found that this type of fun approach can often break the ice with these students. Active and enthusiastic participation is certainly better than reluc-
tance and anxiety, and creates a positive and receptive attitude for the experience.

The program can be ended by the child anytime while selecting a new word. Pressing the letter ' $E$ ' clears the screen and ends the program.
Lines 80 to 120 print the original story with the keywords starred out. Line 150 prints the 16 words we have selected to use. They are contained in the DATA lines 380 to 410 . These words can be changed, of course, to add variety to the program. The children should be encouraged to come up with alternative sets of suitable or humorous words of their own. These may be substituted by you into the DATA lines.

Lines 170 to 260 contain the routine for going through the choice of words to use. The cursor, CHR $\$(201)$, is moved from word to word by pressing the right-arrow key, CHR\$(9). If ENTER, CHR\$(I3), is pressed, then that word is selected. If the ' $E$ ' is pressed, the program ends.

Lines 280 to 360 contain the routine for moving the selected word through the story. Line 350 waits for ENTER to be pressed. When it is pressed, the word is inserted in the story immediately above its current position.

We hope your children enjoy working
vith this program. We encourage you to relp them alter the data words and even
the story itself. This will enable you to create new versions to save and enjoy.

Children most enjoy those programs they have had a hand in creating.


The listing: FUNWDRDS
Iø REM"FUN WITH WORDS"
$2 \emptyset$ REM"STEVE BLYN,COMPUTER ISLAN D,NY,1986"
$3 \varnothing \mathrm{C}=1$
$4 \varnothing$ GH\$=STRING\$ $(32,2 \varnothing 7)$
$5 \emptyset$ DIM A\$ (18)
6め FOR T= 1 TO 16:READ A\$(T):NEX T T
$7 \varnothing$ CLS5
$8 \varnothing$ PRINT@ø," ONCE UPON A TI
ME THERE"
9ø PRINT@64,"WERE 3 ****. THEY WENT FOR A";
1øø PRINT@128,"WALK IN THE ** **. A LITTLE"
11ø PRINT@192,"**** CAME TO T HEIR ****.SHE"
12ø PRINT@256,"JUMPED ON THE
BABY'S ****. ";
13ø PRINT@32ø,"=======WORD====== $===\mathrm{LIST}========1$;
14め PRINT@352," ";:FOR T= 1 TO 4 :PRINT:NEXT T
15ø C=1:FOR T= 1 TO 16:PRINT @34 5+(8*T), A\$(T):NEXT T
$16 \varnothing \mathrm{~J} \$=$ CHR $\$(2 \varnothing 1)$
17ø M=352:PRINT@M,J\$;
18ø B\$="BEARS"
19ø EN\$=INKEY\$
$2 \not \subset \emptyset$ IF EN\$=CHR\$(13) THEN GOTO 27 $\varnothing$
21ø IF EN\$="E" THEN CLS:END
22ø IF EN\$=CHR\$ (9) THEN $24 \varnothing$
$23 \varnothing$ GOTO 19ø
24ø K=8:PRINT@M,CHR\$ (143) : : PRINT $@ M+K, J \$ ;: M=M+K: C=C+1: B \$=A \$(C)$
25ø IF C>16 THEN M=344:C= $\varnothing$ : PRINT @48ø, CHR\$ (2ø7);
26ø GOTO 19ø
27ø X=1: GOSUB $37 \varnothing$ :PLAY"O3L25BEG" : P=34: PRINT@P, B\$;
$28 \varnothing$ EN\$=INKEY\$
29ø IF EN\$=CHR\$ (9) THEN PRINT@P+ $\mathrm{X}-1, \mathrm{CHR} \$(2 \not \subset 7)$; : PRINT@P+X, $\mathrm{B} \$ ;: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}$ $+1$

```
3\emptyset\emptyset IF P+X=59 THEN P=97:X=\varnothing:GOSU
B 37\emptyset
31\varnothing IF P+X=124 THEN P=161:X=\varnothing:GO
SUB 37\emptyset
32\emptyset IF P+X=188 THEN P=225:X=\varnothing:GO
SUB 37\varnothing
33\varnothing IF P+X=252 THEN P=289:X=\varnothing:GO
SUB 37\varnothing
34\emptyset IF P+X=316 THEN P=34:X=\varnothing:GOS
UB 37\varnothing
35\emptyset IF EN$=CHR$(13) THEN PRINT@P
+X-33,B$;:PLAY"O4L5\emptysetCEG":GOSUB 3
7\emptyset:GOTO 14\emptyset
36\varnothing GOTO 28\varnothing
37\emptyset PRINT@32,GH$;:PRINT@96,GH$ ; :
PRINT@16\emptyset,GH$ ; : PRINT@224,GH$; : PR
INT@288,GH$;:RETURN
38\emptyset DATA BEARS,GIRLS,BOYS, COWS
39\varnothing DATA SAND,CITY,WOODS,FIELD
4\emptyset\emptyset DATA DOG,GIRL,MOUSE,SMURF
41\varnothing DATA HOUSE,ROOM,TOYS,BED
42\emptyset DATA ,,
```


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Written by Wally Bayer and Mike Shawaluk

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## $\$ 5995$ <br> 59

## PRO-COLOR-FORMS 2.0 <br> (c) 1984 by Derringer Software, Inc.

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- DISK ID NAME - FILENAME/EXT - TYPE OF FILE
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## s2995

FOR BOTH

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(Includes Dynagraph, Sidewise)
\$7995
Telewriter-64.
WORD PROCESSOR POWER
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If you use your spreadsheet program to keep track of your expenses then @SUMMARY can help you analyze those expenses. For example, if you indicate a "Category" for each expense then @SUMMARY will produce a report that shows a total for each category, the highest amount, the lowest amount and the average amount. In addition, @ SUMMARY can produce a hi-res line graph or bar graph of the analysis and allow you to place titles on the graph. A hardcopy of the graph can also be generated as well as saved to disk.
The analysis can be saved in a "data file" which can be loaded into DYNACALC or read in by @ SUMMARY for future additions to the analysis. If you use other Spreadsheets such as ELITE*CALC then you have added a graphing feature to your spreadsheet applications. The analysis can also be saved in an ASCII file which can be read by word processors for inclusion in a report.
@ SUMMARY is compatible with any spreadsheet program that can generate an ASCII text file of worksheets. Specify RS-DOS or OS9*
diskonyy $\$ 1995$
*OSS version does not have Hi-Res graphing and requires Basic09.

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* RS-DOS version included FREE with DYNACALC ${ }^{*}$

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## PRINT HI-RES GRAPHICS USING TELEWRITER-64!

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This is the same feature that is included in our MASTER DESIGN program. Since we felt you don't need to buy two graphics editing programs, we have made this feature available at a reduced price.

## $\$ 2495$

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Generates lettering in hi-res graphics that can bedifferent sizes, skinny, bold, textured, drop shadowed, raise shadowed or tall. Also interfaces with the Telewriter-64 word processor for printing hi-res displays with your letters.
take full advantage of all the extended BASIC hi-res graphic commands including boxes, circles, lines, copy displays and utilize GET and PUT Teatures. Added commands include mirror reflection, turn displays backwards or upside down. Squish displays, create dot patterns for shading or diagonal lines.
The Letterhead Utility allows youto access hi-res graphics from Telewriter-64, your own BASIC programs or
PRO-COLOR-FORMS.
Interfaces with dot matrix printers having dot addressable graphics.

Derringer Software, Inc.
"The Meaning of Life" (June 1986, Page 196): William Barden has written to offer a correction for Listing 3, Driver, which appears on Page 204. Line 490 should read:
$49 \varnothing$ DATA \&HCC, \&H7F, \&H5F, \&HFD
"Do-It-Yourself Video Output Board" (September 1986, Page 171): Tim McIntosh has written to correct the article which appeared with his video driver schematic. The article states that the driver will properly drive a color composite monitor as well as a monochrome monitor. This, however, is not the case. The driver will not work with a color composite monitor. We thank Tim for this correction and apologize for any inconvenience it has caused.
"The Adventure Processor"(August 1986, Page 26): Bill Cook writes to tell us of an inadvertent omission from his $A d v$-Pro program. Lines 630 and 640 create strings consisting of the first four characters of each verb and object keyword. For proper operation, each verb and keyword must contain at least four characters. The program can be corrected by making the following changes:
$63 \varnothing A \$=" N V="+S T R \&(N V)+": F O R I=1 T O$ NV": GOSUB172
631 A $\$=$ "IFLEN(V\$(I)) <4 THEN V\$(I )=V\$ (I) +CHR\$ (32):GOTO"+STR\$ (IN): GOSUB172
632 A\$="V1\$=V1\$+LEFT\$(V\$(I), 4):N EXT" : GOSUB172
$64 \emptyset$ A\$="FORI=1TO O": GOSUB172
641 A\$="IFLEN(O\$(I, 2))<4 THENO\$( $I, 2)=0 \$(I, 2)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(32): G O T O "+S T R \$$ (LN) : GOSUBI72
642 A $\$=$ "N1 $\$=N 1 \$+$ LEFT $(O \$(I, 2), 4)$ :NEXT":GOSUB172

A previously generated Adventure can be corrected by adding spaces to verb strings consisting of less than four characters. Object keywords which contain less than four characters and appear in data statements must be enclosed with quotes and additional spaces added to bring the total number of characters to four.
"Junk Food" (November 1984, Page 90): David Taylor has written to offer a modification for Junkfood. This modification allows the program to load from disk. Enter the following program, Jnkfix, and follow the saving procedures listed after it.
$1 \varnothing$ READ W:IF $W=\varnothing$ THEN $2 \varnothing$ ELSE POK E W, 4:GOTOL $\varnothing$
$2 \emptyset$ READ $W: I F W=\varnothing$ THEN $3 \varnothing$ ELSE POK E W, 5: GOTO2 $\varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ READ $W, Q: I F W=\varnothing$ THEN $4 \varnothing$ ELSE $P$ OKE W,Q:GOTO3 $\varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \mathrm{~W}=16 \varnothing 84$
$5 \emptyset$ READ Q:IF Q=ø THEN6ø ELSE POK EW, Q:W=W+1: GOTO5 $\varnothing$
$6 \emptyset$ END
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA14572,14583,14593,14599, $146 \varnothing 5,14621,14631,1468 \varnothing, 147 \varnothing 2,14$ 724,14798,14911,14967,14977,1498 8,15ø64,15ø73,151ø2, $11 \varnothing$ DATA148ø9,14865,14947,14998, $15 \varnothing 41,15114, \varnothing$
$12 \varnothing$ DATA12314,126,12315,62,12316 ,212,14532,2ø1,14535,2ø2,14578,6 ,14637,6,14642,126,14643,62,1464 $4,224, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing$ DATA183,255,199,183,255,2øø, $183,255,2 \varnothing 3,126,48,29,183,255,19$ $8,183,255,2 \varnothing 1,183,255,2 \emptyset 2,126,57$ ,53, $\varnothing$

Enter the program carefully and save it. Then perform the following steps:

1) PCLEAR1 (press ENTER)
2) RUN (Listing 1)
3) RUN (Listing 2)
4) RUN (Listing 3)
5) RUN (Listing 4)
6) RUN JNKF IX
7) SAVEM"JUNKFOOD", 12288,16107,122日8

Now LOADM Junkfood from disk and execute it.

For quicker service, Corrections will be posted on Delphi as soon as they are available in the $\operatorname{Info}$ on Rainbow topic area of the database. Just type DRTA at the CoCo SIG prompt and INFO at the Topic? prompt.

# The $\mathbb{C o d r a d a l l i g r a p h e r ~}$ 

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Tape 2: Broadway/OId Style

## Broaduay Idstyle

Tape 3: Business/Antique
Business ofontique

These disks of additional typestyles are available for $\$ 49.95$ each.
Disk 1 - all type styles on Tapes 1, 2 and 3.
Disk 2 - all type styles on Tapes 4,5 and 6.
Tape 4: Wild West/Checkers

## Wild Y est Chechers

Tape 5: Star
Hebrew
S**的
Victorian (Standard and Reverse only) kicioprian

Tape 6: Block/Computer
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## 

$\$ 39.95$
Requires OS-9 Version 01.01.00 and a dot matrix printer. The OS-9 Calligrapher reads a standard input text file which contains text and formatting directives to produce standard utput for printer or disk. You can specify Disur which font to use; centering; left, right or full justification; 3. line fill; narrow mode; margin; line width; page size; page break and indentation.

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[^8]
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Add $\$ 1.50$ per program for postage and handling. Florida residents add $5 \%$ sales tax. COD orders are welcome. CIS orders EMAIL to 70405,1374 . No refunds or exchanges.


## CoBBS Message Editor

## A useful update for the CoBBS system

By Richard Duncan

The CoBBS system was presented in November 1985, and quite a few BBSs use it. There are editors for just about every file in use on the system, except for handling the message base for certain problems or desires. The CoBBS Message Editor is written to handle some of the problems that occasionally occur during normal BBS operation.

SMH/EDI goes into the message base and allows the user to modify information contained in the header of that message (e.g., menu number it was posted to, active/deleted, private/ public, or the to/from/subject information). In addition, there is a renumbering routine that allows a sequential assignment of message numbers starting at whatever the SysOp designates.

The routine can be used offline and does not require that the driver be loaded. There is no error trapping or checking for carrier detect. This editor

[^9]would normally only be used by the SysOp and would not require these features. Error trapping and carrier check could easily be added to the routine if required.

## Booting Up

On running SMH the routine checks the drives assigned to three files: MENU/SYS, HDR/SYS and MSG/ SYS. These values will not be correct if the editor is run before the BBS system itself has been booted. When this occurs, you are asked which drive each file is on. Once this is taken care of, the system loads in the name of the various menus you have on the board and then goes directly into the editor.

A menu is displayed before any message information. This is the help menu and can be seen or redisplayed by using the H command. There are 16 commands available.

## Move Options

There are five commands that affect movement around the message base. Two commands, + and -, move forward or backward respectively through the message base. The GOTO command locates a particular message number within the base if available. ALL messages are displayed whether they are active or deleted.

Initially, every message is displayed when entering the editor. If you only want to view one particular area (menu number), use the SET MENU command. When prompted, enter the menu number you want to look at. Return to viewing all messages by using this command and responding with ALL instead of a menu number.

There is a search feature that thumbs through the header information for a match. The SEARCH option prompts for the string you want a match to. This is a global search that checks the to, from and subject at one time. The search starts from the current location to the end of the file. If a complete search of the message base is desired, go to the first message in the base before starting the search.

## Toggles

Four toggle commands are available. The PUBLIC/PRIVT toggle determines whether the message is public or private. A message may be deleted or reactivated by the use of the K and A commands. The KILL command is used to delete the current message and the ACTIVATE command allows a
deleted message to be reinstated. A message that has been received can be changed back to waiting on the user to call again by the TOGGLE RCVD command.

## Modifiers

Occasionally, there is the need to change the header information of who the message is from, to or its subject. The CHANGE HEADER command allows this. Each particular part of the address is displayed showing what the original information is and requesting the change. If just ENTER is pressed, the current information will be retained, while entering anything on this line causes that part of the address to be changed.

A message can be re-posted to a different menu number by use of the BOARD POST command. Type the new menu number and press ENTER.

There is always a difference in opinion about how a message board should be operated. CoBBS was originally set up to sequentially count the number of messages entered from day one. Some operators like to limit or change the overall message count from time to
time. Using the RENUMBER command allows the SysOp to change each message in a sequential order. It is best to do this when there are no deleted messages in the base or the renumbering will appear broken to a user and will disappear at the next message purge.

## Other Commands

Once the message header appears, the SysOp can then view the message text by using the MESSAGE command. As the text appears, pressing any key stops the scroll and pressing any key again restarts the viewing. Pressing the ' S ' key stops the display and returns to the command menu. Scroll control is only available from the keyboard.
The complete message may be dumped at one time to either the screen or the printer with the DUMP MESSAGE command. After selecting this command, choose whether a screen print or printer dump is desired.
The QUIT command allows termination of the message editor and the option of going into BASIC or returning the BBS.
The editor can be used online with the CoBBS system. Again, note that there


The listing: SMH


```
5\emptyset INPUT" MSG/SYS DRIVE";X:POKE4
671,X
55 GOTO65
6\varnothing NEXTX
65 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"WAIT....":P
RINT"GETTING MENU: "
7\varnothing REM - MENU/SS
75 GOSUB945
8\emptyset FOR R=1 TO K2 STEP 4
85 GET#2,R:BN$=M5$:BN=ASC(M1$)
9\emptyset PRINTBN;TAB(1\varnothing);M5$
95 K=INSTR(BN$,NU$):IFK=\emptysetTHEN K=
LEN(BN$)+1: BN$ (BN)=LEFT$ (BN$,K-1
)
1\varnothing\varnothing BN$(BN)=LEFT$(BN$,K-1):NEXT
R:BN$(255)="SYSOP MSG"
1\emptyset5 CLOSE:GOSUB895:GOSUB92\varnothing
ll\varnothing GET#l,l:RE=CVN(H1$):MH=RE
l15 FORB=2 TO Kl:GET#l,B:F$=H2$:
GOSUBl3\emptyset:IFMID$(F$,2,I)<>"l"THEN
    RS=CVN(Hl$) ELSE NEXT B:RS=RE
    12\emptyset ML=RS:GET#1,I:R=1
    125 GOSUB2\emptyset5:GOTO27\varnothing
    13\emptyset REM
    135 F=ASC(F$):E=128:F$=""
    14\varnothing FOR Q=1 TO 8
    145 J=INT(F/E)
    15\emptyset IF J=\varnothing THEN F$=F$+"\emptyset"ELSEF$=
```


## "The edilior can he used online with the CoBBS system."

is no error trap or carrier detect while in the message editor. To modify CoBBS for online access to this file, follow this procedure: Load COBBS/ $S Y S$. Retype Line 34 to read 34 LDAD"SMH/EDI",R. Save $C O B B S /$ SYS.

The message editor returns to $C O B B S$ by using the QUIT command and answering ' Y ' to the option. There are no other modifications required. Save this editor on Drive 0 under the filename SMH/EDI.

After the modification is made to $C O B B S / S Y S$, the editor can be called from the BBS by using a type "command. No additional data is required.

The $C o B B S$ software originally came
out last fall in RAINBOW [November 1985, Page 135] and is available through back issues of RAINBOW and RAINBOW ON TAPE.
If you are operating a CoBBS system, please send me your phone number, BBS number and hours of operation because 1 am compiling a directory of $C o B B S$ systems. In a future article I will correct some problems in the original $C o B B S$ and look at some new additions. My address is 9821 Margie Circle, Little Rock, AR 72209-6521. Please enclose an SASE when writing. All letters will be answered as soon as possible. You can also find me on Delphi (username RICH4COBBS).

```
F$+"1"
155 F=F-(E*J):E=E/2
16\emptyset NEXT Q
165 RETURN
17\emptyset REM
175 E=l:F=\varnothing
18\emptyset FOR Q=8 TO l STEP -1
185 IFMID$(F$,Q,l)="1"THEN F=F+E
19\emptyset E=E*2:NEXTQ:F$=CHR$(F)
195 RETURN
```


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$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ GOSUB295
$2 \varnothing 5$ PRINT:PRINT
$21 \varnothing$ IF MD=-1 THENPRINT"ALL MENUS
" ELSE PRINT"MENU:";MD;"/ ";BN\$ ( MD)

215 PRINT"MESSAGES";ML;"TO";MH
$22 \varnothing$ PRINT" $<+>$ NEXT MSG \# <G>OTO II

225 PRINT"<->LAST MSG <M>ESS
AGE TEXT"
$23 \emptyset$ PRINT" < ? > SEARCH <P>UBL
IC/PRIVT"
235 PRINT"<K>ILL MSG <D>UMP
MESSAGE"
$24 \varnothing$ PRINT" < A > CTIVATE MSG <R > ENU MBER"
245 PRINT"<B>OARD POST <S>ET
MENU"
$25 \varnothing$ PRINT" $<H>E L P$ MENU $<T>O G G$
LE RCVD"
255 PRINT" < C > HANGE HDR <Q>UIT
$26 \emptyset$ RETURN
265 GOSUB295
$27 \emptyset$ LINEINPUT"COMMAND: ";CH\$
275 IFCH\$=""THEN265
$28 \emptyset$ ON INSTR("+-GM?PKDARCQHSBT",
CH\$) +1 GOTO $27 \varnothing, 37 \varnothing, 395,42 \varnothing, 45 \varnothing$,
$5 \varnothing 5,545,575,6 \varnothing \varnothing, 655,68 \emptyset, 735,285$,
$125,795,825,865$
285 CLEARIøø:LINEINPUT"RETURN TO BBS? ";A\$
$29 \varnothing$ X\$=LEFT\$ (A\$, 1):IFX\$="Y"ORX\$= "Y"THEN CLOSE:UNLOAD:LOAD"COBBS/
SYS", R ELSE END
$295^{\circ}$ REM-HDR PRINT
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF MD>-1ANDASC(H8\$) < $>$ MD THEN RETURN
$3 \varnothing 5$ PRINT\#SC:PRINT\#SC
$31 \varnothing$ IF R=1 THENPRINT"SYSTEM RECO RD \#l!"
$315 \mathrm{M} \emptyset=\mathrm{CVN}(\mathrm{H} 1 \$): \mathrm{KF}=\mathrm{INSTR}$ (H5\$,NU\$ ):MF\$=LEFT\$ (H5\$, KF-1)
$32 \emptyset$ F\$=H2\$:GOSUB13ø:IFMID\$ (F\$,2, 1) $=$ " 1 "THENPRINT\#SC;"-DELETED-"
$325 \mathrm{KT}=\mathrm{INSTR}(\mathrm{KF}+1, \mathrm{H} 5$ \$, NU\$) : XX=KT -KF-l:IFXX<1THEN MT\$="": GOTO $33 \emptyset E$ LSE MT\$=MID\$(H5\$, KF+1,XX)
$33 \emptyset \mathrm{KS}=\mathrm{INSTR}(\mathrm{KT}+2, \mathrm{H} 5$ \$, NU\$) : XX=KS -KT-l:IFXX<ITHEN MS\$="":GOTO335E LSE MS $=$ MID\$(H5\$, KT+1, XX) : PF= $\emptyset$
335 IFMID\$(F\$,1,1)="1"THENPRINT\# SC,"PRIVATE"
$34 \varnothing$ IFMID\$ (F\$,3,1)="1"THEN X\$=" <RCVD>" ELSE X\$=""
345 F5=1:PRINT\#SC,"MESSAGE \#";Mø ;" "; BN\$ (ASC (H8\$))
$35 \emptyset$ PRINT\#SC,RIGHT\$ (STR\$ (ASC (LEF T\$(H3\$, 1))), 2) ; "/";RIGHT\$ (STR\$ (A SC(MID\$(H3\$,2,1))),2);"/";RIGHT\$ (STR\$(ASC (RIGHT\$ (H3\$, 1))), 2) ;"
"; STR\$ (ASC (LEFT\$ (H4\$,1))) ;": "; 355 A\$=RIGHT\$ (STR\$ (ASC (RIGHT\$ (H4 \$,1))), 2):IFVAL (A\$) >9THENPRINT\#S C,A\$ELSEMID\$ (A\$, 1, 1) ="ø": PRINT\#S C, A\$
$36 \emptyset$ PRINT\#SC,"FROM: ";MF\$:PRINT\# SC," TO: ";MT\$;X\$:F5=1:F4=1:PRI NT\#SC,"SUBJ: ";MS\$:PRINT\#SC
365 RETURN
$37 \emptyset$ REM- +
$375 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+1$ : IF R $>\mathrm{Kl}$ THEN R=1
$38 \emptyset$ GET\#l,R:SA=ø
385 IF MD>-1 AND ASC (H8\$) < $>$ MD TH EN 375
$39 \varnothing$ GOTO265
395 REM- -
$4 \emptyset \varnothing R=R-1: I F R<1$ THEN R=Kl
$4 \emptyset 5$ GET\#l,R:SA=ø
41ø IF MD>-1 AND ASC(H8\$) < $>$ MD TH EN $4 \varnothing 5$
415 GOTO2 65
$42 \emptyset$ REM- G
425 PRINT:LINEINPUT"MESSAGE \#";N \$
$43 \emptyset \quad N=V A L(N \$): I F \quad N<M L \quad O R \quad N>M H \quad T H$ EN PRINT"OUT OF RANGE.":GOTO27ø 435 FOR X=1 TO Kl
$44 \varnothing$ GET\#l,X:IF CVN (HI\$) =N THEN R =X: GOTO265
445 NEXTX:PRINT"MSG NOT AVAII_ABL E": GOTO27ø
$45 \emptyset$ REM- M
455 GOSUB46ø:SC=ø:GOTO27ø
$46 \varnothing$ R1=CVN (H6\$): R2=CVN (H7\$)
465 FOR X=R1+1 TO R2
$47 \emptyset$ GET\#2,X:A\$=MG\$:IFA\$=STRING\$ ( 8ø, 255) THENPRINT\#SC:RETURN 475 FOR Y=1 TO LEN(A\$)
$48 \emptyset$ PRINT\#SC,MID\$ (A\$,Y,I) : : X $=1 N$ KEY\$:IFX\$=""THEN49ø
485 IFX\$="S"ORX\$="S"THEN5 ØøELSEI
FINKEY\$=""THEN485
$49 \varnothing$ NEXTY
495 NEXTX
5øø PRINT\#SC: RETURN
$5 \emptyset 5$ REM- ?
5lø U=R:PRINT:IINEINPUT"SEARCH S TRING: "; ${ }^{\text {S }}$
515 IF S\$=""THEN27ø
$52 \emptyset$ FOR X=U+1 TO Kl
525 GET\#l, X
$53 \varnothing$ IFINSTR(H5\$,S\$) $>\varnothing$ THEN R=X:G OTO265
535 NEXT X:GET\#1,U
$54 \emptyset$ PRINT"NOT FOUND.":GOTO27Ø
545 REM- P
$55 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} \$=\mathrm{H} 2 \$:$ GOSUB13 $\varnothing$
555 IFMID\$ (F\$, 1, 1) = " 1 "THENMID\$ ( F
$\$, 1,1)=" \varnothing ":$ GOTO565
$56 \varnothing \operatorname{MID}(F \$, 1,1)=11 "$
565 GOSUBI7ø:LSET H2 \$=F\$
$57 \emptyset$ PUT\#1,R:PRINT:GOTO27ø
575 REM- K
58ø F\$=H2 \$: GOSUB13 $\varnothing$
585 MID\$(F\$,2,1)="1":GOSUB17ø
59め LSET H2 \$=F\$: PUT\#1,R

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```
595 GOTO27\emptyset
6\emptyset\emptyset REM- D
6\emptyset5 PRINT:PRINT
61\varnothing PRINTTAB(5);"l-SCREEN"
615 PRINTTAB(5);"2-PRINTER"
62\emptyset LINEINPUT" >";CH$
625 ONINSTR("12",CH$)+1 GOTO 27\emptyset
,63\varnothing,635
63\varnothing SC=\varnothing:GOTO64\varnothing
635 SC=-1
64\emptyset GOSUB295
6 4 5 ~ G O S U B 4 6 \emptyset ~
65\emptyset GOTO27\emptyset
655 REM- A
66\emptyset F$=H2$:GOSUB13\emptyset
6 6 5 M M D \$ ( F \$ , 2 , 1 ) = " \varnothing " : G O S U B 1 7 \varnothing ~
67\emptyset LSET H2$=F$:PUT#l,R
6 7 5 \text { GOTO27ø}
68\emptyset REM- R
685 PRINT:PRINT"MESSAGE RENUMBER
!"
69\emptyset LINEINPUT"STARTING NUMBER: "
;S$:S=VAL(S$)
695 IF S=\varnothing THEN 27\varnothing ELSE ML=S
7\emptyset\emptyset S=S-1
7\emptyset5 FOR X=2 TO Kl
71\varnothing GET#1,X:S=S+1:LSET H1$=MKN$(
S)
715 PUT#l,X:NEXTX
72\emptyset GET#l,l:LSET Hl$=MKN$(S):PUT
#1,1
725 MH=S
73\emptyset GET#1,2:GOTO125
735 REM- C
74\varnothing PRINT:PRINT"FROM: ";MF$
745 LINEINPUT"FROM: ";CH$
75ø IFCH$=""THEN755ELSEMF$=CH$
755 PRINT" TO: ";MT$
76\emptyset LINEINPUT" TO: ";CH$
765 IFCH$=|MTHEN77\emptysetELSEMT$=CH$
77\emptyset PRINT"SUBJ: ";MS$
775 LINEINPUT"SUBJ: ";CH$
78\emptyset IFCH$=""THEN785ELSEMS$=CH$
```


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785 LSET H5 $\$=\mathrm{MF}$ \$+CHR $(\varnothing)+\mathrm{MT}$ +CHR $\$(\varnothing)+$ MS $\$+$ STRING $(8 \varnothing, \varnothing)$
$79 \varnothing$ SA=1:GOTO27ø
795 REM- S
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT:LINEINPUT"MENU \# OR AL L: "; CH\$
$8 \varnothing 5$ IFCH\$=""THEN27 $\varnothing$
81ø IFCH\$="ALL" THEN MD=-1 ELSE MD=VAL (CH\$)
815 IF MD $<\varnothing$ OR MD>255 THENPRINT" MENU OUT OF RANGE.":MD= $\varnothing$
$82 \varnothing$ GOTO27ø
825 REM- B
83ø PRINT:PRINT"PRESENT MENU: "; BN\$ (ASC (H8\$))
835 LINEINPUT"POST TO \#";CH\$
$84 \varnothing$ IFCH\$=""THEN27ø
$845 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{CH} \$): I F X<\emptyset O R X>255 T H E N P$
RINT"VALUE OUT OF RANGE": GOTO83ø
85ø PRINT"POSTING TO: ";BN\$(X)
855 LSET H8\$=CHR\$(X): PUT\#l,R
86ø GOTO27ø
865 REM- T
$87 \varnothing$ F\$=H2 \$: GOSUB13 $\varnothing$
$875 \operatorname{IFMID}(F \$, 3,1)=11$ "THEN MID\$( F\$,3,1)="ø": GOTO885
$88 \varnothing \operatorname{MID} \$(F \$, 3,1)=" 1 "$
885 GOSUB17ø:LSET H2\$=F\$
89ø PUT\#1,R:GOTO27ø
895 '-OPEN MSGHDR/SYS-
9øø F\$="HDR/SYS: "+DR\$ (PEEK (467ø)
)
$9 \varnothing 5$ OPEN"D", \#l,F\$,11ø
$91 \varnothing$ FIELD\#1,5 AS H1\$,1 AS H2\$,3
AS H3\$, 2 AS H4\$, $8 \varnothing$ AS H5 $\$, 5$ AS H
6\$,5 AS H7\$,1 AS H8\$,8 AS SP\$
$915 \mathrm{Kl}=\mathrm{LOF}(1):$ RETURN
$92 \emptyset$ '-OPEN MSG/SYS-
925 F\$="MSG/SYS:"+DR\$(PEEK(4671)
)
93ø OPEN"D", \#2,F\$,8ø
935 FIELD\#2,8ø AS MG\$
94ø K2=LOF (2):RETURN
945 '-OPEN BOARD MENU-
95ø FF\$="MENU/SYS: "+DR\$ (PEEK (467
3))

955 OPEN"D", \#2,FF\$,25ø
96ø FIELD\#2,1 AS M1\$,1 AS M2\$,1
AS M3\$,1 AS M4\$,16 AS M5\$,23ø AS
M6\$
965 K2=LOF (2):RETURN

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## Seikosha SP-1000A Printer



## Printout Sample

75: ; ; ? ? ? FAECDEF <<?@ABCDEFGHIJKLM 789: ; <=>?@ABCDEFGHI 10123456785:; <=? ? ©ABCOEFGHI $789 \%$ ? $\%$ AECDEF < $<$ ?@ABCDEFGHIJKLM 789: ; <=>? FFGGIIJKI $789:$; < $\quad$ ? PABCD ${ }^{\text {EFBHIJKLMNOPG }}$

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## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

## A switching system for your BBS



## ONLIME: 24 HR§ A DAM

Inorder to operate a two-CoCo system you will need two CoCos, a BBS program, disk drives (as many as you like on each system), and an auto-answer type modem.
The system I run has four single-sided Radio Shack disk drives on the first CoCo and two double-sided Qumes on the second CoCo.
I run OCCCS BBS (Online Color Computer Comunications System), written by Steve Odneal, and ASCII Express, written by Erik Gavriluk and Greg Miller. The reason for this is that the OCCCS BBS program is a complete BBS program to run the main system, and the $A S C I I$ Express is an in-memory BBS system which leaves all the disk drives free for downloads. On CoCo number one there are two drives for downloads and two drives to handle the system and mail. This leaves CoCo number two with four drives for down-

Ted Kyte is 35 years old and lives in Blairmore, Alberta. Ted owns his own Rewind business which he has been operating for 12 years. He has three CoCos and has written some specialized business programs that may be marketed in the future.
loads, for a total of six download drives.

## The Program

The line numbers I am using are for example purposes only. Do not use line numbers that already exist in your BBS programs unless you know what you're doing.
The OCCCS BBS program has been edited to add a function that permits the SysOp to tell CoCo one whether CoCo two is online. Let's assume that in your BBS program the password is the variable PA\$, and let's assume your password is SYSOP\#1. Then insert the following lines in your program:

```
500 IF PA$="SYSOP#1" THEN
    LINEINPUT "IS SYSTEM #2
    ONLINE Y/N:"SS$
```

510 IF SSs="Y" THEN PRINT
"SYSTEM H2 IS ON LINE" ELSE
PRINT "SYSTEM H2 IS NOT ONLINE"

When the SysOp logs on, this enables him to activate access to CoCo two. This can be also be done from a remote terminal. If the power on/off switch is not on and you activate access to CoCo two, then a user attempting to go to CoCo two is quickly logged off.
In your BBS you will have a routine to handle which subroutine the user will go to after making a menu selection.

Now let's assume the variable handlir the menu selection is M\$. Then yo need to add a line something like this

```
800 IF M$"O" AND SS$="Y" THEN
    GOSUB 1000 ELSE IF M$= O
    AND SS$<>"Y" THEN PRINT "SORR
    SYSTEM 2 IS NDT ON LINE":
    RETURN
```

In this line we have assumed the routine handling the switch to system two is in Line 1000. If the variable equals O and variable SS\$ equals. then the program control shifts to the routine in Line 1000 to handle the switching. If either variable does not match, the user will be told "Sorry system two is not on line," and control will be returned to the menu routine.

If everything is OK for going to system two, you can add the routine starting at Line 1000 . This can tell the user about any special features of system two he may not be familiar with, or you can switch them right over. We have to add a few lines to handle the switching and they should be something like this:

```
1000 PRINT "YOU WILL NDT BE RBLE
    TO LEAVE ANY MESSAGES OR MAIL
    IN SYSTEM 2 SO PLEASE LEAVE THEM
    IN SYSTEM }1\mathrm{ BEFORE YOU GO.
1010 PRINT:LINEINPUT "GO TO
    SYSTEM 2 Y/N";O$
1020 IF QS<>"Y"THEN RETURN
1030 PRINT "PRESS <H>"
1040 3 MOTORON:MOTOROFF
1050 goto 'LOgafF ROUTINE'
```

Line 1000 is self-explanatory. Line 1010 is an opportunity for users to back out if they do not want to go to system two. Line 1030 is important; when they are switched to system two, they won't see anything. The user will see PRESS $<\mathrm{H}>$ as the last thing on his screen before the switch is actually made. This gives them the help list for system two, and they are off and running.

Line 1040 simply makes the modem switch to system two.

Line 1050 sends the control of system one to the logoff routine and restarts system one. You don't have to worry about your modem control codes in the logoff routine because the modem has already been switched to system two and does not see those codes. The reason for logging off system one is to

## Parts Description

| A) | 12-volt adapter | RS\# 273-1652 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B) | 12-volt DC DPDT relay | RS\# 275-8206 |
| C) | 12-volt DC pilot light | RS\# 272-334 |
| D) | 12-volt DC DPDT relay | RS\# 275-8214 |
| E) | 12-volt DC DPDT relay | RS\# 275-8206 |
| F) | 4-pin DIN male plug | RS\# 274-007 |
| G) | 4-pin DIN male plug | RS\# 274-007 |
| H) | SPST toggle switch | RS\# 275-662 |
| I) | Cassette cable | RS\# 26-1207 |
| J | Cassette cable | RS\# 26-1207 |
| K) | SPST toggle switch | RS\# 275-662 |
|  | Utility box | RS\# 270-233 |



## Component Functions

A) Converts 115 -volt AC house voltage to 12 volts DC to operate the low voltage relays.
B) Control relay to switch modem from CoCo two to CoCo one, both contacts are normally closed.
C) Pilot light to indicate power on or off.
D) Main relay to switch modem from CoCo one to CoCo two and back.
E) Control relay to switch modem from CoCo one to CoCo two; both contacts are normally open.
F) Plug to connect main relay to serial port of CoCo one.
G) Plug to connect main relay to serial port of CoCo two.
H) Switch to enable manual or automatic operation.
I) Cassette cable to connect CoCo one cassette relay to switching device. (See special note.)
J) Cassette cable to connect CoCo two cassette relay to switching device. (See special note.)
K) Main power on/off switch.

Utility box holds all components and makes a neat finished project.
speed up the total reset time when system two is logged off. The instant the user is logged off system two, system one is ready for another call.

In system two; the only lines really required to end the whole two-system switching sequence are as follows:

