## THE COLOR COMPUTER MONTHLY MAGAZINE

# The Season's Best 

## ITUN:

The Christmas Dream Cross-stitching CoCo Style Do You Hear What I Hear?

## FROUTC:

A Festival of Tights Photographing a CRI Screcu Galileo and the Coco

## UTIUTITUES:

Pak to Disk Transier 2 y VCR Tape Catalog

AND MOREE:
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## 5

## FEATURES

5. A Christmas Dream/Lonni Wilson ..... 20
ADVENTURE Where are the toys?
$\nRightarrow$ A Festival of Lights/Renard DellaFave ..... 28
HOLIDAY GRAPHICS The Hanukkah festival comes to life
Secret Filenames/Bill Bernico ..... 38
UTILITY Keep your files secure
$\approx$ Keep Your Memories in Order/Donald Turowski ..... 46
HOME HELP Photo label generator
Photographing a CRT/Marty Goodman and Fred Cisin ..... 58
TUTORIAL Get good "hard copies" of your screen
Making an Address List/G.F. Saunderson ..... 66
UTILITY A database for your holiday mailings
$\rightarrow$ Do You Hear What I Hear?/John Mosley ..... 86
HOLIDAY SPECIAL It's CoCo singing in four voicesThat's Entertainment/Randy Mayfield92
ORGANIZATION CoCo keeps track of your VCR tapes\& A Christmas Potpourri/Ruth Golias100
HOLIDAY MUSIC/GRAPHICS $A$ sound and graphics treat
3108
GRAPHICS Cross-stitching CoCo style
Customizing Your Keyboard/Allen Drennan ..... 116
TUTORIAL Redefine your keyboard keys
₹ Pak to Disk Transfer/David Dawson ..... 152
UTILITY Transfer your Pak programs to diskGalileo and the CoCo/Debbie and Dennis H. Weide160HARDWARE PROJECT Prove Aristotle wrong
NOVICES NICHE $\geqslant$
Christmas Star

$\qquad$ ..... 70
Wipeout Prevention ..... 76Don Shortt and M.G. DuncanHoliday Wreath72
Mark Bell
Rainbow Colors ..... 74
Patrick Benway
Number Conversion ..... 74
Dick Purnell
I/O Error Free75 Bohdan Hrycaj

NEXT MONTH: Ring in the new year with THE RAINBOw's Beginners Issue! If you are new to computing, we'll teach you the ins and outs of getting the most from your Color Computer. Discover handy hints and tips, and learn to use commands with confidence get a handle on those peeks and pokes. For all of you old-timers, we'll have our usual store of features, utilities, Q \& A columns and more. THE RAINBOW is your source of information for the CoCo 1,2 or 3, whether you're a novice or an experienced user. Start 1988 right!

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 ad on Page 158.
Mike Speer
Stitch-Nichery ..... 76
George R. Furman
CoCo Concoctions ..... 77
David Allen
On the Gridiron ..... 78

## COLUMNS

BASIC Training/Joseph Kolar ..... 144
Generating foreign characters
Building December's Rainbow/Staff ..... 16
Holiday greetings
CoCo Consultations/Marty Goodman ..... 82
Just what the doctor ordered
Delphi Bureau/Cray Augsburg ..... 121
Command alterations and Hutchison's database report124
The question fixer
Education Notes/Steve Blyn ..... 98
Experimentation in electricity
PRINT\#-2,/Jim Reed ..... 12
Executive Editor's notes
Turn of the Screw/Tony DiStefano ..... 156
Finishing the printer adapter
Wishing Well/Fred Scerbo ..... 52
Understanding road safety
RAINBOWTECH
Barden's Buffer/William Barden, Jr. ..... 172
Exploring Tandy printer featuresKISSable OS-9/Dale L. Puckett180
Putting data structures on the drawing board
OS-9 Programming/Peter Dibble ..... 168
Saving and restoring graphic screens
PRODUCT REVIEWS
Caladuril Flame of Light/Diecom Products, Inc. ..... 135
CBASIC III/Cer-Comp ..... 136
CoCo Checkbook/Bob's Software ..... 134
CoCo Disk Zapper/Microcom Software ..... 131
CoCo Max II Patch/Spectrum Projects ..... 136
Deskmate 3/Tandy Corporation ..... 129
Inventory Manager/Forrest Enterprises ..... 132
MLBASIC/Wasatchware ..... 138
Pyramix/Dr. Preble's Programs ..... 132
QuikPro+II/ICR Futuresoft ..... 137
Winnie the Pooh in the Hundred Acre Wood/Sierra On-Line ..... 133
DEPARTMENTS

| Advertisers Index _ 192 | Pipeline __ 120 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Back Issue Information __ 177 | Racksellers _ 190 |
| CoCo Cat 150 | Rainbow Info__ 37 |
| CoCo Clubs $\quad 148$ | Received \& Certified __ 139 |
| CoCo Gallery _ 18 | Scoreboard 140 |
| Corrections $\quad 24$ | Scoreboard Pointers___ 142 |
| Letters to Rainbow _ 6 | Submitting Material |
| Maxwell Mouse _ 26 | to Rainbow 188 |
| One-Liner Contest | Subscription Info ___ 24 |

Back issue Information ..... 177148
CoCo Gallery24
Letters to Rainbow26
One-Liner Contest Information ..... 189

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# Poring Over Reader Responses 

## Editor:

In your September "Building a Rainbow" editorial, you were musing over the future direction of the magazine and asked for input from readers. As a research scientist I use various high-powered micro's professionally, so the CoCo at home is mainly for entertainment and self-education.

The main reason for subscribing is the ads. I skim through each new issue looking for new or unique products. The Rainbow is the only source of information on products not produced or sold by Tandy. Since acquiring my first Color Computer in 1980, I have spent over $\$ 13,000$ on CoCos and peripheral products. This figure is accurate because I keep detailed records on a database program (Homebase) purchased from a magazine ad in the now defunct Color Computer News. Over 90 percent of these purchases were from magazine ads and the rest direct from Tandy.

The second most important service provided by Ralnbow is technical information of the problem-solving kind. This comes mainly from contributing editor departments and occasionally from letters from other subscribers. For example, when 1 recently purchased OS-9 Level II from one of your advertisers, I was able to patch my startup routine to set the dual disk drives to 6 ms step rates, include a rapid drive turnoff sequence, and install several windowing functions based on tips and examples from "KISSable OS-9." Another recent useful item was information on how to patch the VIP Writer disk to work with the CoCo 3, without which I would not be able to write this letter. Using the same technique I was also able to patch VIP Database and VIP Terminal to work with the CoCo 3. Which leads to the suggestion - why not publish some of the tech tips uploaded to Delphi instead of just reporting on their existence?

Your third major function for me is the publication of utility programs that add to the ease of use and general enjoyment of a home computer. If the program is short, I type directly from the listings; if not, I send for a copy of Rainbow on disk. With few exceptions, programs with listings longer than one or two pages are too tedious to bother with. The one exception that imme-
diately comes to mind is the outstanding multi-color Christmas card printing program that appeared in the December 1984 issue that was worth every agonizing hour spent typing and debugging.

Finally, due to the present availability of good commercial software for the CoCo , the least important function is the publication in print of submitted programs unless they have some unusual or novel feature not otherwise available. This should be left to tape or disk with just a description of purpose and any special operating instructions printed. The "Novices Niche" might be the exception to these comments.

Although my view of Rainbow may be unique, I doubt it. The Color Computer has been on the market for almost eight years now and the number of experienced users probably far exceeds the number of newcomers. Even with the current dearth of software for CoCo 3, most of us will rely on commercial sources or downloads from CoCo SIGs rather than copy printed programs. So keep the ads coming, even if you have to lower rates and shed staff or increase subscription rates to do so. The future of the Color Computer depends on it.

Kenneth R. Hill
Severna Park, MD
The two following letters were chosen to represent the hundreds of people who have written with a different view regarding the publication of program listings.

## Keep the Listings!

## Editor:

I read the "Building a Rainbow" article in the September issue, and felt that I should express my opinions. Your statement that listings might be eliminated in favor of RAINBOW ON TAPE Or RAINBOW ON DISK greatly worried me that such a thing could even be considered. The main reason I started reading THE RAINBOW was for the listings! I have learned almost everything I know about programming from typing in those listings and modifying them to see what did what and how it did it. Explaining
something in an article is fine, but it doesn't even come close to being able to use the information directly and see exactly what's going on.
In relation to your concern for novices, you must realize that there are many novices who just don't have the money to buy RAINBOW ON DISK. Indeed, some of them can barely scratch up the price of a subscription. That's why some people choose the Color Computer in the first place . . . it's cheap! The fact that it's also a remarkable computer is a nice bonus.
Three-column listings? Well, what would they look like? I don't know much about magazine format, so all I can say is "try it and see." I'm sure if it's not acceptable to your subscribers you'll hear about it in a hurry!
The only thing that's missing is more technical information on the CoCo 3.

John Murvine
Ebensburg, PA
Rest assured that we have no intention, whatsoever, of eliminating printed listings.
Regarding three column listings: Refer to pages 83 and 154 of last month's issue. To determine whether or not this format is acceptable to readers, we're anxiously awaiting feedback.

## 11 Out of 12 Ain't Bad

## Editor:

In response to your request in the September 1987 "Building a Rainbow": Some things I really like are having the full address together in "Letters to Rainbow," pictures of screens in the reviews, the new design of the reviews section and the new typeface for programs (they're a lot easier to read now).
As far as the topics, I find all of them helpful except for the Business and Finance issue. I expect this to change, however, as I get older (I'm 161/2).
I would whole-heartedly like threecolumn listings if it means more CoCo 3 articles, as there aren't too many right now. Dealing with this, I would not like you skipping listings in the rainbow.

this, you would require most of us to get RAINBOW ON TAPE or RAINBOW ON DISK, which would really add to the cost of the magazine. I also feel that this would decrease the learning experience of the rainbow. Will C. Power Cotopaxi, CO

## Some CoCo Thoughts

## Editor:

Being an amateur radio buff, I take an active role in its direction in order to keep its quality and enjoyment at a maximum. So when you asked to hear from your readers I jumped at my letter pad and started to scratch out my comments, which follow:

I subscribed to RAINBOW magazine from its beginning to help get it going and for the great magazine it was. About 14 months ago I let my subscription run out because the price of the subscription rose too fast for me and because of the dedicated issue format i.e., games, education, utilities, etc. At least six issues a year were of no interest to me. So I had six Rainbows that I never had any use for - accounting for half of my subscription. That means the remaining six issues cost me twice as much, theoretically $\$ 5$ per issue. I make this point not in bitterness, but in disappointment.

Like all CoCo nuts, though, I re-enlisted and joined the ranks again after I purchased one of the new CoCo 3 s and received a free copy of RAINBOW magazine and realized how much I missed it.

I applaud Jutta Kapfhammer in her new position. Knowing that Rainbow is now the
only magazine left for the Color Computer, she still wants feedback to improve RAINBOW for its subscribers.

I would like to see three-column listings of programs, also a greater variety of programs per issue. Some communications programs (not telecommunications) so the amateur population would start using the CoCo for communications instead of the very limited C-64.

I use my computers for several reasons. I use my IBM for writing several newsletters for local clubs and word processing for local legal researchers. My CoCo is used to keep track of statistics for a local softball league and experimental transmissions on the amateur radio bands (not Packet Radio).

Richard T. Meuse
Melrose, MA

## Disk Dissertation

## Edior:

I have a suggestion for an article that should be of interest to all computer users. The article would be on the care, handling and use of computer disks. Somewhere along the line most of us have seen and digested the knowledgethat magnets and cat hairs are not good for disks. For most of us, the instructions end there.

For example, what is the best way to send disks through the mail? RAINBOW uses a thin piece of ordinary styrofoam as a backing. Some commercial programs come in very nice flat vinyl boxes. Is this of value or only to impress the buyer? I have a Canadian friend who wraps his disk in aluminum foil
and then a heavy envelope. Two others send disks in ZIP-lock sandwich bags with cardboard as a stiffener. All write "Do not Xray" on the envelope. Is this because of a magnetic field around the equipment, or is the X -ray itself harmful to disks? Are the mail sorting and ZIP code reading equipment harmful to disks?

What about general storage of disks? Phonograph records are supposed to be kept in a vertical position. Is this true for disks, or can they be stored flat without harm? Is high humidity harmful? Does low humidity and the accompanying static electricity bother disks, or just computers? And, as part of this query, should you ground yourself before handling disks?

Music tapes are supposed to be played at least once a year to lessen the chance of print through. Is there a similar hazard for disks, and should we follow a similar procedure for all our disks? What about the blank disks you buy? I've bought them for 29 cents each in bulk and at $\$ 2.50$ for a single in a box. I've had no trouble with either. Is one really better than the other?

This is just a sampling of questions. Someone who has the answers or who can do the research could write a very important and interesting article.

Page R. Edmondson New Brighton, MN

An excellent idea, indeed! Your questions are presently being researched and will be answered in a detailed article scheduled to appear in an early 1988 issue.

## BACK TALK

## Barden's Blunder?

As a programmer with experience on computers ranging from the TRS-80 Model I to Cray supercomputers plus a variety of languages, I was concerned about the attitudes expressed in William Barden's column "Learning the Lingo" (August, 1987, Page 168). There are three specific assertions of his that I take issue with.

The first is his statement that assembly language is "always the language of choice" for commercial applications. The facts are that this is true only on small microcomputers such as the CoCo $I$ and 2 . The relative ease of working in higher level languages means that on larger micros, including the Macintosh, IBM PC and the Atari ST, most applications are being written in $C$ and PASCAL. Assembly language is only important where either code size or speed is a priority. With the CoCo 3's enhanced memory, I would expect to see more and more commercial applications written in C, taking advantage of Microware's excellent C compiler.

Second, I take issue with the implication that people should learn one computer language that "suits" them. There is a lot to be learned from any computer language, and my personal conviction is that a person should learn many computer languages, and choose the one best suited for each individual application. Even such relatively esoteric languages such as LISP and FORTH (both of which are available for the Color Computer) teach many important programming ideas, and can be very appropriate for certain tasks.

Finally, I quickly tired of his constant complaining about the lack of systems of the same calibre as Turbo Pascal on the Color Computer 3. He should take a closer look at BASICO9. Except for the lack of a fullscreen editor, asic 0 is such a system as he seems to want: it is interactive, has a fast compiler, and is a very complete language. Admittedly, BASIC09 is the only such system available for the Color Computer right now, but he apparently does not remember just how long it was before systems comparable to Turbo Pascal were available for BASIC and C on the MS-DOS systems. With the introduction of the Color Computer 3, we now have a first-class computer. It will take time before developers can tap the full potential of this machine.

Tim Koonce Berkeley, CA

## Smile When You Say That

## Editor:

I would like to comment on Jay Thomas' letter in Doctor ASCII (July, 1987). I have been a proud owner of a CoCo 2 since 1982, and a CoCo 3 system for six months, and I have been working with different computer systems for six years. Well, Jay, I read that you loved your Atari system and felt that neither the CoCo 2 nor the CoCo 3 are comparable with your Atari XL. I have no
idea about which XL system you have, but 1 wonder if you ever read about the Atari 1200 XL, which was incompatible with itself and finally was killed. If those are the kinds of products that we can expect from Atari Corporation, you are giving very bad advice. Another thing: if you consider the CoCo to be less than "your supercomputer," why do you have it? I have never heard about any "supercomputer" made by Atari.

You said also that the new CoCo 3 is "extremely touchy and is filled with 'bugs'"; I think that you must be a pretty good technician and programmer to know about all of them. You gave a nice list of "bugs" that you have with your CoCo 3. Maybe the problems with the CoCo 3 aren't a "bunch of bugs" but a "bunch of user's mistakes"; my CoCo 3 is all I want in an inexpensive and flexible programmable machine. Again my question: Why do you have your Co Cos ? Yes, it's a really neat idea to sell them maybe they are going to appreciative hands and you could then buy your 1040ST.
The CoCos have been in the market since the late 70 's, and you are right to say that they don't compete with your Atari XL or ST, because the CoCos are better and still strong and alive. Better software and hardware is developed each day (you know that because you're reading THE RAINBOW).
The last thing I want to share with you is this: if you don't like the stuff, don't use it, as simple as that. I invite you to contact me when you want to sell your CoCohardware/ software. I don't refuse great products.

Carlos M. Santiago
Mayagrig, Puerto Rico

## HINTS AND TIPS

## Editor:

Without a doubt, Tudor Jones' Solitaire program (December 1986, Page 76) is outstanding among the games published by RAINBOW. I noted the suggestions published in the March issue, but I like the letters versus the symbols for easier recognition.
I made a small change, or rather an addition, to the program. It seemed to me that just the "you win" was not enough when winning. Consequently, I added a short musical passage to supplement the "you win" notice. The changes and additions are as follows:

Line 300: Delete the :GOSUB20:GOTO190 and then insert it at the end of a new Line 305:

305 PLAY"L803T2V 31;4;5;8;10; ட4;04;1;03;12;10;9;8;9; L2T2;10;L4T2;8;9;10;11; L2T2;12;12;L404;1;03;12; 10;9;8;9;L2T2;10;L4T2;8; 9;10;12;L204T2;1": GOSUB 20:60TO 190

Any other music could be used in place of the short passage 1 selected. I chose part of Alley Cat largely because it was different. W. Tudor Morris Middletown, OH

## Poking the Pork

## Editor:

I have just received the 1987 disk update for the Pigskin Predictions program from Federal Hill Software and it runs just fine on the new CoCo 3 and CM-8 monitor, however here are a few suggestions to make it even better.

First of all, you cannot make any big changes to the existing program or it will not load and run properly. To get around this limitation, type in this short loader program and save it to your working disk. It will give you your customized printer poke and change the graphics to your liking. I call mine PIGS.

10 POKE 150, 1 'my system works just fine at 9600 baud
20 PALETTES, 0 'changes the light blueish color on the main menu screen to black
30 PALETTE9, 38 'changes the main work area screen from green to BRONCO orange
40 PALETTE日, 9 'changes the main work area text from black to BRONCO blue
50 RUAN"PIGSPRED"
Using Page 297 in the CoCo 3 manual as a guide, you can change palette slots 8 and 9 to have your text look like your favorite team's colors. Good luck.

Greg Dorsha
Williston. ND

## I/O Fixits

## Editor:

In the August 1986 issue, Josh Alkire of Toledo, Ohio, mentioned his I/O problems on long programs. While I still experience this problem from time to time, I have minimized it through the following:

1. Replacing the cassette jacks with a four-pin terminal lug. Soldering the cassette wires to these terminals, then removing the plugs on the cable and screwing them directly to the corresponding terminal.
2. Replacing the cassette's drive belt whenever the occurrence of the I/O errors becomes too frequent.
3. Connecting a toggle switch to shunt the cassette's remote switch wires. With this switch, rewinding or fast forwarding of tapes can be done without unplugging the DIN plug. On tapes which display frequent I/O errors, I usually turn this switeh to shunt, press the play button and keep typing CLOAD on the keyboard.

Most of the time it works. I usually make a minimum of four sets per program depending on the importance and length of my program.

> Ernesto N. Mania Manila, Philippines

## Ask the "Dummies"

## Editor:

When writing long BASIC programs that use several subroutines, you may lose track of where these routines are located if you renumber your program. Try this trick to find where the routines can be found. Place

# (The Ultimate Word Processor for the CoCo 3) 

Are you still using your CoCo 2 word processor on the CoCo 3 with slip-shod patchwork? You don't have to any more. With Word Power3, Microcom answers the challenge of word processors for the CoCo3. It bridges the gap between "what is" and "what should be" in word-processors. No other word processor offers such a wide array of features that are so easy to learn and use. Check out the impressive features:

## DISPLAY

The 80 -column display with true lowercase lets you view the full width of a standard page. All the prompts are displayed in plain English in neat colored windows. The current column number, line number, page number and the percentage of memory remaining is displayed on the screen at all times. The program even displays the bottom margin perforation so you know where one page ends and the other begins. You can also change the foreground/background color of the screen to suit your needs!

## AVAILABLE MEMORY

Unlike most other word processors, Word Power3 gives you 80 K of memory with a 128 K CoCo 3 and more than 460 K with a 512 K CoCo 3 to store text.

## TYPING/EDITING

Word Power3 has one of the most powerful and user- friendly fullscreen editors with wordwrap. All you do is type; Word Power 3 takes care of the text arrangement. It even has a built- in Auto-Save feature which saves the current text to disk at regular intervals; so you know that your latest version is saved on disk. Here are some of the editing features of Word Power 3:

Auto- repeat; Key-Click; Cursor up, down, left, right, beginning of line, end of line, next word, previous word, top of text, end of text; page forward, backward; 4-way scrolling; block copy, move, delete;
global search and replace ( with wild-card search); line positioning (left, right or center); insert/ overstrike modes; delete to beginning/ end of line, next/previous word; and tabs. You can also embed printer codes in text to take advantage of underlining, sub/superscript and other printer functions. Define left, right, top and bottom margins, and page length.

## MAIL MERGE

Ever try mailing out the same letter to 500 different persons? Could be quite a chore. Not with the Mail Merge feature of Word Power 3. Using this feature, you can type a letter, follow it through with a list of addresses and have Word Power3 print out personalized letters. It's that easy!

## LOADING/SAVING FILES TO DISK

Word Power 3 creates ASCII format files which are compatible with almost all terminal, spell-checking, and other word-processing programs. It allows you to load, save and kill files and also to create and edit Basic, Pascal, C and Assembly files. Supports double-sided drives and various drive step rates.

## PRINTING

Word Power 3 drives almost any printer (DMP series, EPSON, GEMINI, OKIDATA, etc.). Allows print options such as different baud rates, line spacing, page pause, partial print, multi- line headers/ footers, page numbers, page number placement, and right justification. You can also change the values for these print options within the text by using embedded printer option codes.

## INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Word Power 3 comes with a well-written and easy-to-comprehend instruction manual that makes writing with Word Power 3 a breeze.

Word Power 3 comes on disk for only $\$ 69.95$.

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"dummy" lines at the very end of your program to call these subroutines, placing a REM (or ') after the line number for the routine, plus a description of what routine is being called. No matter how many times you renumber your program, these lines will always tell you where your subroutines are.

Another bit of interesting information is that 63999 is the highest line number you can use in BASIC on a CoCo.

> Gay Crawford
> Olathe, $K S$

## KUDOS

## Editor:

I wish to thank the rainbow and your free-lance writers for the help they bring us by giving hints and tips on programming.

A special thanks to Joseph Kolar, Fred Scerbo, Bill Bernico and all the others who contribute to a wonderful magazine.
About two years ago, I bought a 16 K CoCo 2, which I thought was only to play games with (until I discovered THE RAINBOW). Then I realized I had a powerful machine in my possession.

Long live Rainbow. work.

Ernie DiZazzo Montreal, Quebec

## Gimme Gimme Gimmesoft

## Editor:

I would just like to take the time to tell you about the excellent service that I received from a company that advertises in the rainbow. I ordered a 512 K card from Gimmesoft via Delphi, and I received it in only three days. The documentation with it was excellent and the upgrade works perfectly. The software included with the upgrade is self-explanatory. I would recommend this product and company to everyone looking to upgrade their CoCo 3. Keep up the good work!

> William Dodge
> (wIZARDRY)
> Long Beach, NY

## PEN PALS

- I am 12 years old. I have a CoCo 3, FD 50I disk drive, DMP-I05 printer and DCM6 modem. I am looking for pen pals from the United States and Canada.

Al Mendelson
3747 W. Devon
Chicago, IL 60659

- I am a CoCo 3 user with hard drive, CGP220, OS-9 Level II, and I play music with MIDI synthesizers. I am looking for an American pen pal. I am 27 years old and work in a bank.

Alexandre Maggioni
Montoie 2
1007 Lausanne
Switzerland

- I am II years old and looking for a pen pal that lives in California. He or she must
like science and be between the ages of 11 and 12 .

I have a CoCo 3, FD 501 disk drive, RGB monitor and several other accessories.

Tim Hennon
9539 Prairie Ave. 77
Highland, IN 46322

- Anyone under 21 anywhere who wants a pen pal, please write. I have a CoCo 2 plus a CCR-81 recorder and many games and joysticks. I also love to do music programs on the CoCo. I will answer all letters.

Norman L. Morris, Jr. 7632 S. Shore \#2A Chicago, IL 60649

- For every CoCoist who enjoys playing all types of video games: I am planning on publishing a disk of assorted games-related material which you can be a part of! Write to me to talk about our games and maybe write a game for the rest of the world to see. Let's all become one big CoCo games pen pal club!


## Byron Fast <br> Box 151 <br> Kleefeld, Man., <br> Canada R0A OVO

- I am 14 years old and have a CoCo 2 and 3, two disk drives, Multi-Pak, 300-2400 baud modem, RGB monitor, Speech/ Sound Pak, Orchestra-90 and Gemini 10X printer. I am looking for a pen pal from anywhere, especially Yugoslavia.

Robert J. Liveoak 768 S. Dumfries
Detroit, MI 48217

- I am 13 years old and have a 64 K ECB CoCo 2, disk drive and DMP-I06 printer. I'm looking for a 16 -year-old or under pen pal with a similar system.


## Mike Kohut RRI <br> Lynden, Ontario Canada LOR 1 T0

- I am 16 years old and I like Adventure games and programming BASIC.
dual disk drive, a DMP-105 printer and the CGP plotter. I hope to be getting a modem, and I will answer all replies.

> Patrick Cormier 415 Fourth Street
> Petrolia, Ontario Canada

- I am 28 years old, have a CoCo 2, DMP105 printer, three drives, CCR-81 cassette and modem and I would like to have pen pals from anywhere in the world.

Dennis Gray
3643 S. 6885 W.
West Valley City, UT 84120

- I am looking for pen pals all over the world. I am 16 years old and I love Adventures and arcade games. I am also interested in BASIC,
tronics.
Tal Pery
Harakefet 3 Street
Kiron, Israel 55408
- I am starting an international computer pen pal club. Anyone who is interested in joining, please write.

Heather Kingsley
603-2770 Aquitaine Ave. Mississauga, Ontario Canada L5N 3 K5

- I am 15 years old, own a CoCo 3, CoCo 2, Speech/ Sound Pak, cassette recorder and a pair of joysticks. I am looking for pen pals all over the world and am hoping to hear from all you CoCo Canadians.

> Randy J. Pekar
> Group Box 7, Sitel
> Yorkton, Saskatchewan
> Canada S3N $2 V 6$

- I am 10 years old and would like a pen pal within a year's range of my age. I have a CoCo 2 ( 64 K ), two joysticks, FD-500 disk drive and Panasonic cassette recorder. I have solved Bedlam, Hall of the King, The Maze of Moycullen, and Success Mansion. I love "Star Trek." If you want a pen pal, please write me. I'll answer all letters.

Spencer Metcalf
Keep diathendbSdreet
Longview, TX 75601

- I would very much like to correspond with any and all CoCo owners everywhere. I feel I'm all alone with my 64 K CoCo 2 , one disk drive, cassette and DMP-105 printer. I enjoy all types of programs - utilities, Adventures, games, etc. Please write, and dispel these lonely feelings.

Kimberly K. Lindquist
3250 NW Ridgeview Lane
Albany, OR 97321

- I am 13 years old and have a 64 K CoCo 2, disk drive, DMP-I00 and a joystick. I like all games and will reply to all responses.

Donald G. Hitt
1046 Meadowbrook
Corpus Christi, TX 78412

- I have a 64 K CoCo 2 with Extended BASIC,
will try to answer all replies but would prefer a pen pal from Africa or Asia.

David Smith
Rt. 1 Box 50
Texico, IL 62889

THE RAINBOW welcomes letters to the editor. 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 to conserve space.

Letters to the editor may also be sent to us through our Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, type RAI to take you into the Rainbow Magazine Services area of the SIG. At the RAINBOW $>$ prompt, type LET to reach the LETTERS $>$ prompt and then select Letters for Publication. Be sure to include your complete name and address.

200

$T$ W


FOR THE TRS 80 COCO


NEVER BEFORE has this information of vital significance 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??
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## Got "one for the book"?

Lonnie asked me to sit in for him this month and tell you about the book I'm working on, a history of the Color Computer. Our feeling is that the more people who are aware of this project, the more material will be available and the broader-based and better the book can be. Yet, while casual mention has been made of the book on Delphi, and while I did make several references to it at the CoCo Community Breakfast and at some seminars at our very successful October 9, 10 and 11 Princeton RAINBOWfest, a slice of CoCo history in itself, I believe this is the first time we've mentioned it in THE RAINBOW.
I see the book as very people-oriented, though, of course, the significant hardware and software developments, the milestones, naturally must be noted. The emphasis, though, should be on the people who are a part of the CoCo Community. To bring life to any subject, you relate it through the experiences of those whose lives are intertwined in that activity, the people "who made it happen." Through our many RAINBOWfests, we have had the opportunity to get to know some of the "movers and the shakers" of our CoCo Community. Others we know only by telephone, or Delphi, or perhaps a letter or two.
If this book is to have the breadth and scope we have in mind, though, we must have your help. You see, the city limits of our CoCo Community extend well beyond Prospect, Kentucky, and the various RAINBOWfest sites. Yes, though concentrated in the United States and Canada, ours is a global community and English is merely our primary language. Did you ever see one of the Australian editions of The Rainbow? Have you ever read a RAINBOW article reprinted in Hungarian? Did you know that there is an edition of The Complete Rainbow Guide to OS-9 printed in Japanese?
No, the CoCo is not taking over the world, but while we like to think that Prospect and Fort Worth are focal points of CoCo activity, wouldn't it be fun to be able to peek into Tony DiStefano's Canadian workshop, Marty Goodman's California parts drawer, the back room at Speech Systems in Batavia, Illinois, or the monthly Cajun CoCo Club meeting down in Crowley, Louisiana? Club pictures! Wouldn't it be a gas to have group shots of all the CoCo clubs? Did you know there's a club in Beverly Hills as well as South Sioux City, Nebraska? In Hardburly, Kentucky, and Hamburg, West Germany. In Salt Lake City, but also in Hobart, Tasmania. In seven provinces of Canada, and even the Netherlands and Mexico. You'd figure on one in East Peoria, but how about Netanya, Israel!
Wouldn't it be terrific if pictures and capsule reports and anecdotal material for the CoCo history book poured in from all points of the CoCo Community? Can it be that the same avid interest that brings them out
(All utilities support 40/80 columns for CoCo 3 ) (CoCo 2 versions are available for most utilities)

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## ASSEMBLERS/GOMPILERS

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CBASIC: Most powerful Basic Program Compiler. $\$ 149.95$ (Specify CoCo 1, 2 or 3)
for Cincinnati's CINTUG meetings is also the driving force for CoCo Club activities in the coastal town of Piura, Peru, in the shadow of the Andes Mountains? I wonder how Dale Puckett's computer setup in Rockville, Maryland, compares with David Ardila's in Bogota, Colombia.

Have you helped make CoCo history? Want to be in the book? Well, then, take pen (or word processor) in hand and tell us about it. Have you seen a computer setup that just begs to be photographed? Do you know where Captain 80 is now? Perhaps you know a story about Jake Commander. Maybe you have pictures of the editorial offices of Color Computer Magazine, or a shot of the lab at Frank Hogg Laboratory. How about the loading dock at Computer Plus, or the boat dock (?) at Computer Island? I took some shots in the old Fort Worth CoCo factory; maybe you have some pictures of Tandy's present CoCo plant in Korea.

I have visited Dr. Preble and his wife, Dr. Preble, at Dr. Preble's Programs (I think it should be Drs. Preble Programs); maybe you've visited Doctor ASCII or Dr. Plog or Dr. Goodman. Wouldn't it be fun to see photos of the authors of such programs as Madam Rosa's Massage Parlor, Mega-Bug, Black Sanctum, Telewriter, Dungeon Quest, or even Star-DOS? And, you know there are many stories connected with the development of all the CoCo Classics. Wonder where Tom Mix hangs his ten-gallon hat? You may be the one to fill us in on where the HOT CoCo
people are now. Maybe you can report a "first."
History books are full of firsts. For instance, Lee Veal, of Rowlett, Texas, has the first CoCo: Serial \#000001, a 4 K , nonextended, with a "C" Board. Yes, it works fine. In fact, he just got it a year ago on an "as-is" table in a Fort Worth Radio Shack. Ron Krebs of Mark Data lays claim to having created and marketed the first Color Computer Adventure game, Calixto Island. He and his wife wrote it and got the name from a street in their neighborhood in Mission Viejo, California. Dave Lagerquist, who founded Chromasette Magazine, appears to be the first to use the term "CoCo" in a publication. Wayne Green was the first to predict the imminent demise of the CoCo - almost six years ago in the January 1982 issue of 80 Microcomputing! Maybe you know of some firsts we haven't heard about.

Funny stories. Anecdotes. Everybody loves those short, entertaining accounts of personal experience. Does a CoCo club meeting go by without someone telling a CoCo "war story" or two? I'd like to include some of the best anecdotes, with credit lines, in little box inserts scattered throughout the book. And a history book comes alive with pictures of people! Maybe you have a lulu and its publication was "just meant to be."

Yes, we have heard our share of tales, but I'm sure there are some jewels out there just crying to be told. Sometimes a simple phone call yields a memorable story. Other times, a reader with a sense
of humor will write in to share a "boner." One of my favorite letters to the editor was from a reader who recalled someone writing in RAINBOW that nothing entered through the keyboard would ever damage the computer. He said he accepted that until he "entered a full glass of lemonade through the keyboard and it did cause problems."

Father Bill Fleener, the Old Father William of Color Computer News, has a funny story about him and his wife deciding to sell the family piano in order to buy a Color Computer. Peter Stark likes to tell about having to change the name of his Star-Kits company, "because everyone kept asking for Charlie the Tuna!" Dan Downard has a new story every time he drops by my of fice. A few of his are about me, but I have some doozies about him, as well. We both have "Lonnie stories" to throw in the pot. Our CoCo history book is a case in which the more cooks, the better the broth.

If the foregoing has not reminded you of some quotable quote or personal glimpse into your own CoCo experience, maybe you'll just have to wait for the book to come out, but if there's a stir in your memory, a recollection of a cute story of life and people in our CoCo Community, a snapshot stuck away in a drawer, a personal perspective on significant CoCo turning points such as events in the development of new products and publications, then I invite you to help me write the book!

- Jim Reed
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## One-Liner Contest Winner

Here is a quick and easy method of achieving a PCLEARO on your Color Computer. If you have Extended BASIC 1.0 or any problem with the PCLEAR1 used in the program, you will need to set it up as follows:

10 GOTD 63000
20 start your program here
:
63000 insert PCLEAR0 routine here followed by GOTO 20
The listing:
lø POKE182, $\varnothing$ :POKE183, PEEK (188) : P OKE184, $\varnothing:$ POKE185,16:POKE186, PEEK (188): POKE187, ø:POKE188, PEEK (188 -6): PCLEARI: POKE183, PEEK (183+6): POKE188, PEEK(188+6)

Vernon Nemitz
Virginia Beach, VA
(For this winning one-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Third Rainbow Book of Adventures and its companion The Third Rainhow Adventures Tape.)

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## Happy Holidays <br>  From All Of Us Here At The Rainbow! <br> 



Novice or veteran, it makes no mind Nicer readers we could never find So to the Rainbow family far and near We send our greetings and wish you cheer!
 Fun and programs, surprises abound A better present can't be found fivers

To our Rainbow friends both old and new We've made this issue just for you

## Your letters are special and your thoughts are dear

 Please make plans to join us in the coming new year People from all over simply rave (A year's subscription will let you save) AngleAephomar



## COLORMAX III \& COLORMAX DELUXE (1²k Kagion

It's here! The CoCoIII GREAKTHROUGH PRODUCT everyone was waiting forl $320 \times 200$ graphics, pull down menus, icons the choice of any 16 colors from the CoCo III's 64 color palette plus RGB support! Eleven (ll) fonts are included for hundreds of lettering styles and painting is a breeze with 16 colors and 32 editable pattems!ll Color Max III requires a $128 \mathrm{~K} C 0 C 0$ III and Hi-Res Joystick interface. (Specify printer!) $\$ 59.95$. Color Max III Font Editor - create and modify fonts for use with Color Max III $\$ 29.95 /$ Font DiskII (11 more Fonts!) $\$ 19.95$. Hi-Res Joystick interface $\$ 14.95$.
$\longrightarrow$ SPECIAL BONUS - BUY ABOVE 4 for only $\$ 99.95$ !!! (SAVB $\$ 35$ ) $<$

## TW-80 BO COLUMNS FOR TW-S4 ON COCD III <br> Rainbow review

It's finally herel An 80 column version of Telewriter- 64 for the CoCo III with TEIEPPATCH features plus nuch, much more! Includes PRINT SPOOLER \& (2) ultra-fast RAM DISKS for 512 K users, plus changeable CHARACTER FONTS \& a setup OONFIG pgm. Req. TW-64 DISK \& 128 K COCO III $\$ 39.957$ SPECIAL BONUS OOMBO - TW-64 \& TW-80 $\$ 99.95$

## SUPER TALK 512 - هigital vaice for coco ill

Turn your 512 K CoCoIII into a Dicital Voice Recorderl Not synthesized speech, but 1008 reproduction of your own voice! Create BIG MESSAGES, up to 32 blocks of 16K each. Req. 512K CoCoIII DISK. Frän Dr. Preble $\$ 39.95$

## 

Easy installation with a superior design for a reliable upgrade. (* $\$ 49.95$ when purchased with our 512K RSDOS RAMDISK for $\$ 24.95$ and our 0 OS Lev.II RAMDISK for $\$ 29.95$ ). Or $\$ 79.95$ with either RAMDISK program! Plus, FREE 512 K RAM sticker with purchase! 512 K upgrade whthout RAM chips $\$ 29.95$. Cheapest prices in Rainbow, period 111

## 

New useful programs for the Tandy Hi-Res Joystick Interface! Get FULi $640 \times 640$ mouse \& joystick resolution fran BASIC or run CoCoMaxII on the CoCoIII w/o the CoCoMax cartridge $\$ 24.95$ w/Hi-Res Interface $\$ 34.95$

## 

Did you buy an expensive RGB monitor (OM-8) just so that you could see your Hi-Res artifacting coco 2 games in BLACK \& WHITE ??? RGB PAICH converts möst games to display in COLOR on an RGB monitor. 12BK DISK \$29. 95

## 

Compose your own "CoCo NEWSPAPER" w/BANNER HEADLINES \& 6 ARTICLES using a SOPHISTICATED graphics editor with importing of PICIURES, FONTS \& FILL PATTERNS from disk. Over l40K of code \& WYSIWYG! CoCoIII DISK \$49.95

## 

Do NOT be FOOLED! The QM-8 has a dot-pitch of $.52 \mathrm{~mm} \&$ will not work with any other computer or VCR! The '8515' has a SHA P. 42 mom dot-pitch, will work with IBM PCs/Tandy 1000 and its COLOR COMPOSITE input displays PMODE4 artifact colors unlike the CM-8! * $\$ 299.95$ when purchased with a $\$ 24.95$ CoCOIII cable - Add $\$ 14$ shipping.

COCO III 512K RAM sticker $\$ 4.99$
Level II Quick Ref Guide $\$ 4.99$
Level II Basic09 binder .. $\$ 9.95$


FASIDIPE 512 Format \& Backup up to 4 single-/double-sided, 35/40 trk disks in 1 PASS! Even OS9 Lev.II! $\$ 19.95$ BIG EUPFER - 437,888 byte spooler for a 512 K CoCoIII! Print up to 200 text pages while using your Coco! $\$ 19.95$


OS-9 Level II Fant Bditor \$29.95 PKRAMIX - Larest pricel \$18.95
All orders plus $\$ 3$ S/H (Foreign add $\$ 5$ ) - NYS Residents add Sales Tax
SPECTRUM PROJECTS


PO BOX 264 HOWARD BEACH NY 11414

## CoCo Gallery



John, of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, used a utility he wrote to enrich the gallery with this winter scene portraying the Wayside Inn Grist Mill located in South Sudbury, Massachusetts.

## Honorable Mention



Santa
Claire Beaupre


Color Designer and CoCo Max were used to create this seasonal representation of the famous man. Claire is a laboratory technologist of clinical chemistry in Montreal, Quebec.

John was inspired to produce this artwork when he saw the famous Blue Angels perform in Rome, New York. He used Color Max 3.


Wrestle

This detailed illustration of the moments before a wrestling match was produced with CoCo Max. Barry lives and attends school in St. John's, Newfoundland. He enjoys drawing on his Color Computer.

This image of a single engine airplane flying in the mountains was generated with Color Max 3. Brad is a sophomore in high school and lives in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania.


SHOWCASE YOUR BEST! You are invited to nominate original work for inclusion in upcoming showings of "CoCo Gallery." Share your creations with the CoCo Community! Be sure to send a cover letter with your name, address and phone number, detailing how you created your picture (what programs you used, etc.) and how to display it. Also, please include a few facts about yourself.

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

We will award two first prizes of $\$ 25$, one for the CoCo 3 and one for the CoCo 1 and 2 ; one second prize of $\$ 15$ and one third prize of $\$ 10$. Honorable Mentions may also be given.

Please send your entry on either tape or disk to the CoCo Gallery, THE RAINBOW, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059. Remember, this is a contest and your entry will not be returned.

Something wakes you in the middle of the night on Christmas Eve, and you sleepily go downstairs to the Christmas tree to look for toys. But there aren't any!
"Didn't Santa come?" you tearfully ask.
A strange voice answers, "Yes, but you won't get your toys.'

You catch a glimpse of someone running downstairs and you follow him. He runs behind some crates and escapes through a secret door, which you had no idea existed.
"I must find the toys," you say to yourself (remembering you had requested a multipack from Santa) as you follow the stranger down to a glittering, secret place. "I know I've been good."
You must find the toys in this secret world. But enjoy yourself, and remember anything is possible - this is a magic place!
(Questions may be directed to the author at 2351 C' Dale Drive, Harrison, MI48625. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)
Lonni Wilson is a Harrison, Michigan CoCoist who dislikes spending "tedious hours of typing" to key in a program.

# The Amazing A-BUS 



An A-BUS system with two Motherboards A-BUS adapter in foreground
The A-BUS system works with the original CoCo, the CoCo 2 and the CoCo 3.

## Plug into the future

With the A-BUS you can plug your PC (IBM, Apple, TRS-80) into a future of exciting new applications in the fields of control, monitoring, automation, sensing, robotics, etc.

Alpha's modular A-BUS offers a proven method to build your "custom" system today. Tomorrow, when you are ready to take another step, you will be able to add more functions. This is ideal for first time experimenting and teaching.

A-BUS control can be entirely done in simple BASIC or Pascal, and no knowledge of electronics is required!

An A-BUS system consists of the A-BUS adapter plugged into your computer and a cable to connect the Adapter to 1 or 2 A-BUS cards. The same cable will also fit an A-BUS Motherboard for expansion up to 25 cards in any combination.

The A-BUS is backed by Alpha's continuing support (our 11th year, 50000 customers in over 60 countries).

The complete set of A-BUS User's Manuals is available for $\$ 10$.

## About the A-BUS system:

- All the A-BUS cards are very easy to use with any language that can read or write to a Port or Memory. In BASIC, use INP and OUT (or PEEK and POKE with Apples and Tandy Color Computers)
- They are all compatible with each other. You can mix and match up 1025 cards to fit your application. Card addresses are easily set with jumpers. - A-BUS cards are shipped with power supplies (except PD-123) and detailed manuals (including schematics and programming examples).


## Relay Card

RE-140: $\$ 129$ Includes eight industrial relays. ( 3 amp contacts. SPST) individually controlled and latched. 8 LED's show status. Easy to use (OUT or POKE in BASIC). Card address is jumper selectable.

Reed Relay Card
RE-156: \$99 Same features as above, but uses 8 Reed Relays to switch low level signals ( 20 mA max). Use as a channel selector, solid state relay driver, etc.

## Analog Input Card

AD-142: \$129 Eight analog inputs. 0 to +5 V range can be expanded to 100 V by adding a resistor. 8 bit resolution ( 20 mV ). Conversion time 120us. Perfect to measure voltage, temperature. light levels, pressure, etc. Very easy to use.

## 12 Bit A/D Converter <br> AN-146: \$139

 This analog to digital converter is accurate to $.025 \%$. Input range is -4 V to +4 V . Resolution: 1 millivolt. The on board amplifier boosts signals up to 50 times to read microvolts. Conversion time is 130 ms . Ideal for thermocouple. strain gauge, etc. 1 channel. (Expand to 8 channels using the RE-156 card)
## Digital Input Card

IN-141: \$59
The eight inputs are optically isolated. so it's safe and easy to connect any "on/off" devices, such as switches, thermostats, alarm loops, etc. to your computer. To read the eight inputs, simply use BASIC INP (or PEEK).

## 24 Line TTL I/O

DG-148: \$65
Connect 24 input or output signals (switches or any TL device) to your computer. The card can be set for: input, latched output, strobed output, strobed input, and/or bidirectional strobed $1 / 0$. Uses the 8255A chip.

## Clock with Alarm CL-144: $\$ 89$

 Powerful clock/calendar with: battery backup for Time, Date and Alarm setting (time and date); built in alarm relay, led and buzzer; timing to $1 / 100$ second. Easy to use decimal format. Lithium battery included.
## Touch Tone ${ }^{\oplus}$ Decoder PH-145: $\$ 79$

 Each tone is converted into a number which is stored on the board. Simply read the number with INP or POKE. Use for remote control projects, etc.A-BUS Prototyping Card PR-152: \$15 $3^{1 / 2}$ by $41 / 2$ in. with power and ground bus. Fits up to 10 I.C.s


ST-143


RE-140


Smart Stepper Controller sc-149: \$299 World's finest stepper controller On board microprocessor controls 4 motors simultaneously. Incredibly, it accepts plain English commands like "Move arm 10.2 inches left". Many complex sequences can be defined as "macros" andstored in theon board memory. For eachaxis. you can control: coordinate (relative or absolute), ramping, speed. step type (half, full, wave), scale factor. units, holding power, etc. Many inputs' 8 timit \& "wait until" switches, panic button. etc. On the fly reporting of position. speed, etc. On board drivers ( 350 mA ) for small steppers (M0-103). Send for SC-149 flyer. Remote Control Keypad Option

RC-121: \$49 To control the 4 motors directly, and "teach" sequences of motions. Power Driver Board Option

PD-123: \$89 Boost controller drive to 5 amps per phase. For two motors (eight drivers). Breakout Board Option BB-1 22: \$19 For easy connection of 2 motors. 3 ft . cable ends with screw terminal board.

Stepper Motor Driver ST-143: \$79 Stepper motors are the ultimate in motion control. The special package (below) includes everything you need to get familiar with them Each card drives two stepper motors ( 12 V , bidirectional. 4 phase. 350 mA per phase). Special Package: 2 motors (M0-103) + ST-143: PA-181: \$99

StepperMotors MO-103: \$15 or 4 for\$39 Pancake type, $21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ dia, $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ shaft, $7.5^{\circ} /$ step. 4 phase bidirectional. 300 step/sec. 12V, 36 ohm, bipolar. 5 oz-in torque, same as Airpax K82701-P2.

## Current Developments

Intelligent Voice Synthesizer, 14 Bit Analog to Digital converter, 4 Channel Digital to Analog converter. Counter Timer, Voice Recognition.

## A-BUS Adapters for:

IBM PC, XT, AT and compatibles. Uses one short slop.
AR-133 $\$ 69$ Tandy 1000, 1000 EX\& SX, 1200, 3000. Uses one short slot. Apple II, IIt. Ile. Uses any sior.
TRS-80 Model 102, 200 Plugs into 40 pin "svstem bus" AR-133...\$69 Model 100. Uses 40 pin socket (Socket is duplicatedon adapter) AR-135...\$69 TRS-80 Mod 3,4,4D. Fits 50 pin bus. (Withharddisk use Y-cable). AR-132 $\$ 49$ TRS-80 Model 4P. Includes ext ra cable. ( 50 pin bus is recessed) AR-137... $\$ 62$ TRS-80 Model I. Plugs into 40 pin $1 / 0$ bus on KB or Ell. AR-131.. $\$ 39$ Color Computers (Tandy).Fits ROM slot Mullipak. or Y-cable. AR-138... $\$ 49$
A-BUS Cable ( $3 \mathrm{ft}, 50$ cond.) CA-163: $\$ 24$ Connects the A-BUS adapter to one A-BUS card or to first Motherboard. Special cable for two A-BUS cards: CA-162: $\$ 34$

## A-BUS Motherboard MB-1 20: \$99

Each Motherboard holds five A-BUS cards. A sixth connector allows a second Motherboard to be added to the first (with connecting cable CA161: $\$ 12$ ). Up to five Motherboards can be joined this way to a single $A$ BUS adapter. Sturdy aluminum frame and card guides included. - The A-BUS is not a replacement for the Multi-pak


## FREE DEMO DISK

## AND COCOSHOW PROGRAM

1) Free Font Disk a $\$ 24.95$ value
2) Free CGP-220 Color Driver the world's best: 125 colors a $\$ 19.95$ value
3) The complete Font library (4 disks) for only \$29.95 (a \$99 value)

When you order CoCo Max III. Only $\$ 79.95$ including the deluxe hi-res interface.


## must be the most enjoyable, useful,

 and awesome program you've ever seen or your money back. no nususioninys sased.
## A FEW QUOTES :

An outstanding program that almost turns your CoCo into a replica of the Macintosh. Terrific hi-res color, very easy to learn and use. - Family Computing

There is absolutely nothing There is absolor Computer else on the Corable to CoCo that is compar and ease of use. Max's power and The most en l ever had. a computer

- Computere Review

In Everyone's book, CoCo Max is rated again and again as the most In Everyone's
the most incredible product ever marketed
-CoCo America Club

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

- 6809 Express



# "The best program ever written for the Color Computer" 

That's how thousands of enthusiastic users rated the CoCo Max II drawing program. With CoCo Max III we are ready to amaze them again. Instead of "patching" CoCo Max II, we rewrote it from scratch to take advantage of the CoCo Max ill hardware. The results will knock your socks off! Below is a brief list of some of the new features, but some, such as animation, color sequencing, or the slide show, have to be seen. Send for the Demo Disk, and see for yourself.

## Everybody's favorite drawing package features:

- A 50\% larger editing window. - Zoom area 400\% larger. - New drawing tools: rays, 3D cubes, arcs,... New editing tools: shadow,text size,... - Rotate by $1.5^{\circ}$ steps - Select any 16 of the 64 possible colors (all 64 colors displayed at once!) - Powerful color mix: additive, subtractive, overlay,... - Full color editing of patterns and color changing patterns. - Incredible special effects with color cycling up to 8 colors with variable speed. -Animation adds the dimension of motion to your image. (Must be seen.) - Sophisticated data compression saves up to $70 \%$ of disk space when saving pictures.
In addition, there are dozens of enhancements to the multitude offeatures that made CoCo Max II a best seller.


## More about CoCo Max III

- CoCo Max III is not an upgrade of CoCo Max II. It is entirely rewritten to take advantage of the new CoCo 3 hardware (More memory, resolution, colors, speed,...)
- The new CoCo Max III Hi-Res Interface and the CoCo Max II Hi-Res Pack are not interchangable.
- The new interface plugs into the joystick connector.
- The CoCo Max III disk is not copy protected.
- CoCo Max III only works with the CoCo 3.
- A Y-Cable or Multi-pak is not necessary.
- Colors are printed in five shades of gray.
- CoCo Max III can read CoCo Max II pictures.

Note: $\mathrm{CoCoMax} \mid 1$ (for the CoCo 2 ) is still available on disk (\$79.95). CoCo Max I is still available on tape (\$69.95). For details, refer to our double page ad in any Rainbow from January ' 86 to July ' 87

Toll Free operators are for orders only. If you need precise answers, call the lech line. (Detailled CoCo Max specs are included with the Demo Disk.)

Add $\$ 3.00$ per order for shipping.
Viss, MC. checks, M.O. welcome. CT residents add sales tax.
c.0.0. add $\$ 3.00$ extra.

Canada: shlppling is $\$ 5$ Overress add $10 \%$

Technical info: (203) 656-1806 Orders only 800221-0916 Except in Ct All lines open weekdays 9 to 5 Eastern time

[^1] or charqe extra for each utility.


Imagine this picture in sixteen colors !


## System Requirements:

Any CoCo 3 disk system with a Joystick or a Mouse.
We apologize to tape users, CoCo Max III needs the flexibility of a disk. The CoCo Max III system includes: - The special Hi-Res interface (foryour mouse or joystick) - The CoCo Max III disk • Many utilities: (To convert Max II pictures, Max colors, etc.) - A detailled User's Manual. Complete system; nothing else to buy. CoCo Max III: \$79.95*

## FREE DEMO DISK

Name
Street
City
State Zip
Printer used:
Please include $\$ 2$ to help defray Processing and Shipping costs. (Check, Money Order, etc. Sorry, no COD or Credit Cards). Coupon (or copy) must be mailied to:

A division ol Sigma Industries, Inc.

## COLORWARE

242-W West Avenue Darien, CT 06820


The listing: DREAM
$\varnothing$ CLS: PRINT" IN THIS ADVENTURE, YOU MUST FIND THE STOLEN CHRI STMAS TOYS, WHICH ARE HIDDEN IN A MAGIC WORLD, AND RETURN TH EM TO YOUR HOUSE."
$1 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" THIS ADVE NTURE USES TWO WORD COMMANDS SU CH AS, get knife OR say help. T HE GAME HAS NO SAVE/ LOAD FUNCTI ON, BUT IF YOU SHOULDPRESS BREAK TYPE CONT TO CONTIN-UE. I HOPE YOU ENJOY IT."
2ø PRINT@448," PRESS <SPACEBAR>
TO CONTINUE"; INKEY\$
$3 \varnothing$ IFINKEY\$=" "THEN4 $\varnothing$ ELSE3 $\varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT" THE VERBS ARE:"
$5 \emptyset$ PRINT" ASK
GET
DROP
PUT

```
                                    USE
                                    EAT
                                    SAY"
                                    6\emptyset PRINT"' LOOK
                                    PULL":
PRINT@448," PRESS <SPACEBAR> TO
CONTINUE";INKEY$
7\emptyset IFINKEY$=" "THEN8\emptysetELSE7\emptyset
8\emptyset CLS
9\emptyset DIM A$(8),B$(8),C$(8):L=1
l\emptyset\emptyset DATA IN THE ENTRANCE TO THIS
    ENCHANTING WORLD,MAGIC KNIFE,WE
ST
11\emptyset DATA IN THE UPSIDE DOWN
    FOREST,UPSIDE DOWN TREES,NORTH
EAST
12\emptyset DATA IN A COURTYARD,A BEAUTI
FUL FOUNTAIN,NORTH NORTHEAST
    SOUTH WEST
13\emptyset DATA AT A POND,PINK WATER,SO
UTHWEST
14\varnothing DATA IN FRONT OF A LARGE
    STONE,STONE,SOUTH
15\emptyset DATA IN A FRUIT ORCHARD,FRUI
T,NORTH EAST
16\emptyset DATA IN FRONT OF AN ELF,ELF,
SOUTH
170 DATA IN A SMALL SHACK,GIFTS,
```


## Corrections

"Gift Buyer's Guide" (November 1987, Page 57): The price for Spectrum Projects' CoCo Keyboard Extender Cable was incorrectly stated as being \$19.95. The actual price is $\$ 39.95$.
"A Desktop Publisher on a Shoestring" (October 1987, Page 58): Author H. Allen Curtis has written to indicate some minor errors in the article. First, in the rightmost column on Page 62, the user is told to "Change Line 35 to:". This should actually read "Insert Line 35" since that line did not already exist. Just below that, in the fif th line of Line 35 , you should change TO to TO. Finally, in Line 205 of Listing 1, a value of \& 24 was given. This should read \&H24. However, this doesn't have any effect on program execution.
"CoCoDraw Update" (October 1987, Page 98): In the rightmost column of Page 98, Line 11 is missing a parenthesis. In that line, just after the value of 50 , should be two parentheses, so that section should read $\mathrm{N} / 50$ ) ) instead of $N / 50$ ).

For quicker reference, Corrections will be posted on Delphi as soon as they are available in the Info on Rainbow topic area of the database. Just type DRTA at the CoCo SIG> prompt and INFO at the TOPIC> prompt.

## About Your Subscripition

Your copy of THE RAINBOW is sent second class mail. You must notify us of a new address when you move. Notification should reach us no later than the 15th of the month prior to the month in which you change your address. Sorry, we cannot be responsible for sending a nother copy when you fail to notify us.

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# THE SHOPPING LIST: 

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Printer/Modem 10' Extender Cable ............. $\$ 14.95$ TANDY OM-8 RGB Analog 6'Video Ext Cable .... $\$ 19.95$ Disk Drive Cable (34pin - 34pin) ............. $\$ 19.95$ Cassette 'Y' Cable - Connect a 26-3028 Hi-Res Joy ${ }^{-}$ stick interface \& Tape Recorder to CoCoIII . $\$ 19.95$ Modem Cable - 6 ft (DB25-DB25) ................... $\$ 19.95$ Joystick/Mouse 10' Ext Cable .................... $\$ 19.95$ No more Deluxe RS-232 paks left to hook up ptr \& modem? Buy our RST232 "Y" Cable ( 4 pin ) .... $\$ 24.95$ Dual Disk Drive Cable (3-34pin) ............... $\$ 24.95$ MAGNAVOX 8505/8515/8CM643 Analog RGB cable . $\$ 24.95$ Other Analog RGB monitor cable (Specify!) .. $\$ 39.95$ 15 "Multi-Pak/Disk Pak Extender - Move your MultiDisk Paks further away Closeout .... \$29.95 40 Pin Dual " $\underline{Y}$ " Cable - Hook up a Disk with a Voice Pak, Word Pak, CoCo Max, etc. ......... $\$ 29.95$ CoCo RS232 Switcher - Now easily switch between a printer \& modem at the flick of a switch! .. $\$ 29.95$

## ロTHER ㄷㅁㅁ STUFF ..

5 l/4" Diskettes in any quantity .......... 49 cents C-10 tapes - Minimum quantity ( 20 pcs) ... 69 cents CoCoII/CoCoIII KEYCAPS - Replace worn keys! . $\$ 4.99$ Rompak w/Blank PC Board 27xx series ...........\$9.95 "D" Rev motherboard w/o socketed chips ..... $\$ 16.95$ Video Clear - This cable will reduce TV interference created by cocol .............................. $\$ 19.95$ Warp Fighter 3-D - A CoCo III Space Fighter game with "3-D GLASSES"! By Steve Bjork! ......... $\$ 39.95$ COCo III keyboard - upgrade your CoCo II keyboard! "Package" deal w/FKEYS III (\$24.95) software $\$ 39.95$ FDS Controller w/1.1 ROM (SAVE\$20) ........... $\$ 79.95$ MAGNAVOX TV tuner - Now you can watch TV with your Magnavox 8505/8515 RGB Analog monitor! ..... $\$ 99.95$ Super Controller - Up to 4 DOSs by a POKE .. $\$ 99.95$ 1200 Baud Modem(Hayes compatible) Auto-dial/answer \$139.95. Req's Modem cable (4pin or DB25) .. $\$ 19.95$ PBH-64 - A combo Parallel Printer interface \& 64K Print Buffer! COMPUTE while you PRINT! ..... $\$ 149.95$ SONY KV-1311CR - (CHEAPEST PRICE IN THE RAINBOW)!! $\$ 439.95 /$ Add $\$ 40.00$ for cable ( $\$ 20.00$ shipping)

## Breaking your back typing on your CoCo???



Sit back and relax with a Spectrum keyboard extender cable. $\$ 39,95$ See 11/87 Rainbow review

Now you can extend your present keyboard away fran your CoCoII/COCoIII! Easier typing \& requires no soldering! You also have the option to leave your present keyboard intact \& hook up a second keybd for remote operation! Spectrum Keyboard extender cable w/EXTERNAL CoCoII keyboard . $\$ 49.95$ Design by Marty Goaman, so you know it's quality!

## SUPER CHIP -SALE- ..

2764 EPROM …... $\$ 4.95$ 27128 EPROM ...... $\$ 6.95$
6821 Standard PIA Closeout price! ..... $\$ 6.95$ 68764 EPROM Closeout price! .......... $\$ 12.95$ 6847 VDG Chip Closeout price! ........ $\$ 12.95$ 6809E CPU Chip Closeout price! ...... $\$ 12.95$ CoCo III Multipak - "New" PAL chip (For Gray and White 26-3024 models ONLY) .................... $\$ 19.95$ Basic ROM 1.3 (Newest version) ............... $\$ 19.95$
$\rightarrow$ Disk ROM 1.1 - (Needed for COCOIII)....... . $\$ 29.95$ Original SAM Chip (6883) .......................\$29.95
$\Rightarrow$ Ext Basic 1.1 ROM - Closeout price! ......... $\$ 29.95$ CoCo First Aid Kit - includes two PIA's, 6809E CPU and SAM Chips (BE PREPARED) Closeout price! \$49.95 NEWI 'Upgraded' CoCoIII "GIME" chip ......... $\$ 79.95$
$\rightarrow$ ERROM Progranmer - uses $\overline{2716 s}$ up to 27512 s! Super fast programing - See April '86 review . $\$ 149.95$

## COCO LIBRARY ...

$\rightarrow$ A History of the CoCo / 1980-1986 . $\$ 6.95$ CoCo Memory Map Reg. Now only ......... $\$ 9.95$ Newl 200 MORE Pokes, Peeks 'N Execs ........... $\$ 9.95$ Basic Progranming Tricks Revealed .... $\$ 9.95$ 500 Pokes, Peeks ' N Execs .................... $\$ 16.95$ 300 COCOIII POKES - \#1 COCoIII bestsellert . $\$ 19.95$ Complete Rainbow Guide to OS9 Level II ..... $\$ 19.95$ A Guide to CoCo III GRAPHICS (7/87 review) . $\$ 21.95$ Better Graphics on CoCo3 (8/87 review pg143) $\$ 24.95$ CoCo II Service Manual (Specify Cat.\#) ...... $\$ 29.95$ CoCo III Unraveled - A best sellerl!! ....... $\$ 29.95$ Inside OS-9 Level II . $\$ 39.95$ CoCo III Service Manual - Current version! . $\$ 39.95$ Color/Extended/Disk Basic Unraveled ......... $\$ 49.95$

## MORE GOOD STUFF

WICO Adapter- Hookup 2 Atari type joysticks. $\$ 19.95$ CoCo Keybd - Low profile, fits all CoCo IIs \& "F"s WAS $\$ 39.95$ - NOW $\$ 19.95$. D/E COCO I adapter $\$ 12.95$ wICO Trackball - Regularly \$69.95, Now anly. $\$ 24.95$ OS-9 Level II Solution - A front-end "USER FRIENDLY" interface for LEVEL II .......... $\$ 29.95$ Universal Video Drvr- All monitors \& Cocos . $\$ 29.95$ (2) Chip 64K Upgrade - $26-3134 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ CoCo II . $\$ 29.95$ 28 pin Ext Basic - $26-3134 \mathrm{~A} / \mathrm{B}$ CoCo II ...... $\$ 34.95$ PAL SWITCHER - Req. 26-3024 MPI. Switch from CoCoII to COCOIII mode $\$ 29.95$ w/NEW PAL $\ldots . . . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \\ & \$ 39.95\end{aligned}$
$\rightarrow$ Real Time Clock - Compatible w/OS-9 or RSDOS, easy internal mounting, CoCoII/III compatible! .. $\$ 59.95$
$\rightarrow$ Top FD-502 Drive $1 \overline{(\# 26-3133)}-$ SAVE $\$ 60$.. $\$ 139.95$ 2400 Baud Modem -(Great for Delphi) $\$ 229.95$ CoCo III DISK DRIVE 0 - (Includes CoCoIII Software Bonanza Package - a $\$ 150$ plus valuel!1) ... $\$ 239.95$ 512K COLOR COMPUTER III (Includes COCoIII Software Bonanza package - a $\$ 150+$ value! ) $\$ 249.95$

## SPECTRUM PROJECTS po Bax 264 HOWARD BEACH NY 11414

All orders plus $\$ 3.00 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ (Foreign $\$ 5.00$ ) NYS Residents add Sales Tax<br>See our other 2 ads on pages $17 \& 27$ !!!

NOWHERE! use THE force LUKE!
$18 \varnothing$ FORI=1TO8
$19 \varnothing \operatorname{READ} \mathrm{~A} \$(I), B \$(I), C \$(I)$
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ NEXT
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT"YOU ARE:";A\$(L)
$22 \emptyset$ PRINT"YOU SEE:";B\$(L)
$23 \varnothing$ PRINT"YOU CAN GO:"; C\$ (L)
$24 \varnothing$ INPUT"WHAT DO YOU WISH FOR"; M\$
$25 \emptyset$ ON L GOSUB $27 \varnothing, 33 \emptyset, 4 \varnothing \varnothing, 47 \emptyset, 5$ $1 \emptyset, 55 \emptyset, 61 \varnothing, 65 \emptyset$
$26 \varnothing$ FORX=1TO15 øø: NEXTX: CLS: GOTO2 $1 \varnothing$
$27 \varnothing$ IFM\$="GET KNIFE"THENPRINT"OK AY, YOU HAVE IT.":KNIFE=l:B\$(1)= "A RAINBOW...THE RAINBOW"
28ø IFM\$="LOOK KNIFE"THENPRINT"I T IS SHAPED WEIRD."
$29 \emptyset$ IFM\$="GET RAINBOW"THENPRINT" YOU HAVE IT.":B\$(1)="LOTS OF INT ERESTING THINGS."
$3 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFM\$="LOOK RAINBOW"THENPRINT "IT IS MADE UP OF RAINBOW MAGAZINES."
$31 \varnothing$ IFM\$="W"THENL=2
$32 \varnothing$ RETURN
33ø IFM\$="LOOK TREES"THENPRINT"T HE limbS ARE SHAPED FUNNY.": B\$ (2 )="UPSIDE DOWN TREES FUNNY limb $S^{\prime \prime}$
$34 \emptyset$ IFMS="PULL LIMB"THENPRINT"YO U HERE A NOISE IN THE DISTANCE": LIMB=1
35ø IFM\$="LOOK LIMB"THENPRINT"IT 'S FUNNY, OKAY?'
$36 \varnothing$ IFM\$="N"THENL=3
$37 \emptyset$ IFM\$="E"THENL=1
$38 \emptyset I F K N I F E=2 A N D L I M B=1 A N D R A I N=1 A$
NDM\$="SAY GIFT"THENL=8
$39 \emptyset$ RETURN
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFM\$="LOOK FOUNTAIN"THENPRIN T"THE WATER IS A RAINBOW OF COLO RS"
$41 \emptyset$ IFM\$="GET FOUNTAIN"THENPRINT
Mouse Tales By Logan Ward

"DON'T TAKE ALL THE BEAUTY AWAY. "
$42 \emptyset$ IFMS="N"THENL=5
43ø IFMS="NE"THENL=4
$44 \varnothing$ IFM\$="W"THENL=6
$45 \emptyset$ IFM\$="S"THENL=2
$46 \varnothing$ RETURN
$47 \varnothing$ IFM\$="LOOK POND"THENPRINT"A
RAINBOW WOULD LOOK BEATIFUL HE
RE!"
$48 \emptyset$ IFM\$="DROP RAINBOW"THENPRINT
"YOU HEAR ANOTHER SOUND IN THE
DISTANCE" : RAIN=1:B\$(4)="RAINBOW OVER POND"
$49 \emptyset$ IFM\$="SW"THENL=3
5øø RETURN
5lø IFM\$="LOOK STONE"THENPRINT"T HERE IS A SLOT IN IT."
$52 \emptyset$ IFM\$="PUT KNIFE"ANDKNIFE=1TH ENINPUT"WHERE"; DD\$:IFDD\$="STONE" THENPRINT"YOU HEAR A THIRD SOUND

IN THE DISTANCE!":KNIFE=2:B\$(
5) = "KNIFE IN STONE"

53ø IFM\$="S"THENL=3
$54 \emptyset$ RETURN
55ø IFM\$="LOOK ORCHARD"THENPRINT
"IT IS FILLED WITH FRUIT TREES."
$56 \emptyset$ IFM\$="GET FRUIT"THENPRINT"OK
AY, YOU HAVE IT.":FRU=l
$57 \emptyset$ IFFRU=1ANDM\$="EAT FRUIT"THEN PRINT"THEN FRUIT POISONED YOU, B ECAUSEYOU WERE NOT USED TO IT." 58ø IFM\$="N"THENL=7
59 IFM\$="E"THENL=3
$6 \emptyset \emptyset$ RETURN
$61 \emptyset$ IFM\$="ASK ELF"THENPRINT"IF Y
E EQUALS THREE AND
SOUND IS AROUND THEN
SAY GIFT IN T
HE UPSIDE DOWN FOREST.":FORX=1TO 5øøø: NEXTX
$62 \varnothing$ IFM\$="LOOK ELF"THENPRINT"HE IS A CRISTMAS ELF."
$63 \varnothing$ IFM\$="S"THENL=6
$64 \emptyset$ RETURN
65ø IFM\$="LOOK GIFTS"THENPRINT"T
HEY ARE THE STOLEN ONES."
66ø IFM\$="GET GIFTS"THENPRINT"YO
U HAVE THEM.": GF=l:B\$(8)="LOTS O
F INTERESTING THINGS"
67ø IFGF=lANDM\$="USE FORCE"THEN6 $9 \varnothing$
68ø RETURN
$69 \emptyset$ CLS: PRINT" YOU DID IT! YOU
RETURNED THE GIFTS NOT ONLY TO
YOUR HOUSE BUTTO EVERY HOUSE. Y OU MADE CHRISTMAS A REAL C
HRISTMAS!": END
ค

## Softwara Bonanza Pak

12 SPECTACULAR SOFTWARE BONANZA with the following Screen Dump, Disk Utility 2.1, Spectrum Font Generator, Tape/Disk Utility, Fastdupe II, 64K Disk Utility, Spectrum DOS, Basict, Coco Calender
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III! Includes a CoCoII to CocoIII Converter. 32 K III! Includes a CoCoII to CoCoIII Converter, 32 K
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An introduction to the Color Computer III that
compares the differences between the CoCoI/II and the NEW CoCoIII. Includes: GIME chip specs, COCOII "Offers some very good information to pro"Offers some very qood information to pro-
gramers." - Rainbow review $2 / 87 \$ 19.95$

## CoCo III Screen Dump

This is the program for HARDCOPY GRAPHICS for
Radio Shack bit-image, dot-matrix printers ( $\frac{\text { Radio }}{105}$ D MP-130 Micronics, Panasonic, etc.). Will print HSCREEN 1 -
4 and PMODE $0-4$. 16 patterns can be CUSTOMIZED for
any color on the screen! 128K CoCoIII DISK \$24.95

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A productivity enhancement that gives you the capability to add twenty (20) predefined functions
to the CoCoIII by
using the CTRL, F1 and F2 keys!! $\$ 24.95$ "Get more from your keyboard with FKEYS

## C III Graphics

A drawing program for the CoCoIII using the new
ENHANCED graphic features: $320 \times 192$ graphics, 16 of any 64 colors, plus the ability to SAVE and LOAD 32 K screens. "Paint pretty pictures on the coco3."

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replaces 20 of the old "USER HOSTILE" commands with sinqle $\frac{\text { keystroke, menu }}{\text { more typing in camplex long pathnames or remenber }}$ more typing in camplex long pathnames or remenber
ing cemplicated
syntaxes! $\$ 29.95$

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All the FEATURES of TEIEPATCH plus the classically
proportioned characters of the WIZARD with TRUE proportioned characters of the WIZARD with TRUE
lowercase! Now CoCoIII compatible! (Upgrade $\$ 15$ w/proof of purchase) $\$ 29.95$

## Tape/Disk Utility

A powerful package that transfers tape to disk and $\frac{\text { disk }}{\text { of an }}$ entire autanatically. Does an automatic copy $\frac{\text { Rainbow }}{\&} \frac{\text { On }}{\text { prints }}$ Tape $\alpha$ to disk. Also copies tape to tape

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Save ROMPAKS on your 64 K Disk System using the RS Multi-Pak Interface. Eliminate constant plugging
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hand ling. Utilize a directory window to selectively sort, move, rename \& kill file entries. Lightning fast Disk I/O for format, copy
$\&$ backup. Single execution of both Basic $\& \frac{M L}{T I}$ programs. 64K DISK $\$ 29.95$. NOW also CoCoIII

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Add 24 NEW Disk cormands with 2 Hi-Res screens! Supports $\frac{40}{\text { auto disk search, error trapping } \frac{\text { mins }}{\text { and }} \text {, }}$ stepping,
"EPROMABLE". $\frac{\text { auto }}{64 K}$ disk search, error trapping and
Dew 95 New LOw price! $\$ 29.95$

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Replace the 'PLALN' CoCoIII text characters fram a
menu of INCREDIBLE fonts or use the hi-res editor menu of INCREDIBLE
to modify or create your own ! $11!$ 128K DISK $\$ 29.95$. NEW! FONI DISK \#I with over 25 more FONTS! \$19.95.

Spactrum Font Genorator
Eliteword, etc.) and convert them to (IW-64, EliteWord, etc.) and convert them to Highly
Detailed character sets! Some of the character
 $\frac{\text { Futuristic }}{\&}$ \& supports most dot matrix printers! $\$ 29.95$


## CoCo Checker

Something possibly wrong with your CoCo? CoCo Checker is the answer! Will test your ROMs, RAMS, Cassette, Joysticks, Sound, PIAs, VDG, Internal

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Supports $40 / 80$ column mode, ASCII or XMODEM 'BITBANGER' port, 30071200 Baud! Plus 'STRINGS' (predefined sequences of text) can be read into
the BUFFER from DISK \& transmitted by NAME! TYpe the BUFFER from DISK \& transmitted by NAME! TYpe
ahead $\&$ auto-repeat are also supported. 128K CoCoIII DISK $\$ 39.95$ (see 9/87 Rainbuw review)

## 64K Disk Utility Package

Take advantage of an expanded 64 K machine. Make an additional 8 K of RAM available by relocating the disk (even "protected" PAKs) and create a 32 K SPOOL buffer for printing $\$ 24.95$

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A truly friendly data base program at an affordable price! Keep inventories, hobby collections, up to 500 records with 15 fields, reoord or field

Blackjack Royale
A Hi-Res graphics casino blackjack simulation and card counting tutor. Fully realistic play ance, $1-8$ decks, burnt cards, shuffle frequency and more! "This fine program is a must for the
Coco Blackjack player." - Rainbow review $\$ 24.95$

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## CoCo Calondar

Get organized for 365 days today with the CoCo occasions and daily appointments so you can plan ahead. You can store HUNDREDS of entries and our
GRAPHIC Calendar will show all MRMS! \$19.95

## THE KITCHEN SINK <br> Everything but the KITCHEN SINK!! 1 Receive all twenty-three (23) Colorful Utilities fram top to twenty-three (23) CoIorfur Utilities fram top to bot om, the Software Bonanza Pak to CoCo Calendar bot tom, the Software Bonanza Pak to Coco Calendar (a $\$ 500$ plus value) for a SPECIAL price S1 $\frac{1}{49.951!!}$



## urn sideways for  EliteWord 80/Spel - \$99.95




Hanukkah brings the brilliance of CoCo 3 graphics together with the Hanukkah festival of lights, and also demonstrates animation techniques for use on the CoCo 3.

Hanukkah draws a menorah, dradle, and a Star of David on the screen; the flame on the menorah flickers and the dradle spins and moves. For each tap of a key another flame is added to the menorah, in the traditional order of right-to-left.

Both the flame and the dradle are literally scanned onto the screen from DATA statements, which makes it very easy to modify their shapes. The flame, as it is animated by palette switching in Line 1380, is immediately saved into HGET buffer \#1: The dradle images are first modified using HLINE statements to create the four frames that are used in its HEET/ HPUT animation. Each HBUFFER is used before the next one is reserved, due to a bug in CoCo 3's BASIC.

After the dradle and flame have been drawn and put in HBUFFERS with the HEET command, the screen is cleared and the stationary objects are created. Both the menorah and the Star of David are drawn using HDRAW and HPAINT commands; the text is put on the screen with HPRINT. The center (shamas) and the rightmost flame are then put on the menorah with HPUT, and the main loop of the program is entered.

All the action takes place in the main loop. The flames are
Renard DellaFave is a student living in Raleigh, North Carolina, and is a self-taught programmer. Besides computers, he enjoys electronics, books and science.
flickered by exchanging the values of two palette slots, and the text is made to change color by changing the value of a single slot. The dradle is moved by HPUT to a different position each time, and spun by cycling through the four images created earlier. Line 1400 checks to see if a key has been pressed, and adds another flame if one has.


Hanukkah is heavily remarked, making it is easier to understand, but these remarks can safely be left out if you want.
(Questions about this program may be directed to the author by calling 919-787-8396.)

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V220 | 137 | 1080 | 146 |
| 370 | ． 27 | 1170 | ． 62 |
| 560 | ．． 4 | 1320 | ． 169 |
| 700 | ． 11 | 1490 | ． 150 |
| 920 | ． 180 | END | ． 198 |

The listing：HANUKKAH
1 POKE \＆HFFD9，$\varnothing$＇SPEED UP CPU TO 1．78MHZ
2 REM PRESS ANY KEY TO UPDATE
3 REM MENORAH FOR NEXT DAY
4 REM $\langle(\langle(\langle(\langle(\langle(!)\rangle)\rangle)\rangle)\rangle)\rangle$
5 REM \＃RENARD DELLAFAVE \＃
6 REM \＃COPYRIGHT（C）\＃
7 REM \＃ 1987 \＃
8 REM \＃VERSION \＃：2．4 \＃
$9 \operatorname{REM}<(<(<(<(<(!)\rangle)\rangle)\rangle)\rangle)\rangle$
Iøø CLS：INPUT＂ARE YOU USING A RG
B MONITOR＂；MN\＄：IF LEFT\＄（MN\＄，I）＝＂
Y＇THEN MS＝－l
ll $\emptyset \mathrm{MO}=\mathrm{MS}+1$
12ø REM NORMALIZE ON＜BREAK＞
$13 \varnothing$ ON BRK GOTO 15ø
$14 \emptyset$ GOTO $17 \varnothing$
15ø IF MS＝ø THEN PALETTE CMP ELS
E PALETTE RGB
16ø CLS：PRINT＂＊＊＊＊PROGRAM EXIT＊＊＊＊＂：POKE 65496， $0:$ END
17ø HSCREEN 2
$18 \emptyset$ HBUFFl, 153 'BUFFER FOR FLAME
19ø REM SET UP PALETTES
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ DIM $B(1), S(1)$ 'FLAME ANIMATI
ON COLORS FOR EACH MONITOR
$21 \varnothing \mathrm{~B}(\varnothing)=32: \mathrm{B}(1)=5: \mathrm{S}(\varnothing)=52: \mathrm{S}(1)=$
39
$22 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 12,28,35,42,44, \varnothing, 63,5$
,43,39,5,39, $, \varnothing, \varnothing$
23ø FOR CA= $\varnothing$ TO 15:READ CS:PALET
TE CA,CS:NEXT CA
24ø IF MS=-1 THEN PALETTE 3,54: P
ALETTE 4,42:PALETTE 5,27:PALETTE
11,32: PALETTE 12,53
$25 \emptyset$ REM DRAW AND GET FLAME IMAGE
$26 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$27 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$28 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \sigma, \sigma, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$29 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \sigma, \sigma, 6, \sigma, \varnothing$
$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6,6,3,6,6, \varnothing$

## Hardware

 Special
## Communications Package

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［Modem \＆Cable］
300／1200／2400 baud Fully Hayes
Compatible Modern－CCITT 2 Year Warranty

［Moderri \＆Cable］

## Software

＇KEEP－TRAK’ General Ledger Reg．\＄69．95－Only \＄39．95 ＂Double－Entry＂General Ledger Accounting System for home or business：16k， $32 k, 64 k$ ．User－friendly，menu－driven．Program features：balance sheet，income \＆ expense statement［current \＆＇YTD＇］．journal，ledger， 899 accounts［ 2350 entries on 32 k \＆64k［ 710 accounts \＆entries on 16 k ］（disk only）．Version 1.2 has screen printouts． Rainbow Review 1．1－9／84－1．2－4／85
＂OMEGA FILE＂Reg．S69．95－ONLY s24．95
Fling data base．File any information with Omega File．Records can have up to 16 fields with 255 characters per field（ $40 B 0$ characters／record）．Sort，match \＆print any field． User friendly menu driven．Manual included［ $32 \mathrm{k} / 64 \mathrm{k}$ disk only］．

## Ranbow Review 3／85．Hot CoCo 1 0／85

## BOB＇S MAGIC GRAPHIC MACHINE

Can generate BASIC code to use in your programs．Easy drawing and manipulation of circles，elipses，boxes，lines and ARCS．Single joystick operation with on line HELPS at all times．Allows text on the graphics screen \＆movement of objects on the screen．Can be used as a stand－alone graphics editor．Instruction Manual．GRAPHICS EDITOR．REG． $\mathbf{\$ 3 9 . 9 5}$－ONLV \＄24．95 for disk or tape．64k ECB．

Rainbow Review 7／B5．Hot CoCo 9／B5＂The graphics bargain of the year＂

## ＇KEEP－TRAK＇Accounts Receivable．

Features：auto interest calculation，auto ageing of accounts，installment sales，total due sales，explanation space as long as you need，detailed statements，＇KEEP－TRAK＇General Ledger tie in，account number checking，credit limit checking \＆more．User friendly／menu driven．Includes manual． $\mathbf{\$ 3 9 . 9 5}$ or $\mathbf{\$ 4 9 . 9 5}$ General Ledger \＆Accounts Receivables． ［Disk Only］．

## ＇COCO WINDOWS＇

With hi－res character display and window generator．Features an enhanced key board ［klicks］and 10 programmable function keys．Allows the user to create multiple windows from basic．Includes menu driven printer setup and auto line numbering．Four function calculator，with memory．The above options can be called anytime while running or writing in BASIC．APPLE PULL YDUR DRAPES．YOU DON＇T WANT TO SEE THIS． $\mathbf{\$ 2 4 . 9 5}$［disk or tape］includes manual．
$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6,6,3,3,3,5,5, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$32 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6,6,6,6,3,7,5,6,6$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6,6,6,3,7,7,5,6,6$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$34 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6,6,6,3,7,7,7,6,6$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$35 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 6,6,6,7,7,7,7,7,6,6$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 6,6,6,7,7,7,7,7,6,6$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$37 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 6,6,6,7,7,7,7,7,7,6$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$38 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6,6,7,7,4,7,7,7,6$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$39 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6,7,7,7,4,4,7,6,6$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6,7,7,7,4,4,7,6, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$41 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6,6,7,7,4,4,7,6, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$42 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6,6,7,4,7,6, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
43ø REM SCAN FLAME IMAGE FROM DA TA
$44 \varnothing$ FOR $Y=\varnothing$ TO 32 STEP 2:FOR X= $\varnothing$


TO 3ø STEP 2
$45 \emptyset$ READ V:IF V= $\varnothing$ THEN HRESET(X, Y): GOTO 48ø
$46 \emptyset \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{V}+5$ 'COMPUTE CORRECT COLOR 47ø HSET (X/2,Y/2,C)
$48 \varnothing$ NEXT X,Y
49ø REM STORE FLAME IN HBUFFER \# 1
$5 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{HGET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(16,16), 1$
$51 \varnothing$ HCLS $\varnothing$
$52 \emptyset$ REM DRAW AND GET DRADLES
$53 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1$ , $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$54 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1$ , $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$55 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1,1$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$56 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$57 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2,2, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1,1, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$58 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2,2,2,2, \varnothing, 1,1, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$59 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 2,2,2,2,2,2,1,2,2,2$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2$ $, 2, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$61 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2$ $, 2, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$62 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2$ , $2, \varnothing, \varnothing$
63ø DATA $\varnothing, 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2$ $, 2, \varnothing, \varnothing$
64ø DATA $\varnothing, 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
65ø DATA $\varnothing, 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
66ø DATA 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2 $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$67 \varnothing$ DATA 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2 $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
68ø DATA 2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2, $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
69ø DATA $\varnothing, 1,2,2,2,1,2,2,2,2,2, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$71 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$72 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1,1,1,1,1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$73 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1,1,1,1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ , $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$74 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
75ø REM SCAN DATA FOR DRADLE TO SCREEN
$76 \varnothing$ FOR Y=ø TO 21:FOR X=3 TO 17 $77 \emptyset$ READ V
$78 \emptyset$ IF $V=\varnothing$ THEN GOTO $8 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{V}=1$ THEN $\mathrm{C}=4$ ELSE IF $\mathrm{V}=2$ THEN C $=5$
$79 \varnothing \operatorname{HSET}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{C}): \operatorname{HSET}(\mathrm{X}+4 \varnothing, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{C}): \mathrm{H}$ $\operatorname{SET}(\mathrm{X}+8 \varnothing, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{C}): \operatorname{HSET}(\mathrm{X}+12 \emptyset, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{C})$ $8 \varnothing \emptyset$ NEXT X,Y
81ø REM SET UP "CORNERS" WITH HL INES
$82 \emptyset$ HCOLOR 4
$83 \varnothing$ REM FRAME $\varnothing$ CORNER LINES
$84 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(6,5)-(4,15), \operatorname{PSET}$
$85 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(7,5)-(4,15), \operatorname{PSET}$
$86 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(15,7)-(11,17), \operatorname{PSET}$
$87 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(15,8)-(12,17), \operatorname{PSET}$
$88 \emptyset$ REM FRAME 1 CORNER LINES
$89 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(8+4 \emptyset, 5)-(5+4 \varnothing, 15), \operatorname{PSET}$
$9 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(8+4 \emptyset, 6)-(5+4 \emptyset, 16), \operatorname{PSET}$
$91 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(9+4 \emptyset, 6)-(6+4 \emptyset, 16), \operatorname{PSET}$
$92 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(1 \varnothing+4 \varnothing, 6)-(7+4 \varnothing, 16), \operatorname{PSE}$
T
$93 \emptyset$ REM FRAME 2 CORNER LINES
$94 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(1 \varnothing+8 \emptyset, 7)-(8+8 \varnothing, 16), \operatorname{PSE}$ T
$95 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(11+8 \emptyset, 7)-(9+8 \emptyset, 16), P S E$ T
$96 \varnothing \operatorname{HLINE}(12+8 \emptyset, 6)-(9+8 \varnothing, 16), \operatorname{PSE}$ T
$97 \emptyset$ REM FRAME 3 CORNER LINES
$98 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(13+12 \emptyset, 6)-(1 \phi+12 \emptyset, 16)$, PSET
$99 \emptyset \operatorname{HLINE}(14+12 \emptyset, 6)-(1 \phi+12 \emptyset, 17)$, PSET
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{HLINE}(14+12 \emptyset, 7)-(11+12 \emptyset, 17)$ , PSET
1Ø1Ø REM *"GET" DRADLE FRAMES IN TO
$1 \not 02 \emptyset$ REM APPROPRIATE HBUFFER AR EAS
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ HBUFF 2,242
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing \operatorname{HGET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(2 \emptyset, 21), 2 \quad 1 \mathrm{FR}$ AME Ø
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ HBUFF 3,242
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing \operatorname{HGET}(4 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(6 \varnothing, 21), 3 \quad 1$ FR
AME 1
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ HBUFF 4,242
$1 \varnothing 8 \emptyset \operatorname{HGET}(8 \emptyset, \emptyset)-(1 \emptyset \emptyset, 21), 4 \quad 1 F R$ AME 2
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ HBUFF 5,242
$11 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{HGET}(12 \emptyset, \varnothing)-(14 \varnothing, 21), 5{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{FR}$ AME 3
$112 \emptyset \mathrm{HCLS}$
$113 \emptyset$ REM DRAW MENORAH
$114 \varnothing$ HDRAW "Cl;BM55,36;M62,36;M6
2,$48 ; M 69,48 ; M 69,96 ; M 76,96 ; M 76,1 \varnothing$ $2 ; M 9 \emptyset, 1 \varnothing 2 ; M 9 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing 8 ; M 132,1 \varnothing 8 ; M 132$,
96;M9ø,96;M9ø,9ø;M83,9ø;M83,36;M


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115ø HDRAW＂M132，66；M132，54；M125 ，54；M125，36；M132，36；M132，48；M139 ，48；M139，54；M146，54；M146，3ø；M16ø ，3申；M16Ø，54；M167，54；M167，48；M174 ，48；M174，36；M181，36；M181，54；M174 ，54；M174，66；M188，66；M188，6ø；M195 ，6ø；M195，36；M2ø2，36；M2ø2，72；M195 ，72；M195，78＂
116ø HDRAW＂M174，78；M174，84；M2ø9 ，84；M2ø9，78；M216，78；M216，36；M223 ，36；M223，9ø；M216，9ø；M216，96；M174 ，96；M174，1ø8；M216，1ø8；M216，1ø2；M 23申，1ø2；M23申，96；M237，96；M237，48； M244，48；M244，36；M25l，36；M25l，6ø； M244，6ø；M244，1ø8；M237，1ø8；M237，1 14；M223，114＂
117ø HDRAW＂M223，12ø；M174，12ø；M1 74，138；M167，138；M167，144；M16ø，14 4；M160，156；M167，156；M167，168；M17 4，168；M174，174；M188，174；M188，18ø ；M2ø9，18申；M2ø9，186；M216，186；M216 ，192；M9ø，192；M9め，186；M97，186：M97 ，18申；M118，18申；M118，174；M132， 74 ； M132，168；M139，168＂
l18ø HDRAW＂M139，156；M146，156；M1 46，144；M139，144；M139，138；M132，13 8；M132，12ø；M83，12ø；M83，114；M69，1 14；M69，1申8；M62，1ø8；M62，6ø；M55，6甲 ；M55，36＂
l19ø HPAINT（153，31），1，1
1195 REM＂HAPPY HANUKKAH＂MESSAG E
$12 \varnothing \varnothing$ HCOLOR $7, \varnothing: \operatorname{HPRINT}(13, \varnothing), " H A$ PPY HANUKKAH＂
121ø REM DRAW STAR OF DAVID
122ø HDRAW＂C6；BM62，132；F42；L84；
E42；BM62，186；E42；L84；F42＂
$123 \varnothing$ REM CENTER
$124 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(62,162), 3,6$
$125 \emptyset$ REM CORNERS
$126 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(62,138), 2,6$
$127 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(85,15 \varnothing), 2,6$
$128 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(85,168), 2,6$
$129 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(35,168), 2,6$
$13 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(35,147), 2,6$
$131 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(62,18 \varnothing), 2,6$
$132 \emptyset$ REM PLACE SHAMAS AND IST FL AME
$133 \varnothing \operatorname{HPUT}(147,14)-(163,3 \varnothing), 1$, PSE T
$134 \varnothing \operatorname{HPUT}(24 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing)-(256,36), 1, P S E$ T
$135 \emptyset$ REM MAIN LOOP OF PROGRAM
137ø Xl＝287：X2＝3ø7：DX＝－2：DM＝6：DB
$=1$
$138 \varnothing$ IF $F=\varnothing$ THEN $F=1:$ PALETTE $1 \varnothing$ ， B（MO）：PALETTE 8，S（MO）ELSE IF F＝ 1 THEN $F=\varnothing:$ PALETTE $1 \varnothing, S(M O):$ PALE TTE 8，B（MO）＇FLICKER THE FLAMES 139ø PALETTE 7，RND（63）＇FLASH TE XT
14øø IF INKEY\＄＜＞＂＂THEN GOSUB 15 6ø＇ADD DAY IF KEY PRESSED
141ø CC＝CC＋1＇UPDATE CYCLE COUNT
FOR DRADLE
142ø DB＝DB＋l：IF DB＝6 THEN DB＝2＇
CALCULATE NEXT DRADLE FRAME BUFF ER \＃
143ø X2＝X2＋DX：X1＝X1＋DX＇UPDATE D RADLE POSITION
$144 \varnothing$ REM CHECK FOR DRADLE OUT－OF －BOUNDS
$145 \emptyset$ IF X2＞3ø7 THEN X2＝3ø7：X1＝28 7

146Ø IF Xl＜219 THEN Xl＝219：X2＝23 9
147め REM DRAW DRADLE IN NEW POSI TION，OLD IMAGE OVERWRITTEN
$148 \varnothing \operatorname{HPUT}(X 1,17 \varnothing)-(X 2,191), D B, P$ SET
149め IF CC＜＝DM THEN 138ø＇IF STI LL MOVING DRADLE，JUMP BACK EGINNING NOW
15øø DX＝3－RND（RND（3））：IF RND（2）＝ 1 THEN DX＝－DX＇NEW DRADLE SPEED 151ø IF DX＝ø THEN IF RND（3）＜＞2 G OTO 15øø＇KILL ZEROS，ADD DELAY $152 \emptyset$ DM＝RND（8）＋2＇HOW FOR TO GO AT THAT SPEED
153ø CC＝$\varnothing$＇CLEAR CYCLE COUNT
$154 \emptyset$ GOTO 138ø
$155 \varnothing$ REM ADD A FLAME
$156 \varnothing \mathrm{HD}=\mathrm{HD}+1$
$157 \varnothing$ ON HD GOSUB 16øø，161ø，162ø， 163ø，164ø，165ø，166ø
$158 \varnothing$ RETURN
159ø REM HPUT STATEMENTS FOR EAC H FLAME
$16 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{HPUT}(212,2 \varnothing)-(228,36), 1, \operatorname{PSE}$ T：RETURN＇DAY 2
161ø $\operatorname{HPUT}(193,2 \varnothing)-(2 \varnothing 9,36), 1, \operatorname{PSE}$ T：RETURN＇DAY 3
$162 \emptyset \operatorname{HPUT}(17 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing)-(186,36), 1, \operatorname{PSE}$ T：RETURN＇DAY 4
$163 \varnothing \operatorname{HPUT}(122,2 \varnothing)-(138,36), 1$, PSE T：RETURN＇DAY 5
$164 \varnothing \operatorname{HPUT}(1 \varnothing 1,2 \varnothing)-(117,36), 1, P S E$ T：RETURN＇DAY 6
$165 \emptyset \operatorname{HPUT}(8 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing)-(96,36), 1, \operatorname{PSET}:$ RETURN＇DAY 7
$166 \varnothing \operatorname{HPUT}(52,2 \varnothing)-(68,36), 1, \operatorname{PSET}:$ RETURN＇DAY 8


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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 disk and/or cassette symbols on the table of contents and at the beginning of articles indicate that the program is available through our RAINBOW ON DISK OrRAINBOWON TAPE service. An order form for these services is on the insert card bound in the magazine.

## Whats 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 System100 Computer. (While many TDP-100s are still in service, the TDP Electronics division of Tandy no longer markets the CoCo look-alike.) It is easier than using both of the "given" namesthroughout 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.

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 save it for later use, then type in the command RUN and press ENTER. Once theprogramhas run, typeNEW
and press ENTER to remove it from the areawhere the program you're typing in will go.
Now, while keying in a listing from THE RAINBOW, whenever you press the down arrow key, your CoCo gives the check sum based on the length and content of the program in memory. This is to check against the numbers printed in THE RAINBOW. If your number is different, check the listing carefully to be sureyou typed in the correct BASIC program code. For more details on this helpful utility, refer to H . Allen Curtis' article on Page 21 of the February 1984 RAINBOW.
Since Rainbow Check PLUS counts spaces and punctuation, be sure to type in the listing exactly the way it's given in the magazine.

> 10 CLS: $X=256 *$ PEEK $(35)+178$
> 20 CLEAR $25, X-1$
> $30 X=256 *$ PEEK $(35)+178$
> 40 FOR $Z=X$ TD $X+77$
> 50 READ $Y: W=H+Y:$ PRINT $Z, Y ; W$
> 60 POKK $Z, Y:$ NEXT
> 70 IFW=7985THENB0ELSEPRINT
> "DATA ERRDR":STOP
> 80 EXEC $X:$ END
> 90 DATA $182,1,106,167,140,60,134$
> 100 DATA $126,183,1,106,190,1,107$ 110 DATA $175,140,50,48,140,4,191$ 120 DATA $1,107,57,129,10,38,38$ 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 $240,183,2,222,48,140,14$ 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 $51,52,41,0$

## OS-9 and RAINBOW ON DISK

The OS-9 side of RAINBOW ON DISK contains two directories: CMDS and SOURCE. It also contains a file, read -me. first, which explains the division of the two directories. The CMDS directory contains executable programs and the SOURCE directory contains the ASCII source code for these programs. BASIC09 programs will only be offered in source form so they will only be found in the SOURCE directory.
OS-9 is a very powerful operating system. Because of this, it is not easy to learn at first. However, while we can give specific instructions for using the OS-9 programs, you will find that the OS-9 programs will be of little use unless you are familiar with the operating system. For this reason, if you haven't "learned" OS-9 or are not comfortable with it, we suggest you read The Complete Rainbow Guide to OS-9 by Dale Puckett and Peter Dibble.

The following is not intended as a course in OS-9. It merely states how to get the OS-9 programs from RAINBOW ON DISK to your OS-9 system disk. Use the procedures appropriate for your system. Before doing so, however, boot the OS-9 operating system according to the documentation from Radio Shack.

1) Type laaddir 1 ist copy and press ENTER. 2) If you have only one disk drive, remove the OS-9 system disk from Drive 0 and replace it with the OS9 side of RAINBOW ON DISK. Then type chd/d0 and press ENTER. If you have two disk drives, leave the sytem master in Drive 0 and put the RAINBOW ON DISK in Drive 1. Then type chd/dl and press ENTER.
2) List the read . me . fir ir tileto the screen by typing list read.me.first and pressing ENTER.
3) Entering dir will give you a directory of the OS-9 side of RAINBOW ON DISK. To see what programs are in the CMDS directory, enter di r cmds. Follow a similar method to see what source files are in the SOURCE directory.
4) When you find a program you want to use, copy it to the CMDS directory on your system disk with one of the following commands:

One-drive system: copy /d 0 /cmds/fiename/d0/ cmds filename-s

The system will prompt you to alternately place the source disk (RAINBOW ON DISK) or the destination disk (system disk) in Drive 0.
Two-drive system: copy /dI/cmds/filename/do/ cmds/ filename
Once you have copied the program, you execute it from your system master by placing that disk in Drive 0 and entering the name of the file.

## 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 actually been seen by us, that it does, indeed, exist and that we have a sample copy here at THE RAINBOW.
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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.

# Keep those files secure 

# Secret Filenames 

## By Bill Bernico

Every now and then I run across a
file on a disk with a strange "name" — if you could call it a "name." It looks more like a string of graphics characters from the Lo-Res CHR\$ set.

Not knowing what it was called, I didn't know how to load, run, or even kill it. I know a little more about them now, and I'd like to share what I've found so you can save your own disk files with these strange "names." That way, other folks won't be tampering with files you don't want them looking into. Or you and your friends can keep your files extra secure on your BBS.

There are two methods of saving: with or without a graphics extension. If you opt not to include the colorful extension, BAS will be used. Write down the correct combination of CHR\$ codes that went into making up your filename or you may not get that file off the disk later.

## Creating the File

Let's create a file with one of these filenames. Type in Listing 1. To save it

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.
with the character string name, type in the following directly (no line number):

> SAVE CHR\$ $(12 \mathrm{~B})+\mathrm{CHR} \mathrm{\$}(145)+$ CHR\$
> $(162)+\mathrm{CHR} \mathrm{\$}(179)+$ CHR\$ $(196)+$ CHR\$(213)+CHR\$ $(230)+$ CHR\$ $(247)$ $+" / \prime+C H R \$(159)+$ CHR\$ $(175)+$ CHR\$ $(191)$

Next, type DIR and look at what you've saved. Looks a little strange, doesn't it? Even the extension has graphics characters. Later on, if you want to access that file, you'll have to know how to load it. Did you write down the combination of character strings that made up that name? It's easy to lose a file if you're not careful.

## Loading the File

Now that the file is on disk, let's retrieve it. Type in Listing 2 and save it to disk. Notice that Line 20 contains the combination of character strings that you used to save Listing 1. To see how this all falls together, run this program and it will automatically load and run the first file, the one with the colorful name. Pretty slick, eh?

The third and fourth listings have the same results as the first two except these were done without graphics extensions, in which case BAS was assumed.

## Character String File Syntax

Certain rules have to be followed in
order to save, load and kill files with these types of "names." The most important rule is to know what you called that particular file. Without knowing what combination of character strings made up that filename, the rest of these rules won't help you at all.

First, to save a file with a CHR\$ name, type in or load the file you want to save (the old file with the regular name). Next, in the immediate mode, type in the following:

> SAVE CHR $\$(X 1)+$ CHR $\$(X 2)+$ CHR $\$$ $(X 3)+C H R \$(X 4)+C H R \$(X 5)+$ CHR $\$$ $(X 6)+C H R \$(X 7)+C H R \$(X B)$

This will save the file with a 日AS extension. To save a file with a CHR\& extension, add this to the end of the SAVE line: +"/"+CHR\$(Y1)+CHR\$(Y2)+ CHR\$(YЭ).

Now your filename has eight colorful characters, a space and three more color blocks. To load this file, simply substitute the word LOAD for the word SAVE in the example above.

Killing a file like this is a little different. If it has a regular BAS extension, you have to substitute the word KILL for the word LDAD in the example above and add +"/日AS" to the end of the line. If it has a "color block" extension, add $+" / "+C H R \$(Y 1)+C H R \$(Y 2)+C H R \$$ (YЭ) to the end of the line.

In each of these examples, X 1 through $X B$ represents the number of the char-
acter string color block you want to use. The examples $Y 1$ through $Y 3$ represent the color blocks used in the extension. They can be the same as the ones used in the name. I just used these examples for clarity.

I think the benefit of this system is that someone else can't easily break into
and modify my file. They can if they read this article, but they didn't count on one thing - the fact that you can also use character strings that can't be seen: CHR\$(13), CHR\$(32) and CHR\$ (143), for example. These are ENTER, space bar and a green block, which is invisible on a green back-
ground. Someone could try different combinations until the cows come home and still not hit upon your combination. The possibilities are endless.
(Questions about this program may be directed to the author at 708 Michigan Ave., Sheboygan, WI 53081. Please enclose an SASE for a reply.) $\square$

## Listing 1:

```
1\emptyset CLS
2\emptyset PRINT"THIS IS A TEST FOR THE
DISK CHARACTER STRING FILE S
AVING ROUTINE.
3\emptyset PRINT:PRINT"TEST l COMPLETED.
    SEE. IT WORKS!
```


## Listing 2:

$1 \varnothing$ CLS
$2 \emptyset$ LOAD CHR\$ (128) + CHR $\$(145)+$ CHR $\$$
(162) +CHR\$ (179) +CHR\$ (196) +CHR\$ (2 $13)+$ CHR $\$(23 \varnothing)+$ CHR $\$(247)+" / \prime+$ CHR $\$$ (159) +CHR\$(175) +CHR\$(191),R

## Listing 3:

## $1 \varnothing$ CLS

$2 \emptyset$ PRINT"THIS IS A TEST FOR THE DISK FILE CHARACTER STRING S AVE ROUTINE WITHOUT THE GRA PHIC EXTENTION.
$3 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT"THIS PROCEDURE DI FFERS SLIGHTLY FROM TEST 1 IN TH E WAY FILES ARE LOADED, SAVED AND KILLED.
$4 \emptyset$ PRINT: PRINT"TEST 2 COMPLETED. SEE. IT WORKS!

## Listing 4:

$1 \emptyset$ CLS
$2 \emptyset$ LOAD CHR\$ (2ø3)+CHR\$(195)+CHR\$
(198) $+\mathrm{CHR} \$(2 \emptyset 4)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(2 \emptyset 1)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(1$
$99)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(2 \varnothing \varnothing)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(193), \mathrm{R}$

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# IKeep Your Miemories ivn Oreler 

By Domald Turcowski

ITave you ever looked through your photos months or years after they were taken and asked yourself, "Who's standing next to Uncle George?" or perhaps the most asked question about Halloween photos "Who was that masked man?"

Well, Photo Tagger is here! It's a handy utility that prints photo information on mailing labels, which you stick on the back of your photos for future reference. No more wondering about when and where the picture was taken, who is in it and other easily forgotten information.

Photo Tagger works with any 16 K or larger Color Computer with Extended Color BASIC. It is compatible with both cassette and disk systems and works with Radio Shack DOS, JDOS and ADOS. And, of course, it does require a printer to produce the labels. Radio Shack one-wide fanfold labels (Cat. No. 26-1328, or similar labels) are also required.

To use Photo Tagger, load the program, type RUN and press ENTER. On a 16 K CoCo, you will need to enter PCLEAR1 prior to loading the program.

Donald Turowski has a bachelor's degree in education and teaches algebra and computer literacy in the Burrells School District in Natrona Heights, Pennsylvania. He is married and has tu'o children.

A title screen appears and then you will be asked if you want instructions. Of course, you can bypass them.

Next, a message appears on the screen, prompting you to turn on the printer, and the program internally checks to see if it is on. If it is not, a message appears alerting you that the printer is not online. Once it is turned on, the message disappears and the program continues. The next message prompts you to line up the labels with the print head.
Now you are ready to begin the data entry routine. Place one of your snapshots in front of you and begin entering the information that is asked for by Photo Tagger. The first question is "Date of Picture?" This can be entered in any manner, such as $11 / 12 / 86$ or November 12, 1986, or simply Summer 1986. (Since LINE INPUT statements are used in the program, commas may be used with no difficulty. If INPUT statements had been used, this would not be possible.)

The next question is "Location of Picture?" You have 29 characters to work with for each of these prompts. An entry such as "Disney World, Orlando" would be fine, but "Disney World,

Orlando, Florida" would be too long, unless you eliminated the spaces. If your entry is too long, Photo Tagger alerts you, asking you to reenter the information in a shorter version.

The third question is "People, Places, Things in Picture?" Be creative in entering this information, keeping in mind the 29 character-length maximum. Also, if you feel you need more than one line for this type of information, you can continue it in Question 4.

Question 4 is "Further Information?" If you need to continue with information on people, places and things (from Question 3), then by all means do so. And, if you do not want to add any further information, simply press ENTER, which prints a blank line on the label.

After you enter all this information, you will be asked to approve of your entries by answering the prompt, "Is This Correct?" If the information is acceptable, press $Y$, and printing begins. But if you see a mistake, press $N$ and you will be given an opportunity to reenter your information.

When prompted for the Date of Picture, you do not have to reenter the information if it is already correct;

Photo Tagger has a built-in feature that allows you to type a slash mark (/) to keep the current data. This means that if your only mistake was on Location of Picture, and everything else is correct, then you could enter a for Date of Picture, enterthecorrected information for the Location, and then simply enter , for each of the remaining two questions. This makes Photo Tagger very easy to use and edit.

This feature is also very helpful when all of your pictures have the same date, location or subject. Simply enter $/$ for each question and you can produce your labels quickly and easily.

Once you use Photo Tagger, you will see how helpful the CoCo can be in keeping track of information that is routinely forgotten. No more wondering and guessing "Is that really Aunt Mary next to Uncle Bill?" or "Was this taken on Johnny's 14th or 15 th birthday?" Now then, let me see, was that masked man in the spandex tights and red cape really Cousin Frank or Uncle Bob or . .
(Questions about this program may be directed to the author at 1236 Ninth Avenue, Natrona Heights, PA 1565. Please enclose an SASE for a reply.) $\square$
 Draw cocos pictures in all 4 high reso-
lution Basic screen modes. 640 and 320 by 192 with 2,4 or 16 colors and 64 hues. Simple keyboard and joystick controls including lines, boxes, ovals, painting, reproduction, 2 speeds, fast ML save/load and a complete user manual. Requires 128 K coco3, joystick, TV or monitor..... $\$ 14.95$ THE DIRECTOR Prepare and show professional coco3 picture, sound and color animation displays. Completely menu driven with integrated editing and showing. Uses MY ARTIST pictures in sequence with color changes, time delays, Basic and prerecorded cas sette music. Includes additional programs to convert pictures, and to freely share your displays, and a complete user manual. Unlimited educational and entertainment uses including VCR recordings!!! Requires 128 K coco3, TV or monitor.. $\$ 39.95$ Specify cassette or disk. HOLIDAY SPECIAL... $\$ 29.95$ with MY ARTIST...\$39.95


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* GET "PERFECT CONTROL." DF MEIGHT, WLDTH, POEITIDN, WAUL RATE, DOT DENEITY, NEGATIVE LMAGEE, ETC.
* THE "PERFEET GOLUTLON" TO YOUR GRAPHMCE PRINTING NEEDG:
* COAPATHELE MITH GRAPHICOM AND COCO MAX PICTURES?


[^3]

The listing：PHOTATAG


75 CLEAR5 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$8 \varnothing \operatorname{CLS}(\varnothing): F O R X=3$ TO 61：SET（X，5，
8）： $\operatorname{SET}(X, 25,8):$ NEXT $X: F O R \quad Y=5 ~ T O$
25：SET $(3, Y, 8): \operatorname{SET}(61, Y, 8): \operatorname{NEXT}$ Y
$9 \emptyset$ FOR $Y=2$ TO 4：SET（54，Y，4）：SET（ 58，Y，4）：NEXT Y：FOR X＝54 TO 58：SE T（X，2，4）：NEXT X
løø FOR X＝1ø TO 5ø：SET（X，7，2）：SE T（X，2ø，2）：NEXT X
llø FOR Y＝7 TO 2ø：SET（1ø，Y，2）：SE T（5申，Y，2）：NEXT Y
12ø FOR X＝7 TO 9：SET $(X, 8,6):$ NEXT X
$13 \varnothing$ GOTO $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ REM
21ø CLS（RND（8））：GOSUB 2øøø：PRINT ＠ $32 * 8$, ＂DO YOU NEED INSTRUCTIONS
ABOUT＜photo－tagger＞＂；：INPUT R\＄ ：IF LEFT\＄（R\＄，1）＝＂Y＂THEN $3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ EL SE 22ø
22ø CLS：GOSUB 2øøø：PRINT＠ $32 * 3$ ，＂1 ）TURN ON PRINTER＂：SOUND 2申ø，3：FO RXX＝1TOI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T$ XX：IF PEEK（6531 4）／2＜＞INT（PEEK（65314）／2）THEN PR INT＠ $32 * 11+6$ ，＂printer is not on 1 ine！！！＂：PRINT＠32＊l2，＂turn printe $r$ on at this time！！！＂：FORXX＝1TOl
øøø：NEXT XX：GOTO22ø
23ø CLS：GOSUB $2 \not \varnothing \varnothing$ ：PRINT＠ $32 * 5, " 2$
）LINE UP LABELS IN PRINTER WITH PRINT HEAD AT THIS TIME＂：SOUND 23ø， 2
24ø PRINT＠ $32 * 1 \varnothing$ ．＂PRESS ANY KE Y TO CONTINUE＂：EXEC44539
25ø PLAY＂O3；V3l；Llø；A；V16；A；V8；A ；V3；A；V1；L2ø；A＂
255 CLS（RND（8））：GOSUB $2 \not \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
257 PRINT＠32＊14，＂［press／to kee
p last entry！！！！］＂；
$26 \varnothing$ PRINT＠32＊7，＂date of picture＂ ；：LINE INPUT A\＄：IF LEN（A\＄）＞29 T

HEN PRINT＂LINE TOO LONG，PLEASE RE－ENTER＂：GOTO $26 \varnothing$
261 IF A\＄＝＂／＂THEN A\＄＝E\＄：GOTO 27 $\varnothing$
262 E\＄＝A\＄
$27 \varnothing$ PRINT＂location of picture＂：L INE INPUT B\＄：IF LEN（B\＄）＞29 THEN PRINT＂LINE TOO LONG，PLEASE RE－ ENTER＂：GOTO 27ø
271 IF B\＄＝＂／＂THEN B\＄＝F\＄：GOTO 28 $\varnothing$
272 F $\$=\mathrm{B} \$$
$28 \emptyset$ PRINT＂people，places，things i n picture＂：LINE INPUT C\＄：IF LEN （C\＄）＞29 THEN PRINT＂LINE TOO LONG ，PLEASE RE－ENTER＂：GOTO $28 \emptyset$
281 IF C\＄＝＂／＂THEN C\＄＝G\＄：GOTO 29 $\varnothing$
282 G \＄＝C $\$$
$29 \varnothing$ PRINT＂further information＂：L INE INPUT D\＄：IF LEN（D\＄）＞29 THEN PRINT＂LINE TOO LONG，PLEASE RE－ ENTER＂：GOTO $29 \emptyset$
291 IF D\＄＝＂／＂THEN D\＄＝H\＄：GOTO 3ø $\varnothing$
$292 \mathrm{H} \$=\mathrm{D} \$$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS（RND（8））：GOSUB 2øøø：PRINT ＠ $32 * 4$, ＂is this correct？＂：PRINTST RING\＄（32，＂－＂）；：PRINT＠32＊6，A\＄：PRI NTB\＄：PRINTC\＄：PRINTD\＄：PRINT STRIN G\＄（32，＂－＂）；：SCREEN ø，l
3lø R\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF R\＄＝＂＂THEN 3lø 315 IF R§＝＂Y＂OR R\＄＝＂Y＂THEN $32 \emptyset$

316 IF R\＄＝＂N＂OR R§＝＂n＂THEN 255
317 GOTO 31ø
$32 \emptyset$ REM ROUTINE TO PRINT ON THE LABELS
325 PRINTe32＊14＋8，＂stand by－prin ting！！＂；
33申 PRINT\＃－2，A\＄
$34 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，B\＄
$35 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，C\＄
$36 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2，D\＄
$37 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2
$38 \varnothing$ PRINT＠32＊14，＂press＜C＞TO CO NTINUE，＜E＞TO END＂；：LINE INPUT R \＄：IF R\＄＝＂C＂THEN 255 ELSE IF R\＄＝ ＂E＂THEN END ELSE $38 \varnothing$
Iøøø REM ROUTINE FOR TITLE SCREE N
1ø1ø A\＄＝CHR\＄（34）＋＂photo＂＋CHR\＄（12 8）＋＂tagger＂＋CHR\＄（34）：L＝5：GOSUBIø $6 \varnothing$
1ø2ø A\＄＝＂by＂：GOSUB1ø7ø
1ø3ø A\＄＝＂d．a．turowski＂：GOSUBlø7ø 1ø4ø A\＄＝＂august－－－1986＂：GOSUB1ø7ø


## Tandy Computers: Because there is no better value.'"

## Tandy Color Computer $3{ }^{\circ}$

## Save ${ }^{570}$ on our popular, ready-to-run Color Computer.

Just $\$ 129.95$. Have a colorful Christmas with the advanced Color Computer 3. This powerful computer is perfect for all kinds of applications: word processing, education, entertainment, programming, graphics and much more. It's a gift the whole family will love.
Start computing Christmas day. Just attach the Color Computer 3 to your color TV, and you can begin programming in BASIC. Or plug in a Program Pak ${ }^{T M}$ for instant fun and games, personal finance and many other applications. The Color Computer 3 is compatible with software and accessories designed for our popular Color Computer 2.
Add a monitor for advanced graphics.
For razor-sharp color graphics, add our CM-8 high-resolution monitor. With the CM-8, you can achieve up to $160 \times 192$ or $320 \times 192$ resolution graphics using 16 colors, or $640 \times 192$ with 4 colors.
Save on a disk drive. To make the Color Computer 3 even more powerful, add a disk drive, now on sale for just $\$ 219.95$. You can store over 156,000 characters of programs and data on $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ diskettes.
Come in today! The Color Computer 3 offers uncompromising performance at an incredible low price. See it at your local Radio Shack. (26-3334)
$1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ GOTO $118 \varnothing$
$1 \emptyset 6 \emptyset$ REM CLS ( $\varnothing$ )
$1 \varnothing 7 \emptyset \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{LEN}$ (A\$)
$1 \varnothing 8 \emptyset$ FOR X=1TOM
1ø9ø PRINT@32*L+15-M/2+X,MID\$ (A\$ , X, 1) ;
11øø SOUND1øø,1
111ø NEXT X
112ø L=L+1
113ø SOUND $2 \emptyset \emptyset, 1$
$114 \emptyset$ FOR S=1TO8ø:NEXTS
115ø RETURN
ll6ø 'ROUTINE BY JOHN D. BOYLE FROM RAINBOW MAGAZINE $2 / 85$
ll7ø 'PROGRAM LISTING 2
l18ø SCREEN $\varnothing, 1: F O R ~ X X=1$ TO 5øø: :NEXT XX:FOR YY=1TO3: PLAY"O3;V31 ;Llø;A;V16;A;V8;A;V3;A;V1;L2ø;A" :NEXT YY
119ø GOTO $2 \emptyset \emptyset$
2øøø PRINT@lø,"photo"+CHR\$ (128) +
"tagger"; : PRINT@32*2+8, "by"+CHR\$
(128) +"d.a.turowski";:RETURN
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT: PRINT"photo-tagge $r$ IS A UTILITY TO HELP YOU KE EP TRACK OF YOUR
WILL PRODUCE ON A

PHOTOS. IT MAILING LAB

EL THE INFORMATION THAT YOU US UALLY FORGET TO WRITEON THE BACK OF THE PHOTO SUCH ASTHE DATE, P EOPLE OR PLACES IN"
$3 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ PRINT"THE PHOTO, AND ALSO A NY OTHER GENERAL INFORMATION Y OU MAY WANTTO REMEMBER!" $3 \emptyset 15$ PRINT@ $32 * 15+5$, "HIT ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"; :EXEC44539
$3 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ CLS: PRINT:PRINT"photo-tagge $r$ IS SELF-PROMPTING AND BY USIN $G$ IT AFTER YOU GET A NEW B $A T C H$ OF PICTURES, YOUAND YOUR CO MPUTER CAN QUICKLY PRODUCE LAB ELS TO PLACE ON THE BACK OF EAC H PICTURE."
$3 \emptyset 25$ PRINT"ALSO, IF YOU ARE TYPI NG THE SAMEINFORMATION REPEATEDL Y FOR A SETOF PICTURES, FOR EXAM PLE, THE SAME DATE, BY PRESSIN G THE '/' KEY, photo-tagger WIL L DEFAULT TO THE LAST USED ENTR Y. ENJOY!!"
$3 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ PRINT@32*15,"press <enter> to begin photo-tag";:EXEC 44539: GOTO 22ø



# Tandy Computer Accessories: Because there is no better value ${ }^{\text {m }}$ 

## Sale! Color Disk Drive



## Save ${ }^{\$ 80}$ when

 you expand your Color Computer.Just $\$ 219.95$ ! Turn any Color Computer with Extended BASIC into a complete disk system and store over 156,000 characters of data. The sale-priced FD-502 Color Disk \#0 is simple to connect-just plug directly into your Program Pak ${ }^{\text {Tm }}$ port or Multi-Pak Interface. A disk drive makes loading and saving data and programs a snap. Plus, the FD-502 opens your Color Computer to a whole new world of computing power-the speed and sophistication of disk-based programs.
The FD-502 includes a $5^{1 / 4} 4^{\prime \prime}$ disk drive, a Program Pak containing the disk operating system, cable, a blank diskette, a manual and operator's instructions. You get it all at one terrific price!
Open new doors with OS/9. Add the OS/9 Level Two Operating System (\$79.95) to your Color Computer 3 for dramatic new flexibility both in programming and software selection. OS/9 Level Two lets you tap the full potential of OS/9 based software, for greater speed, and utilization of up to 512 K of memory.
Upgrade today! Now's the time to step up to a new plateau in Color Computing. Get the sale-priced FD-502 disk drive and the OS/9 operating system today!

## Taking it to the streets

# On the Road Again 

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 this is BASIC. All programs resulting from your wishes are for vour use, but remain the property of the author.

Several months ago I presented Road Skills I, the first drivers' education software for the Color Computer. The program worked in 16 K Color BASIC and provided a quick overview of driving rules common in all 50 states. I have used the program with my students and find it to be quite useful in preparing them for their learner's permit test.

The ink had barely dried on the issue containing Road Skills (September 1987, Page 90) when RAINBOW managing editor Jutta Kapfhammer suggested I follow up with a possibility I hinted at in the article - that I could come up with a "Part II" involving the various road, highway and traffic signs. Since readers are always asking me to write more graphic programs that would work on the CoCol and 2, as well as 3, Road Skills II seemed like a logical progression. Also, many people have written asking for more software for the Speech/Sound Pak.

Therefore, readers, here you are: the first fully graphic drivers’ education program for the Color Computer.

[^4]
## The Goal

Road Skills I simply gave users a chance to review standard driving information on an inverse video screen. The program allowed you to review the material as much as you wanted, later allowing you to quiz yourself on the information. Its only graphics were LoRes illustrations showing the right-ofway laws at intersections.

In order to create the graphics required to display various traffic signs, 1 wrote Road Skills II in Color Extended BASIC. However, to save memory, I did use PMODE2/1 for both illustrations and graphic text displays. The results are very attractive. However,
there is one difference between the two programs.

Where Road Skills I might have seemed very academic, Road Skills II could strike some of you as a bit more elementary. I mean, how much intelligence does it take to realize a stop sign means stop?

However, there is some value to this kind of program. It can be used with younger students who are years from their driving permits. It's never too early to learn the meaning of warning signs. Add to that the use of the Speech/ Sound Pak (optional, of course) and you have a program that is suitable for both younger and older students.


## Using the Program

As with all my programs, take great care to be very precise in typing it in, especially the DATA statements. One mistake in the data and the program will not run properly. Also, since the program contains poke commands, be sure to save it to tape or disk before trying to run it. A misplaced POl<E could cause you to lose all of your typing by locking up your machine.

As with some of my other recent graphic educational programs, I have red rawn a graphic text character set to display our writing in a number of colorful ways. All of the text will be drawn out of view on graphic pages 3 and 4 , later being copied (by PCDPY) to pages 1 and 2, which we are viewing. The same goes for all of our graphic signs. This way, they just pop into view, like a fancy machine language program.

On running the program, you will be asked if you want (T)alking or (N)ot. If you press $T$ with the Speech Pak in place, the program will advance itself. Pressing N for no talking will allow the user to pace himself or herself by pressing ENTER to advance to each new screen. Thus, if you have a small child who cannot read, you can advance the
screens along while you read the material to him or her.

Next, either a red or blue screen appears. Press ENTER if the screen is red. If the screen is blue, press the reset button and run until the screen is red. This sets the correct color pattern for our signs. (You wouldn't want a blue stop sign, now, would you?)

> This way is better for this program."

You may wonder why I'm not using my old technique of setting a variable from the color on the screen. Believe it or not, in some graphics, that is not suitable. It has more to do with pixel location than anything else. Take my word for it - this way is better for this program.

There is no quiz in this program. It would be too difficult to fit questions and the graphics on the screen all at once. Therefore, this program is strictly educational and not diagnostic, like Road Skills I.

You will notice that I have not covered a lot of different signs, but have instead concentrated on categories with examples. On running the program, you will see what I mean. Of course, that leaves the door open for parts III and IV, if necessary. One such program could even deal with pedestrian signals for youngsters. Let me know if you would find such a program valuable. (l know some of my more limited special rieeds students would definitely benefit from such a program.)

At the conclusion of the last frame, the program will rerun itself for another person to sit and watch. When you use the program, you will find that it actually does take some time to listen to. Even done without speech, the program is lengthy and contains quite a bit of information. Only you can decide how valuable it can be for your family or students.

If you can suggest some additional areas that this drivers' ed ucation series can cover, drop me a line. I am always looking for new ideas.

Until next month, thank you for all yourkind letters of support. They mean a great deal to me when my typing fingers get sore.