```
700 LINEINPUT "DO YDU REALLY
    WISH TD LOG DFF Y/N";Q$
710 IF Q$<>"Y" RETURN
720 PRINT "THANKS FOR CALLING
    . . . BYE NOW"
7 3 0 ~ P R I N T ~ C H R \$ ( 4 3 ) ; C H R S ~ ( 4 3 ) ;
    CHRक(43):PRINT "RTS0=1"
70 MOTORDN:MOTOROFF
```

Your BBS program probably has a line similar to Line 700. If the user selects ' Y ', control is passed to Line 720 for the thank you line, then to Line 730, which needs the codes your modem requires to hang up and be reset to the answer mode.

## Sequence of Operation

To start the switching sequence, CoCo one does a MOTDRON. This closes the internal cassette relay of CoCo one and causes the normally open contacts of relay (E) to close. This activates relay (D) and switches the modem to CoCo two. Then relay (E) acts as its own holding contact as CoCo one does a MOTOROFF.
The modem has switched to CoCo two and CoCo one has returned its internal cassette relay back to the open position. However, relay ( E ) is still in the closed position.

To return the modem to CoCo one, CoCo two must do a MOTORON. This opens the normally closed contacts of relay (B) and switches the modem back to CoCo one.

When CoCo one does a MOTORON then an immediate MOTORDFF, it is sent to the normal logoff sequence the BBS provides. This updates the user $\log$ and
keeps track of the time and date of last user.

## Special Note

The cables (I and J) in the schematic can either be cassette cables with the sub-mini phono plugs that normally go to the remote on the cassette, which can be used with female sub-mini plugs (RS\# 274-292) on the switching device, or they can be a separate cable made up with a five-pin DIN male plug (RS\# 274-003). Use pins 1 and 3 to go to a submini phono plug (RS\# 274-290) then to the female sub-mini ( $\mathrm{RS} \# 274$-292) on the switching device.

On the main switching relay (D) be sure to have the pin numbers matched up. If you take Pin 1 from the modem, it must end up being Pin 1 on both CoCo one and CoCo two when the relay is activated or non-activated.

The cable and plug that runs from the modem to the switching device can be the existing cable your modem has and a female plug to match it on the utility box.

This switching system has been running for about six months on a parttime basis. The hours for a one-CoCo system are 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and for the two-CoCo system, seven days a week, from 12:00 midnight to approximately 3:00 p.m. (MST).

I hope some of the RAINBOW readers will benefit from this little project. I can say it has increased the joys of being a CoCo SysOp.

If any readers would like more information on this system, they can call the Wes-Can Color Board at (403) 5644118, anytime seven days a week, or write to Ted Kyte, Box 818, Blairmore, Alberta, Canada T0K 0E0.

# More on the New Video Display Generator 

By Tony DiStefano<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

Last month I described the new VDG (Video Display Generator) MC6847Tl and the modes that are possible. I also showed you how to hook up a few switches in order to access these modes. The only problem with this is the new VDG is only available in the CoCo 2 ' B ' model. At home, I have the regular white CoCo . They call it the ' $F$ ' board. I wanted the new T1 chip in my CoCo , too. So, with the help of Bill Warnica, I modified my 'F' board CoCo to work with this new chip.
The new VDG and the old VDG are very similar but not pin-for-pin compatible, so you can't just pull the old one out and plug the new one in. It is, however, not too difficult to modify the computer board to make it fit. The new VDG also has built-in hardware that saves two chips on the computer board.

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

The chips that are saved are no longer on the ' $B$ ' board. That is why the new board is smaller than the older boards. The two chip numbers saved are the 74LS244 and 74LS273. These chips are TTL logic gates used to isolate the CPU data bus from the video data bus.

Without getting into too much detail, these two chips are now part of the VDG and are no longer needed on the main board. At first, it was thought that both of these chips had to be removed from the old PC board and the new VDG completely rewired to fit in. Luckily, it turns out that only one of these chips has to be removed. This saves a lot of wiring.
Like most of my projects, this one requires you to open the computer and dig inside with a soldering iron and some tools. A good hardware hacker with experience is needed to do this one. To do this project, you will need a soldering iron, tools, wire, solder and, of course, a new VDG. More on the parts later.

The upgrade I did was on an ' $F$ ' board CoCo. As far as I know, these instruc-
tions work for just about every CoCo and CoCo 2 , but on certain models, the VDG and other parts involved are soldered directly onto the PC Board. That means you have to unsolder the chips and insert a socket. This can be done, and I have done it many times, but it requires a solder sucker or chip remover. Soldering experience is necessary. Also, before you start, be forewarned! The jumpers I will tell you to install in the ' $F$ ' board may be different on different boards. But, not all is gloom and doom. A little trial and error and you should find the right pin numbers.
There are two parts you need. The first is the VDG, Motorola part number MC6847T1. If you cannot get this part at your local electronics store, try Radio Shack. The part number is MX-6551. The next part is just a plain and simple resistor. The resistor value is 1 K or 1000 ohms quarter watt or half watt. That's it; the rest is a little bit of work.

Unplug the computer, undo the case, remove the keyboard, etc. You know, all those boring things.

Now comes the fun part. The first thing you must do is remove the VDG. That's simple. It's the chip marked MC6847, or U9 on the ' $F$ ' board. On other boards, the U number might be different but it will always be the MC6847. On some boards the VDG is soldered in. In that case, you must unsolder the VDG and insert a 40 -pin socket. Prepare the new VDG (TI) in the following manner. Cut the resistor leads so that it will just fit between pins 25 and 11. Put the resistor across the top of the VDG and solder one end of the resistor to the top part of Pin 25. Make sure the solder doesn't leak down the pin. Next, solder the other end to Pin 11 (same precaution). Now pry out Pin 31 vertically, so it does not insert into the socket when you plug the new VDG in.

Insert the new VDG into the socket. Make sure Pin 1 is in the right place. Now solder a short piece of wire-wrap wire to Pin 1 of the VDG. Don't solder the pin to the socket. You won't be able to get the chip out if you do. (If you prefer, solder all connections to these pins before inserting the chip into the
socket.) Solder the other end of this wire to Pin 31, the one that you bent up before. Solder a second wire to Pin 12 of the new VDG. Run this wire to Pin 10 of the SAM (Synchronous Address

## - Never connect two outputs together, and never connect two inputs together."

Multiplexer). You remember ol' SAM, she's the one that does all the timing in the CoCo. I did an article on her not long ago in this magazine. Her name is MC6883 or SN74LS783N.

It was said, by whom I don't know, that you needed the new MC6885 or SN74LS785N SAM in order to make this new VDG work, but this rumor turns out to be false. The old one works just fine. As a matter of fact, I have the
old SAM in my CoCo and it just purrs along. Anyway, back to work. Solder a third wire from Pin 13 of the VDG to Pin 12 of the SAM. That's about it for the VDG. But there is a little more work to do.

The next stage of this project deals with the buffer chip I mentioned earlier. Start off by removing the chip, number 74LS273, from its socket. You no longer need this chip, but keep it in your parts bin for a rainy day or in case you decide to remove the modification and replace the old VDG chip. The modification I did is on the so called ' $F$ ' board and the 74LS273 chip labeled U13 on the PC board. It also was not soldered in. It had a socket; all I had to do was pull it. If you are doing this on another board and the IC is not socketed, you must do a little more work. First, remove the old chip. Then solder in a 20 -pin socket. You need the socket for this next step.

Prepare eight (about 1.5 inches) short pieces of wire by stripping $3 / 16$ inch of insulation off each end. Use a number 22 or 24 gauge solid wire. Old Bell wire is best. Now insert each wire into the pins of the 20 -pin socket as follows.


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| One End | Other End |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 | 12 |
| 4 | 15 |
| 7 | 9 |
| 8 | 6 |
| 13 | 2 |
| 14 | 5 |
| 17 | 16 |
| 18 | 19 |

Pins 1, 10, 11 and 20 are left empty. Do not connect anything to these pins. (Pin 10 is ground and Pin 20 is the 5volt supply. You may use them if you need these power connections in other projects.)

Now, this chip is called an Octal Dtype flip-flop. If you recall, many moons (monthly articles) ago, I described flip-flops; they are no more than a sort of latch. This particular chip has eight latches. One for each of the eight data bits of the CPU. Each of these bits has an input and an output. I have arranged the pin numbers in such a way that the One End column pin numbers
are all inputs and all the pin numbers in the Other End column are outputs. This is important to know. Notice that one jumper exists for every in/out pair. If you are trying to modify a board other than the ' $F$ ' board, the pin numbers may not match. Not having tried all the CoCos and CoCo 2s, 1 cannot print every pin diagram. Try to wire the connections as they stand above, but if the screen looks confused and you do not get the same letters on the screen you type on the keyboard, it's because the pinout is different.

In that case you will have to do a trial and error method to get the right combination. There are two rules to follow: Never connect two outputs together, and never connect two inputs together. The first may cause permanent damage to your computer. Jumper all eight wires and try it. If it is not right, make note of the combination you did and try another. If you do combinations in order, you will eventually get the right combination. When you do, if you send
me the pinout combination and which computer board you did it on, 1 will print them in the next article I write and give you credit for it.

That's all there is to it! Plug everything back in and turn it on. You now have the new VDG in your CoCo . If you want to access the new modes of the new VDG, you will have to do a little more work. Last month, I wrote on how to access the new modes using switches or software. It works for this modification perfectly. All you have to do is follow the instructions and use the method that suits you best. Next month, I'll show you how to use the new modes without switches. All you will need are a few electronic parts. When you change modes from text to graphics, you won't have to throw all your switches - the electronics will do it for you.
For those who are interested, Figure 1 shows the pinouts of the old and the new VDGs side by side so you can compare the differences between them.

Figure 1

Old VDG MC6847



# Coming to 'Terms' 

# With the CoCo 3 

By Rick Adams and Dale Lear

Term 3 is a simple terminal program for the Color Computer 3. lt has few features; the purpose of this program is to demonstrate the fact that reliable 1200 Baud RS-232 communication out the CoCo's "bitbanger" port may be obtained by utilizing the programmable interrupt timer included with the Color Computer 3.

Sharp-eyed, technically-oriented users will note that the interrupt routine is driven by setting the new timer at seven times the Baud rate, making the sampling rate on the bit-banger port fast enough for reliable start-bit detection. This luxury is not available on the Color Computer 2. There are only two fixed-rate interrupt clocks built in; one is too fast to use for this purpose, while the other is too slow!

Despite the simplicity of Term 3, it

Rick Adams is a systems programmer for a company that develops 68000based systems software. In addition to writing games, he likes science fiction and is the author of Radio Shack's Temple of ROM. Rick lives in Rohnert Park, California.
Dale Lear owns Dale Lear Software and makes his living developing programs for the Color Computer. He has authored games and other software such as Double Back, Baseball, TSEDIT, TSWORD and D.L. LOGO. Dale, his wife Laurel and their six children live in Petaluma, California.
does have some things going for it: it supports true upper- and lowercase letters in the 40 - or 80 -column modes available on the Color Computer 3, and both input and output are fully buffered, allowing type-ahead.

With a little experimentation, Color Computer users with moderate assembly-language experience could add features to this bare-bones communication demo such as ASCII buffer uploading and downloading, use of the function keys (welcome addition) to generate user-defined text strings, and so on.

TERM3.BAS is the BASIC program that pokes a number of communications parameters into memory, loads the machine language portion of the package and starts things going. The comments regarding the parameters are fairly self-explanatory; the defaults shown will do nicely in the majority of cases. (Note that setting the left margin to ' 2 ' avoids the problem of the width 40 mode on a TV set causing the first two characters to disappear.)

The assembly language portion of Term 3 is named TERM3.BIN. Users with assembly language experience may use the source listing shown as TERM3.SRC (and their favorite assembler) to produce this file.

Perhaps we'll see some of you on Delphi as you take your Term 3 program out for a test drive through the telecommunications network. We hope to see you there!

Listing 1：TERM3BAS

```
1\varnothing CLS
2\emptyset PRINT "========================
=====""
3\emptyset PRINT " TERM3 VERSION 1.\emptyset
I
4\emptyset PRINT " COPYRIGHT 1986"
5\emptyset PRINT "DALE LEAR AND RICK AD
AMS"
6\emptyset PRINT "=======================
======="
7\emptyset'
8\emptyset 1*** PARAMETERS **
9\emptyset '
I\emptyset\emptyset '---DISPLAY MODE---
11\varnothing '
12\varnothing 'NUMBER OF COLUMNS (4\varnothing OR 8\varnothing
)
13\emptyset CMAX=4\emptyset
14\emptyset '
15\emptyset 'NUMBER OF LINES (24)
16\emptyset LMAX=24
17\varnothing'
18\emptyset 'LEFT MARGIN (FOR TV)
19\emptyset LFMAR=2
2\emptyset\varnothing
21\varnothing 'FOREGROUND COLOR (WHITE)
22\emptyset FCOLOR=255
23\varnothing
24\varnothing 'BACKGROUND COLOR (BLACK)
25\emptyset BCOLOR=\varnothing
26\varnothing
27\emptyset I---BAUD RATE---
28\emptyset BAUD=12\varnothing\varnothing
29\varnothing '
3\emptyset\emptyset 'TIMER SET TO 7X BAUD RATE
31\emptyset T=INT((14318181/4)/(BAUD*7))
32\emptyset Tl=INT(T/256)
33\emptyset T2=T-256*T1
340
35\emptyset '---AUTOLF---
36\emptyset AUTOLF=\varnothing
37\varnothing: \emptyset-NO
38\varnothing 1 l-YES
39\varnothing
4\emptyset\emptyset 1---DUPLEX---
41\emptyset DUPLEX=\varnothing
42\emptyset ' \varnothing-FULL
43\emptyset 1 1-HALF
44\varnothing
45\emptyset WIDTH CMAX
46\varnothing POKE &H2ø\varnothing, CMAX
47\varnothing POKE &H2ø1,LMAX
48\emptyset POKE &H2ø2,LFMAR
49ø POKE &H2ø3,FCOLOR
5ø\emptyset POKE &H2\emptyset4,BCOLOR
51\emptyset POKE &H2ø5,Tl
\(1 \varnothing\) CLS
\(2 \emptyset\) PRINT＂＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝
```

52ø POKE \＆H2ø6，T2
53ø POKE \＆H2ø7，AUTOL
$54 \varnothing$ POKE \＆H2ø8，DUPLEX
55ø LOADM＂TERM3＂
$56 \emptyset$ EXEC

Listing 2：TERM3

gøg3 * * COPYRIGHT 1986
$9 g \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ *DALE LEAR AND RICK ADAMS
99950
9096ø *
$\varnothing \varnothing g 7 \varnothing$ * TERM3 IS A SIMPLE TEMINAL
0و989* PACKAGE FOR THE COCO 3
$\phi \varnothing \emptyset 9 \varnothing$ * UTILIZING THE PROGRAMMABLE
99199 * INTERRUPT TIMER TO CONTROL
gø11ø * THE SERIAL PORT.
व6120 *
99139

g月150 * EQUIV DEFINITIONS
p1016ø *
gq2 9
$9917 \varnothing$ BLANK EQU 32
gøg3 gg1.8¢ BREAK EQU 3
月0190 CR EQU 13
øø2øø LF EQU 19
वृ210 BS EQU 8
$9 \varnothing 22 \varnothing$ SZOUT EQU $\$ 19 \varnothing$ SIZE OF OUTPUT BUFFER
$9 \varnothing 23 \varnothing$ SZIN EQU $\$ 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ SIZE OF INPUT BUFFER
Q924 9 ATTR EQU $\$ \varnothing$

9月279 *
99289
ORG $\varnothing$
g9299 *-
g9390 *
øø31ø \#SCREEN DISPLAY COMMON
90329 *
99339 LINCOL
gap 340 LIN RMB 1 CUR LINE
Q035 COL RMB 1 CUR COL
ggag
$\phi g \phi \varnothing$ $\phi \varnothing \varnothing 1$
gqg 2
pgag
$9 g g_{4}$
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$99 \varnothing 9$

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[^11]
# Using Mail In the SIG 

By Cray Augsburg Rainbow's CoCo SIGop Username: RAINBOWMAG


#### Abstract

$\overline{W e}$all know that a lot of time is involved in reading and answering mail. I wanted to find a way to make the job easier, and with a lot of searching, I found a way. That has prompted me to devote this column to some of the features and commands found in Delphi Mail.


For starters, how do we get to Mail? Well, you can enter MAIL from the CoCo SIG prompt or the forum prompt. You can also enter /MAIL while in conference. Keep in mind that, upon using CONTROL-Z, you return to the area of Delphi from which you entered Mail. In the Mail section you have access to different files, each of which may contain several folders. When entering Mail you will be in your MAIL.MAI file. Within that file, you can create new-folders, each of which can hold several letters. This is the basic structure of the Mail system. The default folder on entering Mail is your NEWMAIL folder. It contains any letters that you have not yet read (or received).

To see the messages in your NEWMAIL folder, enter DIRECTORY. As with other Delphi commands you can abbreviate this to DIR. You should see a complete list of waiting Mail messages. If you don't, then you have no waiting Mail. To see a list of all the folders within your MAIL.MAI file, enter DIRECTORY/FOLDERS or DIR / FOLDERS. Once you have this list, you can get a directory of one of these folders by entering DIR (foldername).

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.

This sets your new default folder to the name of the folder you chose and then lists a directory of that folder to your terminal. When you finish and leave the Mail section, if you come back into Mail, your default folder is automatically reset to NEWMAIL.

You say you only have one folder, NEWMAIL, in your MAIL.MAI file? Well, we can correct that situation and make your life a lot easier in the process. When you read a message from another user you have several options. First, you can choose whether or not you want to reply. Then you can either delete or save the message. Deleting a message is easy and gets it out of your hair. When you have finished reading the message and replied to the sender, just enter DELETE. The message will be wiped out. But, what if you want to save the message?

Saving a Mail message is just as easy. Instead of typing DELETE, enter FILE (foldername). This files the message in the folder you specify. If the folder does not exist, Delphi asks if you want to create it. This can come in very handy. I have folders named IMPORTANT, PENDING, TODO, JOKES, OS9, and several others. You get the idea. Create as many folders as you need to keep your mail organized. Now when you do a DIR, you will be able to see how your mail setup is structured.

Let's assume you read a message from another user and decide it isn't important, so you delete it. Then your roommate comes in and wants to see the message. What can you do? The Mail system does have safety valves. When you delete a message, it really goes to another folder in your mail system. This folder is named WASTEBASKET. Just enter DIR WASTEBASKET and you'll see your deleted messages there, provided you have not used CONTROL-Z to leave Mail. When you delete a message, a special folder named WASTEBASKET is created. All deleted messages in the same Mail session go there. WASTE-

BASKET is emptied when you press CONTROL-Z.

You can file messages from any foldeı to another folder. The message appears in the new folder and disappears in the present folder. The only requirement is that you read the message first. Any message you are able to read, you are also able to act on.
If you don't delete or file a message you have just read, where does it go? It goes into another folder named MAIL. It's as simple as that. If you read a message in NEWMAIL and don't delete or file it, it is automatically filed in your MAIL folder on leaving Mail.
To send a copy of a letter to another Delphi user, enter FDRWARD after reading the message. Delphi asks to which username to send the copy and then asks for the subject. Enter the appropriate responses and the message will be

## DATABASE REPORT

Wehave been fortunate in having Steve Bjork (6809ER) and Dale Lear (DALELEAR) to whom Tandy chose to give CoCo 3 s , as frequent visitors to our service. Dale Lear is our OS-9 section leader. Thanks to them, and to Tandy, who released some of their information to the public, we have been able to supply accurate and detailed information about the machine to our members.

Because there has been so much interest in this successor to the CoCo 2, we have created a special topic area (CoCo 3 News) dedicated to news about and programs for the CoCo 3. Among other things we hope to have will be full specifications for the GIME chip, just as soon as Tandy feels comfortable about allowing us to publish them. I also expect that section to be used for folks to report any problems they find with the machine. In the meantime, we should be able to answer many of your questions about it.

One of the most striking additions to our Graphics topic area is a Macintosh
:opied to the other user. You also retain 1 copy which you may then file. FORNARD works just like the SEND comnand, only it acts on a letter you have eceived rather than a new one you want o send. To send a new letter to another iser, just enter SEND at the Mail rompt. Then, answer the questions und type your letter. When you are inished, press CONTROL-Z to send the etter and return to the Mail prompt.
If you send a letter to someone and would like a copy sent to someone else, here are two things you can do. First, nclude both names at the TO: prompt of the send command. Separate the isernames with commas. You can send 1 letter to as many people as you want 1sing this technique. Another way to iend a copy is to enter SEND/LAST. This works just like the SEND command only it sends the same letter you just sent o the first user. This only works if used mmediately after the original SEND. You can also send letters to yourself sing any of the above techniques. This s great if you need to keep a copy of in important letter you are sending iomeone.
To reply to a letter you receive, enter REPLY at the Mail prompt following the etter. You are put into the edit mode to areate a letter of reply. When you use control-Z, the reply will be sent to the same person who sent the message.
The READ command is the simplest zommand in the Mail system, yet it can sometimes be tricky. On entering. Mail, you are in the NEWMAIL folder. You zan now enter READ or just press ENTER. In either case, your oldest unread message scrolls on the screen. Another READ or Enter causes the second oldest message to be read. But, what if you want to read the 12th letter? Just enter READ 12. You are taken to the 12th message and subsequent READS or ENTERs take you from there. When you have read the last message in your NEWMAIL file, another READ causes the message "No more messages" to appear on the screen. Another READ beyond this causes the first message to be read again. The Mail system works in a circle.
The READ command can also be used to change to a new folder. Just enter READ (foldername). Your default folder will be changed to the new folder and you'll see the first message filed in that folder come across your screen. If you want to change to a new folder, but don't want to read the first message files there, use DIR (foldername).

Next month we'll see another way to select default folders and do many fancy things in the Mail system. We'll try to cover some new features to be found in Workspace. Till then, keep up the experimentation. Now that you have an idea of how Mail works, go in there,

Picture Converter, written by Erik Gavriluk (ERIKGAV), co-author of McPaint. This utility, like the Commodore 64 converter that Eric and I coauthored some time ago, allows CoCo owners to download Macintosh MacPaint pictures from bulletin boards, then view those pictures on the CoCo. MacPaint pictures may be found on Delphi in the Micro Artists SIG in the Macintosh topic area of the database. Also, I have begun the process of uploading images from the "CoCo Gallery" to the Graphics database for downloading. (These files, unlike the RAINBOW ON TAPE files, are free.)
In the OS-9 topic area Dale Lear has reorganized some of our older files, grouping them more conveniently in logical packages. He's also written an index of all the material in the OS-9 database, which he plans to keep up to date. Milt Webb (MILTWEBB) has given us a tutorial for printing horizontal bar graphs to the screen under OS-9. Bob Montowski (GRAPHICSPUB) has sent us tutorials for novice OS-9 users. He also has given us some fundamental pieces of an OS-9 BBS system, including RS-232 Pak port drivers, and some extra commands for BASIC09. Andrew Ellinor (CROPPER) has uploaded to us an OS-9 terminal program that features Xmodem support, written under BASICO9.
In the General topic area are four new articles by Dale Lear, Rick Adams (RICKADAMS), Cray Augsburg (RAINBOWMAG) and me. Three of them concern information about the CoCo 3, and one is a humorous account of an adventure Rick and I had.
Don Hutchison (DONHUTCHISON) has uploaded some new material to the Source Code for 6809 Assemblers section. Larry Wimble (THEAS SEMBLER) has provided us with instructions for putting a pause control on the CoCo.

Our Utilities section is bulging with new additions. Doug Masten (DMASTEN) has given us a revised command file for BASIC. Larry Wimble has given us Demon Dialer, Circuit Drawer, a BASIC database program, and others. Jerome Kalkhof (GRUMCLUB) has given us some modem/buffer printing utilities. Richard Trasborg (TRAS) has contributed a disk catalog utility. Milt Webb has given us an encryption program. Robert E. Pierce (RPIERCE) has sent us an edit/display utility.
Our Music topic has received over a
enter ? and see some of the other commands. See what they do and how they work. I guarantee you will be amazed with how sophisticated the Mail system really is. And it beats U.S. Mail to pieces as far as delivery time is concerned!
hundred new files in the last month. Dozens of files were contributed by Scott Milliken (IDIOT), Stephen Scherock (SFSCHEROCK) and Tom King (CAPNCRUNCH). Other contributors to the Music topic area this month are Shawn J. Bush (SBUSH), Ned Smith (NEDSM), Ray Wright (RAYWRI), Jim Brooks (XANTHA) and Thomas Patrick Daly (TPD).
In addition to the Macintosh Converter and "CoCo Gallery" material mentioned, our Graphics topic area has swelled with the addition of over 50 new images and programs. Bob Montowski has been one of the principle contributors, as has Richard Trasborg who has uploaded some studies of the female form by Mike Trammell. Bruce Henry (OZ), John Fitzgerald (FITZ), Ray Wright and Andrew Ellinor are other contributors.
Loren J. Howell (XENOS) has contributed to our Games topic area The Catacombs of Yendor, and Larry Wimble has given us a logic game. Truman Bryerton (GRANDAD) has given us Exit Left and Mike Lucash (MIKELUCASH) has given us Miner.
In the Data Communications topic area we have received a new version of ASCII Express (Version 2.0) from Erik Gavriluk and Greg Miller (GREG MILLER). This is a powerful combination terminal program and mini bulletin board system. Mike Banks (KZIN) has given us a list of CoCo bulletin boards, and Greg Miller has sent us a useful disk-to-disk transfer program that sends an entire disk of data from one CoCo to another with error detection and correction.
Don Hutchison, who officially joined our staff last month, has been tirelessly at work enabling new files in the database and uploading past issues of RAINBOW ON TAPE material. We have the past three years of Rainbow on tape files now available online. Eric Tilenius (TILE NIUS) has been enhancing the keywords used in the rainbow on tape database.
We are staying on top of developments regarding the CoCo 3 on a minute-tominute basis, while greatly increasing our already huge storehouse of programs, articles and images written for and on the CoCo 1 and 2. Overall, this has been a very active month, and I encourage you to drop by and check us out.

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

GO TEAM, GO! The Professional Football Handicapping System has been introduced by Software Exchange. This program allows anyone to handicap the weekly NFL games using information found in the daily newspaper's sports section. The system is available on cassette or disk for the Color Computer at $\$ 39.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$. For further information, contact Software Exchange, P.O. Box 5382, West Bloomfield, MI 48033, (313) 626-7208.

ALL SYSTEMS GO A six-outlet surge protector for personal computers has been introduced by MicroComputer Accessories, Inc. (MCA). Designed to protect your system from surges, spikes and noise interference, MCA's Surge Protector cuts power in less than one nanosecond and provides surge protection on all three surge paths. Should power intervention occur, the device can be reactivated with the built-in Reset button. The price is $\$ 39.95$. For more information, contact Department L, MicroComputer Accessories, Inc., 5405 Jandy Place, P. O. Box 66911, Los Angeles, CA 90066-0911, (213) $301-$ 9400.

PAPER CACHE hi-tech Stationery now produces a complete line of business and personal stationery designed for computer systems. The stationery, which comes in a wide variety of patterns, has pinholes down both edges for operation with the tractor-feed mechanism found on most personal printers. Each order contains 50 continuous pages of stationery and 25 \#10 envelopes. The price ranges from $\$ 5.95$ to $\$ 9.75$. Custom letterhead stationery priced per order. Contact hi-tech Stationery, 5901 Warner Avenue, Suite 270, Huntington Beach, CA 92649, (714) 840-6038.

CLEAN SWEEP Ohm/Electronics continues to support its Scooter Products line of protective computer accessories with the introduction of easy-touse disk drive cleaning kits. Model SCK5.25 is intended for use with $51 / 4-$ inch disk drives and includes a cleaning disk and cleaning fluid. The kit also provides for cleaning either single-sided or double-sided drives. Price for the SCK5.25 is $\$ 6.95$. Contact Scooter Products, Ohm/Electronics, Inc., 746 Vermont Street, Palatine, IL 60067, (800) 323-2727 (Illinois, call 312-3596040).

ON THE MOVE Spectrum Projects has notified us of a recent change of address. The new address is: Spectrum Projects, P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414. The C.O.D. order line number is now (718) 835-1344.

FREE CATALOG Support Systems International Corporation has just released a free catalog for computer cables and accessories. The new catalog covers nearly all necessary items for installing your computer system and runs the gamut from data transfer switches to wall outlet plates. Free catalogs are available by contacting Support Systems International Corporation, 150 South Second Street, Dept. ES, Richmond, CA 94804, (415) 2349090.

BOOKWORM Howard W. Sams \& Co. has recently added two new selections to its wide line of technical publications. Understanding Advanced Solid State Electronics, a 272 -page book, covers such topics as logic cells and arrays, microprocessors, graphics processors, linear integrated circuits and bit-slice systems. Glossary, index and chapter review questions and answers are included in this $\$ 14.95$ book. John D. Lenk's Troubleshooting \& Repair of Microprocessor-Based Equipment is
another offering from Sams. This 250 page manual, which retails for $\$ 21.95$, contains general procedures, techniques and tips for troubleshooting equipment containing microprocessors. Topics include test equipment, associated problems in troubleshooting, flip-flop and register troubleshooting, current flow analysis and step-by-step procedure for troubleshooting the VCR. All Sams Books are available through bookstores, electronic distributors, or directly from Sams by calling (800) 428SAMS.

SPEEDSTER The ProWriter Jr. dotmatrix printer from C. Itoh Digital Products has been upgraded to a speed of 120 cps in draft mode, an increase of 14 percent. The compact ProWriter Jr. also features high resolution graphics, one-button selection of near-letter quality and a short paper tear-off capability. Retailing for $\$ 349$, the ProWriter Jr . is compatible with most popular personal computers. For more information, contact C. Itoh Digital Products, Inc., 19750 South Vermont Avenue, Suite 220, Torrance, CA 90502, (213) 327-2110.

DOWN ON THE FARM Based on a recently released survey, Farm Computer News has reported that, not only do most of their subscribers own their own computers, but nearly half of them plan to buy another one. The survey also indicated that the most common use for those computers is spreadsheets, with fully 80 percent of the respondents saying that was their primary function on the computer. The next most common use was word processing ( 76 percent). Apple took the biggest bite out of the ownership market with a 32 percent share. IBM holds a 25 percent share, but Radio Shack is still holding its own with 17 percent.

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# Use low resolution graphics to create sharp logon messages 

# Graphically Speaking: The Artistic BBS 

By Eric Bailey

The world of telecommunications is expanding rapidly and the CoCo is growing with it. One of the things coming our way soon is telecommunicating with graphics. No one has produced a terminal program for the CoCo that can transfer high resolution graphics, yet. But low resolution graphics are possible through a modem.

I have tried to send graphics of the highest resolution for the CoCo , but it takes over five or 10 minutes for a simple picture. I have experimented to find a way to transfer the high resolution graphics, but have not found a way to make it easy to add to a BBS (Bulletin Board System). A new terminal program and BBS software would have to be written.

I decided to write a program that allows you to create and edit low resolution graphics. Then, if you have a BBS, you can use the data files to create logon messages.

Some bulletin board systems create
Eric Bailey is a 14-year-old self-taught programmer from Urbana, Illinois. He has programmed on several of the Tandy computers and found the Color Computer to be his favorite.
graphics with text. They use the slashes, plus and minus signs, etc. The idea is good, and the systems using graphics seem to attract more people. I used this idea and added a little more.

For a remote terminal to see these graphics, it must be using a CoCo and the terminal program must show the character strings 128 through 255. Some of the new communications packages are in high resolution and do not show these character strings, so the graphics won't appear correctly.

My program, LWRSEDIT, creates the graphics with the SET and RESET commands. The save routine PEEKs each character of the screen and saves it in ASCII format. These graphics are in low resolution ( 64 by 32 pixels), but it is still possible to make some very nice pictures. Pictures can really add excitement to your bulletin board.

Type in the program listing and save it. When run, it asks whether you want to see a command summary or start. The command summary lists all the commands you can use while the program is running.

The program asks for a color. This color is just to start with; you may change it anytime while in the edit mode. It then asks for the name of the
picture to edit. After these questions are answered, the screen turns black and there is a flashing cursor in the color you chose at the first prompt.

To move the cursor, use the four arrow keys. To make a dot the same color as the cursor, press the space bar. The color can be changed by pressing 'C'. When the cursor stops blinking, press the number of the color wanted. Use the colors listed in the main menu. These are the same as the values the CoCo uses in BASIC.

After the color has been changed, some problems may occur. When the cursor is moved over another color, the other colors flash on and off. This is to warn you that if you press the space bar (to make a dot), then all those blinking colors will change too. This is because the CoCo can only mix a color with black. This only happens in a block of four pixels. My advice is to carefully space your picture if you plan to use many colors.

For the text mode, press ' T '; the program offers text with your graphics. Use lowercase for the characters to mix with the background.

To save a picture, press 'S'. It uses the last name you used. To change the filename, use ' $F$ '.


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Finally, there is the load command; press 'L', which loads any picture already created, or it will load the first 512 characters of any data file in ASCII format.

## Modifications

With a few modifications, you can change the program to work on a cassette system. Change the save and load routines starting at lines 360 and 420 , respectively. Change each expression of $\# 1$ to read $\#-1$. Line 470 needs to be changed to a REM statement. It
should not be removed, because it begins a subroutine.
The following listing is a short subroutine that can be inserted in a BBS to add graphics. Change the name of the data file to your needs. A short prompt added to the login of your BBS will tell if you should send graphics to them. The question could be, "Are you using a CoCo in 8-bit mode?" This ensures people with other computers won't receive garbage characters.

If the program does not work, try changing Line 40 to 40 PRINT CHR $(A)$;

10 DPEN "I", 1 , "TEST/DAT 20 FDR $X=1$ TD 512
30 INPUT \#1, A
40 POKE $1023+X, A$
50 NEXT $X$ : CLOSE
(You may direct questions about this program to the author at 2016 Vawter \#4, Urbana, IL 61801, 217-384-5083. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)


The listing: LWRSEDIT

```
1\varnothing LOW-RES GRAPHICS EDITOR
    COPYRIGHT 1986
    BY ERIC BAIIEY
```

$2 \emptyset$ CLS : PRINTTAB (3) +STRING\$ $(25,19$

1) +STRING\$ (7," ") + CHR\$(191) +"LOW
-RES GRAPHICS EDITOR ${ }^{\prime \prime}+$ CHR $\$(191)+$
STRING\$ (7," ") +STRING\$ $(25,191)$
$3 \emptyset$ PRINTTAB(8)"BY ERIC BAILEY": P
RINT
$4 \emptyset$ INPUT"COMMAND SUMMARY
enter TO START
COMMAND" : Q
$5 \varnothing$ IFQ\$="C"ORC\$="C"THENGOTO56 $\varnothing$
$6 \emptyset$ CLS: PRINT"CHOOSE COLOR

| 1-GREEN | $2-Y E L$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3-$ BLUE | $4-$ RED |
| 5-BUFF | $6-$ CYA |
| 7-MAGENTA | $8-O R A$ |

```
NGE"!
7\varnothing INPUT C:IFC<1ORC>8THENGOTO7 }
8\emptyset INPUT"WHAT IS THE NAME OF YOU
R PICTURE";F$
9\emptyset IF F$="" THENPRINT"YOU MUST C
HOOSE SOMETHING." :GOTO8\varnothing
I\emptyset\emptyset IFLEN(FS)>8THENPRINT"TOO LON
G. REDO" :GOTO8\emptyset
11\varnothing CLS ( }):X=32:Y=1
12\emptyset A4=INT(Y/2):A5=INT (X/2):A6=(
A4*32) +A5:CP=PEEK(1\emptyset24+A6)
13\emptyset FORT=1TO25:NEXTT:SET (X,Y,C):
FORT=1TO25:NEXTT:RESET (X,Y)
14\emptyset I$=INKEY$
15\emptyset GOSUB 54\emptyset
16\emptyset IFI$=""THENGOTO12\emptyset
17\emptyset IFI$="^"THENY=Y-1
18\emptyset IFI$=CHR$ (12) THENCLS ( }
19\emptyset IFI$=CHR$ (1\varnothing) THENY=Y+1
2\emptyset\emptyset IFI$=CHR$ (9) THENX=X +1
2l\emptyset IFI$=CHR$ (8) THENX=X-1
22\emptyset IFI$="E"ORI$="e"THENGOSUB55\varnothing
23\emptyset IFI$="Q"ORI$="q"THEN END
24\emptyset IFI$=" "THENGOSUB35\varnothing
25\emptyset IFI$="S"ORI$="s"THENGOTO37\emptyset
26\emptyset IFI$="L"ORI$="1"THENGOTO43\emptyset
```


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$27 \varnothing$ IFI\$="C"ORI\$="C"THENGOSUB62 $\varnothing$
$28 \varnothing$ IFI\$="T"ORI\$="t"THENGOSUB66 $\varnothing$
29ø IFI\$="F"ORI\$="f"THENGOSUB73申
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFX $<\varnothing$ THENX $=\varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ IFX>63THENX=63
$32 \emptyset$ IFY $<\varnothing$ THENY $=\varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ IFY>31THENY=31
$34 \varnothing \mathrm{~K}=\varnothing$ :GOTO12 $\varnothing$
$35 \emptyset \operatorname{SET}(X, Y, C): R E T U R N$
$36 \varnothing$ 'SAVE ROUTINE
37ø GOSUB54ø:OPEN"O", \#1,F\$
$38 \emptyset$ FORQ=1ф24TO1535
39ø W=PEEK (Q): PRINT\#1,W
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXTQ
41ø CLOSE\#1:GOTOI2ø
42ø 'LOAD ROUTINE
43ø CLS:LINEINPUT"FILE YOU WISH TO LOAD (INCLUDE EXTENSION) "; F F\$:IFFF\$=""THENGOTO34ø
$44 \varnothing \operatorname{IFINSTR}(1, F F \$, " / ")=\varnothing A N D I N S T R$ (1,FF\$,",") $=\varnothing$ THEN46ø
$45 \varnothing$ GOTO47ø
$46 \varnothing$ PRINT"MUST INCLUDE EXTENSION ": FORT=1TO1øøø:NEXTT:GOTO43ø
47ø OPEN"D", \# I, FF $\$: E=L O F(1): C L O S$ E\#1:IFE=øTHENPRINT"FILE NOT FOUN D":CLOSE\#1:KILLFF\$:FORT=1TO1øøø:
NEXTT: GOTO 4 З
48ø OPEN"I",\#1,FF\$
49ø FORQ=1ø24TO1535
$5 \emptyset \varnothing$ IFEOF (1) THENGOTO52 $\varnothing$
51ø INPUT\#1,W:POKE Q,W
52ø NEXTQ:CLOSE\#1
$53 \varnothing \mathrm{~F} \$=\mathrm{FF} \$: \mathrm{X}=1: \mathrm{Y}=1$ : GOTO12 $\varnothing$
$54 \varnothing$ POKE ( $1 \varnothing 24+\mathrm{A} 6$ ), CP:K= $\varnothing:$ RETURN
$55 \emptyset \operatorname{RESET}(X, Y):$ RETURN
$56 \emptyset$ CLS 'COMMAND SUMMARY
57ø PRINT" UP ARROW - MOVE CURS OR UP DOWN ARROW - MOVE CURS
OR DOWN RT. ARROW - MOVE CURS
OR RIGHT IT. ARROW - MOVE CURS
OR LEFT 'S' - SAVE PICT
URE
URE
CURSOR"
58ø PRINT"
'L' - LOAD PICT
'E' - ERASE AT
LOCATION
<SPACE> - PUT DOT A

| T CURSOR | 'C' - PROMPTS |
| :---: | :---: |
| OLOR | CHANGE, H |
| IT 1-8 | 'T' - TEXT MODE |
| STARTS | ABOVE CUR |
| R HIT | ENTER> |

O LEAVE"
59ø PRINT' 'Q' - QUIT
6øø INPUT"PRESS <ENTER> TO START ";T\$:RUN
$61{ }^{\circ}$ CHANGE COLOR

62ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THENGOTO62ø $63 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{I} \$): I F D<10 R D>8$ THENRETU RN
$64 \varnothing$ C=D: GOTO12ø
65ø 'TEXT MODE
$66 \emptyset \mathrm{~W}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{Y} / 2): \mathrm{Z}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 2): \mathrm{O}=(\mathrm{W} * 3$
2) $+Z: O=0+1$
$67 \emptyset$ IFO<1ORO>51øTHENRETURN
$68 \emptyset$ I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THENGOTO68ø
$69 \varnothing$ IFI $\$=$ CHR $\$(13)$ THENRETURN
$7 \emptyset \varnothing$ IFI $\$=C H R \$(8)$ THENO=O-1: PRINT@
O," ";:GOTO68ø
71ø PRINT@O,I\$;:O=O+1
$72 \varnothing$ GOTO67ø
$73 \varnothing$ FOR XX=1ø24 TO $1 \varnothing 56$
$74 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=$ PEEK (XX) : POKE $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing+X X, Z$
$75 \emptyset$ NEXT XX
$76 \varnothing$ PRINT@ø,"": :INPUT"FILENAME";
F\$
$77 \varnothing$ IF LEN (F\$) $>8$ THENGOTO76ø
$78 \varnothing$ FOR XX=1ø24 TO 1ø56
$79 \varnothing$ Z=PEEK ( $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing+X X$ ): POKE XX,Z
$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXT XX
81ø RETURN



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game. If you get the Checksum Error message, check the data lines, because it is likely that one or more of them sontain an error. Also be sure to save a copy before you run the program; an error in typing could crash the computIr.

After running Listing 2, save the completed program on cassette by typing CLOAOM"CHEKBORD", \&HBOO and press enter. Then type CSAVEM "CHECKERS", \&HE00, \&H3300, \&H2600 and press ENTER. For disk, type LOADM "CHEKBORD" and press ENTER. Then type SAVEM"CHECKERS", \&HEOO, \& H 3300, 8 H 2600 and press ENTER.

## How to Play

Load the game and type EXEC. You will see a banner, along with the prompt "Originate or Answer?" The person using the answer mode on his modem should use Answer; the other person should use Originate. The person using Originate goes first.

Next, you are put into the type mode, where you can send commands to your modem (if it responds to commands like
a Hayes Smartmodem). If you have not already done so, you must now establish carrier between you and your opponent. Press BREAK to begin the game.

Both players move the white pieces on the bottom of the board. The program automatically displays the other player's pieces as black.

McCheckers is a complete implementation of checkers; the usual rules apply. Here's a brief overview:

- Pieces only move diagonally forward. A piece may be moved backward only if it is a king. A piece becomes a king when it reaches the last row of the opposing player (the top row on the screen).
- A piece must "jump" if at all possible. (This is an official rule of checkers, but is most often ignored in casual play.)
- The game ends when one player has captured all his opponent's pieces, or when a player has no possible move. If a player has no possible move, then the other player wins.

To move a piece, point the arrow to
the piece you want to move, and then to the destination square. If you make an illegal move, you are told so. You can only move a piece when the arrow appears on the screen. If the arrow does not appear on your screen, it means that the other player is in the process of moving. You must wait for the arrow to appear before you can move. When it is your turn (the arrow appears on the screen), you may send a short message to the other player by pressing CLEAR and then typing your message. Messages are displayed on the top line of the screen. If you receive a message, press the joystick button after reading the message; the other player will not be able to continue his turn until after you have done so.

At the end of a game each player is notified as to whether he won or not, and is again put into the type mode, where pressing BREAK begins a new game.
(Questions about this program may be directed to the authors at 3101 Link Road \#32, Lynchburg, VA 24503. Please enclose an SASE for a reply.) $\square$


Listing 1: MCDRAW