Model 101 Interface \$39.95


- Serial to parallel interface
- Works with any COCO
- Compatible with "Centronics" parallel input printers
- 6 switch selectable baud rates 300-600-1200-2400-4800-9600
- Small size

$$
4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 2.5^{\prime \prime} \times 1.25^{\prime \prime}
$$

- Comes complete with cables lo connect to your computer and printer


## Other Quality Items

High quality 5 screw shell C10 cassette tapes. \$7.50/ dozen

Hard plastic storage boxes for casselte tapes. \$2.50/dozen

Pin-Feed Cassette Labels White \$3.00/100
Colors \$3.60/100 (specify red, blue, yellow, tan)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Model } 104 \text { Deluxe } & \text { Model } 102 \\ \text { Interface } \$ 51.95 & \text { Switcher } \$ 35.95\end{array}$


Same features as 101 plus - Built in serial port for your modem or other serial device

- Switch between parallel output and serial output
- Size is $4.5^{\prime \prime} \times 2.5^{\prime \prime} \times 1.25$
- Comes complete with cables to connect to your computer and printer


## NEW! Cables for your COCO

- U.L. listed foil-shielded cable - 2 Types:male/femaleextension cables (used between a serial device and existing cable) male/male cables (used between two serial devices such as a modem and one of our switchers).
- 3 ft./\$3.95, $6 \mathrm{ft} . / \$ 4.49$. $10 \mathrm{ft} . / \$ 5.59$ Specify $\mathrm{M} / \mathrm{M}$ or $M / F$ and length. serial port and have 3 switch selectable serial ports - Color coded indicator lights show switch position
- Lights also serve as a power on indicator for your COCO
- Heavy guage blue anodızed aluminum cabinet vith nonslip rubber leet

The 101 and 104 require power tooperate. Most printerscan supply power to your interface. (Star. Radio Shack and Okidata are just a few that do - Epson and Seikosha do not). The interfaces can also be powered by an $A C$ adaptor: Radio Shack model 273 1431 plugs into all models. If you require a power supply, add a " $P$ " to the model number and add $\$ 5.00$ to the price. (Model 101P \$44.95. Model 104P \$56.95).

## Model 105 Switcher \$14.95



- Connects to your COCO to give you 2 switch selectable serial ports
- 3 foot cable to connect to your COCO's serial port
- The perfect item to use to connect a printer and a modem to your COCO
- Small in size, only $4.5 \times 2.5$ $\times 1.25$

The Model 101, 102. 104 and 105 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 Geminı, Epson. Radio Shack, Okidata, C. Ioth, Seikosha. Panasonic and many others They support BASIC print commands, word processors and graphic commands.

We manufacture these products - dealer inquiries are invited.

## Cassette Label Program \$6.95

- New Version - tape transferrable to disk - save and loadlabels from tape to disk
- Prints5 lines of information on pin-feed casselle labels
- Menu driven, easy to use
- Standard. expanded and condensed characters
- Each line of text automatically centered.
- Label display on CRT. enabling editing before prıntıng
- Program comes on tape and is supplied with 24 labels to get you started
- 16 K ECB required


## Ordering

 InformationFree shipping in the United States (except Alaska and Hawaii) on all orders over $\$ 50.00$. Please add $\$ 2.50$ for shipping and handling on or ders under \$50.00. Ohio residents adcl 6\% sales tax.
Call (513) 677-0796 and use your VISA or MASTERCARD or request C.O.D. (Please add \$2.00 for C.O.D. orders) If you prefer, send check or money order; payable in U.S Funds to:
Metric Industries
P.O. Box 42396

Cincinnati, Ohio
45242

## Coco Graphics Designer Only $\$ 29.95$

The Coco Graphics Designer produces beautiful Greeting Cards, Banners, and Signs for holidays, birthdays and other occasions.

The program features picture, border, and character font editors, so that you can modify or expand the already built in libraries. Plus a special "grabber" utility is included to capture areas of high resolution screens for your picture library.

Requirements: a Coco I, II or III with at least 32 K , one disk drive, BASIC 1.0/1.1,ADOS 1.0/1.1 or JDOS. Printers supported include: Epson RX/FX, Gemini 10X, SG10, NX10, C-Itoh 8510, DMP

100/105/110/130/430 CGP220, many Okidata (check with Zebra), Seikosha GP100/250, Gorilla Banana, Legend 808.
\#C323 Coco Graphics Designer

## Picture Disk \#1

This supplementary picture library diskette contains over one hundred additional pictures. \#C333 Picture Disk \#1 \$14.95

## Colored Paper Packs

150 sheets ( 50 each red, yellow, blue) with 60 matching envelopes. Perfect for making your productions outstanding. \#C274 Paper Pack \$19.95


It's fun making your own Greeting Cards, Signs, and Banners with Zebra's Coco Graphics Designer.

## WICO TRACKBALL Only \$29.95 Order Cater TBRSO1 

WICO designed these trackballs specilically for the Radio Shack Color Computer joystick port.

WICO is the largest designer and manufacturer of control devices for commercial arcade video games. If you've ever played an arcade video game, chances are you've used a WICO joystick or trackball and experienced its superior control, pinpoint firing accuracy, and exceptional durability.

Includes one-year limited

warranty. Phoenolic ball offers
360 -degree movement 360 -degree movement. Two optical encoders provide split-second response. Quick-action fire button for smooth, two handed arcade response and feel. Long $5^{\prime \prime}$ computer connection. Heavy duty plastic case for long hard use. Compatible with all color computer models.

We also have trackballs for Atari, Atari ST, Commodore 64, Amiga, Macintosh, Apple II/IIC and T199/4A computers.

Zebra Systems, Inc.
78-06 Jamaica Avenue
Woodhaven, NY 11421
(718) 296-2385 ,

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 70 | 75 | 435 | . 128 |
| 140 | . 153 | 470 | 192 |
| 250 | . 84 | 515 | 194 |
| 290 | . 57 | 570 | . 251 |
| 325 |  | END | . . 84 |
| 365 | . 64 |  |  |

The listing: ROAD II
1 REM**************************
2 REM* DRIVING INSTRUCTOR 2 *
3 REM* KNOWING ROAD SIGNS *
4 REM* BY FRED B.SCERBO *
5 REM* $6 \emptyset$ HARDING AVE *
6 REM* NORTH ADAMS,MA øl247 *
7 REM* COPYRIGHT (C) 1987 *
8 REM**************************
1ø CLSø:CLEARIøøø:FORI=1TO32:PRI
NTCHR\$(188);:NEXT:FORI=1TO192:RE ADA: $I F A=\varnothing$ THENA $=16$
15 PRINTCHR\$(A+ll2);:NEXT
$2 \emptyset$ DATAl26,124,122,126,124,122,1 26,124,122,125,124,125,,,3申,28,2 $6,29,, 3 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 16,2 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing$, 21,28,29
25 DATAl22,,122,122,,122,122,96, 122,117,,117,,,26, 24,21,16,22,1 6,,26,,26,,16,26,,21, 2ф
3ø DATAl23,115,122,122,,122,123, 115,122,117,96,117,, 27,19,18,21 ,22,16,,,26,,26,,16,26, ,21,19,19 35 DATAl22,117,,122,,122,122,112 ,122,117,112,117, ,26,21,2ø,18 ,, ,26,,26,,16,26,,,,21
4ø DATAl22,117,96,122,,122,122, , 122,117,,117,,16,26, 26,21, 2ø,1 8, 26, 26,21,16,26,21,21, 21
45 DATAl22,117,114,123,115,122,1 22,112,122,119,115,119,, 27,19,2 6,23,18, 27,17,27,17,27,23,17,27 ,23,21,19,23
5ø FORI=1TO32:PRINTCHR\$(179);:NE XT
55 PRINT@293," DRIVING INSTRUCTO R 2 ";
$6 \emptyset$ PRINT@325," KNOWING ROAD SIG NS ";:PRINT@389," BY FRED B.S CERBO ";
65 PRINT@421," COPYRIGHT (C) 19
87 ";
7ø PRINT@485," (T)ALKING OR (N)O T ? ";
75 X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$="T"THEN95
$8 \varnothing$ IFX\$="N"THEN9 $\varnothing$
85 GOTO75
$9 \varnothing \mathrm{NT}=1$
95 CLSø

Ordering Instructions: All orders add $\$ 3.00$ Shipping \& Handling. UPS COD add $\$ 3.00$. VISA/MC Accepted. NY residents add sales tax.



$1 \varnothing \varnothing \quad X X=\& H F F \varnothing \varnothing: Y Y=\& H F F 7 E$
$1 \varnothing 5$ POKEXX+1,52: POKEXX+3,63
$11 \varnothing$ POKEXX+35,6ø
115 PMODE4,1:PCLS1
$12 \emptyset$ DIMR (23),L\$ (26), Y (4ø):C\$ (1) = "Cl": C\$ (2)="C2": C\$ (3)="C3": C\$ (4) = "C4"
125 FORI=1TO26:READL\$ (I) :NEXT
$13 \varnothing$ GOTO26ø
135 AA\$=JK\$
$14 \emptyset A \$=S T R \$(A): B \$=S T R \$(B)$
145 DRAW"S4BM"+A\$+", "+B\$+C\$(CL)
$15 \emptyset$ IF LEN (JK\$) <=21THEN17
155 FOR T=21TOØSTEP-I:IF MID\$ (JK \$,T,l)=" "THEN165
16Ø NEXT T:GOTO17Ø
165 L\$=LEFT\$ (JK\$,T):W\$=L\$:GOSUBI 75:JK\$=" "+RIGHT\$ (JK\$, (LEN (JK\$)) -T) : GOTO14ø
17Ø W\$=JK\$:B=B+14:GOSUBl75:RETUR N
175 SL=LEN(W\$):FORI=1TOSL:BB\$=MI D\$(W\$,I,I):C=ASC(BB\$)-64:IF C=-3 2THEN DRAW"BR12":GOTOl95
18ø IF C=-18THENDRAW"BR2RBR9": GO TOl95
185 IFC=-2øTHENDRAW"BR2R2D2G2E4B
R7": GOTO195
$19 \emptyset$ DRAWL\$ (C)
195 NEXTI:B=B+14:RETURN
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ IFNT=1THEN24ø
$2 \emptyset 5$ FORII=1TOLEN (AA\$)
$21 \varnothing$ IF PEEK(YY)AND $128=\varnothing$ THEN2 $1 \varnothing$
215 POKEYY, ASC (MID\$ (AA\$,II, l))
$22 \emptyset$ NEXTII
225 IFPEEK (YY) AND128=øTHEN2 25
23ø POKEYY,13
235 FORHH=1TOl6ดø:NEXTHH:RETURN
$24 \emptyset$ FORHH=1TO $3 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$
245 X\$=INKEY\$: IFX\$=CHR\$ (13) THEN2
55
$25 \emptyset$ NEXTHH
255 RETURN
26ø PMODE2,1:PCLS1:SCREEN1,1:PMO DE1:SCREEN1, l:PCLS $\varnothing:$ POKE65314, 24 8
265 PCLS3: $A=\varnothing: B=56: C L=4: J K \$=1 P R$ ESS RESET AND RUN IF SCREEN IS B LUE.": GOSUB135: B=B+2ø:JK\$=" PRES $S$ ENTER WHEN THE SCREEN IS RED." : GOSUB135
$27 \emptyset$ X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$<>CHR\$ (13) THEN $27 \emptyset$
275 PCLS $\varnothing:$ SCREEN $\varnothing, \varnothing: R=3: B L=2: F O R$ $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing \mathrm{TO} 256 \mathrm{STEP} 4: \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{I}, 1,3): \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{I}$ $+2,3,3): \operatorname{NEXT}: \operatorname{DIMA}(2 \emptyset): \operatorname{GET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-($ $256,4)$, A, G: PCLS $\varnothing$
28ø DATA U6E2R2F2D2NL4D4BR6,U8R4


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F2G2NL4F2G2NL4BR8, U8R4BD8NL4BR6, U8R4F2D4G2NL4BR8, U8NR4D4NR4D4R4B R6,U8NR4D4NR4D4BR1ø,U8R6BD4NL2D4 NL4 BR6, U4NU4R6U4D8BR6
285 DATA R2U8L2R4L2D8R2BR6,NU4R4 U8L4R6BD8BR6,U8D4R2NE4F4BR6,NU8R 4BR6, U8F4E4D8BR6, U8F6NU6D2BR6,U8 R6D8NL6BR6, U8R6D4L6D4BR12, U8R6D8 NL6NH4NF2BR6
29ø DATA U8R6D4L4F4BR6,R6U4L6U4R 6BD8BR6, BR4U8L4R8BD8BR6, NU8R6NU8 BR6, BU8D4F4E4U4BD8BR6,NU8R4NU6R4 NU8BR6, E8G4H4F8BR6, BU8D2F4ND2E4U 2BD8BR6,NR8E8NL8BD8BR6
295 PMODE2,l:PCLSI:SCREEN1,1:PMO DEl:SCREEN1,l:PCLS $\varnothing$ : POKE65314,24 8: PMODE2,3: PMODE1,3:COLOR2,3:GOT O32ø
3 $\varnothing \varnothing$ COLOR2,3: LINE ( $\varnothing, 138)-(256,19$ 2), PSET, $\mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{B}=152: \mathrm{A}=\varnothing: \mathrm{CL}=1: \mathrm{GOSUBl}$ 35: PCOPY3TO1: PCOPY4TO2:GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : RETURN
3ø5 COLOR3,2:LINE ( $\varnothing, 138)-(256,19$ 2), PSET, BF: $B=152: A=\varnothing: C L=1: G O S U B 1$ 35: PCOPY3TOL: PCOPY4TO2:GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing$ : RETURN
31ø COLOR1,1:LINE $(\varnothing, 138)-(256,19$
2), PSET, $\mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{B}=152: \mathrm{A}=\varnothing: \mathrm{CL}=3: \mathrm{GOSUB} 1$

35: PCOPY3TO1: PCOPY4TO2:GOSUB2øø: RETURN
$315 \operatorname{COLOR2,4:\operatorname {LINE}(\varnothing ,138)-(256,19}$
2), $\operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{BF}: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 138)-(256,19$
2), PSET, $\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{B}=152: \mathrm{A}=\varnothing: \mathrm{CL}=3:$ GOSUBl3

5: PCOPY3TO1: PCOPY4TO2:GOSUB2øø:R ETURN
$32 \varnothing$ PCLS 4: COLOR2, $3: \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(25$ 6,92), PSET, BF:B=16:A= $\varnothing: \mathrm{CL}=1: \mathrm{JK}=$ " THIS PROGRAM WILL INTRODUCE YO U TO SOME OF THE MOST COMMON ROA D SIGNS USED IN THE UNITED STATE S TODAY.":GOSUB135: PCOPY3TOl: PCO PY4TO2:GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing$
325 COLOR3,2:LINE ( $\varnothing, 98)-(256,192$ ), PSET,BF:A= $\varnothing: C L=1: J K \$="$ WHILE $N$ OT ALL SIGNS USED HAVE BEEN INCL UDED, THE SIGNS PRESENTED ARE A GOOD CROSS SECTION OF THOSE IN U SE.": GOSUB135: PCOPY3TOl: PCOPY4TO 2:GOSUB2 $\varnothing \varnothing$
33ø PCLS 4: DRAW"Sl6C3BM128,12øR1ø EløUl $\varnothing \mathrm{H} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 2 \emptyset \mathrm{Gl} \varnothing \mathrm{D} 1 \varnothing$ FløRlø": PAINT ( 128,2ø),3,3:DRAW"C4BM128,ll6R9E9 UløH9L18G9D1øF9R9"
335 JK\$=" THIS IMPORTANT ROAD SI GN HAS EIGHT SIDES AND IS RED.": GOSUB3øø
$34 \varnothing$ JK\$=" THIS ROAD SIGN IS THE ONLY ONE WHICH IS THIS SHAPE.":G

OSUB3ø5
345 JK\$=" IT IS ALWAYS RED AND I S PRINTED WITH LARGE WHITE LETTE RS.":GOSUB31ø
35ø DRAW"Sl2BM62,72C4"+L\$(19)+L\$ (2ø) +L\$ (15)+L\$(16):JK\$=" YOU MUS $T$ ALWAYS OBEY A STOP SIGN WHEN Y OU SEE IT.":GOSUB315
355 JK\$=" YOU MUST COME TO A COM PLETE STOP WHEN YOU SEE IT.":GOS UB3 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ JK\$=" YOU MAY THEN PROCEED W HEN IT IS SAFE TO DO SO.":GOSUB3 $1 \varnothing$
365 PCLS 4
37ø DRAW"S24BM128,132C1R2M+16,-2 ØH2L3øG2M+16,+2øR2"
375 DRAW"S25BM134,126C3M+14,-18H L2 6GM+14,+18"
38ø DRAW"BM134,86M+7,-9HL12GM+7, +9": PAINT(128,18),3,3
385 JK\$=" THIS TRIANGULAR SHAPED SIGN IS USED FOR JUST ONE SIGN. ": GOSUB3ø5
39ø JK\$="YIELD": B=42:A=1ø8:CL=3: GOSUBl35:JK\$=" YIELD MEANS THAT
YOU DO NOT HAVE THE RIGHT OF WAY .": GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing$
395 JK\$=" YIELD MEANS YOU MUST L ET THE OTHER CAR GO BEFORE YOU." : GOSUB315
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ JK\$=" YOU MAY EVEN HAVE TO S TOP BEFORE THE WAY TO GO IS CLEA R.":GOSUB3øø
$4 \varnothing 5$ GOSUB41ø:GOTO43ø
41ø PCLS4:DRAW"S8ClBM128,6R2M+38 $,+3 \emptyset \mathrm{DM}-38,+3 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{M}-38,-3 \varnothing \mathrm{UM}+38,-3 \varnothing$ R2"
415 PAINT (128,1ø),1,1
42 $\varnothing$ FORI= $\varnothing$ TOl28STEP4: PUT $(\varnothing, I)-(2$ 56,I+3),A, OR:NEXT
425 DRAW"S8ClBM13ø,1øM+36,+28M-3 $6,+28 M-36,-28 M+36,-28 ": R E T U R N$
43ø JK\$=" WARNING SIGNS ARE DIAM OND SHAPED AND ARE YELLOW AND BL ACK": GOSUB3øø
435 JK\$=" SOME WARNING SIGNS HAV E WORDS WHILE SOME OTHERS DO NOT .":GOSUB3ø5
$44 \varnothing$ JK\$=" THEY ARE USED TO SHOW THAT SOME KIND OF DANGER IS AHEA D. ": GOSUB315

445 DRAW"Sl2BM128,3øClR4D1øR12D4 Ll2D1øL6U1øL12U4R12U1øR2": PAINT ( 128,34),1,1:JK\$=" THIS SIGN IS S EEN BEFORE COMING TO AN INTERSEC TION.": GOSUB31ø
45ø GOSUB41ø:DRAW"S8BM86,74Cl"+L
\$(19) +L\$(12)+L\$(15)+L\$(23):JK\$=" THIS SIGN MEANS THAT YOU SHOULD SLOW DOWN.":GOSUB3øø
455 JK\$=" IT MEANS THAT ROAD CON DITIONS ARE NOT SAFE FOR HIGH SP EEDS":GOSUB315
46ø GOSUB41ø:DRAW"S8BM11ø,94ClU1 4EUEUERERER6M-4,-8M+18,+6Gl2U6L4 GLGLGDGD12L6": PAINT (ll4,9ø), l,l: JK\$=" THIS SIGN MEANS THAT THE R OAD AHEAD CURVES TO THE RIGHT.": GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing$
465 JK\$=" YOU SHOULD REDUCE YOUR SPEED BEFORE REACHING THE CURVE -": GOSUB3ø5
47ø GOSUB41ø:DRAW"S8BM146,94ClU1 4HUHUHLHLHL6M+4,-8M-18,+6Fl2U6R4 FRFRFDFDl2R6": PAINT (142,9ø),l,l: JK\$=" THIS SIGN MEANS THAT THE R OAD AHEAD CURVES TO THE LEFT.":G OSUB3øø
475 JK\$=" AGAIN YOU SHOULD REDUC E YOUR SPEED BEFORE THE CURVE.": GOSUB305
48ø GOSUB41ø:DRAW"BMIø8,98ClNU32 RNU32RNU32BR4U4BU4U4RD4BD4D4BR4N Ul2RU12NH4LH4BU4U4BU4U4LD4BD4D4B Ul2BR6Dl2F12D8LU8H12Ul2LD12F12D8 BL4U4BU4U2LD2BD4D4"
485 JK\$=" THIS SYMBOL MEANS THAT A RIGHT LANE DROP LIES AHEAD.": GOSUB3 15
49ø JK\$=" TRAFFIC TO THE RIGHT M UST MERGE WITH THE LEFT LANE.":G OSUB3øø
495 GOSUB41ø:DRAW"BM152,98ClNU32 LNU32LNU32BL4U4BU4U4LD4BD4D4BL4N Ul2LUl2NE4RE4BU 4U4BU4U4RD4BD4D4B Ul2BL6Dl2Gl2D8RU8E12U12RD12Gl2D8 BR4U4BU4U2RD2BD4D4"
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ JK\$=" THIS SYMBOL MEANS THAT
A LEFT LANE DROP LIES AHEAD.":G OSUB3Iø
$5 \emptyset 5$ JK\$=" TRAFFIC TO THE LEFT MU ST MERGE WITH THE RIGHT LANE.":G OSUB315
$51 \varnothing$ PCLS 4
$515 \operatorname{CIRCLE}(128,58), 68,1, .9:$ PAINT (128,1ø),1,1
$52 \varnothing$ FORI= $\varnothing$ TOl28STEP4: PUT $(\varnothing, I)-(2$ 56,I+3),A,OR:NEXT
525 CIRCLE (128,58),62,1,.9:CIRCL E (13申,58), 62,1,. 9
$53 \emptyset$ DRAW"S4BM128,52ClNE36NH36BD1 6NF36NG36BU8BR8NE36NF36BLI6NH36N G36": PAINT (128,58) , l, l
535 DRAW"S12BM8 $\varnothing$, 7 $\emptyset$ U8R4D4L4F4RNH 4BR23U8R4D4L4F4RNH4"
$54 \emptyset$ JK\$=" THIS SIGN MEANS A RAIL ROAD CROSSING IS JUST AHEAD.":GO SUB305
545 JK\$=" YOU MUST STOP AND LOOK BOTH WAYS BEFORE CROSSING.":GOS UB31ø
55ø JK\$=" YOU MUST NEVER CROSS T HE TRACKS IF THE GATES ARE DOWN. ":GOSUB3øø
555 GOSUB56ø:GOTO565
56ø PCLS 4: DRAW"S8ClBM128, $\varnothing$ R3øF2D 64G2L6øH2U64E2R3øBD2R28F2D6ØG2L5 6H2U6øE2R28":RETURN
565 JK\$=" REGULATORY SIGNS ALWAY S HAVE FOUR SIDES AND ARE WHITE. ": GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing$
57ø DRAW"BM78,1øøS8C1"+L\$(19)+L\$ (16) L L (5) L L (5) L L (4): DRAW"BM78 , $126^{\text {¹ }}+\mathrm{L} \$(12)+\mathrm{L} \$(9)+\mathrm{L} \$(13)+\mathrm{L} \$(9)+$ L\$ (2ø):FORI=78TOl32STEP54:DRAW"S 4BM"+STR\$(I)+", 7 ØR4 ØE4U2øH4L36U2 øR36U4L4øD28R36F4D12G4L36D4": NEX T

575 PAINT (8甲,68) ,1,1:PAINT(134,6 8),1,l:JK\$=" SPEED LIMIT SIGNS A RE EXAMPLES OF REGULATORY SIGNS. ": GOSUB315
58ø JK\$=" THEY SHOW THE FASTEST SPEED WHICH YOU MAY TRAVEL.":GOS UB3 $1 \varnothing \varnothing$
585 GOSUB56ø:DRAW"BM1ø6,4øS8C1"+ L\$ (14) +L\$ (15) : DRAW"BM88,74"+L\$ (1 $2)+L \$(5)+L \$(6)+L \$(2 \emptyset): D R A W " B M 78$, $11 \varnothing 4+\mathrm{L} \$(2 \emptyset)+\mathrm{L} \$(21)+\mathrm{L} \$(18)+\mathrm{L} \$(14)$ $59 \emptyset$ JK\$=" OTHER TIMES THEY MAY H AVE WRITTEN DIRECTIONS.":GOSUB31 5

595 PCLS 4: COLOR2, 3: LINE $(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(25$ $6,92)$, PSET, $\mathrm{BF}: \mathrm{B}=16: \mathrm{A}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{CL}=1: \mathrm{J} \mathrm{K} \$=$ " BY KNOWING THE SHAPES OF TRAFF IC SIGNS, YOU CAN SAVE TIME IN K NOWING THE ROAD RULES IN JUST A SPLIT SECOND.":GOSUB135: PCOPY3TO 1: PCOPY4TO2:GOSUB2øø
6øø COLOR3,2: $\operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, 98)-(256,192$ ), PSET, BF: $A=\varnothing: C L=1: J K \$="$ INFORMA TION SUCH AS THIS COULD SAVE YOU R LIFE, OR THE LIFE OF A LOVED O NE. KNOWLEDGE IS SAFETY WHEN DRI VING.": GOSUBl35: PCOPY3TOl: PCOPY4 TO2:GOSUB2øø
$6 \varnothing 5$ IFINKEY\$<>CHR\$(13)THEN6ø5 $61 \varnothing$ RUN

## Photographing a CRT Screen

## By Marty Goodman and Fred Cisin

Iis relatively easy to get nice hard copies (printouts) of one's black-and-white drawings done on a computer. Screen dumps to dot matrix printers produce quite excellent copy in most cases, but getting hard copies of color images is considerably more difficult.

Black-and-white dot matrix printers are very common and can be had for relatively low cost. And if one buys a printer that is Epson compatible, one can be assured that all common graphic screen dumps will work reasonably well with it.

Color printers are expensive, available in only a few models, and extremely slow. Worse yet, no color printer available for under $\$ 1,000$ can be made to display the full 64 -color palette of the CoCo 3 (or even all of the nuances of artifact color patterns of the CoCo 2) even with the best of screen dump programs. For the present, the only

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Fred Cisin is formally trained in Computer Sciences and photography. He created the company Xenosoft, which produces Xenocopy (a file conversion program for alien file formats) and Xenofont (a screen capture and print package) for the IBM PC. Fred is also on the faculty of Merit College, where he teaches Computer Sciences.


Photo 1:This desert scene photo shows a proper exposure. 1s @ $f 8,100 \mathrm{~mm}$. Photo 2: This photo was taken with a shutter speed of $1 / 125$ th second (f2.0). In addition to showing the normal effects of too high a shutter speed, the photo shows the artifact of the focal-plane shutter mechanism (diagonal shadow).


Photo 3: A proper exposure taken at $1 \mathrm{~s}, ~ f 5.6$ with a 100 mm lens. Photo 4: This image has been marred by the glare and reflection of a desk lamp. The glare, however, is not always so obvious. Sometimes it appears as uneven shadowing which makes the picture look as though you are viewing it through shallow water. 1s @ $\ddagger 5.6,100 \mathrm{~mm}$. Photo 5 : This photo, taken with a 28 mm lens, shows the effects of fish-eye distortion. 1/4s @ f5.6. Tight cropping, however, almost eliminates this distortion.
means of getting accurate hard copy of color art is photographing the color monitor displaying the picture.

This article is addressed primarily to owners of 35 mm single-lens reflex cameras. A camera that allows some degree of manual control is required. You will not be able to use the "program" mode of the newest, highly automatic 35 mm SLR cameras. Instead, you will be using either a shutter speed or aperture-preferred mode of automatic operation, or a fully manual mode. Where focal lengths of lenses are given, remember that they are for 35 mm film systems. Owners of other systems will have to make appropriate adjustments. Those with Polaroid cameras allowing through-the-lens focusing will be able to make use of much of the advice here, but will need some means of exposure control - possibly via filters that cut down light entering the camera. We will also briefly discuss the techniques used for ultra-high resolution transfer of computer images to film, such as those used in movie production studios.

## How To Do It

There are several elements of successfully photographing a monitor: exposure, focus, focal length and anti-stray light measures used. The exposure itself can be broken down into contributing factors of shutter speed, film speed and aperture.

## Shutter Speed

In photographing a monitor you must use a relatively long shutter speed. We recommend using a speed of between a quarter of a second and two seconds. Why?

Pictures are drawn a line at a time on the screen of a monitor. As an electron beam traces across the screen, the beam's intensity is varied. Accordingly,
the brightness with which the phosphor lights up on the screen where the beam hits varies. On most monitors a picture is traced in $1 / 16^{\text {th }}$ of a second.

The instant after a bit of phosphor is excited by the beam it begins to fade. On some monitors this fading occurs rapidly and on others it is a bit slower. This is referred to as short vs. long persistance phosphor. You may have noticed on some green monochrome monitors that when the screen is cleared, the ghost of the previously displayed image remains for a moment. On most monochrome amber screen monitors this does not happen, because the most commonly used green phosphor tends to be a bit longer in its persistance than the most commonly used amber phosphor. Very short persistance phosphors fade so rapidly that the image may appear to flicker, causing eyestrain. Very long persistance phosphors cause annoying ghosting when their display is changing rapidly.
Let's see what happens if we try to use a $1 / 250$ th of a second shutter speed to photograph a monitor. In that time only a quarter of a full image can be traced on the monitor. Thus, what the camera will see is a quarter of the image appearing very bright, for it was just traced, and the remainder of the picture looking quite dim, for all that the camera is seeing is the fading phosphorescence of the screen from the previous trace.

What happens if you use a shutter speed of $1 / 30$ th of a second? This is roughly enough time for two pictures to be traced on the screen. The key word here is roughly. Only exceedingly expensive camera shutter speed settings are likely to be exact to more than + or - 20 percent. Thus, the camera will see between $14 / \mathrm{s}$ and $21 / 5$ frames traced. The result is that a narrow band on the picture will be eit her especially bright or especially dim, depending on which
direction the camera's shutter speed is in slight error.
The solution is to use an especially long shutter speed. If you shoot at one second exposure you will be photographing 60 full frames. Although the last of those frames will be cut off at some random point, the inequality in exposure for that part of the film will be only $1 / 0$ th of the total exposure, so no bright or dark bands will be seen in the picture.

The use of so long an exposure also eliminates the distortions caused by the operation of focal plane shutters. Note that in order to take a proper picture at this long a shutter speed, you must use a tripod or other solid means of anchoring the camera, and a means of tripping the shutter that will not jostle the camera. This means either using a cable release or using the self timer on the camera.

## Film Speed

In order to allow use of a relatively slow shutter speed we need to use a relatively slow film speed. We recommend ASA 100 or slower. You may want to experiment with your camera's internal meter to see what sort of speed film it wants in order to take a proper picture of your monitor at the recommended slow shutter speed.
Professional photographers will be aware that shooting at shutter speeds as slow as one second slightly alters the color balance of the resulting picture. However, such "reciprocity failure," as the pros call this effect, will not be very significant, and, in any case, will affect the colors far less than variations of color display caused by the particular monitor used and by the settings of the controls on a given monitor.

## A perture

One wants to have a lot of depth of

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field. In order to get this one must use a small aperture (high f number). We recommend 55.6 or greater. You may end up choosing the precise value based on what will be said next about focusing and depth of field.

Examine the diagram (Figure 1). You will see that the distance from the center of a monitor to the camera is less than the distance from the edge of a monitor to the camera. Because of this, if you focus on the center of your monitor, the edges of the monitor may be out of focus, or vice versa. This effect is compounded by the fact that many monitors have edges that curve away from the center.

There are two simple solutions to this problem. One is to choose a sufficiently high f value (small aperture) so that the camera has great enough depth of field to get both the edge and center of the monitor in focus. Most 35 mm SLR cameras have a depth of field preview option that allows viewing the image as it will be seen by the film, at the f stop that will be used to take the picture. This option is useful in confirming you have selected a sufficiently high f number opening to provide for adequate depth of field.
Note that the closer you are to the
monitor, the greater the discrepancy between camera to monitor center vs. camera to monitor edge distances. Another approach is choosing a longer focal length lens that allows shooting further from the monitor.


Figure 1

## Focal Length

We recommend using a mediun tele-
photo lens ( 75 to 120 mm ) to photograph a monitor. While a 50 mm lens will do, the problem is that in order to focus close enough to the monitor so that its screen fills the camera, you will often end up so close to it that the resulting image will show fish-eye distortion. Actually, all things when viewed close up necessarily show fisheye distortion. In the human image processing system, however, complex pre-processing in the brain filters that fish-eye effect out, so we usually do not perceive images viewed close up by our eyes as having fish-eye distortion. Such image "correction" is not done within a camera. If you use a medium telephoto lens, you can get further from the monitor, and the resulting image on film will be flatter. If you use much more than a 120 mm lens, you will find it difficult getting adequate depth of field and stabilizing the camera properly for the exposure. Sharpness will also suffer.

Many ordinary lenses will not be able to focus closely enough to the monitor to let the image fill the screen. The solution is to use a macro or close focusing lens. These lenses are optimized for focusing close to objects, and allow you to get within inches of your subject. Note that the newer "do every-

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thing" lenses (wide angle, telephoto, and close focusing all in one lens) may cause problems due to internal reflections in their numerous internal glass elements. A simple, dedicated 100 mm macro lens would likely be better, for it tends to have only three to five pieces of glass in it, compared to the 13 or more in modern, multiple purpose lenses.

Two far less expensive (and nearly equally effective) alternatives to using a macro lens are to use a lens extender or a "portra" (add-on close-up lens). If using extension tubes on your 35 mm camera, try to get tubes that preserve the light meter operation of the camera. Get the smallest available size extension tube. You do not want to use a long tube or, worse yet, an extension bellows. They are for postage stamps and insects. The \#2 portra lens is likely to be the right one for you.

You may want to experiment in the store before deciding on what portra lens or extension tube to buy. Take along a piece of cardboard the size of your monitor screen to facilitate such experimentation. Select a portra lens or extension tube that permits you to focus sharply on the "target" cardboard at a point where it just completely fills the camera's viewfinder. Portra add-on lenses cost about $\$ 10$ to $\$ 20$ and the extension tube costs about $\$ 20$ to $\$ 30$ at discount photo stores.

A third alternative, which we particularly recommend, is a tele-extender. This device is placed between your camera and your lens, and effectively doubles the focal length of the lens.

Vivitar makes the excellent 2 X Macro Flat Field Tele-extender. It doubles the focal length of a lens, makes the lens field flat (valuable for photographing screens), and considerably extends how close it can focus. Tokina also makes an especially good teleextender for most popular SLR cameras. When used with a 50 mm ("normal") lens, the result is a 100 mm focal length, ideal for screen photography. If your 50 mm lens normally can 「ocus to within 3 feet (one meter) of its subject (as is usually the case), then you will be able to focus close enough when using the tele-extender to allow a 14 -inch diagonal monitor screen to fill the viewfinder:

Tele-extenders are also handy for use with telephoto lenses if you need to use an extreme telephoto lens. The drawback associated with them is that the added glass can cause internal reflections, and they do to some extent
degrade image quality. But modern, high quality tele-extenders like the Tokina five-element model offer quite good optical performance.

Note that using a tele-extender will cause the actual fstop you use to be one stop higher than the one indicated by the ring on your camera's lens, but the light meter in the camera usually still works fine. Tele-extenders represent an attractive low-budget choice because they allow both close focusing and converting normal lenses to the more desirable 100 mm focal length. The Tokina five-element tele-extender sells for $\$ 35$ to $\$ 45$ in New York photo discount stores.

## The Uitimate

There are very special and exceedingly expensive lenses that are specifically designed to correct fish-eye distortion. The enthusiastic photo hobbyist might consider a very inexpensive alternative to these lenses: enlarger lenses. The lens used in an enlarger is specially ground for a flat focus on a board at close range. This is exactly the sort of lens we would like for photographing a monitor in a distortion-free fashion. If you are competent to mount such a lens on your camera, you will have an inexpensive ideal lens for photographing monitors. Of course, you will have to give up all aspects of automatic opera-
tion of your camera if you try this approach.

## Stray Light Prevention

When you look at a monitor, you usually don't notice the mild to moderate amount of glare and reflections present from the monitor's surface. The camera will see all of this, though, and your first attempts at photographing a monitor might be quite disastrous, for the image could be virtually lost in a sea of reflected images from around the room.

To prevent stray light, you must photograph the monitor in a darkened room. Preferably, you should put the camera and monitor under a black cloth or conical black cardboard hood to completely eliminate stray light and reflected room images. Even so, you still can have problems with reflection of the lens of the camera. We recommend, if you are quite serious about this, that you black out with a felt tip pen or paint the white lettering that surrounds your camera's lens. The lettering has been known to cause visible reflections in screen photos.

## Color Balance and Phosphor Dots

Most color monitors have images that are somewhat bluish overall. We tend not to notice this when viewing the monitor, for we automatically correct

## Hi -Res Color and Animation

When folks want extremely high resolu- it can resolve over 16 million colors. tion color images on film, it turns out that Registration of the three color images must color monitors are of ten not used. This is because ultra Hi -Res color monitors are exceedingly difficult to make, costing tens of thousands of dollars. Their resolution is limited by the fineness of the phosphor dots on them and by the precision of the positioning of the shadow mask grid.

A far simpler technique is to use a high resolution black-and-white monitor. Today, black-and-white monitors with resolutions in the $1,000-$ by-1,000 pixel range and better can be had off the shelf for under $\$ 1,000$. These are combined with a driver program and driver hardware capable of displaying a large number of gray levels for each pixel. A given image is created using three monochrome pictures, each showing the red, green and blue information in that image. These three components are then photographed using color film and red, green and blue filters. In effect, you get the immense resolution of monochrome with the beauty of color. If each pixel can be shown at one of 64 gray levels, 64 cubed (over a quarter of a million) different colors can be resolved. If the system can display 256 gray levels, then
be perfect, of course. But this is a practical technique that is very commonly used for ultra high resolution color imaging.

Equipment designed for frequent and professional creation of film images from computer images incorporates a number of niceties. The shutter on the camera can be electronically synchronized to the video display, so that there no longer is a need for a very long shutter speed.

For computer graphics used in animated movies, each frame is made one at a time. Indeed, in some cases it takes minutes to hours of time on immense Cray computers to calculate the changes needed for each frame. Thus, those animated sequences are no more produced in "real time" on the computer than were their predecessors that were exclusively drawn by human hand.

After each new frame is ready, it is converted to a film image. Recall, too, that monitors typically display 60 frames a second, but movie film is set up to run at 24 frames per second. Thus, if one merely points a movie camera at a monitor, trying to record a real-time moving image on it, the results will be disappointing.
for it. But photos of color monitors may appear bluish. Ektachrome film is most likely to have this problem, for it tends to yield slightly bluish pictures to begin with. We suggest using Kodacolor (print) or Kodachrome (slide) film. If you still find your pictures appearing unacceptably bluish in areas that should be white, you might want to experiment with using filters on your camera to correct this. Slight bluishness might be corrected by a skylight (IA) filter. FLD filters, used to correct for fluorescent lighting, might be of help with more severe bluish cast problems.

Of course, it is quite possible to make needed color corrections when the negative is developed and printed, in the darkroom. One merely experiments with various filters until a part of the image that is supposed to be white is indeed properly rendered as white. But if you want this done for you by a professional printing service, you will find such custom corrections cost a great deal. Unless you do your own color printing, you will find it far less expensive to attempt to make any needed corrections by using a filter on the camera at the time you take the picture.

If you focus sharply on the monitor you might find that your photos show the individual phosphor dots that compose the face of a color monitor. This effect can be either pleasing or annoying, depending on the image in question. To eliminate this effect, you may wish to deliberately make the image just slightly out of focus. This can be done at the time you take the picture, or at the time the picture is printed. Professionally, it is best to take a sharp picture and then, if need be, put it out of focus at the time of printing. But as with the filters, unless you do your own printing, you may find it economical to make the camera out of focus at the time the picture is taken. We recommend that you also take a similar picture in sharp focus at the same time.

In the case of screen photos that are published in magazines, a very sharp image showing the phosphor dots on the monitor can cause Moire patterns when the pattern of dots on the monitor photo interacts with the pattern of dots used to render the color picture in the magazine printing process. It is for this reason that photos for publication in RAINBOW are often deliberately put very slightly out of focus, toeliminate the dot
pattern of the monitor screen from the photo image.

## Summary

For proper screen photography, we recommend:

1) shutter speed of $1 / 2$ to 2 seconds
2) small aperture (f5.6 or higher)
3) a close focusing, moderate telephoto lens
4) a hood to keep out stray light

If you follow this advice, you should be able to take quite excellent, nearly professional, color or black-and-white pictures of your monitors. If you find there is undesirable fish-eye distortion, and if you are a photo hobbyist, do consider adapting an enlarger lens to your camera. Using one will likely give you truly professional quality screen photos.
In the examples we show photos of a monitor where all of the important details are taken care of. We also show photos where the shutter speed is too short for a proper image, where the image is marred by glare, and where annoying lish-eye distortion (due to deliberate use of a wide angle lens) is present.

## MLBASIC 2.0 - BASIC Compiler

The walt is over. WASATCHWARE announces the latest version of MLBASIC designed to allow more compatiblity with existing BASIC programs than ever avallable before for the Color Computer. This verston also allows full use of the capabilities and memory of the CoCo3. Written in machine language, MLBABLCcan complle programsas large as 64K bytes. Standard lloating point ( 9 digit prectaion), MMEGER, and String vpe variables and arreys supported.

COMMANDS SUPPORTED:

| 1. I/O commands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Close | CIOADM | CSAVEM | DIR | DRIVE | DSK18 | DSKO | FIEID |
| FILES | GET | INPUT | KHL | LSET | OPEN | PRINT | PUT |
| RSET | USING | UINEIPPUT |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Program control commands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CALL | DEFUSR | END | EXEC | FOR | NEXT | gosub | goto |
| IF | THEN | ElSE | ERROR | ON | RETURN | STOP | USR |
| 3. Functions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ABS | ASC | ATN | $\cos$ | CVN | EOF | Exp | FIX |
| HPOINT | INSTR | \|NT | LeN | LOG | IPEEK | 10 C | LOF |
| Peek | POINT | PPOINT | RND | SGN | Sin | SQR | TAN |
| TIMER | VAL | VARPTR |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. String functions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHRS | NKEYS | LEFTS | MDS | MKN§ | RIGHT\$ | STRS | STRINGS |
| 5. Grophic/Screen commands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ATR | COLOR | Cl | CIRCLE | DRAW | HCOLOR | HSCREEN | HDRAW |
| HLINE | HPANT | HPRINT | HRESET | HCIRCLE | HCLS | HSET | JOYSTK |
| LINE | locate | palette | Paint | PCLEAR | PCIS | Play | PMODE |
| PRESET | PSEI | RESET | SCREEN | SET | SOUND | WIDT |  |
| 6. Other commands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DATA | DIM | MOTOR |  | LPOKE | RESTORE | Read | REM |
| TRON | TROFF | TAB | VERIFY |  |  |  |  |
| Plus many more commands not available with regular BASIC which allow interfacing with hardware registers and machine language programs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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INTRODUCING.

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# Making a Christmas Address List 

## By G.F. Saunderson

Christmas List is a BASIC program that will keep a file of names and addresses for any purpose, but it is intended for Christmas cards.
Type in and save XMASLIST. If you're using a tape system, wind the tape to a clear spot, note and record the counter reading, and do another save. This will be your working copy of the program. You should repeat this step two or three times for backup copies of the program whether you have a tape or disk system.

To run Christmas List for the first time from tape, set up your tape recorder by winding the tape until the counter is reading a few digits before your working copy of the program. Then load the program with the CLOAD "XMASLIST" command. When the tape has finished loading, run the program and the menu will be shown:

```
E - EDIT (CHECK/CHANGE/ADD OR
    DELETE) NAMESETS
G - GENERATE LIST DF NAMESETS
P - PRINT LIST
Q - QUIT PROGRAM
```

Since this is the first use of the program, you must select $G$. When you type

George F. Saunderson is a retired professional engineer and project manager who lives in Houston, Texas. He is the president of TASC and co-author of two plane geometry programs distributed by TASC. His other interests include ham radio and photography.
in $G$ you will be asked for an eight-letter name for the list. Type in something like MYLIST日 7 and press ENTER. You will be asked to enter the first name of your list. When prompted, enter the street address, the city, the state and the ZlP code. You will then be asked if you want
to enter another name and address. If you answer yes, the input process is repeated. If you answer no, the program proceeds to save the list. Be sure you have a data tape or disk ready before typing No.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


When entering data, keep each line to 35 characters or less, and do not use commas in any line. If you must use a delimiting mark, use a hyphen.

If your address uses "c/o" it must be worked into the name line or into the street address line, or both.

The ZIP code line may be expanded for foreign countries if necessary, e.g., Canada H2A 3C4.

Once a list has been filed on tape or disk, it may be edited. If you select $E$ from the menu, you are asked for the name of the file you want to edit, and
instructions are given on loading the list from your data tape. When loading is complete, the first nameset will be displayed with the notation:

```
<O> THIS IS OK
<C> THIS NEEDS CHANGING
<D> DELETE THIS NAMESET
```

If you type 0 the next nameset will be shown. If you type $C$ you will be asked to input new data. After the new data has been entered, the next nameset will be shown.

If you type $D$ the current nameset will be deleted. The numbers of all succeeding namesets will be decreased by 1 . If you delete the first nameset of a long list, this renumbering step can take an appreciable amount of time.

When you reach the end of the list, you will be asked if you want to add a new nameset. If $Y$ is selected you will be asked to input the data. If $N$ is selected, prepare your data tape or disk for the corrected list to be saved.

If you want to make a backup copy of your list, you may do so by editing the list - typing in $E$ and answering all namesets with 0 (and then allowing the backup to be saved at a new location on

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the data tape, if you're using a tape system).

The list may be printed by selecting $P$ from the menu. You will be asked for the name of the file and given instructions on loading the list. After you load it, the printer will print the first nameset and show the message PRINTING$x x x x x x x x$, where $x x x x x x x x$ is the nameset name. The screen prompts you for the next nameset. Pressing ENTER causes the next nameset to be displayed on the screen and printed. This continues until the entire list has been printed.

The printing function was designed to print tractor feed labels, single width, $1-$ by- $31 / 2$ inches. The printing process
was designed not to be continuous envelopes can be fed through a friction feed printer one at a time. The list, when printed on plain paper, is a good record.

The program may be changed for use with disk storage by changing the following lines:

2øø OPEN"O", 1,L\$:PRINT\#1,N
$21 \varnothing$ FOR $A=1$ TO N:PRINT\#1,N\$(A);" ,";A\$(A);",";C\$(A);",";S\$(A);"," ;Z\$(A):NEXT A:GOTO 6ø

23ø CLS:OPEN"I", 1,L\$:INPUT\#1,N
$32 \emptyset$ PRINT: PRINT"NAME OF FILE TO EDIT":INPUT L\$:OPEN"I", I,L\$
$33 \varnothing$ INPUT\#1,N
$34 \emptyset$ FOR A=1 TO N:IF EOF (1) THEN

GOTO $42 \varnothing$ ELSE INPUT \#1, N $\$(\mathrm{~A}), \mathrm{A}$ $\$(A), C \$(A), \quad S \$(A), \quad Z(A)$

45ø OPEN"O", 1,L\$: PRINT\#1,N:FOR A $=1$ TO N: PRINT\#1,N\$(A);",";A\$(A); ", "; C\$(A);",";S\$(A);","; Z (A)

The disk version of the program skips all of the loading instructions. It is assumed the disk containing the program will have room for data files.

The data files will hold a list of 100 namesets. It is better not to use this capacity. Four data files of 25 namesets each are easier to edit.
(Questions may be directed to the author by calling 413-781-8984 or writing 10619 Bayou Glen, Houston, TX 77042. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)


The listing: XMRSLIST
$1 \emptyset$ REM $* * *$ XMAS CARD LABEL PRINT ING PROGRAM - TAPE VERSION *** $2 \emptyset$ REM ***TITLE "XMASLIST/TAP" * **
$3 \emptyset$ REM $* * *(\mathrm{C})$ BY GEORGE SAUNDER SON - HOUSTON, TX 1987 ***
$4 \emptyset$ CLEAR $1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: D I M$ N $\$(1 \varnothing \varnothing), A \$(1$ $\emptyset \varnothing), \quad c \$(1 \varnothing \varnothing), \quad S \$(1 \varnothing \varnothing), \quad Z \$(1 \varnothing \varnothing)$
$6 \emptyset$ CLS:CLOSE:PRINT"
MENU": PRINT" ===
$=1$
$7 \emptyset$ PRINT" E - EDIT (CHECK/CHANGE /ADD OR DELETE) NAMESETS": PRINT" G - GENERATE LIST OF NAME SETS": PRINT" P - PRINT LIST": PRI NT" Q - QUIT PROGRAM": PRINT:PRIN T" PRESS KEY OF YOUR CHOICE"
8Ø X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="E" THEN GOTO $32 \varnothing$
9Ø IF X\$="G" THEN X\$="":L\$="":N= $\varnothing:$ GOTO $13 \varnothing$
løØ IF $X \$=" P$ " THEN $X \$="$ ":GOTO 22 $\varnothing$
llø IF X\$="Q" THEN X\$="":GOTO 31 $\varnothing$
12Ø IF X\$<>"G" OR X\$<>"P" OR X\$< >"Q" THEN GOTO 8Ø
13ø PRINT:PRINT"8-LETTER NAME OF THIS LIST ":INPUT L\$
$14 \emptyset$ CLS: N=N+l:PRINT"NAME": INPUT N\$ (N) : PRINT"STREET ADDRESS": INPU T A\$ (N): PRINT"CITY":INPUT C\$(N): PRINT"STATE": INPUT S\$(N):PRINT"Z IP CODE":INPUT Z\$(N)

15ø PRINT:PRINT"ANOTHER NAME \& A DDRESS? <Y> OR <N> PRESS

KEY"
16Ø X\$=INKEY\$
17Ø IF X\$="Y" THEN X\$="":GOTO 14 $\varnothing$
18ø IF X\$="N" THEN X\$="":GOTO $2 \varnothing$ $\varnothing$
19ø IF X\$<>"Y" OR X\$<>"N" THEN G OTO 16ø
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ CLS: PRINT"WIND DATA TAPE TO FRESH TAPE- NOTE COUNTER READI NG": PRINT"SET RECORDER TO RECORD ": GOSUB $54 \emptyset:$ CLS: PRINT"RECORDING
"; L\$: OPEN"O", \#-l,L\$: PRINT\#-l,N
$21 \varnothing$ FOR $A=1$ TO N:PRINT\#-l,N\$(A); $A \$(A) ; C \$(A) ; S \$(A) ; Z \$(A): N E X T A: G$ OTO 6ø
22ø PRINT:PRINT"FILENAME OF CARD LIST TO BE PRINTED": INPUT L \$
23ø CLS:PRINT"SET DATA TAPE TO B
EGINNING OF ":PRINT L\$:PRINT"SET
RECORDER TO PLAY":GOSUB 54ø:CLS
:PRINT"PRINTING ";L\$:OPEN"I", \#-l
, L\$:INPUT\#-1,N
$24 \emptyset$ FOR A=l TO N
$25 \emptyset$ INPUT\#-1, $N \$(A), A \$(A), C \$(A)$, S\$(A), Z\$(A)
26Ø PRINT:PRINT"PRINTING ";N\$(A)
27ø PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2,N\$(A):PRIN
T\#-2, A\$ (A): PRINT\#-2, C\$ (A) ; : PRINT \#-2,", ";:PRINT\#-2,S\$(A):PRINT\#2, Z\$(A):PRINT\#-2
28ø PRINT:PRINT"PRESS <ENTER> FO R NEXT LABEL";:INPUT $Z$
$29 \varnothing$ NEXT A
$3 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT"END OF FILE - <E
NTER> FOR MENU";:INPUT Z:GOTO $6 \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINT"THAT'S ALL FOLKS
! ! ! ": END
$32 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT"NAME OF FILE TO

EDIT": INPUT L\$:CLS:PRINT"SET DAT A TAPE TO BEGINNING OF ": PRINT L \$:PRINT"SET RECORDER TO PLAY":GO SUB 54ø:OPEN"I",\#-1,L\$
$33 \varnothing$ INPUT\#-1,N
$34 \emptyset$ FOR $A=1$ TO N:IF EOF (-l) THEN GOTO $42 \emptyset$ ELSE INPUT \#-l, N\$(A), $A \$(A), C \$(A), S \$(A), \quad Z \$(A)$
35ø CLS:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT L\$;" N
AMESET NO.";A:PRINT
$36 \emptyset$ PRINT N\$(A):PRINT A\$(A):PRIN T C\$(A);", "; S\$(A):PRINT Z\$(A)
$37 \emptyset$ PRINT:PRINT" <O> THIS IS OK"
:PRINT" <C> THIS NEEDS CHANGING"
:PRINT" <D> DELETE THIS NAMESET" 38Ø X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="O" THEN X\$= "":GOTO 41ø
$39 \varnothing$ IF X\$="C" THEN X\$="": GOTO 4 $3 \varnothing$
395 IF X\$="D" THEN GOTO 53ø
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF $X \$<>" O " O R ~ X \$<>" C "$ OR X\$<> "D" THEN GOTO $38 \varnothing$
$41 \varnothing$ IF $A=N$ THEN GOTO $47 \emptyset$ ELSE NE XT A
$42 \emptyset$ GOSUB $54 \varnothing:$ CLOSE:GOTO $45 \emptyset$
$43 \varnothing$ PRINT: PRINT"NAME":INPUT N\$ (A ):PRINT"STREET ADDRESS":INPUT A\$ (A): PRINT"CITY":INPUT C\$(A):PRIN T"STATE":INPUT S\$(A):PRINT"ZIP C

ODE": INPUT Z\$(A)
$44 \emptyset$ NEXT A
$45 \emptyset$ CLS:PRINT"WIND DATA TAPE TO FRESH TAPE- NOTE COUNTER READI NG": PRINT"SET RECORDER TO RECORD ":GOSUB 54ø:CLS:PRINT"RECORDING
"; L\$: OPEN"O", \#-l,L\$: PRINT\#-l,N:F OR A=1 TO N:PRINT\#-l,N\$(A);A\$(A) ; C (A) ; S (A) ; Z (A)
$46 \varnothing$ NEXT A:CLS:GOTO 6ø
47ø PRINT:PRINT"ADD A NEW NAMESE T? <Y> OR <N>"
$48 \varnothing$ X\$=INKEY\$:IF X\$="N"THEN CLS: GOTO 42ø
49ø IF X. $=$ ="Y"THEN GOTO 5lø
5øø IF X\$<>"Y"OR X\$<>"N" THEN GO TO 48ø
$51 \varnothing N=N+1: C L S: P R I N T " N A M E ": I N P U T$
N\$(N):PRINT"STREET ADDRESS":INPU
T A\$ (N):PRINT"CITY":INPUT C\$ (N):
PRINT"STATE":INPUT $S \$(N): P R I N T " Z$
IP CODE": INPUT Z\$ (N)
$52 \emptyset$ CLS:GOTO 47ø
$53 \varnothing$ FOR $B=A \quad T O N: N \$(B)=N \$(A+1): A$ $\$(B)=A \$(A+1): C \$(B)=C \$(A+1): S \$(B)$ $=S \$(A+1): Z \$(B)=Z \$(B+1): N E X T \quad B: A=$ $A-1: N=N-1: N E X T A$
$54 \emptyset$ PRINT@452,"PRESS <ENTER> TO CONTINUE";:LINEINPUT Z\$:RETURN

## "I cannot imagine the CoCo 3 without ADOS-3; it would not be a complete machine."

 The RAINBOW, July 1987
#### Abstract

You've moved up to a CoCo 3. A powerful neiv machine. Now, it's time to give BASIC a shot in the arm, with ADOS-3. Wouldn't it be nice to turn on your machine and be greeted by an 80 -column display. in the colors of your choice, with your own custom stortup message? To run routinely at 2 MHz (double speed) without having to slow down for disk and prinler operations? This and much, much more is possible wifh ADOS.3. our CoCo 3 adaptalion of the acclaimed original ADOS, which shares the original's virtual 100\% compotibility with commercial software. After customizing ADOS-3 using the provided configuring utillty, you con have it burned into an EPROM that plugs into the Disk BASIC ROM socket, or just use it in RAM as a disk utlify. (EPROM + burning will cost \$15-20: we provide information concerning how you can hove this done.) Supports double-sided drives (35, 40, or 80 trocks). FAST and SLOW commands, auto tine number prompts. RUNM command, keystroke macros, arrow-key scroll through BASIC programs, aulo-edll ol error line. and


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THE RAINBOW is a teaching environment and we realize that the majority of our readers will always be beginners. In our continuing effort to always keep the new user in mind, and in addition to the many beginner feature articles and programs published in every issue, "Novices Niche" contains shorter BASIC program listings that entertain as well as help the new user gain expertise in all aspects of the Color Computer: graphics, music, games, utilities, education, programming, etc.

## Winter Carnival

## The Christmas Star



## By Don Shorttand M.G. Duncan

We don't know whether the Christmas Star was a supernova explosion or an alignment of planets or something else entirely. But you can enjoy this transformation of a tiny star making its way to a point in the sky over a certain stable in Bethlehem.

The listing: XMASSTAR
$1 \varnothing 1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *$

```
2\emptyset ' A CHRISTMAS CARD
```

2\emptyset ' A CHRISTMAS CARD
FROM M.G.DUNCAN AND
FROM M.G.DUNCAN AND
DON SHORTT 1986
DON SHORTT 1986
3\emptyset '*******************************
3\emptyset '*******************************
4\varnothing DIMA(12),B(l2)
4\varnothing DIMA(12),B(l2)
5\emptyset PMODE4,1
5\emptyset PMODE4,1
6\emptyset SCREENl,l
6\emptyset SCREENl,l
7\varnothing PCLS\varnothing
7\varnothing PCLS\varnothing
8\emptyset LINE(\emptyset,164)-(256,164), PSET
8\emptyset LINE(\emptyset,164)-(256,164), PSET
9\emptyset DRAW"BM124,164U5El5D19U2\emptysetR3\emptyset

```
9\emptyset DRAW"BM124,164U5El5D19U2\emptysetR3\emptyset
```



## Holiday <br> Graphics

D21L13U7L4D7"
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(18 \emptyset, 164)-(2 \emptyset \varnothing, 158), \quad$ PS ET, B
$11 \varnothing \operatorname{PAINT}(15 \varnothing, 163), 1$
$12 \emptyset \operatorname{CIRCLE}(5 \emptyset, 154), 3 \varnothing, 1, .5, \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(2 \varnothing, 164)-(8 \varnothing, 154), \operatorname{PSET}$

## IRON CROSS

War in Russia by John \& Michael Galus

The German invasion of Russia began at 0300 on 22 June 1941 Two massive armies faced each other in a titanic struggle which would decide World War II. The object of IRON CROSS is to defeat the Russian forces controlled by the computer \& to take control of the Russian cities.

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Color Connection<br>modem communication software by BJ Chambless

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by Scott Cablt



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，B
$14 \emptyset$ PAINT $(22,17 \varnothing)$ ， 1
15ø LINE（225，164）－（25ø，15ø），PS ET，B
16ø FORX＝1TO12：READA（X），B（X） $17 \emptyset$ NEXT
$18 \varnothing$ REM
19ø T＝RND（2）：P＝RND（12）：IFT＝2THEN PSET（A（P），B（P））
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ IFT＝1 THEN PRESET（A（P），B（P））
：FORX＝1TO222：NEXT：PSET（A（P），B （ P ））
$21 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+1: \operatorname{PSET}(\mathrm{R}, 25): \operatorname{PRESET}(\mathrm{R}-1$ ，25）
22ø IFR＝155 THENR＝154：GOSUB25ø：P RESET $(155,25)$
$23 \varnothing$ GOTO19ø
$24 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 25,5 \varnothing, 5 \emptyset, 1 \varnothing, 15 \varnothing, 5 \varnothing$ $, 2 \emptyset \varnothing, 15 \emptyset, 1 \varnothing \varnothing, 12 \emptyset, 8 \emptyset, 1 \varnothing \emptyset, 225,11 \varnothing$ ， $2 \emptyset \emptyset, 55,128,96,75,5 \emptyset, 245,25$
25ø DRAW＂BM155，2øD1øU5L3R6L3E3G6 E3F3H6＂
$26 \emptyset \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+1: I F L=2$ THEN L＝$\varnothing$ ：COLOR $\varnothing$ ：DRAW＂BM155，2øD1øU5L3R6L3E3G6E3F 3H6＂•
27ø COLOR1
28ø $\operatorname{LINE}(155,35)-(155,14 \varnothing), \operatorname{PSE}$ T
29ø LINE（155，15）－（155， 05$), \operatorname{PSET}$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(137,25)-(147,25), \operatorname{PSET}$
31ø LINE（164，25）－（174，25），PSET $32 \emptyset$ RETURN

## This Wreath Hangs Indoors

## By Mark Bell

Christmas wouldn＇t seem like Christmas without a wreath． However，we do not suggest that you hang your monitor on your front door．Keep your CoCo close to the fireplace and think cozy holiday thoughts．

The listing：WREATH
5 REM＊＊A WREATH WITH MUSIC＊＊
1ø PMODE3，1：PCLS：SCREEN1，1
2ø CIRCLE $(128,96), 96$
3ø CIRCLE $(128,96), 58$
5ø CIRCLE $(2 \emptyset \varnothing, 66), 1 \varnothing$
6ø CIRCLE（18申，36），1ø
7申 CIRCLE（13申，21），23
$8 \varnothing \operatorname{CIRCLE}(76,36), 1 \varnothing$
$9 \varnothing \operatorname{CIRCLE}(6 \varnothing, 66), 1 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{CIRCLE}(5 \emptyset, 96), 1 \varnothing$
$11 \varnothing \operatorname{CIRCLE}(2 \emptyset 5,96), 1 \emptyset$
$12 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(6 \varnothing, 15 \emptyset)-(2 \phi \varnothing, 15 \varnothing), \operatorname{PSET}$
$13 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(6 \varnothing, 15 \varnothing)-(6 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing \varnothing)$, PSET
$14 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(6 \varnothing, 2 \phi \varnothing)-(13 \varnothing, 15 \varnothing)$, PSET
$15 \emptyset \operatorname{LINE}(13 \varnothing, 15 \varnothing)-(2 \phi \varnothing, 2 \varnothing \varnothing)$, PSET
$16 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(2 \phi \varnothing, 2 \phi \varnothing)-(2 \phi \varnothing, 15 \phi)$, PSET
$17 \emptyset$ PAINT（ $1 \varnothing 5,17$ ），2，4
$18 \emptyset$ PAINT（11ø，21），8，8
$19 \emptyset \operatorname{PAINT}(76,36), 8,8$
2øø PAINT $(6 \emptyset, 66), 8,8$
$21 \varnothing \operatorname{PAINT}(2 \emptyset 5,96), 8,8$

$22 \emptyset \operatorname{PAINT}(5 \emptyset, 96), 8,8$
$23 \emptyset \operatorname{PAINT}(2 \emptyset \varnothing, 66), 8,8$
$25 \emptyset$ PAINT（18ø，36），8，8
$26 \emptyset$ PAINT（175，5ø），2，4
$4 \varnothing \emptyset$ CIRCLE $(13 \emptyset, 15 \varnothing), 15$
$41 \varnothing$ PAINT $(125,145), 8,8$
$42 \emptyset$ PAINT $(125,155), 8,8$
43ø PAINT（145，155），8，8
$44 \emptyset$ PAINT $(1 \varnothing 5,175), 2,4$
45ø PAINT（8ø，175），8，8
$46 \emptyset \operatorname{PAINT}(7 \emptyset, 18 \emptyset), 8,8$
$47 \emptyset \operatorname{PAINT}(18 \varnothing, 15 \emptyset), 8,8$
$49 \varnothing \operatorname{PAINT}(196,18 \emptyset), 8,8$
5øø GOTO5øø

# Data Master 

from the same people who brought you Data Bank $\mathcal{\&}$ OS- 9 Profile a new level of sophistication and ease of use in data base systems!

by Ed Chambless

## Simplify steps with pul-down menus

Throw dewn the shackles of rigid menuhieranchies and see how simpla our pulfown menusystemis touse Al options are avalabe fron any were in the program. So what if yaure desgning a report, il you want to change your access key you can daitright then and there without exting back end forth though several evels of menus and options. To make theven simplen each menu option can be invoked by a single characten!

## Dialog boxes

Popip wndows displey currete setting (display access, prit) and aval: able checes ior fer dhanges of any opion.

## Unique LIST ( $s$ preadsheet) display format

A unique UST display format lets you view deta in easy-to-read rows \& columns Simpt choose which elements from the recond you want to see and Dase Mastar displas them in a simple one recond per the speadsheck ike farmat.

From ths easy boread screen you may eit your danarght there, withaut havig to ext the display menu, enter anedit ment, and edit cach individual record. Mass changes are a stap!

For even more power, use an aecess hey to selectivel digolay a subset of recards from your data bese Now yousea only the chasenelements, in the chasen recores, in a vedy simphied screen format-and can change them ryht on the screen!

## Uploadibownload with other softruare

Data Mestar can read and write standard sequentiat fies which aids in data iranster tetween Dynaealc and many other pragrams:

## ass Erofice Bata Eank Compatiblisy

Yerr is 9 Profle ond Data Bank fies are compatble w the henew power of Data Master. You won't bse any of your valuable tata when you step yp to Data Master!

## Fasy Expansion

Fie deintion of records anitransie of flas is mede easy alowng youfiex: bify when desgning enewdatebase or when usng anotb one fornew tests

## Eloments A Records:

Eetirecord concontain up to 512 cheracters used within 35 elements Ele mens are defined es aphanumaric (desciphye dab) math [rea numbers
 cenents n the same reconl]. You can stare any type of diba usug these fied types!

## Bisplay E Entry Erraens

Designup to 9 different sereen formats for data display and data entry tor eadhota base This is hefpilfor accessing your data for differentpurposes: as wel as in easy data entry of specilc elements

## Sorts CA Selectionss

Up to 9 different access keys can be defined These are used for displaing data on the screen or seleating data for printing Youmay use severalevels of sonts as wel as logipalopengtors to select ust theright data. A powerity generic searchis also availbble.

## Reports:

See your data any woy yau want by designing your own reports bata Master ofters easy-ti-1se tools to design professional reports inctuing repart headings, titbes, celumn headings, attematic page numbers colums uesls and more Sure tp to 9 neport fomats for coch data base At print tine use the pswer (ulaccess kes to select the data printed on any report fornats

## Fie Management

Bith-in file management capabilites aliow easy file manipulation for trensferving data files, renaning data files, expanding data files, and mane. This integrated functioniseasy touse end avalible from the simplifer pulidown menu syatem.

## Full rayboard ease

Dina Master takes filladyantage of the CeCaSls cursor and functionkeys

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## All the Colors of the Rainbow

## By Patrick Benway

When you run Colorfest, you will discover that there is not one color in nature that is not eventually generated. You may be puzzled to note that only three color statements (PCLS, SCREEN and PSET) are used to generate every color, shade, hint or hue possible. The longer you let this program run, the better it gets. Enjoy, and see how many different colors you can spot. The colors can be seen only on a TV or color composite monitor, however.

The listing: COLRFEST

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
1 \emptyset & \text { REM } * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * \\
2 \emptyset & \text { REM } *
\end{array}
$$

```
3\emptyset REM* 1986
4\emptyset REM* PATRICK J BENWAY
50 REM* R.R.2, BOX ll6
6\emptyset REM* MANSFIELD, MO. 657\emptyset4
7\emptyset REM**************************
8\emptyset LET JJ=l
9\emptyset PCLS:PMODE4:SCREEN1,l
l\emptyset\emptyset CLS:PLAY"\emptysetl;L255;V31
l1\emptyset A=165: B=RND(15\emptyset):C=RND (255)
12\emptyset D=RND(6\emptyset):IFB<8\emptysetTHENB=B+81
13\emptyset IFC<8\emptysetTHENC=C+17\emptyset
14\emptyset IFD<9\emptysetTHEND=D+61:FORJ=1TO3\emptyset
15\emptyset V=RND (3):A=A+V:B=B-V:C=C-V
16\emptyset D=D+V:IFC<2THENGOTO9\emptyset
17\emptyset LINE (A, B)-(C,D),PSET,B:NEXTJ
18\emptyset A$="A;B;C;D;E;F;G;"
19\emptyset FORX=1TO1\emptyset:PLAYA$:NEXTX
2\emptyset\varnothing FORK=1TO5\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:NEXTK
2l\emptyset LET JJ=JJ+l:CLS
22\emptyset PRINT @ 263,"COLOR GRAPHIC #
"JJ:FORJ=1TOI\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:NEXTJ:GOTO9\emptyset
```


## They Do i with Numbers

## By Dick Purnell

Number Conversion saves programmers time at the scratch pad by quickly converting numbers from one number system to another. Four number systems are offered: decimal (ordinary numbers, base 10), hexadecimal (base 16), octal (base 8 ) and binary (base 2).

When you run the program, you are asked for "input." You choose the option number (from 1 to 4) of the number system you want to convert. Then you are asked for "output" - the number system you are converting to. Again, select an option number.

Next you are presented with your input and output choices
and a blinking cursor awaiting an input number. For example, if you had selected decimal (Option 1) for your input and hexadecimal (Option 2) for your output, you would type a number from zero to 65,535 . (The range of numbers you are allowed to enter always appears under "input.") Typing a value of 500 would give you a value of 01 F 4 .

To repeat the process for another input number, just type it and its output will appear. When entering a hexadecimal number, you must enter all four digits; use leading zeros, if necessary.

The listing: CONVERT



```
23\emptyset ON A GOTO24\emptyset,39\emptyset,4\emptyset\varnothing,47\emptyset
24\emptyset ON B GOTO25\emptyset,27\emptyset,29\emptyset,35\emptyset
25\emptyset PRINT@97," ";:PRINT@1
12,N$;:IFB=1THENPRINTN
26\emptyset GOTO22\emptyset
27\emptyset N$=RIGHT$("\emptyset\varnothing\varnothing"+HEX$ (N),4)
28\emptyset GOTO25\emptyset
29\emptyset N$="":FORX=\emptysetTO3
3\emptyset\emptysetS=INT (2^(9-3*X))
3l\emptyset D=INT(N/S)
32\emptyset N=N-D*S
33\emptyset N$=N$+CHR$(D+48)
34\emptyset NEXT:GOTO25\emptyset
35\emptyset N$=" ":FORX=\varnothingTO7:N$(X)="\emptyset"
36\emptyset IFN=>INT(2^(7-X))THENN$ (X)="
I':N=N-INT(2^(7-X))
37\emptyset N$=N$+N$(X)
38\emptyset NEXT:GOTO25\emptyset
39\varnothing T=12:U=4:GOTO41\varnothing
4\emptyset\emptyset T=9:U=3
4l\emptyset N=\varnothing:FORX=\varnothingTO3
42\emptyset Z=ASC(RIGHT$(Y$,4-X))
43\emptyset D=Z-48
44\emptyset IFZ>6\emptysetTHEND=Z-55
45\emptyset N=N+D*2^(T-U*X)
46\emptyset NEXT:GOTO24\emptyset
47\emptyset N=\varnothing:Y$=O$+Y$:FORX=\emptysetTO7
48\emptyset IFLEFT$(RIGHT$(Y$,8-X),I)="l
"THENN=N+2^(7-X)
49\emptyset NEXT:GOTO24\emptyset
```


## 16K

## I/O Error Free

## By Bohdan Hyycaj

Call lets you do searches for a program on tape without getting frustrating I/O errors. With Call, you won't have to start at the beginning of a tape or program, and you won't have to type CLDAD constantly after repeated I/O errors.

Key in the listing and make several copies. Run the program, and you should see "CALL=" on the screen. Reset the computer. Now, whenever you want to load in a BASIC program, type EXEC. When the "CALL=" prompt appears, type in the program name (you won't need to use quotes) and press ENTER. Fast forward or reverse your cassette to the approximate location of the program, press play, and the program will automatically load when found.

The only time you'll get an I/O Error is when the program is not loading properly. Trying to load a machine language program causes an FM Error.

The listing: CALL

[^6]
# Preventing Program Wipeout 

## By Mike Speer

Have you ever saved a program under the wrong name and wiped out a day's work on another program - just before making your daily backup? To prevent these catastrophes you must never make a mistake when doing the same thing every day (nobody's perfect). Or you can include the short routine in your programs that Safesave generates.

The program generates four lines that allow you to safely save your program:

```
1 GOTD 10
2 VERIFYON:SAVE" filename":STOP
3 VERIFYON:SAVE"filename:1":STOP
10
```

At the end of your program, add the statement GOTO 2 or GOTD 3 (depending on which drive you want to save to you can change the drive number in Line 3 to another drive if you want). For instance, typing 40000 GOTO 2 would ensure that the program is saved. Run the program when you are ready to quit and it updates itself.

Running Safesave creates those first four lines at the beginning of a new program. If you want to use Safesave in another program, make sure there is room $f$ or lines I through 10 , or put them elsewhere in the program.

The listing: SAFESAVE
1 CLS: Q .DAT": PRINT\#l,"lGOTOlø": LINEINPU T"ENTER PROGRAM NAME: ";N\$:PRINT \#1,"2VERIFYON:SAVE";Q\$;N\$;Q\$;":S TOP": PRINT\#1, "3VERIFYON:SAVE"; Q\$ ; N\$;":l"; Q\$;":STOP":
2 PRINT\#1,"1ø'":CLOSE:MERGE"NEW. DAT"

## Stilch Niche-ery

## By Geage R. Fuman

Embroidery generates symmetric patterns on your screen that can be dumped to the printer to serve as a basis for embroidery and other decorative patterns.

When the constants $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{L}$ and M on lines 130 to 150 are all equal, a circle is formed. Variations are controlled by changing the magnitudes of the radius (constant K on Line 450 ) and the horizontal (x) and vertical (y) coordinates influenced by $L$ and $M$ in lines 460 and $470 . K, L$ and $M$ can be increased to almost any limit beyond six; however, the resulting patterns take a long time to draw on the monitor and are too complex. Furthermore, exact multiples can become repetitious: $111,222,333$, etc., all create a simple circle.

The multiplier constant 94 in Line 450 controls the overall size of the patterns. Reducing this makes the pattern smaller, but anything much larger won't fit on the screen. For tighter patterns (points closer together), the STEP value of . 05 in Line 440 can be reduced to as small as .002 .

The screen shows the values of $K, L$ and $M$ along with the specific image, making it easy to study the relationships of those factors. If you should want to return to a particular pattern, KLM=341, for example, reenter lines 130 to 150 as $130 K=3,140 L=4,150 M=1$ and add 505 GOTO 505. In some instances a half-developed pattern can be of interest - such as patterns 136 and 165. These can be gotten by changing the limit in Line 440 to one pi (3.1416) instead of two pi.
The listing: EMEROID

| $1 \emptyset$ | $\prime$ | $*$ | $*$ | $* * * * * * *$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $2 \emptyset$ | $\prime$ | $*$ | EMBROIDERY |  |  | $*$ |




| $3 \varnothing$ | * | BY | * |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 \varnothing$ | * | GEORGE R FURMAN | * |
| $5 \varnothing$ | * | P.O.BOX $5 \emptyset 6$ | * |
| $6 \varnothing$ | * | GLENHAM, N.Y.l2527 | * |
| $7 \varnothing$ | * | * * * * * * * * * | * |
| $8 \varnothing$ | 1 |  |  |
| $9 \varnothing$ | 1 |  |  |
| $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ | 'TAPE | E TITLE: "EMBROID" |  |
| $11 \varnothing$ | - |  |  |
| $12 \emptyset$ | PMODE | 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN | 1,1 |
| $13 \varnothing$ | FOR K | K= 1 TO 6 |  |
| $14 \varnothing$ | FOR L | $L=1$ TO 6 |  |
| $15 \varnothing$ | FOR M | $\mathrm{M}=1 \mathrm{TO} 6$ |  |
| $16 \emptyset$ | K \$ = "B | BM2,22;" 'LOCATES | FIRST |
| NUM | MER |  |  |

```
17\emptyset L$="BMl4,22;" 'LOCATES SECON
D NUMBER
18\emptyset M$="BM26,22;" 'LOCATES THIRD
    NUMBER
19\emptyset N$(1)="BU8BR3R1D8BL2R4"
    1
2\emptyset\emptyset N$(2)="BU7ElR6F1D2GlL6GlD3R8
Ul" '2
21\emptysetN$(3)="BU6U2R8G3LlBR1F2D2G1L
6HlUl" '3
22\emptyset N$(4)="BR6U8G6R8"
23\varnothing N$(5)="BU2F2R4E2U2H2L6U2R8"
24\emptysetN$(6)="BU4R6F1D2G1L4H2U4E2R4
Fl" '6
25\emptyset IF K=l THEN DRAW K$+N$(1)
26\emptyset IF K=2 THEN DRAW K$+N$(2)
27\emptyset IF K=3 THEN DRAW K$+N$(3)
28\emptyset IF K=4 THEN DRAW K$+N$(4)
29\varnothing IF K=5 THEN DRAW K$+N$(5)
3\emptyset\emptyset IF K=6 THEN DRAW K$+N$(6)
3l\varnothing IF L=l THEN DRAW L$+N$(1)
32\emptyset IF L=2 THEN DRAW L$+N$(2)
33\emptyset IF L=3 THEN DRAW L$+N$(3)
```

```
34\emptyset IF L=4 THEN DRAW L$+N$(4)
35\emptyset IF L=5 THEN DRAW L$+N$(5)
36\emptyset IF L=6 THEN DRAW L$+N$(6)
37\emptyset IF M=l THEN DRAW M$+N$(1)
38\emptyset IF M=2 THEN DRAW M$+N$(2)
39\emptyset IF M=3 THEN DRAW M$+N$(3)
4\emptyset\emptyset IF M=4 THEN DRAW M$+N$(4)
41\varnothing IF M=5 THEN DRAW M$+N$(5)
42\emptyset IF M=6 THEN DRAW M$+N$(6)
43\emptyset DRAW"BM2,1\emptyset;U8BR8G4L4BR4F4BR
4U8BD8R8BR4U8F4E4D8' 'DRAWS K,L
AMD M
44\emptyset FOR Q= \emptyset TO 6.28318 STEP.\emptyset5
'USE STEP . }\varnothing\varnothing2 FOR CLOSE LINE
45\emptyset R=94*COS (K*Q)
46\emptyset X=1.35*R*SIN(L*Q)
47\emptyset Y=R*COS(M*Q)
48\emptyset IF X>126 OR X<-l28 GOTO 5\emptyset\emptyset
49\emptyset PSET(128+X,96+Y)
5\emptyset\emptyset NEXT Q
51\emptyset FOR T= 1 TO 2\emptyset\varnothing\emptyset:NEXT T
52ø PCLS
53\emptyset NEXT M:NEXT L:NEXT K
54\emptyset GOTO 12\emptyset
550 END
```


## CoCo Concoccions

## By David Allen

Type in and run Apple Pie while your printer is online, and you'll have a recipe printing out that will make your mouth water. This program is designed for an Epson compatible printer. You will have to alter the control codes in lines 450 through 480 for your particular printer.

The listing: APPLEPIE

```
I\emptyset ' APPLEPIE \emptyset4/\varnothing2/85
2\emptyset REM: ONE-CRUST APPLE PIE
3\emptyset L1$ = "DOROTHY ALLEN"
4\emptyset L2$ = "P.O. BOX 531"
5\emptyset L3$ = "BREWSTER, WA. 98812"
6\emptyset L4$ = "PHONE: 689-2831"
7\emptyset GOSUB 44\varnothing
8\emptyset PRINT #-2,TAB(16);"APPLE PIE
"
9\emptyset PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2
lø\emptyset PRINT#-2,TAB(14);"ONE CRUST
    PIE"
11\varnothing PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2
12\emptyset PRINT#-2," PASTRY FI
LIING TOPPING #
13\varnothing GOSUB 48\varnothing
14\varnothing PRINT#-2:PRINT#-2
15\emptyset PRINT#-2,TAB(9);"MIX AND ADD
";TAB(32);"MIX TOGETHER";
16\emptyset PRINT#-2,TAB(55);"BAKE AT 37
5"
```

17甲 PRINT\#-2,TAB(9);"TOGETHER "; TAB(32);"AND TOSS WITH"; 18ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(55);"I HOUR"
19ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(36);"APPLES"
2øø PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2
21ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(9);"l CUP FLOUR ";TAB(32);"1/2 CUP SUGAR";
22ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(55);"l/2 CUP SU GAR"
23ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(9);"l CUBE MARG ARINE";TAB(32);"2 TBSP FLOUR";
24ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(55);"l/2 CUP FL OUR"
$25 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,TAB(9);"1/4 CUP MIL K";TAB(32);"l/2 TSP CINNAMON";
26ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(55);"l/3 CUP MA RGARINE"
27ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(32);"l/8 TSP NU TMEG"
28ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(32);" DASH O F SALT"
29ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(32);"4 LARGE GO LDEN APPLES"
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,TAB(17);"PREPARE PA
STRY AND TURN INTO 9 INCH PIE PL ATE"
$32 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,TAB(25);"POUR IN TH E APPLE PIE FILLING"
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2,TAB(27);"SPRINKLE W
ITH THE TOPPING"
34ø PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2
$35 \emptyset$ PRINTH-2,TAB(3申);"FROM THE K

## ITCHEN OF"

## $36 \varnothing$ GOSUB $44 \varnothing$

$37 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,TAB (13) ; Ll\$
$38 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,TAB (13) ; L2 \$
$39 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,TAB (13) ; L3 \$
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,TAB(13);L4\$
$41 \varnothing$ GOSUB 48ø
$42 \emptyset$ END
$43 \emptyset$ REM: DEFINE MACRO FOR EMPHAS

IZED AND EXPANDED TEXT
$44 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2:ESC\$=CHR\$ (27)
45ø PRINT\#-2, ESC\$;CHR\$ (43) ; ESC\$;
"E"; ESC\$;"W"; CHR\$ (I) ; CHR\$ (3ø)
$46 \emptyset$ PRINT\#-2,ESC\$;CHR\$ (33):RETUR N
$47 \emptyset$ REM: REINITIALIZES PRINTER T O NORMAL PRINTING
48ø PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27) ;"@":RETURN

## Wholl Win on the Gridirion?



By Jefl Remick

Football Winner helps you try to pick the winning team in any football game. When you run the program, you will be asked for the names of the two teams playing (remember to put the home team first). The computer then asks you questions about the teams - you may need to refer to the sports page of your newspaper for help. When all the questions have been answered, the computer will predict a winner.

The listing: FOOTBALL


```
15\emptyset A=A+W*2-L-(T/2)+(WH/2)-(LH/2
) +FP-AP+. . 5
16\emptyset CLS:W=\varnothing:L=\varnothing:T=\varnothing:WH=\varnothing:LH=\varnothing:PF
=\varnothing:PA=\varnothing
17\emptyset PRINT@l\emptyset,B$
18\emptyset PRINT:INPUT"WINS";W
19\emptyset INPUT"LOSSES";L
2\emptyset\emptyset INPUT "TIES";T
2l\emptyset INPUT "WINS AWAY";WA
22\emptyset INPUT "LOSES AWAY";LA
23\emptyset INPUT "POINTS FOR";PF
24\emptyset INPUT "POINTS AGAINST";PA
25\emptyset GOSUB36\varnothing:GOSUB4 \varnothing\varnothing
26\emptyset B=B+W*2-L-(T/2)+(WA/2)-(LA/2
) +FP-AP
27\emptyset CLS
28\emptyset PRINT@8,"FOOTBALL WINNERS"
29\emptyset PRINT STRING$(32,"-")
3\emptyset\emptyset PRINT:PRINT@72,"MOST POINTS
WINS":PRINT:PRINT
3l\emptyset PRINT"HOME-----";A$"-";A
32\emptyset PRINT"VISITORS-";B$;"-";B
33\emptyset PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
34\emptyset POKE65494,\emptyset:PRINT@33\emptyset,"AGAIN
(Y/N) ";:INPUT A$
35\emptyset IF A$="Y" THEN 3\emptyset ELSE END
36\emptyset FOR Q=\emptyset TO 3\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing STEP l\emptyset\emptyset
37\emptyset IF PF>Q THEN NEXT Q
38\emptyset FP=Q/l\varnothing\varnothing/2-.5
39\emptyset RETURN
4\emptyset\emptyset FOR Q=\emptyset TO 3\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset STEP l\emptyset\emptyset
4l\emptyset IF PA>Q THEN NEXT Q
42\emptyset AP=Q/l\emptyset\emptyset/2-.5
43\emptyset RETURN
```

Contributions to "Novices Niche" are welcome fromeveryone. We like to run a variety of short programs that can be typed in at one sitting and are useful, educational and fun. Keep in mind, although the short programs are limited in scope, many novice programmers find it enjoyable and quite educational to improve the sof tware written by others.

Program submissions must be on tape or disk. We're sorry, but we cannot key in program listings. All programs should be supported by some editorial commentary, explaining how the program works. If your submission is accepted for publication, the payment rate will be established and agreed upon prior to publication.

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```
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, maro Price.. $\$ 165$.
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# The Death of a Keyboard 

By Marty Goodman<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

Ileft my CoCo 1 on for 24 hours, and when I came back to it only the CONTROL-C (CLEAR-C) key sequence was working. I turned the CoCo off then turned it on again, but the keyboard seemed completely dead. How can Ifix it?

> John W. Wooster
> $(J W 47)$
> Jackson, MI

The most common cause of a suddenly, completely dead keyboard is a joystick button being somehow depressed. So, first unplug your joysticks and see if the problem goes away. Then make sure that the contacts for the joystick buttons on the joystick connector are not somehow shorted to ground.

If this is not the case, then you must determine whether the CoCo motherboard is at fault, or whether the fault lies in the keyboard. This can be done by swapping a keyboard with another CoCol and trying out your keyboard in the other CoCo 1. If you don't have access to another CoCo 1 , you can accomplish the same thing (albeit a bit more tediously) by using a VOM as a continuity checker along with the schematic diagram of the keyboard matrix to make sure that all the keys cause the appropriate shorts between row and

[^7]column contacts on the keyboard cable (this tests the keyboard), and then by shorting with a jumper wire appropriate pins on the CoCo motherboard connector (referring to the keyboard matrix schematic again) and seeing if the right characters are generated on the screen.

In your case, if the problem is not a joystick problem, and if you confirm the keyboard is still visibly plugged into the CoCo motherboard, it sounds like you may have a dead keyboard PIA chip inside the CoCo . On the older CoCo 1 s , this is a 6821 chip, and on the late model ( F or NC board CoCo Is) this would be a 6822 chip. Either chip is readily and inexpensively available from Tandy National Parts. You may be able to check this first by swapping the 6821 or 6822 chip with another CoCol . Be sure you get the right chip by referring to the schematic diagram of your particular model CoCo or merely by tracing the connections from the CoCo motherboard keyboard connector to the PIA chip they go to.

## CoCo-IBM Joystick Swap

Cana CoCo 3 two-bulton joystick be used on the IBM PC XTor clones? How about using an IBM PC XT type joystick on a CoCo 3?

John Bennell
(JOHNGB)
Shelby Township, MI
The joysticks used by the CoCo 3 and by the IBM PC XT are pretty much electrically identical. The difference between them is merely in the connector used. So, yes, both conversions are possible, provided you are dealing with a two-button joystick. The CoCo 3 manual gives you the pinout of the
joystick port. All you need to know is the pinout of the IBM PC's joystick port, and then you (or any competent hacker) can make the needed conversion given the proper connectors, which are available at Radio Shack stores.

The pinout of the IBM PC type joystick is as follows:

| PIN | Function |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | +5 VDC |
| 2 | button 4 |
| 3 | position 0 (wiper of the po- |
|  | tentiometer) |
| 4 | ground |
| 5 | NC |
| 6 | position 1 |
| 7 | button 3 |
| 8 | +5 VDC |
| 9 | +5 VDC |
| 10 | button 6 |
| 11 | position 2 |
| 12 | ground |
| 13 | position 3 |
| 14 | button 7 |
| 15 | ground |

Using this information, and some checks made using a VOM, you should easily be able to make the needed conversions.

## Zapped Multi-Pak

My old gray Multi-Pak Interface just ain't what it used to be. I may have zapped is. When Iplug it into any model of CoCo, it causes the machine to fail to boot up (although I get some video oulpul when it is used with a CoCo I). The disk controller that was in this Multi-Pak at the time it died works fine, as does the CoCo that it had been used with. I may have plugged or unplugged

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## Write for free cataiog!

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the pack into or out of the CoCo with the power on. Can you tell me how to fix it?

## Mike Andrews

(MANDREWS)
Gary, IN
It sure sounds like your Multi-Pak Interface has gotten "zapped." One of the common causes of this is a blown 74LS367 chip. The MPI uses several of these to buffer the CoCo's address and other lines. Try checking continuity between every input on all the LS367 chips and ground using a VOM. If you find any that are nearly zero ohms from ground, then you have located a blown chip, and must remove and replace it. A better approach might be to hook up an oscilloscope to all of the address lines, one at a time, while the MPI is in use. You may be able to identify one that is tied low or high. If so, this is connected to a bad LS367 chip. I have fixed two blown MPIs in this fashion. The 74LS245 that buffers the data lines could also be the culprit. Note that all models of MPI use these chips, so this advice is good for any blown MPI. Check also for shorts between the NMI or the HALT line and ground inside the MPI. It is rare (though always possible) for the PAL chip in the MPI to be the cause of the problem here.

## Why You Avoid Y

Ifind I am unable to boot OS-9 using a Korean CoCo and a Y cable between the CoCo and the disk controller. Yet I can boot using the same setup and an older model CoCo. Why is this?

Mark E. Schweder
(MSCHWEDER) Gainesville, FL
You should not use a $Y$ cable at all. Period. Instead, it is essential, if you want to use more than one card in the CoCosystem bus, that you buy a MultiPak Interface. The reason is that the Y cable causes the very fragile, unbuffered CoCo system bus to be stressed to the limit by its added capacitance and other properties. In some cases this causes a marginal system that works most of the time, and in others it causes a system that is unable to do Disk I/O. How bad an effect the $Y$ cable has is probably determined by what batch of chips was used in the CoCo, and other very minor details of differences in design between various models of the CoCo. Note, also, that OS-9 puts a particular strain on the disk I/O hardware, and if a problem is to occur, it is most likely to show up under OS-9.

For those who insist on ignoring the advice, your system may appear to work correctly, but you have removed all margin of safety from the disk I/O hardware, and risk a massive crash at any moment. The longer the Y cable, the more likely it is to cause trouble. I must confess that in some experiments I have found that $Y$ cables that have no more than a total of an inch of ribbon cable seem to be the most reliable. But I do not recommend even these.

## Lowercase on CoCo 2

How can I take advantage of the lowercase display capability built into the late-model Korean CoCo 2s? Can I replace the character set in the Co Co 32column display with characters of my own design?

## Alexander L. Schuliz <br> (EXLAX) <br> Marysville, KS

I've consulted with my friend Art Flexser of SpectroSystems, for he is the master of CoCo 2 lowercase in these parts. The easiest way to make use of the 32 -column lowercase capabilities present in the ' B ' model Korean CoCos would be to buy ADOS Version 1.02. (If you own a previous version of ADOS, you can upgrade to Version 1.02 for \$10.) Look for the SpectroSystems ad in this issue of rainbow.

If you can put your CoCo into 64 K mode, the following pokes will make the needed lowercase mods under BASIC:

POKE \&H95C9,8H57:POKE \&HFF22, \& H50 will produce a green border; POL<E \&H95C9, \& H17:POKE \&HFF22, \&H10 will produce a black border; POILE \&H95C9, \&H37:POKE \&HFF22,8H30 will give you an inverse screen. All will give you true lowercase.

Note that you'll have to re-poke \&HFF22 whenever you use PMODE 3 or 1. If you get ADOS 1.02, you will not need to re-poke \&HFF22 in such cases.

Some folks have published the suggestion that one try POIKE 359, 57: POIKE \&HFF22, \&H50, which can be done without using the 64 K mode. That approach is to be avoided! It disables the return to the text screen upon breaking out of a program that was in graphics mode. Much worse, the POKE 359,57 disables ASCII saves to tape or to disk, with no indication that any failure ever occurred until you try to read your saved file, which will be totally blank.

Note that a 'B' model Korean CoCo 2 is required for all this. These are the CoCo 2s that have a ' $B$ 'suffix after their catalog number on the machine (e.g., $26-2027 \mathrm{~B}, 26-3134 \mathrm{~B}$ and $26-3136 \mathrm{~B}$ ).

As for modifying the character set used by the CoCo 2, it is possible but cannot be done without significant hardware hacking. In the early days of the CoCo, several manufacturers produced "lowerkits" that would do exactly what you wanted, provided you could burn your own 2716 EPROM. You see, the VDG chip does have provisions for getting its character set from an external character generator ROM. But the CoCo did not implement this option, and a special board with extra circuitry had to be added. With the advent of the CoCo 2B with built-in lowercase and later the CoCo 3 with full 80 -column lowercase, the market for lowerkits ended, and none have been offered for sale for quite a while.

## Booting Micro Illustrator

My copy of Micro Illustrator will not boot properly on my CoCo 3. How can this be fixed?

## Greg Kazian

Greer, SC
The problem is caused by the fact that Micro Illustrator contains its own mini OS-9 Level 1 Version 1.0 or 1.01. Neither of these early versions of OS9 can boot properly on the CoCo 3 because they overwrite the interrupt vectors of the CoCo 3 that live at \$FEE0 through \$FEFF. You can get around this problem by first booting up OS-9 Level I Version 2.00, then putting the Micro Illustrator disk in Drive 0 and pressing reset. This will cause a reboot under OS-9 Level I Version 2.0, and Micro Illustrator will start working. This same trick will fix the same problem that you will encounter on the CoCo 3 with DL LOGO, Trivia Fever, and one or two other older CoCo OS9 products.

[^8]
# XTEAM <br> \& <br> OS-9 



BOTH WINNERS

## XTERM

OS-9 Communications program.

- Menu oriented
- Upload/download. Ascii
or XMODEM protocol
- Execute OS-9 commands from within XIERM
- Definable macro keys
- Works with stand ard serial port, RS232 PAK, or PBJ 2SP Pack, Includes all drivers.
- Works with standard screen. XSCREEN, WORDPAK or DISTO 80 column board. with source $\$ 89.95$


## XDIR \& XCAL

Hierarchial directory

- Full sorting
- Complete pattern matching
\$24.95
OS-9 calculator
- Decimal, Hex, Binary
$\cdot+,-\cdot{ }^{*}, 1$, AND, OR, XOR, NOT
wih source $\$ 49.95$


## XDIS

## OS-9 disassembler

$\$ 34.95$ wihh surre $\$ 54.95$

## HARDWARE

512 k memory upgrade
$\$ 80.00$
Printers
Citizen 120D
Star NP10

CALL CALL

## XWORD

## OS-9 word processing system

- Works with standard text screen, XSCREEN, WORDPAK, or DISTO
- True character oriented full screen editing
- Full block commands
- Find and Replace commands
- Execute OS-9 commands frons within
- Proporional spacing supported
- Full printer control, character size, emphasized, italics,
overstrike, underline, super/sub-scripts
- 10 header/footers
- Page numbering in decimal or Roman numerals
- Margins and headers can be set different for even and odd pages
$\$ 69.95$ wih source $\$ 124.95$
XMERGE
Mail merge capabilities for XWORD $\$ 24.95$ with source $\$ 49.95$


## XSPELL

OS-9 spelling cliccker, with 20000 and 40000 word dictionaries \$39.95

## XTRIO

XWORD/XMERGE/XSPELL
\$114.95 wih XWORD/XMERGE sourc 199.95
XED
OS-9 full screen editor
\$ 39.95 with source $\$ 79.95$

## AND FOR RS DOS

SMALL BUSINESS ACCOUNTING
This sales-based accounting package is designed for the non-accounting oriented businessman. It also contains theflexibility for the accounting oriented user to set up a double entry joumal with an almost unlimited chart of accounts. Includes Sales Entry, transaction driven Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable, Joumal Entry, Payroll Disbursement, and Record Maintenance programs. System outputs include Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Customer and Vendor status Repors, Accounts Rcoeivable and Payable Aging Reports, Check Register, Sales Reports, Account Status Lists, and a Journal Posting List.
$\$ 79.95$

## INVENTORY CONTROL/SALES ANALYSIS

This module is designed to handle inventory control, with user defined product codes, and produce a detailed analysis of the business' sales and the sales force. One may enter/update inventory data, enter sales, run five sales analysis reports, run five inventory reports, set up product codes, enter/update salesman records, and update the SBAP inventory.
$\$ 59.95$

## PAYROLL

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

## PERSONAL BOOKEEPING 2000

Handles 45 accounts. Enters cash expenses as easily as checks. Handles 26 expense categories. Menu driven and user friendly.
$\$ 39.95$

## ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Includes detailed audit trails and history reports for each customer, prepares invoices and monthly statements, mailing labels, aging lists, and an alphabetized customer listing. The user can define net terms for commercial accounts or finance charges for revolving accounts. This package functions as a standalone $A / R$ system or integrates with the Small Business Accounting package.
$\$ 59.95$

## ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Designed for the maintenance of vendor and $A / P$ invoice files. The system prints checks, voids checks, cancels checks, deletes cancelled chocks, and deletes paid $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{P}$ invoices. The user can run a Vendor List, Vendor Status report, Vendor Aged report, and an A/P Check Register. This package can be used either as a standalone $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{P}$ system or can be integrated with the Small Business Accounting Package.
$\$ 59.95$

# Do You Hear What I Hear? 



## By John Mosley



## Your ears do

not deceive -
it's CoCo
singing in four
voices

The holiday season is a time for singing, so let your CoCo join the chorus of carolers with Do You Hear What I Hear, a fourvoice music and graphics program.
Do You Hear What I Hear is actually two programs - a BASIC driver (to create graphics, play and load music) and a machine language editor.

Each memory location in the CoCo from 0 to 65,535 holds one value between 0 and 255 or between \& H 00 and \&HFF. The values in ML SONG, Listing 3, are in hexadecimal. I chose this format because it involves less typing.

Start off by typing in Listing 1; save it on the cassette you are using. Then type in Listing 2 and save it on another tape, or on the reverse side of your tape, leaving about a 30 second gap between listings 1 and 2 . Run Listing 2. You will not load an old file if you are just starting to enter Listing 3. When prompted for the start address, enter a value of 16128 .

Enter Listing 3 one hexadecimal value at a time. All of the hexadecimal values are separated by two spaces. When you are through entering Listing 3, or when you have to stop entering, type S and press ENTER. If you are just stopping temporarily and plan to resume entering later, write down the number to the left of the ' S ' you typed before you press ENTER. The number should be five digits long.

When you are ready to resume entering, use that number as your start address. You will have to load the old file you saved before you can resume entering Listing 3.

When you have finished and everything is saved properly, all you have to do is load and run XMASSONG, leave the play button down, and follow the prompts.

As listed, XMASSONG will work with a disk drive. MLEDITOR, however, is set up for tape users. To use MLEDITOR on a disk system, change CLOADM to LORDM in Line 4. Also, change CSRVEM to SAVEM

[^9]in Line 10 and change＂cassette＂to＂disk＂in Line 11．Now， when you enter Listing 3 into the editor，the resulting machine language file will be saved to disk instead of tape．
For those who get RAINBOW ONTAPE and want to transfer ML SONG to disk，the start，end and transfer addresses are $\$ 3 F 00, \$ 4 F 24$ and $\$ 3 F 00$ ，respectively．Simply CLOAD the file
from tape and type SAVEM＂ML SONG＂，\＆H3F00，\＆H4F24， \＆H3F00 followed by ENTER．
（Questions about this program may be directed to the author at 420 Main Street，Portland，CT 06480．Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply．）

Editor＇s Note：The song file，ML SONG，will replace Listing 3 on this month＇s RANBOW ON TAPE and Rainbow on disk．

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 300 | 224 |
| 180 | ． 164 | END | ．． 67 |
| 240 | ． 222 |  |  |

Listing 1：XMASSONG
$1 \emptyset$ DIMC\＄（8ø）：CLEAR12ø，\＆H3EFF：CLE ARI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$2 \emptyset$ PMODE4，1：PCLS $\varnothing: S C R E E N 1,1: F O R T$ $=\varnothing$ TO6øSTEP2： $\operatorname{LINE}(T, \varnothing)-(T, 6 \varnothing)$, PSE T：NEXTT
$3 \emptyset$ FORT＝1TOI $\varnothing \varnothing$ ：NEXTT：CLS：PRINT＂ IF BOX IS BLUE THEN PRESS＜C＞ TO CONTINUE，ELSE RESET AND RUN＂ ：GOSUB 37ø：PCLS $\varnothing$
4ø CLS 4：PRINT＠131，＂DO YOU HEAR WHAT I HEAR＂；：PRINT＠33ø，＂BY：JOH N H．MOSLEY＇；：FORT＝1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTT $5 \varnothing$＇＊＊＊DO YOU HEAR WHAT I HEAR＊＊ ＊
$6 \emptyset$ PRINT＠449，＂PREPARE（C）ASSETTE OR（D）ISK：＂；
$7 \varnothing$ AS＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN7 $\varnothing$
$8 \varnothing$ IF A\＄＝＂C＂THEN1øø ELSE IF A\＄＝＂ D＂THEN9ø
$9 \varnothing$ LOADM＂ML SONG＂：GOTOIlø
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLOADM＂ML SONG＂
llø $\operatorname{LINE}(5,4)-(251,187), \operatorname{PSET}, B: P$ OKEl78，2：PAINT $(\emptyset, \emptyset)$ ，， 1
12ø CLEARI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: C \$=" C l U R U E 2 R E R E R 5 F$ RF3DFD36L4U38D3HU2L5GLG3LH2F2U3F R2EU4ERD4R2U4R2FRD2R2D2GE2DFD2G4 E2D5GE3D5G3ED5GE2RD4G3ED5GE3D5G3 R＂
13ø FORD＝1TO68：READA，B：PSET（A，B， 1）：NEXTD
$14 \emptyset$ DATA $88,8,88,14,94,8,94,14,1$ 61，1ø，162，11，166，11，167，1ø，161，1 6，162，15，166，15，167，16，163，41，16 3，47，169，41，169，47，18，83，18，87，2 $2,83,22,87,89,77,94,74$
15申 DATA $215,12,215,14,213,15,21$ 7，15，215，16，213，17，217，17，211，18 ，215，18，219，18，213，19，217，19，211 ，2申，215，2申，219，2ø，2ø9，21，213，21， 217，21，221，21，211，22，215，22，219， 22
$16 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \emptyset 9,23,213,23,217,23,22$ 1，23，211，24，215，24，219，24，2ø9，25 ，213，25，217，25，221，25，211，26，215 ，26，219，26，2ø9，27，213，27，217，27， 221，27，211，28，215，28，219，28，213， 29，217，29，215，3ø
$17 \varnothing$ FOR A＝19 TO 219 STEP 4 4 ：DRAW ＂BM＝A；, $13 \emptyset ; "+C \$: \operatorname{PAINT}(A+4,129)$ ，l ，l：PAINT（ $\mathrm{A}+12,126$ ），1，1：PAINT（A＋1 6，132），1，1：PAINT（A＋16，142），1，1：P AINT（A＋16，152），1，1：PAINT（A＋16，16 2），1，l：NEXT A
18ø DRAW＂ClBM42，18；NU3NR3ND3NL3N E2NF2NG2NH2＂：DRAW＂BM91，ll；NU3NR3 ND3NL3＂：DRAW＂BM164，13；NU4NR4NL4N D4＂：DRAW＂BMI 66，44；NU4NR4ND4NL4NE NFNGNH＂：DRAW＂BM194，95；NU4ND4NR3N L3NENFNGNH＂：DRAW＂BM89，74；F2D2BR3 BU1H2U2 BU2RFRF2D3G2LGL3HLH2U3E2R ER3＂
185 DRAW＂BM2 $\varnothing, 85 N U 3 N R 3 N D 3 L 3 "$
19ø DRAW＂ClBM6，49；ERE5UEUEUEU3EU 8EU2D2FD3FD2FD2FDFDFDFEUEUEU2EUE U2EU4RU2D2RD8FD4FDFDFDFDF4RDRL5H 3UHUHUHUHUHU3D3LDG2DGDGL2HUHUH2U LU3D3GDGDGDGDGDG2LGL4＂：PAINT（18， 3ø），1，1
2øø DRAW＂ClBM233，44；DG2LH2U2E3R2 F2D4G3L3øH2F2R9U17FRD16U16R2D16U 16R2D16U16E2D18U4REU2H＂：DRAW＂BM2 1甲，35；GD2R＂
21ø C\＄＝＂C1R3FR2FR7FR2F3D6GDG2D3F D3FD2F3RL5H2U2HU3HU2H2L5DGD4GD4G DL4EUEU4EU4EU5HU4HU3H2F2BR3BD2FR 6FR3FD5GL9U5HU2＂：DRAW＂BM77，21；＂＋ C\＄：DRAW＂BM1ø5，21；＂＋C\＄：PAINT（9ø，2 5），1，1：PAINT $(12 \emptyset, 25), 1,1$
$22 \emptyset$ DRAW＂ClBM49，49EUEU3EU4EU4HU3 HUHUHERE2R2ER3FR2FRFER3FRLGL2GL3 HL2HL3GLGFDFD2FER2FR2FR2L2G2LHL2 GD3GD4GDR2FR3FR2FRFER3FRLGL2GL3H L3HL3HL3GLG＂：PAINT（53，24），1，l：PS ET（51，47，1）
23ø DRAW＂ClBM13ø，21；R4F6DFDFDFD2 RU2 EUEUEUE6R4G3LG3DGDGDGDGD2GD1 $\varnothing$ F2RL9RE2U9HU2HUHUHUHUH3LH3＂：PAIN T（14申，3申），1，1
24め C\＄＝＂C1FD2L2U2D2GLG3DGD2FDF3R FR2ERE3UEU2HUH3LHL2D13U13GLDIlUl lG2D7U7E2RER2D13Ul3FRDllUllF2D7U 2LU3L2U2D2RD3LD2＂：FORA＝33TO233ST EP4ø：DRAW＂BM＝A；，168；＂＋C\＄：NEXTA 25ø DRAW＂ClBM31，76；U3H3LHL2HLIøG

LG2DGDGD3 $\emptyset F D F 3 R 12 E R 2 E R E 3 U 3 G 4 L 3 G L$ 11H2U29EU2E2R11FR2F4": PAINT (2ø, 7 Ø) 1 l, 1
$26 \varnothing$ DRAW"ClBM35,68;R4FD5FD3FD8FE 2R8FRF3DFD2FD1ØFDF3L3H3UHU1ØHU2H 2LHL5G3DGD7GD4GD2GL5RE2U3EU6EU8H U9HU3HU4H2": PAINT ( $4 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing$ ) , 1, 1
$27 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM64, 86;R4F2ERE2R6FRF3G 2H2LHL4G3DGD5FD7GD3L4EU4EU4HU6HU 3H3": PAINT (7ø, 9ø), l, l
28ø DRAW"BM88, 85;R7G2D2IF2L7E2U2 1H2": PAINT (91,91) , l, l
$29 \varnothing$ C\$="G2H3L8G2D3FRFR6FRFRF3DFD 4GDG3LGLGL5HLH3E2F3R5ERE3U3HUH2L HL5HL2H゙LH2U4EUE2RER8FRF3": DRAW"B Mll6,86;"+C\$:DRAW"BM226,86;"+C\$: PAINT (llø, 94) , l, l: PAINT ( $22 \emptyset, 94$ ) , 1, 1
3øø DRAW"BM125,68;R7G2D13R6E2D7H 2L6D2lF2L7E2U2 LL6G2U7F2R6U13H2": PAINT (128, 8ø) , 1, 1
31Ø DRAW"C1BM141,84;R4FDFRE2RER3 FRF2DI7FEU17E2RER3FRF4DFDIIFD3F4

L3HLH2U4HU11H4L2GLGD16G3H3U16HLH L2G4D5FD6GD2GDG2I3E3U4EU5HU7HUH3 ": PAINT (145, 85) , 1, 1
$32 \emptyset$ DRAW"BM2ø4,11ø;L3U2GLGL8HLH2 UH2UHU12EUEUE3R12F3DFD22": DRAW"B M189,86;R9F3D15GLG2L6H4UHU1øEU2E 2": PAINT (19ø,85) , 1, 1
$33 \emptyset$ FORT=1TO29:READA, B: PRESET (A, B) : NEXTT: DATA $13 \varnothing, 69,128,7 \emptyset, 129,7$ $2,128,74,129,76,128,78,129,8 \emptyset, 12$ $8,82,128,86,129,88,128,9 \not 6,129,92$ , 128,94, 129, 96, 128, 98, 129, 1øø, 12 $8,1 \varnothing 2,129,1 \varnothing 4,128,1 \varnothing 6,129,1 \varnothing 8,12$ $8,84,126,85,124,84,122,85,12 \emptyset, 84$ , 13 $1,85,132,84$
335 DATAl34,85,136,84
$34 \varnothing$ PMODE4, 1:SCREEN1, 1:GOSUB39ø $35 \varnothing$ EXEC\&H3F $\varnothing \varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ FORT=1TO3øøø:NEXTT:GOTO35め
$37 \emptyset$ IFINKEY\$=""THEN $37 \emptyset$
$38 \emptyset$ RETURN
$39 \varnothing$ FORT=1TO6øø:NEXTT
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ RETURN

## Listing 2: MLEDITOR

$\emptyset$ CLS: CLEARI $\varnothing \varnothing$ : CLEAR2 $\varnothing \emptyset, \& H 3 E F F$
1 PRINT" $* * *$ EDITOR $* * * "$
2 FORT $=1$ TOI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTT
3 INPUT"LOAD OLD FILE (Y/N):";C\$
4 IFC $=$ "Y" THEN GOSUBII:CLOADM"M
L SONG":GOSUBI4:ELSE 5
5 CLS:INPUT"START ADDRESS:";A
6 FORX=A TO \&H4F24:PRINTX;:INPUT
": \&H";AS
7 IF AS="S" THEN I $\varnothing$
8 POKEX, VAL(HEX\$(AS))

9 NEXTX
1ø GOSUBll:CSAVEM"ML SONG", \&H3Fø $\varnothing, \& H 4 F 24,1: E N D$
11 PRINT"READY CASSETTE(PRESS AN Y KEY)"
12 IF INKEY\$="'THEN12
13 RETURN
14 INPUT"MAKE PRINTOUT"; C\$:IFC\$= "Y" THEN 15 ELSE RETURN
15 FORT=\&H3Føø TO \&H4F24 STEP12: FOR TT= $\emptyset$ TO 11:PRINT\#-2,HEXS (PEE $\mathrm{K}(\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{TT})) ; " \quad$ ";:NEXTTT:PRINTH-2:N EXTT

## Listing 3: ML SONG

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{lllllllllll}
2 \emptyset & 2 & 2 \emptyset & \mathrm{E} & 8 \mathrm{E} & 4 \varnothing & \varnothing & \mathrm{EC} & 84 & 44 & 54 \\
\mathrm{ED}
\end{array} \\
& 81 \quad 8 \mathrm{C} \quad 43 \quad \mathrm{FE} \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{~F} 5 \quad 86 \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{FF} \quad 8 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{~B} 6 \quad \mathrm{FF} \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllllll}
1 & 84 & \mathrm{~F} 7 & \mathrm{~B} 7 & \mathrm{FF} & \mathrm{l} & \mathrm{~B} 6 & \mathrm{FF} & 3 & 84 & \mathrm{~F} 7 & \mathrm{B7}
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllllll}
\mathrm{FE} & 3 & 86 & 3 \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{~B} 7 & \mathrm{EF} & 23 & 34 & 1 & 1 A & 5 \varnothing & 8 \mathrm{E}
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{llllllllllll}
C 3 & E C & 81 & 97 & C 6 & D 7 & C 9 & 20 & 16 & 81 & F E & 26
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllllll}
10 & E C & 84 & 97 & \mathrm{CD} & \mathrm{D} 7 & \mathrm{C} 3 & \mathrm{EC} & 2 & 97 & \mathrm{C} 6 & \mathrm{D} 7
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{llllllllllll}
4 C & 97 & C C & D 6 & C D & D 7 & C E & A 6 & 9 F & 3 F & C \varnothing & A B \\
9 F & 3 F & C 3 & A 9 & 9 F & 3 F & C 6 & A 9 & 9 F & 3 F & C 9 & B 7
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{lllllllllll}
\mathrm{FF} & 2 \emptyset & \mathrm{DC} & \mathrm{Cl} & \mathrm{E} 3 & 84 & \mathrm{DD} & \mathrm{Cl} & \mathrm{DC} & \mathrm{C} 4 & \mathrm{E} 3 \\
2
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllllll}
\mathrm{DD} & \mathrm{C} 4 & \mathrm{DC} & \mathrm{C} 7 & \mathrm{E} 3 & 4 & \mathrm{DD} & \mathrm{C} 7 & \mathrm{DC} & \mathrm{CA} & \mathrm{E} 3 & 6
\end{array} \\
& \mathrm{DD} \quad \mathrm{CA} \quad \mathrm{~A} \quad \mathrm{CE} \quad 26 \text { A A CC } 27 \text { BF D6 CD }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{llllllllllll}
84 & 48 & 58 & E D & 81 & 8 C & 43 & F E & 2 F & F 5 & 35 & 81
\end{array} \\
& 43 \quad 9 \mathrm{E} \quad \mathrm{FF} 42 \mathrm{FB} \quad \varnothing \quad 4 \varnothing \quad \mathrm{DF} \quad \varnothing \quad 4 \varnothing \quad 47 \mathrm{FF} \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllllll}
\varnothing & 6 \varnothing & \varnothing & F F & \emptyset & \emptyset & F F & F F & \varnothing & \emptyset & F F & F F
\end{array} \\
& \begin{array}{llllllllllll}
\emptyset & \emptyset & F F & F F & \emptyset & \emptyset & F F & F F & \emptyset & \varnothing & F F & F F \\
\emptyset & \emptyset & F F & F F & \emptyset & \varnothing & F F & F F & \emptyset & \emptyset & F F & F F \\
\emptyset & \varnothing & F F & F F & \emptyset & \varnothing & F F & F F & \emptyset & \varnothing & F F & F F
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

| 6 C | $7 \varnothing$ | 72 | 74 | 76 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7 ¢$ | 6E | 6 C | 6A | 66 | 64 | $6 \varnothing$ | 5C | 5A | 58 | 54 | 52 |
| 5¢ | 4 C | 4A | 4A | 48 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 42 | 40 | $4 \varnothing$ | 3E |
| 3E | 3 E | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 30 | 3E |
| 3 E | 3 E | 3 E | 3 E | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 42 | 42 | 4 D | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | 3E | 3E | 3 E | 3 | 3 C |
| 3 A | 3A | 3A | 3A | 3A | 3 A | 3A | 3A | 3 C | 3 C | 3 | 3 E |
| 3 E | $4 \varnothing$ | 42 | 42 | 44 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 4A | 4A | 4A | 4A |
| 4A | 4A | 4A | 4A | 4A | 4A | 48 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 44 |
| 4 | 44 | 42 | 42 | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | 48 | 40 | 4¢ | $4 \varnothing$ | 42 | 42 |
| 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 46 | $4 \varnothing$ |
| 48 | 3 E | 3 E | 3 C | 3 C | 3A | 3A | 3A | 3A | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 38 | 38 | 38 | 3 A | 3A | 3 C | 3 C | 3E | 3 E | 40 | 42 | 42 |
| 44 | 46 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 4A | 4A | 4A | 4A | 4 A | 48 | 4A |
| 48 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 40 | $4 \varnothing$ | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 46 | 44 | 44 | 42 | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | 3 E | 3 C | 3A | 3A | 38 | 36 |
| 34 | 36 | 2 E | 2A | 28 | 24 | 22 | $2 \varnothing$ | 1 C | 18 | 16 | 14 |
| 12 | 18 | E | C C | C | C | C E | 10 | 12 | 14 |  |  |
| 18 | 1 c | 22 | 26 | 2A | 32 | 38 | 3 C | 42 | 44 | 46 | 4A |
| 4 C | 4 E | 52 | 54 | 58 | 5A | 5 C | 5E | 62 | 64 | 66 | 68 |
| 6 A | 6 C | 6 E | 70 | 70 | 72 | 72 | 74 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 78 |
| 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 76 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| 2 | 72 | $7 \varnothing$ | $7 \varnothing$ | $7 \varnothing$ | 6 E | 6 C | 6 C | 6A | 68 | 66 |  |


| 62 | 62 | 60 | 5E | 5 C | 5 C | 5 A | 58 | 56 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 1 A | 1 1. | 1 A |  | 1 A | 1 A | 1 A | 1A | 1 C | 20 | 24 | 4 | 24 | 2 A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 52 | $5 \varnothing$ | 4 E | 4 E | 4 C | 4 C | 4 A | 4 A | 4 A | 4 A | 48 | 48 | 2 E | 32 | 36 |  | 3 E | 3 C | 49 | 48 | 4 C | 52 | 58 | 8 | 5 C | 69 |
| 48 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 44 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 64 | 66 | 68 |  | 6A | 6 C | 60 | 6A | 68 | 66 | 64 | 4 | 60 | 5 E |
| 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 5A | 56 | 54 |  | $5 \emptyset$ | 4 C | 48 | 46 | 42 | 49 | 3 C | C | 3 A | 3 A |
| 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 3A | 38 | 38 |  | 38 | 3 A | 3 A | 3 A | 3 C | 3 E | 40 | $\varnothing$ | 42 | 44 |
| 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 48 |  | 48 | 4 A | 4A | 4 A | 4 A | 4A | 4 A | A | 48 | 48 |
| 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 40 | $4 \not{ }^{4}$ | $4 \emptyset$ | 3 E | 3 E | 3 E | 3 E | 3 E | 46 | 46 | 44 |  | 44 | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | 3 E | 3 E | 3 C | C | 3 C | 3 C |
| 3 E | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 A | 3 A | 3 C | 3 A | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C |  | 3 C | 3 E | 3 E | 3 E | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | 48 | 0 | 42 | 42 |
| 3 A | 3 C | 3 C | 3 A | 3 C | 3 A | 3 A | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 42 | 44 | 44 |  | 44 | 44 | 42 | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | 48 | 0 | 3 E | 3 C |
| 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 E | 3 E | 3 C | 3 E | 3 E | 3 C | 3A | 3A | 38 |  | 38 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 4 | 34 | 34 |
| 3 E | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 A | 3 A | 3 A | 3A | 38 | 34 | 34 | 34 |  | 36 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 3 A | 3 A | 3 A | A | 3 C | 3 E |
| 38 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 32 | 32 | 39 | $3 ¢$ | 2 E | 2 C | 3 E | 40 | $4 \varnothing$ |  | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | 3 E | 3 E | E | 3 C | 3 C |
| 2 A | 28 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 22 | $2 \varnothing$ | 2 E | 1 E | 1 C | 1 A | 3 A | 3A | 3 A |  | 38 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 6 | 38 | 38 |
| 18 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 | $1 \varnothing$ | 10 | E | $C \quad C$ |  | 38 | 3A | 3 A |  | 3 A | 3 C | 3 E | 3 E | $4 \varnothing$ | 40 | 42 | 2 | 42 | 42 |
| C | C | C A | A | A A | A A | A | $C \quad C$ | C |  |  |  | 44 | 44 | 44 |  | 44 | 42 | 42 | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | 40 | 3E | E | 3 E | 3 C |
| E | E | $1 \varnothing$ | 12 | 121 | 14 | 41 | 8 |  |  |  |  | 3A | 3 A | 38 |  | 38 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 4 | 34 | 34 |
| 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 2 C | 2 E | 32 | 34 | 38 | 3A | 3 E | 49 | 34 | 34 | 36 |  | 36 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 3 A | 3 A | A | 3 A | 3 A |
| 44 | 46 | 4A | 50 | 56 | 5A | 5 E | $6 \varnothing$ | 64 | 66 | 68 | 6A | 3A | 3 A | 3 A |  | 3 A | 38 | 38 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 34 | 4 | 32 | 39 |
| 6A | 6 A | 6A | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | $6 \varnothing$ | 5 E | 5 C | 5 A | 56 | 30 | 30 | 2 E |  | 2 E | 2 C | 2 C | 2 C | 2 C | 2 E | 2 E | E | $3 \emptyset$ | 30 |
| 54 | 52 | $5 \emptyset$ | $5 \varnothing$ | 4 E | 4 C | 4 C | 4 E | 4E | $5 \square$ | 50 | 52 | 32 | 34 | 36 |  | 36 | 38 | 3 A | 3A | 3 C | 3 E | 3 E | E | $3 E$ | 3 E |
| 54 | 58 | 5A | 5 C | 5 E | $6 \varnothing$ | 62 | 64 | 66 | 66 | 68 | 6A | 3 E | 3 C | 3 A |  | 3 A | 36 | 34 | 30 | 2 E | 2 A | 26 | 6 | 24 | $2 \varnothing$ |
| 6A | 6 C | 6 C | 68 | 68 | 68 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 62 | $6 \varnothing$ | 5E | 1 C | 18 | 14 |  | 12 | 10 | E | c C | C C | E | E |  |  |  |
| 5 C | 5 A | 5A | 58 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 58 | 14 | 16 | 1 A |  | $2 \varnothing$ | 24 | 2 A | 30 | 36 | 60 | $4$ |  | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ |
| 58 | 58 | 5 A . | 5 A | 5 A | 5 A | 5 C | 5 C | 5C | 5 C | 5 C | 5A | $4 \varnothing$ | FE | 43 |  | 42 | 40 | 49 | $6 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 0 | $\varnothing 2$ | 10 | A |  |
| 5A | 5A | 58 | 56 | 56 | 54 | 50 | 4 E | 4 C | 4A | 48 | 44 | D9 | 7 | 3 D | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | \# | $\varnothing$ | 10 | C | 2 D | 9 |  |  |  |
| 42 | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | 3 E | 3 E | 3 C | 3 C | 3 C | 3 A | 3A | 3 E | 3E | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | FF | 9 | 0 | $\emptyset \quad \emptyset$ | 0 ¢ | 0 | \% |  |  |  |
| 3 E | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | 42 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 48 | 4 A | 48 | 48 | $\emptyset$ | $2 \varnothing$ | D | AB | 5 | 6 C | 2 | 86 | $\varnothing$ | 0 | $2 \emptyset$ |  |  |  |
| 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 44 | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | 3 E | 3 E | 3 C | AB | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $p$ | 9 | 10 | D | AB | 8 | $\emptyset$ |  |  |
| 3 C | 3 A | 3 A | 38 | 3 A | 38 | 38 | 3 A | 3A | 3A | 3 C | 3 C | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 10 | D | AB | $\emptyset$ | $\not \square$ | 2 B | 6 | $\varnothing$ |  |  |
| 3 E | 3E | $4 \emptyset$ | $4 \nsupseteq$ | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 44 | $\varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | C | 2 D | 9 | AB | 4 | 10 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 19 | C |  |  |
| 44 | 44 | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | 3 E | 3 C | 3 A | 38 | 36 | 32 | $3 \varnothing$ | 2 E | 2 D | 9 | AB | 4 | 10 | $\varnothing$ | 0 | FF | 0 | $\varnothing$ | $0 \%$ | $\varnothing$ |  |  |
| 2 C | 2A | 2 A | 26 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 26 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset 口$ |  | $2 \emptyset 口$ |  | ${ }_{\text {A }} \mathrm{B}$ | $5$ | 6 C | 2 B | 6 | $\varnothing$ |  |  |
| 26 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 2 A | 2 A | 2 A | 2 C | 2 C | 2 C | 2 C | 2 C | $\varnothing$ | $1 \emptyset$ | D | AB | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ | D | 8 | D |  |  |
| 2A | 2 A | 28 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 29 | IE | 1 C | 1 C | 1A | AB | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 D | - $A B$ | B 9 | 1F | F |  |  |
| 1 A | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 1 A | 18 | 1 C | 1 E | $2 \emptyset$ | 22 | 2 | B'6 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D | AB | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ |  |  |
| 24 | 26 | 2 A | 2A | 2 C | $3 \varnothing$ | $3 \varnothing$ | 32 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 36 | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D | $A B$ | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D |  |  |
| 34 | 32 | $3 \varnothing$ | $3 \emptyset$ | 2 E | 2 A | 2 A | 26 | 24 | 22 | $2 \varnothing$ | 1 E | AB | 7 | 3 D | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $1 \emptyset$ | D | AB | 9 | $1 F$ |  |  |