```
1. ' BASIC PROGRAM TO DRAW
2. CHECKERBOARD FOR MCCheckers
3'
1\varnothing PMODE 4,1:PCLSl:SCREEN 1,1
2\emptyset DIM B (5\emptyset\varnothing), B2(5\varnothing\varnothing)
3\emptyset FOR Y=\varnothing TO 3\varnothing STEP }
4\varnothing IINE ( }\varnothing,Y)-(255,Y),PRESE
5\emptyset LINE ( , Y+1) - (255,Y+1), PRESET
60 NEXT Y
7\varnothing X1=58:Y1=45:X2=195:Y2=18\emptyset
8\emptyset LINE(X1,Y1)-(X2,Y2),PRESET,B
9\emptyset LINE(X1+1,Y1+1)-(X2-1,Y2-1),P
RESET,B
1\varnothing\varnothing LINE (62,48)-(191,177),PRESET
,BF
11\varnothing GET ( }\varnothing,4\varnothing)-(13,53),
I2\emptyset FOR X=64 TO 19\emptyset STEP 32
13\emptyset FOR Y=5\emptyset TO 16\emptyset STEP 32
14\varnothing PUT (X,Y) - (X+13,Y+13), B, PSET
15\emptyset NEXT Y,X
16\varnothing FOR X=8\varnothing TO 176 STEP 32
17\varnothing FOR Y=66 TO 176 STEP }3
18\emptyset PUT (X,Y) - (X+13,Y+13), B, PSET
19\emptyset NEXT Y,X
```

$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR $Y=32$ TO 44
$21 \varnothing$ IF $Y / 2=I N T(Y / 2)$ THEN $A=2 \varnothing 4 \quad E$
LSE A=51
$22 \emptyset \mathrm{LC}=\& \mathrm{HE} \varnothing \varnothing+\mathrm{Y} * 32$
$23 \varnothing$ FOR T= $\varnothing$ TO $31:$ POKE LC+T, A:NE
XT
$24 \varnothing$ NEXT Y
$25 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(\varnothing, 33)-(255,44), \mathrm{B}$
$26 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(\varnothing, 181)-(255,192), \mathrm{B}$
$27 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(\varnothing, 32)-(57,44), B, G$
$28 \varnothing \operatorname{GET}(196,32)-(255,44), \mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{G}$
$29 \varnothing$ FOR $Y=32$ TO $18 \varnothing$ STEP 12
$3 \phi \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(\varnothing, Y)-(57, Y+12), B, \operatorname{PSET}$
$31 \varnothing \operatorname{PUT}(196, Y)-(255, Y+12), B 2, P S E$
T
$32 \varnothing$ NEXT $Y$
$33 \varnothing$ FOR $Y=4$ TO 26
$34 \varnothing$ LC $=\& H E \varnothing \varnothing+Y * 32$
$35 \varnothing$ FOR A=7 TO 24
$36 \emptyset$ READ B: POKE LC+A,B:NEXT A
$37 \varnothing$ NEXT Y
$38 \emptyset$ A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="1" THEN $38 \varnothing$
$39 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT"SAVING ..."
$44 \varnothing A=\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H C \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing)$
$45 \emptyset$ IF $A=68$ THEN SAVEM"CHEKBORD" , \&HEøø, \&H25FF, \&HAø27:END
$46 \varnothing$ CSAVEM"CHEKBOARD", \&H6øø, \&H1D FF, \&HAø27:END
$47 \emptyset$ DATA $255,252,15,255,255,192$,
$24,31,255,255,255,255,255,255,25$
$5,255,255,255$
$48 \varnothing$ DATA $255,249,136,31,255,31,3$
，31，255，255，255，255，255，255，255， 255，255，255
$49 \varnothing$ DATA $255,243,131,31,254,113$ ， $134,31,255,255,255,192,255,255,2$ $55,255,255,255$
5øø DATA $255,247,135,31,252,192$ ， $198,31,255,255,255,216,255,255,2$ 55，255，255，255
$51 \emptyset$ DATA $255,231,143,31,249,128$ ， $2 \not 4,31,255,255,255,152,255,255,2$ $55,255,255,255$
$52 \emptyset$ DATA $255,237,155,24,3, \varnothing, 2 \emptyset 4$ ， $63,192,15, \varnothing, 176,252, \varnothing, 3,255,255$ ， 255
$53 \varnothing$ DATA $255,2 \varnothing 5,155,3,195,5,14 \varnothing$ $, 1,159,132,12 \varnothing, 48,249,248,96,6, \varnothing$ 127
$54 \varnothing$ DATA $255,217,179,14,1 \varnothing 2,12,1$ $2,24 \varnothing, 48,193,2 \varnothing 4,48,243,12,55,19$ 2，252，63
$55 \varnothing$ DATA $255,153,179,24,54,28,25$ $, 152,96,99,6,48,6,6,6 \varnothing, 99,134,63$ $56 \varnothing$ DATA $255,177,227,48,54,28,27$ $12,96,1 \varnothing 2,6,96,198,6,56,6,6,63$ $57 \varnothing$ DATA $255,49,230,48,102,63,21$ $9,12,192,198,12,97,14 \varnothing, 12,48,12$ ， 12，63
$58 \emptyset$ DATA $255,97,198,96,6,63,222$ ， $12,195,14 \varnothing, \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 3,12,56,48,12, \varnothing, 6$ 3
$59 \emptyset$ DATA $255,97,198,97,6,63,222$ ，
$12,222,12,32,1 \varnothing 8,13,224,96,231,1$ 92，63
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $254,97,134,97,6,63,222$ ， $13,24 \varnothing, 12,32,12 \phi, 31, \varnothing, 97,224,12 \varnothing$ ， 127
$61 \varnothing$ DATA $254,193,134,99,246,31,2$ $2 \emptyset, 12,192,12,126,24 \varnothing, 12, \varnothing, 97,224$ ，12，63
$62 \emptyset$ DATA $254,192,12,99,243,28,28$ $, 24,192,44,126,216,76,2,99,24 \varnothing, 6$ ， 63
$63 \varnothing$ DATA $252,192,12,98,3,1,156,2$ $4,192,12,64,2 \varnothing 4,12, \varnothing, 195,224,6,6$ 3
$64 \varnothing$ DATA $253,132,12,96,193,195,2$ $4,24,192,2 \varnothing 4,24,198,12,12,195,23$ $6,6,63$
$65 \emptyset$ DATA $253,135,236,49,128,126$ ， $24,48,99,134,48,195,6,56,195,231$ ，12，63
$66 \varnothing$ DATA $253,135,224,31, \varnothing, \varnothing, 24,4$ $8,62,3,224,193,131,224,199,225,2$ 48，63
$67 \varnothing$ DATA $252,15,224, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, 128$ ， $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 7,224, \varnothing, 63$
$68 \varnothing$ DATA $252,15,224, \varnothing, 15, \varnothing, \varnothing, 129$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 7,24 \varnothing, \varnothing, 127$
$69 \varnothing$ DATA $252,15,255,192,31,255,1$ $92,129,128,56,2,4,8,2,7,252, \varnothing, 25$ 5


Listing 2：MCLOAD

1. BASIC loader for McCheckers

21
3 GOTO $1 \varnothing$
4 GOTO $2 \emptyset$
$1 \varnothing$ CLEAR 1øøø：PCLEAR 8：GOTO 4
$2 \varnothing$ CLS ：AD $=\& H 26 \varnothing \varnothing$
$3 \emptyset$ FOR T＝29 TO 1 STEP－ 1
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT T；
$5 \varnothing$ READ A\＄
$6 \varnothing \mathrm{Z} \$=\operatorname{LEFTS}(\mathrm{A} \$, 2): A \$=\operatorname{MID}(\mathrm{A} \$, 3)$
$7 \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{VAL}$（＂\＆H＂＋Z\＄）：CK＝CK＋V
$8 \varnothing$ POKE AD，V
$9 \varnothing$ AD＝AD $+1: I F A \$<>\| \|$ THEN $6 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \emptyset$ NEXT T
$11 \varnothing$ PRINT：PRINT
$12 \emptyset$ IF CK $<>285767$ THEN PRINT＂CHE
CKSUM ERROR＂ELSE PRINT＂DATA COR

## RECT＂

$13 \varnothing$ END
2øø DATA BDA9287Fø9867FFF4ø8E2C1 6BDB99CBDA1765F814F27ø6814126F4C 6FFF72C16F72Cø6BDA9288634B7FFø38 E2C6ABDB9 9 CBD2 B6D8635B7FF申3B62Cl 6B72C 6 BD2FC4C64 $\varnothing 8$ E2B7D1 $\varnothing 8$ E2BBDA 68申A7Aø5A26F9CC $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ FD2C14BD29C7A 68426ø3BD297FFC2C144C81ø826ø24F5 CFD2C14C1 8826 E5BD
$2 \emptyset 1$ DATA 2B1A8E290FC6めC34ण4EC81F D2C144FBD295C6AE426F3C6øCE7E4EC8 1FD2C1486ø1BD295C6AE426F23261732 Cø67D2Cø61ø26øø8D86め1C6ø3FD2CøøB D2A7F1ø27ø6ø5BD2AB31ø27ø5FE7D315 82AFB7F3158B6315B812126ø37E2E25C Cø7ø7Bø315DFø315EFD2C14BD29C7A68 46F84B72CøFBD297F
$2 \varnothing 2$ DATA CCø7ø7Bø315FFø316øFD2C1 4BD29C7B62C1581ø726ø586ø3B72CøFB
 A34ø6CCø7Ø7AøEøEดEøFD2C14BD29C76 F84BD297F7D31631ø27FF6F732Cø67E2 69ECC $\varnothing 2 \emptyset 4$ FD2C $\varnothing \varnothing$ BD2A7F1 $127 \varnothing 59$ FBD2 AB31ø27ø598BD274F7E269E8E2764BF2

ECC8E2765BF2ECA8E
$2 \not 03$ DATA 2DF1BF2FBC7E2EDD39FC2FB AFD2C14BD29927D2C121ø2Bø645FC2C1 2FD2C14FD2CøDFD2Cø7BD29C7A6841ø2 $7 \emptyset 6342$ BC381ø11ø27ø63ø81ø31ø27ø62 AB72CøFBF2C1ø8E27A7BF2ECA7E2EDDF C2FBAFD2C14BD29927D2C121ø2Bø6ø3B E2C12BF2Cl4BF2CøBBD29C7A6841ø26ø 5 FDFC2Cø7FD2C14BD
$2 \emptyset 4$ DATA 29C75FA68481ø427ø2C6FFF $72 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 27 \mathrm{~F} 2 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 386 \mathrm{FFB} 72 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 9 \mathrm{B7} 2 \mathrm{C} \emptyset \mathrm{AB} 62 \mathrm{C} \varnothing$ 7Bø2CøB4D2Aø14ø81ø1276F81ø21ø22ø 5BDB62Cø8Bø2CøC4D2Aø14ø81ø21ø22ø 5ADB62 Cø 7 Bø 2 CøBF62Cø8Fø2CøC2Aø87 D2Cø227ø37E2DCA34ø686ø16DE42Aø28 6FFC6ø16D612Aø2C6FFEDE4B62Cø7AøE ØВ72C14F62Cø8EØEØ
$2 \emptyset 5$ DATA F72C15BD29C7A68481ø327ø $681 \emptyset 11 \varnothing 26 \varnothing 5646 \mathrm{~F} 84 \mathrm{BD} 297 \mathrm{FBE} 2 \mathrm{Cl} 4 \mathrm{BF} 2$ Cø986FFB72Cø3BD29D526ø77D2Cø31ø2 $7 \varnothing 55 \mathrm{CB} 62 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 8 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing 2 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{~A} 15$ FC2Cø7FD2C1 4BD29C7A68481ø127ø681ø21ø23ø53BF C2CøB5D2616FC2Cø7FD2C14BD29C7A68 $481 \varnothing 324 \not 828$ Bø 2 A 784 B72CøFBE2CøBBF2 C14BE2C1Ø6F84BD29
$2 \not 66$ DATA C7B62CøFA7844ABD295CFC2 CøDFD2C14BD297F7F29ØB7D2Cø32717F C2CøBFD2C14CCø7ø7FD2Cø4BD29EB26ø $6732 \mathrm{C} 67329 \varnothing \mathrm{BBE} 2 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 7 \mathrm{BF} 29 \varnothing 5 \mathrm{BE} 2 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{BB}$ F29ø7BE2Cø9BF29ø98E29ø5C6ø7BD2FC B39øøøø $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $5 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ $5 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing 2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 5 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 5 \varnothing 4$
$2 \varnothing 7$ DATA $\varnothing 5 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 5 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 3 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 5 \varnothing 6 \emptyset 7 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ øø7ø2ø7ø4ø7ø6ø78E1468F62C14583AB 62C1527B83ø89ø2øø4A26F9392E822E6 A2EB22E9A347634ø28DDD1ø8E2954A6E Ø481øAEA6C6øC34ø4ECAIED843ø882ø6 AE426F5326135F634768DBC4FC6øCA78 4 A7ø13ø882ø5A26F635F6FC2C14814ø2 52581 Cø 242 1C13325
$2 \emptyset 8$ DATA 1DC1AF24198ø4øCø3344444 444 B72Cl24FC11ø25ø5Cø1ø4C2øF7B72



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Cl33986FFB72C12B72C1339F62Cl5585 $858 \mathrm{FB} 2 \mathrm{Cl} 48 \mathrm{E} 2 \mathrm{BBD} 3 \mathrm{~A} 398 \mathrm{E} \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{BF} 2 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 48$ 6ø2B72Cøø86ø4B72Cø1BD2B415D262BB D29C7A68481ø3251ø86FFC6ø18D2C261 D86ø1C6ø18D24261586ø1C6FF8D1C26ø D86FFC6FF8D1426ø5
$2 \emptyset 9$ DATA 2øCF1CFB391Aø439351øBF2 C141Aø439øøøøFD2A24BE2C14341øABE 481ø722E8B72C14EB61Clø722DFF72C1 5BD29C7A68481ø127ø481ø326CF86ø27 D2A242Aø286FEC6ø27D2A252Aø2C6FEA BE4EB6181ø722B5Clø722B1FD2C14BD2 9C7A6841ø26FFA5351øBF2Cl41CFB39C Cøøøø34ด6ECE4FD2C
$21 \varnothing$ DATA 14BD29C7A684B12Cøø271BB 12Cø12716ECE44C81ø825øB4F5CClø82 $5 \emptyset 532621$ A 439 EDE42øD632621CFB39C CøøøめFD2Cø4BD2B415D2658BD29C7FC2 C14FD2BFEA684B72BFD81ø2271A7A2C1 47 C2C15BD2 9 C7A68427367C2C147C2Cl 4 BD29C7A6842729B62BFD81ø1272øFC2 BFEFD2C147A2C147A
211 DATA 2C15BD29C7A68427øF7C2CI $47 \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{Cl} 4 \mathrm{BD} 29 \mathrm{C} 7 \mathrm{~A} 68427 \emptyset 22 \emptyset \mathrm{~A} 51 \mathrm{CFB} 391$ A 439 B 7 FFC © $7 \mathrm{FFC} 3 \mathrm{~B} 7 \mathrm{FFC5} 86 \mathrm{FFB} 7 \mathrm{FF} 2$ $28 \mathrm{E} \varnothing \mathrm{E} \varnothing \varnothing 341 \varnothing 8 \mathrm{EFFC} 686 \varnothing 61 \mathrm{~F} 89686169 \mathrm{E}$ 459A7854A2AF4326239FC2Cø4FD2C144 C81ø826ø74F5CC1ø826ø139FD2Cø4BD2 9C7A68427E481FF27EøB12Cøø27ø5B12 CØ126D65F39AD9FAØ
212 DATA $\varnothing \varnothing 27 \varnothing 781 \varnothing 327 \varnothing 5$ BD $3 \varnothing 9 E 2 \varnothing F$ $139 F F \varnothing 1 F F \varnothing 1 F F \varnothing 1 F F \emptyset 1 \varnothing 1 F F \varnothing 1 F F \emptyset 1 F F \emptyset$ $1 F F F F \varnothing 1 F F \emptyset 1 F F \varnothing 1 F F \emptyset 1 \emptyset \varnothing F F \emptyset \varnothing F F \varnothing \varnothing F F \varnothing$ $\emptyset F F F F \emptyset \emptyset F F \emptyset \emptyset F F \emptyset \emptyset F F \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset 2 F F \emptyset 2 F F \emptyset 2 F F \emptyset$ 2FFFFø2FFø2FFø2FFø2ø2FFø2FFø2FFø $2 F F \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
213 DATA $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2$ ø4D63436865636B6572732ø312E3øøDø D42792ø477265672ø4D696C6C65722ø6 16E642ø4572696B2ø47617672696C756 BøD3C4F3E72696769
214 DATA 6E6174652ø6F722ø3C413E6 E737765723F2øøøøD2ø2ø2ø2ø2ø2ø2ø2 ø2ø2ø2D54595ø452ø4D4F44452DøD2ø2 $\varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 5 \varnothing 524553532 \varnothing 3 \mathrm{C} 425245414 \mathrm{~B} 3$ E2ø544F2ø424547494EøDøø2ø2ø2ø2ø2 Ø2D2D594F552ø57494E2ø544849532ø4 7414 D452D2DøDøø8E2C9EBD2CEA7E262 $62 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 2$ D 2 D 59
215 DATA 4F552ø4C4F53452ø5448495 $32 \emptyset 47414 \mathrm{D} 452 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{D} \varnothing \varnothing 8$ E2CC3BD2CEA7 E2626341øBDA9288Eø5øø9F88351øBDB $99 C 396 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 6 \emptyset 6 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 494$ E5 64 14 C49446ø4D4F56456ø6ø6ø6ø6ø6Ø6ø6
 $94543456 \varnothing 54484552456 \varnothing 6 \emptyset 6 \emptyset 6 \emptyset 6 \varnothing 6 \emptyset 6$

216 DATA $4841546 \emptyset 49536 \emptyset 4$ E4F546ø5 $94 F 55526 \varnothing 5 \emptyset 494543456 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 6 \emptyset 6 \varnothing 6 \varnothing 6 \emptyset 6$ Ø6ø6ø6ø6ø43414E67546ø4D4F56456ø5 44F6ø54484552456ø6ø6ø6ø6ø6ø6Ø6Ø4 F4E4C596ø4B494E47536ø43414E6ø4D4 F56456ø4241434B57415244536ø6ø6ø5 94F556ø484156456ø416ø56414C49446 ø4A554D5ø6ø544F6ø
217 DATA 4D414B456ø6ø8E2CFA1ø8E2 D1A1ø8E2D3A1ø8E2D5A1ø8E2D7A1ø8E2 D9ABD325D7E274F454E5445522ø4D534 72C2ø33322ø43484152532ø4D41582Eø DøøB6FFøø854ø27F9BDA9288E2DD6BDB 99CBDA39ø8Eø2DDC6217Fø2FEBD2FCBB D2B1A7D31582AFB7F3158B6315D81ø62 6F17E2EDDøø7F2E24
218 DATA 8E315DC62ø7D2E2426ø4A68 426ø7866øB72E242ø12816ø25ø48ø6ø2 ØøA814ø24ø6812ø25ø28B4øA78ø5A26D 98E315DBD325D86ø6B7ø2DD8Eø2DDC6ø 2BD2FCB7E26A8ø3øø1FEø3FF, $3 F F \varnothing 7 F F$ 87FF87FF87FF83FFø3FFø1FEøø3øøø3ø ø1FEø3ø3ø2ø1ø6ø184øø84øø86ø182ø1 $\varnothing 3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing 1 F E \varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing \varnothing$
219 DATA 1FEø3FFø3CFø78787338733 $878783 \mathrm{CF} \emptyset 3 F F \emptyset 1 F E \emptyset \varnothing 3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing \varnothing 1 F E \emptyset 3 \varnothing 3$ Ø231ø67984CC84CC86798231ø3ø3ø1FE $\emptyset \varnothing 3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ BE 2F22BD2F47BD2FBE2 7FB6E9F2ECABD2FA3BD2F24BF2F22BD2 F61BD2FBE27E $\varnothing 86$ FDB7FFø2B6FFøø844 Ø26ø7BD2F476E9F2FBCBD2FA3BD2F24B C2F2227DD341øBE2F
$22 \varnothing$ DATA 22BD2F47AD9F2ECC351øBF2 F22BD2F612øC7øøøøF62FBBC1B625ø5C 6B6F72FBB8EøEøøF62FBA5454543AF62 FBB26ø1393ø882ø5A26F739C6ø91ø8E2 F58A6AøA7843ø882ø5A26F639øøøøøøø øøøøøøøø申øø1ø8E2F91341фC6ø9CE2F5 8A684A7CøA6AøA484A7843ø882ø5A26F Ø351ø1ø8E2F9AC6ø9
221 DATA A6AøA884A7843ø882ø5A26F $4399 F 8 F 87838183818 \emptyset F \emptyset 6 \varnothing 5 \emptyset 4844424$ 45279øFAD9FAøøAB6ø15AC6ø43DF72FB AB6ø15BC6ø33DF72FBB39øøøøøøøøB6F Føø84ø1398E3øC7BFø1øD3934771A5ø1 ø8E3ø4E1øBF315986øøB7FF2øB6FF228 5ø126F986ø2B7FF2øB6FF2285ø127F91 ø8Eøøøø3414A68ø31
222 DATA A65A26F9342øC63C5A26FDA 662BD3ø9EE662AE63A68øBD3ø9E5A26F 8A6E4BD3ø9EA661BD3ø9E86ø2B7FF2øC 6øAF73155BD3ø55C6ø2F73155B731568 1151ø27FFC532653577B6315681ø61ø2 6FF855F5A26FDBD3ø9E39326535777E2 FCB34751A5ø86ø8B73157F631558Eøøø ØB6FF224424øF3ø1F

223 DATA 26F65A26F3357532626E9F3 1595F8D168D1甲B6FF2244567A315726F 41F988Dø235F58Døø8Døø34ø2B6315C2 1FE4A26FB358234771A5ø34ø24FB7FF2 ø8DE4C6ø864E425ø24F8C86ø2B7FF2ø8 DD55A26Fø $326186 \not 2$ B7FF2ø8DC935F7B 6FFø2B6FF224424ø13B8E314DBF31598 6øøB7FF2øB6FF2244
224 DATA 24FA86ø2B7FF2øBD3ø55B73 15B1F898E315DBD3ø55A78ø5A26F886ø 2B7FF2øBD3ø55B73156BD3ø55F631561 E89FD31538E315DF6315B1ø8EøøøøA68 ø31A65A26F91øBC3153261F86ø6BD3ø9 EC6ø5F73155BD3ø55C6ø2F731557F315 881ø626øD86FFB731583B8615BD3ø9E2 ø9A86ø2B7FF2ø3Bøø
225 DATA $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 59 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
226 DATA $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
227 DATA $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ФøøøøøøøøøøB6FFøø85ø127F98636B7F Fø3B7FFø1B7FFC3B7FFC586FFB7FF22B D32938634B7FFø14CB7FFø3B6FFø2B6F FøølCAFB6FFøø85ø127F939C62ø1ø8Eø EøøA68øA7A 5 A2 6 F9 1A5 1 B6FFøø $4 \varnothing 12$ 6øBC62ø8EøEøø6F8ø
228 DATA 5A26FB39B6FFø27DFFø32AF BB7FFC2B7FFC47FFF22C631B6FFøø7DF Fø12AFB34763576125A26FøB7FFC3B7F FC586FFB7FF227E32A2FFøøøø26øø


## WERE BRINGING THE COCO

## RAINBOW'S BROADENING ITS SPECTRUM

the rainbow and the Delphi Information Utility have joined together to allow CoCo owners all over the world to connect with one another!

Delphi is a full-service information utility. It offers everything from up-to-the-minute news stories from The Associated Press to electronic mail services. But, best of all, it now has a special forum for Color Computer owners, and it's operated by the people who bring you the rainbow each month.

The CoCo Special Interest Group (SIG) features a variety of services, including an open forum where you can send and receive messages from Color Computer owners all over the world. It also has several databases to which you can upload your favorite programs and from which you can download programs written by other CoCo enthusiasts. Some of these databases are BASIC programming, OS-9 and home applications.
When setting up your account with Delphi, if you do not have a credit card or prefer not to use it, Delphi requires that you send $\$ 20$ to give your account a positive balance. This will be refunded after your first free hour if you choose to no longer use the system or it will be applied to future connect charges. If you do not maintain a positive balance, you will be charged $\$ 3.50$ each month for direct billing.

## PEEK INTO THE RAINBOW

The CoCo SIG's conference feature allows you to meet electronically with other members of the CoCo Community. You can join conferences with notables such as Dale Puckett, Cray Augsburg, Marty Goodman, Don Hutchison, Jim Reed, Lonnie Falk and others on a regular basis. Conference schedules will appear in The rainBow each month. Be sure to check online announcements for changes and additions.

## THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RAINBOW

On Delphi, you also are able to buy RAINBOW ON TAPE - order a whole set, or download an individual program immediately. You can also renew your RAINBOW subscription, make a fast and easy order for software or hardware from a multitude of vendors, or inquire about products on the CoCo SIG.

We also have a number of programs that you can download and use, just for the cost of the time you spend transferring them. There'll also be corrections for RAINBOW articles, helpful hints and many other useful features.

## FREE LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP

THE RAINBOW is offering subscribers a free lifetime subscription to Delphi - a $\$ 24.95$ value - and a free hour of connect time - a $\$ 7.20$ value at either 300,1200 or 2400 Baud - so you can sample Delphi and the rainBow CoCo SiG. That's right. Your subscription to THE RAINBOW entitles you to this $\$ 32.15$ value as a free bonus!

If you're not a RAINBow subscriber, just enter your order when you sign on with Delphi and you'll get the same great deal! For our \$31 subscription fee, you'll get the finest Color Computer magazine ever, a free lifetime subscription to Delphi and a free hour of connect time.

## SAVE EVEN MORE

Want to save even more? While you're online you can order, for only $\$ 29.95$, a deluxe package which includes the Delphi membership, the Delphi Handbook and Command Card (\$21.95) and a total of three hours of connect time (\$21.60).
Delphi provides us all with Immediate CoCo Community. Check it out today. After all, you can sample it for free!

## DELPHI

## COMMUNITY TOGETHER

## How to reach RAINBOW's Color Computer SIG . . .

There are several ways to connect to Delphi and THE RAINBow's CoCo SIG. In most cities you will not even have to pay long distance charges; you can use special data communications networks like Uninet, Tymnet and the Canadian Datapac network.

First, set your terminal program to operate at either 300 or 1200 Baud (depending on the modem you have), and also select either 7 bits with even parity or 8 bits with no parity, and one stop bit. (If one combination doesn't work, try another.)

Decide which network you should use. There is no surcharge for Uninet or Tymnet. Canadian residents using Datapac will be charged an additional $\$ 12$ (U.S.) per hour.

On Uninet: Call (800) 821-5340 to get the Uninet number for your area. After you call the appropriate number for your own area and make connection, you'll see a prompt of "L?" Press ENTER, the period key (.) and ENTER again. At the "service:" prompt, type GVC (for General Videotex Corporation) and ENTER.

On Tymnet: Call (800) 336-0149 to get the Tymnet number for your area. After you dial your designated number and connect, you will see either "garbage" or a message saying "please type your terminal identifier." At this point, even if the screen is garbled, simply press ' $A$ '. When "please log in:" appears, type DELPHI and press ENTER.

From Canada (on Datapac): Call Delphi Customer Service at (617) 491-3393 to get the Datapac number for your area. After you connect, press the period key (.) and ENTER (use two periods if you're using 1200 Baud). Type SET 2:1, 3:126 and press ENTER. Now type p 1 3106, DELPHI; and press ENTER. Delphi's new rates indicate an additional $\$ 12$ hourly surcharge for evening use of Datapac, which means a total of $\$ 18$ (U.S.) for connect time.

From other countries: Many countries have their own data networks that can connect to either Uninet or Tymnet. Check with the telephone authorities in your country for details on how to sign up for this service. When you have an account set up, you can reach Delphi with a "host code" of 312561703088 through Uninet, or 310600601500 through Tymnet. (You'll have to pay the toll charges for this connection.)

## Type in Your Username

If you're already a subscriber to the rainbow, at the "USERNAME:" prompt, type RAINBOWSUB and press

ENTER. At the "PASSWORD:" prompt, type your individual subscription number from the mailing label of your latest issue of THE RAINBOW. (If there are one or more zeros at the beginning of this number, include them.)

If you don't already have a subscription, at the "USERNAME:" prompt, type RAINBOWORDER and press ENTER. At the "PASSWORD:" prompt, type SENDSLI and press enter. Have your MasterCard, VISA or American Express card ready, because you'll be led through a series of questions that will enable us to put your rainbow and Delphi subscriptions into effect. In an effort to hold down non-editorial costs, we do not bill for subscriptions.

If you make a typing error, just press ENTER and start over. Remember that at any point, when you're on Delphi, you can type HELP to get help on how to use the system. To get off the system just type BYE.

If you find that you're unable to $\log$ on to Delphi and enter the CoCo SIG after following these instructions, call us during afternoon business hours at (502) 228-4492. We'll be glad to offer assistance.

## Come Visit Us! Type: GROUP COCD

After you sign in, you'll be prompted to set up your own, personal "user name" - Delphi is a friendly service, no numbers to remember - and you'll be asked a number of questions so Delphi can set up your account. You'll also be assigned a temporary password. No time is assessed against your free hour of service while you answer these questions.

Delphi will tell you that your account will be ready after 6 p.m. the same day if you sign up before noon (Eastern time zone.) If not, your account will be ready at 6 p.m. the next day. Once an account is opened, each RAINBOW subscriber will be credited with an hour of free time!

When you $\log$ back in, use your chosen username and your temporary password to access the system. At that point, you will meet Max, who will help you configure things and will change your temporary password into your own personal password. This is the password you will use for subsequent sessions - or until you change it.

After Max bids you goodbye, you'll wind up at the Delphi Main Menu; type in GROUP COCD and join us on the CoCo SIG!

## A MILESTONE

 THE COMPLETE RAINBOW GUIDE TO OS-8

Toden's proctammers use short modules of readable ocob in hulld complex programs. The OS-9 ogeratime ybtem and that high level
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## Mail to:

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OS-9 is a trademark of Microware Systems Corporation.

## And the winner is Dick McGrath

 of Montreal, Quebec! Dick's entry in our Crossword Creator Contest was clever enough to win the judges over. For this winning acrostic, Dick will receive $\$ 25$.Sharpen your pencils and put on your thinking caps. For your entertainment we present Dick's puzzle and his tricky clues. Good Luck!
By Dick McGrath
59. Motor or ----- on


## Across

\& CoCo "hearts"
5. "First" competitors?
10. His CoCo is in the tent
14. 2, 8, or 10
15. Business language
16. Desk -----
47. CoCo power (abbr.)
18. Use <CLEAR>
19. Early memory core material
29. Reset pointer
22. Characteristic
24. Logical operators
25. Reverse rocket
26. Modem type

29: A cat, dog or CoCo
30. Disk divisions
34. Teaching acronym
35. Decimal base
36. Time shares
37. Whole number (abbr.)
38. Handles
40. Confederate States of America
41. " $/$ " alternative
4. String location
44. Dock
45. Palm leaf
46. Pac people
47. Yiddish Sarah (fam.)
48. Greek isle
50. Not Garfield, but -----
51. Warranted
54. Indicated in the stack
58. Elite or VIP
61. OZ pooch
62. General assistant
63. Fore \& aft rigged craft
64. ----- Slaughter
65. Triple helices
66. Avid CoCo age group
67. "Work force"

## Down

*. Pre-CoCo hacker
2. Programmer's complexion
3. Employs
4. Parts of 30 across
5. Maples (species)
6. If not B or C try -----
7. Father, in Syria
8. Semi-conductor type
9. Freezing rain
10. Start anywhere (OS-9)
11. Oriental CoCo transport
12. ----- near
13. Louis' queen
24. Table scrap
23. Greek guardian
25. Changes title
26. Search a cassette
27. Mr. Dig
28. ----- blast
29. -----pal
31. Cast of characters
32. Snooted
33. Error trap?
35. Youngster
36. Flashy diode
38. Ma Bell connection
39. Sloe ----- fizz
42. Back pages, usually
44. Colored an area
46. Component combination
47. Reagan's initiative
49. One of the significant bytes
50. Graphicom "gooof" fixer
51. Our own design aid (init.)
52. Reclined
53. "Dr." Alan -----
54. Pi-meson
55. Mr. "Turn of the Screw"
56. English school
57. Measured amount
60. Bambi's mom

# Keycad/Keyflow: <br> CoCocad and CoCoflow Modification 

By James Ventling

TWhis is a modification for those who don't always have a joystick or mouse handy to use with either the CoCocad (Oct. '85) or the CoCoflow (Mar. '86) programs. I wanted to use CoCoflow with some of my students but didn't have joysticks to go around. Instead, I changed the program to accept keyboard input. In place of the joystick, the arrow keys are used for cursor movement. The arrow keys may be held down for continuous movement or, for faster movement, hold the ' J ' key (for jump) while using the arrows. The clear key is used in place of the firebutton. When making a selection from the icons at the top of the screen, be sure to press the down arrow key until the cursor reappears or the option may de-select before you have a chance to use it.
While using CoCoflow, we found that the symbols for decision and connection were too small to place text information in. I made a further modification to increase the size of these shapes. We also dicovered that a screenprint utility could be added to CoCoflow due to its smaller memory require-

[^13]ments. In the original CoCocad and CoCoflow, to do a screen-print you had to dump all nine screens to disk and then use a separate screen print program. This used 28 grans of disk space! By adding a screen-print routine to the end of CoCoflow, you can print directly from memory.
Lines 20 through 30 replace the joystick input with keyboard input. PEEK is used to read the keyboard so you can tell if a key is being held down. The keyboard table is cleared in Line 20 so you can tell when a key has been released. Then the program looks to see if the 'J' key, any of the arrow keys, or the clear key is being pressed.

Variables "XX" and "YY" are used to simulate a joystick input. The variables ' $X$ ' and ' $Y$ ' are not incremented directly because these variables are also used in some subroutines and could be changed when you least want it. Lines 29 and 30 check to make sure ' X ' and ' Y ' don't go out of bounds.

Line 121 starts the cursor at a convenient location at the top of the screen near the icon selection. You also have to keep the use of the Clear key from being misinterpreted as a keystroke when placing text on the screen. Changing Line 550 so as to ignore the CLEAR key takes care of this.
To change the size of the decision and connect symbols in CoCoflow, you
must change lines 120, 910 and 930. Ir Line 120, array sizes are increased tc accommodate the larger symbols. The new DRAW strings and GET-PUT sizes for the larger symbols are in lines 910 and 930.

To add a screen-print routine tc CoCoflow, first eliminate the screen dump in lines 1970 and 1980. Keep the page-display routine in Line 1980 and add you own screen-print routine starting at Line 2000. I have included a simple BASIC screen-print routine for the C-ITOH Prowriter.
Many thanks to Peter Kerckhoff for creating the original CoCocad and to Dennis Page for the CoCoflow modification. Remember to give credit to CoCocad or CoCoflow if you publish any graphics created with these programs.
To make the modification for keyboard input, load Cococad or Cocoflow and type in Listing 1.
To make the modification for larger decision and connection symbols in CoCoflow type in Listing 2.
To add a screen-print routine, change lines 1970, 1980 and 1990. Add the screen-print routine at Line 2000. Don't forget Line 3000.
(You may direct your questions to the author at 2400 Cornwall Drive, Xenia, OH 45385, 513-376-2074. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)

Editor's Note: The following program listings will be saved in ASCII on this month's RAINBOW ON DISK to facilitate merging with the original CoCocad and CoCoflow programs. To use from rainbow on tape, you will first need to save the files to disk in ASCII format, then use the MERGE command. To use MERGE, load in the original CoCocad or CoCoflow listing and type MERGE "filename". The filename refers to the ASCII save of either CoCoMOD1, CoCoMOD2 or CoCoMOD3, depending on which modification is being used.

## Listing 1: COCOMODI

2ø FORQZ=339TO344: POKEQZ, 255 : NEX T:JK=PEEK (34ø)
$21 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(341)=247 \mathrm{THENYY}=Y Y-1: I F$ JK=253THENYY=YY-7
$22 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(342)=247 \mathrm{THENYY}=Y Y+1: I F$ $Y Y<7$ THENYY=YY+12ELSEIFJK=253THEN $Y Y=Y Y+7$
$23 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(343)=247$ THENXX $=X X-1: I F$ $Y Y<6 T H E N X X=X X-1 E L S E I F J K=253$ THENX $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XX}-7$
$24 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(344)=247 \mathrm{THENXX}=\mathrm{XX}+\mathrm{I}:$ IF $Y Y<6 T H E N X X=X X+1 E L S E I F J K=253$ THENX $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XX}+7$
$25 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(339)=191$ THENP=3ELSEP= $\varnothing$
$29 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XX} * 4:$ IFX<3THENX=3: XX=1: ELSE IFX>252THENX=252:XX=63
$3 \varnothing \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{YY} * 4:$ IFY<3THENY=3: $\mathrm{YY}=1:$ ELSE IFY>188THENY=188: $Y Y=47$

## $121 X X=16: Y Y=9$

55ø GOSUB6 $\varnothing$ : A\$=INKEY\$:GOSUB7 $\varnothing:$ IF A $\$="$ "THEN55øELSEIFASC $(A \$)=12 T H E N$ $55 \emptyset$ ELSEPLAYB\$:IFAS=CHR\$(13)THEN POKEAD (PG), 255: AD (PG) $=\mathrm{AD}(\mathrm{PG})+1$ : POKEAD (PG), $\varnothing:$ GOSUB11 $\varnothing:$ GOTO52 $\varnothing$

Listing 2: cocomoda
$12 \emptyset \operatorname{DIM} \mathrm{C}(3), \mathrm{A}(8), \mathrm{AD}(8), \mathrm{Cl}(1), \mathrm{C}$ $2(1), \mathrm{C} 3(1), \operatorname{Ll}(6), \operatorname{L2}(6), \operatorname{L3}(6), \mathrm{L} 4$ (6) $, \mathrm{CM}(45), \mathrm{CO}(45), \mathrm{MD}(255), \mathrm{MO}(25$ 5) : B\$="V31L1øøO4B":NF\$="NONE"

4, +16M-24, -16": XW=48: YW=33:RETUR N: 'DECISION
$93 \emptyset$ DRAW"BD9U3EUE3RER3FRF3DFD3GD G3LGL3HLH3UHU2": XW=17: YW=17:RETU RN: ' CONN

Listing 3: COCDMOD3
$197{ }^{\prime} 1$
$198 \varnothing$ FOR PG= $\varnothing$ TO 8: PMODE4, 1:SCRE EN1, $1:$ COLOR $\varnothing, 1:$ PCLS: GOSUB179 $\varnothing$ 199ø
2øøø 'PUT YOUR SCREEN PRINT ROUT INE HERE
$2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT"GRAPHICS PRINT-OU T FOR
PROWRITER": INPUT"READY PRINTER"; QQ
$2 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"WHAT SIZE PRINT -OUT?":INPUT"I OR 2";NN:IFNN<1 O R NN>2THEN2 $2 \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset 5 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (27)CHR\$ (84)"1 6";: PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,1
$2 \varnothing 6 \emptyset \mathrm{Al}=3: \mathrm{A} 2=12: \mathrm{A} 3=48: \mathrm{A} 4=192: \mathrm{Z5}=$ $\emptyset:$ ONNN GOTO218ø,221ø
$218 \emptyset$ FORY5= $\varnothing$ TOI9 $\varnothing$ STEP8: PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) CHR\$ (83) "ø256"; : FORX5= $\varnothing$ T 0255: P5=Z5: $\mathrm{FORYY}=\varnothing$ TO7
$219 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT (X5, Y5 + YY) <1THENP5 $=$ P5+2yY
$22 \emptyset \varnothing$ NEXTYY: PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (P5) ; : N EXT:PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (13) ;:NEXT:GOTO $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$221 \varnothing$ FORY5=øTO188STEP4: PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) CHR\$ (83) "ø512"; : FORX5=øT 0255: $\mathrm{P} 5=\mathrm{Z} 5$
$222 \emptyset$ IFPPOINT (X5, Y5) <1THENP5=A1
$223 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT (X5, Y5 +1 ) <1THENP5=P
5+A2
$224 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT (X5, Y5 +2 ) <1THENP5 $=$ P
$5+$ A 3
$225 \varnothing$ IFPPOINT $(X 5, Y 5+3)<1$ THENP $5=$ P
5+A4
$226 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,CHR\$ (P5)CHR (P5) : : NEXT:PRINT\#-2, CHR (13) ;:NEXT:GOT -3øøø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXTPG

## STAR NX-10 COMPLETE SYSTEM

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Not only does Tandy produce our favorite CoCo, we think they produce the best and best-priced laptop portable and MS-DOS computers as well. We've found that when satisfied Color Computer users decide to add portability or move to MS-DOS, many stick with Tandy. For these people we publish PCM, The Personal Computer Magazine for Tandy Computer Users.
Each month in P.CM, you'll find information and programs for the Tandy 100, 102, 200 and 600 portable computers. And you'll find even more coverage for their MS-DOS machines, the 1000, 1200, 2000 and 3000 , along with the great new 1000 EX, 1000 SX and 3000 HL .

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# REVIEWING 

## Editor:

I have been an avid reader of your magazine for well over a year now and consider it an indispensable part of my software library. Although I am not one to write to magazines very often, the review that I read on OS-9 Version 2.0.0 [September 1986, Page 146] has prompted me to write to you today.

In the review it states that it is not possible to make a bootable disk with the config program. This is simply not true. Insert a backed-up copy of the config disk into Drive 0 and type chx /d0/cmds and chd $/ \mathrm{d} 0$. Then type config and follow the prompts. It eventually prompts you to insert a formatted disk into Drive 1 and installs the new boot file you have designed onto the disk. Then it allows you to install the CMDS and other directories if you want.
The config program allows you to put your own device descriptors and drivers into the selection process (at config run-time) by appending their names with .dd for device descriptor and .dr for device driver. It lets you put in your own file managers by the same process. I have done this with software for the J\&R Banker RAMDisk.

The reviewer didn't mention that the Tandy version of OS-9 still hard codes the description of its floppy drive's disk step rate and number of sides into the CCDISK module. He also failed to mention that some third-party software will not work with Version 2.0.0. I had just purchased a 51column software screen with various other utilities and was quite saddened to watch my screen "blow up" when I tried it with OS9 Version 2.0 .0 He didn't mention the park command, which is used just before the powering down of hard disks.

Thank you for the best Color Computer magazine in the world and keep up the good work!

Mark F. Sanderson
Houston, TX

## OTERM

## Editor:

I would like to pass on a compliment to Bernard Pluth, author of OTERM. This is a must terminal program for anyone interested in OS-9. After reading the manual, the first and only time, I was impressed with the ease of use of this program. The gentleman who reviewed it in the July 1986 issue of Rainbow [Page 148] must not be familiar with OS-9. I, myself, have a long way to go with OS-9, but I found reading the manual only once was enough. Thanks, Bernie.

David Guess
Princeton, KY

## Casper CoCo Quick A ssembler

## Editor:

The loading problem with the Casper CoCo Quick Assembler reviewed in the September Rainbow [Page 137] was the PCLEAR bug. The older ROMs fail to update one of their pointers when they move the basic program. The PCLEAR 1 fix I remembered from one of my old RAINBows was:

```
1 GOTO 999
2 (program)
9999 PCLEAR 1:RUN 2
```

Earl W. Casper
Phoenix, AZ

## Memory Manager

## Editor:

Thank you for reviewing our Memory Manager program [October 1986, Page 139]. I would like to comment on some of the statements that Mr. Church made.

First of all, he said, "The all-RAM mode allows approximately 8 K of RAM for storage of a short program or data." He left out the important point that programs can be stored in the upper 8 K of memory leaving all of the 32 K of lower memory available for strings or data.

For saving programs Mr. Church stated, "Both BASIC and ML programs may be saved, but the beginning, ending and execution addresses must be known for ML programs." Can ML programs be saved to a floppy disk or tape without giving the beginning, ending and execution addresses?

A paragraph is devoted to explaining how inconvenient it is to have a program automatically run. It is much simpler to press the BREAK key to stop the program than to type RUN and press ENTER to start it. Most programs have a menu with options to be selected, and pressing the break key stops the program.

Mr. Church also explains how inconvenient it is to save a copy of a development program to the RAMdisk with a disk or tape being preferred. The purpose of the RAMdisk is to quickly save programs. What could be faster than saving a copy of the development program in the RAMdisk and then running it? Also the Memory Manager program allows the first 32 K memory bank to be copied into the second 32 K bank. This can be used to save a copy of a development program.

I don't understand the implication that a program can lock up the RAMdisk. The RAMdisk occupies the upper 4 K bytes of memory in the first 32 K bank and stores programs in the second 32 K bank. The lower 28 K can be used for any program, although Mr. Church implied that complex programs will not run with the RAMdisk installed. Of course programs that use the memory reserved for the RAMdisk will not work.

Two programs included in the package are RAMdisk and Memory Manager. RAMdisk stores programs in the second memory bank. Memory Manager allows basic programs to be run in either of the 32 K memory banks. Mr. Church states, "The two main purposes here are to use memory, either in two banks or an 8 K block of memory for data or program storage." Programs up to 32 K long can be placed in both banks. The 8 K block is for the all-RAM mode where a program can be placed in the upper 8 K of memory leaving the lower 32 K for strings or data.

The last paragraph implies that only machine language programmers can benefit from the programs because of the quirks in the program. We have not received a single complaint from our customers and I am sure that most are not machine language programmers. If any problems do arise, we will gladly correct them.

> Bill Chapple
> Dynamic Electronics

## Penpal

## Editor:

I would like to bring a few items to your attention with regard to the review of Penpal [April 1986, Page 184].

When used on a CoCo 2 , it intermittently prints a@a@a@a@a@a@ when 'a' is depressed or ihihihihihi when ' i ' is depressed. This is very frustrating when using the WP package and prevents text where an ' $a$ ' is used in the spreadsheet. Four Star knows about this problem and says nothing can be done.

I originally purchased Version 1, then upgraded to Version 2. I phoned and wrote Four Star Software on many occasions. They told me that Version 2 was replaced by Version 2.1 and that they would send it to me. Since then they have repeatedly ignored my complaints.

If these problems could be resolved, I would have no complaints about this package of software. I feel it is disgusting the way that Four Star treats customers. I originally complained well within the 30 day warranty period (after proving the problem was not on my system). A classic case of the buyer beware.

Graham Langford
Pickering, Ontario

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.

## RECEIVED AND CERTIFIED

The following products have recently been received by THE RAINBOW, examined by our magazine staff and approved for the Rainbow Seal of Certification, your assurance that we have seen the product and have ascertained that it is what it purports to be.

This month the Seal of Certification has been issued to:

Battle Hymn - the battle of Gettysburg, a 64 K ML game with Hi-Res graphics. Recreate the Battle of Gettysburg from the absence of J.E.B. Stuart to Pickett's charge; from Johnson and Early's failure at Culp's Hill to Hood's victory at Devil's Den; from the attack at Big Round Top to McLaw's run at Peach Orchard. Take charge of 11 Confederate divisions and maneuver your forces against the Union line. Ark Royal Games, Box 14806, Jacksonville, FL 32238, $\$ 29$ plus $\$ 2$ S/H.
B.E.S.T. Expert System Toolkit, 64K artificial intelligence program. This menu-driven approach lets you generate your own rule-based backward chaining expert system. After answering a series of questions, a graph of the responses and correct solutions is displayed. Thinking Software, 46-16 65th Place, Woodside, NY 13377, \$79.95.

CK.BAS, a copy/kill program that copies any number of files with any number of tracks up to 80 , and kills any or all files on the source drive. Includes T40 and T80 ( 64 K ) ML programs that support up to four drives and supports all versions of Radio Shack ROMs. CoCosoft, 1159 East 9th Avenue, Mesa, AZ 85204, \$34.95.

CoCo Hymnal, a collection of 40 hymns for the Color Computer. Each of five menus offers a choice of eight hymns. Sovereign Grace Software, 221 Highview Drive, Ballwin, MO 63011, disk $\$ 9.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

The CoCo Hymnal II, requires 64 K and disk drive. This program contains 29 hymns arranged in four voices. Four different menus allow the selection of the hymns. While the music plays, words to the verses of each song are also displayed on the Hi-Res screen. Sovereign Grace Software, 221 Highview Drive, Ballwin, MO 63011, $\$ 9.95$ plus $\$ 2 S / H$.

DDAY, a 64 K Hi-Res machine language wargame. Use your historical knowledge of the Allied invasion of

France in a game of tactics and strategies. Ark Royal Games, P.O. Box 14806, Jacksonville, FL 32238, tape $\$ 23$, disk \$25. plus \$2 S/H.

Disk Programming Package, four utility programs for the Color Computer. $A D D M L$ appends machine language code to the end of BASIC programs; UNPACKER converts compressed BASIC program into single-line statements; MLBASIC converts basic programs into pseudo-machine language, which can be loaded and executed; JOIN links machine language modules and adds auto-execute. CMD Micro Computer Services Ltd., 10447 124th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5N 1E1, Disk $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2$ S/ H .

Drive 1 Upgrade, single-sided drive that mounts in RS Disk 0 cabinet. Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414, $\$ 139.95$ plus $\$ 3$ S/H.

Filesafe, 32 K or 64 K disk file encryption program with Radio Shack Disk basic 1.0, 1.1 or JDOS. The program encodes all types of standard Disk BASIC disk files with a user supplied password, and features fingerprint and encoding routine. Emerald Island Software, P.O. Box 1126, Cleveland, OH 44111, $\$ 22$ plus $\$ 2.50$ S/H.

FRED, a French electronic verb dictionary that runs on a 16 K disk system. Use the program to look up verb forms of any infinitive typed in and display them on the screen. David Compton, 252 N. Main Street, Suffield, CT 06078 , disk $\$ 12.95$ plus $\$ 3$ S/H.

Library of FORTH Routines and Utilities, a collection of professional-quality FORTH codes. This book includes routines which show how FORTH's command-building properties can be used to create almost any kind of application. New American Library, 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019, \$22.95; \$31.95 Cnd.

LYRA, an eight-voice music editor utilizing a complete point-and-click
user interface. Lyra allows four-voice music output to the TV speaker, but supports eight voices when output is directed to Symphony 12 or to a MIDI synthesizer. Speech Systems, 38 W. 255 Deerpath Road, Batavia, IL60510, disk only, \$54.95.

McWord, a machine language word processor. Program is written in 6803 assembly language and requires MC-10 microcomputer with 20K RAM and cassette recorder. Michael Fahy, RD \#1, Box 480, Central City, PA 15926, $\$ 25$.

Music Libraries 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, for the Color Computer. Each volume contains over 100 four-voice transcriptions of favorite tunes. Musica or a knowledge of music is not required. Speech Systems, 38 W. 255 Deerpath Road, Batavia, IL 60510, tape or disk, $\$ 29.95$ each volume.

PBH-64 Print Buffer, a printer buffer combining 64 K RAM and a serial-toparallel interface. Includes complete instructions. Spectrum Projects, P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414, $\$ 149.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

Packer, a program compressor utility which strips BASIC programs of remarks, unnecessary spaces, colons, semicolons and GOTDs; deletes LET statements; and joins lines together. Each option can be executed individually or all six can be executed in one pass. CMD Micro, 1743557 th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6 M 1E1, $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.
Picture Perfect, a 16 K ECB graphics screen dump. The program is a combination of BASIC and machine language programs that allows you to print out full-page copies of graphics pictures on any dot-matrix printer that has bit image graphics capabilities. Hawkes Research Services, 859 Stanford Avenue, Oakland, CA 94608, \$25.

Print 'n' Wear, specially treated transfer sheets ( $81 / 2$ by 11 inches) that enable the user to computer-design and print ironons with dot-matrix or thermal ribbon printers. Print ' $n$ ' Wear transfers require Koala Pad or any type of graphics program, hand iron and Print ' $n$ ' Wear paper. Foto-Wear, Inc., 62 Herbert Drive, East Brunswick, NJ 08816, $\$ 8.95$ for 4Pak; $\$ 19.95$ for 10 Pak.

Smart Speller, a spelling checker program that searches and replaces common misspellings in OS-9 files. Works with any version of OS-9 and corrects files created with any OS-9 word processor. The disk includes a dictionary and menu-driven dictionary editor to allow altering and customizing of dictionary file and OS-9 assembly source code. Spectacular Software, Box 363, Mansfield Center, CT 06250, \$9.95.

Studies in the Parables, a Color Computer 64 K disk Bible study program. Sovereign Grace Software, 221 Highview Drive, Ballwin, MO 63011, $\$ 9.95$ plus $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

Underware Ribbon, lets you create iron-on transfers with your printer. These ribbons come in a variety of colors and can be used on a wide range of printers. (Prices depend on type of printer used.) Diversions, Inc., 505 West Olive Avenue \#520, Sunnyvale, CA 94087, black ribbons, $\$ 14.95$ to $\$ 19.95$; color ribbons, $\$ 16.95$ to $\$ 21.95$; ColorPens, \$14.95.

White Fire of Eternity, 64 K graphics Adventure. The scenario places you in the village of Faernarn during the age of monsters and magic, the time of gods and loremasters. Your hunger for knowledge puts you at odds with the loremasters and you storm out of the village only to discover you have become lost in the Forbidden Wood. Your quest for knowledge of the White Fire begins. Saguaro Software, 4137 E. Bermuda, Tucson, AZ 85712, Disk 824.95 .

Word Processor, 64 K Disk Extended BASIC printer page editor. Kolesar/BS, 7 Ladd Road, Westfield, PA 16950, $\$ 16.95$ plus $\$ 2$ 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 reviewers
for evaluation.

- Judi Hutchinson

Metric Industries
Model 101 Interface \$39.95

The Model 101 is a serial to parallel interface intended for use with a COCO and any Centronics compatible parallel input printer. The 101 has 6 switch selectable baud rates $(300-9600)$. The 101 is only $4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ and comes
with all cables and connectors for your computer and printer.

## The Model 104 Deluxe Interface $\$ 51.95$

The Model 104 is a serial to parallel interface like the Model 101 but it has the added feature of a serial port (sometimes referred to as a modem switch). This feature allows the connection of a parallel printer and any serial device (modem, serial printer
etc.) to your computer. You may then select either output, serial or parallel, with the flip of a switch. The 104 is only $4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 2.5^{\prime \prime} \times 1.25^{\prime \prime}$ and comes with all cables and connectors for your computer. You supply the serial cable for your modem or other serial device.


## Model 102 Switcher \$35.95

The Model 102 has 3 switch positions that allow you to switch your computer's serial output between 3 different devices (modem, printers or another computer). The 102 has color coded lights that indicate the switch position. These
lights also act as power indicators to let you know your computer is on. Supplied with the 102 are color coded labels that can be applied to your accessories. The 102 has a heavy guage anodized aluminum cabinet with non-slip rubber feet.


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## THE 101, AND 104

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MODELS). IF YOU REQUIRE A POWER SUPPLY, ADD A "P" TO THE MODEL NUMBER AND $\$ 5.00$ TO THE PRICE. (MODEL 101P \$44.95, MODEL 104P \$56.95)


The Model 101, 102 and 104 will work with any COCO, any level basic and any memory size. These products are covered by a 1 year warranty.

The Model 101 and 104 work with any standard parallel input printer including Gemini, Epson, Radio Shack, Okidata, C. loth and many others. They support BASIC print commands, word processors and graphic commands.

We manufacture these products. Dealer inquiries are invited.
you pay only $\$ 15.95$. When ordering, specify the Cassette Label PACKAGE.

## Other Quality Items

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## Sharpen Morse Code Skills With Code Practice

About 25 years ago, my good friend, Steve, and I decided to become hams; no, not actors, but amateur radio operators. The first thing we found out about getting our FCC license was that we needed to learn Morse code. So we got ourselves the Novice Bible written by the Amateur Radio Relay League and read all about code.
I remember we walked around the neighborhood (we were teenagers then) "reading" store signs and street signs to each other in code - di-di-di-dit di-dit (hi). I'm sure people thought we had a few screws loose. Eventually, we both got our Novice licenses (five words per minute) and had lots of fun talking to other hams all over the world.
As we progressed in the hobby, our code speed gradually increased, but for me it was a struggle. Copying other hams' imperfect "fists" was not a very good way to become proficient (hams used to use mechanical hand keys to send code). There were some mechanical code machines to rent, but they cost several hundred dollars to buy. I needed all my money to purchase the radio equipment I needed to be a ham.

## Plan-Net forms <br> P.O. Box 1061 <br> Wilkes-Barre, PA. 18702

## Introduces

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Now, however, for a mere $\$ 9.95$ and your CoCo with a disk drive, you can purchase a program called Code Practice from Sunrise Software. This BASIC program, written by Brian Sokol (KA9SRK), is billed as being "written for those who would like to learn or improve their skills with the International Morse Code."

Typing RUN "CODE" starts the program. Short title and copyright screens appear before the first menu is shown. This menu gives you the choices of changing the speed at which you want the code sent (between two and 99 wpm), changing the tone of the code being sent, selecting the code practice mode and exiting. The first two options allow you to customize the program for your own personal preference.

The third option sends you to another menu. This menu gives you three choices: random characters, random QSO (a ham buzzword that means a conversation on the radio) and exit, which returns you to the first menu. The random characters are the alphabet, numbers and puncuation marks. There are 200 characters sent in groups of five. The random QSO is a typical first exchange that most hams use when first making a new "contact." It's almost in plain English, but does contain some ham buzzwords. At the end of either practice session, what has just been sent appears on the screen so you can see how well you're doing.

The disk is not copy protected but it is run protected. You have to plug the code plug, supplied with the program, into the right joystick connector for the program to run. This is a minor nuisance, but it's much nicer than being copy protected.

The manual consists of one and a half dot-matrix pages containing most of the information needed to run the program. Memory capability for the CoCo is not specified, nor is the range of code speeds permissible under the "change speed" selection.

The only thing I question about this program is whether you can really learn Morse code using it. There are no instructions for learning the code. It takes a bit more than an automatic sender to learn it. You need to be told how each character is represented in Morse code - the dots and dashes that define each character. None of this basic information is provided. You'll haye to round up the old Novice Bible, if they still print it, or find someone to help you get started. (Just about any ham would be happy to help; you can find them by walking around the neighborhood looking for the 15 antennae on the roof.)

The program could be a great help in building your proficiency once you've learned the basics. As long as you realize this limitation, I would recommend this program to anybody, from the rank amateur (pun intended) to the guy like me who has forgotten a lot of dots and dashes.

So for now, 73 (best regards) ES (and) QRT (I have to sign off now) DE (from) K9AKC.

[^14]
## Learn About Computer Communications With The Computer Phone Book

Reaching out and touching someone over the telephone is easy - pick up the handset, dial the number and voila!, you're talking to the person on the other end. You don't have to be concerned about all the technology that resides between your phone and the person you're calling.

Unfortunately, the state of computer-to-computer communications has not reached the level of simplicity that phone-to-phone communications have. If one wants to get the most out of his computer by linking it with another computer, it is necessary to understand some basics of computer communications.

User documentation is often more of a hindrance than a help. Whoever writes these masterpieces of confusion assumes that you know all there is to know about the basics, so it's easy for a beginner to get lost.

Coming to the assistance of the computer owner who would like to learn the basics of computer communications is a book entitled The Computer Phone Book.

The Computer Phone Book is divided into two volumes. The first, A Guide to Using Online Systems, starts by explaining, in a well-organized, simple manner, what computer communications consist of. It includes what hardware and software are necessary, what features are required and desirable, and what you can expect to find at the other end of the line.

Although I've been online for over five years, I found the introduction section of the book very informative. The author, Mike Cane, explains complex concepts in a simple, understandable manner. Anyone looking for a detailed explanation of telecommunications, however, should look for another book. Only the basics are to be found here.

Book $I$ is intimidating at first glance; it's 493 pages long. However, only the first 25 pages deal with the basics of computer telecommunications. The remainder of the book deals with the various services which can be accessed when one is online.

Before reviewing the book, I was unaware of some of these services and what they had to offer. I discovered that some of the financial information I gather through online systems can be retrieved at a lower cost using other services.

The Complete Phone Book, Book II, A Directory of Online Systems, resembles your standard phone book, in that it contains listings of the world's major electronic libraries. It includes an overview of available information, names, numbers, profiles of hundreds of systems large and small, special services, and overseas and Canadian systems.

This has to be the largest list of online systems available. Book II is 685 pages long, divided into sections covering United States National Systems, United States Local

Systems, United States Bulletin Board Systems, Canadian Bulletin Board Systems and United States Special Services. Where appropriate, these sections are subdivided into geographic areas, making it easy to find systems which are accessible without paying for a long distance call. Each listing contains such information as telephone number, operating hours, costs (if any) and contacts, as well as frank commentary by the author.

While this is great information, it's only useful if it is accurate. Hopefully, the publisher will strive to keep the book current. Purchasers are invited to register for free updates. The first printing, June 1986 was very current at the time of this review. In my 303 area code there were 15 Bulletin Boards listed. I was aware of only three of these. The discovery of the additional 12 local boards alone would have justified the cost of the book.

If you are getting started in telecommunications, both volumes of the Computer Phone Book will be of use. Experienced onliners will find new friends through Book II.
(New American Library, P.O. Box 999, Bergenfield, NJ 07621, The Computer Phone Book - Book I, \$14.95; Book II, \$18.95)

- Bruce Rothermel



# CoCo-Util II: An Improved Way to Transfer Data 

There is good news for those of you who need to transfer data between the Color Computer and an MS-DOS machine. Mark Data has released a sequel to its powerful programming utility, CoCo-Util.

CoCo-Util II provides the capability to migrate disk files from one system to the other. It requires an IBM/PC or compatible, 128 K RAM, two floppy disk drives or a floppy and a hard drive and PC/MS-DOS Version 2.00 or higher.

As you can see from the requirements, you use CoCoUtil on an MS-DOS machine. So if you have an MS-DOS machine at work and a CoCo at home, you can create data files on your CoCo at home and transfer them to the MSDOS format at work. When CoCo-Util is loaded into the MS-DOS machine, it adjusts itself for the type of video system and the color or graphics card that is active.

The new version has many enhancements. One is the improved use of colors and the screen layout, which includes an option to change the color scheme. If you want the change to be permanent, you can create a configure file that loads each time you call up CoCo-Util.

The CoCo -Util screen was designed to display as much information as possible without confusion. The layout includes seven areas. The first area, the Dir Info Box, gives information about the current directory that is loaded. This includes the free space left on the drive, and if it is MS-DOS, it displays the pathname to the current directory.

The Date Box displays the day of the week and the system date, along with the DOS version in use. The Files Info Box displays the number of files loaded and the maximum number of files that CoCo -Util has room to store in memory at one time. This number is dependent on the amount of RAM. A minimum system of 128 K should show a maximum number of between 800 and 900 files. A full 640 K has room for 9,999 files.

The Drive Assignment Box displays which drive is assigned to be a CoCo drive and which is the MS-DOS drive. This box is very important when you plan to format a CoCo disk. If you pick the wrong drive, all the data on the disk will be lost. The File Display Box is the largest area. This is where the filenames of the current directory are displayed. The display can show up to three columns of 15 ( 45 filenames at one time). If there are more than 45 files, you can page up or down through the files. You can also have the displayed files sorted. You have several sort sequence options.

The next area is the Message Line Area. This is the bottom line of the screen and is used to display messages from the program and error messages. The last area is the Menu Box, which is used to display the options available. Since most of the functions are menu driven, another level of options is displayed when many of the options are selected. When CoCo-Utilf first initializes, the primary menu is displayed. The primary menu consists of the following options; Copy, Dir, Erase, Format, Insert, Options, Print, Remove, Shell and View.
The Copy option brings up another menu that allows you to copy between MS-DOS and CoCo files. You can use the
arrow keys to mark the files you want copied or you can use the wild card feature. The asterisk (*) and the question mark (?) are used the same way as in MS-DOS. These files will probably be ASCII files, but CoCo-Util also transfers binary files. This can be either an M/L program or a binary basic or data file. While a binary file may not run on a different machine, you can modify it in a word processor and transfer it back, or possibly use it for transferring over a modem. In any case, it will transfer it; it is up to you how you will use the file.

The Dir and Erase options are self-explanatory. The Format option allows you to format a CoCo compatible disk. I do have a suggestion here. The format is only 35 tracks, and there are many people who use 40 tracks. I would like to see an option to allow CoCo -Util to format either 35 or 40 tracks.

The Insert option is used to insert a line feed following each carriage return. Normally, CoCo text files have lines that are terminated with carriage returns only. In the MSDOS world, a line feed is used, too. This option should only be used on ASCII text files because if it is used on a binary file, the file will be unusable.

The Remove option is the reverse of Insert, and again should only be used on ASCII text files. If Insert is used on a binary file, you may try to Remove them, but do not be too hopeful.

The Print option allows you to dump any file to your printer using either an ASCII or a Dump format. This is good for printing an ASCII file or for printing out ASCII text in a binary file. You Adventure gamers may find a use for that. The Dump format prints a file in ASCII and Hex, and prints the relative displacement of each byte. In both formats, non-printable characters are replaced with periods.

The Shell option allows you to temporarily leave CoCoUtil and perform something in MS-DOS. The View option is similar to Print, but the file goes to your screen.

I was very impressed with this new version of CoCo-Util. The screen layout and use of colors add a professional touch. I would like to see the $40 / 35$ track option for the CoCo disk, but overall I liked the program. I recommend it highly to anyone who needs the capability of transferring data between computers. It is very useful if you have text files to transfer. It can also be used to transfer programs written in CoCo Extended BASIC to an MS-DOS machine, modify them, then compile them to run under MS-DOS. If you already have the original CoCo-Util, you can get an upgrade to CoCo-Util II for $\$ 12.95$ including shipping and handling.
(Mark Data Products, 24001 Alicia Parkway, \#207, Mission Viejo, CA 92691, \$39.95)

- Dale Shell

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# Telewriter-64 the Color Computer Word Processor 

## 3 display formats: 51/64/85 columns $\times 24$ lines

## - True lower case characters

User-friendly full-screen editor
Right justification
Easy hyphenation

- Drives any printer
- Embedded format and control codes
- Runs in $16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$, or 64 K
- Menu-driven disk and cassette I/O
- No hardware modifications required


## THE ORIGINAL

Simply stated, Telewriter is the most powerful word processor you can buy for the TRS-80 Color Computer. The original Telewriter has received rave reviews in every major Color Computer and TRS-80 magazine, as well as enthusiastic praise from thousands of satisfied owners. And rightly so.
The standard Color Computer display of 32 characters by 16 lines without lower case is simply inadequate for serious word processing. The checkerboard letters and tiny lines give you no feel for how your writing looks or reads. Telewriter gives the Color Computer a 51 column by 24 line screen display with true lower case characters. So a Telewriter screen looks like a printed page, with a good chunk of text on screen at one time. In fact, more on screen text than you'd get with Apple II, Atari, TI, Vic or TRS-80 Model III.
On top of that, the sophisticated Telewriter full-screen editor is so simple to use, it makes writing fun. With single-letter mnemonic commands, and menu-driven I/O and formatting, Telewriter surpasses all others for user friendliness and pure power.
Telewriter's chain printing feature means that the size of your text is never limited by the amount of memory you have, and Telewriter's advanced cassette handler gives you a powerful word processor without the major additional cost of a disk.
...one of the best programs for the Color Computer I have seen..

- Color Computer News, Jan. 1982


## TELEWRITER-64

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

## 64K COMPATIBLE

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

## 64 COLUMNS (AND 85!)

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

## RIGHT JUSTIFICATION \&

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

## FEATURES \& SPECIFICATIONS:

Printing and formatting: Drives any printer (LPVII/VIII, DMP-100/200, Epson, Okidata, Centronics, NEC, C. Itoh, Smith-Corona, Terminet, etc).
Embedded control codes give full dynamic access to intelligent printer features like: underlining, subscript, superscript, variable font and type size, dotgraphics, etc.
Dynamic (embedded) format controls for: top, bottom, and left margins; line length, lines per page, line spacing, new page, change page numbering, conditional new page, enable/disable justification.
Menu-driven control of these parameters, as well as: pause at page bottom, page numbering, baud rate (so you can run your printer at top speed), and Epson font. "Typewriter" feature sends typed lines directly to your printer, and Direct mode sends control codes right from the keyboard. Special Epson driver simplifies use with MX-8O.
Supports single and multi-line headers and automatic centering. Print or save all or any section of the text buffer. Chain print any number of files from cassette or disk.

File and I/O Features: ASCII format files create and edit BASIC, Assembly, Pascal, and C programs, Smart Terminal files (for uploading or downloading), even text files from other word processors. Compatible with spelling checkers (like Spell ' $n$ Fix).
Cassette verify command for sure saves. Cassette autoretry means you type a load command only once no matter where you are in the tape.
Read in, save, partial save, and append files with disk and/or cassette. For disk: print directory with free space to screen or printer, kill and rename files, set default drive. Easily customized to the number of drives in the system.
Editing features: Fast, full-screen editor with wordwrap, block copy, block move, block delete, line delete, global search and replace (or delete), wild card search, fast auto-repeat cursor, fast scrolling, cursor up, down, right, left, begin line, end line, top of text, bottom of text; page forward, page backward, align text, tabs, choice of buff or green background, complete error protection, line counter, word counter, space left, current file name, default drive in effect, set line length on screen.
Insert or delete text anywhere on the screen without changing "modes." This fast "free-form" editor provides maximum ease of use. Everything you do appears immediately on the screen in front of you. Commands require only a single key or a single key plus CLEAR.
..truly a state of the art word processor.. outstanding in every respect.

- The RAINBOW, Jan. 1982


## PROFESSIONAL

## WORD PROCESSING

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

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Or check your local software store. If you have questions, or would like to order by Visa or Mastercard, call us at (619) 755-1258 (weekdays, 8AM-4PM PST). Dealer inquiries invited. (Add $\$ 2$ for shipping. Californians add $6 \%$ state tax.)

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## Ultra Telepatch Improves the 'Perfect' Word Processor

Telewriter-64 is, in my opinion, the most popular word processor available for the Color Computer. I base that on the number of program submission articles written with TW64 that are sent to the Rainbow by the CoCo community. I use TW64 on almost a daily basis and have been delighted with its service.

Many reviews have appeared in the pages of the RAINBOW describing Telewriter and many of its enhancements. I recently reviewed Telepatch II, written by Bob van der Poel, and was pleased with the extra features it afforded. I honestly thought Telewriter-64 had been perfected, but boy was I wrong!

Just about the time we think something is perfect, someone comes along and improves it. This is the case with the latest endeavor by Mr. van der Poel, called Ultra Telepatch Version 3.0. A lot has already been said about Telewriter, so I will just point out the main improvements of this latest effort.

Disk I/O - Telepatch II gave the option of calling the I/O from disk or memory. The reason for the option was that buffer space was used if you chose to use the memory

option. In the Ultra version, the disk I/O is stored in memory with no loss of buffer space. This is the best of both worlds - speed and efficiency.

Word Delete - The original TW64 features a character delete, but most of us think in words, not characters. The Ultra version features word delete. Just move the cursor to the blank space in front of the object word and press CLEAR and ' $Y$ ' (for yank). All characters in the word will be deleted to the next space or carriage return.

Insert Space - Pressing clear and the space bar will now insert a space at the cursor position.
Braces -- The special characters \{ and \} can be generated by pressing CLEAR-'H' and CLEAR-'J' combinations.
Find and Global Replace - This enables searches and replacements of control characters as well as normal text characters.
Queuing Files - Now you can use a period (.) as well as a slash (/) for filenames.

The Ultra Telepatch disk also contains some new files of special interest that can be merged with the T/BAS boot program:

2COLDIR/BAS - Provides a two-column, on-screen directory format.
TODISK - Forces TW64 to display the disk menu on start up. This is very helpful if, for example, you need to load in an initialization file.
TPRINT - Provides automatic printing of multiple copies of your text files. No longer do you need to sit in front of your CoCo pressing ' P ' for each copy.
The boot program is fully remarked so that the program can be tailored to most individual needs. Here you can select your disk drive stepping rate, turn on and off key clicks and all the other useful features added in the earlier enhancement versions. Extra lines have also been added for the user's special requirements, such as defeating reset protection with POKE 113,3 or maybe adding special printer control codes.

One other thing. Remember how you used to have to press CLEAR-UP-ARROW after reading in a file, so it would unfold on the screen? No more. Now the text unfolds automatically as soon as the file has read into the buffer.
I discovered one potential problem quite by accident. After a lot of frustrated searching for both hardware and software problems, I discovered that if either joystick is plugged in and is approximately in the 10 to 11 o'clock position, the computer appears to lock up while attempting to run the boot or patcher programs. This is not a flaw in the program, but apparently the $\operatorname{USR}(X)$ calls in these programs conflict with the joysticks. Maybe Mr. van der Poel can solve this little quirk on subsequent releases.
Ultra Telepatch is supplied on disk only and requires 64 K RAM and an unpatched version of Telewriter-64. It can be backed up for safekeeping, and comes with an 11-page instruction manual that is easy to follow.
I believe you will find Ultra Telepatch as impressive as I have. I've learned that with CoCo, anything is possible.
(Bob van der Poel Software, 17435-57 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6M 1E1, $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Jerry Semones


## Software Review $\sim$ ค

## Structure Your BASIC Programs with LISTER

One of the first things I learned as a programmer is that the most important part of any program is its documentation. The design and a well-commented listing are as important as the code, if not more so. I had to learn how to comment and arrange listings so that they were readable by other software engineers.

The word that best describes all these things is structure. Structured design, structured coding and structured testing add up to a well-organized, easily read document, created by taking a big problem and breaking it into little, manageable pieces.

The listings printed in the magazines and by our CoCo are dictated by hardware constraints: Every character uses memory (even spaces), the screen can only have so many characters and the page has only so much area (although RAINBOW listings are 32 characters wide to match the screen and aid in finding typos - thanks folks!). Once the program is in your hands and you want to understand or modify it for yourself, it would be helpful to have the listing "structured" and have plenty of "white space" for easier reading.

How does one achieve all this structure and white space when it isn't an original program? How about a utility that makes CoCo do all the work, with a little help from your printer? There is a handy little utility that performs all this magic for you. LISTER, written by Bob van der Poel, is a machine language program that takes a BASIC listing and breaks up (structures) a long statement (line of BASIC code) into small, understandable pieces. It indents all FOR/NEXT and IF/THEN/ELSE groups up to 11 levels to show where they start and end, with everything else in between. Nesting of those structures in a normal listing makes understanding almost impossible. But structure the listing and the nesting leaps out from the paper. If your printer is capable of printing in an emphasized mode (darker, not bigger) and/ or in some other character set (e.g., italics), the results can be downright startling.

This program uses no programming memory. It loads in the area of memory that BASIC reserves for graphics. Since we are only going to make new listings and not actually execute (RUN) the BASIC program, that memory isn't needed.

The author claims the program will run on any model CoCo. It can be purchased on cassette or disk, and is not copy protected. It comes with a well-written manual (though in places it is hard to read because of poor reproduction) and explains in detail what this utility will do and how to do it.

The program is menu driven, prompts for all necessary information and allows you to print the whole program or any range of line numbers. You can print the listing to the screen, a printer, a disk file or to cassette. You can request pagination, which prompts you for the date and title, though you can put whatever you want for the header. The emphasis can be on or off.

The utility is not formatted for any particular printer, so a BASIC program is also provided to customize the LISTER
program for your particular brand of printer. The program prompts you for the control codes to make the printer do its thing (emphasis, italics, etc.). The BASIC program loads LISTER, modifies it and saves the new version to disk or cassette. This also makes a neat backup program or cassette-to-disk transfer program.
The only problem I had with this utility is that the first time I used it, garbage was printed on my DMP-200 printer. I had it set for 1200 Baud, and the program assumes you are using the Radio Shack standard 600 Baud.
When listing BASIC programs to the screen, especially long ones, it can be a pain stopping them to read a section of code. Mr. van der Poel thought of that, too. The listings to the screen are slowed way down for easier reading. Want to whiz past a section of code? Just hold down the space bar and the listing will rip by. Want to stop it somewhere to study a section? Press ENTER and the listing stops; press any other key to resume. The listing is not particularly neat on the screen, but after all, this program was designed to dump to an 80 -column printer.
If you do a lot of BASIC programming or modifying and maintenance of BASIC programs, this utility could be very useful. Although I tried, I couldn't make this program crash. It certainly did everything it claimed to do, and it did it quite well.
(CMD Micro Computer Services Ltd., 10447 124th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5N 1R7, $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2$ S/H)

- C.L. Pilipauskas


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## Hardware Review

# Diary of a Digitizer: Digisector DS-69A 

By Kerry Armstrong

FRIDAY, P.M. Wife calls me at work to tell me a package from RAINBOW has arrived. Excitedly, I ask her to open it and tell me what is inside. With computer widow disinterest she reports it is a request for a review of The Micro Works' Digisector DS-69A, and that the package includes a disk, a manual and a ROM Pak. I can hardly wait to get home. She informs me that because it's both Friday and payday, she expects to be taken out to eat this evening. Darn, I wanted to rush home and play with the Digisector. I already know the purpose of the DS-69A is to produce digitized printouts of video pictures. (I've been reading ads in Rainbow, much to my wife's chagrin - she knows that usually means more strain on the charge cards.) At least I will get a chance to read the manual late tonight.

SATURDAY, A.M. Unlucky break again. Two weekends a year I have to work. This is one of them. I would rather have done some "serious" work on the DS-69A review. Oh, well. Nothing is planned for this evening. I take the manual to work with me, though. I'll sneak a few peeks at its 26 pages whenever I get a chance.

SATURDAY, P.M. Home from work at last. Time for some hands-on use of the Digisector. By now I have thoroughly read the manual and learned that the DS-69A is an improved version of the original DS-69. This new version supports the use of a color video camera and a ' Y ' cable for disk operations, and digitizes a picture four times faster than the original. I've also learned that the DS-69A, like the DS-69, comes in either a cassette or disk version, and functions identically except for the I/O. The manual indicates that the first step is to run the config program on the C-SEE III program disk.

I determine that you don't need to have the hardware/ video part set up just to configure the system. I run the config basic program. It asks if I have DS-69 or DS-69A and whether I am using a PBJ C-C Bus, Radio Shack Multipak or a ' $Y$ ' cable. (I have the Multipak.) Then it asks which slot I'll be using for the DS-69A ROM Pak. Next, it asks whether I'll be using CoCo Max or MagiGraph, so
it can automatically add the proper extension to the fivelevel mode pictures when saved to disk. (The 16 -level picture disk saves use the extension PIX.)

Finally, it lists about 15 different printer types and asks which one I'll be using. Epson is one of them and I have an old Epson, but I have my Tandy DMP-130 hooked up to the system. The DMP-130 is not listed on the screen menu, so I try putting the DMP-130 in the IBM mode, which is supposed to be the same as an Epson. No go. It's got all those extra little line feeds that make the printout look like it has been run through a paper shredder. (Micro Works includes three demo pictures on the disk that can be loaded in and printed out for this testing.)


Sample DS-69A Digisector screen dump
While the DMP- 130 is still in the IBM print mode, I try the Gemini printer driver (I've had success with this before). I get a whole printout, but it is really squashed. Got to be something better than this. I check the manual, which has several pages about printer drivers. It gives technical data on how to write a custom driver in machine language. It says you can even receive sample source codes from Micro Works to use as a guide in writing one. It also mentions that if you do write a custom driver, they would like you to pass a copy on to them and they will distribute it as public domain software to others who might need a similar driver. Finally, they indicate that you should give them a call before you write a driver, because they might already have one they

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could send you. This is Saturday, however, so I can't call.
Back to the printer menu on the screen. I notice quite a few Tandy DMP printers listed, but not the DMP-130, so I put the printer back into the Tandy mode and begin trying. The DMP-120 and DMP-245 drivers don't work. I try the DMP-100 driver. Eureka! Success at last. The five-level scan picture, BEAR/MGF, prints a small $25 / 8$ by $41 / 4$ inch picture. The two 16 -level pictures produce $61 / 4$ by 8 inch pictures. (I later learn the pictures are about the same size on the Epson printer, but that they may vary greatly in size on other printers.) Time for a break while I study the manual for the hardware/video set-up.

SATURDAY, MUCH LATER P.M. Time for serious use of the CoCo. I install the DS-69A ROM Pak in the Multipak slot one, and hook up my VCR (the Digisector will use any standard NTSC direct video input). Then I run a standard RCA plug-type video cable from the direct video output of the VCR to the RCA socket on top of the DS69A ROM Pak. Now it's time to fire up the VCR and the CoCo and boot up the configured C-SEE III program.
The program is menu driven, and optional joysticks may be used instead of keyboard input. I start a prerecorded video tape running and start out with the five-level scan, command ' $G$ ' on the menu. I learned from the manual that the five-level scan is the quickest of all the digitizing modes. The DS-69A breaks up a video picture into five different gray levels or brightness levels. If you look at a black and white photograph in a newspaper with a magnifying glass you'll get a good idea of what I'm talking about. Notice that the different areas in the news photo are made up of tiny dots and the density of those dots creates the light and dark areas of the photo. A proper five-level printout should have five distinct areas of grayness or brightness, with the totally black areas being completely filled with dots and the totally white areas being completely devoid of dots.

The C-SEE III program provides me with some control over these areas, since it has on-screen brightness and contrast controls that operate much like they would on a television set. By using these in conjunction with the ' G ' command I can just watch my CoCo monitor, make any adjustments to the display, and then press the ' $T$ ' key on the keyboard or the left joystick firebutton to save a video picture. The picture is "taken" almost instantaneously. I can review the picture by using the ' M ' command, which toggles back and forth between the menu and the five-level picture graphics page. (If the action on the VCR is too fast, the manual recommends freezing the picture before "taking" or digitizing it.)

Next, I shift to the printer menu, make sure the printer Baud rate is correct, press the menu command to print a five-level picture and watch the printer go. Pretty neat so far. If I want to save this picture I can go back to the main menu, then to the disk menu, and save it to disk. Uh oh, look at the clock. I have to work tomorrow too. Reluctantly, I shut everything down for the night.

SUNDAY, P.M. Home from work, chores done. Now back to the CoCo and the DS-69A. Yesterday, I was working on the five-level pictures. These are the only ones that are saved as binary picture files, which can be loaded and displayed from a basic program or loaded into several of the numerous graphic drawing programs and worked on. You merely have to change the extension in some cases. The C-SEE III program will even save them on a Graphcom Picture Disk in the Graphcom format. The possibilities of editing, manipulating and printing are endless. This also
means that if you are unsatisfied with the smallness of the C-SEE III five-level printout, you can load the file into another program that makes a bigger printout. Additionally, it means that you can share your digitized pictures with others and they don't have to have a DS-69 or DS-69A system to print them out.
Today though, I am going to work on the 16 -level gray scale pictures. The five-level pictures are good but the picture resolution is rather limited, with only five tones of brightness. Since the human eye normally is only able to perceive 20 to 30 levels of brightness at one time, 16 levels should be great.
The Digisector with the C-SEE program has two modes of 16 -level reproductions. One mode scans 128 vertical by 128 horizontal points of brightness across a video picture; the other mode is 256 by 256 . Each one of these points is classified by the computer into one of the 16 levels of grayness or brightness and stored in an array in the computer's memory. Because of the hardware limitations of the CoCo, a full 16 -level picture cannot be displayed on the screen. What you get is an averaged three-level picture on the screen. You still have the ability to control the brightness and contrast as in the five-level mode, though. Therefore, you have to do some experimenting to get the right levels for printing out. Also, the scans take much longer, particularly the 256 by 256 mode, so "freeze frame" on the VCR is essential.

The resulting picture is not saved to the disk as a binary picture file, but as a data file just as it is stored in memory. The 128 by 128 mode makes a four-granule file, and the 256 by 256 modes make a 15 -granule data file. Therefore, you


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cannot load and display these files with a regular graphics program.

I "shot" a few 16-level pictures from the VCR tape and printed them out. They made remarkable graphic pictures. The best were close-ups of the actors with light backgrounds and front-lighted faces. However, getting good printouts at the 16 -level modes does require a good deal more "fiddling" with the contrast and brightness controls of the C-SEE program. Time to hit the sack again. More "serious" work tomorrow after work.
MONDAY, P.M. Time to hook up a video camera and see what the DS-69A will do. I dig out my color video camera and plug it into the VCR. (It is possible to get an old closed-circuit video camera and plug it directly into the DS-69A ROM Pak.) This time, as recommended by the Digisector manual, I also hook up a monitor off a tee on the line between the VCR and the DS-69A ROM Pak, so I can compose my shots with the video camera.
I soon learn that even though I am using one of those "low-light" video cameras, I get better indoor pictures if I use an augmented light source. Front lighting and a light background work best. I draft the kids as models. The fivelevel picture is fast and works fine. Even the 16 -level, 128 by 128 mode is pretty fast, but the 16 -level, 256 by 256 mode soon gets to be a chore for active kids. Even a few seconds of absolute stillness seems like an eternity to them. I do get some very good printouts though.

Since it begins to look like Ill have to bind my models to the chair, I decide to try another test. I cut out a few pages of models from a clothing catalog. With the zoom lens on my video camera, they make perfect models. They don't move, they don't chew gum, they don't blink, and they don't suddenly have to go to the bathroom in the middle of a long scan.

the rainbow
November 1986

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I spend the rest of the evening "shooting" pictures, trying different light arrangements, saving pictures to disk, printing reams of paper - in short, running the DS-69A and C-SEE III software through all the various tests I can devise. I only come up with two complaints. First, the speed limitations of the CoCo and the time it takes to do a 16level, 256 by 256 mode scan, and second, the lack of an "abort print" command to abort a printout of the larger 16level picture. It only takes a few printed lines to tell you that you didn't quite get this one right.

TUESDAY, P.M. Home from work. Time to get to the technical part of the review. First, the manual. As I mentioned it is 26 pages long. It contains sufficient information for the beginner, as well as more detailed information for the technically oriented user or programmer. It explains how to use some of the additional programs on the C-SEE disk to get 64 gray levels and 256 by 256 resolution. (The resulting picture file will be 29 granules long or a full 64 K in length!) Also, there is information on how to use the DS-69A as a motion detector in a program called Burglar/Bas. As mentioned before, there is information on writing your own custom printer driver. It would have been helpful if Micro Works had included the source codes in the manual for a couple of the printer drivers, like the Epson and Radio Shack ones. Also, a little more needs to be said in the manual about modifying the config basic program to install a custom printer driver.

OK then, time to examine the hardware. The ROM Pak is black plastic, without a sliding door to protect the card edge connector. The manual warns that it contains MOS integrated circuitry, which may be damaged by static electricity, so don't touch the exposed card edge. In addition to the RCA socket for the video cable connection, it also has a small screwdriver access hole so that some adjustments can be made to the width of a picture to adjust those printers that cannot seem to get the width-to-height aspect ratio right. The edge connector is not gold plated.
WEDNESDAY, P.M. Time to write the review. If I can get this thing done, Ill have a long weekend to play before I have to start getting ready to ship everything to RAINBow. I collect all my notes and reams of printed out pictures. I need a new printer ribbon. The newer the ribbon, the better the picture quality.

Micro Works' advertisements indicate they have been working in the area of video digitizers since 1977. Their expertise really shows in the DS-69A; it does an excellent job. The results are every bit as good as the digitized photos you get at the local fairgrounds. In fact, with recent advertisements for transfer printer ribbons, if someone would come up with a program to "flip" the 16-level gray scale pictures, you could probably print your own photo T-shirts, calendars, and scarfs with your favorite Digisector DS-69A digitized photo.

Micro Works provides a one-year warranty on hardware, as long as the case is not opened. They also offer a refundsatisfaction guarantee. If you are not completely satisfied with the performance of the DS-69A, you may return it, undamaged, within 10 days for a full refund. They'll even pay for the return shipping cost. However, from my all-toobrief experience with it, I bet they don't have very many folks taking them up on their refund offer.
(The Micro Works, P.O. Box 1110, Del Mar, CA 92014, 64K disk or cassette, \$149.95)

# Software Review <br> Pick a Winner: Probaloto Version 2.0 

Probaloto by Gary Olander is a program used for selecting lottery numbers and numbers for other games of chance. I refer readers to the review of the first version, which appeared in the October ' 85 issue, for details of program operation.

Probaloto can be used to choose numbers from a selected range to suit the requirements of the particular lottery to be played. For example, when used for what is called the regular lottery game, Probaloto can pick six numbers from one to 40 . The numbers selected can be strictly random if desired, but the real power of the program is geared towards making weighted random selections. To utilize this feature, lists of past winning numbers (available at ticket sales locations) are entered into a data file. Using this data file, selections can be weighted towards either the most picked or least picked numbers, depending on your philosophy regarding the workings of lady luck. The weighted selection procedure operates as if you place numbers in a hat in proportion (direct or inverse) to how many times that number has been picked. Selection from the hat is then random, but weighted. All of this is easily accomplished with this menu-driven program.
Version 2.0 includes several new features and improvements over the first version. After printing or saving a data file with the old version, the user was returned to the beginning of the program with initial questions about the particular lottery being played. I suggested it would be more efficient to return to the main menu at this point, and Version 2.0 does just that. The new version also makes it easy to return to the main menu if you make an error while entering a data file, or to exit Probaloto without going to the main menu. The new Reset option makes it easy to reset the printer or the specifications of the lottery. In addition, Probaloto now checks the amount of memory and automatically adjusts the data file to that size to allow large data files to be used even with 16 K machines.


For most purposes, Probaloto sorts the numbers selected. When selecting three or fewer numbers with Version 2.0, the numbers are not sorted. This is so the weighted selection procedure can be used to pick win, place and show in a horse race. With the printed odds entered into a data file and weighting done towards the least picked, first, second and third places can be selected randomly, weighted by the odds.

Of my criticisms mentioned in the prior review, only one remains. The data file printout still consists of a narrow column of figures near the left margin, using more paper than would be necessary if it were better formatted. Mr. Olander responded, pointing out that not knowing how many numbers are to be printed makes formatting difficult. From my programming experience, I have to agree- but I know it can be done. As the printout for a one to 48 lottery still takes less than one sheet, my criticism is very minor.

Probaloto is easy to use and does just what it purports to do. Version 2.0 does it even better. I would recommend it to anyone interested in using their CoCo to attempt to pick winners.
(Gary Olander, 322 Haymarket Pl., Gahanna, OH 43230, 16 K ECB tape or 32 K ECB disk, $\$ 19.95$ )

- Stanley Townsend


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## Hardware Review

## Liberate Your CoCo With PBH-64 Print Buffer

Most of us are familiar with the advantages of a software printer spooler that stores text in protected RAM, allowing the computer to do other tasks while the printer prints the stored text. On the CoCo, however, there are distinct disadvantages to software spooling - specifically, that valuable memory is used and computer $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ functions are slowed down.

The PBH-64 Print Buffer solves both of these problems, and at the same time provides a serial-to-parallel interface. With this easily-attached device, your text is stored in its own 64 K memory leaving CoCo completely free to go about other tasks without I/O slowdown. It still takes time, however, to fill the PBH's memory, so the longer the text or program listing, the longer it will take for CoCo to be ready to do something else.

As a test, I printed out a 10 K Telewriter-64 file at 9600 Baud through both the PBH and my trusty old serial-toparallel interface. The difference was impressive! The PBH was filled in 18.54 seconds. At that point, my CoCo was able to go about any other task I wanted it to do because the printer was now being controlled by the PBH-64 Print Buffer. It took two minutes and 39 seconds to print the file through my parallel-to-serial interface. I was so impressed

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with the ability of the PBH to control the printer, I even turned off the computer while printing continued! This is not recommended, since AC-line spikes can occur which could cause malfunctions in printing, but is does make you a believer.

There is no printer Baud rate select switch on the PBH64 Print Buffer. All there is, besides a power-on light, is a button labeled CLEAR that must be pressed whenever you want to load in different text or change the printer Baud rate from its previous speed. You can select printer speed by simply typing the familar POKE $150, x$ or adding the POKE into your BASIC programs. Just like CoCo, this device defaults to 600 Baud.

The only negative point I can see with this unit is that it does not contain a "repeat" or a "copy" button to allow multiple copies of the text in its memory. After talking to PBH's president, Jim Baxter, I learned that while he agrees it would be a desirable feature, it would require additional I.C. chips and components that would not fit on the existing printed circuit board. He felt the added cost could not be justified in terms of added sales. Who knows, maybe if they get enough requests for the feature it can be added on later models. Or perhaps some hardware hacker will come up with a modification to this current version that will incorporate the feature.

The unit is well-built and housed in an off-white plastic box to match the present CoCo color. It comes wellpackaged, and includes a plug-in wall transformer for its power source. Also furnished is a cable to attach the unit to any Centronics-compatible printer. (I used it with a Gemini-10X.)

Hook-up is a snap. Plug in the power source and connect the furnished ribbon cable between your printer and the PBH-64. You will have to supply your own serial printer cable (RS 26-3020) to connect your CoCo to the PBH-64.

I like this product. It's easy to use and comes with an illustrated four-page instruction manual that even includes a schematic. (How about that, hardware hackers?) So, if you would like the convenience a hardware printer spooler offers, you will like what this product can do.
(Spectrum Projects Inc., P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414, $\$ 149.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathbf{S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Jerry Semones



## Software Review

## Challenging LEO Keeps You on Your Toes

In this game you must explore the planet Leonax. Although you have a tank with an adjustable cannon, your fuel and ammunition are limited. As you go exploring, you will notice Leo eggs scattered through the levels. From these eggs hatch various types of Leo creatures who do their utmost to destroy you. Your ultimate goal is to survive as long as possible.
$L E O$ requires 64 K and two joysticks, is available in disk or cassette versions and uses the high-speed POKE. If your computer can't utilize the high-speed POKE, this software won't run.

The game is nicely packaged, but the instruction sheet contains only the barest minimum to get you started.


Figure 1: Although the photo is shown in black and white, the actual Hi-Res game screen is in color.
Learning to play the game is a matter of trial and error as you try to figure out what is going on. For instance, you are told that flags and pylons replenish your fuel and ammunition, but you are not told that you must leave the tank in order to pick them up.

After loading and executing this machine language game, you are treated to a lengthy display of the title and copyright with some cute graphics. Unfortunately, any time you are killed you must sit through this long display before you can start playing again.

You need to use both joysticks, the space bar and the enter key to play. The left joystick controls the forward speed of the tank as long as you still have fuel. The right joystick aims the cannon. Shooting straight up or down usually destroys the tank. Pressing the space bar fires the cannon. Of course, this only works if you are in the tank and have ammunition left. Pressing the enter key allows you to exit the tank. While on foot you can move forward or backward, and traveling on foot conserves fuel.

Each screen consists of eight floor levels scattered with Leo eggs, fuel flags and ammunition pylons. (See Figure 1.) The Hi-Res graphics are cute but unsophisticated. You must work your way down the eight levels and leave the screen to get to the next screen. The types of Leos and the
placement of flags and pylons are different each time, but otherwise the screens are identical.
There is no score other than the number of screens you survive. Your tank cannon is a stun gun and can be used to blow holes in the floor (for a shortcut) or to immobilize a Leo. If you take too long to reach the bottom of the screen, the Leo will wake up and chase you again.

In order to collect flags and pylons you must leave the tank and travel on foot. This is also the only way to travel backward. If the tank is destroyed or runs out of fuel (or if you simply like danger), you can abandon it and continue on foot. You can sometimes maneuver a Leo into cutting through the floors and you can then use the holes as shortcuts. If you lose or abandon the tank, you receive a new tank when you reach the next screen.
Occasionally, between screens, a bonus round of target practice gives you extra fuel and ammunition. There seems to be no way, however, to predict when these bonus rounds will occur.
$L E O$ is fun and challenging to play. There is no single strategy or easy pattern to follow. Instead, you can easily spend many enjoyable hours trying out new tricks to get past the Leos.

If you are tired of mindless shoot-'em-ups, give $L E O$ a try.
(Lomiq Inc., c.p. 105, Succursale A, Jonquiere, Quebec, Canada G7X 7V8, cassette $\mathbf{\$ 2 4}$; disk $\$ \mathbf{2 6 . 9 5}$ )

- James Ventling


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## Organize Your Amway Business With CoCoachiever

## CoCoachiever was developed for the Color Computer by

 T\&M Enterprises. It requires a 64 K Color Computer and one disk drive. The program was written by and for Amway businesses and distributors, and allows you to keep track of distributors, orders, PV-BV bonuses and price lists. The current version of the program contains prices for May 1 , 1986.The system contains a loader menu which allows you to select a printer Baud rate. Once selected, the program loads in the Master menu. Before the menu is displayed, the computer loads the stock numbers. In fact, the stock numbers are loaded every time you go from one part of the program to another. This is because each menu application has its own basic program, which is automatically loaded. This is great for organization and development of a software package, but it does slow things down a bit!
Distributors are entered into the program by name and ADA number. There are prompts for Sponsor's Name and PV-BV.
Other items on the Distributor menu allow you to List Distributors, Review/Revise PV-BV, Calculate PV-BV Bonuses, Add Miscellaneous PV-BV Items and Return to
the Master menu. For most functions, a hard copy can be obtained by answering the prompts. Your printer must be online or the program will hang up.
The Master menu has three items: Input or Check Orders, Distributors menu and Price List menu. To enter or check orders, insert the date and distributor number, then list quantity and item number (stock number). The printed copy is an invoice or packing list for filled orders. There are some nice features here, including the capability of handling returns, exchanges, tax and charges. By entering the stock number, the items are listed (or printed) out with all information, including the price that was stored on the program disk. The completed order contains the item totals, the PV and BV, the wholesale and retail amounts, sales tax and handling charge.
The Price List menu requires a password. Once entered, you can input/add to the price list, change the price list by stock number, change the price list by record number or print the price list.
The CoCoachiever is a menu-driven system that is welldeveloped and easy to use. The printed documentation is brief (five pages) but adequate. For someone in the Amway business, this program could help tremendously in organizing and keeping up with records. In the words of the Amway system, "Go and grow, and we will see you at the top!"
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## Paper Route Delivers Action

Ever since I saw the first few Diecom games, I have had an admiration for their quality and graphics. So I was thrilled to receive Paper Route to review. When I opened the package, I thought WOW!, this is going to be great, and I was right. Paper Route is an excellent example of Diecom's commitment to superior quality and graphics.

Paper Route is a 64 K action game that requires one joystick. It is made for only one player. The object of the game is to direct a paperboy along his normal route, while delivering newspapers to his customers. This is by no means an easy task. The customers' houses are marked with red doors. You must deliver a newspaper to each house every day, or the customer will cancel his subscription.
You start out with 10 newspapers to deliver. At various points along the way, you find extra papers (in stacks of 10) that you can pick up by riding over them with your bike. As the game progresses, these papers will be in fewer and harder places.

Bonus points are awarded for many things. First, breakage points are awarded for knocking over garbage cans and tombstones, and for smashing windows. Also, at the end of each delivery, you are awarded 250 points for each house you successfully deliver to. If you deliver to all the houses, then you have made a "perfect run" and you get 500 points for each house. Your accumulated bonus, or breakage points, are added to your score at the end of each day's delivery. Also, bonus men are awarded every 20,000 points.

Your delivery is not an easy task at all. There are many obstacles that get in the way, such as potholes in the sidewalk, people on the sidewalks (some are throwing boomerangs), fences, holes and cars. In the later screens, you encounter running dogs and remote-controlled minicars. If you purchase this game, don't expect to get past the first screen the first week you have it. This game is not easy!

Paper Route has a pause function and a high-score board, which is erased each time you turn the computer off.

A slight problem with this game is the sound effects. However, I enjoyed it from the day I opened the package, and I highly recommend Paper Route for all CoCo game players. Diecom knows what it's doing.
(Diecom Products, 6715 Fifth Line, Milton, Ontario, Canada L9T 2X8, tape or disk, $\mathbf{\$ 2 8 . 9 5 , \$ 3 8 . 9 5}$ Cnd.)

- Pat Downard

[^15]Introducing... White Fire Of Eternity


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## Facilitate Learning With Flash Card Drill

If you're a teacher, parent or student preparing for a test, you may want to be aware of Flash Card Drill by Thompson House. This program helps drill students and others, just like the familiar "flash cards" used in classrooms and homes by teachers and parents.
Almost everyone has come into contact at one time or another with the "flash card" concept. A word or picture is shown to a student and a short response is needed. For example, for learning state capitals, the state Washington is shown and the correct response would be its capital, Olympia. (Don't feel bad if you missed it - that's a tricky one!)
The CoCo and the Flash Card Drill program can help in this endeavor. And the program can be customized to meet your needs - whether they be state capitals, foreign language words or any other topic that needs short responses such as a flash card calls for. Being a math teacher, I found that it also generates math flash card lessons such as addition and multiplication facts.
Flash Card Drill is on disk and consists of two specific programs - FLASH/BAS and FCD/BAS. With these core programs, separate data files for various flash card types can be generated and saved for further use.
Unfortunately, no other documentation is sent with the disk. Thompson House could help immensely by providing start-up instructions and perhaps taking the user through a sample session.
To start Flash Card Drill, type RUN"FLASH". A title screen appears and then the program automatically runs FCD/ BAS.
At this point, there is a prompt for whether teacher instructions are needed. The instructions given on the screen prompt the teacher through a process to develop a practice lesson to be run by the student.
The main menu consists of three options: Teacher Menu, Student Menu and Run a Program. The Teacher Menu allows composing lessons, saving lessons and an option to return to the main menu. The Student Menu allows the user to make his own lesson, load a previously-saved lesson, load a lesson consisting of errors from a previous session or run a program.

When the user begins to compose a lesson, one drawback is immediately apparent. Flash Card Drill uses the CoCo's graphics screen display, and because of this and the size of the characters produced by the program, the length of the questions and answers is limited to a maximum of 12 characters. This is fine for many purposes, but being a teacher, I found it a little restrictive. However, since the flash card concept usually involves very short responses, this may not be a problem for many users. This drawback is not a fault of the program, but simply the result of using the graphics display screen with the large characters developed for the program.

Up to 30 questions and answers can be entered per lesson, a reasonable number to work with during a session. After entering your desired questions and answers, an edit feature is built in, which helps perfect and correct your lessons. They can then be saved on tape or disk.

The flash card lesson itself consists of a graphics screen with general instructions such as Give answer, Name capital or any other desired directions, along with the questions. The questions can be displayed either randomly, or in the order they were entered.

As you progress through the lesson, a scorecard of the number of correct responses is given at the bottom of the screen. If an incorrect response is given by the student or child, the same question appears again and again until the correct response is entered. This can be a very frustrating experience for the user. It would be better if, after a predetermined number of incorrect responses, the correct response were provided and a new question displayed. If the student does get stuck on a question, he can press the slash key (/) to move on to the next question, but this does not help him learn what the correct response was.

The sessions consist of at least 10 questions, even if your initial set-up had less than 10 questions. (The questions are repeated until at least 10 questions have been asked.) If you have a file of more than 10 questions, then 30 questions are asked, with some of them repeated, until 30 questions have been presented. Remember that a maximum of 30 questions is possible with Flash Card Drill.

After a session, the user is given a listing of the missed questions and answers. This error trapping is useful for both student and teacher, since feedback is a necessary part of the educational process.

After viewing the missed questions and answers, an option is given to either save errors or continue to practice. There is no option to end the session or return to the main menu at this point, which is another choice that should be offered to the user.

The Save Errors option enables the user to save the missed problems on disk, tape or printer. The printer option produces a nicely formatted "report card" of missed questions and answers.

In summary, Flash Card Drill is an educational program for the CoCo that is simple to use by teacher, parent, student or child. It enables lessons to be composed by the teacher, or even by the student, in a relatively easy way. Lessons can be saved and then loaded for further use, and the program is error-trapped for convenience and feedback. It can be used for words, short phrases and math problem flash card generation.

Flash Card Drill is definitely worth a place in many educational and home environments. If you're a teacher or parent who likes to customize lessons for your class or child, then Flash Card Drill is a program you may want in your software library.

[^16]
## CyberTank Won't Let You Go

To tell the truth, when Ifirst realized I was to review a game, I was somewhat disappointed. It seems that most games I've run across become uninteresting and even annoying after several plays. If you are one of the many people who feel the same way, I think you will be in for a pleasant surprise with CyberTank from Mark Data Products.

CyberTank is a Simulation in which you find yourself in a futuristic tank besieged by Autonomous Land Vehicles (ALVs), which are actually four different types of enemy tanks with varied armaments and capabilities.

You, of course, are not left defenseless. Along with a nonrenewable shield, you have many types of weapons at your disposal, including B-1 stealth plating, radar, cannon and rockets. However, you only have a limited supply and must use them judiciously lest you become destroyed before you can re-supply.

One of the things that makes the game interesting is that you must be, in effect, three people: the gunner, the loader and the commander. You have a separate screen for each one; when and how well you change screens can affect how long you stay alive.

The gunner's screen is where you will spend most of your time while in combat. (See Figure 1.) From here you aim and fire on the enemy. You have a small radar indicator, so you know from which direction you are being attacked. You also have fuel and shield gauges.
The loader's screen is where you decide what type of weapon and munitions to use and make them ready to use. You also access the supply depot from here.


Figure 1: Although the photo is shown in black and white, the actual Hi-Res game screen is in color.

The last screen, the commander's screen, is a cumulative radar map of the sector you are in currently. (See Figure 2.) The effectiveness of your radar screen is determined by equipment used by the loader.
a small number of weapons to call upon. However, as you progress to different sectors via the teleport device you pick up at the munitions depot, you accumulate more and deadlier weapons.

The documentation mentions no ultimate goal other than to kill the enemy and stay alive, and I didn't find a way to finally win. But to be fair, I only got as far as Sector 7, so I don't know what happens in later sectors.

The program comes in a nice, black vinyl book, is on a copy-protected disk and has six pages of documentation.

To use CyberTank you need 64 K and one disk drive. Joysticks are not necessary.
The main complaint I have with CyberTank is the lack of understandable documents. The reference manual makes sense after you've figured out how to play the game, but doesn't help much the first few times you play.


Figure 2: Although the photo is shown in black and white, the actual Hi-Res game screen is in color.

To sum up, CyberTank takes good strategy and quick hands to survive, and I've had many enjoyable late night marathons with it. Hopefully, the documentation will be rewritten; in spite of that, I highly recommend CyberTank, especially to all of you who have become bored with games.
(Mark Data Products, 24001 Alicia Parkway, No. 207, Mission Viejo, CA 92691, disk only, \$27.95.)

- Bill Tottingham



## Magic and Mystery Surround The Quest for Reality

Here is an interesting action game for Adventure lovers. Quest for Reality comes on tape and works on your 32 K ECB CoCo with one joystick. (You must remove your disk controller.)

As is customary in most Adventure games, you use twoword commands to move through a maze or cavern in which you encounter many evil creatures to thwart your progress toward the goal of locating the "Orb of Reality." At the start of the Adventure you are supplied with a torch that will burn for eternity. This torch, a magical bow and an infinite supply of arrows are all you need to solve this Adventure.

You press N, S, E or W to move about the caverns in which you have been placed by a mysterious being. The creatures you encounter soon drain your strength, so you must align the small, square bow sight over your target and fire quickly. The creature's strength can be measured during your battle by the vertical line next to the combat screen. As the creature's strength decreases, so does the line.

There is also a MAP command you can use to orient yourself, but I found it to be of little help because of its small size. As in most Adventures, you also have to gather items to assist you in your quest.

While this Adventure is OK, it's not great. Quest for Reality is fun and will keep your interest for a while, but eventually the action becomes predictable. I did like the moving eyeball that frequently appeared in the text screen as if to watch my next move! I enjoy Adventures and I'd rank this one above average.
(Brainbank Software, Rt. 2 Box 1015, Friendsville, TN 37737, $\$ 21.95$ plus $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- David Gerald


# Add a Second Disk Drive In Minutes With Drive 1 Upgrade 

Here is a project that will not only upgrade your present single-drive system to two drives, but will save you money at the same time. Although the upgrade does require breaking the warranty seal on your Radio Shack Drive 0, the process is simple and quick. And best of all, you will be proud that you did it yourself.

Drive 1 Upgrade is a single-sided, half-height TEC FB501 drive that takes just minutes to mount in your Radio Shack FD-501 Color Thinline Disk \#0 Cabinet (RS \#263131). The only tool required is a Phillips head screwdriver. The seven necessary steps are explained in an easy-tounderstand installation sheet that comes with the wellpackaged disk drive.

After turning off the computer and unplugging the disk drive, simply unplug the ribbon cable from the rear of your existing Drive 0 . Then remove the six screws (three on each side) that hold the top of the drive case to the bottom. After taking off the top cover, remove the black plastic cover on the front of the drive above Drive 0 . This cover will no longer be needed.

Next, mount the new Drive 1 above Drive 0 onto the brackets extending from Drive 0 . Four screws for this are provided with the new drive. Now the power connection is made. A white connector with four wires (yellow, white, black and red) is plugged into the mating connector on the Drive 1 circuit board. It will only go in one way, so don't worry about putting it in wrong. The flat ribbon cable supplied with your Drive 0 has a second connector that up to now was not being used. Simply plug this gray connector onto the circuit board, making sure the red line on the cable is facing the outside of the drive case. The other gray connector connects to Drive 0 as it did originally. Put the top cover back on and fasten it with the six screws you took

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| Other Printers, Monitors, and Accessories for CoCo and IBM upon request. <br> ${ }^{5} 15$ off interface with purchase of printer. <br> Find your cheapest pubbished price and we'll beat it!! |
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lot easier for programmers. With OS-9 Level II the limited memory problems all but disappear and the new windowing environment makes programming point-and-click software much easier.

So, what would we like to see in our software Christmas stocking next Christmas? Let's dream.

Since OS-9 Level II is made for multitasking and multi-view makes windowing a snap, maybe someone will come up with a management tool like this for OS-9. Think about the possiblities: In one window you can access your rolodex with a click of the mouse. Select a name, click the mouse again and dial the phone. While you are on the phone you can study your "to do" list in another window. Or, open a document window under one of your headlines and take notes from the call. If you want to keep a record of your calls for billing purposes, you can use the program's date and time stamp to put the time at the beginning and end of the notes from the call. When you hang up, click on another window and you can look at your calendar. Select the amount of time in each segment of your day and push another button and More creates a subheadline for each period of the day. At this point you only need to add your own assignments or meeting notes.

What else can you do? Select a section of your outline and pick an option from a pull-down menu and it instantly prints a bullet chart you can print directly on an overhead transparency. If you would rather have things printed in neat little boxes, make another menu selection and a neatly formatted organization chart pops onto your screen.

What about the items in your "to do" list that require you to write a letter or memo? Do you need to quit the program and start up a word processing program? No! You simply click twice on a marker in front of your headline and a text window opens and you can create a document of any length. Of course, you can also put a document containing graphics under a headline. Finally, all or any part of your outline can be exported to any other word processing program.

This is advanced idea processing combined with desktop publishing. I can't wait to run it on the new CoCo 3.

## UNIX Comments From Kevin Kuehl

Kevin Kuehl of Valparaiso, Indiana, has contributed many excellent programs to these pages. Recently, after we published a description of Brian Lantz's

KShell, Kuehl wrote to let us know that the quote expansion feature Brian added was not pure UNIX. In fact, he quoted from a paper and book by Steven Bourne, author of the famous Bourne Shell.
"There are three quoting systems used on UNIX systems, the single quote, the double quote and the escape character," Bourne wrote. "The single quote transfers whatever is inside the pair verbatim to the program. The double quote transfers everything but single quotes and escape characters. The escape character transfers the next single character to the program."

Kuehl, calling for correct information about UNIX in RAINBOW also gave examples from a book named The UNIX System:
echo \?yields?
echo \yyields
echo $\mathrm{xx}^{1 * * * ' x x ~}$
yieldsxx***xx
echo The date is 'date' - YieldsThe date is date.

## Complete Rainbow Guide to OS-9 Brings Hackers Together

Kevin. Darling has sent us a great story from North Carolina. It seems that Steve Croom was having problems with his hard disk drive. When Darling found out that Croom, a Navy man stationed on the West Coast, was from North Carolina, too, and was planning to come home on leave soon, he suggested that Croom bring the drive and he would try to fix it.
"As I prepared to leave for the airport I realized we had no idea of what each other looked like," Darling said. Trying to think of an identifying object, I grabbed The Complete Rainbow Guide to $O S-9$ on the way out. When I reached the arrival gate, I simply sat down and laid the book on the table next to me. Sure enough, Steve spotted the book.
"We still can't believe that we never met before, except on the OS-9 SIG, and he gave me a $\$ 700$ hard disk drive on faith. The only ID he ever saw from me at the airport was The Complete Rainbow Guide to OS-9."

We also received a short thank you note from Eric W. Tilenius. We mentioned several months ago that he was looking for some talented programmers.
"Thanks to you, I've been in touch with some very talented and interesting people," Tilenius said. He promised us
one of the very first copies of Print Shop when it comes out. Should be fun!

## Databases Are Gold Mines

Since we're talking about telecommunicating, here's a tip. The databases managed by the many Special Interest Groups (SIGs) on most of the commercial services are a gold mine. For example, the OS-9 section on RAINBOW's CoCoSIG on Delphi is really beginning to take shape.

Check out Steve Bjork's fantastic bouncing ball demo program. You'll have a fantastic demo to show off your Color Computer if you download the binary code. And, if you download the source code, you'll see how Steve makes magic with graphics and animation. If you need a good screen-oriented editor, download the Dolphin Technology Text Processing System from the CoCo SIG's OS-9 database. It's written in C and has many machine language routines to speed up crucial sections of the program. If you contribute more than $\$ 20$ to the author you'll receive Version 2.00 of this editor. Version 2.00 has been expanded and includes merge, block duplicate, printer output and display memory, as well as search and replace features.

## OS-9 Level II Program Development System Has Screen Editor

When you buy OS-9 Level II for $\$ 79.95$, you get BASIC09 with it. Now that's a bargain for high level language programmers.

There is also a program development system available that features a screen editor, assembler and linker.

The screen editor is the SCRED editor that has been available for other OS-9 Level II and 68000 systems for several years.

SCRED is straightforward and easy to use. It can be used to create or modify any text file. It lets you do either line or character oriented editing.

SCRED has three modes, Command, Edit and Insert. A set of commands is available in both the Command and Edit modes. The top line of the terminal displays the line number your cursor is on, the column number, the name of the file being edited, the amount of space left in your buffer and the mode you are working in. If your file is larger than the memory buffer used by SCRED, simply issue the (More) command when you want to write out the section of text you are working on and read in another. SCRED displays 80 characters on the

# Looking At Blue Sky For OS. 9 Level II 

By Dale L. Puckett Rainbow Contributing Editor

It's been a long wait - but well worth it. The new Color Computer 3 is simply outstanding. The graphics knock your socks off. With the new windowing capability that is now a part of OS-9 Level II and the promised Multi-View visual shell, we should see some really super software soon.

## It's Time for Frank to <br> UnFLEX His Bias

As I stared at the outstanding resolution, bright colors and amazing animation on the new Color Computer 3's screen, I couldn't help but remember the debate we had with Frank Hogg in the May 1984 issue of THE RAINBOW. Here's a sample from Frank's article titled, "On OS-9 Matters, Frank FLEXes His Bias."
"First, Tandy did not do a pure OS9. Close, but not pure. The disk driver will only support single-sided drives and at the maximum, only 40 tracks. To put basico9 on the system disk, you have to

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.
delete files; otherwise it won't fit. A single-drive user is plumb out of luck. You can't change the stepping speed of the drives either. So, if you have drives better than Tandy's, you will not be able to utilize the extra speed.
"Second, Tandy does not provide a Hi-Res screen with OS-9. You are left to work with the pathetic 16 by 32 , uppercase only screen . . . ."

I debated Frank then because we were already publishing articles that told how to work around the limited disk size and upgrade the performance of OS-9 on the CoCo. Level I OS-9 on the original Color Computer 2 was and is a bargain. Level II OS-9 on the Color Computer 3 is a steal.
It's time for Frank to unflex his bias. Tandy has listened to us and eliminated many of our complaints. For example, the disk drivers in OS-9 Level II read information about the physical configuration of your disk drives from the device descriptors like they're supposed to. There is now a Hi-Res screen. In fact, with the new windowing capability of OS-9 Level II, we can view our text on 2480 -character lines and create several windows onscreen containing high resolution graphics or additional text. Since OS-9 is multi-tasking we can have the output from a different task going to each of these windows. The promised Multi-View shell makes the windowing features so easy to use that anyone can use them.

## Volkswriter Deluxe for OS-9

On the OS-9 68000 scene, MicroTRENDS has announced that Volkswriter Deluxe is being ported to OS-9. The program was named the best of 1984 by the editors of PC Magazine. It is fast, reliable and easy to use. All commands are logical and concise, requiring the fewest keystrokes per function of any word processor.

Volkswriter Deluxe OS-9 features text merge, note pad, horizontal scrolling, multi fonts, expanded document size, unlimited moves, onscreen tutorial and help keys, special characters and printer installation. It runs on the MicroTRENDS 68000 Jonathan card that plugs into the Apple II.

If this program is written in a high level language maybe the folks at MicroTRENDS will convince Lifetree Software to move it on to the new Color Computer 3. We can only hope.

During his address to the OS-9 Users Group Community Buffet at RAINBOWfest Palo Alto, Computerware's Paul Searby called on software developers "to set as a priority the task of making OS-9 on the CoCo more user friendly." At the time he praised Tandy for releasing products like Deskmate, Micro Illustrator, OS-9 Profile and Robot Odyssey. He also put his money where his mouth is by supporting Mike Bailey's The Last Word.

The great news is that the new Color Computer 3 is going to make it a whole
to the current program counter location plus $\$ 39$, location $\$ 442$. This location is in the screen area and has been filled with a $\$ 39$ previously. The $\$ 39$ is executed as an RTS instruction which causes a return to the BASIC program. The "DONE!" message is then displayed at the screen start. All of which goes to prove that video memory is simply computer memory after all!
11) The annotated code for this problem is:

|  | LDX | \# | clear count of men=women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CLR | CNT | clear 255 to $\varnothing$ value |
| L00P1 | CLRB |  | clear count of is (men) |
|  | DEC | CNI | get next value |
|  | IDA | CNT |  |
|  | BEQ | OUT | go if 256 times |
| L0022 | LSIA |  | shift out next bit of 8 |
|  | BCC | NEXTI | go if $\varnothing$ (woman) |
|  | INCB |  | bump count of men |
|  | TSTA |  | set CC |
|  | BEQ | FIN | stop if no more is (men) |
| NEXTI | ERA | LOOP2 | loop, counting men |
| FIN | CMPB | \#4 | 4 men counted? |
|  | BNE | NEXT2 | go if not |
|  | CEAX | $1, \mathrm{X}$ | bump count of men-women |
| NEXT2 | BRA | LOOP1 | continue for 256 permut $n$ s |
| OUT | RTS |  | return |
| CNT | RMB | 1 | count of 255 to $\varnothing$ |

This code determines the probability that the number of men will equal the number of women. A probability of one means that the number of men will always equal the number of women. A probability of zero means that the number of men will never equal the number of women. The probability here is obviously somewhere in between.

In this problem there are eight users at a table. We're not told whether they are men or women. If we let each bit of a byte represent an individual user, however, we can use the assembly language subroutine to figure out the probability. Men are represented by a 1 bit while women are represented by a 0 bit. Let's try a simpler case first. Suppose that there are only four users at a table. The possible permutations are:

| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ | 4 women, |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 1$ | 3 women, 1 man |
| $\varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ | 3 women, 1 man |
| $\varnothing \varnothing 11$ | 2 women, 2 men |
| $\varnothing 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ | 3 women, 1 man |
| $\varnothing 1 \varnothing 1$ | 2 women, 2 men |
| $\varnothing 11 \varnothing$ | 2 women, 2 men |
| $\emptyset 111$, | 1 woman, 3 men |
| $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ | 3 women, 1 man |
| $1 \varnothing \varnothing 1$ | 2 women, 2 men |
| $1 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ | 2 women, 2 men |
| $1 \varnothing 11$ | 1 woman, 3 men |
| $11 \varnothing \varnothing$ | 2 women, 2 men |
| $11 \varnothing 1$ | 1 woman, 3 men |
| $111 \varnothing$ | 1 woman, 3 men |
| 1111 | 4 men |

The probability here is the number of times that men equal women divided by the total number of cases, or $6 / 16+$ $3 / 8+.375$.

You can see that the number of times women equal men can be computed by generating the binary numbers from zero to 15 and then counting the number of cases where there are two ones. The same thing can be done for a group of eight users (or any size group). The previous code generates the binary numbers from 00000000 through 11111111 and then counts the cases where the number of ones is four. The result is $70 / 256$, or a probability of .273 that the number of male CoCo users will equal the number of female CoCo users. This little program is great for those Color Computer social gatherings.
12) I'll bet you forgot about the obscure ABX instruction! This instruction takes the contents of $B$, treated as an unsigned number, and adds it to the X Register, with the result going into X . This is a handy way to increment the X Index Register when it is used as a pointer, which it often is.

## Pi Revisited

The column on generating pi drew a lot of interest from readers. First to respond was Carey Bloodworth of Swink, Okla., who noted a more efficient way to generate pi and informed me that his program ran three times as fast as the one in the column. (At that point I had produced a program that was twice as fast as the one appearing in the column, but Carey's sounds faster). If you're interested in this problem, contact Carey at P.O. Box 17, Swink, OK 74761.

Andre Needham of Renton, Wash. sent a pi formula that converges much faster. He also noted that he has memorized pi to 42 places. Bruce Arsenault of Nova Scotia also sent a long letter detailing a faster algorithm.

Michael Frank, 4515 Oak Hill Road A-5, Chattanooga, TN 37416, sent a program that calculates 1000 digits of pi in six minutes by an efficient divide routine. Sounds like Carey and Michael should communicate.

Edward Freeman Yendall of North Fort Meyers, Fla.', sent a fascinating letter describing computer processing of a special form of prime numbers called Mersenne primes. His original work (he included a printout) was done in the 1950s on a Burroughs Datatron computer! Edward has now duplicated the work on the CoCo .

If enough readers are interested in problems of this sort, I'd be happy to oblige you in future columns. Let me and RAINBOW know.

Next month, I'll be back with more CoCo assembly language topics. Till then, keep assembling.

## OS-9™ SOFTWARE/HARDWARE

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OS. 8 is a trademark of Microware and Motorola Inc.
MS-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft, Inc.
7) Sorry, I just couldn't resist this one. Admittedly, this application has limited use. However, the code is:
ADDA
DAA

## \#1

bump by one
decimal adjust

The DAA instruction is one you may never have used. It is a "decimal adjust" that allows BCD, or binary-codeddecimal operations. In BCD, the decimal digits of zero through nine are coded in each four bits. Each four-bit chunk, called a "nibble" or "nybble," can only contain values of $00000,0001,0010,0011,0100,0101,0110,0111,1000$, or 1001, and cannot contain the values $1010,1011,1100,1101$, 1110 , and 1111. The DAA is used after an add or subtract to adjust the binary add back to proper BCD form. If this were not done, the add:

```
0%110日1 (19 in bcd)
+001Ig191 (35 in bod)
```

would result in
পøø11øø1 (19 in bca)
$+\varnothing \varnothing 11 \varnothing 1 \varnothing 1$ (35 in bcd)
$91 \varnothing \varnothing 1110$ (not 54 in bod!)
instead of

| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 11091$ | $(19 \mathrm{in} \mathrm{bed})$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| $+\varnothing \varnothing 110101$ | $(35 \mathrm{in} \mathrm{bcd})$ |
|  | 1010100 |
| $(54$ in bcd) |  |

The adjustment is made by adding +6 to either or both nibbles. In the problem here, the DAA causes the adjustment of the least significant nibble if the result is 10 to 16 .
8) The answer is a snap if you know your shifts:

| ASRA | divide by 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ASRA | divide by 4 |
| ASRA | divide by 8 |

As you probably know, shifting right by one bit divides by two, by two bits divides by four, and so forth. Dividing by any power of two can be done by the appropriate number of right shifts. However, if the number to be shifted is a signed, two's complement number, a logical shift (LSR, LSL, etc.) won't work. The two's complement number - 100 is 10011100. Shifting right one bit logical results in 01001110 , or a value of +80 . However, shifting right one bit arithmetic results in the correct result of 11001110 , a value of -50 .

If the value cannot be evenly divisible by a power of two, a negative result is sometimes rounded down by one. The number - 105 in two's complement form is 10010111 ; shifting right arithmetic results in 11001011, or -53.
9) The code here is a bubble sort that sorts the data in buffer into ascending order. Values of $23,56,1,3$ and 17 , for example, would be sorted into $1,3,17,23$ and 56 . The bubble sort is a simple sort, but not very fast. Here's the annotated code:

| L00\%1 | LDY |  | Ioad "swap" flag |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LDX | \#BUEFER | point to start |
| LOOP2 | LDD | , $\mathrm{x}+$ | get two entries, and bump |
|  | CMPA | , | compare pair |
|  | BLO | NEXT | go if in order |
|  | LDY | \#1 | set swap flag |
|  | EXG | A, B | exchage the two |
|  | STD | $-1, x$ | store swapped pair |
| NEXT | CMPX | \#BuFEND | at end |
|  | BNE | LOOP2 | go if not at end |
|  | LEAY | -1, Y | test for swap |
|  | BEQ | LOOPI | go if still unsorted |

The bubble sort compares two entries at a time, starting from the top of the table. (See Figure 2.) If the second entry is less than the first, the two bytes are swapped and a "swap flag" is set to one. One complete pass is made through the table and the swap flag is checked. If at least one swap occurred, another pass is made. This process continues until no swaps have been made, indicating that the data is sorted in numerical order. The LEAY $-1, Y$ above is a tricky way to test that $Y$ contains a one. If $Y$ contains a one, a zero results after the LEAY and the zero condition code is set, otherwise the zero condition code is not set.


Figure 2: Bubble Sort Action
10) There's no reason why assembly language code can't be located in the text screen area. Of course, it has a tendency to be destroyed by data displayed on the screen! This subroutine can be relocated to the screen by a BASIC program as follows:

```
10\varnothing DATA &H86, &H39, &HEE, &HD6, &H\varnothingD, &HA7, &H82, &H2\varnothing, &HFC
110 CLS
12\varnothing FOR I=&H4|\varnothing to &H4\phi\varnothing+8
13\varnothing READ A: POKE I,A
14\varnothing NEXT I
15\varnothing DEFUSR\varnothing=&H4%\varnothing
15\varnothing A=USR\ ( }\varnothing\mathrm{ )
17\varnothing PRINT "DONE!";
18\varnothing GOTO 18%
```

The subroutine is relocated to the first portion of the text screen. You'll see garbage characters fill up the first nine screen bytes. These garbage characters represent the machine language bytes of the assembly language program. The USR0 transfers control to the subroutine and it starts storing ASCII $\$ 39$ characters to the text screen, starting from the screen end. An ASCII $\$ 39$ is a " 9 " character, and therefore, nines start filling up the screen. When a $\$ 39$ replaces the second byte of the BRA LOOP instruction, however, the branch is done

Still puzzled? This routine finds the square root to the next lowest integer of the number in OP. For example, if OP contained 41,000 , the result in the U Register would be 202. The crux of the algorithm is the fact that the square root of a number is equal to the total number of odd integers in the number. The square of 100 , for example, is $100-1=99-$ $3=96-5=91-7=84-9=75-11=64-13=51-15$ $=36-17=19-19=0$. The number of odd integers is 10 $-1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17$ and 19 .
4) The huge program that solves this problem is shown below:

SEX
sign extend $B$ into $A$
This instruction is one of the more interesting in the 6809 repertoire, but it does nothing more than "sign extend" the operand in B into the A Register. If the sign bit, Bit 7, of the B Register is zero (positive), zeroes are put into the A Register. If the sign of the B Register is one (negative), all ones are put into the A Register.

In case you're hazy about two's complement notation, remember that it's a way of expressing both positive and negative numbers. An eight-bit register can hold values of -128 through +127 in this format. Positive numbers have the sign bit set to zero and the number in bits 6 through 0 of the Register. A +100 would be 01100100 , for example. Negative numbers have the sign bit set to one and the two's complement of the value in bits 6 through 0 . A -100 would be 10011100 .
Why SEX? Since 16 -bits adds and subtracts, and other arithmetic processing is done in the D Register (A and B combined), it's a handy way to make a 16 -bit signed number out of eight bits.
5) Some of the possible ways to load A with the contents of Location \$3E00 are:

| LDA | \$3Eø | extended addressing |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LDA | \$IFF, $X$ | indexed addressing |
| LDA $\$ 4 \varnothing, Y$ | indexed addressing |  |
| LDA $\$ 3 E \phi \varnothing$ | direct page addressing |  |
| LDA $B, Y$ | accumulator offset addressing |  |
| LDA $\$ 3 E \varnothing \varnothing, P C R$ | program counter relative addr |  |

A dark horse candidate is:

```
LDD $3Eø\varnothing
```

which loads A , but also clobbers the contents of the B register.
The extended addressing mode specifies the memory address in the last two bytes of the three-byte instruction. The indexed X -addressing example adds the contents of the X Register, $\$ 3 \mathrm{FFF}$ and -\$1FF to get the effective address of $\$ 3 \mathrm{E} 00$ before the load is done. The indexed Y addressing adds \$3DC0 in Y to $\$ 40$ to get the same effective address. The direct page addressing example computes the effective address by using the contents of DP as the upper eight bits of the address and the second byte of the instruction - $\$ 3 \mathrm{E}$, $\$ 00$ in this case. The accumulator offset adds the contents of index Register Y and the contents of B. The PCR example puts an offset of $-\$ 104$ in the last two bytes of the four-byte PCR instruction. The effective address is computed by adding the current contents of the program counter \$3F04 (the start of the instruction after the LDA) to an offset of $-\$ 104$ to get an effective address of $\$ 3$ E00.

That wasn't too bad, was it?
6) This problem isn't hard to follow if you write down the results. The X Register points to an open-ended buffer area as shown in Figure 1. Each entry in the buffer is made up of two bytes. Zero is put into the first entry and one into the next to initialize the subroutine. The FIBO loop adds the nth entry to the $(\mathrm{n}+1)$ entry. The result is put into the ( $\mathrm{n}+2$ ) entry. The pointer in X is then bumped by two. A BSR then calls the FIBO code again. Why the BSR instead of a BRA? No reason other than to demonstrate a simple case of recursion. The FIBO code is called repeatedly until the result is so large that overflow results. In this case the RTS is executed to return from the subroutine. Since there are many levels of BSRs at this point, each return is made to the first RTS repeatedly, much like peeling the layers of skin on an onion.


The results in the buffer area look like this: $0,1,1,2,3$, $5,8,13,21,34,55,89,144,233,377,610,987,1597,2504$, $4181,6765,10946,17711,28657$. Each term is computed as the sum of the two preceding it. This sequence is a famous mathematical sequence known as the Fibonacci series, with applications in diverse areas, including computer algorithms.
Overflow occurs when the 23 rd term is reached with a result of 46,368 . At this point, the stack is 23 levels deep and uses 46 bytes for return addresses! If you run this code, make certain you have enough room for the stack. The annotated code is:

| FIBOS | LDX | \# \$ EUFFER | start of buffer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LDD | \# | initialize first term |
|  | STD | , X | in first 2 bytes |
|  | LDD | \#1 | initialize 2nd term |
|  | STD | +2, $x$ | in second two bytes |
| FIBO | LDD | , X | get nth term |
|  | ADDD | +2, $x$ | add nth+1 |
|  | BVS | OUT | go if too large |
|  | STD | +4, X | store nth+2 |
|  | IEAX | +2, X | bump |
|  | BSR | FIBO | call compute term |
| OUT | RTS |  | many happy returns |
| BUFFER | RMB | $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ |  |

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```
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) The A Register contains a value of zero through 14. Write a routine to convert the values as follows:

Zero through eight become one through nine
Nine through 15 become 16 through 22

The routine must consist of fewer than 10 instructions.
) This one shouldn't be too bad. The A Register contains a two's complement number. Divide this number by 8 . The result must be valid for either positive or negative numbers. As an example, -100 divided by 8 must produce a result of -12 and +100 divided by 8 must produce a result of +12 .
) A table containing values of zero through 255 starts at BUFFER and ends at BUFEND. What does this code do?

| LOOP1 | LDY | \#g |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | LDX | \#BUFFER |
| LOOP2 | LDD | ,X+ |
|  | CMPA | X |
|  | BLO | NEXT |
|  | LDY | \#1 |
|  | EXG | A, B |
|  | STD | $-1, X$ |
| NEXT | CMPX | \#BUFEND |
|  | BNE | LOOP2 |
|  | LEAY | $-1, Y$ |
|  | BEQ | LOOP1 |

1) This is an assembly language subroutine that's called from a BASIC program. It starts at Location $\$ 400$, the beginning of the text screen. What does it accomplish? Or does it even run?

|  | LDA | $\# \$ 39$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LOOP | LDX | $\# 6 \emptyset \varnothing$ |
|  | STA | $-X$ |
| BRA | LOOP |  |

) At a recent Color Computer User's Group party, there were eight CoCo freaks at a corner table. The following program determines which of these probabilities?
a) The probability that there will be twice as many men as women among the users.
b) The probability that there will be an equal number of men and women among the users.
c) The probability that there will be more men then women among the users.
d) The probability that the user on the left will have an autographed copy of The Complete Rainbow Guide to $O S-9$.

|  | IDX | \# $\varnothing$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | CLR | CNT |
| LOOP1 | CLRB |  |
|  | DEC | CNT |
|  | LDA | CNT |
|  | BEQ | OUT |
| LOOP2 | LSLA |  |
|  | BCC | NEXTI |
|  | INCB |  |
|  | TSTA |  |
| $\cdots$ | BEQ | FIN |
| NEXTI | BRA | LOOP2 |
| FIN | CMPB | \#4 |
|  | BNE | NEXT2 |
|  | LEAX | 1, X |
| NEXT2 | BRA | LOOP1 |
| OUT | RTS |  |
| CNT | RMB | 1 |

12) Finally, the last problem: Which two registers in the 6809 can be added together with one instruction?

## The Answers

1) This should have been an easy one if you remembered that the 6809 has a multiply instruction called MUL. The code is this:

| LDA | \#230 | load A with decimal $23 \varnothing$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LDB | $\# 15$ | load B with decimal 15 |
| MUI |  | find product in D |

The result, 3450 , is in D after multiplying 230 in A and 15 in B (\$E6 in A and \$0E in B). Remember the MUL instruction is an unsigned multiply. This means each operand in A and B can be zero through 255 and represents only positive numbers. The maximum product will be 255 times 255 or 65,025 (\$FE, \$01).
2) The code in the question is reproduced again with comments below:

| LOOP | LDD | OP1 | load D with operand I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IDU | \#8 | clear quotient subtract divisor |
|  | SUBD | OP2 |  |
|  | BLO | OUT | go if residue < $\varnothing$ |
|  | leau | 1, U | bump quotient |
|  | BRA | LOOP | loop itil residue < |
| OUT | JMP | OUT | dummy |
| OPI | FDB | XXX | 16-bit dividend |
| OP2 | FDB | xxx | 8-bit divisor |

This code is a divide routine that divides a 16 -bit operand in D by an eight-bit operand in memory. The quotient result is in U at the end of the divide. Unfortunately, the 6809 doesn't have a divide instruction, so any division has to be accomplished in software. The division here is not a particularly effective division because it divides by repetitive subtraction. If OP1 is 65535 (\$FFFF) and OP2 is one, for example, the loop is executed 65536 times! However, the code here is uncomplicated compared to a bit-by-bit divide and it's not bad to use occasionally.
3) The code in the question is reproduced again with comments below:

| LOOP | LDD | \#1 | integer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | STD | INT | store for subtract |
|  | LDU | \#ø | clear result |
|  | LDD | OP | get square |
|  | SUBD | INT | subtract 1, 3, 5, etc. |
|  | BLO | DONE | go if residue < $\varnothing$ |
|  | LEAU | 1,U | bump result |
|  | IDX | INT | set next odd integer |
|  | I,EAX | 2, X |  |
|  | STX | INT |  |
|  | BRA | LOOP | loop til residue < $\varnothing$ |
| DONE | JMP | DONE | dummy |
| DONE | JMP | DONE | dummy |
| OP | FDB | XXX | number to find SQR |
| INT | RMB | 2 | holds odd integers |

# Presenting a Quiz for Color Computer Assembly Language 

By William Barden, Jr. Rainbow Contributing Editor

0ur local Color Computer Users Group in Orange County, Calif., is an organization with somewhat eclectic interests. Within the organization are special interest groups on BASIC, assembly language, sushi and automatic weapons. In spite of the weird aspects of the user's group, it's fun to attend the meetings. At the last meeting, the chairman of the SIG on assembly language, presented an enjoyable little assembly language quiz. (Actually, it wasn't that enjoyable. The doors were locked and we couldn't get out until we had tried the quiz.)

The quiz is reproduced in this month's column so you can test yourself and see if you really know assembly language as well as you think you do. Readers who get all answers correct will be treated to a sushi lunch and a used AK-47 assault rifle the next time they're in Orange County. The answers to all questions are at the end of this column. A score of 10 to 12 qualifies you as a master assembly language programmer, 7 to 9 indicates that you are a professional AL programmer, 4 to 6 marks you as a journeyman AL programmer, and less than 4 means you better go back and hit the books to brush up on your programming skills.

## The Quiz

1) Here's an easy one to begin with. Write an assembly language program to load the A Register with decimal 230 and the B Register with decimal 15, and then find the product of the two numbers in the D Register (A and B).
2) What does this code do?

|  | LDD | OPI |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LDU | $\# g$ |
| LOOP | SUBD | OP2 |
|  | BLO | OUI |
|  | IEAU | $1, U$ |
|  | BRA | LOOP |
| OUT | UNP | OUT |
| OP1 | FDB | XXX |
| OP2 | IDB | XXX |

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.
3) Here's a relative toughie, but if you write down the results for a few test cases, you should be able to see what this code accomplishes:

|  | LDD | \$1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | STD | INT |
|  | IDU | \#】 |
|  | LDD | OP |
| LOOP | SUBD | INT |
|  | BLO | DONE |
|  | LEAU | 1, U |
|  | IDX | INT |
|  | LEAX | 2, X |
|  | SIX | INT |
|  | BRA | LOOP |
| DONE | JMP | DONE |
| op | FDB | XXX |
| INI | RMB | 2 |

4) If you're reeling from the last problem, here's one that should be easier. The B Register contains a two's complement number. Write a short piece of code to put a zero into the A Register if B is positive, or a -1 into $A$ if $B$ is negative. Hint: The 6809 instructions RELGN and POLITCS are not used in the code.
5) This one tests your addressing mode capability. Location $\$ 3 \mathrm{E} 00$ contains a constant. The X Register contains a value of $\$ 3 \mathrm{FFF}$. The Y Register contains \$3DC0. The DP register contains a value of $\$ 3 \mathrm{E}$. The B Register contains $\$ 40$. Write down at least four ways to load the A Register with the constant. Assume the instruction to be used is located at $\$ 3 \mathrm{~F} 00$.
6) Here's a tricky one. What does this code accomplish?


## Readable

## Equivalents

to C

By Calvin Dodge

When I first began programming in C, I had a problem remembering which conditional operators did what (like "!=" for not equal rather than " $<>$ "). Fortunately, the C pre-processor statement "\#define" made it easy to rename things and help my memory. I created a file in /d1/DEFS called logic.h containing the following:

```
#define TRUE l
#define FALSE \varnothing
#define EQUALS ==
#define NOTEQUALTO !=
/* bitwise operations */
#define AND &
#define NOT ~
#define XOR ^
#define OR |
/* logical operations */
#define LAND &&
#define LOR ||
#define LNOT!
#define MOD %
/* end of "logic.h" */
```

Now, in every program I have a line near the beginning that says \#include <logic. $h>$. When I type if ( a EQUALS b), the compiler knows I mean if( $a==b$ ). This makes it easier to avoid typing if $(a=b)$, which means "make a equal to $b$, then see if a is non-zero."

I hope this technique helps make your programming easier and your programs more readable. A c program can use all the readability it can get!
(Questions about this tip may be directed to the author at 4490 North Yukon Court 2A, Wheatridge, CO80033, 303-4209758. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)

Calvin Dodge is a self-employed programmer/consultant. He enjoys OS-9 and C and loves his CoCo. His wife, Elsi, teaches emotionally and behaviorally disturbed children and uses the CoCo to write assignment sheets, reports, and so on. They live in Wheatridge, Colorado.

Let's get into edit mode and call our procedure sieve:

```
B:e slave
PROCEDURE SIEVE
*
E:
```

A common error I make is to forget the ending quote when I print a string. Here is what happens when I make that mistake:

```
E: print "Missing quote
print "Missing quate
Error H041
- No Ending Quote
*0000 ERR print "Missing quate
E:
```

When a syntax error like this is detected, the cursor is positioned just before the offending line in the procedure as indicated by the '*'. To correct the error, type a c in the control character position. Follow it with a delimiter character which can be a slash or any punctuation character. Next comes the character(s) to change. Here we need to add a character, so enter an e to position where the added character is to go, following with a delimiter matching the first one and then $\theta^{\prime \prime}$. Here is how it looks and the result:

```
E:clele*
    print "Missing quote"
E:
```

The cursor is now just past the line in the program. If you go back to look at the line again by typing a dash as a control character, it looks different:

```
E:-
```

*0000 PRINT "Missing quate"
Once the line is right, BASIC09 compiles it. On going back, the line was decompiled and the keyword PRINT was capitalized. It is good practice to enter programs in lowercase. Then, when you go back over the code or list it to the printer, only the keywords are capitalized. The program will be easier to follow. Now issue a control character ' d ' to delete the line:

## E:d

Now enter the following sieve program.

PROCEDURE sieve
DIM sizeof:INTEGER
sizeof:=819ø
BASE $\varnothing$
DIM flags (8195): BOOLEAN
DIM i, prime,k, count, iter:INTEGER
PRINT "10 iterations"
SHELL "date t"
FOR iter: $=1$ TO 1ø
count: $=\emptyset$
FOR 1:=ø TO sizeof
flags (i):=TRUE
NEXT 1
PRINT "initialized"
FOR 1:=ø TO sizeof
IF flags (i) THEN
prime: $=1+i+3$
(* print prime *)
$k:=1+$ prime
WHIIE $\mathrm{k}<=$ sizeof DO
flags (K): =FALSE
k:mk+prime
ENDWHILE
count: =count+1
ENDIF
NEXT 1
NEXT iter
SHEI工 "date t"
PRINT count: "primes"
END
Now we can start looking at some of the parts that will be in most BASIC09 procedures. Like PASCAL, BASIC09 lacks the dynamic memory management in conventional BASICs. Therefore, variables must be dimensioned to inform BASIC09 how to arrange data memory.

```
DIM slzeaf:INTEGER
sizeof:=8190
BASE O
DIM flags(8195):BOOLEAN
DIM 1,pr1me,k,count, Lter:
INTEGER
```

There are a variety of variable types in Basicos, but only Boolean and Integer appear in our example. The variable flags (8195) is an array starting with a 0th member (base 0 ) with 8195 members. A Boolean variable uses only one byte, so the array flags (8195) uses 8196 bytes with its 0 member. Integer variables use two bytes each more bytes are used to dimension them than their data uses.

Variables are not automatically initialized when the program is run. A variable is assigned memory space. That space may contain any sort of garbage. The following code makes 10 passes through the program and initializes the variable count and array flag (8195) at the beginning of each pass:

```
FOR Iter:=1 TO 10
count:=0
FOR 1:=0 TO sizeaf
flags(1):=TRUE
NEXT 1
PRINT "InItlalized"
```

Following the initialization is the
program code that does the real work. BASIC09 custom calls for assignments to be made with ":=" rather than just "='. This follows PASCAL practice. For example, the line count: $=0$. However, if we wanted to know if count were a zero in an IF statement, the ':' is not used and will give an error. The right way is IF count=0 THEN.
OS-9 modules can be called from a running BASIC09 program. Shell "date t" is an example. The sieve program prints the date and time when the program starts and, when it has finished, it serves as a timer except you need to subtract the start time from the finish time to get elasped time.
With the program properly entered, type the control character q and press ENTER to leave edit mode. Now BASIC09 checks that variables have all been declared and that all control structure keywords match up properly. If you get error messages, from system mode type e and press ENTER which puts you back in edit with your procedure to make corrections. Many times a bunch of error messages show up. One missing NEXT or ENDIF near the front of the precedure confuses BASIC09 and it produces an error message for each succeeding control structure. When this happens, I list the program from system mode to the printer with the command list myprogram >/p. All error messages produced on leaving edit are printed at the end of the listing.
Let's assume you escaped edit mode without incident. Type save sleve to save the program to your current data directory. Finally type run sieve.
OK, how fast is fast? The C version compiled with the Microware C compiler under OS-9 on my CoCo executed in 24 seconds. Not bad for a machine running at .9 MHz . For comparison, a 22 second time was reported for a C compiled program on an IBM PC at 4.77 MHz clock. Because of lack of integers and memory, the sieve cannot be run under CoCo basic. basica on an IBM PC was reported with a 1,990 second benchmark running integer variables.
Fanfare please! The basic 09 sieve took 450 seconds on my CoCo. There was no difference between running source code in the compiler and packed code. More about packing in a later column. I expect doubling the clock rate on the CoCo 3 will halve the run time. Now you know one reason I have not moved to a Tandy 1000 or something similar.

Whenever you are in system mode you can press ENTER and a directory of BASIC09 procedures in your workspace is displayed. An asterisk (*) appears to the left of the last active procedure. This directory also lists the size of each procedure in the workspace, its data space requirements and available workspace memory. Since none of the procedures is running at this time, no data space is allocated. The situation arises when the data space needed by a procedure is larger than available workspace memory. BASIC09 flags this by printing a question mark after the data space requirement for the procedure.

You cannot run a procedure when there is insufficient data space. It is important that you be able to run the source code version of your program from BASIC09 system mode because Debug mode is available. There are a number of strategies available to make this happen. One is to enlarge the workspace to use all available memory. A second is to keep procedures small and load them only as needed. A third is to limit data memory requirements until the procedure is totally debugged.

This third option depends on how you dimension variables. We'll discuss that in a later column.

Now it's time to write a short program and get some hands-on experience. With the new CoCo 3 , it is going to be fun to measure just how much faster it is at the 1.7 MHz clock rate. There are lots of possible benchmark measures, but one that is generously documented is the Sieve of Eratosthenes program to calculate prime numbers. Versions of the program in various languages including $C$ and PASCAL, along with execution times on various microcomputers were published in "Eratosthenes Revisited: Once More Through the Sieve," by Jim Gilbreath and Gary Gilbreath, Page 283, Byte Magazine, January 1983.

In BASIC09 system mode, type e siave. This puts you into edit mode, ready to type in the program. You know you are in the editor because the $B$ : prompt of system mode is replaced with an E: prompt. The cursor sits in the space after the colon. Chapter 4 of the BASIC09 manual gives a good description of how to use the editor.

The first character entered after the

E: prompt is the command character. BASIC09 source code may be line numbered or not. The ability to eliminate line numbers is one of the language's major strengths. A space typed at the control character position permits entry of any characters that follow as a string. When the ENTER key is pressed, BASIC09 attempts to compile the preceding string to a condensed form known as I code. If it can, all is well and the E : prompt returns for entry of the next line or a control character. If the line cannot be compiled, it is reprinted on the screen with an arrow pointing to the suspected error point along with an error message. At minimum, the message may look like this example from the manual: 01FC ERR $\# 43$.

The 01 FC is the number of bytes from the beginning of the procedure to the error that was interpreted to be \#43.

To illustrate, let's do a step-by-step example. bASIC 09 is loaded and we are at the B: prompt:

## Basic09

ready
B:

# $15,204,352$ BYTES $=14,848 \mathrm{~K}$ BYTES $=14.5$ MEGABYTES of RAM! - 30 USERS-EXPANDABLEDMA - PROTECTION with OS9/68K -DYNACALC-STYLO-BASIC09-FBU-QCOM! Nothing like it ANYWHERE! - INCREDIBLE! - The QT2OX FIND OUT MORE! -CONTACT US TODAY! 

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# BASIC09 on the CoCo 3 

By Richard A. White Rainbow Contributing Editor

The new Color Computer 3 is here and it's what many of us had been waiting for in a new CoCo. As expected, Level II OS-9 is provided which can fully utilize a 512 K machine. The Level II OS-9 package includes BASIC09 rather than an assembler and sells for a modest $\$ 79.95$.

While all software that runs on a CoCo 2 will run on the new machine (provided undocumented ROM calls are not used), these programs run in the CoCo 2 mode and do not use the enhancements in the CoCo 3. Current BASIC09 provides some graphics support for CoCo 2 modes. Level II basic 09 is expected to support the new graphics modes. This, coupled with the fact that BASIC09 comes with Level II OS-9, should drastically increase its popularity. Up to now, there has been little incentive for the more casual user to buy BASIC09. The only available software for basic09 comes from the OS-9 Users Group. Because of the small group of owners, there has been no commercial BASIC09 software. This may change.
BASIC09 has always had major advantages over Extended Color Basic. Two of these are speed and programming ease. Provided adequate graphics commands are available in the new version, it will be possible to write game programs that otherwise would need to be written in assembly language or C . This is not to say BASIC09 rivals machine language in speed; it doesn't. But it is much faster than Extended Color BASIC or, for that matter, GW-BASIC running

[^17]on MS-DOS machines. Couple this with the 1.7 MHz microprocessor speed, and all sorts of programming doors open.

In most respects, BASIC09 is a programmer's dream. First, it is very modular. Separate procedures may be saved separately and loaded as needed from the disk. When the procedure has been used and is no longer needed, it can be killed, freeing memory for other procedures.

Though the current BASIC09 editor is a line editor, it does do syntax checking as each line is entered. I will put up with a line editor just to get this feature. Further, other checks are made when you leave the edit mode. Forget a NEXT, for example, and you are told.

The Debug mode is another highly appreciated feature. The syntax and other program details may be correct and the darned thing still won't work. With Debug, you can single step through the program and really see what is happening.

In the February rainbow (Page 231), I talked about how to get set up to use basic 09 . Those instructions may not necessarily apply to the Level II version. Still, if you are just getting started with BASIC09, you may want to study that column. In March, I discussed what happens when you first get BASIC09 up and running (Page 226). I'm going to summarize some of that material, but you may want to read that article, too.

The BASIC09 distribution disk comes with four files. At minimum, two of these, basic09 and runb must be copied to the CMDS directory of your system disk. We'll worry about the other files later. With the CMDS as your execution directory, type EX EASICO9 \#10k. Basic09 loads and you are in its system mode. The \#10K provides 10 K bytes of workspace. If you don't do this, BASIC09
defaults to a 4 K byte workspace of which a little over 1 K is allocated for bASIC 09 's own use. You can change the workspace size from system mode. Type mem 10000 to get 10 K bytes. Type mem and available workspace memory is displayed. Available memory for the workspace depends on which procedures are loaded when you boot OS-9. I can use as much as 14 K and still have some memory left outside bASIC09 for loading and using disk-resident OS-9 utilities.

You can do a number of things in the system mode. Type e or edit, and a procedure name, and you enter the edit mode. This is the line editor which permits you to write a program module or edit one whose source code was loaded while you were in the system mode. Once you have entered and edited your program, you will want to run it to see if it works. While in edit mode, type q and press ENTER to return to system mode. Now you can type run and the procedure name to run the program. Note that in BASIC09, programs or program modules are called procedures.

Despite the syntax checking the editor does as you enter program lines and the checking done when you quit the editor, there may still be problems in your program. Some of these BASIC09 will find as the program runs. In this case, it puts you into Debug mode and displays the offending line along with an error message. If you have printerr in your boot and the file of error messages on your system disk, you get an error number and message. Otherwise, you get only an error number which you can look up in the bASIC09 manual. At this point, make sure you understand which line has offended BASIC09 and the type of error, and press ENTER to return to the system mode.
$H T=(R N D(5026)+10):$ GOSU日 HT
However, this always sends the computer back to Line 0. Hopefully there is a simple answer to this problem and I will feel foolish when I see it.

Kurt Hegle Duluth, MN

I have seen the following lines in a few programs:

```
10 x=RND(10):IF x=0 THEN 10
20 ON R GOTO 30,40,50,60,70,80,
    90,100,110,120
```

See if this method will work for you, Kurt.

- I have written a mailing list program which writes a disk file containing all the information. Since I own a CoCo that won't handle the speed-up poke, the program is extremely slow. I have been contemplating rewriting the program in machine language but I can't figure out what to do with the disk routine. The disk manual lists only one built-in subroutine and it doesn't tell me how to update the directory. How is the directory set up and how do I update it? Blair G. Learn Trafford, PA

It sounds like it would be simple, doesn't it Blair? Well, it's not. Communication between the CoCo and disk files is accomplished by the use of FCBs, or file control blocks of data. A description of how all of this works is beyond the scope of this column, but if you can follow an assembly listing of the machine code I would recommend Disk BASIC Unraveled, available from

Spectrum Projects. This book also explains how all of this works, but it's not for casual reading.

- I am interested in writing some assembly programs to access the disk drive directly without calling DSKCON. I have the addresses for the controller's registers, but I need the specifications for these registers. For example, I know that the status/command register is at \$FF48 but I don't know what the status bits represent. I know several of the commands, but I am looking for a complete list. I am hoping to write a CoCo-MS-DOS utility that would allow cross copying and formatting similar to the one published in the rainbow.

David Fulmer
Herminie, PA
David, I would again suggest Disk BASIC Unraveled. It has an extensive explanation of the WD 1793 Floppy Disk Controller, including commands and the buffer addresses you mention.

- My printer requires receipt of an actual line feed character to perform this function. It cannot be derived from carriage return. Is there a poke or relatively simple software modification to cause the carriage return/line feed combination?

David Schoepf Vicksburg, MS

We have printed a program for generating LFs several times in the Rainbow. If you want to obtain a copy of the
program without looking through the back issues, try the BASIC database on Delphi. Look for a program called $L F C R$, David, submitted by you-knowwho. I use this program all the time.

- What are the advantages/disadvantages of a Multi-Pak versus a triple $Y$ cable?

If I only have three ROM Paks, is there a reason why I should consider a Multi-Pak?

Philip Raleigh Augusta, MI

If you are using ROM Paks, Philip, you have to have a Multi-Pak. ROM Paks have no address decoding scheme to distinguish where they are located in memory. Another way to state the same thing is that all ROM Paks are at the same memory address, $\$ \mathrm{C} 000$. By using a Multi-Pak you select the one you want to use by enabling the chip select line for that particular slot. Some other hardware has address decoding circuitry, therefore a Multi-Pak is not necessary.

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.

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## DOWNLOADS

# Extending Your BASIC ROM 

By Dan Downard<br>Rainbow Technical Editor


#### Abstract

- A few months ago, one of my relatives bought a 16 K CoCo 2 with standard Color BASIC. It was child's play to upgrade it to 64 K , and I can easily buy an Extended BASIC ROM in Montreal. Do I only have to replace the chip or is there any jumper or soldering needed to complete the job?


## Alain Hetu Montreal, Quebec

On the original Color Computer and most CoCo 2 models, Alain, the Extended BASIC ROM is a 24 -pin chip that simply plugs into the empty socket next to the existing Color basic ROM. With this version, no jumper changes are necessary.

On a number of CoCo 2 s manufactured in Korea, the existing Color BASIC 24 -pin chip is installed in a 28 -pin socket; to install Extended bASIC, you replace this chip with a different 28 -pin device that contains both Color BASIC and Extended basic. In addition, several jumper wires (marked 64 K next to the wire and 128 K near an adjacent hole) will have to be changed so that the 128 K side is connected to the center hole.
Check your machine before buying a ROM to install in it, and make sure the dealer sells you the right chip for your version of the CoCo.

[^18]
## - I am working on a BBS program right now and was wondering how to make the user's screen clear in this program. I know it is a type of character code but I don't know what the code is. <br> > Steve Slack Bear, DE <br> <br> Steve Slack <br> <br> Steve Slack Bear, DE

 Bear, DE}It depends on what type of terminal software the BBS user has, Steve. Normally an escape sequence is used by most modern terminal emulation software to clear the screen and home the cursor. Unless your BBS has the capability of customizing the user in terms of his terminal type, I wouldn't even try to send a clear screen code.

- Ihave an Adds-Regent-200 Terminal. Is there any way to use the monitor with my CoCo? The Regent monitor uses separate horizontal, vertical and video inputs. Could it be interfaced with the RS-232 I/O?

> John G. Wood Schenectady, NY

John, there are two ways to use the terminal, but you can't use just the monitor. The Remote 2 program in this issue of the RAINBOW permits operation of your CoCo from a remote terminal.

Another way to accomplish this task is by using the multi-user features of OS-9. OS-9 has the ability to be shared by a remote terminal either through the serial I/O input on the rear of your CoCo, or by use of an RS-232 Pak.

- I'm attempting to start a new BBS ir San Diego and Denver for the Coloı Computer. The problem is that I can' find an I/ O driver for a BASIC program If you can help me at all I would reall) appreciate it.


## Matthew Lemons <br> San Diego, CA

Matthew, the Remote 2 progam mentioned in the previous letter will also solve your problem, and for the price of your RAINBOW magazine.

- I am using a 64 K Color Computer in Mexico City which is at an altitude o 7,250 feet above sea level. In the envi ronmental specifications for the CoCl it says: altitude -100 to 6,000 feet above sea level. Why? Will I have any prob. lems? So far it's working just fine.


## A. Bromberg <br> Mexico City, Mexič

I am sure your CoCo will work fint in Mexico City, but I do not know the reason for the altitude limitation. I'm sure we have someone reading the column who can satisfy our curiosity though.

- I am writing a program in which 1 would like to GOSUB a random choice of lines between 11 and 5036. Here is how I am attempting to do this:


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| :--- |
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$$
\begin{gathered}
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\text { Tape } \$ 24.95 \text { Disk } \$ 29.95
\end{gathered}
$$

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$$
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- I have a CoCo 1 (Catalog No. 263003) I have upgraded to 64 K. I cannot get the high-speed poke (POKE $65495,0)$ to work.

Ronald J. Hauck Hilton, NY

Neither the CoCo 1 nor 2 was designed to run with either high-speed poke. The chips on the board and the layout of those chips and their support circuitry were not designed for reliable operation at those speeds. It is true that some CoCo 1 s and most CoCo 2 s do appear to run faster after the high-speed poke, but I recommend never using it for any serious computing. All models of CoCo 1 computers are less likely to even appear to run properly at higher speeds because of RFI "smog-control" capacitors on the ' $E$ ' and ' $Q$ ' clock that distort the clock signals. These capacitors are best yanked out in the interests of cleaner operation at the normal speed. On your ' $F$ ' or "NC" board revision model of CoCo , this means cutting out C36 and C37 (both small 56 pF [picofarad] disk capacitors). On earlier ' $D$ ' and ' $E$ ' board CoCo 1 models, these are numbered C73 and C75. While you are at it, I suggest you cut out C30 (also a 56 pF capacitor). On ' D ' and ' $E$ ' board CoCo is that means cutting out C86 (a 220 pF capacitor).

The CoCo 3 was designed from the start to properly operate at full double speed.

- I am attempting to use my CoCo as a terminal for my IBM PC compatible. $I$ use the MODE command and changed consoles to COM1 using MSDOS' CTTY command. I am using VIP Term on my CoCo, but I cannot get this to work. I suspect a problem in the way I wired my null modem cable.

Bruce Bell
Rockmart, GA

- I am trying to use Deskmate's Telecom to transfer data between my CoCo and my Tandy Model 100. I can get keypresses on the M 100 to display on the CoCo screen but not the other way around. I also tried using the software in my RS-232 Program Pak for my CoCo, but had the same problem. Can you help?

Graeme Mead Kuala Belait, Brunei

I own both a Model 100 and an IBM PC XT-compatible, and I, too, had problems getting my CoCo to talk properly to them. I use the PBJ 2SP dual RS-232 Pak and Mikeyterm on my CoCo , and use $P R O C O M$ on my PC compatible and either normal Telecom or Telecom enhanced by Sigea System's XTEL on my Model 100. The solution to my cable problem involved arranging for proper handshaking on the RS-232 control line(s). Those using PBJ 2SPPak or the bit-banger port itself should use the following cable:

| CoCo bit banger or PBJ 2SP port four-pin DIN connector | Model 100 or PC compatible DB25 connector |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pin 1 (carrier detect) | Pins 6, 8 and 20 (short those pins and hook them to Pin I of CoCo) |
| Pin 2 (RD) | Pin 2 (TD) |
| Pin 3 (gnd) | Pin 7 (gnd) |
| Pin 4 (TD) | Pin 3 (RD) |

In addition, on the DB25 connector that plugs into the M 100 or PC compatible, short Pin 4 to Pin 5.

If you are using an RS-232 Pak, the needed null modem connector will have DB25 connectors at both ends:

| CoCo RS-232 Pak <br> DB25 connector | PC Compatible or M 100 <br> DB25 connector |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pin 2 (TD) | Pin 3 (RD) |
| Pin 3 (RD) | Pin 2 (TD) |
| Pin 7 (gnd) | Pin 7 (gnd) |
| Short together <br> pins 5,6:and 8 <br> of CoCo RS-232 Pak <br> DB25 cornector | Short together pins <br> sand $5 ;$ <br> short pins 6,8 <br> and 20 of the M 100 or <br> PC compatible <br> connector. |
|  |  |

(On the PC compatible, pins 4 and 5 are not connected to pins 6,8 and 20.)

In general, the problem Mr. Mead described is one in which the DCD or DSR line going to the UART of the RS232 Pak is not properly activated, causing the transmitter part of the UART to shut down. Shorting the pins as I described should tie those lines high and allow proper functioning of the RS232 Pak, for Pin 5 of that pack is internally tied high (active). Note there
is no such thing as an "all purpose" null modem connector. Such a connector must always be tailored to the idiosyncracies of the particular implementation of the RS-232 lines of the machines being used.

- I just looked inside my CoCo 2 (Catalog No. 3134A) 16 K Color BASIC (non-Extended) computer, preparing to upgrade it to 64 K using two 4464 DRAM chips. I saw five jumpers near the ROM socket (four above it and one to the side of it) labeled $128 K / 64 K$. Does this mean I can upgrade my CoCo 2 to 128 K ?


## Greg Vargo Oklahoma City, OK

Those five jumpers have nothing to do with the RAM memory of your computer, which cannot be upgraded beyond 64 K . Rather, they relate to the number of bits in the ROM chip used for the BASIC operating system. They are provided to allow upgrading from Standard Color basic to Extended Color BASIC. Previously, such an upgrade consisted of adding an extra $24-$ pin, 8 K -by- 8 Extended BASIC ROM. This ROM had a total of 64 K bits of data on it. On your model of computer, however, the upgrade to Extended Color BASIC consists of removing the old $64 \mathrm{~K}, 24$-pin ROM chip, moving all five of those jumpers to the 128 K position, and inserting a 28 -pin, 128 K ROM chip (\$40, Catalog No. 26-3018). You will have to use a wire cutter and soldering iron to move those five jumpers.

Your technical questions are welcomed. Please address them to CoCo Consultations, the rainbow, 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 $A D D$ and address your questions to the username MARTYGOODMAN. Marty is on most every evening to respond to FORUM messages. 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.

# Memory Expansion Magic 

By Marty Goodman Rainbow Contributing Editor

- While upgrading a CoCo 2 (Catalog No. $26-3134 B$ ) from 16 K to $64 \mathrm{~K}, \mathrm{I}$ noticed board pads for eight 4164 ( 64 K by 1) chips and sockets for two 4464 ( 64 K by 4) chips. Can memory be increased either way or can both be added for 128 K with switching?
$I$ am interested in upgrading my CoCo to 128 K using the Polycom board. Is this feasible?

Phil Creasy Hermitage, PA

I have seen the board you refer to. The CoCo 2 in question was not designed to be upgraded to more than 64 K by Radio Shack. The upgrade using two 4464 chips is by far the preferred approach.
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.

All 128 K CoCo 1 or CoCo 2 upgrades are obsolete. The only memory upgrades to even consider are the 256 K and 512 K upgrades. Of these, the two to consider are the J\&R Banker and the Disto RAM Disk Card, both advertised in Rainbow. The J\&R Banker has the advantage of not requiring a multipack, but unless you make a correction in its design (outlined in a file on Delphi in the hardware hacking topic area) it causes incompatibilities with existing software. It is installed inside the CoCo and requires some electronic ability. The Disto RAM card requires a multipack and is less flexible than the $J \& R$ Banker in that video memory cannot be addressed to it and access is slower. However, it will work with all models of CoCo , including the CoCo 3 , and it can be upgraded to 512 K or even to one megabyte. Installation is easy, just plug it into the multipack.

Neither upgrade works well as a RAM disk under Disk BASIC, but both work excellently as a RAM Disk under OS-9.

I want to offset load an ML progran to an address in memory below the address it normally goes to. The Dish BASIC Manual only tells me how tc offset load it to an address above wher, it normally goes. Can you help me?

Andrew Elliner (CROPPER,

The offset load address works ir groups of 65,536 address locations (Modulo Hex 10000). That is, if you have an ML program that normally loads starting at Hex 8000 and you wani to load it in starting at Hex 4000, typ LOADM "filename",\&HC000. As another example, if you saved yous Disk basic ROM to disk using SAVET "ROM", \&HC000, \&HDFFF,\&HA027. and now want to load it into memory starting at Hex 3000 in RAM, just type LIADM "ROM", \& H 7000 . In general, tc offset load an ML file that normally loads in at Address S to Address N (where N is smaller than S ), type: LOADM "filename", (65536-S)+N
ø329
ø32B
ø336
ø33D
Ø341
ø345
ø36D
ø398
ø3BD
ø3Cl ø3D6 Ø3E2 Ø3E9 Ø3ED Ø3F4 ø3F6 $\varnothing 4 \varnothing B$ $\varnothing 423$ ø443

ENDIF
NEXT count erase=1
ENDLOOP
REM *
REM * this subroutine uses an input value
REM * of $\varnothing$ to $6 \varnothing$ to draw a hand on the clock
REM * at the $\varnothing$ to $36 \varnothing$ degree positions
REM *
angle $=36 \varnothing / 6 \varnothing *$ lasttime (count)
IF count=3 THEN
radius=12ø
ELSE
radius=16ø
ENDIF
x2=xI+SIN (angle) *radius $Y_{2}=Y 1-\operatorname{Cos}($ angle) *(radius/2)
RUN gfx2("line", xl,Y1,x2,Y2) RETURN

## BASIC COMPILER

WISATCHWARE belleves that unets of the Color Computer deserve the right to yue all 64 k of RAM that 18 avallable $1 \pi$ the computer, and have
falt machine language programs that use the full potential of the GBuy licroprocessor. That is why the BASIC compiler, calded MLBASIC was developed. Here are some of the reasons that make this compiler one of
the bent bargains in this magazine:

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Listing 4: clock4

| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ | REM * |
| :---: | :---: |
| $9 \varnothing \varnothing 4$ | REM * clock4 |
| $\varnothing \varnothing \emptyset F$ | REM * run the clock |
| $\varnothing \varnothing 21$ | REM * |
| ¢¢25 | REM * define the variables to use |
| Ø¢45 | REM * |
| ¢¢49 | DIM x1, $\mathrm{Y}^{\prime}, \mathrm{x} 2, \mathrm{Y} 2:$ INTEGER |
| Øø5 | DIM count, erase, radius, angle:INTEGER |
| Øø 6F | DIM time (3), lasttime (3):INTEGER |
| 9884 | DIM gettime:STRING |
| ø¢8B | REM * |
| $\varnothing \varnothing 8 F$ | REM * initialize the variables |
| $\varnothing \varnothing$ AC | REM * |
| $\varnothing \varnothing$ B $\varnothing$ | xl=32ø |
| øøB8 | Yl=95 |
| $\varnothing \varnothing$ BF | erase=ø |
| ØøС6 | DEG |
| øøС8 | REM * |
| $\varnothing \varnothing \subset С$ | REM * set the drawing color to "cyan" |
| $\varnothing \varnothing F \emptyset$ | REM * and the drawing mode to "XOR," |
| Ø113 | REM * producing "red" hands on the |
| ¢134 | REM * white portion of the clock face |
| $\varnothing 158$ | REM * |
| Ø15C | SHELL "display lb 32 ø6" |
| Ø17ø | SHELL "display lb 2f ø3" |
| $\emptyset 184$ | REM * |
| $\varnothing 188$ | REM * this is the actual time-keeping |
| $\varnothing 1$ AC | REM * loop |
| ø1B5 | REM * |
| ø1B9 | REM * |
| Ø1BD | REM * wait for the time to change |
| Ø1DD | REM * |
| Ø1E1 | LOOP |
| ø1E3 | WHILE DATE\$=gettime DO |
| $\varnothing$ ¢EE | ENDWHILE |
| Ø1F2 | REM * |
| ¢1F6 | REM * get the time, convert to integer, and save in time array |
| Ø233 | REM * |
| $\varnothing 237$ | gettime=DATE \$ |
| ¢23D | time (1) =VAL (MID\$ (gettime, 16, 2)) |
| $\varnothing 24 \mathrm{~F}$ | time (2) =VAL (MID\$ (gettime, 13, 2)) |
| $\emptyset 261$ | time (3) $=5$ *VAL (MID\$ (gettime, 1ø, 2)) +time (2)/12 |
| $\varnothing 281$ | REM * |
| $\emptyset 285$ | REM * determine whether hours, minutes and/or |
| $\emptyset 2 \mathrm{Bl}$ | REM * seconds changed, if so, redraw the hand |
| $\emptyset 2$ DD | REM * |
| $\emptyset 2 \mathrm{El}$ | FOR count=1 TO 3 |
| ¢2F1 | IF time (count) <>lasttime(count) THEN |
| $\emptyset 3 \varnothing 4$ | IF erase<>ø THEN |
| $\emptyset 31 \varnothing$ | GOSUB 1ø |
| $\emptyset 314$ | ENDIF |
| $\varnothing 316$ | lasttime (count) = time (count) |
| $\varnothing 325$ | GOSUB 1ø |

## Recommended Reading for Your CoCo from . . .

# The Rainbow Bookshelf 



## 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 multi-tasking and multi-user features, and the capability of redirecting input and output commands at will. An easy-to-read, step-by-step guide packed with hints and tips, tutorials and free software in the form of program listings.
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Firsi

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To order by phone (credif card orders only) call 800-847-0309, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST. For other inquiries call 502-228-4492.

Listing 3: clock3
$\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ REM *
$\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 4$
$\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing F$
øø29
øø2D
$\emptyset \emptyset 4 D$
めø51
øø68
øø6C
$\varnothing \varnothing 8 \mathrm{C}$
øø9ø
$\emptyset \emptyset A 4$
ØøA8
$\emptyset \varnothing D \varnothing$
øøD4
ØøE8
ØøEC
$\emptyset 1 \varnothing E$
ø $13 \varnothing$
Øl4F
Ø15D
Ø161
Ø173
Ø185
Ø197
Ø1A9
$\emptyset 1 B B$
ØlCD
Ø1DF
Ø1F1
$\varnothing 2 \varnothing 3$
$\varnothing 215$
$\varnothing 227$
$\varnothing 239$
$\varnothing 24 B$
ø25D
$\varnothing 26 F$
ø281
Ø291
$\varnothing 2$ Al
$\varnothing 2$ Bl
$\varnothing 2 \mathrm{Cl}$
Ø2D1
ø2D5
Ø2E7
$\varnothing 2 \mathrm{~EB}$
$\varnothing 2$ FB $\varnothing 3 \varnothing C$
ø32C
Ø337
ø33B ø358 ø35C

REM * clock3
REM * draw the hour numbers


REM * define the variables to use
REM *
DIM $\mathrm{xl}, \mathrm{yl}, \mathrm{x} 2, \mathrm{y} 2, a: I N T E G E R$
REM *
REM * set drawing mode to "store"
REM *
SHELL "display lb 2f $\varnothing \varnothing$ "
REM *
REM * set the foreground color to "black"
REM *
SHELL "display lb 32 øø"
REM *
REM * the following data statements
REM * define the roman numerals for
REM * the 3, 6, 9 and $120^{\prime} \mathrm{clock}$
REM * positions
REM *
DATA 296,16,312,32
DATA 312,16,296,32
DATA $32 \varnothing, 16,32 \varnothing, 32$
DATA 336,16,336,32
DATA 292,16,340,16
DATA 292,32,34ø,32
DATA $44 \varnothing, 87,48 \varnothing, 87$
DATA $44 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 3,48 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 3$
DATA $444,87,444,1 \varnothing 3$
DATA 46ø,87,46ø,1ø3
DATA $476,87,476,1 \varnothing 3$
DATA 3øø,159,332,159
DATA $3 \varnothing \varnothing, 175,332,175$
DATA $3 \varnothing 4,159,312,175$
DATA $312,175,32 \varnothing, 159$
DATA 328,159,328,175
DATA 16ø,87,192,87
DATA 16ø,1ø3,192,1ø3
DATA 164,87,164,1ø3
DATA $172,87,188,1 \varnothing 3$
DATA 172,1ø3,188,87
REM *
REM * start drawing
REM *
FOR $a=1$ TO 21
READ $\mathrm{xl}, \mathrm{Y} 1, \mathrm{x} 2, \mathrm{y} 2$
RUN gfx2("line", xl, Yl, x2, $\mathrm{Y}^{2}$ )
NEXT a
REM *
REM * finished, "chain" to run
REM *
CHAIN "ex basicø9 clock4"
$\not \subset 592$
Ø5AF $\varnothing 5 \mathrm{CC}$ $\varnothing$ 5Dø $\varnothing 5$ F2 $\varnothing 6 \varnothing C$ ø61ø

SHELL "display lb $4 \varnothing$ øø c9 $\varnothing \varnothing$ 5f" SHELL "display lb 4 a øl b7 $\varnothing \varnothing$ 9d" REM *
REM * finished with the background, REM * "chain" to the ticker REM * CHAIN "ex basicø9 clock2"

Listing 2: clock2

| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ | REM * |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 4$ | REM * clock2 |
|  | REM * draw the tick marks around the face |
| $\varnothing \varnothing 37$ | REM * |
| øø3B | REM * define the variables to use |
| øø5B | REM * |
| Øø5F | DIM angle, color, $\mathrm{xl}, \mathrm{yl}, \mathrm{x} 2, \mathrm{y} 2, \mathrm{x} 3, \mathrm{y} 3, \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ : INTEGER |
| øø8A | REM * |
| ¢ø8E | REM * initialize the variables |
| $\varnothing \emptyset A B$ | REM * |
| $\emptyset \emptyset \overline{\text { F }}$ | xl=32ø |
| ФøB7 | $\mathrm{Y}=95$ |
| ØøBE | color=1 |
| ФøС5 | DEG |
| øøС7 | REM * |
| $\varnothing \varnothing C B$ | REM * set the drawing mode to "XOR" |
| ØøED | REM * |
| $\emptyset \emptyset F 1$ | SHELL "display lb 2f ø3" |
| ¢105 | REM * |
| ¢109 | REM * draw the ticks |
| OllC | REM * |
| ¢12ø | FOR $\mathrm{a}=\varnothing$ TO 11 |
| ¢13ø | FOR b= $\varnothing$ TO 4 |
| ¢140 | angle $=a * 3 \phi+\mathrm{b} * 6$ |
| ¢152 | x2=SIN (angle)*191 |
| ¢161 | y2 $=\operatorname{COS}$ (angle)*95 |
| ¢17¢ | IF $\mathrm{b}=\varnothing$ THEN |
| ¢17C | x3=SIN (angle) *165 |
| ø18B | $y 3=\operatorname{Cos}($ angle $) * 82$ |
| Ø19A | ELSE |
| 919E | x3=SIN (angle)*175 |
| Ølad | y $3=\operatorname{Cos}($ angle) *87 |
| ø1BC | ENDIF |
| Ø1BE | color=color+1 |
| ølC9 | IF color=8 THEN |
| ø1D5 | color=1 |
| Ø1DC | ENDIF |
| ¢1DE | RUN gfx2 ("color", color) |
| ¢1Fø | RUN gfx2("line",xl+x2,yl-y2,xl+x3,yl-y3) |
| ¢21C | NEXT b |
| ¢227 | NEXT a |
| ø232 | REM * |
| $\not \subset 236$ | REM * end of ticker, "chain" to numbers |
| ø25C | REM * |
| ¢260 | CHAIN "ex basicø9 clock3" |

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$\not \varnothing 26 B$
$\varnothing 283$
ø29ø
$\not 8294$
$\varnothing 2 A B$
$\varnothing 2 B C$
$\varnothing 2 D \varnothing$
ø2D4
ø2E1
ø2E5
$\varnothing 2 F C$
ø3øD
Ø321
Ø325
Ø332
Ø336
Ø34D
$\varnothing 35 \mathrm{E}$
Ø372
Ø376
Ø383
Ø387
Ø39E
Ø3AF
Ø3C3
ø3C7
ø3D4
Ø3D8
Ø3EF
$\varnothing 4 \varnothing \varnothing$
$\varnothing 414$
$\varnothing 418$
$\varnothing 425$
Ø429
$\varnothing 44 \varnothing$
$\varnothing 451$
$\varnothing 465$
ø469
$\not \square 476$ $\varnothing 47 \mathrm{~A}$ $\varnothing 491$ $\varnothing 4$ A2 ø4B6 $\varnothing 4$ BA Ø4C7
$\varnothing 4$ CB
$\varnothing 4 \mathrm{E} 2$
Q4F3
$\not 85 \not 87$
$\varnothing 5 \emptyset B$ $\varnothing 53 \varnothing$ $\not \subset 554$ $\varnothing 57 \mathrm{~B}$ ø58E

REM * for the next circle
REM * circle 1
REM *
SHELL "display lb $5 \varnothing$ øø bf"
SHELL "display lb 4 f " SHELL "display lb 32 ø6" REM *
REM * circle 2
REM *
SHELL "display lb 5ø øø 77"
SHELL "display lb $4 f$ "
SHELL "display lb 32 ø5"
REM *
REM * circle 3
REM
SHELL "display lb 5ø øø 66"
SHELL "display lb 4f"
SHELL "display lb 32 ø4"
REM *
REM * circle 4
REM *
SHELL "display lb 5ø øø 55"
SHELL "display lb $4 f$ " SHELL "display lb 32 ø3"
REM *
REM * circle 5
REM *
SHELL "display lb 5ø øø 44"
SHELL "display lb 4f"
SHELL "display ib 32 ø2"
REM *
REM * circle 6
REM
SHELL "display lb 5ø øø 33"
SHELL "display lb $4 f$ "
SHELL "display lb 32 øl"
REM *
REM * circle 7
REM *
SHELL "display lb $5 \varnothing$ øø 22"
SHELL "display lb $4 f$ "
SHELL "display lb 32 øø"
REM *
REM * circle 8
REM *
SHELL "display ib $5 \varnothing$ øø 11"
SHELL "display lb $4 f$ "
SHELL "display lb 32 ø7"
REM *
REM * this section draws a white "bar"
REM * over the bottom half of all the
REM * circles, leaving the upper half as
REM * the "rainbow."
REM *

Editor's Note: To modify these routines for operation on a 128 K CoCo 3, follow these steps:

1) Delete the merge and shell lines from window 1 and do not use the procedure file to create window 1 yet.
2) Start basic09 and enter the listings. On clock1, clock 2 and clock3, however, do not enter the cha in command lines which appear at the end of each of these listings.
3) Use pack to place each of the four clock listings in your CMDS directory.
4) Type chd/do/cmds and press Enter. Then enter the following command line:
merge clock 1 clock 2 clock 3 clock 4 runb>/dO/clocks ENTER

Then type cho/d0 and press ENTER.
5) Enter the following command line:
attr dorclocks rew pr pe pw ENTER
6) Type window1 and press ENTER to create window 1.
7) Enter load /d0/clocks and then enter the following commands while still in the normal window:
clock $1>/$ W1 ENTER
clock2>/W1 ENTER
clock $3>/$ W1 ENTER
clock $4>/$ W1\& ENTER
8) Now you may use the CLEAR key to enjoy your CoCo clock. Keep in mind, because of the graphics memory requirements, you will not have any working memory left while the clock is running.

Listing 1: clocki
$\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$\varnothing \varnothing 21$
$\varnothing \varnothing 31$
$9 \varnothing 35$
$\varnothing \varnothing 57$
øø5B
Яø7C
øø8ø
øø8B
øøAE
$\varnothing \varnothing$ B2
øøD6
ØØDA
ØøEE
$\varnothing \varnothing F 2$
Ø11A
ø11E
Ø132
$\varnothing 136$
Ø15D
Ø161
$\not \subset 175$
$\varnothing 179$
Ø18E
Ø192
Ø1Aø
Ø1A4
ø1DB
Ø1DF
ØIFC
$\varnothing 2 \varnothing \varnothing$
$\varnothing 225$
$\varnothing 246$

REM ******************************
REM * RainbowTime
REM *
REM * Programmed by Greg L. Zumwalt
REM *
REM *****************************
REM *
REM * clockl
REM * draw the clock face background
REM *
REM * set the drawing mode to "store"
REM *
SHELL "display lb 2f øø"
REM *
REM * set the foreground color to "white"
REM *
SHELL "display lb 32 g7"
REM *
REM * set the background color to "blue"
REM *
SHELL "display lb 33 ø4"
REM *
REM * clear the screen
REM *
SHELL "display øc"
REM *
REM * place the draw pointer in the center of the screen
REM *
SHELL "display lb $4 \varnothing$ øl $4 \varnothing$ Øø 5f"
REM *
REM * the following "circle" sequences
REM * draw a circle, then fill it,
REM * then change the foreground color

Rainbow Time to run; eliminating them will save typing time). After you enter the last line, type:
$q$
This puts you back in the BASIC09 command mode. Continue by typing:
save
kill
The clockl program is now on the disk, and BASIC09 is ready for clock2. Follow the same procedure for entering the clock2, clock3 and clock4 programs substituting clock2, clock3 and clock4 as the name of the program to edit.

## Running RainbowTime

Now that the four RainbowTime programs have been entered and saved on the disk, we start the clock by typing in the following:

> kill
> load clock1
> run

You see the clock being built, one section at a time, and as one program chains to the next, you see the name of the next program appear on the screen. When clock 4 begins, three hands appear (hours, minutes and seconds) with the second hand moving as each second passes.

Each of the four RainbowTime programs use OS-9 Level II graphics commands in drawing the various parts of the clock. As you can see in the program listings, there are a variety of methods available to send these commands (SHELL, PRINT CHR\$, etc). The Rainbow Time programs intentionally use the various methods for the purpose of illustration. Examine each method carefully, as each has its own advantages and disadvantages.

The clock face is created by the programs clock1, clock2 and clock3.

Clock1 starts the drawing of the clock face by setting the screen background to blue, drawing a white circle, then filling it. It then draws seven smaller concentric circles, filling each in a different color. Finally, the BAR command is used to erase the lower half of the seven smaller circles, leaving the upper half as the rainbow. Notice that clockl uses SHELL "display . . . ." to send graphic commands. Clockl finishes by performing the chain to clock2.

Clock2 draws the tick marks on the
clock face. After initialization, a dual FOR/NEXT loop is entered. The two loops draw four short tick marks and one long tick mark (for the hours) around the outside edge of the clock face, 12 times. Notice that clock 2 uses the command RUN GFX2 to set the foreground color and draw the tick mark lines. This method of issuing graphic commands uses the BASIC09 graphics interface module GFX2. The end result is the same; however, the GFX2 method requires the GFX2 module in memory, thus leaving less for your programs. Clock2 finishes by performing the chain to clock3.

Clock 3 draws Roman numerals at the $3,6,9$ and 12 o'clock positions using LINE DRAW commands. The data statements contain the starting and ending points for each line in each Roman numeral. A FDR/NEXT loop reads the data statements and sends them to GFX2 as line drawing commands. Clock 3 finishes by performing the chain to clock4.

## Time Keeping for RainbowTime

Clock 4 is the run time program of Rainbow Time. After declaring and initializing variables and setting up for screen drawing, a loop is entered that performs the time keeping function.

The WHILE statement waits for the time to change by comparing the time with the string variable GETTIME. If the current time is different from GETTIME, the current time is copied to GETTIME and a conversion process from string to integer begins.

The integer time is saved in the threeelement array, TIME. The three elements in the array represent seconds, minutes and hours, respectively. The seconds and minutes are simply converted from string to integer. However, the hours are modified. The hours are first multiplied by five to place them in the range of five to 60 , like the seconds and minutes (this is so the hand drawing subroutine at Line 10 can use the same equation for determining where the hands should point). Then, the value (minutes/12) is added to hours. This gives the hour hand five distinct positions between the hours tick marks.

The time array is then compared element by element with a second threeelement array, LASTTIME. If a difference is found, the hand associated with the difference (seconds, minutes and / or hours) is erased from the LASTTIME position and drawn at the LASTTIME =TIME position.

The subroutine at Line 10 converts the zero to 60 value passed to it in the LASTTIME(COUNT) element to the zero to 360 degree angle, ANGLE. ANGLE, using the BASIC09 SIN and COS functions, defines the $X$ and $Y$ endpoints (X2 and Y2) of the clock hand using radius as the vector length. The origin of the hand (X1 and Y1) is always in the center of the clock. Note that radius is set to 120 if COUNT equals three, otherwise it is set to 160 . (When COUNT equals three, the hours variable is being redrawn, so the hand is shorter.)

So there you have it - RainbowTime. What if you decide it would be nice to have Rainbow Time on the screen while you work on other programs in another window, but on the same screen? Well, this requires a scaled down version of RainbowTime, designed for a smaller window.

What? You don't want to type in the entire program again changing each and every data value? I don't blame you. Refiguring all of those values for a smaller window would take hours!

Well, relax, OS-9 Level II and the windowing system come to the rescue. The windowing system's scaling mathematics convert the 640-by-192 screen coordinates of Rainbow Time into whatever size window you define, automatically! Whenever you design a program that generates graphics, always base the graphic coordinates on the 640-by-192 screen size. Then, OS-9 will properly scale the coordinates for any size window your program is run on.

## Experiment With RainbowTime

I hope you enjoy RainbowTime. It was designed to illustrate the use of a wide variety of the OS-9 Level II graphics commands.

Try running RainbowTime on a different size window, or even a different graphics screen type. Experiment with the colors and the color palette. Try adding the remaining hour numbers. Add an alarm function by comparing GETTIME with a date/time string the user can enter.

Remember, RainbowTime is running as one task on a multi-tasking computer system. This means that RainbowTime can run while you do other programming. By experimenting, you will see how easy it is to create your own powerful multi-tasking environment using Microware's OS-9 Level II, BASIC09, windows and graphics on the Tandy CoCo 3.

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# Living on Rainbow Time 

By Greg L. Zumwalt

Ihave been using the CoCo 3 for quite some time now. I must say, my enthusiasm for this machine hasn't waned a bit. I've seen a variety of benchmarks comparing machine X with machine Y using "mflops," "FFTs," etc. Well, I've got my own benchmark for computers that reads: The power of a computer is directly proportional to the length of time it holds my attention.

And that's the reason for RainbowTime. RainbowTime is a real-time analog clock that remains on the CoCo 3 screen while I work (to remind me that after 12-14 hours of CoCo 3 experimenting, its time to sleep).

In our previous window discussion, "The Color Computer 3 Does Windows, and More" (September 1986, Page 20), we created examples of windows using text only output. This time, we'll put the CoCo 3 into high gear and experiment with the graphics displays.

## OS-9 Level II Graphics

The OS-9 Level II windowing system supports six screen types summarized in Figure 1.

Using the DWSET command (the "create a device window" command), the user has the choice of any of the six available screen types.

Notice that screens five, six, seven and eight are graphics screens. In our last discussion on windows, we used Screen 7, a graphics screen, as a text display by merging a graphics character set with it. This time, we're using Screen 8, again merged with a character set, but also including the use of some of the OS-9 Level II graphics commands.

## BASIC09 and Chains

RainbowTime is written as four sep-

[^20]arate BASIC09 programs. The first three build the "static" portion of the clock; the last is the running portion. Each program performs a specific task, and when finished, calls the next. This process continues until the fourth program is called and the clock begins running.

In BASIC09, the process of calling programs in this manner is called chaining. The advantage of chaining is that when a program has completed its task, it can be erased, and the next program loaded in its place. In our example, once the clock face has been created, the programs that created it are no longer required. By using chaining, these programs are removed from memory, leaving more memory for other tasks.

## Getting Started

We need to create a type eight device window. Remember the OS-9 build command? We will use it to build a procedure file to create the window. At. the OS-9 prompt, enter the following:

```
buildwindowl
iniz wl
merge sys/stdfonts >/wl
display 1b 20080000281807
    0000>/w1.
shell i=/w1&
```

After the last line, press ENTER twice. When the OS-9 prompt appears, continue by typing:

## window1

When the OS-9 prompt appears this time, press the CLEAR key, and Device Window type eight appears on the screen. We are now ready for BASIC09.

The four BASIC09 programs that create RainbowTime are entered and saved on the disk individually. To do this, we must first enter BASIC09. From the OS-9 prompt on Window 1 type:

## basic09 \#12k

This loads BASIC09 into the CoCo 3 and allocates 12,000 bytes of memory for us to use.

Now we will enter the clockl program. At the BASIC 09 prompt on Window 1 type:
e clock1

This tells BASIC09 the name of the program to edit, clock1. BASIC09 responds with a PROCEDURE clock1 followed by the BASIC09 edit prompt. Proceed from here by carefully typing in the clockl program shown in Listing 1 (the programs contain many REM statements that are not necessary for

| Number | Size | Color | Memory | Type |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 01 | 40 by 24 | $8 \& 8$ | 1600 | Text |
| 02 | 80 by 24 | $8 \& 8$ | 4000 | Text |
| 05 | 640 by 192 | 2 | 16000 | Graphics |
| 06 | 320 by 192 | 4 | 16000 | Graphics |
| 07 | 640 by 192 | 4 | 32000 | Graphics |
| 08 | 320 by 192 | 16 | 32000 | Graphics |

Figure 1: Screen Types

computer again, so I figured out another way to connect the A/C on/off switch. I opened up one lead of the power cord and, using "wire nuts,"
spliced the leads from the remote switch. Also shown is the two-prong miniature plug which connects the remote Reset switch to the internal


Figure 3
Reset switch. These can be seen in Figure 2.

The cables I used are serial printer and modem interface cables, Radio Shack part number 26-3020. For my purposes, cutting two cables gave me the required four needed to interconnect the two printers and the modem to the CPU. Figure 3 shows an inside view of the completed switcher.

Finally, I dressed up the box with some scraps of the contact paper I used when I built my computer table, which blends it in and gives it a finished appearance.

I haven't been using this device too long; however, I can already say that I wish I had built it sooner because it's a real convenience. In particular, I like having the $A / C$ power and Reset switches located where they are easy to reach.
(Questions about this project may be directed to the author at 8350 East McKellips Road, Apt. 111, Scottsdale, AZ 85257. Please enclose an SASE for a reply.)


# The Super Switcher 

By Robert C. Merryman

This device incorporates several features which, individually, have been described in the past, but not in this combination or format. Collectively, they are very useful in conjunction with the CoCo .
It started out as a simple switching device consisting of a four-pole, threeposition rotary switch and a 2 by 2 by $21 / 4$ inch mini-box built to switch the computer serial I/O port between my modem and CGP-115 graphics printer. Later, when I acquired a dot-matrix printer, it became necessary to switch three peripherals.

Then an article was published in THE Rainbow (October 1984) which described how to connect the modem and printer by a switch, so what was fed into the computer from the modem would also drive the printer making a hard copy of what appeared on the screen. This seemed like a good idea and I decided to add that feature to the switcher, along with three LEDs to indicate which peripheral was connected to the computer's I/O port.

Since one of the three LEDs would always be lit when the computer was on, it would also serve as an on/off indicator. The idea seemed to grow, and before long I decided I would add remote control switches to control the computer on/ off and reset functions.

The original mini-box was now much too small, so I obtained a larger box which measured 4 by $21 / 4$ by $21 / 4$ inches. The rotary switch, mentioned before, came out of my junk box. The LEDs are Radio Shack part number 276-018 they come two to a package. The AC power on/off switch is a Radio Shack square push putton switch (push-on/

[^21]push-off) rated at 3 amps , and is part number 275-617. The Reset switch is a Radio Shack square push-button switch (part number 275-618). The SPST toggle switch also came from the junk box, but any switch will work. The rubber grommets, miniature two-prong connector, together with the scrap metal for the mounting brackets and cable holding shelf, were also from the junk box.

Figure 1 illustrates the completed


Figure 1
device mounted under the shelf and to the right of the keyboard, by means of two L brackets. The three LEDs are labeled "CGP," "MOD" and "DMP" (color graphics printer, modem and dot-matrix printer, respectively). Below the knob, on either side of the toggle switch, are labels "P/M" and "OFF" (printer and modem connected, or off). Beneath the two push-button switches are labels reading "A/C PWR," on the left side, and "RESET" on the right. The labels were made with a Dymo label maker.
Figure 2 illustrates how the cables are fed through the rear of the box, through loosely fitting grommets, to allow removal of the back cover for access to the parts. I labeled the cable alongside of the grommet so I wouldn't get confused while wiring the device. To hold the end of the cables in the box so there would be no strain on the wires, I used a small piece of aluminum bent into a 90 degree angle. Holes were then drilled to receive the four grommets, which were suffi-
ciently small to really grab the cable tightly. The bracket is fastened to the side wall of the box by means of poprivets. After stripping off about two inches of the outer covering from the cable, I pushed the cable end into its proper grommet (lined up with grommets on back cover) and with a twisting motion, pushed the cable through just far enough to have the outer cover show beneath the grommet. This was done one cable at a time, soldering the four connections before proceeding to the next cable.
The two zip-cord wires going to the A/C and Reset switches, are also fed through grommets in the back of the box and then tied in a knot to prevent them from being pulled out. They are then soldered to their respective switches.
Before I completed the switcher, I replaced the keyboard with an upgraded board (Figure 1 was taken before the upgrade). While the case was open, I soldered the miniature twoprong plug leads (female end) to the internal Reset switch using the two


Figure 2
terminals on the right side and closest to the front of the computer. After securely soldering the wires to the Reset switch terminals, I fed them out of the case under the Reset switch button. There was plenty of room without having to cut or drill the case.

When I finally finished my switcher project, I didn't feel like opening the

Group activities are wonderful things, but individual parental activities can be very helpful also. Of course, encouragement for your own child is necessary. Parents should encourage their children to learn on the computer, and to engage in a variety of activities, not just playing Simulation games or programming in BASIC. I assume that most people reading this have a Color Computer in the home. A home computer is helpful for the school child, but not really needed. Parents can provide encouragement by looking at work brought home from school, suggesting
> ec Just as education begins with parents, so it can also end with parents."

after-hours projects for their child, and a host of other activities limited to the school computer. A home computer is simply an added attraction, although one I would strongly recommend.
Encouragement, however, does not need to stop with your own child. Parents can provide encouragement for their local computer education program and for the school. A simple note delivered to school expressing your encouragement will go a long way toward staff morale. Just like you, teachers like to receive recognition for their efforts.
Parents can show support for the computer program in their local schools in a variety of ways. A show of support for the program at school board meetings will long be remembered. Perhaps you are in a position to help the program receive publicity, through your local newspaper, radio station or television station. A story, for example, about a class having an art lesson on computers might attract the local news media. Our culture is still impressed with the creativity of young children when dealing with computers. News reporters love to interview a child who uses jargon terms to explain what a computer program does.
Perhaps you are in a position to arrange a field trip for a class to a computer facility, or a business that uses computers. Perhaps your own business uses computers in ways that would be interesting for a field trip. This
type of lesson can tie in well with a career awareness activity, and might be welcomed by school people.

You can contribute time to your school, without having a major event like a field trip. You might volunteer to do a presentation on the way you use your computer. If you use a microcomputer in some unusual way, your school might enjoy a visit from you to explain your particular application.

Parents can contribute more than time and funds raised through a group. You can contribute your expertise (and your own child's expertise) by such things as reviews of programs. Reviews by parents might be especially important for any software purchased by a PTA. Teachers, even when they have the monetary resources for reviews, are hard pressed to find time to provide adequate reviews for all educational software available today. Parents can help screen software, and provide a focus for teacher reviews. In fact, it may be worthwhile to have several parents review the same software, in order to get a wider perception of quality.

This article would not be complete without a special note for those parents who are not interested in computers. It may well be that in your home, one adult is interested in computer applications, and one adult has a strong aversion to electronic equipment. The computer hater still has a parental obligation to be involved in the child's education. If you are such a person, and forced to read this by a loving spouse, please realize that when your children are older, they will have to be more involved with machines than you. You can still provide support for your child's computer education, without having to touch a keyboard. Go ahead, get involved with the computer program, even if not with the computer.

Just as education begins with parents, so it can also end with parents. Parents cannot help but demonstrate their attitudes toward education. With the right attitudes and behaviors, children will realize that education is a life-long effort, not something that ends with formal schooling. Computer learning should not end with formal schooling, any more than other areas of study.

Your comments, thoughts, suggestions are welcome. Please write me at 829 Evergreen, Chatham, IL 62629. Until next month, keep on learning, and demonstrating that learning never ends. Share the fun.
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# The Most Important Educators of All 

By Michael Plog, Ph.D. Rainbow Contributing Editor

When we think of the process called schooling, we often think of people. Generally, the relationship between teachers and students is the first thought we have concerning the schooling process. Sometimes we expand those initial thoughts to include administrators. We know that principals are extremely important in a child's education. Upon further reflection, we all admit that program directors, central office administrators and superintendents are also crucial to the education process, even if never seen by a child.
In moments of rationality, we may even include all the support staff that helps to keep a school going. Bus drivers, lunchroom workers, and all the other people involved in education play a role (even if not immediately noticed) in the lives of children.

These are all very important, but we often ignore the most important people in the education of a child - parents.

[^22]The education process begins with parents, long before the child goes to school. During the school years, parents shape the way a child approaches lessons, the classroom, teachers, the entire institution. The attitudes a child has toward school are heavily dependent on the behaviors of parents. Positive behaviors, in the form of interest and support, can help a child do well in school; behaviors showing a lack of interest are reflected in the child's lack of enthusiasm.
It is important for parents to realize that teachers have the best interests of the child in mind, even when parents disagree with teachers about those interests. Conversely, teachers should realize that parents also have the best interests of their child in mind, even when the two groups disagree. All players - parents as well as school personnel - have a role to play in the educational process. A parent ignoring that role diminishes the value of school for the child.

The importance of parents extends beyond the general notion of schooling to the more specific components of the educational system, such as computer education. What should the role of parents be in the area of computer education?

Some roles for parents include group activities; some are individual efforts. One obvious group activity is to provide funds for hardware and software for classes. Schools are always in need of materials. Tax dollars need supplementing for those things necessary for a quality education. Parent organizations, such as PTAs (Parent-Teacher Associations) raise funds for school use. Some of those funds could be directed toward computer hardware and software. Does the school need a new printer? How about a large television set or monitor connected to the classroom computer, so a demonstration can be viewed by more than a few students? I am positive that your school could use something in the way of computer equipment or supplies, possibly a hard disk or extra paper.

Football teams and marching bands have booster clubs of interested parents. What about the computer club? Does your community have a support group for the computer club? Does your school even have a computer club? Perhaps a discussion with school personnel would lead to the creation of such a support group. (A side thought - wouldn't it be interesting to have a bake sale with the prices listed in binary code?)

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2ø IFC＜＞7645øTHENPRINT＂DATA ERRO R＂：STOP
$3 \emptyset$ PRINT＠162，＂IF YOU HAVE NOT AL READY SAVED STAR GETPUTPAINT， DO SO NOW．
$4 \emptyset$ PRINT：PRINT＂OTHERWISE，TYPE CONT AND

PRESS ENTER．＂
$5 \emptyset$ STOP
$6 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(27)+\operatorname{PEEK}(28)+699: A$ $=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 256): \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{X}-256 * \mathrm{~A}$
$7 \varnothing$ POKE474，A：POKE475，B：POKE 27, PE EK（474）：POKE 28 ，PEEK（ 475 ）：CLEAR
$8 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=256$＊PEEK（27）+ PEEK（28）： $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{X}-6$ 99：FORI＝M TOM＋698：READD\＄：D＝VAL（＂ \＆H＂＋D\＄）：POKEI，D：NEXT
$9 \varnothing$ FORJ $=\varnothing$ TO2：POKEM $+7+$ J，PEEK（4øl＋ J）：NEXT：DELI $\varnothing$－
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $16,1,1 B, 81, A D, 27,3,7 E, C$ $2,4 \mathrm{D}, 9 \mathrm{D}, 9 \mathrm{~F}, 81, \mathrm{C} 4,27,4,81, \mathrm{C} 5,26, \mathrm{E}$ C，34，2
llø DATA $86,4,97,7 C, 9 D, 9 F, B D, B 7$ ， $3 \mathrm{D}, 34,1 \varnothing, B D, B 2,6 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{A}, 7 \mathrm{C}, 26, F 4,97$
$12 \varnothing$ DATA $7 \mathrm{C}, 9 \mathrm{D}, 9 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{E} 6,67,54,54,54$ ，E7，67，EC，62，54，54，54，E $\varnothing, 67,2 \mathrm{~B}$ $13 \varnothing$ DATA 3D，5C，DD， $41, C C, 2 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset, D \varnothing$ ，42，D7，5ø，E6，65，3D，E3，66，D3，BA $14 \varnothing$ DATA $1 F, 2, E 6,61, E 1,65,25,24$ ， $\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{BF}, 22,2 \varnothing, \mathrm{E} \varnothing, 65,5 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D} 7,43,96,42$ $15 \varnothing$ DATA 3D，DD $44,9 E, 27,3 \varnothing, 1, A 6$ ， $8 \varnothing, 91,7 C, 27,6 C, 84, C \varnothing, 81,4 \varnothing, 26$, B $16 \varnothing$ DATA EC， $81,3 \varnothing, 8 B, 2 \varnothing$, EE $, 32,69$ ，7E，B4，4A，A6，68，81，C4， $26, F 5,1 \varnothing$
17ø DATA DF，7D，DC，21，93，7D，DD，7D ，DC，27，93，44，83，$\varnothing, 3, D D, 27, D D, 23$ $18 \varnothing$ DATA DC，21，93，44，83，, 3, DD， 2 $1,93,7 \mathrm{D}, 1 \mathrm{~F}, 3,9 \mathrm{E}, 7 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{DD}, 7 \mathrm{D}, 35,4, \mathrm{E} 7$ $19 \varnothing$ DATA C $\varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 1 F, 8 C, \varnothing, \varnothing, 26, F 5,1$ $\varnothing, D E, 7 D, D E, 27,33,41,96,7 C, A 7, C \varnothing$ $2 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA $9 \mathrm{E}, 44, \mathrm{AF}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{D} 6,42, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~A} \varnothing$ $, A 7, C \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 1 F, 5 A, 26, F 7,8 C, \varnothing, \varnothing, 27$
$21 \varnothing$ DATA $48,96,5 \emptyset, 31, A 6,2 \varnothing$ ，EA，1F $, 13, \mathrm{~A} 6,68,81, \mathrm{C} 4,26, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{AE}, \mathrm{Cl}, 9 \mathrm{C}, 44$ ，25，92，9E，44，2ø，D8
$22 \emptyset$ DATA 9E，44，33，42，9D，9F，81，B $\varnothing$ $, 27,7,81, \mathrm{Bl}, 27,6,86, \mathrm{~A} 6,8 \mathrm{C}, 86, \mathrm{~A} 4$ $23 \varnothing$ DATA $8 C, 86, A A, A 7,8 C, 4, D 6,42$ ， A $6, A 4, A 6, C \varnothing, A 7, A \varnothing, 5 A, 26, F 7, A, 43$ $24 \varnothing$ DATA $27,6,96,5 \varnothing, 31, A 6,2 \varnothing, E B$ ， 9D，9F，32，6B， 39
$25 \varnothing$ DATA $81, C 3,27,25,8 B, 79,81, A A$ ， 27
$26 \varnothing$ DATA $7,44,81,55,1 \varnothing, 26, F E, D E$, $97,5 \varnothing, 9 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{BA}, 33,89,18, \emptyset, D F, 51,9 \mathrm{D}$ ， 9F，A6
$27 \varnothing$ DATA $84,98,5 \varnothing$, A7， $8 \varnothing, 9 C, 51,26$ ，F6，35，9ø，86，3，97，7C，9D，9F，BD
$28 \varnothing$ DATA B7，3D， $34,1 \varnothing, 32,61, B D, B 2$ ，6D，A，7C，26，F2，BD，B7，3D，9F， 42
$29 \varnothing$ DATA $35,54, D 7,42, D 7,45,1 F, 1 \varnothing$ ，C6，2ø，3D，D3，BA，1F，3，1F，1ø，54
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $54,54,8 \mathrm{D}, 2 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~F}, 44,1 \mathrm{~F}, 32$ ， 8D，11，3，7C，D6，5ø，8D，1F，33，A8，E $\varnothing$ 31ø DATA D6，43，D7，45，C6，FF，D7，44 ，1F，31，DC，BA，C3，17，E1，DD，7D，9C $32 \varnothing$ DATA 7D， $25,1,39,1 F, 3 \varnothing, 93, B A$ ， 2A， $9,1 F, 98, D D, 5 \emptyset, 5 A, 4 C, D D, 52,39$ $33 \emptyset$ DATA D6，51，3A，A6， $84,5 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D1}, 52$ ， $26,59,5 A, D 1,53,26,17,81$, FF， 27 $34 \varnothing$ DATA EC， $84,3,81,3,27,5 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{A} 6,1$ ，81，FF，27，6，84，Cø，81，Cø，27，52，39 $35 \varnothing$ DATA 5A，D1，53，22，26，81，FF，27 $, 48, \mathrm{E} 6,1 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{FF}, 26,4, \mathrm{C}, 53,2 \emptyset, \mathrm{DA}$ $36 \varnothing$ DATA $84, C \varnothing, 81, C \emptyset, 26,8, A, 51, A$ ， $52,3 \varnothing, I F, 2 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, A 6,84,84,3,81,3$ $37 \varnothing$ DATA 26, CA $, 2 \varnothing, 26,81, F F, 27,22$ ，A， $51,3 \varnothing, 1 F, A 6,84,81, F F, 27,18, A$ $38 \varnothing$ DATA $52,2 \varnothing$, D2，5A，5A，D1，53，22 ， $\mathrm{E}, 81, \mathrm{FF}, 27, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{E} 6,1, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{FF}, 26, \mathrm{~A} \varnothing, \mathrm{C}$ $39 \varnothing$ DATA $51,3 \emptyset, 1,96,51,97,53$, E6， $84, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{FF}, 26,3 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D} 6,45, \mathrm{E} 7,84,3 \varnothing, 1 \mathrm{~F}$ $4 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA A，53，2A，Fめ，D6，51，1F，31， 5C，3A，D7，52，E6，84，Cl，FF，26，4B，D6 $41 \varnothing$ DATA $45, \mathrm{E} 7,8 \varnothing, \mathrm{C}, 52, \mathrm{C} 6,2 \varnothing, \mathrm{Dl}$, $52,26, \mathrm{EE}, 33, \mathrm{C} 8, \mathrm{E} \varnothing, \mathrm{D}, 7 \mathrm{C}, 26,3,33$ $42 \varnothing$ DATA C8， $4 \varnothing, 3,44,26,3,96,42,8$ C， $96,43,97,45,16, F F, 26, E 6,84,57$ $43 \varnothing$ DATA $24, \mathrm{C} 9,57,24, \mathrm{C} 6,57,24, \mathrm{~F}$ ， $57,24, C, 57,24, C, 57,24,9$, E6， 84, D4 $44 \varnothing$ DATA $45,2 \varnothing, 9, C 6, F \varnothing, 8 C, C 6, C \varnothing$ ， DA，45，E4，84，E7， $84,2 \varnothing$, A7，E6， 84,58 $45 \emptyset$ DATA $24, B C, 58,24, B 9,58,24, F$ ， $58,24, \mathrm{C}, 58,24, \mathrm{C}, 58,24,9, \mathrm{E} 6,84, \mathrm{D} 4$ $46 \varnothing$ DATA $45,2 \varnothing, 9, C 6, F, 8 C, C 6,3$, DA $, 45, E 4,84, E 7,84,2 \varnothing, 9 A, 16, F D, 4 B, \varnothing$ ，$\varnothing, \varnothing$

## Listing 4：GETPUT4

l REM＊＊＊STAR GETPUTPAINT＊＊＊ BY H．ALLEN CURTIS COPYRIGHT（C） 1985
2 POKE334，158：POKE335，27：POKE336 ，11ø：POKE337，26：POKE4ø1，126：POKE 4ø2，1：POKE4ø3，78
1ø PMODE4，1：PCLSI：COLOR $\varnothing, 1: S C R E E$ N1， 1
$2 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 96)-(127,191), \operatorname{PSET}, B$
$3 \varnothing \operatorname{CIRCLE}(64,144), 4 \varnothing:$ CIRCLE（12申， 96）， $7 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$＊PAINT84，164，17め，17ф：＊PAINT12 $\varnothing, 6 \varnothing, 116,248: *$ PAINTIl4，15 $\varnothing, 17 \varnothing, 8$ 5：＊PAINT6ø，1ø4，17ø，85
5ø＊GETø，96，127，191，C
$6 \varnothing$＊PUT128，$\varnothing, 255,95, \mathrm{C}$, PSET
5øø GOTO5øø

Editor's Note: Listings 2 and 4 use the *GET and *PUT routines generated for Disk BasIC 1.0. For any other system configuration, including cassette, you will need to run Listing 1 and/or Listing 3 to generate the proper routine for your specific system.


Listing 1: GETPUT1
1 REM *** STAR GETPUT ***
BY H. ALLEN CURTIS COPYRIGHT (C) 1985
2 REMPOKE334, 158: POKE335, 27 : POKE $336,11 \varnothing:$ POKE3 $37,26:$ POKE4ø1, 126: P OKE $4 \varnothing 2,1$ : POKE $4 \varnothing 3,78$
1ø FORI= $\varnothing$ TO288: READD\$: D=VAL ("\&H" $+D \$): C=C+D: N E X T: C L S$
2ø IFC<>3311øTHENPRINT"DATA ERRO R": STOP
$3 \varnothing$ PRINT@162, "IF YOU HAVE NOT AL READY SAVED STAR GETPUT, DO SO NOW.
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT" IF YOU HAVE SAV ED STAR GETPUT, TYPE CONT AND P RESS ENTER."
$5 \varnothing$ STOP
$6 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(27)+\operatorname{PEEK}(28)+289: A$ $=\operatorname{INT}(X / 256): B=X-256 * A$
$7 \varnothing$ POKE474, A: POKE475, B: POKE27, PE EK (474): POKE28, PEEK (475):CLEAR
$8 \emptyset X=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(27)+\operatorname{PEEK}(28): M=X-2$ 89:FORI=M TOM+288:READD\$:D=VAL(" \&H' + D\$) : POKEI, D : NEXT
$9 \varnothing$ FORJ = ØTO2 : POKEM $+4+J$, PEEK ( $4 \varnothing 1+$ J):NEXT:DELIØ-
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $81, A D, 27,3,7 E, C 2,4 D, 9 D$, $9 \mathrm{~F}, 81, \mathrm{C} 4,27,4,81, \mathrm{C} 5,26, \mathrm{~F} 3,34,2$ $11 \varnothing$ DATA $86,4,97,7 C, 9 D, 9 F, B D, B 7$, $3 D, 34,1 \varnothing, B D, B 2,6 D, A, 7 C, 26, F 4,97$ $12 \emptyset$ DATA 7C,9D,9F,E6,67,54,54,54 $, E 7,67, E C, 62,54,54,54, E \varnothing, 67,2 B$
$13 \emptyset$ DATA 3D,5C,DD, $41, C C, 2 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset, D \emptyset$ $, 42, \mathrm{D} 7,5 \varnothing, \mathrm{E} 6,65,3 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E} 3,66, \mathrm{D} 3, \mathrm{BA}$ $14 \emptyset$ DATA $1 F, 2, E 6,61, E 1,65,25,24$, $\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{BF}, 22,2 \emptyset, \mathrm{E}, 65,5 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D} 7,43,96,42$ $15 \emptyset$ DATA 3D, DD $44,9 \mathrm{E}, 27,3 \emptyset, 1, \mathrm{~A} 6$, $8 \varnothing, 91,7 C, 27,6 C, 84, C \varnothing, 81,4 \varnothing, 26, B$ $16 \emptyset$ DATA EC, $81,3 \varnothing, 8 B, 2 \emptyset, E E, 32,69$
$, 7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{B} 4,4 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~A} 6,68,81, \mathrm{C} 4,26, \mathrm{~F} 5,1 \varnothing$
$17 \emptyset$ DATA DF, 7D, DC, $21,93,7 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{DD}, 7 \mathrm{D}$ $, \mathrm{DC}, 27,93,44,83, \varnothing, 3, \mathrm{DD}, 27, \mathrm{DD}, 23$
$18 \varnothing$ DATA DC, $21,93,44,83, \varnothing, 3, D D, 2$ $1,93,7 \mathrm{D}, 1 \mathrm{~F}, 3,9 \mathrm{E}, 7 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{DD}, 7 \mathrm{D}, 35,4, \mathrm{E} 7$ $19 \varnothing$ DATA C $\varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 1 F, 8 C, \varnothing, \varnothing, 26, F 5,1$ $\varnothing, \mathrm{DE}, 7 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{DE}, 27,33,41,96,7 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{A} 7, \mathrm{C} \varnothing$ $2 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA $9 E, 44, A F, C 1, D 6,42, A 6, A \varnothing$ $, A 7, C \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 1 F, 5 A, 26, F 7,8 C, \varnothing, \varnothing, 27$ $21 \varnothing$ DATA $48,96,5 \varnothing, 31, A 6,2 \emptyset, E A, 1 F$ $, 13, A 6,68,81, C 4,26, A, A E, C 1,9 C, 44$ ,25,92,9E,44,2ø, D8
$22 \varnothing$ DATA $9 \mathrm{E}, 44,33,42,9 \mathrm{D}, 9 \mathrm{~F}, 81, \mathrm{~B} \varnothing$ $, 27,7,81, \mathrm{Bl}, 27,6,86, \mathrm{~A} 6,8 \mathrm{C}, 86, \mathrm{~A} 4$ $23 \emptyset$ DATA $8 \mathrm{C}, 86, A A, A 7,8 C, 4, D 6,42$, $A 6, A 4, A 6, C \emptyset, A 7, A \varnothing, 5 A, 26, F 7, A, 43$ $24 \varnothing$ DATA $27,6,96,5 \varnothing, 31, A 6,2 \varnothing, E B$, 9D,9F, 32, 6B, 39, 16, FE, E2, $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$

## Listing 2: GETPUT2

1 REM *** STAR GETPUT *** BY H. ALLEN CURTIS COPYRIGHT (C) 1985
2 POKE334,158:POKE335,27:POKE336 , 11ø: POKE337, 26 : POKE4ø1, 126 :POKE $4 \varnothing 2$, 1: POKE4ø3,78
1ø PMODE4, 1:PCLS1:COLORø, 1:SCREE N1, 1
$2 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 96)-(127,191), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}$
$3 \varnothing$ CIRCLE $(64,144), 4 \varnothing$ :CIRCLE ( 128 , 96),7ø
$4 \varnothing$ POKE178, 1: PAINT $(64,144),, \varnothing:$ PO KE178,5: PAINT (12 $1,9 \varnothing),, \varnothing:$ POKE178 , 139: PAINT (12 $1,1 \varnothing \varnothing), \varnothing \varnothing$
$5 \emptyset * G E T \emptyset, 96,127,191, C$
$6 \varnothing$ *PUT128, $\varnothing, 255,95, \mathrm{C}$, PSET
5øø GOTO5øø


1 REM *** STAR GETPUTPAINT ***
BY H. ALLEN CURTIS COPYRIGHT (C) 1985
2 REMPOKE334,158:POKE335,27:POKE $336,11 \varnothing:$ POKE3 37, 26: POKE4ø1,126: P OKE4ø2, 1: POKE4ø3,78
1ø FORI=øTO698:READD\$:D=VAL("\&H" +D\$):C=C+D:NEXT:CLS
allow sequential loading with a single CLDADM command. To learn about Link, see my article, "Link," which appeared in the January 1985 issue [Page 58].

In using Link, you need to know the lowest address of the *GET storage area as well as the highest RAM address. The addresses must be expressed in hexadecimal. The lowest address serves as both the entry and first address in Link's address scheme. The addresses can be derived as follows: After running to completion your BASIC program with *GETs, type and enter: PRINT HEX\$ (256*PEEK (39)+PEEK(40)+1), HEX\$(256*PEEK(116)+255). Before applying Link, be sure to remove from your BASIC program the *GET statements and any commands that are no longer required for drawing and painting. Then save the shortened BASIC program.

For many applications, Star Getput will be ideal for generating graphics and animating them smoothly and quickly. However, there may be occasions when the shapes and sizes of display objects will depend on the program's current input data. For instance, the size and orientation of wedges in pie charts will
be dependent on the data being entered during the current running of a program. Pre-stored *GET display information cannot be relied on in such cases.

To increase the speed of graphics generation in programs of the foregoing type, I developed the program, Star Paint, in the previously mentioned article, "Festive CoCo."Star Paint adds the command *PAINT to CoCo's repertoire of BASIC commands. *PAINT not only colors objects at speeds consistent with *PUT's execution rate, but also conveniently colors objects in a multitude of hues.

The programs, Star Getput and Star Paint cannot be employed together. Listing 3 was written to remedy this situation. With this program, called Star Getputpaint, you can make full use of all three commands, *GET, *PUT and *PAINT, in your BASIC programs.

The purpose of Listing 3 is to produce a two-line version of Star Getputpaint, the analogue of the Star Getput twoliner.

If there are any remains of the twoline version of Star Getput in your computer (such as stored *GET information), turn the computer off and on
again before typing Listing 3. To shorten your typing chore, you may want to load Listing 1 and take advantage of the close similarity of lines 1 through 240 in listings 1 and 3.

After you have correctly typed Listing 3 ; save and run it. When the program has completed execution, it will be in two-line form. Without changing the rest of Line 2, delete the word REM. Then save the two-liner.

Adding a few lines to the two-line version of Star Getputpaint yields Listing 4. This program illustrates the combined use of *GET, *PUT and *PAINT. It executes much like Listing 2 but faster.

The use of Star Getput or Star Getputpaint, places a small restriction on cassette-based systems: The functions USRB and USRS must not be employed in programs containing *GET, *PUT or *PAINT.

In conclusion, *GET going, and *PUT your new graphics capabilities to work.
(You may direct questions about this program to Mr. Curtis at 172 Dennis Drive, Williamsburg, VA 23185, 804-229-7086. Please enclose an SASE when writing.)


A final example will lead into a discussion of the means of turning *GET's memory retention to advantage: Delete lines 30, 40 and 80 . Change the *GET in Line 50 to *PUT and then append a comma and PSET to the end of that changed statement. Running the program shows that the same designs are displayed as previously, even without the commands initially used to draw and paint them. Moreover, the designs are generated faster now.
What this all implies is that if the *GET information stored in high RAM can be loaded along with the BASIC program, neither *GETs nor the commands used to generate the stored display information need to be included in the bASIC program. The elimination of all these commands will make the BASIC program both shorter and faster. Furthermore, Star Getput will not destroy any string information because it will no longer need to assign *GET storage areas.

With disk systems it is a simple matter to load the *GET information with the BASIC program. It can be accomplished by the following steps:

- Run the BASIC program with the *GETs present to make sure all *GET storage areas are assigned and the needed information stored.
- Remove the *GET statements as well as all those commands which are now unnecessary for drawing and painting.
- Save the *GET storage information by typing and entering: SAVEM"*STO RE", 256*PEEK (39) $+\operatorname{PEEK}(40)+1,2$ 56*PEEK (116) $+255,0$.

The address 256*PEEK(39)+PE $\operatorname{EK}(40)+1$ is the lowest address in the *GET storage area. The address 256*PEEK(116)+255 is the highest RAM address.

- Now, determine precisely what the lowest *GET storage address is by typing and entering: PRINT256*PEEK (39) + PEEK $(40)+1$
- Add to the BASIC program 3 IFPEEK (39)=PEEK(116) AND PEEK(40)> 252THENCLEAR100.1a:LOADM "*STORE" where la has been used to represent the address determined in Step 4. Therefore, when typing Line 3, insert the address determined in Step 4 in place of the letters 1a. In the
case of our example program, the inserted address should be 11427 or 27811 depending on whether you have a 16 K or 32 K byte RAM.
- Save the basic program with the newly added line.

If you try this six-step procedure on the example program, turn your computer off and on following the last step. This removes the *GET information from high RAM. Then type and enter RUN"EXAMPLE" where it is assumed that EXAMPLE is the filename you specified for the example program. The RUN command causes the program to be loaded; the program in turn loads the *GET storage area, and then executes. If the program is stopped and rerun, it will not go through the now unnecessary process of loading the *GET display information.

With cassette-based systems it is less straightforward to load *GET information along with the BASIC program. It can be readily accomplished with the aid of a machine language program such as Link which combines program files - BASIC and data - on tape to

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comprising the *GET and *PUT machine language routines. Lines 10 and 20 provide a check on the accuracy of your typing of the DATA values. Lines 30 through 50 inform you when to save Star Getput. Lines 60 through 80 store the machine language routines. Line 90 makes sure the routines are compatible with your system. Special typing care should be taken with lines $2,60,70,80$ and 90 ; errors in lines with POKEs can cause program self-destruction.

After you have correctly typed and saved Star Getput, run it. The program will stop at Line 50 . To resume execution, type CONT and press ENTER. When Star Getput has completed execution, it consists of only two lines - the REM statements of lines 1 and 2. Line 90 caused the deletion of all but those two lines. Hidden from listing view in the greatly shortened Star Getput are its *GET and *PUT routines, which are safely stored immediately after Line 2. Adding your own lines of programming to Star Getput will not overwrite the machine language routines, but merely move them to a position immediately following the last line of BASIC programming.

To activate the machine language routines, you must delete the full word REM and nothing else from Line 2. After making the deletion, save the two-line version of Star Getput. It will necessarily be the basis of any program you write containing *GETs and *PUTs. The two-line version of Star Getput must always be used with the same system configuration as the one on which it was generated.

If you used Rainbow Check PLUS as an aid in the accurate typing of Star Getput, turn off your computer now. This will erase Rainbow Check PLUS from your computer's high RAM which will be needed shortly. Then turn your CoCo on again and load the two-line version of Star Getput.

Adding a few lines of BASIC programming to the two-line Star Getput yields Listing 2. This program and edited versions thereof will be used to illustrate the workings of *GET and *PUT.

Run Listing 2. Lines 10 through 40 serve to draw and paint the design in the lower-left quarter of the display. The *GET statement of Line 50 stores the design. The *PUT of Line 60 retrieves the design and rapidly places it in the upper-right quarter of the display. The rapidity of *PUT execution accentuates the slowness of BASIC's PAINT command. For a much faster method of
painting consistent with *PUT's speed, see my article, "Festive CoCo" [July 1986, Page 46].

To compare the speed of PUT with that of *PUT, stop the program by pressing the BREAK key and add the following lines to the program:

```
45 GDTO400
400 DIMA (308):GET (0,96)-(12
    7,191),A,G
410 PUT (128,0)-(255,95),A,P
    SET
```

Run the changed program and notice how slowly the design is formed on the upper-right quarter of the display.

Delete the entire GET statement from Line 400 and rerun the program. This time PUT forms a black rectangle in the upper quarter of the display. Without a previous GET, the ' $A$ ' array contains all zeros corresponding to black pixel codes. The program did not remember the design stored in the previous run of the program.

Surprisingly, once display information has been stored by *GET, Star Getput can retain this information on subsequent runs with *GET deleted. To verify this, delete Line 50 containing *GET. Also, delete lines 45, 400 and 410 to remove the remains of the GET/PUT part of the program. Then run the program to see that it accomplishes the same design transfer as before.

Next, edit Line 60 by replacing the *PUT action, PSET, with AND. Running the program again shows that AND works just as fast as PSET. If you are familiar with how AND functions with PUT, you will immediately realize that it works the same way with *PUT but much faster. Replacing AND with OR in Line 60 and running the program another time reveals that $O R$ executes as fast as PSET or AND and otherwise functions as it does with PUT.

It is possible to *PUT a portion of the display information stored by *GET. To illustrate this, edit Line 60 by changing the yl value from zero to 48 ; also change OR to AND. Then run the program. This demonstrates that when the difference between y2 and yl in *PUT is less than a similar $y$-ordinate difference in *GET, *PUT will write a proportional part of the stored information on the screen. However, making the difference between $x 2$ and $x 1$ less in *PUT than in *GET results in a scrambling of the display information. This can be verified by changing 128 to 228 in Line 60 and running the program.

Thus far, we have only discussed a single *GET, *PUT combination. A program may have several such combinations. To show this, make the following program changes: Restore x 1 and x 2 in *PUT to their original values by changing 228 to 128 and 48 to zero in Line 60. Delete Line 20. Delete the first CIRCLE command in Line 30. Delete from Line 40 all but the final POKE and PAINT. Insert Line 50 as follows:

## 50 *GET $16,26,199,166, Z$ : *PUT 56 , $50,239,190,2$, AND

then run the program.
The next example exhibits a peculiarity of the ${ }^{*}$ GET command. Add the following three lines to the program and run it:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 70 \text { S\$= "TEST": T\$="THIS IS A " }+ \\
& \text { S\$ } \\
& \text { B0 *GET160, } 80,223,100, Q \\
& 90 \text { FORJ }=1 \text { TO2000:NEXT:SCREENO, } \\
& \text { 1:CLS:PRINTT\$ }
\end{aligned}
$$

After the graphics display is complete, there will be a slight pause and gibberish will be printed on the text screen. However, running the program again produces the expected text screen message, THIS IS A TEST.

There is an explanation for this curious phenomenon. When Star Getput assigns a high RAM area to each *GET command, it overwrites whatever is in the memory area where strings are stored. Star Getput assigns another area for strings but does not try to recover the lost string information. However, in rerunning the program, T\$ was stored in the new string storage area which was left untouched by Star Getput because it had no new *GET areas to assign.

The fact that the assignment of *GET memory areas will destroy string information would appear to be a serious defect. However, it is easily overcome. Merely write a line or two of dummy *GETs early in your program before forming any strings. The *GET areas will be assigned early. Later, when the corresponding real *GETs are executed, no new *GET memory areas will be assigned and there will be no string information loss.

Remember, in a earlier example it was shown that the program would run without *GETs after their display information had been stored. This *GET capability can be turned to advantage to eliminate the string loss possibility, as well as providing memory and time savings.

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# Vastly increase GET and PUT speeds 

# PUT Speedy GETzales to Work 

By H. Allen Gurtis

Itis pointed out in Radio Shack's manual, Going Ahead With Extended Color BASIC, that in simulating motion, the GET and PUT statements can move objects faster than any other combination of ECB commands. Unfortunately, the GET/PUT movement of relatively large objects is far from being fast enough.
The goal of this article is to significantly increase the CoCo's PUT speed to permit fast and smooth GET/PUT movement of large objects. I have added two commands to CoCo's basic vocabulary. The two commands are new varieties of GET and PUT and will be referred to as *GET and *PUT, respectively. *PUT executes twenty times faster than PUT. This allows a BASIC programmer to generate graphics dis-

[^23]plays (stationary or animated) at machine language speeds.
The format of *GET is much like that of GET, but streamlined. Gone are the parentheses, minus sign and full graphics indicator, ' $G$ '. The format is as follows: *GET $\times 1, y 1, \times 2, y 2, d$, where xl and yl form the $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y} 1$ coordinate of the upper-left corner of a rectangular area on the display; x 2 and y 2 form the $\mathrm{x} 2, \mathrm{y} 2$ coordinate of the lower-right corner of the same rectangular area and ' $d$ ' is a letter A to $Z$ denoting the destination memory area at which a copy of the rectangular area is stored.
*GET does not store the rectangular display information in array form. For maximum speed, it stores the information directly in high RAM. *GET automatically reserves the required amount of protected high RAM. The destination letter is not a variable but merely a label identifying the area in which the display information is stored.

For increased speed, *GET and *PUT were designed to work in PMODE4 only. Limiting *GET and *PUT to

PMODE4 is no real disadvantage becaust of the many techniques that have beer developed to paint in a multitude of colors in PMODE4.

In PMODE 4 there are 256 picture elements (pixels) in a display line. Eact line is composed of 32 bytes containing eight pixels each. For increased speed the whole byte in which the ' xi ' $(\mathrm{i}=1,2$ ', point is contained is transferred from display memory to RAM. For instance, *GET28,5,154, 25, A would store in 21 partial lines (five through 25), each consisting of 16 bytes containing points 24 through 159.

The format of *PUT is as follows: *PUT $\times 1, y 1, \times 2, y 2,5, a$, where $x 1$ and yl form the $\mathrm{x} 1, \mathrm{yl}$ coordinate of the upper-left corner of a rectangular area of the display; x 2 and y 2 form the $\mathrm{x} 2, \mathrm{y} 2$ coordinate of the lower-right corner of the same rectangular area; ' $s$ ' is a letter A to Z denoting the source memory area containing the data to be displayed and ' $a$ ' is one of three possible actions PSET, AND, QR.

The three actions are defined as follows: PSET, set each display point in the source memory area; AND, form the logical AND of each byte in the rectangular display area with each corresponding byte of the source memory area and write it on the display; and OR , form the logical $\square R$ of each byte in the rectangular display area with each corresponding byte of the source memory area and write it on the display.
The three actions are not optional. One of the three must be specified for each *PUT given. *PUT does not support PRESET and NOT actions in the interest of increased speed. Consistent with *GET, no partial bytes of *PUT are written on the display from the source memory. Every whole byte containing an x 1 or x 2 point is written on the display. The whole byte requirement is an important factor in the extremely fast *PUT execution rate.

Your computer's ECB ROM contains machine language routines for the execution of the statements GET and PUT. To add *GET and *PUT to CoCo's BASIC command repertoire, analogous machine language routines must be generated and stored in RAM. Listing 1, called Star Getput, does the required machine language routine generation and storage.

In the listing, the DATA values of lines 100 through 240 contain the 289 bytes


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＂
$I$ can＇t find the POKE25，6：NEW $e$－ quivalent for a Disk BASIC system． Can you help？

> Kevin Armalay
> Pendel, PA

R
Kevin，The equivalent is POKE 25，14：POKE\＆HE00，0：NEW

Is there a good Hi－Res screen dump
for a DMP－100 printer？ \＃for a DMP－100 printer？

Harry H．Hull Martinsville，IN

RRadio Shack markets $B W$－Dump as part of their Hi－Res screen dump utilities package which is compat－ ible with your printer．

$\mathrm{R}^{\text {Ho }}$How can I get colors in PMODE4？

Ben Ariel
Natanya，Israel You get the extra colors using artifacting，Ben．For example，if you draw two single pixel wide vertical lines on a PMODE4 screen，the double pixel wide line will appear either red or blue．

How do I speed up the clock on my CoCo as turbo enhancements do the IBM PCs？Has anyone heard any－ thing about the new CoCo that was discussed at the Microware convention last year？

## Christopher Oxenreider Montevideo，$M N$

RThe new CoCo 3 uses a 68B09 with a $2-\mathrm{MHz}$ clock for twice the speed of current CoCo 2 s ．Christopher， see the September 1986 Rainbow for first impressions of the CoCo 3.

貺
I would like to know the real differ－ ences between a cassette and a disk drive．

> Pete Hagemeyer
> Bethlehem, PA

RPete，the advantages of a disk over tape include speed of data transfer，reliability of data transfer and direct access capability．

＂I would like to dump graphics screens from Radio Shack＇s Micro ：）Illustrator which runs under OS－9． Would Radio Shack＇s OS－9 High Reso－ lution Screen Dump program work with it？

Charles Ward Louisville，KY

RIt will work if you use one of Radio Shack＇s 9－pin dot－matrix printers．

都I have been having some problems trying to print text screens from my programs on my printer．I have included a sample program that is typical of the programs I am trying to print．They all work great on the com－ puter screen，but I can＇t get my printer to reproduce them．Can you help？

Helga Craig
Uniondale，NY

RInsert GOSUB 1000 in your pro－ gram where you want it to dump the screen，Helga．
1000 FOR I＝1024 TO 1535 STEP 32
1010 A\＄＝＂＂
1020 FOR J＝I TO I＋ 31
1030 A\＄＝A\＄＋CHR\＄（PEEK（I＋J））；
1040 NEXT J
1050 PRINT 甘－2，A\＄
1060 NEXT I
1070 RETURN

How can I change the print width for Disk Spectaculator（RS 26－ 3256）？

David Bacus
Detroit，MI

RDavid，to patch your Spectacula－ tor program，type the following：

PCLEARB ENTER．
LDADM＂SPEC／BIN＂ENTER． POKE \＆H244E，＜new printer width $+1>$ ENTER
SAVEM＂SPEC／BIN＂，\＆H1400， \＆H35FF，\＆H1400 ENTER
Note：for the ROMpak version，the print width is at Address $\$ D 0 A F$ ．

How can I fix the RND function so ．that it generates a different sequence of random numbers immediately after I power up my CoCo？

Dan Frances Kent，WA

RInsert $X=R N D(-T I M E R)$ at the beginning of your program to seed the CoCo＇s random number gener－ ator，Dan．

\％I saw several dump programs in the May 1986 issue of RAINBOW which I tried on my CoCo．None of the programs worked on my printer，a DMP－110．Please send me a program for my printer or tell me where I can find a useful screen dump program for my machine．

Danny McVey
Pendleton，IN

RWell Danny，Versadump is a user－configurable screen print utility for most 9 －pin dot－matrix print－
ers．It appeared in the March 1985 issue of HOT CoCo in an article entitled ＂Printer Answers．＂

＋I have replaced my ROM BASIC 1.6 CoCo with a CoCo that uses BASIC 1．1．The only problem I have with it is that my word processor，Telewriter－ 64，will not work with the BASIC 1．1．Is there any way I can make my word processor compatible with the updated BASIC？

Charles Ross
Allentown，PA

RCharles，a program called Tele－ patch II，from Spectrum Pro－ jects，allows you to use the 1.1 ROM． It also provides several additional features to enhance Telewriter－64．It sells for $\$ 29.95$ ．
How do I disable the I／O Error when loading a BASIC program so that I can at least salvage the portion of the program up to the error？

Charles Gibson
Edwardsville，IL ＂Doctor ASCII＂contained a program that allowed you to load a BASIC program up to the point where the $1 / O$ Error was encountered．For more information，Charles，look in the November 1983 HOT CoCo．

VIP Library refers to the LCA－47 lowercase adapter and its attributes． U Do you have any further information on this subject？

Joseph Johnston
Swanton，VT

RThe article＂ 80 Applications，＂in the November 198280 Micro－ computing［Page 78］contains instruc－ tions for building your own LCA－47 lowercase adapter for the CoCo includ－ ing schematic，Joseph．

$\square$
I want to play games on my CoCo with a friend over the phone．Do you know of anything available that will allow me to do this？

Denis Bowers Ontario，Canada

RDenis，Bit 232 published in＂Doc－ tor ASCII＂in HOT CoCo Feb－ ruary 1986，allows two CoCos to send and receive information via the RS－232 port using BASIC．Also，see the McCheckers game on Page 114 of this issue．

For a quicker response，your questions may also be posted in the Forum section of RAINBow＇s CoCo SIG on Delphi．In Forum，type $A D D$ and address your questions to the username DOCTOR ASCII．You may also send questions to DOCTORASCII via Delphi Mail．
available that will allow me to do this？
A．Obner
Hendersonville，NC

ROnly high level language source code such as C，PASCAL，BASIC， etc．，saved in ASCII can be transferred to CoCo ASCII files．They may then need customization due to hardware or I／O differences．The program that allows you to do this is CoCo Util II． It sells for $\$ 39.95$ ．Contact Mark Data Products， 24001 Alicia Parkway，No． 207，Mission Viejo，CA 92691，（714） 7768－1551．

Woes anyone offer FORTH for the －CoCo？How about FORTH on a ROM chip to replace BASIC？

Charles Beckers Jr． Middletown，RI

RThere are no FORTH ROM chips available for the CoCo that I know of，Charles．Frank Hogg Labor－ atory offers eFORTH for FLEX or Disk BASIC for $\$ 79.95$ ．Contact them at 77 James St．，Syracuse，NY 13203，（315） 474－7856．

I have a Radio Shack Line Printer VIII which I use in my business．The －printer works great except，due to my heavy use，the pins wear out and break． Radio Shack only offers the entire print head unit which costs \＄99，but I only need the pins．Do you know where I can obtain these pins separately？

Marvin D．Petersen Sepulveda，CA

RThe print head is sold by Radio Shack only as a unit．TEK＇s part number is HE82C117101 for the head． Marvin，I suggest you contact NEC and／or C．Itoh，which are the other companies that import TEK printers under their labels．

Where can I get a ribbon for my printer without having to buy the entire cassette the ribbon fits into？

Marlene
Fresno，CA

RBCCOMPCO， 800 South 17， Box 246，Somersville，MO 65571， （417）932－4196 is a supplier of ribbons without the cartridges for various pop－ ular computer printers，Marlene． Another solution is to re－ink your ribbons with MacInker from Computer Friends， 6415 S．W．Canyon Ct．，Port－ land，OR 97221，（503）297－2321．

＂
How do authors split the screen so ＋that the upper half is graphics and the lower half text？I＇m interested in
writing my own Adventure and would find this technique very useful．

Jason Johnston Lillooet，British Columbia

RThe text is generated with high resolution graphics using a pro－ gram such as Computerware＇s $64 K$ Screen Expander software，Jason．

－
How can I find the start address， length and end address of a machine language／binary file written on tape？ I want to read these programs and store them on disk with the proper informa－ tion so they can be loaded and run from disk．

Paul L．Bishop Aurora，Ontario
R．Load the program into memory， Paul．The start address is PRINT PEEK（487）＊256＋PEEK（4日日）． The end address is PRINT PEEK $(126) * 256+\operatorname{PEEK}(127)-1$ ．The execution address is PRINT PEEK（157） ＊ 256 ＋PEEK（15日）．To obtain the length，simply subtract the end address from the start address and add 1.

Is there a disk－to－tape or tape－to－ disk copier that I can use to transfer my files？How can I find out what type of board I have？

Jason Munson
Tucson，$A Z$

RSee Roger Schrag＇s＂The Limo－ sine Utility：A Tape to Disk Transfer Vehicle＂（RAINBOW，January 1984）for the transfer utility you want． Look at the lower right－hand corner of the printed circuit board for the serial number of your machine，Jason．CoCo board serial numbers ended with the letters＇$D$＇，＇$E$＇and＇ 285 ＇or＇$N C$＇．The former are known as＇$D$＇and＇$E$＇boards， and the latter as＇ F ＇boards．

I need a head alignment kit．Do you know where I can obtain one for my CoCo？I asked a salesman at Radio Shack and he had no idea．

Ron Clifton， Charleston，SC

RJ\＆M Systems，15100－A Central SE Albuquerque，NM 87123， （505）292－4182，sells Memory Minder， a disk drive diagnostics program and a special precision alignment disk with versions for single－and double－sided drives．［See review in Rainbow Sep－ tember 1986，Page 144．］

Does anyone offer a program sim－ ilar to Print－Shop？The program is used to make signs or posters on regular－size paper．

David Jones
Frostburg，MD

RCoCo MAX II from Colorware gives you the capability to put text and graphics together on the CoCo＇s screen much like the acclaimed Apple McIntosh＇s MacPaint．Hope－ fully，David，the makers of CoCo MAX $I I$ will come out with a super version for the new CoCo 3.

I am looking for a COBOL compiler． Do you know of any on the market at the present time？

Robert Lett
Columbus，MS

RFrank Hogg Laboratory sells both OS－9 and FLEX COBOL compilers for the CoCo，Robert． Crunch COBOL for FLEX is $\$ 99.95$ and CIS COBOL for OS－9 is $\$ 400$ ．

I need a BBS program for one or
two disk drives．Do you know where
I can obtain one？
Paul Bolton
Shreveport，LA

RPaul，RAINBOW published a bul－ letin board program in No－ vember 1985 called CoBBS，by Richard Duncan．It was largely written in BASIC， thus easily customizable for your own computer applications．

I am looking for a word processor for my CoCo that would allow me to edit two files independently，but side by side．Do you know of any word processors in the works that would allow me to do this？

Paul Whiting
Madison，WI

RNo，not for the CoCos 1 or 2，but with windows on the CoCo 3 ，the capability is there．You could have two Stylograph sessions operating in separ－ ate windows and switch back and forth between them，Paul．

I just purchased a TRS－80 Touch Pad but cannot find any software advertised to work with it．

Michael J．Fath Wadsworth， OH

RIt simulates a joystick，Mike，so many joystick－compatible pro－ grams will work with it．

# Rainbow to the Rescue 

By Richard E. Esposito Rainbow Contributing Editor with Richard W. Libra

Inthe fall of 1985, when Radio Shack did not offer a "Super CoCo" to compete with the new Commodore and Atari offerings, the publishers of HOT CoCo magazine apparently assumed the CoCo was dead so they killed their magazine. In time, the people at Peterborough [CW Communications/Peterborough Inc.] evidently thought CoCo owners would switch over to the Tandy 1000.
After the demise of HOT CoCo, my column, "Doctor ASCII," was switched to another of their magazines, 80 Micro . But, it was clear to me from the beginning that the days of Color Computer coverage in 80 Micro were numbered. I was given some hope when Tandy surprised everyone by releasing sales figures [first quarter, 1986] indicating that CoCo sales were still quite high; 36,000 versus 42,000 for all of the Tandy MS-DOS systems [Editor's Note: These figures do not even include Christmas sales, in which the CoCo is always a clear standout!] But, alas, additional coverage of the Color Computer in 80 Micro did not materialize and existing coverage was relegated to the rear of the magazine.
Rather, 80 Micro reaffirmed their support for Tandy's Z80 and MS-DOS products, so it came as no surprise to me when I received a telephone call informing me that the "HOT CoCo" section of 80 Micro and, consequently, "Doctor ASCII" were being killed.

Wanting to preserve my long estab-

[^24]
lished column, I immediately called THE rainbow. Editor and Publisher Lonnie Falk and Managing Editor Jim Reed were both cordial and supportive. They understood my commitment to the CoCo Community and shared my enthusiasm for carrying on. They, too, wanted "Doctor ASCII" to continue.
So, thanks to the rainbow, the tradition continues. [Editor's Note: With the gracious consent of Eric Maloney, editor-in-chief at 80 Micro, the column will continue to be known as "Doctor ASCII."] And, with the introduction of the new Color Computer 3, the CoCo is stronger than ever - a great new force in the home market. I am pleased to be affiliated now with the rainbow staff and with publisher Lonnie Falk, whose faith in the Color Computer has never wavered.

How is the INKEYゅ statement used in programming? I'm attempting to write programs to assist me in per-
forming research in my psycholog, classes.

Scott Lane
Walla Walla, WA

RThe INKEY\$ function checks momentarily to see if a key is depressed, Scott. If a program contains the statement $100 \mathrm{~A} \$=I N K E Y \Phi$, mosi likely A\$ will contain an empty string after it is executed unless you are Johnny-on-the-spot pressing the key the moment your CoCo looks for it. The usual code that uses it is as follows:
$100 A \$=$ INKEY\$: IF $A \$<>^{\text {n'm }}$ THEN
100

With this code, the CoCo keeps executing the INKEY\$ function until it returns a non-null character which can then be found in the variable A\$.
Is there a program on tape to convert the computer screen to 80 columns instead of 32 ?

Todd Johnson
Rochester, MN PBJ's Wordpak plugs into Radio Shack's MultiPak interface and drives an $18-\mathrm{MHz}$ or greater composite video monochrome monitor. Software drivers are available for FLEX, OS-9 and Disk basic. Most Radio Shack software will not run using Wordpak unless it is specifically designed to use it, Todd. Elite Software and Cer-Comp are the leading marketers of Wordpakcompatible Disk basic software. Most FLEX and OS-9 software using PBJ's drivers uses the full 80 columns with little or no modification.

[^25]
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Drive 1 Upgrade is of excellent quality, with a heavy, die:ast frame and rigidly mounted printed circuit board. The ralf-height design is very popular and the TEC brand is well-known in the drive industry. The drive is capable of iccessing 40 tracks and runs easily at 6 ms head stepping ate. The circuit board flat cable connector features goldslated contacts. It also incorporates a direct drive DC urushless motor with no belt. I checked the speed of the new lrive and it was 298.8 RPM, which is well within correct sperating limits. I assume that the speed can be changed with some internal adjustment, although it was not locumented.

My only complaint with this upgrade is that it is noisy luring track-to-track access, but it's no worse than the Radio Shack Drive 0 . Setting the stepping rate at 6 ms greatly reduces the noise, as many CoCo users have already liscovered.

I believe this upgrade should be investigated by any CoCo ser interested in adding extra disk drives. It's not difficult o install (no soldering is required) and you can save \$60 or more by doing it yourself.
(Spectrum Projects Inc., P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414, \$139.95 plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Jerry Semones



# Become a Hi-Res Hero With Dragon Blade 

Those who like playing Adventure games are in for a treat. Prickly-Pear Software has created an animated, HiRes Adventure that sends you into the Middle Ages with style.

The object of the game is to find the Dragon Blade, which is the only thing that will kill the ancient dragon that has been terrorizing your small medieval village.

In its last attack, the dragon killed your father, the chief of the village. Now you must succeed him as chief, and somehow save the village from further attack.

You begin your quest in the Forest of Lore, soon discovering that the quiet countryside holds mystery and danger. As you search for the Blade, you encounter gargoyles, witches and a menacing guardian. You may fall into an abandoned mine shaft and find yourself wandering in a dark maze, or facing a monster who can turn you into stone with a single look. Despite these risks you must forge ahead, gathering the tools and knowledge that will allow you to slay the dragon and save your village.

Some Hi-Res Adventures are so slow you have to wait more than you play, but Dragon Blade is quick enough to keep the action rolling. The graphics are first-rate. (See Figure 1.) They are well-designed and do a good job setting the stage for a medieval quest. Several screens bring the Adventure to life with animation.


Figure 1: Although the photo is shown in black and white, the actual Hi-Res game screen is in color.

Dragon Blade is definitely worth buying if you enjoy Adventure games - and it would make a great Christmas gift for your favorite CoCo nut.
(Prickly-Pear Software, 213 La Mirada, EI Paso, TX 79932, 64K disk required, \$29.95)

- Andy Dater
". . . pick an
option from a pull-down menu and it instantly prints a bullet chart you can print directly on an overhead transparency."
screen, although it can accept lines up to 256 characters long.

So far I have only heard of two drawbacks to the Color Computer 3 as far as OS-9 Level II is concerned. The first is the fact that the Tandy Sound/ Speech Cartridge does not work with it because OS-9 always runs at 1.79 MHz and the Sound/Speech Cartridge can only deal with .89 MHz . The good news is you can add a switch to bypass the XOR gate in the Sound/Speech Cartridge and it will work at the higher clock speed. The other drawback is that a modification must be made to the expansion interface to allow it to run. You need to take it to a computer center to have it modified.

## Larson's SysGo Revisited

In May of this year we published an alternate SysGo module for OS-9 Level I, Version 1.00 or Version 1.01. Also that month, we discussed various techniques you could use to force OS-9 to start up in a RAM disk. David Curtis, of Heath, Ohio, put the tips into action and sent us the completed product. It is listed here. Curtis also submitted a simple utility that takes the place of the Micro-
soft BASIC CLS command. Interestingly enough, we received another CLS program from John Bowden of the U.S. Navy's COMTHIRDFLLT N-2 in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Bowden's code shows how to fork a new process since it clears the screen by calling the OS-9 display command. If you have both display and CLS loaded in memory, this method is fast, too.

## Version 2.00

Along with his program listings, Curtis sent a question. "Why bother with OS-9 Level I, Version 2.00?" he asked. "The 80 -column driver won't run my WordPak I. The disk driver won't handle double-sided drives. The hard drive Tandy supports is out of sight price-wise. The config program is nice and permits easy creation of a custom system disk. That's about it."

I guess the answer to that question revolves around what you are going to do with your computer. If you plan on running all the new programs coming out for OS-9, you'll most likely need the latest version of the operating system. Some programs operate across a number of operating systems; many

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won＇t．Almost all of the new Tandy software products require OS－9 Level I， Version 2.00 to operate．

## Starting BASIC09

Ray Preston of Rarotonga in the Cook Islands was one of a group of recent writers wanting to know how to get BASIC09 up and running．

Here＇s the problem．Tandy did not put BasIC09 in the CMDS directory on the production disk．They put it in the root directory．If you have two disk drives，leave your system disk in Drive
／d0 and plug the basic09 disk into Drive ／d1，then type：

## OS9：chx／dl OS9：Basic09

If you have a single－drive system，take out the system disk and plug the BASIC09 disk in Drive／d0，then type：

## chx／do <br> basic09

This should put you on the air once and for all．

## OS－9 Software Sourcebook

The OS－9 Software Sourcebook writ－ ten by Phyllis Casel can help you find that software you＇re looking for．It＇s available from Microware Systems Corporation， 1866 N．W．114th Street， Des Moines，IA 50322，（515）224－1929． Give them a call．

If all goes well，by the time I write the next installment，we will be settled in here in New York City and will have had our hands on the new CoCo 3 for several weeks．Now if we can just get our hands on Level II OS－9！

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| øøø4¢ | øø61 CCø1øø |  | ldd | \#\$ø1ø¢ |
| $\varnothing \emptyset \emptyset 41$ | øø64 1ø8Eøø15 |  | ldy | \#21 |
| øøø 42 | øø68 1ø3Fø3 |  | os9 | f\$fork |
| ¢ø¢43 | øø6B 2527 |  | bcs | infloop |
| øøø44 | Ф¢6D 103F¢4 |  | os9 | f\$wait |
| øøø45 | ¢ø7¢ 3¢8САø |  | leax | <newdir, por |
| øøø46 | $\emptyset \emptyset 7386 \varnothing 3$ |  | 1da | \# 3 |
| øøø 47 | ¢¢75 1¢3F86 |  | os9 | i\$chgdir |
| ¢ø¢48 | ¢ø78 3¢8C9C |  | leax | <newexe,por |
| øøø49 | øø7B $86 \varnothing 4$ |  | lda | \# 4 |
| øøø5ø | øø7D 1ø3F86 |  | os9 | i\$chgdir |
| øøø51 | øø8ø 3ø8C9D | restart | leax | <shell, prr |
| Фøø52 | $\varnothing \varnothing 83$ CCø1øø |  | ldd | \# $\$ \varnothing 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| øøø53 | øø86 1ø8Eøøøø |  | ldy | \#\$øøøø |
| øøø54 | Øø8A 1ø3Fø3 |  | os9 | f\$fork |
| øøø55 | øø8D $25 ¢ 5$ |  | bcs | infloop |
| øøø56 | øø8F 1ø3Fø4 |  | os9 | f\$wait |
| øøø57 | øø92 24EC |  | bcc | restart |
| øøø58 | $\emptyset \emptyset 942 \emptyset \mathrm{FE}$ | infloop | bra | infloop |
| øøø59 | ¢ø96 3B | rti | rti |  |
| øøø6ø | ¢¢97 ElED78 |  | emod |  |
| øøø61 | ¢¢9A | eom | equ | * |
| $\emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ error (s) |  |  |  |  |
| øøøøø warning(s) |  |  |  |  |
| \$øø9A ¢ø154 program bytes generated |  |  |  |  |
| \$øøøø | øøøøø data bytes | allocated |  |  |
| \$1948 | $\varnothing 6472$ bytes used | for symbols |  |  |

Listing 2: cls


| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 22$ | øø13 | 3ø8DFFE9 |  | leax | char,por |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| øø¢23 | øø17 | A78.4 |  | sta | $\emptyset$, x |
| ¢øø24 | ¢ø19 | $1 \varnothing 8 \mathrm{E} \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 1$ |  | ldy | \#\$01 |
| øøø25 | øø1D | 8601 |  | lda | \#\$ø1 |
| øøø26 | øø1F | 1ø3F8A |  | os9 | i\$write |
| øøø27 | $\varnothing \varnothing 22$ | $1 \varnothing 3 F \emptyset 6$ |  | 0s9 | f\$exit |
| øøø28 | ¢ø25 | C33547 |  | emod |  |
| øøø29 | ¢ø28 |  | endpgm | equ | * |
| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ |  |  |  | end |  |
| $\phi \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ error (s) |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\phi \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ warning(s) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$øøø1 фøøøl data bytes allocated |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$18D¢ 96352 bytes used for symbols |  |  |  |  |  |

Listing 3: alternat.cls

| $\emptyset \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 1$ |  | * Alterna | ive vers | n of | CLS that fork |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 2$ |  | * to use | he DISPL | util | ty to clear |
| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 3$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 4$ |  |  |  | nam | cls |
| øøøø5 |  |  |  | ifpl |  |
| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 7$ |  |  |  | endc |  |
| øøøø8 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 9$ | $\phi \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ | 87CDøø3E |  | mod | clsend, name, |
| $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing D$ | 636CF3 | name | fos | /cls/ |
| øøø11 | ¢ø1ø |  | edition | fcb | 2 |
| $\emptyset \varnothing \emptyset 12$ | ¢ø11 |  | type | set | prgrm+objct |
| øøø13 | $9 \varnothing 81$ |  | revs | set | reent+1 |
| øøø14 | D $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ |  |  | rmb | $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ |
| øøø15 | D 012 C |  | size | equ | . |
| øøø16 |  |  |  |  |  |
| ¢ø¢17 | ¢ø11 | 7368656C | shlstr | fes | /shell/ |
| ¢ø¢18 | ¢ø16 | 6469737 ¢ | cmdstr | fcc | /display ¢C/ |
| øøø19 | ¢ø2ø |  |  | fcb | \$ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| $\emptyset \varnothing \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\emptyset \varnothing \emptyset 21$ | ¢ø21 | 308DFFEC | Start | leax | shlstr,per |
| øø¢ 22 | ¢ø25 | 338DFFED |  | leau | cmdstr, per |
| øøø 23 | ¢ø29 | 1ø8EøøøA |  | ldy | \# $\$ \varnothing \mathrm{~A}$ |
| øøø24 | ¢ø2D | 8601 |  | lda | \#1 |
| øøø25 | ¢ø2F |  |  | clrb |  |
| øøø26 | ¢ø $3 \varnothing$ | $1 \not \subset 3 F \emptyset 3$ |  | - 9 | f\$fork |
| øøø27 | ¢ø 33 | 2503 |  | bcs | error |
| ¢øø28 | ¢ø35 | $1 \varnothing 3 F \emptyset 4$ |  | 059 | f\$wait |
| ¢ø¢29 | ¢ø38 | 1ø3Fø6 | error | os9 | f\$exit |
| ¢ $\varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ | Фø3B | EA7E5C |  | emod |  |
| ¢øø 31 | ¢ø3E |  | clsend | equ | * |
| ¢øø 32 |  |  |  | end |  |
| øøø叩ø | error |  |  |  |  |
| øøøøø | warnin | (s) |  |  |  |
| \$ $\varnothing \varnothing$ 3E | øøø62 | program by | es gener | ed |  |
| \$¢12C | ¢ø3øø | data bytes | allocate |  |  |
| \$18FD | Ø6397 | bytes used | for symb |  |  |

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The retail stores listed below carry THE RAINBOW on a regular basis and may have other products of interest to Tandy Color Computer users. We suggest you patronize those in your area.

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Graphicom Part II requires a 64 K extended disk basic system, and supports I to 4 disk drives, keyboard or joystick (analog or switch type) input. It will load and save both Standard BIN files and Graphicom screens. All functions support color or HiRes operation, as well as the 4 screen display modes.

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ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A HI-RES GRAPHIC SCREEN PRINT PROGRAM?

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HARDCOPY - Hardcopy is more than just a screen print utility, compare these features with any other graphic dump program on the market:

- Full GRAPHICOM/GRAPHICOM PART Il compatibility! Loads STANDARD 6 K images, GRAPHICOM pictures, and COCO MAX pictures too!
- BLACK \& WHITE or GREY SCALE printing. In GREY SCALE printing, colors are printed as user definable patterns. Supports hi-res in all 4 GRAPHICOM display modes!
1x, 2x, 3x PRINTOUTS - Three menu options are reserved for the most frequently used printout sizes; $1 \times$ (quarter page), $2 x$ (half page), and $3 x$ (full page).
- GRAPHIC LABELS - The label printing option allows the user to create custom mailing or disk labels with professional looking results.
GREETING CARDS - The greeting card option allows the user to custom design greeting cards using both text and graphics
- GIANT POSTERS - The poster option provides the user with a means of reproducing a hi-res graphic to a multi-sheet poster.
- SPECIAL EFFECTS - The special effects option allows the user to directly control the printing directives; ROTATION, X/Y SIZE, X/Y FLIP, X/Y GRID, X/Y FILL, TAB, WINDOW, POS/NEG IMAGE, and more!
- USER CALL - Have an application that HARDCOPY doesn't quite match? HARDCOPY routines can be added to EXTENDED BASIC through the USR command!

HARDCOPY* requires a 64 K Color Computer or Color Computer II, and at least one disk drive.It supports 1 to 4 disk drives, keyboard or joystick input. Please specify printer and cat. number when ordering.

- Due to hardware differences, some features may function differently on certain printers.

IDS $480 / 560-\mathrm{G}$ Oki 82A (Okigraph)

Cat. No. 170 WD Cat. No. 179WD Okidata 92 Gemini 10X
Gemini SG-10/15
DMP-105
Epson LX-80
Epson MX-80
Epson RX-80
Epson FX-80
Riteman PLUS
DMP-110
DMP-120
DMP-130
DMP-200
CGP-220
Cat. No. I7IWD Cat. No. I71WD Cat. No. 174WD
Cat. No. 178 WD Cat. No. $178 W \mathrm{D}$
Cat. No. 183 WD Cat. No. 183 WD
Cat. No. 173 WD Cat. No. 172WD Cat. No. 173WD Cat. No. 173 WD Cat. No. 177WD Cat. No. 180WD Cat. No. 176 WD Cat. No. 182WD Cat. No. 175 WD

## HARDCOPY PRINT

UTILITY

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## PRINTERS



NEW<br>Dual Mode<br>EPSON LX-80

The $L X-80$ offers draft or near setter quality plus a $1 K$ input buffer for much laster graphics printing speed LX-P package includes the LX-80, a Botek serial to parallel converter, and a Howard Printer Tutorial

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NX-10
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This $12^{\prime \prime}$ green screen high resolution monitor olfers 80 column capability, Zenith quality and a 30 day warranty valid at any of Zenith's 1200 locations.
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Our price

122A Zenith 12" Amber Screen offers the same 640 dots $\times 200$ dots resolution at 15 MHz as the 123 A and a 90 day warranty valid at our 1200 locations. (\$7 ahipping) $\$ 88$ Closeout Specials - only 14 in stock. We have a limited number of lesser known color monitors that have been discontinued but are brand new in their
original boxes. $\$ 139$ (\$14 shipping

141 Roland $13^{n}$ Color Monitor with speaker, 270 dots $\times 200$ dots resolution, 4 MHz band width
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131 Zenith $13^{n}$ Cofor Monltar has medium resolution with speaker and RGB jack. $\$ 168$ (\$14 shipping)
All monitora require an amplifier oircuit to drive the monitor and are mounted inside the color computer. They attach with spring cannectors, with two wires extending out of the computer, one for audio and one for video.


VA-1 for monochrome monitors only, fits all color computers.
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Memory Minder is available on diskette for those who don't own a JFD-CP or JFD-EC Controller with JDOS. Includes Precision Alignment disk.

[^26]
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[^4]:    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.

[^5]:    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.

[^6]:    Subscriptions to THE RAINBOW are $\$ 31$ in the United States; U.S. $\$ 38$ in Canada. The surface rate to other countries is U.S. \$68; the air rate, U.S. \$103. Kentucky residents add $5 \%$ sales tax. U.S. currency only, please. All subscriptions begin with the current issue. Please allow 6 to 8 weeks for delivery. In order to hold down non-editorial costs, we do not bill.

[^7]:    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.

[^8]:    Dealer and author inquiries are always welcome. Canadian dealers should contact Kelly Software Dis. tributors, Ltd., P.O. Box 11932 , Edmonton, Alberta T5J-3L1, (403) 421-8003.
    Disk software compatible with Radio Shack DOS only.

[^9]:    Richard Duncan built a UHF television station in Little Rock and is currently the director of engineering for the station. He is active in amateur radio [WD5B] and especially interested in packet communications. Richard lives in Little Rock, Arkansas.

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[^13]:    James Ventling lives in Xenia, Ohio and teaches computers and art. He has two daughters and has been programming since 1981.

[^14]:    (Sunrise Software, 8901 NW 26 Street, Sunrise, FL 33322, $\mathbf{\$ 9 . 9 5}$ plus \$2 S/H)

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[^16]:    (Thompson House, P.O. Box 58, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada V2C 5K3, 32K disk, \$22.95)

[^17]:    Richard White lives in Fairfield, Ohio, 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.

[^18]:    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 XX systems.

[^19]:    Mail to: Rainbow Bookshelf, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059.

[^20]:    An independent programmer and computer designer, Greg Zumwalt is one of the select few writing Tandy software for the new Color Computer 3. He owns ZCT Software of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

[^21]:    Bob Merryman has been a licensed Ham Radio operator for the past 50 years and has built many pieces of electronic equipment. Two years ago he added computing to his list of hobbies and has built several items associated with this hobby, too.

[^22]:    Michael Plog received his doctorate degree from the University of Illinois. He has taught social studies in high school, worked in the central office of a school district and is currently employed at the Illinois State Board of Education.

[^23]:    H. Allen Curtis lives in Williamsburg, Virginia. He is interested in 17th and 18th century history and enjoys biking through the colonial capital. He balances past and present with his computer work.

[^24]:    Richard Esposito is a project engineer for TRW's Government Systems Group. He holds bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees from Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He has been writing about microcomputers since 1980.

[^25]:    I need to use IBM-compatible programs on my CoCo at times and was wondering if there is any software

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