| 4 | 10 |  | $\emptyset \quad$ | FF $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing 口$ | $\emptyset \quad \emptyset$ | $\varnothing \varnothing$ |  |  | 42 | 9 |  |  |  |  | $\varnothing$ | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\emptyset$ | FE | 41 | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | $6 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 8 | A | 4 | $1 \varnothing$. | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ |  | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ |  |
| D9 | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 2 | B6 $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\emptyset \quad \emptyset$ | $\varnothing \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ |  | $\emptyset$ | $2 \varnothing$ | 12 | 3 F | F A | D9 | 4 | 8 F | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \emptyset$ | 12 |
| 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 A | D9 | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing 2$ | 2 B | 36 | $\emptyset$ |  | $3 F$ | A | D9 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ ¢ | $\emptyset$ | 8 D |  | $B$ A |  |  |
| $\emptyset$ | 8 | $\varnothing$ ø | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\emptyset \quad 2$ | 2 B6 | $6 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 | 11 |  |  | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\emptyset 8$ | ¢ | $\emptyset$ | A | D9 | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ |  |
| 42 | 9 | $A B$ | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | 8 | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | 9 | AB |  | $\emptyset$ | $2 \varnothing$ | D | $A B$ | A | D9 | 4 | 8 F | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $2 \emptyset$ | D |
| 2 | 36 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $81 \varnothing$ | 42 | 9 | AB | 2 | B6 | $6 \varnothing$ |  | AB | A | D9 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | FF | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\varnothing$ ¢ | $\varnothing$ ¢ |  |
| $\varnothing$ | 8 |  | $\emptyset \quad 9$ | AB | 2 B | B6 | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\emptyset \quad 2$ | 20 | 15 |  | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ ¢ | $\emptyset \quad 1$ | $1 \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | 42 | C | 2 D | 3 | 6A | $\emptyset$ |
| B3 | A | D9 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $2 \emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ |  | 42 | 9 | AB | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | 12 |  | F $C$ | 2D | 3 | 6A | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ |
| 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | FF $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ |  |  | 42 | C | 2 D | 3 | 6A | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | E | 7 B | C | 2 D |
| $\varnothing$ | FE | $4 \varnothing$ | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | $6 \emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 8 | A | 3 | 6A |  | $\emptyset$ | $2 \emptyset$ | D | $A B$ | A | D9 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ |
| D9 | $\emptyset$ |  | 2 | B6 $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 8 | $\varnothing \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ ø | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ |  | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D | AB | A | D9 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | C |
| 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 8 A | D9 | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing 2$ | 2 B | B6 | $\emptyset$ |  | 2D | 9 | AB | 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | FF | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ |
| $\emptyset$ | 8 | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\emptyset \quad \emptyset$ | $\emptyset 2$ | 2 B6 | 6 ¢ | ø. $\varnothing$ | 8 | $1 \varnothing$ |  |  | 8 | $\emptyset$ |  | $\emptyset \quad 1$ | $1 \varnothing$ | A D | D9 |  |  |  | E | $\emptyset$ |
| 42 | 9 | AB | 2 | B6 ¢ | $\emptyset \quad \emptyset$ | 8 | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | 9 | AB |  | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ |  | $\varnothing$ | 9 | $1 F$ | 3 | 9E |  |  |  | A |
| 2 | B6 |  | $\emptyset$ | $81 \emptyset$ | 42 | 9 | AB | 2 | B6 | 6 ¢ |  | D9 | 7 | 3D | 3 | 9 E | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $2 \emptyset$ | C | 2 D | 7 | 3D |
| 9 | 8 |  | $\emptyset \quad 9$ | $A B$ | 2 B | B6 | $\varnothing$ Ø |  |  | 15 |  | 4 | 10 | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | A | D9 | 7 | 3D | 3 | 9 E | $\varnothing$ |
| B3 | A | D9 | 2 | B6 $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | $2 \varnothing$ | 18 |  | 42 | 9 | AB | $\varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | C | 2 D | 7 | 3D | 3 | 9 E | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | FF | $\varnothing$ |
| 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing \quad$ | FF $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ ¢ | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ |  | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ ¢ | $\emptyset$ | $2 \emptyset$ | D | AB | 8 |  |  |
| $\varnothing$ | FE | 43 | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \emptyset$ | $6 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 8 | D | 3 | 6A | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $2 \varnothing$ | D | AB | 8 | 9 C | 3 | 6 A | $\varnothing$ |
| AB | 5 | 6 C | 2 | B6 $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | 8 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 5 | 6C |  | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D | AB | 8 | 9 C | 4 | 8 F | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ |
| 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 D | AB | 5 | 6 C | 2 | B6 |  |  | $\varnothing$ | 8 | 21 | 4 | 8 F | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D A | AB | 8 | 21 |
| $\emptyset$ | 8 | $\varnothing \varnothing$ | $\emptyset \quad 5$ | 6C | 2 B | B6 | $\varnothing$ ¢ | $\varnothing 8$ | 8 | D |  | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | C | 2D | 8 | 21 | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ |
| AB | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | 8 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 | 21 |  | $\emptyset$ | FF | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ |  | $\varnothing$ ¢ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | A |  |
| 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 D | AB | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ |  | D9 | 7 | 3D | 3 | 9 E | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 7 | 3D |
| $\emptyset$ | 8 | $\varnothing \varnothing$ | $\emptyset 8$ | 821 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset \quad 2$ | $2 \emptyset$ | D |  | 3 | 9E | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $2 \emptyset$ | A | D9 | 5 | 6C | 3 | 6 A | $\emptyset$ |
| AB | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 2 | B6 $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 | C | 2 D | 9 | AB |  | $\emptyset$ | $2 \emptyset$ | E | 7 B | 5 | 6 C | 3 | B |  | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D |
| 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $8 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 9 A | AB | 41 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ |  | AB | 7 | 3D | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | C | 2 D | 7 | 3 D |
| $\varnothing$ | 8 | C | 2D | 9 AB | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 | $\emptyset$ |  | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ |  | $\emptyset$ | FF | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ |  |
| $\varnothing$ | 9 | AB | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ ¢ | $\varnothing$ | FF | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ |  | $\emptyset$ | $2 \varnothing$ | A | D9 | 5 | 6C | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $2 \emptyset$ | 15 |
| $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset \subset$ | $\emptyset \quad 2$ | $2 \varnothing$ D | AB | 5 | 6C | 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ |  | B3 | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | 15 | B3 |  |  |
| $\varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D | AB | 821 | 12 | B6 | $6 \emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | 8 | D |  | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | 15 | B3 | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 |  |
| AB | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | 2 | B6 $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 | D $A$ | $A B$ | 9 | $1 F$ |  | $\varnothing$ | $2 \varnothing$ | 13 | 56 | 67 | 3 D | D 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | FF |  |
| 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ D | $A B$ | 8 | 21 | 2 | B | 6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ |  | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\emptyset$ | $2 \varnothing$ | 15 |  | 3 | 56 |  |
| $\varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D | AB | 821 | 12 | B6 | 6 Ø | ¢ | 1 | $\emptyset$ | D | 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | 15 | B3 | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ |
| AB | 7 | 3D | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ D | D $A B$ | B | 9 | 1 F | $\varnothing$ | 8 | 15 | B3 | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | 2 | B6 |  |  | 815 |  |
| 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | FF $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset \quad \emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ |  | B3 | 9 | $1 F$ | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | 15 | B3 | 38 | 21 |
| $\emptyset$ | FE | 41 | 42 | 4ø | $4 \varnothing$ | $6 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | 8 | A | 2 | B6 | $\square$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | 15 | B3 | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ |
| D9 | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 2 | B6 $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ |  | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | A | D9 | 7 | 3 D | 4 | $1 \emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | C |
| 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 8 A | D9 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 2 B | B6 | $\emptyset$ |  | 2D | 9 | 1 F | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | FF | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ |
| $\varnothing$ | 8 | $\varnothing \varnothing$ | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | 2 B | B6 $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ ø | 8 | 1 |  |  | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset \quad 2$ | $2 \varnothing$ | D A | AB | 56 | C | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ |
| 42 | 9 | AB | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset \quad \emptyset$ | 8 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 9 | $A B$ |  | $\emptyset$ | $2 \emptyset$ | D | AB | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ |  |
| 2 | B6 |  | $\emptyset$ | $81 \varnothing$ | 42 | 9 | AB | - 2 | B | 36 | $\emptyset$ | AB | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D A | AB | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ |
| $\varnothing$ | 8 | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\emptyset 9$ | 9 AB | 2 | B6 | $\varnothing$ ¢ | $\emptyset \quad 2$ | $2 \emptyset$ | 15 |  | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | C | 2D | 9 | AB | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ |  |
| S3 | A | D9 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $2 \emptyset$ | $\emptyset 1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset \quad 4$ | 42 | 9 | AB | $\varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | C | 2 D | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | FF | $\varnothing$ |
| 4 | 10 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | FF $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\varnothing \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ |  | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\emptyset$ | $2 \varnothing$ | D D | AB | 5 | 6 C |  |
| $\varnothing$ | FE | $4 \varnothing$ | 42 | 4ø | $4 \varnothing$ | $6 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 | A | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D | AB | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ |
| D9 | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | 2 | B6 $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 8 | $\varnothing$ ¢ | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\emptyset$ |  |  | $\emptyset$ | 8 | D | AB | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 D |  |
| 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 A | D9 | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | 2 B | B6 | $\emptyset$ |  | AB | 9 | $1 F$ | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D | AB | 8 | 21 |
| $\varnothing$ | 8 | $\varnothing$ ¢ | $\emptyset \quad \emptyset$ | $\varnothing \square$ | 2 B | $6 \square$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | 8 | 1 |  |  | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D | AB | 8 | 21 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ |
| 42 | 9 | AB | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | 8 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 9 | $A B$ |  | $\varnothing$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D | AB | 7 | 3D | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $1 \varnothing$ | D |
| 2 | B6 |  |  | 8 10 | 42 | 9 | AB | - 2 | B | 66 | $\emptyset$ | AB | 9 | 1 F | 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | FF | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ |
| $\emptyset$ | 8 | $\varnothing$ ¢ |  | 9 AB | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset \quad \emptyset$ | $\emptyset \quad 2$ | $2 \emptyset$ | 15 |  | $\varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset \quad \mathrm{F}$ | FE | 41 | 42 | $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | $6 \varnothing$ |  |  |
| B3 | A | D9 | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset \quad \varnothing$ | 8 | $1 \varnothing$ | 42 | 2 | 9 A | AB | $\varnothing$ | 8 | A | D9 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset \quad 2$ | 2 B | B6 $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | 8 | $\varnothing$ |  |
| 4 | $1 \varnothing$ | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 ¢ | $\varnothing$ ¢ | 9 A | AB 4 | 41 | $1 \emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ |  | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 2 B | B6 | $\emptyset \quad \emptyset$ | $\varnothing 8$ | 8 A | D9 | $\emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ |  |
| $\square$ | FE | 43 | 42 | - $4 \varnothing$ | $4 \varnothing$ | $6 \varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | $\varnothing$ | 8 | $1 \varnothing$ | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ | $\emptyset$ | 8 | $\emptyset \quad \emptyset$ | $\varnothing$ Ø | $\varnothing$ Ø | 2 | B6 | $\emptyset$ |  |

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## Organization

MUPPETS TAKE MANHATTEN. ..... 1095
TAG. ..... 0600
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RETURN TO MAYBERRY. ..... 2079
BAPY THE LOST LEGEND ..... XXXXX
MATTER OF LIFE \& DEATH. ..... 0000
VIEW TO A HILL. ..... $x x_{x x}$
ELECTRIC DREAMS ..... 2144
ROMANCING THE STÖNE ..... 0000
TARZAN-GFEVYTUKE ..... 11940000
PROTOCOL ..... 1852
RAMBO ..... 1104
RETURN OF THE JEDI ..... 0000
STRIPES. ..... 1415
JAWS. ..... 1092
MAN WITH ONE RED SHOE. ..... 日000
TEEN WOLF. ..... 2072
COMIAAMDO. ..... 1282
PALE RIDER ..... 0000
SILMEAADO ..... 1925INVASION OF RODY SNATCHERS.1983
UNFAITHFULLY YOURS. ..... 0080
YOU ONLY LIUE TWICE. ..... 1114AESENT MINEED PROGFEGGOR.$x \times x x$
EVIL THAT MEN DO ..... 0000
RODIN HOOD-DISNEY ..... $x x^{x} X$

# That's Entertain 

## By Randy Mayfield

IIyou own a video cassette recorder and have ever experienced the frustration of searching through a shelf full of video cassettes for a particular recording, you need $V C R$ Tapes. This program maintains (on disk or tape) a file of up to 500 movie titles detailing which video cassettes they are on and the starting VCR digital counter value of each title.

The first step in setting up your VCR Tapes system is numbering your video cassettes. I use the pre-printed stick-on numbers included with each new cassette. Then type in and save VCRTAPES and run it. The program is menu-driven, with the main menu offering seven options:

Create new file -- allows you to enter a title, tape number (\#\#\#) and VCR digital counter reading (\#\#\#\#) for each

Randy Mayfield is a radar electronics technician living in Melbourne. Floridla, with his wife and two children. His hobbies include target shooting, woodworking and programming for the CoCo.

## ment



The listing：VCRTAPES
lø 1＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
$2 \emptyset$＇VCR TAPE CATALOG
$3 \varnothing$＇BY RANDY MAYFIELD
$4 \varnothing$＇COPYRIGHT 1987
5 ¢ $1 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ~+~$
$6 \varnothing$＇
$7 \varnothing$ CLEARI $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ PCLEARI： $\mathrm{Z}=5 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{B}=\varnothing$ ：
$\mathrm{W}=\varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{P} \$=\mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{C}$ ：DIMT $\$(\mathrm{Z})$
$8 \varnothing$＇
$9 \varnothing$＇MAIN MENU
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$＇
11ø CLS：PRINTSTRING\＄（32，128）；：PR
INT＠5，＂vcr＂；：PRINT＠9，＂tape＂；：PRI
NT＠14，＂catalog＂；：PRINT＠22，＂menu＂
；：PRINT＠26，STRING\＄（6，128）；：PRINT ：PRINT＂l．CREATE NEW FILE＂：PRINT
＂2．WORK IN A FILE＂：PRINT＂
（A
DD，DELETE）＂
12ø PRINT＂3．PRINTOUT A FILE＂：PR INT＂（PAPER，LABELS）＂：PRINT＂4 ．SAVE FILE＂：PRINT＂5．SCROLL FIL E＂：PRINT＂6．SORT FILE＂：PRINT＂7． QUIT＂：SOUND2øø，1：PRINT：PRINT＂SEL ECT ONE＂
13ø R\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFR\＄＝＂＂THEN13ø
14ø X＝VAL（R\＄）：IFX＜1ORX＞7THENGOSU
Bl36ø：GOTOl1ø
15ø ON X GOTO19ø，33ø，49ø，74ø，89ø ，1申7申，1фøø
$16 \varnothing$＇
17ø＇CREATE NEW FILE
$18 \varnothing$＇
19め IFB＝øTHEN $21 \varnothing$ ELSECLS：SOUND1 ，3：PRINT＂A FILE ALREADY EXISTS I N RAM！！YOU MUST＇SAVE＇IT OR A BANDON IT（＇QUIT＇）TO ENABLE CREA TION OF ANEW FILE！！＂：PRINT：PRINT ＂PRESS ANY KEY FOR MAIN MENU．＂
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF INKEY\＄＝＂＂THEN2øøELSE11ø
$21 \varnothing B=1: C L S: S O U N D 2 \emptyset \varnothing, 1: I N P U T " N A M$ E NEW FILE：＂；F\＄：IFLEN（F\＄）＞8THEN GOSUB136ø：GOTO21ø
$22 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT＂new FILE：＂；F\＄：GOT 024ø
23ø CLS：PRINT＂add TO FILE：＂F\＄ 24ø PRINT＠32，＂ENTER TITLES（NO C OMMAS），＂：PRINT＂TAPE NUMBER S，＂：PRINT＂AND VCR COUNTER

NUMBERS．＂：PRINT＂HIT＜ENTER＞WHEN FINISHED．＂：PRINT＂ENTRY\＃：＂；B：SO UND2øø，1：PRINT＠192，＂＂；：INPUT＂TIT LE：＂；T\＄（B）：IFT\＄（B）＝＂＂THEN B＝B－1 ：GOTOllø
25ø SOUND2øø，1：PRINT＠256，＂＂；：INP UT＂TAPE NUMBER（\＃\＃\＃）：＂；A\＄：IF LE N（A\＄）＜＞3THENGOSUB136ø：PRINT＠256， ＂＂：GOTO25ø
$26 \varnothing T \$(B)=T \$(B)+A \$$
$27 \varnothing$ SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1$ ：PRINT＠32 $\varnothing, " " ;$ INP UT＂COUNTER NUMBER（\＃\＃\＃\＃）：＂；A\＄：I FLEN（A\＄）＜＞4THENGOSUB136ø：PRINT＠3 2ø，＂＂：GOTO27 $\varnothing$
$28 \emptyset \mathrm{~T} \$(\mathrm{~B})=\mathrm{T} \$(\mathrm{~B})+\mathrm{A} \$: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+1: \mathrm{IFB}>\mathrm{Z} \quad \mathrm{T}$ HENSOUNDI，3：PRINT：PRINT＂YOU HAVE
MADE THE MAXIMUM NUMBEROF ENTRI ES．．．＂：FORT＝1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTT：$B=B-1:$ GOTO11ø
29ø IFW＝1 THEN23øELSE22ø
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$
31ø＇WORK EXISTING FILE
$32 \varnothing^{\prime}$
$33 \varnothing$ IFB＝Z THENSOUND15 $\varnothing$ ，1：GOTOI1 $\varnothing$ ELSEIFB＝$\varnothing$ THENGOSUB128 $\varnothing$
$34 \emptyset$ CLS：PRINT＂work EXISTING FILE ：＂；F\＄：PRINT＠32，＂l．ADD＂：PRINT＂2 ．DELETE＂：PRINT＂3．MAIN MENU＂：PR INT：SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1:$ PRINT＂SELECT ONE＂ $35 \varnothing$ R $=$＝INKEY\＄：IFR\＄＝＂＂THEN35ø
$36 \emptyset \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{R} \$):$ IFW＜1ORW＞3THENGOSU Bl36ø：GOTO34ø
$37 \emptyset$ IFW＝3 THEN1I $\varnothing$ ELSEIFW＝1 THENC LS： $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}+1:$ GOTO23 $\varnothing$ ELSEX＝$\varnothing$
38ø CLS： $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ PRINT＂FIND TITLE T o delete＂：PRINT：PRINT＂UP－AR ROW＝SCROLL FORWARD＂：PRINT＂D OWN－ARROW＝SCROLL BACK＂：PRINT＂ D＝DELETE＂：PRINT＂ANY OTHER KEY＝MAIN MENU＂：SOUND $2 \varnothing$ ø，1：GOTO94 $\varnothing$
39ø CLS：PRINT＂delete：＂；MID\＄（T\＄（ X），l，L）：PRINT＂ARE YOU SURE（Y／N） ？＂：SOUND2øø，I
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ R $\$=I N K E Y \$: I F R \$="$ THEN $4 \varnothing \varnothing$
41ø IFR\＄＝＂N＂THEN38øELSEIFR\＄＝＂Y＂T HEN 42 ØELSEGOSUB136ø：GOTO $39 \varnothing$
$42 \emptyset$ A $=$ MID（ $T \$(X), L+1,3): D \$=M I D \$$ （T\＄（X），l，L）：FOR Y＝X TO B－l：T\＄（Y） $=T \$(Y+1): N E X T Y: B=B-1$
43ø CLS：PRINT＠32，D\＄：PRINT＂HAS BE EN DELETED＂：PRINT＂FROM TAPE NUMB ER＂；A\＄：PRINT：PRINT：SOUND2øø，1：P RINT＂WANT TO DELETE ANOTHER（Y／N ）？＂
$44 \varnothing$ R\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFR\＄＝＂＂THEN44ø
45ø IFR\＄＝＂N＂THEN34øELSEIFR\＄＝＂Y＂T

HENX＝X－1：GOTO38øELSEGOSUB136ø：GO TO430
$46 \emptyset$
$47 \varnothing$ ：PRINT－OUT FILE
$48 \varnothing^{\prime}$
$49 \varnothing$ POKE15ø，18＇THIS POKE FOR DMP－1ø5 PRINTER $24 \emptyset \varnothing$ BAUD
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFB＝$\varnothing$ THENGOSUB128 $\varnothing$
51ø CLS：PRINT＂print FILE：＂；F\＄：P RINT＂I．PRINT ON PAPER＂：PRINT＂2．
PRINT ON LABELS＂：PRINT＂3．MAIN
MENU＂：PRINT：SOUND2øø，l：PRINT＂SEL ECT ONE＂
$52 \emptyset \mathrm{R} \$=I N K E Y \$: I F R \$="$＂THEN5 $2 \emptyset$
$53 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{R} \$):$ IFX＜1ORX＞3THENGOSU Bl36ø：GOTO51ø
54ø IFX＝3THEN11øELSEPRINT＠192，＂I S PRINTER ON \＆READY？＂：SOUND2øø， 1：PRINT＂HIT ANY KEY WHEN READY．＂
55ø IF INKEY\＄＝＂＂THEN55ø
$56 \varnothing$ IFX＝2THEN61 $\varnothing$
57ø CLS：PRINT＠26ø，＂PRINTING：＂； F\＄：PRINT\＃－2，TAB（32）＂VCR TAPE CAT ALOG＂：PRINT\＃－2，TAB（32）＂FILE NAME ：＂；F\＄：PRINT\＃－2：Y＝1
$58 \emptyset$ FORX＝1TOB：L＝LEN（T\＄（X））－7：PRI NT\＃－2，TAB（15）MIDS（TS（X），1，L）：PRI NT\＃－2，TAB（15）＂TAPE\＃：＂；MIDS（T\＄（X ），L＋1，3）；：PRINT\＃－2，＂＂；：PRINT \＃－2，＂COUNTER\＃：＂；RIGHT\＄（T\＄（X），4） ：PRINT\＃－2： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1: \mathrm{IFY}=18$ THEN $6 \varnothing \varnothing$
59月 NEXTX：GOTO51ø
6øø FORT＝1TOL6：PRINT\＃－2：NEXTT： $\mathrm{Y}=$ 1：GOTO59め
$61 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）CHR\＄（2申） CONTROL CODES FOR DMP－1ø5 PRINT ER CONDENSED CHAR．ENABLE
$62 \emptyset \mathrm{Y}=1:$ CLS：PRINT＂labels FOR：＂； F\＄：PRINT：PRINT＂ENTER TAPE NUMBER ，AND THE LABEL（S）FOR THAT TAPE WILL BE PRINTED．＂：PRINT＂ H IT＜ENTER＞WHEN FINISHED．＂：PRINT ：PRINT：SOUND2øø，1：INPUT＂TAPE NUM BER（\＃\＃\＃）：＂；R\＄
63ø IFRS＝＂＂THEN69øELSEIFLEN（RS）＜ ＞3 THENGOSUB136ø：GOTO62申
$64 \varnothing$ FORX＝1TOB：L＝LEN（T $\$(\mathrm{X})$ ）$-6:$ IFM ID $\$(T \$(X), L, 3)=$ R\＄THENA $=$ MID $(T \$($ X）， $1, L-1$ ）：GOTO6 $6 \varnothing$
$65 \emptyset$ NEXTX：FORT＝1TO7－Y：PRINT\＃－2：N EXTT：GOTO $62 \varnothing$
$66 \emptyset$ AS＝A\＄＋PS：IFLEN $(A \$)>45$ THENA $\$=$ LEFT\＄（A\＄，45）：GOTO67 1 ELSE66ø
$67 \emptyset$ IFY＜5THENPRINT\＃－2，A\＄；：PRINT\＃ -2 ，RIGHT\＄（T\＄（X），4）：Y＝Y＋1：GOTO65ø 68め PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2：Y＝1：GOTO67 $\varnothing$
$69 \varnothing$ PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄（27）CHR\＄（19）＇ CONTROL CODES FOR DMP－1ø5 PRINT ER CONDENSED CHAR．DISABLE $7 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO5Iø
$71 \varnothing$
$72 \varnothing$＇SAVE FILE
$73 \varnothing$＇
$74 \emptyset$ IFB＞$\dagger$ THEN76øELSECLS：SOUND1， 3 ：PRINT＂NO FILE IN RAM TO SAVE！！＂ ：PRINT：PRINT＂PRESS ANY KEY FOR M AIN MENU＂：SOUND2ø申，l
$75 \emptyset$ IF INKEY\＄＝＂＇THEN75ø ELSE11ø
$76 \emptyset$ CLS：PRINT＂save FILE：＂；F\＄：PR INT＂WANT TO RENAME（Y／N）？＂：SOUND 2øø，1
$77 \emptyset$ R $\$=$ INKEY $\$$ ：IFR $=$＝＂＇THEN77 $\varnothing$
$78 \emptyset$ IFR\＄＝＂Y＂THEN79めELSEIFR\＄＝＂N＂T HEN81øELSEGOSUB136ø：GOTO76ø
79ø PRINT：SOUND2øø，l：INPUT＂ENTER
NEW NAME：＂；M\＄：IFLEN（M\＄）＞8THENG OSUB136ø：GOTO 76ø
8申ø F\＄＝M\＄：CLS：PRINT＂SAVE FILE：＂ ；
81ø GOSUBl17ø：OPEN＂O＂，\＃D，F\＄
$82 \emptyset$ FORX＝1TOB：PRINT\＃D，T\＄（X）：NEXT X：CLOSE\＃D：CLS：PRINTF\＄＂SAVED＂：PR

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INT:PRINT"I. RETAIN FILE IN RAM" :PRINT"2. ERASE FILE IN RAM": PRI NT:PRINT"SELECT ONE":SOUND2øø,l $83 \emptyset$ R\$=INKEY\$:IFR\$=" "THEN83 $\varnothing$
$84 \emptyset$ X=VAL (R\$) : IFX<1 OR X>2 THENG OSUB136ø
85ø IFX=1THEN11ØELSE FOR T=1TOB: $T \$(T)=" \|: N E X T T: B=\varnothing: W=\varnothing: G O T O l 1 \varnothing$ $86 \not{ }^{\prime}$
$87 \emptyset$ ' SCROLL FILE $88 \not{ }^{\prime}$
89ø X=1:IFB=øTHENGOSUB128ø
9øø CLS:PRINT"scroll FILE: ";F\$: PRINT:PRINT" UP-ARROW = SCRO
LL FORWARD": PRINT" DOWN-ARROW = SCROLL BACK": PRINT"ANY OTHER K $E Y=$ MAIN MENU":SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1: W=\varnothing: G$ OTO94ø
$91 \varnothing$ R\$=INKEY\$:IFR\$=" "THEN91 $\varnothing$
$92 \emptyset$ IFR\$=CHR\$ (94) THENX=X+1:GOTO9 $3 \emptyset E L S E I F R \$=C H R \$(1 \varnothing)$ THENX=X-1:GOT O93øELSEIFR\$="D" AND W=2 THEN39ø ELSEllø
$93 \emptyset$ IF X>B THEN X=1 ELSE IF X<l THEN X=B
$94 \emptyset$ IFT\$ $(X)="$ "THEN95øELSEPRINT@2 56," ": L=LEN (T\$(X))-7:PRINT@224, "TITLE: "; MID\$ (T\$ (X) , l, L) : PRINT@ 288,"TAPE\#: ";MID\$ (T\$ (X) , L+1, 3): PRINT@352, "CNTR\#: "; RIGHT\$(T\$(X) , 4): GOTO91ø
95ø CLS:SOUND1, 3:PRINT"YOU HAVE
DELETED ALL TITLES IN":PRINTF\$;"
!!": PRINT"IT HAS BEEN ABANDONED
IN RAM.":PRINT:PRINT"HIT ANY KE
Y FOR MAIN MENU.": $B=\varnothing: W=\varnothing: F \$=\| "$
$96 \emptyset$ IF INKEY\$=""THEN96øELSEllø
$97 \emptyset$
$98 \varnothing$ ' QUIT
$99 \varnothing$
Iøøø CLS: PRINT"THANK YOU.":IFB> THENPRINT:PRINT"P.S. DID YOU SA VE ";F\$;" ?": PRINT"PRESS 'S' TO
RETURN AND SAVE IT,ANY OTHER KEY TO QUIT.":SOUND2øø,l
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ R\$=INKEY\$:IFR\$=""THEN1ø1め
1ø2ø IFR\$="S"THEN76øELSECLS: PRIN
T"THANK YOU": END
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ ' SHELL-METZNER SORT
$1 \varnothing 5 \not{ }^{\prime}$
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ IFB= $\varnothing$ THENGOSUB128ø
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINT@7ø,"SORTING TITLE S IN": PRINT@1ø2,"ALPHABETICAL OR DER.": PRINT@2ø1,"PLEASE WAIT..." :Sl=B
lø8ø Sl=INT (Sl/2):IF Sl=øTHENll3
$\emptyset$ ELSE S4=l:S3=B-Sl
1ø9Ø S5=S4
lløø S2=S5+Sl:IF MID\$ (T\$(S5), l)
< MID\$ (T\$ (S2) , l) THENll2øELSElll $\emptyset$
lllø M\$=T\$(S5):T\$(S5)=T\$(S2):T\$(
S2) $=\mathrm{M} \$: \mathrm{S} 5=S 5-S 1: I F \quad S 5<1$ THEN112ø ELSE11øø
112Ø S4=S4+1:IF S4>S3 THEN1ø8øEL SE1ø9ø
113ø CLS: PRINT@7 $\varnothing$,"SORT COMPLETE D":SOUND15ø, 1:FOR T=1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T$ T: GOTOllø
114ø
$115 \varnothing$ 'DISKTAPE SELECT SUBROUTINE $116 \not{ }^{\prime}$
ll7ø PRINT@32,"l. DISK": PRINT"2. TAPE": PRINT:SOUND2 $\varnothing$, $1:$ PRINT"SE LECT ONE"
118ø R\$=INKEY\$:IFR\$=""THEN118ø 119Ø D=VAL (R\$):IFD<lORD>2THENGOS UB136ø:GOTOll7
12øø PRINT:IFD=2THEN122ø
121ø PRINT"DISKETTE LATCHED IN P LACE?": GOTO123ø
122ø D=-1:PRINT"POSITION TAPE":I FB= øTHENPRINT"PRESS PLAY BUTTON" ELSEPRINT"PRESS RECORD \& PLAY BU TTONS"
123ø SOUND2øø, 1: PRINT"HIT ANY KE Y WHEN READY"
$124 \emptyset$ IF INKEY\$=""THEN124øELSERET URN
$125 \emptyset$
$126 \emptyset$ ' LOAD FILE SUBROUTINE
$127 \not \emptyset^{\prime}$
128ø CLS:PRINT"load EXISTING FIL E":SOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing, 1: I N P U T " E N T E R$ FILENA ME: "; F\$:IFLEN (F\$) >8THENGOSUB136 Ø: GOTO128ø
$129 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT"LOAD EXISTING FIL E: "; F\$:GOSUBll7ø:OPEN"I", \#D,F\$: $B=1$
$13 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF EOF $(D)=-1$ THEN $132 \emptyset$
131ø INPUT\#D,T\$(B):B=B+1:GOTOl3ø $\varnothing$
$132 \emptyset$ CLOSE\#D: B=B-l:RETURN
$133 \varnothing$
$134 \varnothing$ 'INCORRECT ENTRY SUBROUTINE $135 \varnothing$ '
$136 \emptyset$ SOUND1, 3: PRINT@416,"INCORRE CT ENTRY": PRINT@448,"PRESS ANY K EY TO TRY AGAIN...":SOUNDl,3
$137 \emptyset$ IF INKEY\$=""THEN137ø
138Ø PRINT@416," ":PRINT@448," " :RETURN

# Computer Island Educational Software 

## ARROW GAMES

32K Ext. - \$21.95 tape/\$26.95 disk Six menu driven games for young children (ages 3-6) to teach directions. All games involve using the arrow keys ONLY. Games include: LADYBUG, BUTTERFLY, ARROW MATCH, KALEIDOSCOPE, RABBIT, and DOODLE. Colorful graphics.

## FIRST GAMES

32K Ext. - \$24.95 tape/\$29.95 disk First Games contains 6 menu driven programs to delight and teach your early learners (ages 3-6). These games enrich the learning of colors, numbers, lower case letters, shapes, memory, visual discrimination and counting.


## CLOZE STORIES

32K Ext. - \$19.95 Tape/\$24.95 Disk These programs give students practice using the popular CLOZE reading technique. Each program contains grade appropriate short stories with key missing words to be deduced by the student. Available for grades 3, 4, 5,6, OR 7 . Please specify.

## DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

32K Ext. - tape $\$ 19.95 /$ disk $\$ 24.95$ These programs contain short stories. Each story has two accompanying questions that ask the student to draw conclusions from the text. Available for grades 3-4 OR 5-6. Please specify.

## LOCATING STORV DETAILS

32K Ext. - disk only - $\$ 24.95$ These programs contain short stories. Each has an accompanying picture. Questions about story details refer to either the text or pictures. The disk generated graphics are an integral part of these attractive programs. Available for grades 2-3 OR 4-5. Please specify.


FOREIGN LANGUAGE GAMES
32K Ext. - \$19.95 tape/\$24.95 disk (500 words)
French or Spanish Baseball Score base hits or home runs for correct answers. You're out if wrong. Correct answers supplied. Fun way to learn and practice vocabulary. PLEASE SPECIFY LANGUAGE.


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# Electricity and Circuit Experimentation 

By Steve Blyn<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

computers are completely dependent on circuits. A circuit is a path or line of electric current. A complete or closed circuit is a path that makes an entire "circular" path returning back to its origin.

This month's program introduces youngsters to the world of electricity and circuits. Students are asked to draw a complete circuit using a dry cell and two light bulbs. When their circuit is complete, the bulbs light up.

A dry cell is illustrated in this program since it is the familiar source of electricity used in classrooms and by hobbyists. The first wire emanates from the negative pole of the dry cell, because electricity flows from negative to positive. Electricity may be thought of as the flow of negative ions.

The student uses the arrow keys to draw dotted lines, which represent real wires. Each time a wire is connected to a terminal, the computer beeps: The beeps act as clues that the student is on the right path.

Upon returning to the positive terminal of the dry cell, the student finds out whether he or she completed the circuit in an acceptable manner. If the circuit is complete, the light bulbs will light up. The student may then either press the ' $E$ 'key to end the program or the ENTER key to begin again.

Bear in mind that this program is

[^10]merely intended to act as an introduction. It is not an attempt to present an overview of the topic of electricity. The student may theref ore connect the wires in any order as long as all of the terminal points are included. The shortest or easiest path to completing the circuit is left for you to discuss with the student.
> ${ }^{\text {c }}$ It often helps to involve the students in the programming to ensure their interest in the program itself."

Similarly, no attempt is made to distinguish between series and parallel circuits. Again, you may bring this topic up with the student at your own discretion. It is always interesting for the student to observe that there are several ways to successfully complete this circuit on the screen as well as in reality. Experimentation should always be encouraged. In short, you can use this program at any level of sophistication you feel is appropriate.

The program is quite straightforward and uncomplicated. Lines 40 through 210 draw the dry cell and the two light bulbs. Lines 30 and 220 set the initial wire at screen location 1,158 . This is at the negative terminal. The dotted line I chose to represent the wiring is CHRE(130). You may experiment with
other CHR\$s if you feel like being creative. It often helps to involve the students in the programming to ensure their interest in the program itself.

The wiring is moved by lines 230 to 270. The CHR\$s numbered $8,9,10$ and 94 represent the four directional arrows. The computer checks at this point to see if any of the arrows are pressed and moves the wiring one space in that direction.

Lines 280 to 300 check to see if the student has left the boundaries of the screen. If so, his or her turn has ended (this was done to prevent aimless pressing of the arrow keys). Lines 330 to 400 check to see whether any of the terminal points have been met. A pleasant sound accompanies each terminal meeting.
The positive terminal point of the dry cell is located at screen location 1,186. When this point is met, the program checks to see if all of the other terminals were encountered (connected). If they were connected, the student is assumed to be correct. We say "assumed" because the student could have purposely taken an absurd but nevertheless technically correct path. If, on the other hand, all of the terminals have not been connected, then the student could not possibly be correct. Line 410 checks to see if all of the terminals are connected and reports whether the student is correct.

We hope that you and your children find this program a pleasant way to help introduce the topic of circuits, and we suggest that you help them with it at first. Hopefully, you can help them to build an electrical vocabulary, gain a little knowledge about circuitry and have some fun all at the same time.
$1 \varnothing$ REM COMPLETE THE CIRCUIT
$2 \emptyset$ REM STEVE BLYN，COMPUTER ISLAN D，STATEN ISLAND，NY，1987
3ø N＝1158：REM INITIAL DOT
$4 \varnothing$ CLS $\varnothing: P R I N T @ \varnothing, "$ COMPLETE T
HE CIRCUIT＂
5ø FOR T＝1め56 TO 1ø87：POKET，255：
NEXT T：REM TOP
6ø FOR T＝1472 TO l5ø3：POKE T，255 ：NEXT T：REM BOTTOM
7Ø FOR X＝4 TO 14：FOR Y＝12 TO 25：
SET（X，Y，3）：NEXT Y，X
8ø PRINT＠291，＂dry＂；
9ø PRINT＠355，＂cell＂；
løø SET（5，ll，7）：SET（ll，ll，7）：SET （ $5,1 \varnothing, 7$ ）：SET（ll，1甲，7）
llø POKE ll87，43：POKE ll9ø，45
12ø FOR T＝3ø TO 4ø：SET（T，14，3）：N
EXT T：REM DRAW THE LIGHTBULBS
13め FOR X＝33 TO 37：FOR Y＝8 TO 12 ：SET（X，Y，5）：NEXT Y，X
14ø RESET（33，8）：RESET（37，8）：RESE T（33，12）：RESET $(37,12): \operatorname{RESET}(33,1$ 1）：RESET $(37,11)$
15ø FOR T＝32 TO 38：SET（T，13，2）：N EXT T
16め FOR T＝44 TO 54：SET（T，24，3）：N EXT T
17ø FOR X＝47 TO 5l：FOR Y＝18 TO 2 2：SET（X，Y，5）：NEXT Y，X
18ø $\operatorname{RESET}(47,18): \operatorname{RESET}(51,18): \operatorname{RE}$ SET（47，22）：RESET（51，22）：RESET（47 ，2l）：RESET（5l，2l）
19め FOR T＝46 TO 52：SET（T，23，2）：N EXT T
2øø POKE 1264，43：POKE 1267，45
21ø POKE l431，43：POKE1434，45
$22 \varnothing$ POKE N，13ø
230 EN\＄＝INKEY\＄
$24 \varnothing$ IF EN\＄＝CHR\＄（9）THEN N＝N＋1
25ø IF EN\＄＝CHR\＄（8）THEN N＝N－1
$26 \varnothing$ IF EN\＄＝CHR\＄（1ø）THEN N＝N＋32
27ø IF EN\＄＝CHR\＄（94）THEN N＝N－32
$28 \emptyset$ REM PROTECT BOUNDARIES
29め IF $\mathrm{N}<1 \varnothing 88$ THEN SOUND $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 5: G$ OTO 5øø
3øø IF N＞1472 THEN SOUND $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 5: G$ OTO 5øø
$31 \varnothing$ POKE N，13ø
$32 \emptyset$ IF EN\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN $42 \emptyset$
$33 \varnothing$ REM CHECK TERMINAL POINTS
$34 \emptyset A=\operatorname{PEEK}(1264): B=\operatorname{PEEK}(1267): C=$ PEEK（1431）：D＝PEEK（1434）：E＝PEEK（1 186）
35ø IF A＝13ø THEN POKE1264，88：SO UND $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 3$
$36 \emptyset \mathrm{IF}$ B＝13ø THEN POKEl267，88：SO UND $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 3$
37ø IF C＝13ø THEN POKEl43l，88：SO UND $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 3$
38ø IF D＝13ø THEN POKEl434，88：SO UND $2 \varnothing \varnothing, 3$
39ø IF E＝13ø THEN POKE ll86，88
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ IF E＝88 THEN 41ø ELSE $23 \varnothing$
$41 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{E}=88$ AND $\mathrm{A}=88$ AND $\mathrm{B}=88$ AN
D C＝88 AND D＝88 THEN $42 \emptyset$ ELSE 43 $\varnothing$
$42 \emptyset$ PRINT＠ø，＂CORRECT ！＂ ：GOTO 44ø
43ø PRINT＠ø，＂SORRY，PLEASE TR
Y AGAIN＂：GOTO 5øø
$44 \varnothing$ EN\＄＝INKEY\＄
45ø IF EN\＄＝＂E＂THEN 52ø ELSE IF EN\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN RUN
$46 \varnothing \operatorname{SET}(36,9,1): \operatorname{SET}(35,11,1): \operatorname{SET}$
$(5 \varnothing, 19,1): \operatorname{SET}(49,2 \varnothing, 1)$
47ø FOR T＝1 TO 35：NEXT T
$48 \emptyset \operatorname{SET}(36,9,8): \operatorname{SET}(35,11,8): \operatorname{SET}$
$(5 \emptyset, 19,8): \operatorname{SET}(49,2 \varnothing, 8)$
49め GOTO 44ø
5øø EN\＄＝INKEY\＄
$51 \varnothing$ IF EN\＄＝＂E＂THEN $52 \emptyset$ ELSE IF EN\＄＝CHR\＄（13）THEN RUN ELSE 5øø $52 \varnothing$ END

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By Ruth E. Golias


Take a holiday tour of the CoCo's sound and graphics capabilities with $A$ Christmas Potpourri. The program presents four familiar holiday carols and accompanying graphics.
After a title screen, it's "Up on the Housetop" as CoCo 3 invites you to sing along by providing lyrics that follow the music. Next, five Hi-Res toy soldiers command your attention in a lush graphics treat, drawn with extensive use of the HPAINT and PALETTE commands.

Then hark as the angels sing "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear," and add your voice to theirs as CoCo again furnishes the lyrics.

The final screen leaves you with a holiday message and plays "We Wish You a Merry Christmas."
(Questions or comments may be directed to the author at 2826 Pacific Coast Hwy., Torrance, CA 90505. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

Ruth Golias has retired from the Torrance Police Department where she did micro filming. She is learning to program her CoCo and it has become her hobby.


The listing: XMASPORI


```
8'
9 l***** MERRY CHRISTMAS ********
l\emptyset ON BRK GO TO 296\emptyset
2\emptyset GOSUB256\emptyset
3\emptyset HSCREEN2: PALETTE CMP
4\emptyset PALETTE O,4\emptyset
5\emptyset FOR X=1 TO 6
6\emptyset HCOLOR 4
7\emptyset HDRAW"S8;BMl5l, 6\emptyset;XAA$;"
8\emptyset HDRAW"BM1\varnothing1,8\emptyset;XX2$;"
9\emptyset HDRAW"BM93,13\emptyset;XX3$;"
l\emptyset\emptyset HCOLOR 3
ll\emptyset HDRAW"BM152,61;XAA$;"
12\emptyset HDRAW"BMl\varnothing2,81;XX2$;"
13\emptyset HDRAW"BM94,131;XX3$;"
14\emptyset NEXT X
15\emptyset FOR D=1 TO 5\emptyset\emptyset:NEXT D
16\emptyset '
17\emptyset 1*** UP ON THE HOUSE-TOP ***
18\emptyset GOSUB256\emptyset
19\emptyset HSCREEN2:PALETTE Ø,56:PALETT
E 8,8
2\emptyset\emptyset HCOLOR 8
2l\emptyset HPRINT(8,l2)," 'UP ON THE HO
USE-TOP'"
22\emptyset FOR D=1 TO l\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:NEXT D
23\emptyset HCLS\emptyset:HCOLOR 8
24\emptyset FOR X=l TO 2
25\emptyset HPRINT(3,l),"UP ON THE HOUSE
-TOP REINDEER PAUSE,"
26\emptyset PLAY"T3V3\emptyset;O2L4GL8GAL4GECEL2
G"
27\emptyset HPRINT (3,3),"OUT JUMPS GOOD
OLD SANTA CLAUS;"
28\emptyset PLAY"L4AAGEDGL2G"
29\emptyset HPRINT(3,5),"DOWN THRO' THE
CHIMNEY"
3\emptyset\emptyset PLAY"L4GL8GAL4GL8E"
```

$31 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,7), " W I T H$ LOTS OF TO
YS,"
$32 \emptyset$ PLAY"DL4CEL2G"
$33 \emptyset \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,9), " A L L$ FOR THE LIT
TLE ONES,"
$34 \emptyset$ PLAY"L4AL8AAGGL4E"
$35 \emptyset \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,11), " C H R I S T M A S ~ J O Y S$
."
$36 \emptyset$ PLAY"DGL2C"
$37 \emptyset \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,13), " \mathrm{HO}, \mathrm{HO}, \mathrm{HO}!\mathrm{WHO}$
WOULDN'T GO!"
$38 \emptyset$ PLAY"L4FFL2AL4GL8GGL2E"
$39 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,15), " H O, H O, H O!W H O$
WOULDN'T GO."
$4 \emptyset \emptyset$ PLAY"L4DFL2FL4EL8GGL4CE"
$41 \emptyset$ HPRINT $(3,17), " U P$ ON THE HOUS
E-TOP,"
$42 \emptyset$ PLAY"GL8GAL4GE"
$43 \emptyset \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,19)$, "CLICK, CLICK, CL
ICK,"
$44 \emptyset$ PLAY"FGL2A"
$45 \emptyset$ HPRINT (3,2l),"DOWN THRO' THE
CHIMNEY"
$46 \varnothing$ PLAY"L4GL8GAGGL4"
$47 \emptyset \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,24), " W I T H$ GOOD SAIN
T NICK."
$48 \varnothing$ PLAY"L4EDGL2C"
$49 \varnothing$ FOR D=1 TO 5øø:NEXT D
$5 \emptyset \varnothing$ HCOLOR $\varnothing$
$51 \emptyset$ NEXT X
$52 \emptyset$ HCLS2
$53 \emptyset$ HCOLOR 4
$54 \emptyset$ HPRINT $(5,1 \varnothing), "$ H A P P Y H
O L I D A Y S "
$55 \emptyset \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 2), S T R I N G \$(4 \varnothing, " V ")$
$56 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(\varnothing, 21), S T R I N G \$(4 \varnothing, " V ")$
$57 \emptyset$ FOR D=1 TO 5øø:NEXT D
$58 \emptyset$ '

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switch, which allows you to
select JDOS or an optional
$59 \emptyset$ '****** TOY SOLDIERS ******* 6øø GOSUB256ø
61Ø PALETTE $\varnothing, 5:$ PALETTE 8, $\varnothing$
$62 \emptyset$ HSCREEN2: HCLS $\varnothing$
$63 \emptyset$ HCOLOR 1
$64 \emptyset$ FOR B= $\varnothing$ TO $32 \emptyset$ STEP3
$65 \emptyset$ HLINE (B, 14Ø)-(B,191), PSET
$66 \emptyset$ NEXT B
67ø Al\$="C8; R5F2D3G2L17H2U3E2R5D lFlFR3ElEUl;U4RU4RU4RU4RU4RU4; Ll 7D4RD4 RD4RD4RD4RD4; BU2 4L5G2LH2UR 5DU2øL3G2D17; BR5U3R2U3RU3RU3LU3I U2 L2U2; E2RDRDRDRDRDRDRURURURURUR URF2D2L2D2LlD3LlD3R1D3R1D3R2D4"
68ø A2 \$="U36R2D33DFD3L1H2BU4BL6L
5UlElUEBU3URDLBD3R1; FDF1DlBU7BL2
BD13BR11R1E1U2NL2Ul8HL2BUlØBL6F1 D5GNFlLGlL5H1LlNGlHU5El;F1RF1R3E 1RElLIl;U4EU2EUlERIElRINURNURIFl RlFDlFD2FD4L1; BD3BL3DBL5UBD3BR1E RF"
$69 \varnothing$ HDRAW"BM7 $\varnothing$, 16 ; S6; XTT\$;BR3;BD 9; XO\$; BR8; BU2; XYY\$;BR18;BU6;S4;X SS\$;BDl2;BR6;S6;XO\$;BR8;BD2;XL\$; BRII;BD9;S7;XDD\$;BD2;BR3;XII\$;BR 9; BD6; S6; XE\$ ; BR9; BD2 ; XR\$ ; BR4; BD4 ;S8;XS\$;"
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ HDRAW"S8; BM116, 161; XA1\$;XA2\$ ;"
$71 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(116,164), 8,8$
$72 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(112,166), 3,8$
$73 \varnothing$ HPAINT (112,1ø2),3,8
$74 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(94,1 \varnothing 2), 3,8$
$75 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(87,1 \varnothing 2), 3,8$
$76 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(124,98), 3,8$
$77 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(128,98), 8,8$
$78 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(132,98), 3,8$
$79 \emptyset$ HPAINT (112,7Ø),3,8
$8 \emptyset \emptyset$ HPAINT (112,5Ø),3,8
81Ø HPAINT (112,55),3,8
$82 \emptyset$ HPAINT (112,1Ø8),1,8
$83 \emptyset$ PALETTE 4,54
$84 \emptyset$ HPAINT (11Ø,6Ø),4,8
85Ø HPAINT ( 86,114 ) , 4, 8
$86 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(133,114), 4,8$
$87 \emptyset$
$88 \emptyset$ HDRAW"BM174,174;XA1\$;XA2\$;
$89 \emptyset$ HPAINT (174,178),8,8
$9 \varnothing \emptyset$ HPAINT $(17 \emptyset, 179), 3,8$
$91 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(168,114), 3,8$
$92 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(154,11 \varnothing), 3,8$
$93 \emptyset$ HPAINT (148,11ø),3,8
$94 \emptyset$ HPAINT (182,11ø),3,8
$95 \emptyset$ HPAINT (186,11Ø),8,8
$96 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(19 \emptyset, 11 \varnothing), 3,8$
$97 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(17 \emptyset, 86), 3,8$
$98 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(16 \emptyset, 6 \varnothing), 3,8$
$99 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(166,68), 3,8$
$1 \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset$ HPAINT (166,1Ø8),1,8
1ø1Ø PALETTE 4,54
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(174,76), 4,8$
$1 \varnothing 3 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(146,126), 4,8$
$1 \emptyset 4 \emptyset$ HPAINT (192,126),4,8
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$
1Ø6Ø HDRAW"BM232,156;XA1\$;XA2\$;
$1 \emptyset 7 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(228,164), 8,8$
$1 \varnothing 8 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(228,161), 3,8$
$1 \varnothing 9 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(224,95), 3,8$
11ØØ $\operatorname{HPAINT}(2 \emptyset 4,91), 3,8$
$111 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(21 \varnothing, 91), 3,8$
112ø HPAINT ( 236,86 ) , 3, 8
$113 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(244,86), 8,8$
$114 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(248,86), 3,8$
$115 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(232,65), 3,8$
$116 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(228,4 \emptyset), 3,8$
$117 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(228,5 \emptyset), 3,8$
$118 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(228,9 \emptyset), 1,8$
119ø PALETTE 4,54
$12 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(228,57), 4,8$
$121 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(2 \emptyset 6,1 \varnothing 7), 4,8$
$122 \emptyset$ HPAINT (251, 1ø7), 4,8
$123 \emptyset^{\prime}$
$124 \emptyset$ HDRAW"BM56, 152; XAl\$; XA2\$;
$125 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(5 \emptyset, 16 \varnothing), 8,8$
$126 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(46,157), 3,8$
$127 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(48,92), 3,8$
$128 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(3 \emptyset, 89), 3,8$
$129 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(34,89), 3,8$
$13 \emptyset \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(65,84), 3,8$
$131 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(67,84), 8,8$
$132 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(72,84), 3,8$
$133 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(46,64), 3,8$
$134 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(46,4 \emptyset), 3,8$
$135 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(46,46), 3,8$
$136 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(46,8 \emptyset), 1,8$
$137 \emptyset$ PALETTE 4,54
$138 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(46,5 \emptyset), 4,8$
$139 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(25,1 \varnothing 5), 4,8$
$14 \emptyset \emptyset$ HPAINT (74,1Ø5),4,8
141ø '
l42Ø HDRAW"BM29ø,148; XAl\$; XA2 \$;
$143 \varnothing$ HPAINT $(29 \emptyset, 156), 8,8$
$144 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(284,153), 3,8$
$145 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(282,9 \varnothing), 3,8$
$146 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(262,9 \emptyset), 3,8$
$147 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(268,86), 3,8$
$148 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(296,8 \varnothing), 3,8$
$149 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(3 \varnothing 2,8 \emptyset), 8,8$
$15 \emptyset \emptyset$ HPAINT $(3 \varnothing 5,8 \varnothing), 3,8$
151ø HPAINT $(284,6 \varnothing), 3,8$
$152 \emptyset$ HPAINT $(284,3 \emptyset), 3,8$
$153 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(28 \emptyset, 42), 3,8$
$154 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(28 \emptyset, 82), 1,8$
$155 \emptyset$ PALETTE 4,54
$156 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(29 \varnothing, 5 \emptyset), 4,8$
$157 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(26 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing), 4,8$
$158 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(3 \varnothing 8,1 \varnothing \varnothing), 4,8$
$159 \varnothing$ FOR D＝1 TO 5øø：NEXT D
16øø PLAY＂T2V3øO2；L8BBBBAAL4A；L8
GGGGL2B＂
$161 \varnothing$ PALETTE $\varnothing, 21$
162ø PLAY＂L8EEEEDDL4G；L8F\＃GABL2A ＂
$163 \emptyset$ PALETTE $\varnothing, 37$
$164 \emptyset$ PLAY＂L8BBBBAAL4A；L8GGGGL2B＂
$165 \emptyset$ PALETTE $\varnothing, 53$
$166 \varnothing$ PLAY＂L8EEEEDDL4G；L8AGABL2G＂
$167 \varnothing$ PALETTE $\varnothing, 5$
168ø FOR D＝1 TO 5øø：NEXT D
$169 \varnothing$
17øø＇＊＊＊＊＊ANGELS SING＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ 171ø GOSUB256ø
172ø HSCREEN2：PALETTE $\varnothing, 29:$ HCLS $\varnothing$ ：PALETTE 8，63
173ø HPRINT（12，12），＂HARK THE HER ALD＂
$174 \emptyset$ FOR D＝1 TO 5øø：NEXT D
175ø B\＄＝＂XAA\＄；BR4；XN\＄；BUl；BR9；XG
\＄；BU4；BR14；XE\＄；BR8；BD3；XL\＄；BR6；B
D7；XS\＄：＂
176ø C\＄＝＂S6；XSS\＄；BR4；BDIø；S8；XI\＄
；BR7；BD8；XN\＄；BR9；BUl；XG\＄；＂
$177 \varnothing$ HCOLOR 8
178ø HDRAW＂S8；BM7ø，4ø；＂＋B\＄
179ø HDRAW＂BM19ø，36；＂＋C\＄
18申ø FOR D＝1 TO 5øø：NEXT D
$181 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(\varnothing, 96), \varnothing, 4$
$182 \emptyset$ FOR X＝2 TO $32 \emptyset$ STEP $1 \varnothing$
183ø $\operatorname{HCIRCLE}(X, 8), 4,8$
$184 \varnothing$ HCIRCLE（X，184），4，8
$185 \emptyset$ NEXT X
$186 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(\varnothing, 96), \varnothing, 4$
187ø AN\＄＝＂R3E2R3E2R3E2R4；E2R4U4H 3UlH3UlH3UlH3U1H3；E2UlR2E2UlR2U2 ；H2L2；E2UlR2E2U1R2U2；H2L2；E2U1R2
E2UlR2U2；H2L2；E2U1R2U2；H2L2；D1L2 D1L2D1L2D1L2D1L2D1L2D1L2D1L2H2；E 2UlE2UlL2E2UlH3UlL2H1Ll；＂
188ø AG\＄＝＂L3H2L3H2L3H2L4；H2L4U4E 3UlE3UlE3UlE3UlE3；H2UlL2H2UlL2U2
；E2R2；H2U1L2H2U1L2U2；E2R2；H2U1L2
H2U1L2U2；E2R2；H2U1L2U2；E2R2；D1R2
DlR2D1R2D1R2D1R2D1R2D1R2D1R2E2；H
2UlH2UlR2H2U1E3UlR2E1R2；＂
189ø PALETTE 8，63：HCOLOR 8
19øø HDRAW＂BM16ø，14ø；S4；XAN\＄；＂
191ø HDRAW＂BM16ø，14ø；XAG\＄；＂
192ø HPAINT（ $158,12 \varnothing$ ），8，8
193ø HDRAW＂BM94，14ø；XAN\＄；＂
194ø HDRAW＂BM94，14ø；XAG\＄；＂
$195 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(94,12 \varnothing), 8,8$

196ø HDRAW＂BM226，14ø；XAN\＄；＂
197甲 HDRAW＂BM226，14ø；XAG\＄；＂
$198 \emptyset$ HPAINT（226，12ø），8，8
199ø FOR D＝1 TO 5øø：NEXT D
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ PALETTE $\varnothing, 29$
$2 \not \subset 1 \varnothing$ PALETTE 8，63
$2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ HCOLOR 8
$2 \emptyset 3 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(4,2 \emptyset), " I T$ CAME UPON
THE MIDNIGHT CLEAR，
2ø4ø PLAY＂T2；V25；O2L8GO3L4EL8DDC O2AL4GL8AL4G＂
$2 \varnothing 5 \emptyset \operatorname{HPAINT}(\varnothing, 16 \varnothing), \varnothing, 4$
$2 \varnothing 6 \emptyset$ HPRINT $(7,2 \varnothing), " T H A T$ GLORIOUS SONG OF OLD，＂
2ø7ø PLAY＂L8GABO3CCDEL3D＂
$2 \varnothing 8 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(\varnothing, 16 \varnothing), \varnothing, 4$
$2 \emptyset 9 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,2 \varnothing), " F R O M$ ANGELS B
ENDING NEAR THE EARTH，＂
$21 \varnothing \varnothing$ PLAY＂O2L8GO3L4EO2L8BO3L8DCO
2AL4GL8AL4G＂
$211 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(\varnothing, 16 \varnothing), \varnothing, 4$
$212 \varnothing$ HPRINT $(6,2 \varnothing)$ ，＂TO TOUCH THEI
R HARPS OF GOLD，＂
$213 \varnothing$ PLAY＂L8GL4AL8ABAGO3L3C＂
$214 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(\varnothing, 16 \varnothing), \varnothing, 4$
$215 \varnothing$ HPRINT $(3,2 \varnothing)$ ，＂PEACE ON THE
EARTH，GOODWILL TO MEN＂

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$216 \emptyset$ PLAY＂L8EL4EO2L8EEF\＃G\＃L4AL8B 03L4C＂
$217 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(\varnothing, 16 \varnothing), \varnothing, 4$
218ø $\operatorname{HPRINT}(5,2 \varnothing), " F R O M ~ H E A V ' N ' S$
ALL GRACIOUS KING．＂
$219 \emptyset$ PLAY＂L8EDCO2BABAL3G＂
$22 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(4,16 \varnothing), \varnothing, 4$
$221 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(4,2 \varnothing), " T H E$ WORLD IN
SOLEMN STILLNESS LAY＂
$222 \emptyset$ PLAY＂L8GO3L4EO2 L8BO3DCO2AL4
GL8AL4G＂
$223 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(\varnothing, 16 \varnothing), \varnothing, 4$
$224 \varnothing$ HPRINT（8，2ø），＂TO HEAR THE A NGELS SING．＂
$225 \emptyset$ PLAY＂L8GL4AL8ABAGO3L3C＂
$226 \varnothing \operatorname{HPAINT}(\varnothing, 16 \varnothing), \varnothing, 4$
227ø PALETTE $\varnothing, 27: F O R \quad D=1 T O 5 \varnothing \varnothing: N$ EXT D
$228 \emptyset$ PALETTE $\varnothing, 26: F O R$ D＝1 TO 5øø ：NEXT D
$229 \varnothing$ PALETTE $\varnothing, 25: F O R$ D＝1 TO 5øø ：NEXT D
23øø PALETTE $\varnothing, 7: F O R$ D＝1 TO 5øø： NEXT D
$231 \varnothing$
$232 \not{ }^{\prime}$ MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND HAPPY NEW YEAR
$233 \emptyset$ GOSUB255ø
$234 \emptyset$ HSCREEN2：PALETTEØ，7：PALETTE 8，63
$235 \emptyset$ HCOLOR 8
$236 \varnothing$ HDRAW＂BM46，42；S8；XXI\＄；＂
$237 \emptyset$ GOSUB294ø
238ø HDRAW＂BM15ø，28；XX2\＄；＂
$239 \emptyset$ GOSUB294ø
$24 \varnothing \varnothing$ HDRAW＂BM132，86；XA\＄；BR3；BD1；
XN\＄；BR7；XD\＄；＂
$241 \varnothing$ GOSUB294ø
$242 \emptyset$ HDRAW＂BM46，15ø；XHH\＄；BR3；BU5 ；XA\＄；BR3；BD4；XP\＄；BR7；BD4；XP\＄；BR7 ；BU5；XYY\＄；＂
243ø GOSUB294ø
$244 \emptyset$ HDRAW＂BR16；BU2；XNN\＄；BR8；BUl ；XE\＄；BR8；BD3；XW\＄；＂
245ø GOSUB294ø
$246 \varnothing$ HDRAW＂BR1ø；BU2；XZY\＄；BR8；BD6 ；BDI ；XE\＄；BR9 ；BU2 ；XA\＄；BR3；XR\＄；＂
$247 \varnothing$ PLAY＂T3；V3ø；O2L4FB－L8B－O3CO 2B－AL4 GGGO3CL8CDCO2B－O2L4AFFO3DL 8DE－DCO2L4B－GL8FFL4GO3CO2AL2B－＂ 248ø GOSUB294ø
$249 \varnothing$ PALETTE $\varnothing, 18:$ PALETTE 8，63：H COLOR 8
25Øø HDRAW＂BM278，182；S4；XRR\＄；BRI Ø；XEE\＄；BR16；BU3；XGG\＄；＂
$251 \varnothing$ PLAY＂O2L4FB－B－B－L2AL4AB－AGL $2 \mathrm{FO} 3 \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{CDL} 8 \mathrm{CCO} 2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{O} 3 \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{FO} 2 \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{FL} 8 \mathrm{FF}$ L4GO3CO2AL2B－＂
$252 \emptyset$ PALETTE $\varnothing, 23:$ FOR D＝1 TO $5 \varnothing \varnothing$ ：NEXT D
$253 \varnothing$ PALETTE $\varnothing, 7$
$254 \emptyset$ GOTO254ø
255 $1 * * * * * * * A L P H A B E T * * * * * * * * * * *$
256ø AA\＄＝＂U6E3RIF3D3NL6D3＂
257め A\＄＝＂ElR2FID5L3H1UlEIR3BD3R1
E．J．＂
258め B\＄＝＂U8D4R5F1D2G1L5＂
$259 \varnothing$ CC\＄＝＂H1L4G1D6F1R4E1＂
26øø D\＄＝＂U6D4H1L2GIDIFIR4EI＂
261ø DD\＄＝＂U6D4H1L2GID2FlR4EI＂
$262 \emptyset$ EE\＄＝＂L5HIU6EIR5BD4BLIL4＂
$263 \emptyset$ E\＄＝＂GlL3H1U4ElR3FlD2L5＂
$264 \varnothing$ GG\＄＝＂H1L4GID6FlR4ElU2L3＂
$265 \emptyset \mathrm{G} \$=" \mathrm{GlL} 3 H 1 U 4 E 1 R 3 F 1 D 8 G 1 L 3 H 1 "$
$266 \emptyset$ HH\＄＝＂U8D4ElFlR2ElFlU4D8＂
$267 \emptyset$ H\＄＝＂U8D4E1R3F1D4＂
$268 \varnothing$ I\＄＝＂R4L2U6L2R4BL2BU3D＂
$269 \varnothing$ II\＄＝＂R2LIU5L2R3BL2BU2U＂
$27 \emptyset \emptyset$ L\＄＝＂R3L1U8L2＂
$271 \varnothing$ MMS＝＂U8F2RIDIUlRIE2D8＂
272ø M\＄＝＂D5U6R2FID5U5ElRIFID5＂
273ø NN\＄＝＂U8D1F5ElU5D8＂
$274 \emptyset$ N\＄＝＂U6F1E1R2F1D5＂
275ø OO\＄＝＂U4ElR3F1D4GIL3H1＂
$276 \emptyset$ O\＄＝＂U4R4D4L4＂
$277 \varnothing$ PP\＄＝＂U8ElR4F1D3GlL4＂
$278 \emptyset$ P\＄＝＂U9DlElR2F1D3G1L3＂
$279 \varnothing$ RR\＄＝＂U7ElR4F1D2GlL4R1F4＂
28øø R\＄＝＂U6DlFlElR1Fl＂
281ø SS\＄＝＂F2R3E2U2H2L3H2U2E2R3F2 ＂

282ø S\＄＝＂FlR2ElUlHIL2HlUlElR2Fl＂ $283 \varnothing$ TT\＄＝＂U8NL3R3＂
$284 \emptyset$ T\＄＝＂GlLlU8D2L3R6＂
285ø U\＄＝＂U5；BD5；Fl；R3；El；U5＂ $286 \emptyset$ W\＄＝＂BU6D5FlRIElU5D5F1RIE1U5 ＂
$287 \varnothing$ YY\＄＝＂D4FIR3EIU4D8GIL3HI＂
288め ZY\＄＝＂D2F2R2D4U4R2E2U2＂
$289 \emptyset$ Y\＄＝＂D2FlR4U3D5GlL3H1＂
29øø XI\＄＝＂XMM\＄；BR8；BU1；XE\＄；BR8；B D3；XR\＄；BD4；BR2；XR\＄；BD4；BR2；BU6；X Y\＄；＂＇MERRY
291Ø X2\＄＝＂XCC\＄；BR3；BD1；XH\＄；BR3；X R\＄；BD4；BR2；XI\＄；BR2；BD7；BR3；XS\＄；B R7；BD4；XT\＄；BR3；BD1；XM\＄；BR4；BU5；X A\＄；BR3；XS\＄；＂＇CHRISTMAS
$292 \emptyset \mathrm{X} 3 \$=\mathrm{XPP}$ ；BD2；BR8；XOO\＄；BR12 ；XT\＄；BD9；BR3；XP\＄；BR7；XOO\＄；BR4；BR 4 ；XU\＄；BD6；BR3；XR\＄；BD4；BR3；XR\＄；BD 4；BR2；XI\＄；＂＇POTPOURRI
293ø RETURN
$294 \emptyset$ FOR D＝1 TO $2 \emptyset \varnothing:$ NEXT D
295ø RETURN
$296 \emptyset$ PALETTE CMP：HSCREEN $\varnothing: W I D T H$ 32：CLS

# ne Professional Color Computer <br> \section*{} 

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users worldwide, the HJt Serious CoCo provides the smooth cons. 57 keyboard rellability you need for maximut feel and with minimum input errorsimum speed your color computer without installs in Just $\$ 59.95$ for Original or $F$.version
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By Larry Anderson
Kould you like to crossstitch, even if you can't thread a needle? With Counted Cross-Stitch, you can simulate cross-stitchery in your choice of 15 different colors. It's your creative doodler with a flair.

For the dedicated craftsperson, new ideas for cross-stitch designs can be tried, altered, assigned different colors, and, if desired, photographed on the monitor screen. (I am leaving it to a more ambitious programmer to create a 16 -color graphics dump to capture the graphics on paper.)

Here's how it works. The CoCo 3 is put into the 16 -color graphics mode, and a help screen is displayed. Pressing any key advances you to the work area, with its grid of reference dots and overhead color chart. Your cursor is the small dot in the middle of the screen (you can see it better by moving it with the arrow keys). Position it where you will begin to "stitch," and press the

[^11]space bar. This makes the characteristic X-shaped stitch in the default color, black. Other colors are also available at any time. Simply type C followed by a number between 0 and 14 , and you will see the cursor change to the color of your choice. Move around the screen and try a few stitches.

Want to move in larger jumps? Just hold down the ALT key when you use the arrow keys. Your moves will be 10 times greater, allowing you to get around the screen in a hurry. Do you want to erase the stitch you just made? Type D and it will be gone. Any other stitch can be removed by moving the cursor over it, pressing the space bar and typing D .
When you tire of one design and want to move on to another one, pressing the ESC/BREAK key gives you the choice of erasing or quitting. Erasing lets you start fresh, while quitting lets you exit to BASIC.

Here's the program's structure. Line 30 sets the 16 -color Hi-Res graphic mode, and lines 40 through 80 establish the help screen. Line 90 sets initial foreground and background colors and cursor position. Then the palette is reloaded with different color assignments (you are welcome to change these codes, which are in Line 390 as data). Line 130
sets the workspace to color code 63 for a neutral background. Then lines 140 through 170 print the color chart and a grid of dots for reference.

Foreground and background colors are initialized to 0 and 15 (remember Line 90 ?) and the cursor is placed on the screen in lines 180 and 190. Line 200 looks for a keystroke and blanks out the cursor dot when it sees a key pressed. The cursor will move a standard displacement unless the alt key is also pressed, in which case the displacement increases tenfold - see lines 210

through 250. If the C is typed, lines 340 and 380 assign the foreground color by your next (numeric) keystrokes. If $D$ is selected, lines 320 and 330 cause the stitch to be redrawn in the background color, making it invisible, and effectively erasing it.

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Line 270 relocates the cursor accord－ ing to the foregoing（note that it is off set by one dot to avoid changing an X that you may move it through）．If you press
the space bar，an X－shaped character is drawn by lines 280 through 300 in the specified foreground color．

Now let＇s get busy cross－stitching！
（Questions may be directed to the author at 202 Jackson St．，Benton，LA 71006．Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply．）


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4 ＇＊＊＊＊＊＊BY LARRY ANDERSON＊＊＊＊＊＊
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＊
8
9
$1 \varnothing$ 1
$2 \varnothing$ ONBRK GOTO $4 \varnothing \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing$ HSCREEN2
$4 \varnothing$ HCLS5
$5 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(11,1 \varnothing), " C O U N T E D$ CROSS－ STITCH＂
$6 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(4,12), " S p a c e$ bar marks the stitch＂：HPRINT $(4,13)$ ，＂Arrow keys move the cursor dot＂：HPRIN
T（4，14），＂ALT－arrow multiplies cu rsor movement＂
$7 \varnothing \operatorname{HPRINT}(4,15), " C$ and 2 digits sets stitch color＂： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(4,16)$ ， ＂D deletes the current stitch＂：H PRINT（4，18），＂（delete any stitch
by moving to it，＂： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(4,19), "$
press SPACEBAR and then D）＂
$8 \varnothing$ A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN8 $\varnothing$
$9 \varnothing \mathrm{FG}=\varnothing: \mathrm{BG}=15: \mathrm{X}=162: \mathrm{Y}=9 \varnothing$
1øø FOR SL＝øTOl5：READ CL：PALETTE SL，CL
llø NEXT SL
$12 \emptyset$ RESTORE
$13 \varnothing$ HCLS 15
14ø HCOLOR $\varnothing, 15: \operatorname{HPRINT}(3, \varnothing), " \varnothing ":$ HCOLOR 1，15：HPRINT（5，$)$ ，＂l＂：HCOL OR 2，15：HPRINT（7，$\varnothing$ ），＂2＂：HCOLOR3， 15：HPRINT $(9, \varnothing), " 3 ": H C O L O R 4,15: H P$ RINT（11，$), " 4 "$
$15 \varnothing$ HCOLOR5，15： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(13, \varnothing), " 5 ":$
HCOLOR6，15：HPRINT $(15, \varnothing), " 6 ": H C O L$

OR7，15： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(17, \varnothing), " 7 ": H C O L O R 8$, 15：HPRINT（19，ø），＂8＂：HCOLOR9，15：H PRINT（21，$\varnothing$ ），＂9＂
16ø HCOLOR1ø，15： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(23, \varnothing), " 1 \varnothing$ ＂：HCOLORll，15：HPRINT（ $26, \varnothing$ ），＂ll＂： HCOLOR12，15： $\operatorname{HPRINT}(29, \varnothing), " 12 ": H C$ OLOR13，15：HPRINT $(32, \varnothing), " 13 ": H C O L$ OR14，15：HPRINT $(35, \varnothing), " 14 "$
17ø FOR L＝1TO32øSTEP54：FOR M＝3øT Ol9øSTEP4ø：HSET（L，M，ø）：HSET（319， M，$\varnothing$ ）：NEXT M，L
$18 \varnothing$ HCOLOR FG，BG
$19 \varnothing \operatorname{HSET}(\mathrm{X}+1, \mathrm{Y}, \mathrm{FG})$
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ A $=$ INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN2 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ELS E HRESET $(X+1, Y)$
21ø D＝6： $\mathrm{E}=5$
$22 \varnothing \operatorname{IFPEEK}(341)=191$ OR PEEK（341）
$=183$ THEN $\mathrm{E}=4 \varnothing$ ： $\mathrm{D}=54$
$23 \varnothing$ IF ASC（A\＄）＝8 THEN X＝X－D ELSE IF ASC（A\＄）$=9$ THEN X＝X＋D ELSEIF A SC（A\＄）＝1ø THEN $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{E}$ ELSEIF ASC（ A $)=94$ THEN $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-\mathrm{E}$
$24 \varnothing$ IFX $<\varnothing$ THEN $X=\varnothing$ ELSE IF $X>318$ THEN X＝318
$25 \varnothing$ IFY $<\varnothing$ THEN $Y=\varnothing$ ELSE IF $Y>19 \varnothing T$ HEN Y＝19 Ø
26ø IFA\＄＝＂C＂THEN GOSUB34ø：ELSEIF A\＄＝＂D＂THENGOSUB32 $\varnothing$
$27 \varnothing$ HSET（X＋l，Y，FG）ELSEGOTO2 $\varnothing \varnothing$
28ø IFA\＄＝CHR\＄（32）THEN 29øELSE 2ø $\varnothing$
$29 \varnothing$ X\＄＝＂BM＂＋STR\＄（X）＋＂，＂＋STR\＄（Y）＋ ＂；＂
3øø HDRAW X\＄＋＂；C＂＋STR\＄（FG）＋＂；E3； B；L3；F3＂
$31 \varnothing$ GOTO2øø
$32 \varnothing$ HDRAW X\＄＋＂；C＂＋STR\＄（BG）＋＂；E3；
B；L3；F3＂
33ø RETURN
$34 \varnothing$ B $\$=" 1$
35ø A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN35ø
$36 \emptyset \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{A}$ ： IF LEN（B\＄）＝2 THEN $F$ $\mathrm{G}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{B} \$) \mathrm{ELSE}$ GOTO35ø
$37 \varnothing$ IF FG＞15 THEN FG＝$\varnothing$
$38 \varnothing$ RETURN
39Ø DATA甲，32，39，6ø，47，52，55，5甲，1 6，2申，48，27，29，1甲，57，63
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ HPRINT $(13,24), " E r a s e$ or Quit ？＂
$41 \varnothing$ A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN41ø
42ø IFA\＄＝＂Q＂THEN PALETTE RGB：NEW ：ELSEGOTO9 ø
43ø A\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN43øELSE
PRINTASC（A\＄）；：PRINTPEEK（341）：：GO
TO43ø

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CALENDAR
ROBOT WAR
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UFO COVER PT. 1
BIORHYTHM
BOMBARDMENT
BLACK JACK
COST OF LIVING
FRENZY
BUSINESS LETTER
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QUEST INSTRUCTIONS
OUEST FOR LENORE
ISSUE \#3, SEPTEMBER 1982
UFOCOVER PT. 2 BASKETBALL
CHUCKLUCK
SLOT MACHINE
ALPHABETIZER
NFL PREDICTIONS
FLAG CAPTURE
ROBOT BOMBER
ISSUE \#4, OCTOBER 1982 UFO RESCUE
TANK BATTLE
DRIVEWAY
SOUNDS
BALLOON DROP
MIND BOGGLE COCO-TERRESTRIAL ADV.
CALORIE COUNTER
JACK-O-LANTERN
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CATALOG COVER
BOWLING
PROGRAM INVENTORY
PROMISSORY-LOANS
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TRIGONOMETRY TUTOR
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BAGIT
SPECTRA SOUND
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ISSUE \#8, FEBRUARY 1983 COVER 8 DEFEND
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TIME MACHINE COVER TRIG DEMO PYRAMID OF CHEOPS PROGRAM PACKER BUDGET ELECTRONIC DATEBOOK ML TUTORIAL PT. 4 TAPE DIRECTORY BLOCK-STIR COCO ADDING MACHINE

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TENTH COVER PYRAMID OF DANGER TYPING TUTOR ML TUTORIAL PT. 5 TINYCALC STOCK MARKET COMP YAH-HOO MISSILE ATTACK SCREENPRINT BRIKPONG

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SDSK COPY
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MYSTERY COVER
ROW BOATT
COMPUTER TUTLPT. 1
INDEX DATABASE
DISK ZAPPER
COCO-MONITOR
COCO-ARTIST
ROBOT COMMAND
TEST SCREEN PRINT
HIGH RESOLUTION TEXT
ISSUE \#15, SEPTEMBER 1983 MYSTERY COVER PT. 2 GOLD VALUES
TREK INSTRUCTIONS
TREK
HIGH TEXT MODIFICATION
ASTRO DODGE
DR. COCO
PEG JUMP
MORSE CODE
PURGE UTILITY
ISSUE \#16, OCTOBER 1983 MYSTERY COVER BOPOTRON
DIRECTORY RECALL
VECTOR GRAPHICS INST. VECTOR GRAPHICS SKYDIVER
SWERVE AND DODGE NIMBO BATTLE
TAPE ANALYSIS UTILITY
LIFE GENERATIONS
ISSUE \#17, NOVEMBER 1983
THANKSGIVING COVER 3-D TIC-TAC-TOE
INDY 500
COLLEGE ADVENTURE MEMORY GAME
DUNGEON MASTER
WEATHER FORECASTER
GRID FACTOR INST.
GRID FACTOR
DRAW
ISSUE \#18, DECEMBER 1983
CHRISTMAS COVER
CLIMBER
GALACTIC CONQUEST
WARLORDS
STATES REVIEW
MATH TUTOR
MACHINE LANGUAGE DATA
PRINTER UTILITY INST.
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DISKETTE CERTIFIER
ROM COPY
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SNAFUS
ISSUE \#21, MARCH 1984
BASIC CONVERSIONS
FINANCIAL ADVISE
CASTLE STORM
DOS HEAD CLEANER
COCO TERMINAL
SNAKE CRAWLER
WAR CASTLE
SKY FIRE
EASY BASIC
DOTS 3-D
ISSUE \#22, APRIL 1984
HEALTH HINTS
GLIBLIBS
CLOTHER SLITHER
BIBLE 1 \& 2
BIBLE 3 \& 4
CATCH ALL
INVADER
ALIEN RAID
MOON ROVER
10 ERROR IGNORER
ISSUE \#23, MAY 1984
MONEY SAVERS 1 \& 2
STOCKS OR BOMBS
WALL AROUND
COCO TECHNICAL LOOK PT. 1
NUCLEAR WAR INST:
THERMONUCLEAR WAR
CIRCUIT DRAWER
MOUSE RACES
SUPER-SQUEEZE
DATA FALL
ISSUE \#24, JUNE 1984
DIR PACK \& SORT
BRICK OUT
COCO TECHNICAL LOOK PT. 2
USA SLIDE PUZZLE
51 '24 SCREEN EDITOR
51 '24 SCREEN
CITY INVADERS
PRINTER SPOOLER
STEPS
SNAKE

ISSUE \#25, JULY 1984
CLOCK
COCO TECHNICAL LOOK PT. 3
SKID ROW ADVENTURE
MONEY MAKER
PIN-HEAD CLEANING
LINE EDITOR INST.
LINE EDITOR
BOOMERANG
BUBBLE BUSTER
RECOCHET
ISSUE \#26, AUGUST 1984
PEEK, POLE \& EXECUTE
SAUCER RESCUE
YOUNG TYPER TUTOR
O.TEL-O

OLYMPIC EVENTS
DOUBLE DICE
COCO DATABASE
BATTLE STAR
COCO-PIN BALL
MONTEZUMAS DUNGEONS
ISSUE \#27, SEPTEMBER 1984
COCO TO COM 64
GALACTIC SMUGGLER
INDY RACE
ACCOUNT MANAGER
CASSETTE MERGE UTILITY
STRING PACKING TUTORIAL
SPACE DUEL
BUGS
TRAP-BALL
BALLOON FIRE
ISSUE \#28, ОСTOBER 1984
hanging tree
CHECKERS
FOOTBALL -
MORE PEEKS, POKES
SPELLING CHECKER
SOUND DEVELOPMENT
WORD GAME
SCREEN REVERSE
AUTO COPY
RAT ATTACK
ISSUE \#29, NOVEMBER 1984
DISK ROLL OUT
ROBOTON
MUITIPONG
adventure generator
QUEST ADVENTURE
OUARTER BOUNCE
DUAL OUTPUT
KEY REPEAT
FULL EDITOR
METEOR
ISSUE \#30, DECEMBER 1984
MATH HELP
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AUTO COMMAND
COMPUTER MATCHMAKER KNIGHT AND THE LABYRINTH STAR SIEGE TALKING SPELLING QUIZ

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BIBLE 5-7
SHIP WREK ADVENTURE FILE TRANSFER FOUR IN A ROW MARSHY TAPE CONTROLLER CATACOMB AUTO TALK SGRGPAK

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GOLF PAR 3
WIZARD ADVENTURE
KITE DESIGN
ROBOTS
GOMOKU
AMULET OF POWER
INE COPY UTTLITY
DISK PLUMBER
SUPER RAM CHECKER
GRAPHIC HORSE RACE
ISSUE \#39, SEPTEMBER 1985
DRUNK DRIVING
CAR MANAGER
SQUEEZE PLAY
SUPER BACKUP
RECIPE MACHINE
ANTI-AIRCRAFT
UNREASON ADVENTURE
TALKING ALPHABET
SUPER VADERS
AUTOMATIC EDITOR
ISSUE \#40, OCTOBER 1985
STAR TREK
HAM RADIO LOG
COCO-WAR
DISK LABELER
SHIP WAR
ELECTRIC COST
MULTIKEY BUFFER
NUKE AVENGER
CURSOR KING
SAND ROVER
ISSUE \#41, NOVEMBER 1985
GRUMPS
DISK DRIVE SPEED TEST
SOLAR CONQUEST
GAS COST
AIME WORLD MISSION
WUMPUS
CHARACTER EDITOR
GRAPHIC TEST
GRAPHIC LOOPY
BOLD PRINT
ISSUE \#42, DECEMBER 1985
HOME PRODUCT EVALUATION
YahtZee
DISK UTIIITY
MACH II
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CAR CHASE
SUPER MANSION ADVENTURE
SLOT MACHINE GIVE AWAY
TEXT BUFFER
TUNNEL RUN
ISSUE \#43, JANUARY 1986
DUELING CANNONS
WATER COST
ZIGMA EXPERIMENT
MUSICAL CHORDS
SAFE PASSAGE
PASSWORD SCRAMBLER
GUNFIGHT
KEYPAD ENTRY
STYX GAME
PRINTER DIVERT
ISSUE \#44, FEBRUARY 1986
HOME INVENTORY
NINE BALL
PRINTER REVIEW
EXPLORER ADVENTURE
SPANISH LESSONS
CROSS FIRE
RAM SAVER
GRAY LADY
JOYSTICK INPUT
COSMIC SWEEPER

ISSUE \#45, MARCH 1986
INCOME PROPERTY MGMT.
ELECTRONIC BILLBOARD 2
MOUNTAIN BATTLE
THE FIGHT
COLO KEENO
HOCKEY
LOGICAL PATTERNS
ON SCALE SCREEN
LIBERTY SHIP
SINGLE STEP RUN
ISSUE \#46, APRIL 1986
SPECIAL EVENTS REMINDER
DISK LOCK
SMALL BUSINESS MANAGER
BOMB RUN
TANKS
TAR PITS
BASEBALL
NUMBER RELATIONSHIPS
ROULETTE
GLOBAL EDITOR
ISSUE \#47, MAY 1986
CHRISTMAS LIST
BLACK HOLE
PITCHING MANAGER
SYMBOLIC DIFF.
BUG SPRAY
OWARE CAPTURE
EASY GRAPHICS
DESERT JOURNEY
SCREEN CONTROL
FULL ERROR MESSAGE
ISSUE \#48, JUNE 1986
CHESTER
TV SCHEDULE
BASE RACE
ROMAN NUMERALS
ASTRO DODGE
HIRED AND FIRED
MUITI COPY
AUTO MATE
SCROLL PROTECT
NOISE GENERATOR
ISSUE \#49, JULY 1986
COMPUTER I.O.U.
DISK DISASSEMBLER
BAKCHEK
PACHINKO
STOCK CHARTING
HAUNTED STAIRCASE
CANYON BOMBERS
DRAGONS 1 \& 2
GRAPHIC SCROLL ROUTINE
AUTO BORDER
ISSUE \#50, AUGUST 1986
BUSINESS INVENTORY
D \& D ARENA
DISK CLERK
PC SURVEY
TREASURE HUNT
SCREEN GENERATOR
ASTRO SMASH
NFL SCORES
BARN STORMING
SMASH GAME
ISSUE \#51, SEPTEMBER 1986
ASSET MANAGER
MONEY CHASE
FISHING CONTEST
RIP OFF
HAND OFF
BUDGET 51
VAN GAR
DOS EMULATOR
MEM DISK
VARIABLE REFERENCE

ISSUE \#52, OCTOBER 1986
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
WORKIAATE SERIES
CALENDAR
THE TRIP ADVENTURE
FOOT RACE
FLIPPY THE SEAL
SCREEN CALCULATOR
ABLE BUILDERS
SUPER ERROR 2
ISSUE \#53, NOVEMBER 1986 CORE KILL
LUCKY MONEY
COOKIES ADVENTURE
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SPANISH QUIZZES
PAINT EDITOR
CAVERN CRUISER
SNAP SHOT
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KICK GUY
ISSUE \#54, DECEMBER 1986 JOB LOG
PEGS
DIGITAL SAMPLING
JUNGLE ADVENTURE
PAINT COCO 3
CONVERT 3
COMPUTER TYPE
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GRADE BOOK
MAIL LIST
DOWN HILL
FIRE FOX
JETS CONTROL
GALLOWS
DIR MANAGER
FIRE RUNNER
GRAPHICS BORDER
COSMIC RAYS
ISSUE \#56, FEBRUARY 1987
CALENDAR PRINT
CRUSH
GALACTA
OCEAN DIVER
CLUE SUSPECT
WORD EDITOR
ALIEN HUNT
DEMONS CASTLE
PICTURE DRAW
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ISSUE \#57, MARCH 1987
THE BAKERY
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WAR 1
BOMB DISABLE
PIANO PLAYER
SPREAD SHEET
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LIVING MAZE
GEM SEARCH
SSUE \#58, APRIL 1987
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
PRINTER GRAPHICS
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GENEOLOGY
HOME PLANT SELECTION
CHECK WRITER
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KABOOM
NEW PONG
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FUNCTION KEYS
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ELECTRONICS 2
ISSUE \#60, JUNE 1987
JOB COSTING
LABELS
CATCH A CAKE
COCO MATCH
ROBOTS
STREET RACERS
BOWLING 3
ELECTRONICS 3
GRAFIX
KRON
ISSUE \#61, JULY 1987
EZ ORDER
SUBMISSION WRITER
KEYS ADVENTURE
WALLPAPER
CHOPPER COMMAND
UNDERSTANDING OPPOSITES
BIT CODE PLOTTING
ELECTRONICS IV
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ISSUE \#62, AUGUST 1987
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RAIDERS
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SUB STTACK
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ISSUE \#64, OCTOBER 1987
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 mation 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 $\$ 25$ 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
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## COMMUNITY TOGETHER

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

There are several ways to connect to Delphi and THE RAINBOW's CoCoSIG. In most cities you will not even have to pay long distance charges; you can use special data communications networks like Telenet, 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 Telenet or Tymnet. Canadian residents using Datapac will be charged an additional $\$ 10.80$ (U.S.) per hour.

On Telenet: Uninet network has merged with Telenet. To get the Telenet number for your area, call (800) 3360437. After you call the local access number and make connection, press ENTER twice. When the "TER MINAL=" prompt appears, press ENTER again. When the "@"prompt appears, type C DELPHI and press 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 tnessage 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 $\$ 10.80$ 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 Telenet 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 311061703088 through Telenet, or 3106 906015 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 JOINDELPHI and press ENTER. At the "PASSWORD:" prompt, type RAINBOW. Then, at the "NUMBER:" 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 nuinber, include them.)

If you don't already have a subscription, at the "USERNAME:" prompt, type JOINDELPHI and press ENTER. At the "PASSWORD:" prompt, type SENDRAINBOW 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 use Control- X 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.

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 verified and 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 COCO and join us on the CoCoSIG!

# Customizing Your Keyboard 



0ne of the Color Computer's best but least known features is its ability to customize the keyboard keys. Problems that arise in everyday life for the CoCo user now can be solved with a simple poke. How many times have you accidentally pressed the CLEAR key instead of the ENTER key, or pressed the BREAK key in the middle of a program? You can save yourself some grief and prevent these accidents from ruining your life by using the CoCo's special character table.

The CoCo's special character table is situated between locations 41582 and 41601 in memory. This character table defines the ASCII value generated when certain keys are pressed. For instance, the CLEAR key, when pressed, produces the ASCII value 12 , which is sent to the

Allen Drennan has been programming in BASIC, PASCAL and assembly language for nine years. At 17, he holds a degree in PASCAL programming, and is currentl y enrolled as a senior at Sonora High School, living in Sonora, CA.

## By Allen Drennan

computer. The computer recognizes 12 to be the ASCII value to clear the screen; therefore, the screen is cleared by pressing the CLEAR key. The same is true for the ENTER key. The ASCII value of the ENTER key is 13, and it sends a 13 to the computer when pressed. Twenty different keys and their corresponding values are held in the keyboard special character table.

If we were to type PRINT PEEK (41594), the computer would respond with the value 13. This is true only because location 41594 holds the ASCII value of the ENTER key. If we attempted to poke location 41594 with anything else, it would not work, because we cannot change the values of ROM (Read Only Memory). If we could convert this ROM to RAM (Random Access Memory), we could change the value of location 41594.

The exception to the above is the CoCo 3. Since ROM is copied into RAM when the machine is first turned on, you won't need to be concerned with doing it later. The changes outlined in this article can be made as soon as the
machine is powered up.
Listing I is a short program that will copy ROM to RAM so it can be changed. After the program is run, the contents of location 41594 and all others in the keyboard special character table can be altered. Listing I will work only if your Color Computer is running at 64 K .

The special character chart lists all of the keys in the CoCo's special keyboard character table. If we were to type PRINT PEEK (41590) (one of the values in the first column), the computer would respond with the value 32 (the number corresponding to 41590 in the second column). If we were to run Listing 1 and type POKE 41590,12, pressing the space bar from that point onward would clear the screen. We redefined location 41590, which was the space bar, to the same value held by the CLEAR key. So now every time the space bar is pressed, the screen clears. Obviously, this example serves no useful purpose, but changing other values in the table can make life extremely easy for the CoCo user.

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Run Listing 1 to prepare for your special customizing entries. If you cannot regain control of your system because you poked certain values in the table, you can regain control by pressing the reset button and running Listing 1 again. Therefore, any of the following changes will stay in effect until you press the reset button or turn the computer off.

## Easier Pausing

If you ever tried to stop in the middle of listing a program, you know how hard it sometimes is to get the CoCo to pause. Part of the problem is that nasty combination keystroke of SHIFT and @, which is slow and cumbersome and hardly worth the effort. To remedy this problem we must redefine another key to the pause key. I chose the down arrow key to become the pause key simply because it is rarely used and rather convenient.

To change the down arrow key to a pause key, look for the location of the down arrow in the keyboard special character chart. The location is 41584 , which contains the value 10 . Then we look up the value contained in the shifted-@ location. That value is 19, which is at location 41601 . Typing POKK 41584,19 will change the down arrow to a pause key, leaving all other keystrokes intact, including the shifted-@ combination. In simple terms, we took the value of the shifted-@ key and gave it to the down arrow key.

## Disabling the break Key

I have seen many methods for disabling the BREAK key, but none prove to be as simple and reliable as this one. Other methods work only part of the time (sometimes they quit working during input), but this method will disable the BREAK key permanently.

Locations 41598 and 41599 hold the values of the BREAK key and the BREAK and shifted-BREAK respectively. Those who are tired of accidentally pressing the BREAK key while running a program might consider just altering location 41598, leaving location 41599 intact pressing shifted-BREAK will stop the computer, and BREAK by itself won't function.

Those who want copy protection and total control over the BREAK key might consider altering both locations. Since the ASCII table ranges from values 0 to 255 , and since only values smaller than 128 can be accessed through the keyboard, any value above 128 can be used as a garbage value. Theref ore, if we type

## The Keyboard Special Character Table

| Location | Value |
| :--- | :---: |
| 41582 | 94 |
| 41583 | 95 |
| 41584 | 10 |
| 41585 | 91 |
| 41586 | 8 |
| 41587 | 21 |
| 41588 | 9 |
| 41589 | 93 |
| 41590 | 32 |
| 41591 | 32 |
| 41592 | 48 |
| 41593 | 18 |
| 41594 | 13 |
| 41595 | 13 |
| 41596 | 12 |
| 41597 | 92 |
| 41598 | 3 |
| 41599 | 3 |
| 41600 | 64 |
| 41601 | 19 |

## The listing:

```
1\varnothing REM ROM TO RAM TRANSFER
2\emptyset FOR I=32\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing TO 32\emptyset25:READ A:P
OKE I,A:NEXT I:EXEC 32\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
3\emptyset DATA 26,8\emptyset,142,12\emptyset,\emptyset,236,132
4\emptyset DATA 183,255,223,237,129,183
5\emptyset DATA 255,222,14\emptyset,254,255,37
6\emptyset DATA 241,183,255,223,28,175,5
7
```

POKE 41598,255 and POKE 41599, 255, or just one of those two pokes (depending on which we prefer), we can redefine the BREAK key from ASCII value 3 to ASCII value 255 and render the BREAK key useless to anyone accessing the keyboard.

## That Nasty Clear Key

The ClEAR key is so close to the ENTER key that you sometimes might accidentally press it instead of the ENTER key. The following poke will solve that problem. Location 41596 holds the value 12 and the CLEAR key. If we type POIKE 41596,13, the same value as the ENTER key, we redefine the CLEAR key so that it acts as the ENTER key.

[^12]ability to create a Caps-Lock key. Once again I decided to use the down arrow key as my victim. Shifted-0, in effect, is a Caps-Lock combination. If we put the value of the shifted- 0 combination in the down arrow location, we turn the down arrow into a Caps-Lock. This is accomplished by typing POI<E 41584, 18. This is a handy little feature that everyone will enjoy.

Experiment on your own with the different keys in the table and decide what you like best. The four examples above are just a few of the many different possibilities you can explore. For further information, look up the ASCII table in your Color BASIC or Extended Color BASIC manual.
(Questions may be directed to the author at 15485 Paseo de Los Robles, Sonora, CA 95370. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.) ค

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HARD DRIVE SPECIALIST

DISK UTILITY Sunrise Software has announced the release of Superdisk +3 , a multiuse utility program for your CoCo. It contains software for the CoColland 2, plus a special edition for the CoCo 3.

Superdisk +3 may be added to any disk. It lists disk directories in pages, runs any program with two keystrokes, creates a spare directory, restores crashed directories and performs many other tasks. Superdisk +3 costs $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 2$ S/H. Contact Sunrise Software, 8901 NW 26 Street, Sunrise, FL33322, (800) 628-2828.

DEVELOPMENTS Radio Shack has released the OS-9 Development System for the Color Computer 3. This system is a complete editor/assembler with full-screen editing and specialty $\mathrm{I} / \mathrm{O}$ drivers. The development system gives serious, as well as novice, Color Computer programmers tools to develop software programs for their own customized applications. In addition, the package includes several new commands that are useful for creating a multiuser environment as well as drivers for external devices such as hard drives.
The OS-9 Level II operating system is required to take advantage of programming tools provided by the development system. The package (Cat. No. 26-3032) retails for $\$ 99.95$ and is available at Radio Shack stores nationwide.

STOP THE FLOW Kalglo Electronics has introduced a new model telephoneline/modem voltage surge protector.


The Model TLP-2 from Kalglo Electronics.
Designated the Model TLP-2, it plugs into any standard three-prong AC wall outlet and provides convenient modular phone jacks and interface modular phone cables to connect and protect your computer's modem from voltage surges and lightning spikes on the telephone line. Capable of dissipating up to $6,000 \mathrm{v}$ at $14,000 \mathrm{amps}$, the device discharges high energy surges safely to the ground wire of your electrical system. The TLP-2 utilizes both MOV and gas discharge technologies and is capable of reacting within I nanosecond to clamp off spikes harmlessly. The TLP-2 unit costs \$39.95. Contact Kalglo Electronics Co. Inc., 6584 Ruch Road - East Allen Township, Bethlehem, PA 18017-9359, (800) 524-0400.

ACQUISITIONS Kensington Microware Ltd. has announced that they have acquired the Networx line of surge suppression products. The Networx
family of products includes a variety of surge suppressors from the Power Tree, an outlet strip with a suggested retail of $\$ 29.95$, to the Wire Tree Plus, a more advanced surge suppressor with EMI/ RFI noise filtering and telephone line surge suppression, with a suggested retail price of $\$ 99.95$. Other Networx family products include Wire Tree, Wire Cube, Wire Cube Plus and Modem Protector. Kensington products are available through computer stores nationwide. For the name of the dealer nearest you, contact Kensington at (800) 535-4242. In New York, call (212) 475-5200.

CONGRATULATIONS Anchor Automation, a manufacturer of modems for PCs, recently announced the shipment of the company's millionth modem. George Eisler, president and founder, said, "This marks a significant milestone for Anchor Automation, and for the whole industry. Back in 1980 when the company was founded, no one could accurately foresee the demand for computer communications that has materialized. We are grateful to have played a major role in the industry's growth."

Anchor Automation, a privately held California corporation, manufactures the Signalman and Volksmodem product lines. Their modems, a vailable from 300 to 2400 baud, are distributed by more than 1500 dealers. For further information, contact Anchor Automation, 20675 Bahama Street, Chatsworth, CA 91311, (818) 998-6100.

# The Times Are A-Changin' 

By Cray Augsburg Rainbow Technical Editor

Delphi is a continually changing information system. This is why most users find the system gets easier and easier to use. Rather than set the system up a certain way and never allow any room for change, Delphi listens to its users and makes changes the users would like to see.

Call it a self-honing process, if you will. The point is, the end users of the system give the SIG staff feedback regarding certain aspects of the SIG operation. While most of the changes required cannot be perf ormed by us, but must be performed by Delphi service, we do use that information to show Delphi what changes are needed. They usually follow through.
In addition, the people who work for Delphi and the SIG staff are continually searching for other ways to improve the system. For example, as Don Hutchison (DONHUTCHISON) explains in the Database Report, he recently took a long, hard look at how the graphics area of the database was arranged. All graphics files were put under one topic regardless of the machine and/or software for which they were intended. Don suggested some changes to the rest of the SIG staff, everybody put in their "two bits," and now the graphics database has been split in two. This makes finding graphics images for your specific machine much easier.
"What am I getting at?" you might Cray Augsburg is RAINBOW's technical editor 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 CRAY.
ask. I am suggesting that you make Rainbow's Delphi CoCo SIG your very own. If you see something you feel should be altered, let us know! Sometimes we might have a good reason for not wanting to change something, but no suggestion is too small for us to take a little time to consider. To make your suggestions known to the SIG staff, just
use the Feed back to SIG Staff selection in the Rainbow Magazine Services menu. Again, we welcome any information that would make Delphi use more convenient.

## Database Alterations

Speaking of making changes to the system, Delphi has recently made some

## Database Report

Inorder to provide greater convenience for our users in the CoCo SIG, we have split the former Graphics topic of the database into two topics, namely "CoCo 3 Graphics" and "Classic Graphics." The Classic Graphics topic will contain graphics utilities and PMODE 3 and 4 graphic images that may be displayed on a CoCo 1, 2 or 3; the CoCo 3 Graphics topic will contain graphics and utilities that are specific to the CoCo 3.

We will also be creating an Archives topic in the database that will contain archived Forum threads and other information that should be retained in a database topic. Look for this topic in the next few weeks.

## OS-9 Online

In the General Information topic area, Steve Clark (steveclark) uploaded his

Don Hutchison is an electrical engineer and lives in Atlanta, Georgia. He works as a senior project engineer involved in the design of industrial controlsystems. On Delphi, Don is the Database Manager of the RAINBOW CoCo SIG. His Delphi username is DON'HUTCHISON.
program that puts "OS-9" in giant letters on an 80 -column text screen.

In the Users Group topic area, SIGop Greg Law (GREGL) posted a description of the User Group files in a text file that's already formatted and printer-ready; Sled, a full-screen text editor for CoCo 3 OS-9 Level II that also supports windows; NROFF, a Unix-style print formatter; DATELIB, a Julian date conversion utility; Dates, to keep track of dates, appointments, birthdays, etc., and warn if they are coming up; and $D$, a directory utility similar to $L S$ that lists one file per line with wildcards.

In the Utilities topic area, Greg Law posted Alarm, which allows one to set, display, or clear an alarm using the new F\$Alarm call (the program is courtesy of Dan Robins). Greg also uploaded SysINFO, a BASIC09 procedure that can be used in other programs or as a stand-alone assembly version to display the window number, screen type, window size, current foreground, background, and border palette register numbers, and a list of all 16 current palettes and the colors contained therein. (S YSINFO is also courtesy of Dan Robins.) Rick Adams (RICkadams) uploaded CC2 for those with Level II, 512K and the C compiler. This implementation
which should make downloading specific files much easier. When looking for certain types of files in the different database topic areas, most people find it convenient to use the SEARCH command. In the past, entering this command took you to a "mini" menu from which you could start the search for specific keywords. Delphi has altered this so you no longer go to the other menu. Rather, entering SEARCH at the DBASES prompt automatically clears any previous search keywords and begins a new search.

To supplement the search process, the NARROW and WIDEN commands, which used to reside in the Search menu, have also been placed on the DBASES menu. The NARROW command allows you to "fine tune" the search. Obviously, then, WIDEN allows you to make a broader search than you had originally intended when you issued the SEARCH command.

In addition, you can get a list of keywords used to help you in narrowing a search by typing a question mark at the keyword prompt. Actually, you will
have to enter two question marks since the first one you enter will call the help screen for the NARROW command. The only keywords that will be in the list will be those that match at least one of the keywords used to describe at least one of the files already selected by the SEARCH command.
This may seem a little confusing, but it is really quite easy to understand. Let's assume you are at the DBASES prompt for the Utilities and Applications topic. You have a CoCo 3 and all you are interested in are programs intended for that machine. So, you type SEARCH and press ENTER. When prompted for the keyword to search on, you enter COCO3. Now, the search routine will go through all the groups of files in the database, looking for any which have COCO3 as a keyword. All such files will then be considered "selected." From that point on, only those groups will be "active" whenever you enter DIR or READ.

Now, if you are looking for filing programs, you might want to narrow
the search a bit. Simply enter NARROW. When prompted for the keyword to narrow the search, enter a question mark. After the help screen explains the NARROW command, enter a second question mark. You will see a complete list of the keywords used in the groups you selected. You might see one that is related to filing programs. Simply enter the appropriate keyword and the search will be narrowed. Any selected files that do not contain that keyword will be deselected.

When you have found the file you are looking for, you can then download it. Once the program is downloaded, you might want to search for something else. Simply enter SEARCH again and the present search keywords will be cleared. At this point, you can enter another keyword or, if you just want to look at the directory of all groups in the topic area, simply press CONTROL-Z. If you should use SET to choose a different topic area of the database, all SEARCH parameters are also reset. To repeat, the SEARCH parameters you choose one
of CCI combines the C.PREP, C.PASS1, C.PASS2 and C.OPT steps via pipes, and has many options. Most of these are identical in function to the CC2 command that is described in the C compiler manual but non-existent on the C compiler disks.

In the Applications topic area, Mark Sunderlin (MEGABYTE) uploaded his phone "words" generator program that generates easy-to-remember mnemonic names from phone numbers. This program prints out all possible "words" that a given phone number creates. (Example: 6675263 is 667 -MALE.)
In the Patches topic area, Greg Law furnished a text file that describes a bug and the fix for RMA Version I.I as supplied with the OS-9 Level II Developers System. It corrects a minor bug in the listing format when using the "-l" option.

In the Telecommunications topic area, Bill Brady (WBRADY) uploaded WIZUP .TXT, a report of problems that people have had with his terminal program, The Wiz.

In the Graphics and Music topic area, Ray McCopin (RAYMCCOPPPIN) uploaded ICE.AR, an icon editor for OS-9 Level 11 with 512 K . It features full-screen editing of icons and patterns for use in other programs.

## CoCo SIG

In the CoCo 3 Graphics topic area, Michael Schncider (MSCHNEIDER) uploaded three more adult conversions from Atari ST pictures as well as MGE pictures of Marilyn Monroe. I posted several more

MGE pictures, including a revised picture of Little Red Riding Hood, a nude shot of Elvira, a version of the three Microware programmers, a sample of the works of Ron Kiyomura converted to MGE format, and a few other conversions from Ana Landa's PMODE 4 graphics. Richard Trasborg (TRAS) posted an adult picture called "Charla" and a grouping of three MGE nudes drawn by Mike Trammell. Victor Ricker (JACKRIPPER) provided an outstanding utility for viewing ST pictures in "Tiny" format on a CoCo 3. (This utility is written in machine language and is very fast.) Bob Wharton (BOBWHARTON) uploaded a picture from the movie Top Gun, and Michacl Fischer (MIKE88) uploaded a picture of the logo for Carnegie Mellon University. Noel Fallon (fallon) graciously furnished four of his original drawings in an Oriental grouping.

In the Classic Graphics topic area, Victor Ricker sent us a fine utility for viewing Koala pictures on a CoCo PMODE 4 screen. Earl Knutson (BJornknutson) provided the program called Graffiti that adds legends to CoCo 1 graphics screens. Since the program required Dick White's copyrighted character generator, Dick White (DICKwHITE) then provided the character set from his program to complete the program. Ana Landa (ANA) posted a second gallery collection of her PMODE 4 artwork, drawn using Graphicom. Jason Forbes (COCO3KID) sent us some more digitized Max pictures. I posted a text file describing the format for RLE-encoded picture files.

In the Source for 6809 Assemblers topic area, I provided the source code for a fast disk initializer for the CoCoI and 2. Roger Krupski (hardwarehack) provided the source code to his Copy command enhancement program and the source code for the CoCo 3 character set. Doug Masten (DMASTEN) uploaded a popular fast disk duplicating utility for the 512 K CoCo 3 .

In the Utilities and Applications topic area, Richard Trasborg uploaded a fine VCR cataloger program for the DMP-105 Tandy printers. Richard's program will catalog over 2,000 tapes, and will work on all CoCos. John Malon (Johnlm) uploaded a disk directory utility that will print an organized directory listing, optionally sorting the directory in alphabetical order. Roger Krupski supplied his CoCo 3 Super Putch, a complete CoCo 3 enhancement program that fixes all the known bugs in Super Extended Color BASIC and adds several new commands and functions. It is written for the CoCo 3 under Disk Extended Color basic Version 2.1 only. Michael Fischer sent us a BASIC program for comparing the lengths of individual files versus their archived length. Craig Shelton (JAYBACK) provided us with LCSCREEN to set newer CoCo 2 s to true lowercase when in the 32 -column mode. Michael Schneider uploaded TC3, the CoCo 3 version of the very popular The Compressor program by John Lauro for ARCing and un-ARCing files.

In the Hardware Hacking topic area, I posted a description of a bug in disk BASIC and a fix for it. This bug pertains to the
time are erased if you leave the database or log off the system. They are not permanent.

Keep in mind that the SEARCH command is on the DBASES menu, which means you can no longer type SE GRA to change to the graphics database topic. In fact, the way Delphi has arranged the priority of the two commands, entering SE will cause the system to default to SEARCH. To change topic areas, you must enter SET.

In addition to the SEARCH changes above, Delphi has done quite a bit toward making downloading easier. Until now, the DOWNLOAD command (abbreviated DO) has been used only for buffer capture downloads. You would use the commands XMODEM, KERMIT or YMODEM instead for an error-checking download. Now that Delphi supports so many file transfer protocol variations, however, they have consolidated these commands into a new DOWNLOAD command. The first time you use DOWNLOAD after logging in, you will get a menu of the different transfer techniques available. Pick the one you normally use. If the transfer is successful, your choice will be remembered for the rest of the session. For most CoCo users, the chosen protocol will be Xmodem. But first, make sure your terminal software supports this protocol.

It is also possible to bypass the Download menu. You just need to enter the chosen method on the same command line with DOWNLOAD command (e.g., DO XM). If you want to download only the third file in a group, you would enter DO 3 XM.

If you consistently use a particular file transfer protocol (often the case with the CoCo), you can make that your default selection by using profile com-
mands. Entering the following two lines will cause the DOWNLOAD command to default to the Xmodem protocol:

```
/FX_METHOD XMODEM /SAVE
```

Note: To enter the underscore character with the CoCo, press and hold the SHIFT key and then tap the up arrow key.

You can also find out what your currently selected download protocol is by typing /FX_METHOD and pressing ENTER. Once you have selected a preferred file transfer method, the way to override it temporarily is to type DOWN MENU to get the download menu. Or, you can enter /FX.METHOD NONE followed by $\triangle$ SAVE to clear out your preference.

Another addition to the database software on Delphi is the SHOW command. This command, available from the ACTION prompt in all database topic areas, redisplays the file entries for the current group (the one you just read). You can redisplay just one file entry by typing SHOW, following it with the number of the entry in question and pressing ENTER. For example, to see the specifics about the fourth file in the current group, simply enter SHOW 4. If you want to see all the files for the group, enter SHOW by itself or SHOW *.

We feel each of these alterations will make life a little easier for Delphi and CoCo SIG users. One of the more confusing aspects of telecommunications to any new user is downloading. By making the databases a little easier to understand, as well as work with, users will be able to spend their online time more productively.
use of the DOS command after an operation with a drive other than Drive 0 .

In the Games topic area, Fred McDonald (FREDMCD) uploaded his excellent Monopoly game, and Stephen Macri (DRACMAN) sent us his fine Tiahna program, an experiment with artificial intelligence programming.

I'd like to add a note of clarification about a previous database report. The game CRESCUE, which is online in the games topic of the database, was originally written by Greg Clark (GNOME) and released to the public domain. It was uploaded to us by James McDaniel (NEWKID) during July. CRESCUE is an excellent game, featuring several well-drawn Hi-Res screens and very interesting action. Thanks, Greg and James, for sending us an outstanding game!

In the Product Reviews and Announcement topic area, Mike Banks (KZIN) posted an announcement concerning the new Delphi manual which will be available in bookstores soon. This manual will be adopted by Delphi as the official handbook for its users.

In the Data Communications topic area, Marc Genois (marcgenois) uploaded Version 2.5 of the popular Ulimaterm terminal program for the CoCo 3. Before starting an Xmodem download with Ultimaterm, make sure you have it configured for an eight-bit word length and no parity. You may want to sign onto Delphi using these settings to avoid having to change them back and forth between seven- and eight-bit settings for each download. This is due to the fact that Ulimaterm doesn't adjust its terminal settings automatically for an Xmodem transfer, so the user has to handle the changeover manually.

See all of you online on Delphi!

- Don Hutchison

Rainbow CoCo SIG Database Manager

## LOWEST PRICES EVER FOR COCO 3 PRODUCTS!



# Automatic PCLEAR 

By Richard E. Esposito<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor<br>with Richard W. LibraIs there any way to have my programs automatically do a PCLEAR0 with Disk BASIC?

Mary Willingham Omaha, NE

RPlace the following routine at the beginning of your program. This causes the program to relocate itself to \& H0E01.

```
    10 GOTO 5000
    20 DATA BD,日3,ED,1F ,02,
        7E,96,A7
    30 RESTORE:FOR X=0 TO フ:
        READE$:NEXT
    4 0 ~ P l a c e ~ y o u r ~ p r o g r a m ~ h e r e
5000 CLEAR200:FOR I=0 TO 7:READ
        E$
```

5010 POKE\&HE01+I, VAL ("\&H"+
E\$) : NEXT
5020 DEFUSR0=\&HE01: X=USR0
(\&HE09)
5030 GOTO 30

## Label Jam

$\square$I have a DMP-100 printer that I use withmy CoCo 2. When I use mailing labels in the machine, I have to advance the platen by hand. It seems

Richard Esposito is a senior project engineer with Northrop Corp. He holds bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees from Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. He has been writing about microcomputers since 1980.

Richard Libra is a simulator test operator for Singer Link Simulation Systems Division.

that the paper is too thick for the machine to advance automatically. I have adjusted the print head, but this does no! help. Are there any other adjustments I can make to the machine that will advance the paper automatically?

Bob Kemether Bricktown, NJ

RThere are thinner labels available that will feed properly. Check with a local business forms supplier or one of the many mail order firms.

## Getting Online



How do you link up Radio Shack's Deluxe RS-232 Program Pak with a BBS? Specifically, what should my
terminal settings be (I know the baud rate should be set to 300). Should my Modemphone be set to answer or originate? How do I "ask" a question or request to copy a program? Do I have to buy a terminal program or can I get an acceptable program from the BBS without any great programming skill?

Luis Modesto
Miami Beach, FL

RSet the phone to originate. Get a terminal program with Xmodem protocol, which will allow you to upload and download programs virtually error-free. The settings for most BBSs, including Delphi, would be 300 baud, 7 bits word length, even parity, 1 stop bit.

## In Search of a Canadian Pak

To be able to use the terminal program within DeskMate 3, I need an RS-232 Pak. In Canada, I'm told that this hardware was discontinued two years ago. Is there some kind of fix I could use short of sending to the states for the equivalent of the elusive $R S-232$ Pak? Radio Shack software support personnel didn't seem to be aware the $R S-232$ Pak was gone from the shelves and could not give any advice other than to buy the Direct Connect Modem ROM Pak. I have no need for a second modem! Can you help?

Walter Medak
Edmonton, Alberta

RAlthough it is officially S.O.W.G. (Tandy slang for "Sold Out When Gone"), many are still in warehouses and on store shelves around the United

## CBASIC III EDITOR/COMPILER <br> The ULTIMATE Color Computer III BASIC COMPILER!!!

If you want to write fast efficient machine language programs and you don't want to spend the next few years trying to leam how to write them in Assembly language or with a cheap compiler, then CBASIC III is the answer!!!
CBASIC III is the onty fully integrated Basic Compiler and Program Editing System available for the Color Computer 3. It will allow you to take full advantage of all the capabilitics available in your $\mathrm{CoCo}-3$ including 512 K RAM, withoult having to spend years trying to team assembly language programming. CBASIC III allows you to create, cdit and convert programs from a language you are alrcady familiar with Enhanced Disk Color Basic, into fast efficient machinc language programs casily and quickly. CBASIC III supports all the enhanced hardware available in the CoCo-3, including Hi-Res Graphics, \& Screen displays, Extended Memory and Interrupts (Keyboard, Timer, Scrial \& Clock). We cven added advanced commands not available in Basic to give you a level of control only avialable to very advanced Machine Language Programmers. Plus we made it exceptionally casy to use, not like some other compilers. CB $\wedge$ SIC III is the friendliest and casiest compiler available for the Color Computer III
CBASIC III is a powerful tool for the Beginner as well as the Advanced Basic or Machinc Language programmer. You can write programs without having to worry about the Stack. DP Register, memory allocations and so on, because wory about the Stack. DP Register, memory allocations and so on, because
CBASIC Ill will handic it for you automatically. For Advanced users, CBASIC III will het you control every aspect of your program, even generating machine code will let you control every
directly in a program casily.
CBMSIC III fcatures well over 150 Compiled Basic Commands and Functions that fully support Disk Sequential and Direct access files, Tape, Printer and Screen V/O. It supportsALL the High and LowResolution Graphics, Sound, Play and String Opcrations available in Enhanced Color Basic, including Graphics H/GET, H/Put, H/Play and H/DRAW, all with $99.9 \%$ syntax compatibility, CBASIC III alsosupports the built in Scrial I/Oport with scparate programmable printer \& scrial I/O baud rates. You can scrid and receive data with casy to usc PRINT, INPLIT, INKEY, GEICHAR and PLITCHAR commands.

CBASIC makes full use of the powerful and nexible GIMI chip in the Color Computer 3. It will fully utilize the 128 K of RAM available and install 2 Ultra Fast Ramdisks if 512 K is availablc, for program Crcation. Editing and Compilation. You can casily access all 512 K of memory in a Compiled program thru several extended memory commands that can access it in 32 K or 8 K blocks and single or double bytes.

CBASIC has its own completely integrated Basic Program Editor whith allows you to load, edit or create programs for the compiler. Ih is a full featured editor designed specifically for writing Basic programs. It has block move and copy program renumbering, automatic line number generation, serecen editing, printer program renumbering,
control and much more.
The documentation provided with CBASIC III is an $81 / 2$ by 11 Spiral Bound book which contains approximatly 120 pages of real information. We went to great Iengths to provide a manual that is not only casy to use and understand, but complete and comprehensive enough for even the most sophisticated user.

CBASIC III is the most expensive Color Basic Compier on the market, and well worth the investment. You can buy a less expensive compiler for your CoCo-3, and then find out how difficult it is to use, or how limited its features are Then you'll wish you had bought CBASIC III in the first place. Dollar for dollar, CBASIC III gives you more than any other compiler available. If you can find a better $\mathrm{CoCo}-3$ Basic Compiler then buy it!!!

Requires 128 K \& Disk $\$ 149.00$

## DATAPACK III PLUS V1.1

## SUPER SMART TERMINAL PROGRAM

 AUTOPILOT \& AUTO-LOG PROCESSORS X-MODEM DIRECT DISK FILE TRANSFERVT-100 \& VT-S2 TERMINAL EMULATION

- Ne lost data cven at 2400 Baud on the COCO- 3 Scrial I/O port.
- 8 Display Formats, 32/40/64/80 columns at 192 or 225 Res.
- 50 K Text Buffer when using the Hi-Res Text Display \& Disk
- ASCII \& BINARY disk filc transfer support via XMODEM.
- Directly record receive data to a disk file (Data Logging).
- VT- 100 terminal cmulation for VAX, UNIX and orher systems.
- VT-I00/S2 cursor keys, position, inscri/dcletc, PF \& Alt. keys.
- Programmable Word length, Parity. Stop Bits and baud rates.
* Complete Full and Half Duplex operation, with no garbled data.
- 9 Variable length, Programmabic Macro Key bulfers.
- Programmable Printer rates from 110 to 9600 baud.
- Send Files directly from the Buffer, Macro Keys or Disk.
- Display on Screen or Print the contcats of the Buffer.
- Frecze Display \& Review information On Linc with no data loss.
- Built in Command Menu (Help) Display.
- Built in 2 Drive Ramdisk Cor 512 K RAM support and much more.

Supports: R.S. Modem-Pak \& Deluxe RS-232 Pak. cven wilh Disk.
Requires 128 K \& Disk, $\$ 59.95$

## EDT/ASM!II

## 128/512K DISK EDITOR ASSEMBLER

EDT/ASMIII is a Disk based co-resident Text Eeditor \& Assembler. It is designed to take advantage of the new featurcs avaitable in the CoCo-3 with cither 128 K or 512 K of memory. It has 8 display formats from $32 / 40 / 64 / 80$ columns by 24 lines in 192 or 225 Resolution, so you use the best display mode whether you are using an RGB or Compasite monitor or cven a TV for your display. Plus you can select any foreground or background colors or even nionochrome display modes It will even support S12K by adding an automatic 2 drive Ulira Fast Ramdisk for lightning fast assembly of program sourec code larger than memory. There is also a frecstanding ML Debug Monisor, to help you debug your assembled programs. EDT/ASM III has the most powerful, casy to use Text Editor available in any Editor/Assembler package for the Color Coniputer

- Supports Local and Global string search and/or replace
- FullSorts Local and Gobal string scarch and/or repla
- Easy to use Single keystroke cditing commands.
- Load \& Save standard ASCII formatted file formats.
- Block Move \& Copy, Insert, Delete, Overiype.
- Create and Edit files larger than memory.

The Assembler portion of EDT/ASM III features include

- Supports the full 6809 instruction set \& cross asscmbles 6800 code
- Supports Conditional IF/THEN/ELSE assembly.
- Supports Disk Library filc (include) up to 9 levels decp.
- Supports standard Motorola assembler directives.
- Allows multiple values for FCB \& FDB directives (unlike R.S. EDT/^SM)
- Allows assembly from the Editor Buffer, Disk or both.

Requires 128 K \& Disk $\$ 59.95$

TEXTPRO IV
"The ADVANCED COCO-3 Word Processing System"

- 91Hi-Res Displays from 58 to 212 colunins by 24 lines in 225 Res - On Screen Display of Bold, Italic, Underline \& Double Width print
- Up to 8 P'roportional Character Sets Supporied with Justification. - Up to 80 Programmable Function Kcys \& Loadable Function key sets. - Fully Buffered keyboard accepts data even duiring disk access.
- Autoexccute Startup files for casy printer \& system configuration. - 8 Ire-Defined Printer function commands \& 10 Programmable ones. Supports Library files for unlimited printing \& configurations. Disk file record access for Mail Merge \& Boiler Plate printing.
- Completely ^utomatic Justification, Centering. Flush left \& right.
- Change indents, margins, line length, ctc. anytime in the text.
- Create and Edit files larger than memory, up to a full disk.
- Ereate and Edit ines larger iman memory, up to a fulf risk. - Easily in Ultra Fast 2 drive RAMDISK for 512 K support.

TEXTPRO IV is the most advanced word processing system available for the COCO-3, designed for speed, flexability and extensive document processing. It is net like most of the other word processing programs available for the Color Computer. If you are looking for a simple word processor to write ietters or other short documents, and never expect to use multiple fonts or proportional spacing. then most likely you'll be better off with one of the other simpler word processors. But, if you want a powerful word processor with extensive document formating catures to handle large documents, term papers, manuals, complex formalting problems and letter writing. then TEXTPRO IV is what your looking for. It works in a totally different way than most word processing programs. It uses simple 2 haracter abbreviations of words or phirases for commands and fermatting information that you imbed directly in your text. There are over 70 different formatting commands you can use without ever leaving the text your working on. There are no time consuming, and often frustrating menu chases, you are in total control at all times. You can sec what the fornatted document will look like before a single word is ever printed on your printer. Including margins, headers. footers, page numbers, page breaks, column formatting. justification, and Bold. Itafic, Underline, Double Width, Superseript and Subscript characters right on the creen.
TEXTPRO IV can cven support LASER PRINTERS with proportional fonts, ake a good look at this AD? It was donc with IEXTPROIV on an OKIDNTA LASERLINE-6 laser printer!!! All the character sets used on this AD are proportional spaced characters. all centering, justification, and text printing was performed automatically by TEXTPRO IV.

## Requires 128 K \& Disk $\$ 89.95$

## HI-RES III Screen Commander

## The DISPLAY you wanted but didn't get on your $\mathrm{CoCo-3}$

- Si Different Character Sizes available from 14 to 212 cpl .
- Bold, Halic. Underlinc, Subscript, Superscript and Plain character styles.
- Double Widh, Double Heighand Quad width characters.
- Scroll Protect form 1 to 23 lincs on the screen.
- Mixed Text \& Graphics in HSCREEN 3 mode
- PRINT @ is available in all character sizes \& sryles.
- Programinable Automatic Kcy repeat for fast cditing.
- Full Control Code Kcyboard supported.
- Selectable Character \& Background color
- Liscs only 4 K of Extcnded (2nd 64 K ) or Basic RAM.

Written in Ulira Fast Machinc Language.
HI-RES III will improve the standard display capabilities of the Color Computer 3, even the 40 and 80 column displays have several features missing For example, you can't use PRINT @ or have different character sizes on the same screen, even when mixing text and graphics with the IBPRINT command. Hi-RES III can give you the kind of display you always dreamed about having on your $\mathrm{CoCo}-3$, with a wide varicty of display options that you can casily use with your Hasic or ML programs.

HI-RES III is totally compatible with Enhanced Color Basic and its operation is invisible to Basic. It simply replaces the normal sereen display with an extremely versatile display package. With the full control code keyboard, you can control many of HI-RES III cxiended functions with just a couple of simple keystrokes.

Requires 128 K Tape or Disk $\$ 34.95$

## 512K RAMDISK \& MEMORY TESTER

R^MDISK is an ALL Machinc Language program that will give you 2 ULTRA High Speed Ram Disks in you CoCo-3. It does not need or require the OS-9 operating system. It works with R.S. DOS VIIO or V1.1 and it is completely compatible with Enhanced Color Disk Basic! Plus it allows your CoCo-3 to run al compatible with Enhanced Color Disk Basic! Plus it an ows your CoCo-3 to run at
double speed all the time cven for noppy disk access!!! It will not disappear when you press reset like some other randisk programs. The MEMORY tesicr is a fast ML program to test the 512 K ram. It performs several bit tests as well as an address test so you know that your 512 K of memory is working perfectly.

Requires $512 \mathrm{~K} \&$ Disk $\$ 19.95$

## The SOURCE III"

## DISASSEMBLER \& SOURCE CODE GENERATOR

The SOURCE III will allow you to casily Disassemble Color Computer machine language programs Directly from Disk and generate beautiful, Asscmbler compatible Source code

- Autoniatic label gencration and allows specifying FCB, FDB and FCC areas.
- Disassemble programs Dircetly from disk. unlike other disassemblers.
- Automatically locates Begin, End and Execution address.
- Outpul Disassembled listing with labels to the Printer, Screen or both.
- Gencrates Assembler source files directly to disk or printer.
- Bult in Hcx/Ascii du.:1p/display to locatc FCB, FCC \& FDB arcas.
-8 Selectable Display formats 32/40/64/80 columns in 192 or 225 Rcs.
- Sclectable Foreground \& Background colors \& Printer Baud rates.
- Buill in Disk Directory an Kill filc commands.
- Menu display with single key commands for smooth, Easy opcration.
- Written in Ultra Fast Machine Language.

Requires 128 K \& Disk $\$ 49.95$
To order products by mail, send check or money order for the amount of purchase, plus $\$ 3.00$ for shipping \& handling to the address below.
To Order by VISA, MASTERCARD or COD call us at (702) 4S2-0632
(Monday thru Saturday, 8am to 5pm PST)
CER-COMP LTD.
5566 Ricochet Avenue
5566 Ricochet Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89110
(702) 452-0632

States. Contact mail order suppliers advertised in THE RAINBOW. P.B.J. also offers a compatible RS-232 Pak.

## Old Drives and OS-9

茾I have a CoCo I with $64 K$, a DMP200E and two disk drives and recently purchased a CoCo 3, color monitor, the new disk drive unit and Desk Mate 3. When I used my old drives with the CoCo 3 disk controller and tried to load Desk Mate 3, all commands would work except the DOS command. I do not get an SN Error, but nothing happens. Are the old disk drives compatible with the new disk drive units when hooked to the other disk controllers? If so, then why don't mine work?

> Dennis Restorff Ft. Lewis, WA

RThe old drives are compatible, but the old 12 -volt controllers, even with 12 volts supplied by a Multi-Pak, cannot handle the 2 MHz clock speed of OS-9 Level Il under which DeskMate 3 runs. You need a newer 5 -volt controller.

## Tapefix Fix

I was looking through back issues of 80 Micro when I came across a program called Tapefix that appeared in your July 1986 column. It was described as being written for Disk Color BASIC l.0. What, if any, changes need to be made for TapeFix to run on Disk Color BaSIC l.l?

Bill White
Live Oak, FL

RTapefix is fully compatible with Disk BASIC 1.1. At the time the article was written, Disk BASIC 1.0 was the only version available and I was playing it safe so that when 1.1 came out, I would not get a flurry of mail if it was not compatible.

## CoCo Goes Hollywood

"I read in Newsweek (August 10, 1987 issue) that several software companies have written software for personal computers that would enable a user to put special effects, color titles and other goodies on videotape either in real time or during edit sessions. These programs allow the home user to make "home movies" of the kids that have extra pizazz. Have you heard of
anybody selling or planning to sell this type of program for the CoCo?

Bob King
New Bern, NC

RSimply hook your CoCo to your VCR via the antenna terminals, or if you have a CoCo 3, via the composite video jacks. Then CoCo Max, Color Max, Deskmate 3, etc., can be used to design fancy title screens for your home movies.

## Data Line Dilemma

8Can you tell me why the following program won't work with any number except 123? Any other number in Line 120 gives a y\$.

```
10 CLS
20 READ A
30 X$=" IT IS A MATCH
40 Y$=" IT IS NOT A MATCH
50 Z$=" ANOTHER NUMBER?"
6 0 ~ I N P U T " T Y P E ~ A ~ N U M B E R ; ~ " N ~
70 IF N<>A THEN PRINT Y$
80 IF N=A THEN PRINT X$
90 PRINT:PRINTZ$:PRINT
100 RESTORE
110 GOTO20
120 DATA 123,132, 213,231,
        312,321
```

Joseph A. Champagne Ft. Lauderdale, FL

RThe RESTORE statement in Line 100 makes the first number in the list of DATA statements available to the next READ, which occurs at Line 20. Perhaps this is what you really wanted:

```
1 0 ~ C L S ~
30 X$=" IT IS A MATCH
40 Y$=" IT IS NOT A MATCH
50 Z$=" ANOTHER NUMBER?"
60 INPUT"TYPE A NUMBER; "N
62 FOR I=1 TO 6
6 3 \text { READ A}
80 IF N=A THEN PRINT X$:GOTO 90
8 5 ~ N E X T ~ I ~
87 PRINT Y$
90 PRINT:PRINTZ$:PRINT
100 RESTORE
110 GOTO60
120 DATA 123,132,213,231,
    312,321
```


## Pirate Protection

I have a CoCo 3 and am creating a BASIC program that I don't want people to be able to break into and
put their own names on. What I have done is disable the BREAK key and reset button, so that part is taken care of after the program is running. But I can't stop someone from just loading and then listing it. I was wondering if there is a way to create an autostart (disk) for my program. If there isn't, could you please tell me if there is some software that will do this?

Erik Yoder
Evanston, IL

RMicrocom Software, P.O. Box 214, Fairport, NY 14450, (716) 223-1477 markets Disk Anti-Pirate, $\$ 59.95$, which would seem to meet your needs.

## Typewriters as Printers

者I have a Brother Pro-7800 Correct0 -Ball typewriter, and I heard from a friend that you can hook a Brother typewriter to a Color Computer. Can I do this with my typewriter? How would I go about doing it?

Tim Sternburg
Thousand Oaks, CA

RIf the typewriter has an RS-232 serial or a Centronics parallel interface, it can be done quite easily. If it has a serial interface, you need a custom cable. If it has a Centronics parallel interface, you need a serial-toparallel interface.

## Random Request

How can I get a listing for the RANDOM routine? I started learning $M L$ and need a complete listing to create my program. I am editing the program on EDTASM+ (disk or ROM).

Jean Gravelle
St. Rose De Lima, Canada
R Disassemble the code starting at \$BF1F, which is the entry point to the RND() routine; or better yet, get copies of the "CoCo Unravelled" series, which is sold by Spectrum Projects, P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414.

## TEC Drives Zap Directories

?I now have a CoCo 3 and two FD500 drives. I also use the disk utility DU-3 (February '87) to load my programs from disk. After loading $a$ program with DU-3, Ilist it and find out


USE YOUR COCO 3 TO ITS FULL POTENTIAL!
Use The Micro Works' DIGISECTOR ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ DS-69 or DS-69B and your COCO 3's high resolution graphics to capture and display television pictures from your VCR or video camera. The DIGISECTOR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ systems are the only COCO video digitizers available that accurately capture and reproduce the subtle shades of gray in TV pictures!

- COLOR: Add color to your screen for dramatic special effects.
- HIGH RESOLUTION: 256 by 256 spatial resolution.
- PRECISION: 64 levels of grey scale.
- SPEED! 8 images per second on DS-69B, 2 images per second DS-69.
- COMPACTNESS: Self contained in a plug-in Rompack.
- EASY TO USE: Software on disk will get you up and running fast!
- COMPATIBLE: Use with a black and white or color camera, a VCR or tuner.
- INEXPENSIVE: Our low price puts this within everyone's reach.


## POWERFUL C-SEE 3.3 SOFTWARE

This menu-driven software will provide 5 and 16 shades of gray to the screen and to the printer with simple joystick control of brightness and contrast. Pictures taken by the DIGISECTOR ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ may be saved on disk by C-SEE 3.3 and then edited by our
 optional MAGIGRAPH, or by COCO MAX or GRAPHICOM. This versatile new software is included in both DIGISECTORS ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

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I have half of one program and half of a second program. I can't do a DEL 10 separate the second program. Even typing the line number and ENTER will not delete any lines. I must load the two half-programs into VIP Writer and then edit the mess. This never happened to me with my CoCo 2.

Edward Russell Key West, FL

RSince you have the early, fullheight TEC drives, which were notorious for going out of alignment and zapping directories and granule allocation tables, my guess is they are the problem. I suggest that you get rid of the TEC drives and replace them with
new half-height, double-sided ones. I also suggest that you replace your 12 volt controller, because the newer 5 volt-only ones will handle the 2 MHz speed of OS-9 Level II where the older 12-volt ones will not.

## Disk Errors With DeskMate 3

I recently upgraded from a CoCo 2 to a CoCo 3 because I needed more memory, but I was dismayed to find out that I did not have any more memory 10 access via BASIC. Everybody says $I$ have to use OS-9 to access all of the memory. I tried DeskMate 3, but there was no disk space to store even a small file. So then I bought drives 2 and 3.


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When I try to use drives 2 and 3 for data storage, I get disk errors. Can you help? J. $O$.

Deland, $F L$

RDesk Mate 3 comes configured for two drives. Using OS-9 Level II, you need to create a new Deskmate disk using CONFIG. When selecting system options, be sure to select TERM_VDG, since DeskMate uses that mode. You also need to select D2.dd and D3.dd to access drives 2 and 3 .

## AII-RAM and EPROM Defined

In many issues of the rainbow I have seen uses for the CoCo's "allRAM mode" and have seen the term "EPROM" used many times. Unfortunately, I haven't seen a definition of either and am compelled to ask what is probably a dopey question . . What do the terms mean?

Tom McLarnan
San Francisco, CA

RWhen the CoCo is first turned on, the memory is configured so that the lower 32 K of the 64 K address space is occupied by RAM and the upper 32 K with ROM. The 6809 microprocessor looks at addresses \$FFFE to \$FFFF to find where in this memory to start executing code. The code in the CoCo 3 that is executed eventually switches the CoCo into a mode where the ROMs are switched out of the 64 K address space, and this is called the "allRAM" mode. A ROM is a memory chip pre-programmed at the factory and retains its programming even when the power is off. An EPROM is similar to a ROM, but it can be programmed at home with a special hardware device called an EPROM programmer. To the computer, ROMs and EPROMs are essentially equivalent.

[^14]

## Software

## DeskMate 3 Some Important Extras for CoCo 3

In the fall of 1985, Tandy introduced DeskMate, its new sof tware package for the CoCo. The program was based in the powerful Unix-like operating system for the Color Computer, OS-9. It had windows, online help, mouse control, colors, and was a thorough, integrated package with all the features anyone could want. DeskMate for the CoCo was designed to rely heavily on pop-up screens, menus, mouse control and its integrated features.

This sounded terrific, and for those of us who eagerly tore open the package, we were not disappointed. But we soon discovered that we needed a modem and had to have a multipack interface and
an RS-232 Pak to use Telecom. We were in a 40 -column upper- and lowercase screen environment. One disk drive was not enough. Any non-Tandy printer needed some fiddling with to get graphics printed, and we couldn't send anything faster than 1200 baud to that printer, due to OS-9's limitations.

The manual was masterful. It had beautiful color screen examples scattered liberally throughout, lots of appendices, and an index. It even had a thorough tutorial to help with all these wonderful new programs. Many of us noted with quickening pulse the many references to an ALT key and a CTRL key. We found out that Telecom had only

Xon/Xoff file transfer protocol. But mostly, we were all happy and made good use of the software.

I already mentioned a few of the hardware and software limitations, which are critical when dealing with integrated software packages. By and large, no one can cram all the features of a dedicated word processing package into a module of an integrated software system. Remember, the main objective for DeskMate was integration, or having all programs and functions available from one central disk, without having to constantly swap programs and disks.

Inherent in all integrated packages is the compromise of features versus complexity. Users quickly discovered with the text editor that it was very, very straightforward. For instance, there was no quick or easy way to set doublespacing. Something as basic as that was either very difficult or couldn't be done. You could possibly figure out a way, by issuing printer escape codes before
booting DeskMate, but the average user wouldn't know how.
Chances are good that if you were a hard-core Dynacalc, Telewriter 64 or Profile user, this program was not for you. If you were a newcomer to computing, and especially to the CoCo , then DeskMate might just have filled the bill. It was, however, very doubtful that DeskMate was all the software you would ever need or want.

On July 31, 1986, Tandy introduced the CoCo 3 at the Wald orf Hotel in New York City. Along with Tandy's other introductions, the new CoCo made a real hit. The use of a proprietary chip, the GIME, made it possible for the new CoCo to utilize more banked memory. It had a graphics display system with built-in high resolution text drivers and an analog RGB port, along with many other exciting features. It even had ALT and CTRL keys. Moreover, it would run most of the software written for the CoCo 1 and 2, and that meant that DeskMate 1.0 would run on the CoCo 3. It also meant that, because DeskMate makes use of high resolution artifacted colors, users with the CM-8 Analog RGB monitor would be unable to get color without running a special color patch program to bring out the DeskMate 1.0 colors on an RGB monitor.

In December of 1986, DeskMate 3 for the Color Computer 3 became available. Like its older version, Desk Mate 3 is an all-inclusive integrated application with six main features. These features and subfunctions are very similar to those of the original DeskMate, but include some important extras and enhancements that take advantage of the greater memory and graphics capabilities of the CoCo 3. Perhaps the most important feature is 128 K memory expandable to 512 K . It allows the CoCo 3 to run OS-9 Level II, which can function only on machines with a minimum of 128 K RAM. OS-9 Level II is important for several reasons. First, it takes advantage of more than 64 K RAM, so there is much more useravailable memory storage. Secondly, it has excellent file handling capabilities. And, it has windowing and greater graphics facility, making DeskMate 3 more easy to use in some ways, and giving it features that cannot be implemented on standard DeskMate 1.0.

A very good feature of Desk Mate 3 is that it runs by simply typing DOS into the computer. OS-9 is transparent to the user; therefore, you do not have to worry about trying to master it. There are two exceptions: You must type a
pathname at certain places in DeskMate, and you must swap disks at certain other places. This is still handled straightforwardly in the manual and should create no confusion, even for the novice user.


A note here to OS-9 users: Should you want to use either the package as a whole or separate modules of DeskMate, it can be started from within OS9 as the files are all in standard OS-9 Level II format. Because seven wind ows are available under Level II, and because OS-9 is a multiuser environment, this creates some exciting and creative ways to implement Desk Mate 3 for the more sophisticated user. Imagine seven windows all running at the same time with a different DeskMate feature in each, all available from the CLEAR key. Or, imagine two terminals hooked to a CoCo running DeskMate.

There are many similarities and many identical features between DeskMate and DeskMate 3, as with any upgrade release. The overall command structure is identical. The only exceptions are in implementing new features, which follows consistently with other command formats; the @ key is replaced by the ALT key on the CoCo 3, and the CLEAR key is replaced by the CTRL key on the CoCo 3.

There are several important changes in the Deskmate 3 main menu. The first is noticeable right away, a little trash can icon in the lower-right corner labeled "trash." This trash can is used to delete files when using the mouse or joystick cursor control option. You drag the file to the trash can and "throw it out."

The second change is that Deskmate 3 is a two-disk set, with Ledger contained on a separate disk. The program boots by looking at the programs in Program Folder 3. If you are using one disk drive, you have to swap between the two disks for saving files and changing applications. In addition, you are required to set the pathlist, which is a way to tell DeskMate what "path" to follow to find programs and save data. This is more important to multiple disk
drive users, as DeskMate 3 defaults to only one disk drive. The remaining programs are in Program Folder 4, which is on the other disk. Instructions for setting the path list to find files or swapping for single drive users are in the manual. Using Deskmate 3 on a onedrive system means frequent disk swaps and a lot of aggravation. 1 recommend and strongly suggest you use at least two disk drives.

The Menu Icon Bar feature lets the user access the subfunctions of DeskMate: files, printer, calculator, date and time set, display type, cursor control, help, and a "hot key" to get you back to the program you were in last, with whatever file that was open at the time still open. That means you can stop editing a letter in the 40 -column mode by exiting to the Icon Bar, switch to 80column mode, and return directly into your edit file, as OS-9 keeps track of open files for you.

There are several new features here. First, under the printer configuration function you can now set the printer for between 300 and 9600 baud (with DeskMate 1.0 you could only choose 600 or 1200 baud). This is actually a feature of OS-9 Level II.

The next new feature is Display. Display for Desk Mate 1.0 was a choice of black on green or inverse, or white on black with colors (red and blue) or inverse. With Deskmate 3, you have a choice of a 40 - or 80 -column display in Ledger, Text and Telecom. This enhancement gives a WYSI WYG (What You See Is What You Get) display in these three programs. This is an excellent enhancement that takes advantage of the CoCo 3 display capabilities. The CM-8 Analog RGB monitor provides crisp and clear 80-column display. With a medium resolution color composite monitor, the 80 -column display is difficult to use, and you may have to use only the 40 -column display. With a monochrome monitor, the display can be used in an 80-column format. Results vary substantially with the quality and type of monitor you use.

The best display by far is the RGB. With Desk Mate 3 the user has 16 color choice combinations at any one time. The color is set using a special program with a palette and color scales to select colors for the background, foreground, window borders and command bar. The program is difficult to get used to at first, but after a little familiarity it is easy to set the resolution between 40and 80 -column and to set the colors any way you want.

Neither Calendar nor Filer have been altered significantly from DeskMate 1.0. The greatest difference is that Index Cards from DeskMate 1.0 has been named Filer in Desk Mate 3. All files are compatible with the older DeskMate, however, and Filer automatically converts Index Card files to the new Filer format.

Text and Ledger have been upgraded to include a choice of either 40- or 80column screens in each of the programs. You can switch between the screen formats at any time. This enhancement makes a big difference in both Text and Ledger; with Ledger you can see a lot more rows and columns of data and how changes impact the spreadsheet twice again as much as was possible with DeskMate 1.0. With Text you have a similar advantage, you get a full 80 columns of text, giving a more realistic idea of what the formatted page will look like when completed. For users with televisions or composite monitors, the 40 -column choice is still there. Files are also directly compatible with DeskMate 1.0.

Telecom has been improved in several key areas. The first is a choice of either a full 80 -column or a 40 -column display. This really makes a big difference in communicating with machines that are used to sending 80 -column screens. It also means that you don't have to reconfigure for 40 columns every time you call a new computer. It also provides more of a viewing window with the view option to see what information has been received.

A second major enhancement that makes life much easier with Telecom is the Xmodem option. Now users have the choice of using either Xon/Xoff file transfer protocol or Xmodem file transfer. Xmodem makes file transfers much easier, and is more accurate, saving time and money.

The third enhancement is an increase of about 10 K in the storage buffer. This is now 23 K from 13 K in the original DeskMate 1.0. Also, the terminal screen has been enhanced and simplified for transmitting and receiving files under a separate option, which makes them easier to utilize while online. Yet another change is that User Keys 8 and 9 have been left undefined, so you can install your own macros instead of being forced to use them for User I.D. and Password.
The Serial Port option must be set at / T2 if you are using the Tandy MultiPak interface and an RS-232 program pack; otherwise, you will be unable to
access terminal mode.
Paint is another area of DeskMate 3 that has been greatly enhanced. In combination with the CoCo 3's display capabilities and some program changes, Paint now gives you a 16 color 160 -by200 pixel resolution screen to work with. DeskMate 1.0 had four colors and a resolution of only 128-by-192 in fourcolor mode. With the new Paint, there is only one high resolution mode, and no longer an option for "colors" under the edit menu. There are also less initial patterns. The edit pattern screen, however, has been substantially enhanced to incorporate all 16 colors available to create and edit your own patterns in an 8 -by- 8 pixel matrix. This screen is operated very similarly to the Display option screen on the Icon Bar.

In addition, several new tools have been added to Paint to assist in the drawing process. These are solid rectangle, solid circle, and rays, which draw lines extending in any direction from a common hub or matrix. I thought the manual could have been a little bit better in introducing the user to Paint in the "Getting Started" section.

This, then, is the new DeskMate 3 for the Color Computer 3. We have taken a look at the new features, some advantages and some drawbacks to the new software. As an integrated package, this is a full-featured program. As a group of stand-alone products, these programs are limited. As a writer, for example, I need a more full-featured text editing program than Text. For my work at home, however, this product provides the basic functions that I need with the added convenience of all being interconnected by one program.

As many readers might agree, there are other factors besides productivity that influence the view of a product. For a child to learn on, this is an excellent package. For an adult new to computers, this is an excellent product to get the sense of how programs work. For a household, this product is more than adequate to generate notes, draw pictures, keep an inventory or phone list, call the computer at the office, etc. It can best be described as simple, yet sophisticated.

Still another feature is what has been called "user-friendliness." Is the program friendly to you? With Deskmate 3 , the answer is yes, very friendly and fun to use. It comes with an Intro Pak to Compuserve and a quick reference card to all the commands and features, which make it very easy for the user to get up and running.

The documentation that accompanies Desk Mate 3 is complete and easy to read, and organized better and more thoughtfully than the original DeskMate 1.0. Of great value are the many screens and examples, and the "Getting Started" section gets the user up and running in short order.

Anyone in need of an integrated set of programs for the Color Computer 3 should consider Desk Mate 3. This is a quality software package, and very useful with all its self-contained features and functions.
(Tandy Corporation, 1700 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102; \$99.95: Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.)

- Jeffrcy Parker


## Software

CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## CoCo Disk

## Zapper -

## A Handy Utility

CoCo Disk Zapper is a handy utility that you can use if you ever have the unhappy experience of crashing a disk, or want to modify a disk file. The program is menu-driven and works on all models of the Color Computer.

The menu options available include:
A) Alphabetize Directory
D) Drive $=0$
L) Look at track/sector
Q) Quit
S) Search Disk for string
T) Translate $=\mathrm{ON}$
V) Verify Disk
Z) Zap current track/sector

Most of these options are obvious, but a few bear further explanation.

The Search Disk string option is handy because it finds every track and sector on the disk where a specific string of characters is located, and it displays that information on the screen or to your printer.

The Translate option is provided so that you can view the disk contents in ASCII form. Unfortunately, you can't toggle on and off without first going back to the menu and reselecting the track and sector. If ASCII is on, you can type directly onto the sector. If ASCII is off, you must type on the sector in hexadecimal.

Verify Disk lists all bad tracks and sectors right on the screen, along with the appropriate error message. The arrow keys are used to move the cursor through the tracks and sectors.

CoCo Disk Zapper is a copyprotected program and is sold as is with no warranty, although a program is provided to allow you to make a nonexecutable backup. I believe Microcom should offer some kind of replacement policy if backup opportunities are to be prevented.
(Microcom Software, P.O. Box 214, Fairport, NY 14450, 716-223-1477; \$24.95 plus \$3 S/H)

- David Gerald

Software

## Pyramix Keeps You Hopping

Pyramix is similar to the old favorite "Q-bert" arcade game. It's a 100 percent machine language program requiring a minimum of 128 K RAM. The colors are brilliant, the graphics are razor sharp, and the action is fast and furious. Excellent sound effects are used throughout the program to enhance the animation.

The object of Pyramix is simple, and you catch on very quickly as to how to play. All you have to do is hop a short, fat little guy with a long snout, Kubix, on top of the blocks that make up a pyramid on the screen. When Kubix hops on a block it changes color, and the idea is to get all the blocks the same color. When all the blocks match the master cube shown in the upper-left corner of the screen, you advance to the next level.

While this all sounds pretty easy believe me, it's not. There are many falling boulders to thwart your progress, and contact with a deadly snake costs you a Kubix. As you try to avoid these obstacles and change block colors, you will also notice a little guy the authors call a "punk" with sunglasses. His sole purpose in life is to undo all your hard-earned color changes.

There are six levels of difficulty in

Pyramix. I was only good enough to get to the second level, but then again, as I get older my coordination seems to diminish. My 10 -year-old daughter, however, got to Level 4 with little difficulty. The game can be played with a joystick or with the arrow keys. I really recommend a joystick if you want to accumulate a large score.


I was impressed with the opening title screen and game board that drops down from the top of the screen and "bounces" several times before play begins. The bouncing is very life-like and really shows off CoCo 3's advanced graphics capabilities. The game can be played with either a composite or RGB monitor. I tried it on both but, as you would expect, the colors are more vivid and brilliant on an RGB monitor. A nice feature is the use of a built-in Help screen. A brief encounter with this screen is all you need to be able to play the game, although excellent documentation is provided.

For those who score well, pressing S displays the game high scorers. If you don't press any keys, the game automatically goes into the Demo mode. Watching the demo gives you a few good hints on avoiding many of the obstacles that you will encounter.
A number of objects and characters make up the Pyramix game including the likes of Smack, Smuck, Time Stopper, Red Ball, Purple Ball/ K aderf, Elevator Discs, Death Square and Diamond. All of these critters play a big part in your ability to maneuver your Kubix over the pyramid. If you're not careful about which direction Kubix is facing, you will watch helplessly as he falls into oblivion. Scoring is based on your ability to catch Smack or Smuck, the Green Time Stopper Ball, or changing the colors of the blocks as you hop. You also get extra points for completing the various levels of difficulty.

Pyramix is copy-protected and written only for disk systems. Information
is provided on how to make a backup copy that can be used to restore the original in case of trouble. The game is provided on both sides of the disk and can be used as a flippy, so you start off with two copies of the program.
I loved Pyramix. I believe this program shows off the graphics potential of the CoCo 3 at its best. ColorVenture should be congratulated for an excellent product, and I anxiously await other CoCo 3 developments from them.
(Dr. Preble's Programs, 6540 Outer Loop, Louisville, KY 40228, 502-241-6474; \$24.95)

# Software 

CoCo 1, 2 \&

## Inventory Manager Keeps Stock Records Up-To-Date

The one day businesses dread most is the day inventory must be taken. The tedious time spent in counting each item and noting the quantity can be enough to drive anyone crazy. Inventory Manager does not take inventory for you, but it makes the experience less painful.
Inventory Manager is an inventory database that revolves around manufacturer part numbers, a copy of the same program that uses four-character/ digit stock numbers you assign, and a converter that changes a file created by one into the other. It also has the ability to create purchase orders.

When starting the program, the user is greeted with a simple graphics screen. Press any key and the program starts. Each time the program is run you are asked for the following information: Have you entered your business address? How many drives are you using? What is your printer baud rate? While I realize that your hardware may change (you buy a better printer or add a second drive), an option on the main menu to configure the program would be far less repetitious.

When you reach the main menu, you can actually begin work. Here you may either create, print or edit the files containing your stock information by selecting the appropriate option. When
creating files, it should be noted that each of your suppliers should have his own file, as there is an auto-order routine in effect.

Regardless of the version you use (part numbers or your stock ID), the beginning of each item file contains the supplier name and address. A word of caution: When entering the name and address, do not press the ENTER key until all the information has been entered, i.e., the name and address must be entered as a single line of information. At this point, you begin to define the items by entering the part number or the stock number, the quantity on hand, the auto-order number (when your stock reaches or falls below this number it reminds you to order more), how many you want in stock after the order (the program subtracts the actual from this number to determine how many to order), your cost and the retail cost.

When all the items are defined (you may have a maximum of 200 items in any one file, and up to 22 files per disk), you may edit the file. With this option, you can change any field in a given file, add to or delete from the file, and save the results. Using another menu option,
you can add or subtract items sold or received. When your in-stock number falls below the auto-order number, the Purchase Order option prints an invoice to send to your supplier:

The program is really very simple to use. There are a couple of problems, though. The first is with the manual. While I had the luxury of time to figure out how everything works, you might not. The manual is poorly written and has no table of contents to direct the user to specific information. At best, it is difficult reading. The fairly straightforward aspects of the package are explained, but the detailed features are skimmed over.

The second problem seems to be in the support area. The program (in versions for either RS-DOS or JDOS) is copy-protected. There is extensive use of the high-speed poke. If your system does not handle the poke well, the manual instructs you to return the program with a note, and it will be modified for you. I wrote to Forrest Enterprises and after three weeks had not received a response. This does not bode well for customer support.

Overall, the program performs as advertised. But with the apparent lack
of support, an ordinarily fine program is left to suffer.
(Forrest Enterprises, 1521 Lancelot, Borger, TX 79007, 806-274-3083; \$25: First product review for this company appearing in THE RAINBOW.)

\author{

- D.A. Ferreira
}

Software
CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## Winnie the Pooh and the Hundred Acre Wood And Tigger, Too!

Winnie the Pooh and the Hundred Acre Wood is an Adventure game designed for children ages 7 and up. It requires a Tandy Color Computer, one disk drive and at least 64 K RAM. Although the game runs under the OS9 operating system, OS-9 is not required to load or run it. You can use the DOS command in Disk BASIC Version 1.1, or type in a special loader program provided in the manual if you do not have


Version 1.1. I have Disk BASIC 1.0 and I also have OS-9 Level I Version 1.1. I fried the special loader program, the OS-9 boot program included with the OS-9 system, and running from within the OS-9 shell itself.


The special BASIC loader program worked perfectly. It is a short program and very easy to type in, but it must be saved on a disk other than the Pooh disk since the Pooh disk is in a special OS9 compatible format. The OS-9 boot program also worked without a hitch.

Pooh comes on a single disk written on both sides in "flippy" fashion. This means you simply turn the disk over to gain access to side two on a single-sided drive. The game boots from side one and then requests that you insert side two to complete the loading process. The instructions call for using a backup copy of the disk. Even though Pooh runs under OS-9, you can use the standard BACIKUP command to create your backup copy. Unless you have access to a flippy disk, the backup requires two disks.

The manual begins with a short story about Pooh and his walk through the Hundred Acre Wood. Pooh finds that many of his friends have lost some object. It is up to him to find these objects and return them to their proper owners.

There are a total of 10 objects scattered throughout the woods. Pooh begins his search from Christopher Robin's playroom and proceeds into the woods looking for the missing objects. Once an object is found, Pooh must return it to its proper owner or location in the woods. For instance, a lost picnic basket belongs under an empty picnic table.

Excellent graphics are used throughout the game showing scenes in the woods. Stories are given describing each scene along with a list of things Pooh can do. There are usually several choices that describe something Pooh may do, or he may select North, South, East or West. Using these choices Pooh
can search the woods for all the missing objects and their owners.

When an object is found, a "take" choice is provided. When already carrying an object, a "drop" choice is displayed. Pooh can carry only one object at a time and when he drops an object, he is informed whether or not he has found the correct owner.

Every now and then Tigger bounces in and causes Pooh to lose what he is carrying. A wind may also blow in and mix everything up in the woods again, confusing poor Pooh. If Pooh is not careful, he may get lost in the mist and cannot see anything. When this happens all he can do is keep walking until he is out of the mist, but no telling where he will be by then.

If Pooh needs help finding out where the object belongs, he may take it to wise Mr. Owl and receive a clue as to the proper owner. However, Pooh must still locate the owner's whereabouts himself.

All in all, Winnie the Pooh in the Hundred Acre Wood is a very exciting game for young and old alike. The graphics are excellent and children learn how to create and read maps and charts to assist them in locating the objects and their owners. Walt Disney Software and Sierra On-Line have a real winner in Winnie.
(Sierra On-Line, Coarsegold, CA 93614; $\$ 34.95$. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.)
— Larry Birkenfeld
Software

## CoCo Checkbook Keeps You in Balance

CoCo Checkbook is a colorful, menu-driven program that provides you with an easy way to balance your checkbook and track expenditures by category. While the author is wise to point out that the program is not intended to replace the user's own check register, it aids in reconciling your checkbook with your monthly bank statement.

The program is written in BASIC for a minimum of 16 K and works on the CoCo 1,2 and 3. It is supplied on disk, and is not copy-protected. Documenta-
tion consists of a detailed 49-page notebook that includes seven sample sessions used to acquaint the user with loading, operation and file manipulation.

The maximum number of transactions allowable is 1,500 using a single disk drive or 2,200 with two drives. The user can establish 64 different account names, making it easy to keep track of expenses by categories such as food, clothing, gasoline, house payments, entertainment, etc. The program accepts check numbers from 0 to 9999. The maximum value for a single transaction is $\$ 9,999.99$, or an accumulated total of \$99,999.99.

Co Co Checkbook is designed to allow input of automatic bank deposits, teller machine transactions, and cash transactions. Budgeting is accomplished by setting aside funds to meet periodic payments. These funds, while not appearing in your check book register balance, are included when your statement balance is computed. Since each budgeted account is maintained separately, the balance in each category can be established at any time.

A printer is optional; however, I recommend one to get the most flexibility out of the program. Provisions are made to delete or change categories and entry transactions. You can search the disk files for transactions made on a specified date, check number, payee, account name, or amount paid. This is a powerful feature if you write a lot of checks or spend a lot of money.

I liked CoCo Checkbook. User supplied disk file extensions make it easy to spot data files for a specific period, such as CAR.B7. Besides the various submenus which walk the user through each transaction, lots of prompts are used to alert the user as to what kind of input the computer is expecting.

I did notice that when setting up some sample files, the computer wanted the date as MM/DD/YY. However, when I wanted to see all the transactions I made in August, I was forced to enter 8 instead of the expected 08 in spite of the fact that the prompt clearly asked for "MM."

CoCo Checkbook is a good program that can make your life a little easier. It's a perfect companion for the CoCo in the home environment and is adequate for many small business applications.
(Bob's Software, P.O. Box 391, Cleveland, OH 44701, 216-871-8858; \$25)

- Jerry Semones


## Caladuril Flame of Light A Different <br> Kind of Adventure

Caladuril Flame of Light is different from any Adventure game I have played in the past. Instead of using the standard North, South, or N, S, or go N, go E, etc., you use the arrow keys to move. While this may not be unique by itself, this and the graphics that go along with it make it different.

The screen is split into sections. The top-left quarter, called the Play Field, is used for the graphics and lets you see where your character, Jame, is and the adjoining terrain. The bottom half is like the standard Adventure game area. This is where you see the text from the Adventure and where you type in the commands to manipulate objects.

The top-right quarter of the screen is split into two parts. The top part, titled Visible Objects, is used when you move up close to an object. The object name
is listed. If your monitor does not make it clear what the object is, this makes identification much easier.

The bottom is titled Inventory and is just that. This is very nice since, at a glance, you always know what you are currently carrying. If your screen is so bad that even the writing in these two areas is illegible, you can type VIEW or INVENT to have that area printed on the lower half of the screen.
As in all Adventure games, a map is helpful, and it is always advisable to save your game often. Caladuril allows you the option of saving only one game. But all good Adventurers can overcome. To play Caladuril, you use the Boot disk to start, and insert a Player disk to play. While the boot disk is copyprotected, it is recommended to make a backup of the player disk. So, make a couple of backups of the player disk and save the game in multiple stages.
You must have a player disk in the drive as you play the game since it occasionally goes to the disk to load pictures and data about the new areas, but any player disk will do this. You can put in a new player disk anytime you want to save the game at the new location.

Caladuril has a Restart command that protects you. Typing RESTART after you load a game puts it back to the nearest non-critical point. At this point the game can be won. You may use Restart at any time during the game, so you could use it to try different solutions to the same problem.


The documentation states that the program requires a Color Computer with 64 K and a disk drive and that it also runs on a CoCo 3. It did run on my CoCo 3 just like my CoCo I, almost. While the play and look of the game was the same on both machines, Caladuril was compatible with ADOS on my CoCo I, but it was not compatible with ADOS 3. I had to throw my trusty little


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## Fall Specials

WARP FACTOR X (Rainbow Review 2186) $\$ 29.95$ DARKMOOR HOLD (Rainbow Review 8/86) $\$ 19.95$ DOLLAR WISE Requires 32 K Tape $\$ 19.95$ - Disk $\$ 24.95$

FONTFILE - (New for the COCO III) $\$ 19.95$ DRAGON BLADE (Rainbow Review 11186) Animated Graphics Adventure $\$ 24.95$

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switch to go to Radio Shack DOS. The Fast command puts the CoCo 3 in the double-speed mode and Slow returns it. These commands are ignored by the CoColl and 2.
I really enjoyed Caladuril Flame of Light, but I have to admit, I did not solve it.
(Diecom Products Inc., 6715 Fifth Lane, Milton, Ontario, Canada L9T 2X8, 416-8788358; $\$ 28.95$ US; $\$ 38.95$ CDN plus $\$ 2 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Dale Shell

Software
CoCo 3

## CBASIC III -

## Power for

 ProgrammersCBASIC III is a complete editor/compiler programming system for the Tandy Color Computer 3. By implementing all standard BASIC statements, including the new Hi-Res commands, complemented with an excellent text editor, and topping it all with an efficient compiler, Cer-Comp has given CoCo 3 BASIC programmers a powerful tool.

Just what is a compiler, anyway? A compiler converts BASIC code into machine language, creating programs which are accessed by LOADM and EXEC. The main advantage to this format is extra speed of execution. The Color BASIC which comes built into the CoCo 3 is in the form of an interpreter. As each basic line of code is encountered, it is "interpreted," then converted to binary code which implements the instructions on a line-by-line basis. A compiler, on the other hand, pre-converts the BASIC code into pure machine language, thus allowing the resulting binary code to skip the repeated need to interpret each line. This results in much faster instruction execution.

CBASIC III has gone this one better by adding many additional BASIC commands to the programmer's repertoire, and has added a more powerful text editor to assist in writing and debugging BASIC code.
The program comes on a single copyprotected disk, along with a wellwritten manual. Users can back up the original disk, but the copy is not exec-
utable. It is kept aside to be available for restoration of the original, should it ever become unusable. The manual is neatly done, featuring a spiral binder, a handy feature for keeping your place when working.

When CBASIC JII is loaded, the editor is automatically active. It has not only the standard BASIC editing commands, but some added features as well. Some of these are quite powerful. For example, SEARCH, as suggested by the name, searches through the program for a given string. RPLACE replaces a given string with another. Key repeat is implemented and the repeat speed controlled with RDELAY. Characters per line can be altered with SW (Set Width). Many more editing commands, such as LEDIT, aEdit, PRINTER, SIZE, BRATE, LF, CCOLOR, etc., have also been added. Programming commands have not been overlooked and quite a few interesting ones are added. Some, like SWAPs (a handy one) and GEN (allows ML instructions to be directly inserted) are so powerful you will wonder why they weren't there in the first place. Others include HIRES, UNLINK, CBLINK, SIGN, on interupt, IRQ, LPOIKE, DLPDKE, RAM, CHAIN, etc. Access is afforded to a full 512 K of memory. There is no need to go into detail as to particular functions in this review. Suffice it to say that they are of value, and are fully documented in the accompanying manual. Once edited, programs are saved in an ASCII format, with the extension 1 CBA automatically appended.

After the code is saved, compiling can safely take place. Starting the compile process is as simple as typing CBASIC program name. As the program compiles each line, errors are highlighted for ease of further editing. Output of the line-by-line error checking can be directed to a printer for maximum convenience in further editing. The resulting code is automatically saved with the /日IN extension. Assuming all errors have been corrected, this code can be loaded with the LOADM command, just as any other / BIN program.

There are some differences between Color BASIC and CBASIC III. For one, the dimensioning of strings (DIM) is handled differently by CBASIC III. Variable initialization to particular values is also needed. Don't worry about that, the author shows you a shortcut. Most command syntax remains identical to the Color BASIC version.

Like most of us with a new program, I couldn't wait to get started with this review. I quickly saved a couple of my
own BASIC programs in ASCII format and tried compiling them. Much to my amazement, I had them compiled and working just fine in only a few minutes. Don't get me wrong - this does not happen every time. To fully utilize a program with this power, you have to read and maybe reread the manual. Most of the problems I did encounter turned out to be just a matter of my not following instructions.

In summation, I would say that CerComp has created a real winner with CBASIC III. As a CoCo user since the days of 4 K and a tape drive, I am always anxious to try out the latest in CoCo hardware and software. Over the years, few products have impressed me as much as this one. Simply put, CBASIC $I I I$ is an all-around excellent package.
(Cer-Comp, 5566 Ricochet Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89110, 702-452-0632; \$149)

- Leonard Hyre


## Software

CoCo 3

## CoCo Max II Patch - <br> CoCo 3 Helper

CoCo Max II Patch is a set of powerful new programs from ColorVenture that allow owners of CoCo Max II to use this popular program on their CoCo 3. This is done with the use of Tandy's Hi-Res Joystick Interface (Cat. No. 263028) that sells for $\$ 9.95$ at Radio Shack stores nationwide.

Not only can you use CoCo Max II on your old Color Computer with the Colorware Hi-Res Joystick Interface Pack, you can use it on your CoCo 3 with the simple addition of the Tandy Hi-Res Interface. With this approach, you don't even need the Multi-Pak Interface or a Y-cable, and you can access 256 -by- 192 pixels using a joystick, mouse or X-pad. One word of caution: You have to use either an RGB monitor capable of color composite video, a color composite monitor or a color TV, since the Tandy CM-8 does not display artifact colors. If you use these patches for CoCo Max II with your CoCo 3 and CM-8 monitor, you will get pictures in black and white.
The disk contains patches for CoCo

Max II, Max Edit and a program called HJOYSTK. The patches are very simple to install. A new file, NEWMAX, results and is used to run the patched CoCo Max II program on your CoCo 3. A direct patch is provided for Max Edit if you have it and is run just like before with RUN "MAXEDIT". In both cases, you are instructed to make a backup copy of your original disks before you attempt either of the patches. The CoCo Max II patch program disk is not copyprotected, so backup copies for your protection are recommended.

The third program on the disk, HJOYSTK, is a Hi-Res Joystick Interface driver that provides a way to access all 640-by-640 pixels available on the CoCo 3 from your own BASIC or machine language programs. This is a handy utility program that can be used to support the Tandy Hi-Res Joystick Interface used with not only your joystick, but with a mouse or X-pad as well. A demo program is supplied that demonstrates the use of HJOYSTK.

I liked CoCo Max II Patch. It was simple to install the two patches and CoCo Max II worked fine on my CoCo 3. I was able to load, view and edit many
of my old CoCo Max II pictures with no problem.
(Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414, 718-835-1344; $\$ 24.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

\author{

- Michael Beckman
}


## Software <br> CoCo 1, 2 \& 3

## QuikPro+II Writes Databases for You

I have often heard the old cliche, "Seeing is believing," and sometimes you really do have to see to believe. This is a case in point.

Several months ago, I received in the mail an advertisement from ICR FutureSoft offering to sell me a $\$ 149$ program called QuikPro $+I I$ for the small sum of $\$ 29.50$. With such a price
drop a few "flags of doubt" arose in my mind. But what really raised those flags to a level of rejection was the advertisement's claim that this was a piece of software that would write programs for you, and you didn't even have to know how to program the computer. 1 figured that this was just too good to be true and threw the advertisement away.
A few months later, lo and behold, here comes a review package from Rainbow with that very piece of software in it. So, OK, we now have a way to really test the advertising claims.

The packaging of QuikPro+II was really impressive. It came in a nice vinyl case and contained an 80 -page instruction manual. I really didn't see how they could even put out this sort of package for such a small sum. So the "catch" must be that there's something wrong with the software - right? Wrong!
I scanned the manual for enough information to get the program up and running. The purpose of QuikPro $+I I$ is to write programs that will set up and allow input and maintenance of databases. Following the instructions in the manual and the onscreen prompts, I set up a screen of data input fields for a

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program to maintain employee records of a mythical company. Even with my constant referral to the manual, it only took a few minutes. Then I pressed a key and a message came on the screen to tell me that my program was being written for me. I had not entered a single line of programming. After a few more minutes, a message came on the screen to tell me that my program was reading and asked if I wanted a hard copy printout.

Quik Pro $+I I$ had done exactly what it said it would - write a five-page, tightly-packed BASIC program that I could run like any other BASIC program to create a database for maintaining employee records. It was unbelievable! But the software doesn't stop there. There was more, a lot more.

Quik Pro $+I I$ also asked if I wanted a user's manual to go along with my new program. Not only did it write the program, it wrote the documents to go along with it.

Further study of the Quik Pro +II manual indicated that the program will sort the records for you, if desired, and that you could even make some of the data input fields "calculation" fields. That is, fields that can be mathematically manipulated. I am absolutely amazed at what this program can do, and I had thrown the original advertisement offer away.

Needless to say, I was extremely curious as to how this piece of software could do what it does, so I immediately dove into it. The disk contains 11 files. All are ASCII BASIC or text files. The version I was working with was designed for the CoCo 1 or 2 , one disk drive, and a 32-by-16 screen. However, it does run on the CoCo 3 ; it just won't take advantage of the CoCo 3's expanded potential, i.e., 80-by-24 column screen. What the programmers of Quik-

## Happy Holidays!



Pro $+I I$ have done is to very cleverly take advantage of the file merge functions of ASCII files. (This, of course, does cost a little in time for the slower ASCII program loads, but once your program has been written, it can be saved back to disk in the faster loading compressed or binary BASIC format).

By using this merge function, most of the final program can already be written, and it is only a matter of taking what is needed to complete the user's created program. This goes for the newly-written program's usermanual as well.

One of the promises QuikPro+II makes, and it carries it out very well, is that your new program will be highly commented with remark statements. They, likewise, follow this same practice with their own programs. Now ordinarily, a program written in BASIC, particularly in ASCII BASIC, with a lot of remark statements, is extremely slow, a big disadvantage. In the case of QuikPro $+I I$, while it is slow to load, it does not seem to suffer any from a lack of speed in operation. And for the ©oCo 3 user, the disadvantages of this highly commented ASCII BASIC program turn out to be a real big advantage.

Because of the consistency in program design and the use of fairly standard BASIC, QuikPro+II can easily be modified to take advantage of the 80-by- 24 screen size of the CoCo 3 . There are even places in the program already set up for "error traps," (a function not supported on the CoCol or 2 ). Most of the modifications only have to do with increasing the size of set variables having to do with screen size and the like.

In fact, the only disadvantage of the Quik Pro $+I I$ system is the hardware limitation of the CoCo 1 and 232 -by16 screen. Part of this screen must be used by the program for prompts and line guides, so this limits the number and size of the data fields that can be designed and utilized. Other than that one small disadvantage, I must say that this is one of the best programmed pieces of BASIC software that I have seen.

After working with QuikPro $+I I$ for this review, I am now sorry that I did not respond to the original advertisement mailer. Seeing what the program can do made a believer out of me.
(ICR FutureSoft, P.O.Box 1446-FC, Orange Park, Fl 32073, 800-872-8787; $\$ 29.50$ plus $\$ 4.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

Software

## MLBASIC Create Machine Language Programs

MLBASIC is an enhanced BASIC compiler written for the 128 K CoCo 3 with Radio Shack DOS. It is a full compiler that features most of the commands available with Extended Disk BASIC, but added commands in MLBASIC make it easy to interface programs with assembly language and other BASIC programs. Best of all, MLBASIC allows CoCo 3 users who are not familiar with machine language programs to create them from their BASIC listings with ease. Default options are provided at the menu level and make first-time users feel at ease.

MLBASIC is provided on disk only and comes with a comprehensive I72-page, spiral-bound user's manual. The disk is not copy-protected, so you can make a backup copy for safekeeping. The program is very easy to use and, as already mentioned, menu-driven. Since it's for the CoCo 3 , the menu is done in $80-$ column format with red and white letters on a black background. The user simply steps through the menu prompts and selects such items as whether or not the program to be compiled is in memory or on disk, filenames to be used, etc. Since the compiler actually translates your BASIC or source program into a new object file, it can be relocated and executed where it is, as opposed to the file being interpreted one line at a time as in BASIC. MLBASIC also optimizes the program, thus increasing operating speed.

I tried MLBASIC on several of my BASIC programs and was impressed with the obvious increased speed. The authors claim typical increases of 10 to 20 percent but it looked more like 50 percent to me.

The user's manual contains step-bystep instructions and lots of examples. It supports virtually all RS-DOS commands and has added some of its own. Numerical error codes are used (and explained in the user's manual) to flag programming faults.

MLBASIC is a fine program for any serious programmer.
(WasatchWare, 7350 Nutree Drive, Salt Lake City, UT 84121, 801-943-6263; $\$ 59.95$ plus $\$ 4 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- David Gerald

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

ADDRESS, a program that automatically addresses envelopes using any two addresses in the proper formatted position. Fifteen files hold 18 records per file for a total of 270 addresses. For the CoCo 3. RJF Software, RR \#2, White Lake, Ontario, Canada K0A 3L0, (613) 6237824; $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

BTU Analysis 3.0, an upgrade version that includes disk I/O and automatic lowercase switching within the program. It also fixes bugs found in Version 1.0.0 and 2.0.0. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. A to Z Unlimited, 901 Ferndale Boulevard, High Point, NC 27260, (919) 882-6255; $\$ 39.95$ plus $\$ 3$ S/H.

CAIS Version 2.0, a checking account information system that is menu-driven. This disk-based application is designed to make the task of managing checking accounts easier and faster. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. After Five Software, P.O. Box 21095, Columbia, SC, (803) 788-5995; $\$ 34.95$ plus $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

CoCo 3 OS-9 Ramdisk Package, a package that includes the device driver and descriptor necessary to implement a RAM disk under OS-9 Level I or II on a CoCo 3. Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414; $\$ 29.95$ plus $\$ 3$ S/H.

Color Max III Font Editor, a program that allows you to design and edit your own character sets. For the CoCo 3. Spectrum Projects, Inc., P.O. Box 264, Howard Beach, NY 11414; \$29.95; Font Disk \#l, 819.95; both $\$ 39.95$ plus $\$ 3$ S/H.

Home-Pac, a home financial package that lets you fill 51 to 80 characters per line with current credit card expenses and totals added to categories. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Computer Villa, 1328 48th St., Des Moines, IA 50311, (515) 279-2576: $\$ 39.95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

How to Build Your Own Video Arcade Game, an instruction booklet on how to rebuild a video arcade game using your CoCo I or 2 . Also included is a disk that contains four games. R.A.M. Electronics, 814 Josephine Street, Monmouth, OR 97361, (503)838-4144; \$29.95.

OS-9 Level Two Development System, a system that includes an interactive debugger; a screen-oriented text editor; a relocating macro assembler; three utilities: Make - to help maintain current version software, Touch - to update files, and VDD - a Virtual Disk Driver/ RAM Disk Driver to create high-speed storage in your system's RAM; twelve additional OS-9 commands to expand your system's capabilities. For the CoCo 3. Tandy

Corporation, 1700 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76012; \$99.95. Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.

Superbrush, a tool for home or office that contains one Superbrush with a coarse grade FybRglass refill installed, and two extra refills made of stainless steel wire and fine grade FybRglass. May be used for removing rust spots, cleaning electrical contacts, and roughing surfaces before using epoxy or glue, etc. The Eraser Company, Inc., Oliva Drive, Syracuse, NY 13221, (315) 454-3237; \$6.98.

SYNTRAX 2.00, a 64 K sequencer that becomes the control center of your Musical Instrument Digital Interface studio, with the ability to control multiple music synthesizers, rhythm machines or other MIDI devices. Included is a demo disk with four pre-programmed scores. For the CoCo 2 and 3. Intercomp Sound, 129 Loyalist Avenue, Rochester, NY 14624, (716) 247-8056; $\$ 95$ plus $\$ 3 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

First product received from this company

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


##  <br> Give us your best: Join the ranks of these courageous CoCoists in showing the Color Computer world your high score at your favorite micro-diversion. We want to put your best effort on record in THE RAINBOW's "Scoreboard" column. All entries must be received 60 days prior to publication. Entries should be printed legibly - and must include your full name, address, game title, company name and, of course, your high score. Each individual is limited to three score entries per month. Send your entries to Scoreboard, c/o THE RAINBOW. The "Rainbow Scoreboard" is now a bimonthly feature. <br> For greater convenience, your high scores 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.

$\star$ Current Record Holder • Shutout

ADVANCED STAR*TRENCH (THE RAINBOW, 7/86)
3,975 $\star$ David Schaller, Clarkston, WA
3,960 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek British Columbia
3.960 Robbi Smith, Helena, H

3,800 Shaw Muniz, Los Angeles, CA
2,600 John Fredericks, Kalkaska, M
2.450 Blain Jamieson, Kingston, Ontario BEE ZAPPER (THE RAINBOW, 9/87)

9,650 *Benoit Landry. Drummondville. Quebec
BIOSPHERE (Radio Shack)
$25,345 \star$ Roben St. Pierre, Coventry, R
21,372 Randall Edwards, Dunlap, KS
14,186 David Spalding. Galena Park, TX
10,056 Carlos Gameros, EI Paso, TX
3,822 Kevin Hilton, Gurdon, AR
BOUNCING BOULDERS (Diecom)
9,318 $\star$ Skip Taday, EastLyme, CT
8,859 Darrell Gilpin, Norwalk, CA
7,448 Philip Manwarren, Harrington, ME
3.994 Louis Bouchard. Gatineau, Quebec
1.561 Lise Nantel, L'Acadie, Quebec BOXING (THE RAINBOW, 8/86)

560 *Jason Ebbelling. Berkshire, MA BUBBLE WARS (THE RAINBOW, 2/86)
52.100 *Daniet Cecil, Bardstown, KY

42,800 Blain Jamieson, Kingston, Ontario
41.400 Becky Rumpel, Arcadia, WI
26.350 Jason Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA BUZZARD BAIT (TOT Mix)
22,931.850 $\star$ Skip Taday, East Lyme, CT 763.550 Geran Stalker, Rivordalo, GA CANYON CLIMBER (Radio Shack)
$178.200 \star$ Darren King, Yorkton, Saskatchewan
169,000 Gregory Speer, Emporia, KS
159,200 Upton Thomas, Arnold, MD
150,200 Brian Lewis, Baltimore, MD
141.400 Michael Petry, Kansas, AL

135,600 Eric Rose, Grand Coulee, WA
128,000 Tony Bacon, Mt. Vernon, IN
125.600 Tim Lang. Downieville, CA

125,000 Tony Fortino, Tacoma, WA CASTLE (THE RAINBOW, 6/86)

326,352 $\star$ Richard Donnell, Penns Grove, NJ
228.622 John Broussard Jr., Alexandria, LA
$\begin{array}{ll}202,659 & \text { Brendan Powell, La Grande, OR } \\ 116,606 & \text { Darryn Bearisto, New Carlisle }\end{array}$ Darry.n Bearisto, New Carlisle, Quebec
93,672 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek. British Columbia

## COLOR BASEBALL (Radio Shack)

999-0 $\ddagger$ Erik Munson, Tucson, AZ
999-0 $\star \bullet$ Danny Wimett, Rome, NY
998-0 Eugene Paoli, Wilminglon, DE
982-0 Geran Stalker, Rivordalo, GA
866-1 Ghislain Chillis, Trois-Rivieres, Quebec
814-0 John Licata, Richlon Park, IL 814-1 Frank D'Amato, Brooklyn, NY COLOR CAR (Novasofl)

209,381 *Roger Rosebrock, Leipsic, OH CRYSTLE CASTLES (Thundervision)
CRYSTLE CASTLES (ThunderVision)
554,979 $\quad$ Palrick Martel, Laval, Quebec
60,107 Alphonse Brown, Houston. TX

DALLAS QUEST (Radio Shack
Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
*Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
$\star$ Melanie Moor, Florence, AL
$\star$ Paul Summers, Orange Park, F
¿Paul Summers, Orange Park
Douglas Bell, Duncan, OK
David and Shirley Johnson, Leicester, NC
Chris Piche, White Rock,
British Columbia
Milan Parekh, Fullerton, CA
Andrew Urquhart. Metairie, LA
Steve Zemaitis, Howell, MI John Semonin, Akron, OH
DEF MOV (THE RAINBOW, 1/87)
30,253 *Benoit Landry, Drummondville Quebec
DEMOLITION DERBY (Radio Shack)
$210,700 \star$ Duke Davis, Sandwich, IL
$124,000 \quad$ Judy Haviland, Caldwell, ID
16.100 Christopher Heston, Louisville, KY DEMON ATTACK (Imagic)
$40.435 \quad \star$ Upton Thomas, Arnold, MD
28,780 Daniel Streidt. Cairo, Egypl
4,960 Laundre Clemon, Sacramento, CA
DEVIL ASSAULT (Tom Mix)
1,866,100 *Stephiane Martel, Laval, Quebec
623.550 Dale Krueger, Maple Ridge, British Columbia
75,000 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
$\begin{array}{ll}75,000 & \text { Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA } \\ 59,200 & \text { Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec }\end{array}$
DOWNLAND (Radio Shack)
$99.980 \star$ Danny Wimett, Rome, NY
98,985 Karl Gulliford, Summerville, SC
97,740 Stephane Deshaies, Beloeil, Quebec
89,490 Nell Edge, Williston, FL
77.254 Tom Audas, Fremont, CA

73,346 Jean-Francois Morin, Loretteville, Quebec
70.142 Chris Goodman, Baltimore, MD
68.142 Cooper Valentin, Vavenby. British Columbia Keith Yampanis, Jalfrey, NH Eddie Lawrence, Pasadena, Newloundland
Patrico Gonzalez, Buenos Aires, Argentina
Argentina
Danny Perkins, Clifton Forge, VA
Mike Ells, Charlotte, MI
Antonio Hidalgo, San Jose, Costa Rica
Jesse Binns, Phoenix, AZ Andrea Maylield, Melbourne, FL
Timothy O'Neal, Commerce, TX
Scolt Godifrey, Nashua, NH
Christopher Heston, Louisville, KY
Sam DiCerce, Willowich, OH
Sarah Van Oteghem, Taylor Ridge, IL
$\begin{array}{ll}18,103 & \text { Sarah Van Oteghem, Taylor } \\ 17,120 & \text { Kay McCluskey, Remsen, NY }\end{array}$
DRAGON BLADE (Prickly-Paar)
DRAGON FIRE $\star$ (Rason Damr
146.325 *Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec

5,561 Chris Lorenz, Kiester, MN
ENCHANTER (Infocom)
400/212 $\quad$ Charly Rushing, Santa Rosa, CA
400/621 Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA

400/431
224/358
185/186
ESCAPE 20
ESCAPE 2012
202 *Roy Grant To
$12,915 \quad \star$ Spencer Metcalf, Longview. TX
10,560 Patricio Gonzalez, Buenos Aires, Argentina
7.125 Jason Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA

FALCON'S LAIR (THE RAINBOW. 8/85)
45,425 $\quad$ Talib Khan, Bronx, NY
FIRE COPTER (Adventure International)
$64,710 \quad \star$ Phillip Gregory, Moultrie, GA
FIRESTORM (THE RAINBOW, 1/86)
$22.505 \star$ Chad Presley, Luseland, Saskatchewan
8,910 Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
$5,680 \quad$ Kathy Rumpel, Arcadia, WI
3.760 Rick Beevers, Bloomfield, MN

GALACTIC ATTACK (Radio Shack)
$26.370 \quad \star$ Jeff Remick, Warren, Mi
9,930 Daniel Streidt, Cairo, Egypt
GALAGON (Spectral Associates)
328,820 *Bernard Burke, Lee's Summit, MO
255,080 Jason Clough, Houston. TX
249,960 Matthew Fumich, Munford, TN
169,410 Danny Dunne, Pittsfield, NH
$\begin{array}{ll}169,410 & \text { Danny Dunne, Pittsfield, NH } \\ \text { 149,520 Vernon Johnson III, Parkville, MD }\end{array}$
116,280 Scoll Jamison, Billerica, MA
$\begin{array}{ll}116,280 & \text { Scoll Jamison. Billerica, MA } \\ 116,000 & \text { Micah Ctough, Houston, TX }\end{array}$
GALAX ATTACK (Spectral Associates)
236,350 *Corey Leopold, Nada, TX
GALLOPING GAMBLERS (THE RAINBOW, 12/85)
$3.427,660 \star$ Sean Lair, Ewing, MO
GANTELET (Diecom Products)
23.643,720 $\star$ Geran Stalker, RIvordalo, GA

20,921,490 Randall Edwards, Dunlap, KS
10,222.940 Clinton Morell, Sacramento, CA
10,020,500 Ken Hubbard. Madison, WI
7,493,340 Stirling Dell, Dundalk, Ontario
2,626,950 Jonathon Ross, Pocomoke City, MD
$\begin{array}{ll}2,512,950 & \text { Jason Steele, Pensacola, FL }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}2,512,620 & \text { Jason Steele, Pensacola, FL } \\ 2,312,640 & \text { Rory Kostman, Hershey, NE }\end{array}$
2,312,640 Rory Kostman, Hershey, NE
$\begin{array}{ll}2,115,790 & \text { Jerry Honigman, Waggoner, IL } \\ 2,011,200 & \text { Jerry Colbert, Bakersfield, CA }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}2,011,200 & \text { Jerry Colbert, Bakersfield, CA } \\ 1,108,750 & \text { Robert Fox, Dover, OH }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}1,108,750 & \text { Robert Fox, Dover, OH } \\ 1,094,280 & \text { Donnie Pearson, Arvada, CO }\end{array}$
1,081,530 Michael Wallace, Bronx, NY
1,025,900 John Hotaling, Duanesburg, NY
1.016,050 Edward Swatek, Chicago, IL

933,740 Yvan Langlois, Laval, Quebec
932,660 Brian Hunter, South Berwick, ME
787.780 Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA

685,840 Karen Jessen, Cleveland. OH
667,390 Robbie Smith. Helena, HI
456.220 Scott Jamison, Billerica, MA

410,868 Billy Helmick, Independence, KY
$\begin{aligned} 410,868 & \text { Billy Helmick, Independen } \\ 79,570 & \text { David Gordon, Pierre, SD }\end{aligned}$
GHANA BWANA (Radio Shack)
$523.080 \quad \star$ Joseph Delaney, Augusta, GA
252,840 Edward Rocha, Cobleskill, NY
GIN CHAMPION (Radio Shack)
$2,272 \quad \star$ Mlchael Petry, Kansas, AL


GRABBER (Tom Mix)
$432,650 \star$ Matthew Fumich, Munford, TN HALL OF THE KING (Prickly-Pear)
$107 \star$ Joshua Wanagel, Freeville. NY HOME ROW BOMBER (THE RAINBOW, 1/87)

6,384 $\begin{aligned} & \text { *Timothy Hennon, Highland, IN }\end{aligned}$
3,372 Benoit Landry. Drummondville, Quebec
2,420 Stephane and Patrick Martel,
Laval, Quebec
JOKER POKER (THE RAINBOW, 3/87)
2,793,285 $\star$ Blain Jamieson, Kingston, Ontario 13,377 Jason Ebbeling. Berkshire, MA THE JUNGLE (THE RAINBOW, 8/84)

432,223 *Michael Nystrom, West Bridgewater.
JUNIOR'S REVENGE (Computerwere)
2,503,000 $\star$ Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec 257.600 Keith Cohen. Rocky Mount, NC JUNKFOOD (THE RAINBOW, 11/84) 18,650 $\star$ Daniel Streidt, Cairo, Egypt KARATE (Diecom Products)

11,600 *Jonathon Ross, Pocomoke City, MD 6,300 David Darling. Longlac, Ont ario
THE KING (Tom Mix)
3,824,280 $\star$ Andre Grenier, Quebec, Canada 22,400 Spencer Metcalf, Longview, TX KORONIS RIFT (Epyx)
186.710 $\star$ Tony Harbin, Cullman, AL

184,120 John Farrar, Lebanon, TN
84,830 Thomas Beruheimer, Yoru, PA
$\begin{array}{ll}84,070 & \text { David Spalding, Galena Park, TX }\end{array}$
33,900 Steven Moreno, Stockton, CA
LANCER (Spectral Associates)
567,200 *Luke Birinyi, Pefferlaw, Ontario
227,800 Andre Grenier, Valleyfield, Quebec 178,800 Christian Grenier, Valleyfield, Quebec 99;700 David Kauffman, South Haven, MI LUNAR RESUCE (THE RAINBOW 8/87) LUNCHTIME (Novasoft)

444,325 $\star$ Richard Donnell, Penns Grove, NJ
136,925 Alphonse Brown. Housion, TX
55,550 Richard Deane, Chicago, IL
42,025 Steve Place. Webster, NY
MEGA-BUG (Radio Shack)
5,172 $\star$ Jason Ebbeling. Berkshire, MA
MINIGOLF (THE RAINBQW, 5/86)
$29 \star$ Jason Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA
MISSION: F-16 ASSAULT (Diecom Products)
468,750 $\star$ Karen Jessen, Cleveland, OH
355,570 Stirling Dell, Dundalk, Ontario
318,160 Jeremy Pruski, Sandwich, IL
137,920 Mike Grant, Fresno, CA
127,550 Michael Heitz, Chicago, IL
120,670 Vernon Johnson III, Parkville, MD
58,530 Chris Wright, New Albany, IN
MOON HOPPER (Computerware
103,840 *Alphonse Brown, Houston, TX
51,870 Martin Kertz, Forrest City, AR
MUDPIES (Mich Tron)
486,500 $\star$ Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
MUNCHKIN BLASTER (THE RAINBOW, 8/87)
9,000 *Benoit Landry, Drummondville,
Quebec
NUKE AVENGER (T\&D Solfwere)
60,250 *Doug Lute, Clymer, PA
OMNIVERSE (Computerware)
112 \&Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
ONE-ON-ONE (Radio Shack)
$1.276-0 \quad \star$ Jonathan Dorris, Indianapolis, IN
$1,210-0$$\quad$ Gregg Ther
1,210-0 Gregg Thompson, Chesterfield, VA
1,204-0 Chad Johnson. Benton, AR
1,160-0 Mark Lang. Downieville, CA
1,132-23 Dan Liffmann, Andover, MA
1,122-4 Jason Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA
PAPER ROUTE (Diecom Products)
1,120,350 $\star$ Neil Haupt, Elyria, OH
1,059,350 David Kauffman, South Haven, MI
830,950 Christopher Darden, Woodson
720,560 Konnie Siewierski, Schaumburg, IL
531,600 Larry Shelton, Marion, IL
PEGASUS AND THE PHANTOM RIDERS (Radio Shack) 303.100 $\star$ Mike Grant, Fresno, CA

244,100 Martinez Domingo. Miami, FL

PINBALL (Radio Shack)
213,300 *Patrick Martel, Laval, Quebec $142,400 \quad$ Thomas Payton, Anderson, SC
PITFALL II (Acfivision)
199,000 $\star$ Sean Noonan, Green Bay, WI PITSTOP II (Epyx)

54 \&Rusty Breltbach, Rickardsville, IA
$\star$ Jeff Coburn, Easton, PA
$\star$ Walter Hearne. Pensacola, FL
$\star$ Sean Noonan, Green Bay, WI
Christian Grenier, Valleyfield, Quebec Randy Venable, Coal City, WV
9 Laundre Clemon, Sac ramento, CA
161,198 $\star$ Danny Remick, Warren, MI
POLTERGEIST (Radio Shack)
4,855 ©Darcy Gifford, Portland, OR
4,080 Alphonse Brown, Houston, TX
POOYAN (Datasolf)
$99,500,300 \star$ Danny Wimett, Rome, NY
97,500,000 Rich Fiore, Clemson, SC
54,500,000 Carios Gameros, El Paso, TX
3,785,000 Ben Collins, Clemson, SC
1,987,000 Jon Sowle, Sanford, FL
POPCORN (Radio Shack)
94.470 $\star$ Patrick Martel, Laval, Quebec

PYRAMID (Radio Shack)
220 ฝJason Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA
PYRAMID 2000 (Radio Shack)
$100 \quad \star$ Peter Antonacopoulos. Toa Baja, Puerto Rico
QUIX (TOM Mix)
8,407,772 $\star$ John Haidane, Tempe, AZ
$1,404,000$ Curtis Goodson, Sao Paulo, Brazil
1,003,104 Elisa Goodson, Sao Paulo, Brazil
205,335 John Hotaling, Duanesburg, NY
104,034 Christopher Conley. North Attieboro, MA
RADIO BALL (Radio Shack)
6,330,350 $\star$ Myriam Ferland, Trois-Rivieres,
4,510,740 Les Dorn, Eau Claire, WI
1,945,110 Dominic Deguire, St. Basile, Quebec
1.768.940 Brian Buss, Whitehall, PA

1,631,750 David Del Purgatorio, Antioch, CA
RAIDERS (THE RAINBOW, $11 / 86$ )
2,100 $\star$ Dave Allessi, Iselin, NJ
RESCUE ON FRACTALUS (Epyx)
99,967 $\star$ Gary Sebastian, Hazel Park, MI
48,445 Steven Moreno, Stockton, CA
RETURN OF JUNIOR'S REVENGE (Colorware)
1,792,800 *Chad Presley. Luseland,
ROGUE (Epyx)
27,542 *Melanie Lapoint, Fitchburg, MA
17,851 Yvan Langlois, Laval, Quebec
8,812 Allen Houk, San Diego, CA
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 6,576 } & \text { Kirk Marshall, Westport, MA } \\ 5,679 & \text { David Spalding, Galena Park, TX }\end{array}$
5,369 John Moore, Qitawa, OH
5,274 Reland Brumfield, LaJolla, CA
4,719 Mary Calcott, LaJolla, CA
SAILOR MAN (Tom Mix)
332,600 ฟJeremy Carter, Spring Lake Park, MN
SANDS OF EGYPT (Radio Shack)
$82 \star$ Edward Rocha, Cobleskill, NY
86 Roy Grant. Toledo, OH
SAUCER DEFENSE (THE RAINBOW, 4/87)
$30,900 \star$ Jason Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA
SHOOT'N RANGE (THE RAINBOW. 8/87)
$5.433 \star$ Benoit Landry. Drummondville. Quebec
SHORT-TERM MEMORY TEST (THE RAINBOW, 12/85)
20 *Brian and Harold Matherne, Gretna, LA
SLAY THE NERIUS (Radio Shack)
73,091 $\quad$ Jeff Remick, Warren, MI
SPACE AMBUSH (Computerware)
250,000 $\star$ Roger Spackman, Gaspe, Quebec
SPEED RACER (MichTron)
148.050 *Alan Martin, Cornwall, Ontario

130,720 Patricio Gonzalez, Buenos Aires.
SPEEDSTER (THE RAINBOW 8/87)
3,350 $\star$ Jamie Stoner, Mt. Union, PA
SPIDERCIDE (Radio Shack)
$6,170 \quad \star$ Talib Khan, Bronx, NY

3,820 Eddie Lawrence, Pasadena, Newfoundland
3,540 James Church. Pointe Claire, Quebec 2,550 Charles Marlow, Briarwood, NY 2,000 Mike Watson, Northville, NY
1,740 Joel DeYoung, Manson, Manitoba
1,160 Jason Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA 10,489,710 $\star$ Frederick Lajoie, Nova Scotia, Canada
STELLAR LIFE-LINE (Radio Shack)
629,000 *Sleven Smith, Matthews, NC
Martinez Domingo Miami, FL
SUCCESS MANSION (THE RAINBOW, 1/87)
13/13 $\star$ Dave Allessi, Iselin, NJ
SUPER ROOTER (THE RAINBOW, 5/86)
$15,180 \quad \star$ Richard Donnell, Penns Grove, NJ
11,090 Frederick Lajoie, Nova Scotia, Canada
3,910 Daniel Bradford, Birmingham, AL
TEMPLE OF ROM (Radio Shack)
303,600 $\star$ Tim Hennon, Highland, IN TIME BANDIT (MichTron)

89,650 $\quad$ Sarah Rollin, San Bruno, CA
48.990 Andrew Rollin, San Bruno CA TREASURE QUEST (THE RAINBOW 11/86)

645,360 $\star$ Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec TREKBOER (Mark Data)

132 *Matthew Fumich, Munford, TN
123 Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
TUT'S TUMB (Mark Data)
118,720 $\star$ Reina Roy, Carleton, Quebec
72,000 Chad Presley, Luseland. Saskatchewan
60,020 Don Siler, Muncie, IN
45,000 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA VARLOC (Radio Shack)
$2,032 \quad$ KTony Harbin, Cullman, AL
2,032 *Edward Rocha, Cobleskill, NY
2,008 Philip Puffinburger, Winchester, VA
1,995 Denise Rowan, Minneapolis, MN
1,988 Randall Edwards, Dunlap, KS
1.975 Bernard Florence, Croydon, Australia VICIOUS VIC (THE RAINBOW, 7/86)
$18,813 \quad \star$ Talib Khan, Bronx, NY
10,489 Karl Gulliford, Summerville, SC
$6.294 \quad$ Pal O'Neill. Nepean, Ontario
4,643 Martha James. Swarthmore, PA
3,285 Richard Donnell, Penns Grove, NJ
THE VORTEX FACTOR (Mark Data)
$100 / 276$ *Tommy Crouser, Dunbar, WV
100/483 Rick \& Brenda Stump. Laureldale, PA
Paul Maxwell, Vancouver British Columbia
WARP FACTOR X (Prickly-Pear)
5,829,559 *Doug Lute, Clymer, PA
WILDWEST (Tom Mix)
$38 \star$ Neil Haupt, Elyria, OH
WRESTLE MANIAC (Diecom)
956,971 $\star$ Mar,c Reiter, Cincinnati, OH
546,315 Louis Bouchard, Gatineau, Quebec
45,483 Tony Bacon, Mt. Vernon, IN
39,086 Billy Helmick, Independence,
26,599 Jonathon Ross, Pocomoke City, MD ZAKSUND (Elite Soltware)

39,950 $\quad$ Walter Hearne, Pensacola, FL
ZAXXON (Dafasolt)
2,061,000 $\quad$ Byron Alford, Raytown, MO
$1,950,000$ Blake Cadmus, Reading. PA
1,300,500 Dan Brown, Pittsford, NY
1,100,600 Andrew Urquhart, Metairie, LA
253,400 Bob Dewitt, Blue Island, IL
170,600 Matthew Yarrows, East Hampton. MA
Daniel Bradford, Birmingham, AL
119,600 Daniel Streidt, Cairo, Egypt
118,100 Upton Thomas, Arnold, MD
111,400 Jeff Miller, Bronson, MI
87.200 Tim Lang, Downieville, CA

83,700 David Darling, Longlac, Ontari
81,000 David Anderson, Midlothian, VA ZONX (THE RAINBOW, 10/85)
$6,500 \star$ Daniel Streidt, Cairo. Egyp
ZUES (Aardvark)
$3,380 \quad \star$ Martin Kertz, Forrest City, AR

- Jody Doyle


## scoreboand pointers

> In conjunction with THE RAINBOW's Scoreboard, which appears bimonthly, we offer this column of pointers for our game-playing readers' benefit. If you have some interesting hints, tips or responses to questions, or want help yourself, we encourage you to write to the Scoreboard, c/o THE RAINBOW.

## FEEDBACK

In response to questions from:

- Jaan Laansoo: In Sands of Egypt, the torch can be found by going to the snake, then going west twice, south once, east once and then digging.
- Brien Louque: In Sands of Egypt, you can get the water after oiling the scepter and getting and emptying the canteen. To do this, ride back to the oasis, fill and get the canteen. Then type DRINIK.
- Anne Fiehler: I hope you tied the boat to the pole in Sands of Egypt! If you did, don't try to get the treasures. Go to the crack and get your supplies. Go to the archway, untie the rope and look up. Drift until you see a hole in the roof, then drop and climb the ladder. Then feed, mount, ride and dismount the camel.

David Rothgery
Sheffield Lake, OH

- David Gordon: On Level 8 in Gantelet, the transporters have "sensitive corners." You must first find them, then you may go one of two ways. Going up and to the right puts you into a chamber where the bones surround a pair of keys. Or you can go to the right, then up, but you'll have to avoid Death in the process. You will end up in front of three corridors: the left leads to a dead end; the right leads to a plate of food; and the center leads to a great hall. Keep going right and you'll find the exit, but beware of Death.

Make sure your character is exactly on the teleporter or it has no effect.

The exit to Level 14 is in the lower right-hand corner of Level 13. Once on Level 14, you can explore or just exit to Level 15. After Level 15, you start to repeat levels. The exit on Level 15 is in one of the corners but it's not easy to get to.

David Schulze
San Antonio, TX

- Jason Bell: You cannot carry the treasure in Sands of Egypt, so type GET LADDER, GO CRACK, GO ARCHWAY, UNTIE ROPE, UNTIE RDPE again (once for the pole and once for the boat). Ride
the current to the place where the hole is by pressing ENTER over and over. Then type DROP LADDER and CL IMB.

In Pyramid 2000, to get the statue you have to drop the scepterfirst. To open the sarcophagus you need the jewel encrested key. Does the nest of golden eggs belong to the statue?

In the Interbank Incident, what do you put in the slot on the yacht?

Patrick Slagle Thibodaux, LA

- Rusty Merritt: To open the painted door in Bedlam, you have to get Napoleon in the room with the painted door and ask him to open the door.

Edward Rocha<br>Cobleskill, NY

- Steve Moore: After you find the secret passage in Raaku-Tu, type GO IN PASSAGE, but make sure you have everything you want because you cannot return to the temple.

Also in Raaku-Tu, I know how to get out of the temple but what do I do after I am out? How do I get over the rug or do I even need to get over it?

Tony Bacon
Mt. Vernon, IN

- Scott Melton: In Sands of Egypt, to avoid dying, start by going north three times and then west twice.

Marshall Miller
Oneonta, NY

- Damon McGaughey: In Hall of the King, you have to type POUR ACID and when it says"where?" type STEEL BANDS. Then get the one key piece and go to the room with the gate. Bend the crowbar and the rest is up to you.

Spencer Metcalf
Longview, TX

## Scoreboard:

In Dungeons of Daggorath, when you get a ring revealed, look the word up in the dictionary; it gives you a better clue.

Darren King
Yorkton, Saskatchewan

## Scorehoard:

Kill as many creatures and get as many items as you can before you venture into the second level in Dungeons of Daggorath. The stone giants and the knights are the toughest and the most dangerous. Place everything in front of you before you fight anything. Do not use pine torches on the third level.

In Sands of Egypt, the only items I can find are the magnifier, shovel, torch and canteen. Where are the scepter and the dates?

Eric Reitz
Mendham, N.J
Scorehoard:
In Dungeons of Daggoraih, how do you kill the wizard's image?

In Dallas Quest, how can I pass the bay with the monkey without sinking?

Marc Paulin
Lameque, New Brunswick

## Scoreboard:

In Dungeons of Daggorath, during a fight, find a good safe spot and drop most or all of your inventory. Most creatures will not attack you until they pick up everything on the floor. While they are picking up the objects, attack them. This works on all creatures except the scorpions, wizard's image and, of course, the wizard.

Stephen Dodgen
Pascagoula, MS

## Scoreboard:

In Rogue, how do you kill a griffin? I try to polymorph them, but by that time I'm too weak. Is the Amulet of Yendor always on Level 26 ? I made it to that level but never found the amulet.

Kirk Marshall
Westport, MA

## Scorebourd:

In Rogue, when you get to Level 6, or where there are sleeping leprechauns, don't try and hit them. Shoot them with a crossbow or bow from the farthest distance possible but still be in the same room and shoot at them until they are dead. Sometimes you can get 500 gold pieces.

## 

In Blackbeard's Island, where do you fish for the anchor?

Cory Harris
Janesville, WI

## Scoreboard:

In Pyramid, after you have the eggs and the key, use the key to open the sarcophagus. To cross the pit, wave the scepter. You do not have to worry about the batteries; they will be replaced automatically after your lamp goes out.
Keep in mind buying the batteries prevents you from winning the game.
In Sands of Egypt, try looking at the carving and have your snake oil ready.

In Bedlam, certain things cannol be accomplished unless they are part of the solution. To open the painted door, you must first meet Picasso, then get a lobotonny. If the painted door is in your cell after this, you can open it.
To kill the dog, put the pill in the meat and feed the meat to the dog.

To get the torch in Sarids of Egypt, go south twice from the cliff and dig. Also, the rope is a hint; it will come in handy below the pool. The dates are at the top of the tree.

In Madness and the Minotaur, you score points by getting spells, or returning treasures to the forest. The Power ring, Light ring, Truth ring and Spellbook are also treasures.

To escape the maze: In the area with up and down exits in every room, go south as far as you can go and then go east as far as you can go. This should put you in the non-random part of the maze. Find the dead-end room with the small pit in the corner and jump it.

To get the first spell, find the food and the mushroom, and go to the first floor room where the air is crackling with enchantment.

After you get all the points in Pyramid and Raaka-Tu, how do you win? I can get all the points but the game does nothing.

Paul Riddle
Sykesville, MD

## Scorehoard:

In Pyramid 2000, don't waste time or your coins. The pots are delicate and need soft ground. After you can locate all the treasures, start over and try to go through it in less moves before your light dies.

In the Interbank Incident, how do you find the crooks?

Adam Brower Bossier City. LA

## Scoreboard:

In Dallas Quest, how do you use the
dinghy? In Gates of Delirium, how do you use the OTHER command to get allies?

Paul King
Nashville, TN

## Scoreboard:

In Dallas Quest, I can't get past the giant rat to get the small shovel. In Sands of Egypt, I can only get to the part where I see the shovel and then I die of thirst.

In Bag-It-Man, I get all the money into my hide-out; then I get stumped because the money is in the hide-out and I am getting chased all over by guards. In Blackbeard's Island, I get the caconut, but there is no way of opening it.
In Preserve Quandic, I can't find the right password.

Thomas Crowe

> Villa-vicencio, Meta, Colombia,

## Scoreboard:

How do you get the flashlight in Dallas Quest?

Ric Yates
Corpus Christi, TX

## Scoreboard:

I can't seem to find the dates used to feed the camel in Sands of Egypt, and I don't know what to do with the snake oil once I get to the pool. Also, where is the scepter?

Mat Hoyer
Chatsworth, CA

## Scoreboard:

I have the dates and have arrived at the pyramid in Sands of Egypt, but I found out I needed the snake oil. Before I found this out, I typed HELP and it said, "Did you have any good dates lately?" Does that mean I have to eat them?

Curtis Schaaf
Moro, IL

## Scoreboard:

In Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, you must block the bulldozer until Ford Prefect arrives. How do you get past the Bugblatter Beast to the opening to the west from his inner lair? How can you steal the heart of gold after the guards drop their rifles, and how can you get past the screening door on the ship?

In Sands of Egypt, you can't take the treasure. You must return to civilization and tell about it. To leave the underground river, you must get the ladder from the treasure room and climb out the drain from the boat.

In Zork I, what do you do in the shaft room, and what purpose does the scepter serve? Can you get rid of the granite wall?

John Austin
Clifion, TX

## Scoreboard:

In Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, how do you get the vector plotter and keyboard, and how do you get past the screening door?

Stevie Nakahara
Garden Grove, CA
Scoreboard:
In Trekboer, I can get by the first spider, but I can't get by the second one.

Robert Johnston
Toledo, OH

## Scoreboard:

In the Interbank Incident, what's the IBC gold card's code number? In Sands of EgypI, how do you get the treasure?

In Dr. A valoe from the First Rainbow Book of Adventures, to get out of the first room, type LOOK HOLE then DOWN HOLE. In Planetfall, how do you get the key in the crevice?

How do you get the bird statue in Pyramid?

Phil Derksen
Hendersonville, NC

## Scoreboard:

How do you open the safe in Vortex Factor?

David Whyburd
Peace River, Alberia

## Scoreboard:

In Blackbeard's Island, what do I do with the anchor? How does it become a grappling hook?

Stu Scott
Sandyhook, CT

## Scoreboard:

In Sea Quest, I can only find the anchor, pearl, diamond ring and silver. Is there anything else to be found?

In Shenanigans, how do I find the clover field?

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

For greater convenience, "Scoreboard Pointers" and requests for assistance may also be sent to us through the MAIL section of our 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.

- Jody Doyle


# Parlez-Vous CoCo Francais? 

By Joseph Kolar Rainbow Contributing Editor

Educational programs intrigue me, and foreign languages have always sustained my interest. Naturally, I inspected the CoCo 3 to see if it could be utilized in these areas.

Having constructed various language programs in German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian, not to mention Japanese and Russian, l discovered that a great disadvantage of older CoCos is their inability to quickly and effortlessly create unique letters formed of various diacritical marks and shapes inherent to specific languages.

You are all familiar with the doubledot (umlaut) that graces some German vowels. You are also probably aware of the slant accents over vowels in French, Italian or Spanish. These marks indicate a specific phonetic value for a vowel or consonant.

CoCo 3 makes most of these special diacritical marks available in the Hi-Res mode.

Back up a minute. We previously learned about the ASC function. Briefly, it converts a character or string variable to its corresponding ASCII decimal number. CHR\$ works like a mirror image of ASC and retrieves a single character that is represented by the ASCII decimal number code.

All CoCo owners, pay attention! Key in:

```
1 CLS
10 PRINT@140,;: INPUTX
20 Y$=CHR$( }X\mathrm{ )
30 PRINT@142," "Y$; X
40 GOTD10
```

Florida-based Joseph Kolar is a veteran writer and programmer who specializes in introducing beginners to the powers of the Color Computer.

Run, and enter a value of 75 , which will be our ASCII value. CoCo, using the CHRS function, obligingly spits out the character representing the ASCII decimal number.

In order to get CoCo to place the input question mark in the uppermiddle of the display, I specified a particular 32 -by- 16 screen PRINT® address: Line 10 does this. To make this stratagem plainer, quotes should have been inserted in front of the semicolon, but they are optional. To obliterate the prompted value, Line 30 uses another PRINT@ with two spaces enclosed within quote marks. The blanks overprint the ASC value input, and both the CHR\$ and ASC values are displayed side by side.

Try various numbers from 33 to 255 and see what is what.

A note of caution: If you have a Hi Res program in CoCo 3 and then enter NEW instead of OFF and ON to load a LoRes program that doesn't have a WIDTH32 statement in it, you are apt to be astounded with an HP Error. Merely type in and enter WIDTH32 to get into sync with domineering CoCo 3.

Type and enter 5 WIDTH32. Run and enter a value of 75 . So far, so good. Now enter 5 WIDTH40 and run. Indignant CoCo 3 gives us an anticipated HP Error message.

We suspect that PRINT@ is a no-no in Hi-Res CoCo 3. We convert to LOCATEa, $b$ and search for equivalent $a, b$ values. A guess of 15,4 comes close, but 16,4 is a good replacement. Try entering LOCATE16, 4 : , and run. Oops! CoCo 3 protests the otherPRINT@ location, and a conversion to LOCATE 19,4: is suitable. Run.

In WIDTH40 we uncover some strange characters residing in ASCII 128 through 159. You will find the entire set
in your manual. For a dynamic looksee, key in:

7 FOR $X=128$ TO 159
35 FOR $Y=1$ TO 1000: NEXT $Y, X$
Rekey lines 10, 30 and 40:

```
10 LOCATE16,4:INPUTX
30 LOCATE19,4:PRINT Y$; X
40 GOTO7
```

Run, and look at the new immigrants on the block. Save our work as "LOW", if you desire.

To compare the newcomers with the "old residents" in ASCII 128 through 159, key in the following lines:

```
40WIDTH32
45 FOR X=128 TO 155
50 PRINT@139,X
60Y$=CHR$(X)
70 PRINT140," "Y$;X
```

(Note three spaces within quotes!)

```
80 FOR Y=1 TO 1000:NEXT Y,X
90 GOTO5
```

Run, and save our work as "HIANDLOW".

In WIDTH32, ASC(96) will print a reversed @. In WIDTH40, CoCo 3 will print a carat. You might want to change the number 128 to 123 in both lines 7 and 45 to see a few more aliens. Run.

Incidentally, if you want to check out the Lo-Res CHR\$ characters first, press the BREAK key and enter RUN40-. This program has two separate routines that follow each other in a loop. The second one is linked with the first by Line 90.

Now that you have had it up to here with ASC and CHR\$, we shall give our
undivided attention to using some of these "foreigners" in a language program.

If you have the itch, you can make either authentic German or French language text on CoCo 3. For our foreign text we shall select French as the guinea pig. Clear your computer by typing and entering NEW.

Key in listing FRENCHTX on your CoCo 3. If you are not into languages, do not worry if you misspell some words. Just make sure you have the same number of letters. (This is a demo - not a typing test.)

This program is in Hi-Res text mode to enable CoCo 3 to show off the proper accented characters.

Note that I maintain an interval of nine between program line numbers. Usually, Line 0 is reserved for a title. I begin with Line 10.

ON BRK GOTO2060 tells CoCo 3 to change over to a 32 -by- 16 screen and list the program up to Line 1000 . This is done in order to position myself at the end of my French text block ( 50 through 1999) so I could conveniently add more lines in a logical sequence.

I like to use low numbers for GOSLB routine lines because they are short, easy to remember, easy to type and readily found for inspection or consultation at the beginning of a program.

Eight useful characters are found, lines 1 through 8). Look in the manual or inspect HI ANDLOW to see which CHR\$ is in each of the GDSUB routines.

After 1 keyed in lines 1 through 8, 1 was annoyed to find that 1 had to go around them to begin the program at

Line 10. That's why I violated my own rule about reserving Line 0 for a title and squeezed in instructions to bypass the GOSUB routines. They are my rules and who ever heard of a rule that didn't have exceptions?

Lines 20 through 40 gave me a Hi -Res text screen, indented my first paragraph and chose both the foreground and background colors.

The text began on Line 50 and continued to Line 250 on the first display page. CoCo 3 was then directed to a GOSUB routine that flashed a blinking prompt message asking CoCo 3 to wait for Fl key to be pressed. If CoCo 3 detected $\operatorname{PEEK}(343)=191$, it knew the Fl key was being pressed and would graciously clear the screen and locate the start of the second page. Otherwise, the CoCo would sit there all night long, waiting for Fl or, as you will see, F 2 , to be pressed.

The second page was running from Line 265 to 390 when I stopped and called it a day. Line 400 calls the F2 routine at Line 3000, where CoCo 3 inquires if you want to return to the beginning of the program by pressing F2 (if you don't respond, it will take a nap).

Line 45 is dormant. Unmasked, it tells CoCo 3 to go directly to the second working page. This is great when you are working on this page and don't want to be bothered with the first display page distracting you. Lines 1240 and 1999 are fossils from an earlier version of this program.

For the record, the 'e' in CHR\$(130) is called $e$ accent aigu; the ' $e$ ' in CHR\$ (138) is an e accent grave; the 'o'
in CHRक (143) is o circonflexe; and the ' $c$ ' in CHR ( 135 ) is the cedilla. I had no occasion to use ASC(139) or (14B). C'est la vie! (That's life!)

Run our program and save it as "FRENCHTX".

Look over the listing and focus in on Line 50. Note that every line of text will begin and end with a blank space. The reason for this will become apparent later. The paragraph is indented to begin at Column 5 , and each succeeding line begins at Column 2.

Consider Line 50 to be a bunch of statements tacked together to make up a strip of text on a single row. We have:

1) PRINT" En France, un
2) GOSUB1 :
3) PRINT" $1^{\prime \prime}$;
4) GOSUB2 :
5) PRINT"ve doit $r^{\prime \prime}$;
6) GOSUBI :
7) PRINT"ussir";

These seven segments are glued together with semicolons that tell CoCo 3 to butt each succeeding statement to that of the preceding one. Provisions for butting-up are made in the GOSUB routines, lines 1 through 8 , that house the special characters (look for the semicolon):

1) It has both a leading and a trailing blank space.
2) The accented 'e', $\operatorname{CHR\Phi }$ (130), begins a word and tacks onto the space allowed for in 1 .


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3) One lonely letter is added to the accented ' $e$ '.
4) Another type of accented 'e' is called by GOSUB2 and attached to the ' l ' in 3.
5) It adds the rest of the word and continues the text until the next special letter is due. It happens to occur in the middle of a word.
6) Another accented ' $e$ ' is called up to join the parade of letters.
7) Finally, the rest of the word is printed. Note that a blank ending space will be provided. For now, you can't see it, but rest assured that it is there.

This completes the line. How do you know when to begin a new line of text? When you near the end of the line you must become alert. There is no hard and fast rule; it depends on the length of the words involved.

Edit Line 50 by entering EDIT50. Type $X$ to jump to the end of the line. Backspace two spaces. Press the space bar and type "; This adds the space after the last word. Enter :GOSUB5, enter, and run. This works, but you can see it leaves that strange vowel hanging in the corner.

For argument's sake, let us add the next word to Line 50. Enter EDITS0, and type X to jump to the end of the line. Press I to insert, then press shifted 0 , and enter PRINT"1'examen"; Press shifted 0 again, and press ENTER. Run. The word wends its way onto the intervening blank row.

To restore the original Line 50, type and enter EDIT50, pressing $X$ to jump to the end of the line. Backspace 28 spaces, enter "; and run.

The second text line ends in a long word. There are two options: first, move the entire word to the next available text line; second, break the word up into syllables.

How the text is ultimately formatted is your business. You are the typesetter. You may strive to keep a few blank spaces at the right margin. I tried but violated my own rule, as the last two lines on the first display page will attest. It seems to flesh out the text and appeals to me.

Press FI. The second page is merely a continuation of text presentation and could go on and on and on. I pooped out in the middle of the second display page and called it a day. You might consider relocating the flashing legend, Line 3000 , to the 15 th row.

Enter EDIT3000 and press the space bar until the cursor is under the 2. Type $2 C$, then type 1.5 , and press ENTER. Run. Now it looks bad and conflicts with the text. Back to the drawing board! Return Line 3000 to its original state.

Follow Line 70 and every succeeding text line, and you will find that your prime concerns are dual: first, to provide spaces where required; and second, to end each line of text in a neat manner allowing for a right margin.

Suppose we change the color to make neat, colorful strips of text? Enter EDIT40 and press X . Backspace one space, type 7, press ENTER, and run. Look at the three orange squares at the left edge. The last space of each of the offending lines ran over to the next row, spoiling the effect we labored so hard to achieve.

It would be a lot of unproductive work to clear this up. "Depend" would
have to be hyphenated, requiring an extra ribbon of text because, as luck would have it, it is the very last word of the paragraph. It also says something about lousy planning.
The last two text lines should also be pushed to the following text strips, and this will inevitably run over and disturb the second display page.
Enter EDit 265, press X and type and enter : ATTR4, 7. Run, and press the FI key. See how nice the second page is? Press F2. In conclusion, it is easier to hide the orange squares.
Type and enter 235 LOCATE0, 20 : ATTRO,5. Enter EDIT240, press X, type : ATTR4, 7 , and press ENTER. Enter 255 LOCATE0, 22 : AT TR0, 5, and run.

We did not need to restore the orange strip color further because we already edited Line 265. Save our work now, if you want.

It's too bad the people at Microsoft didn't create the nasalized ' $n$ ' (as in canyon) so that Spanish language programs could be developed.
German programs can be created with the three double-dot vowels and with $\operatorname{CHR\Phi }$ (141.) to simulate the "double s" consonant.
It is safe to say that you now know how to utilize some of the odd-ball characters in Hi-Res text. This includes CHR\$ (96) and from (1.23) to (159). You never know when you might call on CoCo 3 to produce these unusual characters.

I hope you enjoyed the editing practice provided and received encouragement to continue to study all these little nitty-gritty features of CoCo 3 .

## Listing 1:

```
    '<HIANDLOW>
    CLS
    WIDTH4\emptyset
7 FOR X=128 TO 159
1\varnothing LOCATEl6,4:'INPUTX
2\emptyset Y$=CHR$(X)
3\emptyset LOCATEl9,4:PRINTY$;X
35 FOR Y=1 TO l\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:NEXTY,X
4\emptyset WIDTH32
4 5 ~ F O R ~ X = 1 2 8 ~ T O ~ 1 5 9 ~
5\emptyset PRINT@139,X
6\emptyset Y$=CHR$ (X)
7\varnothing PRINT@l4\varnothing," "Y$;X
8\emptyset FOR Y=l TO l\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset:NEXTY,X
9\emptyset GOTO5
```


## Listing 2:

```
\emptyset GOTOl\varnothing'<FRENCHTX>
l PRINTCHR$(13\emptyset);:RETURN
2 PRINTCHR$(138);:RETURN
3 PRINTCHR$(135);:RETURN
4 PRINTCHR$(147);:RETURN
5 PRINTCHR$(133);:RETURN
6 PRINTCHR$(136);:RETURN
7 PRINTCHR$(131);:RETURN
8 PRINTCHR$(15l);:RETURN
1\emptyset ON BRK GOTO2\emptyset6\emptyset
2\emptyset WIDTH4\emptyset
3\emptyset LOCATE5,l
4\emptyset ATTR4,5
45 'GOTO265
5\emptyset PRINT" En France, un ";:GOSUB
l:PRINT"l";:GOSUB2:PRINT"ve doit
```

r"; :GOSUBI: PRINT"ussir";
6ø LOCATE2,3
$7 \varnothing$ PRINT" ";:GOSUB5:PRINT" l'exa men qui s'appelle le bacca-";
$8 \emptyset$ LOCATE2,5
$9 \varnothing$ PRINT" laur";:GOSUBI:PRINT"ea t (famili";:GOSUB2:PRINT"rement,
le <bac> ou";
1øめ LOCATE2,7
llø PRINT" le <bachot>) avant de pouvier entrer";
12ø LOCATE2,9
13ø PRINT" ";:GOSUB5:PRINT" l'un iversit"; GOSUBI:PRINT". Est-ce important?";
$14 \varnothing$ LOCATE2,11
15Ø PRINT' C'est plus qu'importa
nt; c'est un';
16Ø LOCATE2,13
$17 \emptyset$ PRINT" drame dans la vie de chaque jeune";
18ø LOCATE2,15
19ø PRINT" Fran";:GOSUB3:PRINT"a
is. Tout son avenir en $d^{\prime \prime} ;: G O S U$
Bl: PRINT"pend.";
2øø LOCATE5,17
$21 \varnothing$ PRINT' On passe l'examen dan s toute la";
22ø LOCATE2,19
23ø PRINT" France au m";:GOSUB6: PRINT"me moment; les copies des" ;
$24 \emptyset$ LOCATE2,21
25ø PRINT" ";:GOSUBl:PRINT"l";:G OSUB2:PRINT"Ves sont ensuite cor rig";:GOSUBl:PRINT"es non pas"; $26 \emptyset$ GOSUB2øøø
265 LOCATE2,1
$27 \emptyset$ PRINT" par leurs professeurs
";:GOSUB5:PRINT" eux, mais";
28ø LOCATE2,3
$29 \varnothing$ PRINT" par des <correcteurs> qu'ils ne";
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ LOCATE 2,5
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT" connaissent pas -- et qui ne les";
$32 \varnothing$ LOCATE2,7
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT" connaissent pas. Le bac ";:GOSUBI:PRINT"tant un";
$34 \varnothing$ LOCATE2,9
$35 \varnothing$ PRINT" examen difficile, il
Y a tourjours";
$36 \varnothing$ LOCATE2,11
$37 \varnothing$ PRINT" une proportion consid ";:GOSUBI:PRINT"rable d'";:GOSUB 1: PRINT"l";: GOSUB2: PRINT"ves";
38ø LOCATE2,13
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT" qui ";:GOSUBl:PRINT"C houent.";
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOSUB3 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$124 \varnothing$ 'GOSUB3øøø
1999 GOTO1999
2øøø LOCATE8, $23:$ ATTR3,5, B
2øIØ PRINT" PRESS <FI> TO CONTI
NUE. ";

$2 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(343)=191$ THEN $2 \emptyset 4 \varnothing$ ELSE2ø3ø
$2 \emptyset 4 \varnothing$ CLS:LOCATE5,1:ATTR4,5
$2 \emptyset 5 \emptyset$ RETURN
2ø6Ø WIDTH32:LISTーløดø
3øøø LOCATE5,23:ATTR3,5, B
$3 \emptyset 1 \emptyset$ PRINT" PRESS <F2> TO RETUR
N TO START. ";
$3 \varnothing 15$ ATTR5,5:LOCATEø,
$3 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(344)=191$ THEN $\varnothing$ ELS E $3 \not \varnothing 2 \emptyset$

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- Right justification
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- 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


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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.
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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

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- Color Computer News, Jan. 1982


## TEISWRITERG4

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## 64K CONPATIBLE

Telewriter-64 runs fully in any Color Computer $-16 \mathrm{~K}, 32 \mathrm{~K}$, or 64 K , with or without Extended Basic, with disk or cassette or both. It automatically configures itself to take optimum advantage of all available memory. That means that when you upgrade your memory, the Telewriter- 64 text buffer grows accordingly. In a 64 K casselte 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 COL UMINS (AND 851)

Besides the original 51 column screen, Telewriter-64 now gives you 2 additional highdensity displays: $64 \times 24$ and $85 \times 24!!$ Both bigh 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.
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"windows" that show you only fragments at a time and don't even allow editing.

## RIGPIUSTHICATION \& HYPHBNATON

One ourstanding 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.
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## TEATURES \& SPILCITICATIONS:

Printing and formatting: Drives any printer (LPVII/VIII, DMP-100/200, Epson, Okidata, Centronics, NEC, C. Jtoh, Smith-Corona,
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- The RAINBOW, Jan. 1982


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The Greatest German CoCoCooks, Michael Herbes, Dorlstr 23, 4320 Haltinger, West Germany

## new clubs

- I want to start a CoCo Users group in Rapid City, South Dakota. 1 am 18 years old and am in the Air Force. Anyone interested should reply by writing. My system consists of 128 K CoCo 3, FD-500 disk drive, CM8 monitor, CCR-81 cassette recorder, touch pad, joysticks and DMP-105 printer.

Andrew Urquhart
PSC Box 98
Ellsworth AFB, SD 57706

- Since l've never seen a listing for a Minnesota CoCo Users Group --I guess I'll have to start one! Let's hear from you!

David B. Smith 4112 Trinity Road Duluth, MN 55811


# Pak to Disk 

 TransferBy David Dawson

After two days of working with my new CoCo 3, only a dozen programs refused to work. Considering I have collected nearly 2,000 programs over the years, this is quite good. A few did require patches, though, and the program appearing here is one of the most significant.
Although almost everything worked without problem, many ROM packs I acquired long ago that were transferred to disk would no longer work.

The patch program I had been using up to the purchase of the CoCo 3 is one that appeared in HOT COCo in September 1983, written by Doctor ASCII, Richard Esposito. I obviously needed a new patch and, after trying several strategies, I was stumped since the only CoCo 3 manual I have is the one Radio Shack sells with the computer.
I found the solution by studying Esposito's column in the January Raln. BOW (Page 167) and by understanding the CoCo's new GIME chip. I realized the memory locations beginning with hexadecimal \$FFA0 control memory that appears in a memory map area. For example, the value in $\$$ FFA0 determines the actual memory seen by the Color Computer in the locations 0000 to 2000 (Hex) or 70000 to 72000 in the new memory map notation.
So, if you wanted (though you would have to write your own operating system), you could have a single 8K block

David Dawson is currently completing his doctorate in human factors psychology. David, his wife, Leigh Anne, and his son, Adam, all enjoy their CoCo 3.
of memory appear many times in the memory map, which is exactly how the short assembly language program in Listing 1 works. The program pack code is loaded into normal program memory where any BASIC program might reside; then my patch tells the GIME that this is the program pack memory and replaces this newly moved memory with a block from the upper 64 K .

## Using the Program

There is no need to get out your assembler or to type in Listing 1; the BASIC program in Listing 2 contains a loader for the machine code. I have also included part of the code that appeared in HOT COCO. Including this allows my program to test and do the old CoCo
patch if you are not using a CoCo 3 . This makes this patch downwardly compatible.
To use the program, you must either have some patched ROM packs on disk or save the contents of a ROM pack to tape before running this program.

To save a program pack to tape, merely expose the ROM pack's connections and tape the far-left one (if you orient the ROM pack label side down with the connections facing away from you). Then insert the program pack with the power off. Power up the computer and you should get the normal sign-on message - if you do not, recheck the lead you taped and make sure the program pack is securely inserted.
Next, prepare the tape recorder, type POKE\&HFFDE, 0:CSAVEM"filename",
\& HC000, \& HFEFF, \& HC000 and press ENTER. When the tape stops, turn the computer off again, reinsert the disk controller and run the program shown in Listing 2.

The program is straightforward as long as you have either a tape dump of the ROM pack code or a disk program that was patched with Esposito's original program. If you attempt to repatch a disk program modified in some other way, you will get an error message.

Also, due to the nature of the original programming, some ROM Paks cannot be transferred with my program as it stands.
(Questions about this program may be addressed to the author at 434 N . Pine St. \#3l, Vermillion, SD 57069. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)

## Listing 1:

| . |  | Q9010 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 9ด¢ 29 | * COCO 3 ROMFIX PATCH * |
|  |  | 9¢9, $9 \varnothing$ | *BY DAVID LIONELL DAWSON* |
|  |  | 909440 |  |
| 3F48 |  | 90190 | ORG 1629¢ |
| 3F48 B6 | 89 FD | 9¢1¢1 | LDA $33 \not 621$ ROM VERSION NUMBER |
| 3F4B 81 | 32 | 9¢1¢2 | CMPA \#5¢ IS IT A COCO 3? |
| 3F4D 27 | ¢3 | 9¢1¢3 | BEQ COCO3 |
| 3F4F 7E | 3F9A | 90194 | JMP 16282 IF NOT DO COCO L\&2 FIX |
| 3 F 52 1A | $5 ¢$ | 9011¢ | COCO3 ORCC \#\$5 $¢$ KILL INTERRUPTS |
| 3F54 86 | 7A | 9¢12¢ | LDA \#\$7A SELECT BANK AT PRESENT MEM 16384 |
| 3 F 56 B7 | FFA6 | 99130 | STA §FFA6 AND BANK IT TO CARTRIDGE MEMORY |
| 3F59 86 | 7 B | 99131 | LDA \#\$7B ALSO BANK NEXT 8 K. |
| 3 F 5 B B7 | FFA7 | 96132 | STA §FFA7 ..TO CARTRIDGE MEMORY |
| 3F5E 86 | $7 ¢$ | 99133 | LDA \#\$7¢ THEN BANK 8K FROM.. |
| 3F6¢ B7 | FFA2 | 99134 | STA §FFA2 ..EXTENDED MEMORY TO REPLACE |
| 3F63 86 | 71 | 99135 | LDA \#§71 . AND ANOTHER 8K |
| 3 F 65 B7 | FFA3 | 99136 | STA \$FFA3 |
| 3 F 68 7E | C $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ | 9¢14¢ | JMP §C $¢ \emptyset \emptyset$ AND JUMP THERE |
|  | $\phi \phi \phi \varnothing$ | 9915¢ | END |

$\varnothing \not \subset \emptyset g \varnothing$ TOTAL ERRORS

Listing 2: PAIKXFER

```
1\varnothing WIDTH 32
2\emptyset PMODE \varnothing:PCLEAR1:CLEAR 2\emptyset\emptyset,16\emptyset
\varnothing\emptyset
3\emptyset CLS
4\emptyset PRINT STRING$ ( 32,"*");
5\emptyset PRINT "COCO 3 ROM FIX AND ROM
    PATCH"
6\emptyset PRINT "BY DAVID LIONELL DAWSO
N"
7\emptyset PRINT "COCO 1/2 CODE BY R. ES
POSITO"
8\emptyset PRINT STRING$(32,"*")
9\emptyset PRINT:PRINT
1\emptyset\emptyset PRINT "MODE:"
11\emptyset PRINT " A:PATCH 'ROMFIXED'
DISK FILE"
12\emptyset PRINT " B:PATCH ROM CODE ON
    TAPE"
13\emptyset INPUT "******WHICH";A$
14\emptyset IF A$<>"A" AND A$<>"B" THEN
1\varnothing\varnothing
15\emptyset IF A$="B" THEN 22\emptyset
16\emptyset INPUT "DISK FILE NAME";FA$
17\emptyset LOADM FA$
18\emptyset IF PEEK(&H3F9A)<>&H\emptysetF THEN C
LS:PRINT"SORRY NOT CORRECT FORMA
T":END
19\emptyset GOSUB 3\emptyset\emptyset:'ADD PATCH
2\emptyset\emptyset INPUT "SAVE <A>8K OR <B>16K
ON DISK";A$:IF A$="A" THEN SAVEM
    FA$,162\emptyset\emptyset,24577,162\emptyset\emptyset ELSE SAVE
M FA$,162\emptyset\emptyset,32751,162\emptyset\emptyset
21\emptyset PRINT:PRINT"PATCHED VERSION
ON DISK":END
22\emptyset INPUT "TAPE FILE NAME";FA$
23\emptyset CLOADM FA$,&H8\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
24\emptyset GOSUB 3\varnothing\varnothing:'COCO3 PATCH
25\emptyset GOSUB 41\varnothing:'COCO1&2 PATCH
```

$26 \varnothing$ INPUT"DISK FILE NAME";FA\$:FA \$=LEFT\$ (FA\$, 8)
$27 \emptyset$ INPUT "SAVE <A> 8K OR <B> 16 K"; A\$:IF A\$="A" THEN SAVEM FA\$,l $62 \emptyset \emptyset, 24577,162 \emptyset \emptyset$ ELSE SAVEM FA\$, 162øø, 32751, 162øø
$28 \emptyset$ END
$29 \varnothing$ ' COCO3 PATCH
$3 \emptyset \emptyset$ FOR $I=\& H 3 F 48$ TO \&H3F6A
$31 \varnothing$ READ A\$
$32 \emptyset$ POKE I,VAL ("\&H"+A\$)
$33 \emptyset$ NEXT I
$34 \emptyset$ DATA $\mathrm{B} 6,8 \varnothing, F D, 81,32,27, \varnothing 3,7 \mathrm{E}$
$35 \emptyset$ DATA $3 F, 9 A, 1 A, 5 \varnothing, 86,7 A, B 7, F F$
$36 \emptyset$ DATA A6, 86, 7B, B7,FF,A7,86,7ø
$37 \emptyset$ DATA $\mathrm{B} 7, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{A} 2,86,71, \mathrm{~B} 7, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{A} 3$
$38 \emptyset$ DATA $7 E, C \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing$
$39 \varnothing$ RETURN
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ 'COCO1/2 PATCH
$41 \varnothing$ FOR $I=\& H 3 F 9 A$ TO \&H3FFE
$42 \emptyset$ READ A\$
$43 \emptyset$ POKE I,VAL("\&H"+A\$)
$44 \varnothing$ NEXT I
$45 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing \mathrm{F}, 71,1 A, 5 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{E}, 8 \emptyset, \emptyset, A 6$, $84, B 7, F F, D F, A 7,8 \varnothing$
$46 \varnothing$ DATA $\mathrm{B7}, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{DE}, 8 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C} \varnothing, \varnothing, 26, \mathrm{~F} 1$, $\mathrm{B} 7, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{DF}, 86,7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{B} 7$
$47 \emptyset$ DATA $A \emptyset, 51, C C, A \emptyset, 72, F D, A \varnothing, 52$
, CC, 8E, 9F, FD, Aø, 84
$48 \emptyset$ DATA CC, FE, $7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{FD}, \mathrm{A} \varnothing, 86, \mathrm{CC}, \mathrm{A} \varnothing$
, 93, FD, Aø, $88,7 \mathrm{~F}, 8 \varnothing$
$49 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing \varnothing, \varnothing \mathrm{F}, 71,86,7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{B} 7, \mathrm{~A} \varnothing, \mathrm{CB}$ , CC, 3F, E3, FD, A, CC
$5 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{A} \varnothing, 27, \mathrm{CC}, \mathrm{C} \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing, 97,45$
, CC, DF , FF , DD , $41, C C$
$51 \emptyset$ DATA $4 \varnothing, \emptyset \emptyset, D D, 47, C C, 5 F, F F, D D$ $, 43, B D, A C, 2 \varnothing, 1 C, A F$
$52 \emptyset$ DATA $7 E, C \varnothing, \varnothing \varnothing$
$53 \emptyset$ RETURN

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# Finimhing the Printer Adapter 

By Tony DiStefano<br>Rainbow Contributing Editor

Last month I started something I now have to finish, a parallel printer adapter for your CoCo something internal to your CoCo that will give you a parallel printer port without using a Multi-Pak or special controller.

Last month was the hardware side of this two-part project, which I'll review quickly. A small PCB that goes inside your computer has three ICs on it and connects to the inside of the cartridge connector. It also has a 36 -pin connector. This connector can be connected to any Centronics type parallel printer. The hardware uses two bytes to talk to the printer. The first, at \$FF50, is the latch to which the character to be printed is located. The second, located at $\$ F F 58$, is a readable bit that shows the state of the printer, busy or not busy. The data at the latch is auto-strobing, which means the second the data is latched, the printer is told about it. You don't have to strobe the printer separately.

This month I will do two things: first, I'll describe how to build (or buy) a printer cable; second, I'll describe the sof tware required to drive this parallel port.

You can get the cable in one of two ways. The simple way is to run to your local Radio Shack and buy a cable. Just ask for a cable to connect a Model 100 computer to any Radio Shack parallel printer (Catalog Number 26-1409).

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

The second way is a bit harder but also less expensive. You need three parts: a 36 -pin ribbon printer connector
(Radio Shack carries it, but at a stiff price), a length of 26 -conductor ribbon wire (if you cannot get a 26 -conductor,

|  | NAM POUT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ORG \$ $\$ \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ |  |
| START | LDX \$168 | RTS |
|  | STX PT2+1, PCR |  |
|  | LEAX POUT1, PCR |  |
|  | STX \$168 |  |
|  | LDA \#\$39 |  |
|  | STA START, PCR |  |
|  | RTS |  |
| POUT1 | PSHS B | FOR PRINTER |
|  | LDB \$6F |  |
|  | CMPB \#\$FE |  |
|  | PULS B |  |
|  | BEQ POUT2 |  |
| PT2 | JMP \$CB4A |  |
| POUT2 | TST \$FF58 |  |
|  | BMI POUT2 |  |
|  | STA \$FF5D |  |
|  | LEAS 2,S |  |
|  | PSHS B |  |
|  | CMPA \#\$øD | IS IT CR? |
|  | BEQ POUT3 | YES |
|  | INC \$9C | INC CHR COUNT |
|  | LDB \$9 | CHECK END OF PRINT LINE |
|  | CMPB \$9B | END? |
|  | BLO POUT4 | NO |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { POUT3 } \\ & \text { POUT4 } \end{aligned}$ | CLR \$9C | RESET CHR COUNT |
|  | PULS B,PC |  |
|  | END |  |
|  | Figure 1: Driver routine for any CoCo |  |

get a higher number and split the difference. A common ribbon wire available is a 25 -wire. This will do just fine since the 26th wire is not used. Just make sure that the missing wire is not on the pin number 1 side), and a female 26 -pin dual inline header. To assemble the cable, start by locating pin number 1 on both connectors. Usually, the ribbon wire will come with a red stripe on the side. Line up Pin 1 of one connector to the red stripe. Push the wire into the connector and crimp the connector. Be careful that the wires align up with the connector teeth. Next, do the same thing with the other connector. That's it, your cable is done. Now it's time to get into that "Do I really have to?"' part of the project, yes, the software.

Deep in the ROMs of the CoCo lies software. This software is called BASIC, Extended BASIC and Disk baSIC. Also in these ROMs are drivers that control the computer. Reading the keyboard, displaying a character on the video screen, getting a file from disk and printing a character on a printer are all software functions built into these ROMs. These functions are sometimes
called Basic Input Output Subroutines, or BIOS, for short.
In the case of the CoCo's printer routine, it is in the BASIC ROM. Without going into too many details, the printer routine has what is called a RAM HOOK. If you look in the "Machine Language Subroutines" section of
> "With the proper driver, the parallel printer adapter would work with all OS-9 software."

your BASIC manual, you will find one routine that is called CHROUT. This routine will output a character to the device specified by the contents of a byte in memory. The value of that byte will determine which device the character will be sent to. If that value is -2 or $\$ F E$ as a signed eight-bit integer, that char-
acter is destined for the printer. But before this character is sent to the printer routine, it goes through the RAM HOOK. This is a few bytes in RAM that, if changed, can re-route the character to your own driver. This is where my routine comes in.
Look at Figure 1, the driver routine for my parallel printer port. It will work with any CoCo. I wrote it using the Micro-Works editor/assembler. You may have to change some things around if you use another package. The first part, called Start, initializes the software by changing the RAM HOOK to POUTI. It then puts an RTS at the beginning of the routine so it cannot be done again. The new printer routine starts at POUTI and checks the device number to see if the character in question is for the printer. If it is not, the routine continues to where it would normally go had we not changed the RAM HOOK. If the character is for the printer, the routine then moves to POUT2, where the printer is tested to see if it is busy. If it is busy, the software waits in a loop until the printer is free. If the printer is not connected, the software will wait forever.

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After it is established that the printer is no longer busy, the sof tware proceeds by sending the character to the printer. By now you would think that your job is finished. No way, there's a little more to go. First, we get rid of the return address, because the character has been processed and must return to whatever software called the printer routine to begin with, avoiding the serial printer routine.

To stay compatible with the regular printer routine, this software must do one more thing - deal with carriage returns. There are two variables used with the regular printer routine: character count and printer line length. Every time a character is output to the printer, the character count is incremented and checked with the printer line length. If it is equal, it is then cleared. When a carriage return is issued, the character count is again cleared. You may ask yourself what use this routine might have. Well, the printer routine itself does not use it, but other routines like TAB use these variables. After all this is taken care of, the routine is finished and returns to its caller.

A few notes to this program are necessary at this time. If you noticed, at the beginning of the routine there is an ORG statement. This tells the assembler where the software is to be loaded in memory. The value after the ORG statement is 0 to make things a little easier for the user. While the program will not function properly when it is assembled, calculation of the offset is made easier.

The loading address of a machine language consists of adding its regular address to the offset. If the regular address is 0 , then the offset address becomes the loading address. It is up to the user to determine where this routine must end. Usually, machine language routines are loaded in the top portion

of memory, protected by the CLEAR command. An offset address must be used, in any case. A nother point to this driver is that while all BASIC programs should work fine, machine language programs that choose to ignore RAM HOOKS will not work. The reason is simple - the program does not use the hook; therefore, there is no way that the program will know you have added the extra hardware.

If you use a higher level of software such as OS-9, with the proper driver, the parallel printer adapter would work with all OS-9 software. But, unfortunately, I know little about OS-9 drivers. If there is someone out there who knows enough about it and can write such a driver, send it to me, via THE RAINBOW. I'll check it out, and if it works fine, I'll print it in a future issue.

Figure 2 is another printer driver with a twist. It works only with the CoCo 3. You see, the CoCo 3 always works in the all-RAM mode. When you turn the computer on, it transfers all the ROM data into RAM. While it is impossible to write to ROM, it is possible to write to RAM. This routine is in two parts. The first part is one byte long and
checks to see if the serial printer is ready. We don't need this with the parallel port; this byte defeats that routine. The second part is the printer driver itself. It is not very long - it does not need to be. First of all, it is loaded directly on top of the old serial driver. It does not need to be relocated in memory, nor does it need to be hooked into the RAM HOOK. Next, it does not need to check to see if the character is for the printer; if the software gets this far, it has already determined that it is for the printer. And finally, it does not have to deal with carriage returns, because the rest of the routine does that for you. Another advantage to this is that more machine language programs will work, because it is at the address normally taken up by the serial driver.

Again, some notes for this driver are necessary. The assembler I used for this routine allows for more than one ORG value. Many assemblers allow this, but the area in between must not be filled with zeros if your assembler does not allow it. You can poke the value into memory. Enjoy your parallel printing!

##  <br> [S HERE!

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# Galileo and the CoCo 

## By Debbie and

 Dennis H. WeideHaving taken science classes in school every year since elementary school, I always do a science project for the school science fair. Projects are due toward the end of the school year, usually in April or May. In the past, I've always waited until the last minute to get started and end up rushing to finish it. This year, however, I decided to start my project right after school let out last summer. Now, with a new school year in full swing, my project is finished.

This past summer, I was invited to attend a special summer science class taught by scientists from Sandia Laboratories. This class covered many aspects of science including computers and physics. I learned so much that I decided to base my science fair project on these two subjects. With a little bit of research, my CoCo and some hardware I built, I duplicated one of the world's greatest scientist's experiments.

The project works on any version CoCo 1 and 2 with or without disk drives. If you use disk drives, you must use a multipack interface. A ' $Y$ ' cable will not work. The PASCAL program automatically switches between disk

[^15]and the timer circuit. Place the timer circuit in Slot 1 and the disk controller in Slot 4. Although the PASCAL timer program may not work on the CoCo 3, the BASIC program and timercircuit will work in the CoCo 2 mode. Those using a CoCo 3 can write their own assembly language timer program.

## How Galileo Could Have Saved Time

One of the first things most students learn in a physical science course is that, air resistance aside, objects of different weights and sizes dropped from the same height will strike the ground at the same time. I'm sure you've heard of Galileo's experiments on free-falling objects at the Leaning Tower of Pisa. In an attempt to disprove Aristotle's theory that heavy objects fall faster than lighter objects, Galileo took two unequal weights to the top of the tower and dropped them. Much to everyone's amazement, the weights appeared to hit the earth at approximately the same time.

But Galileo believed that lighter objects fell faster, because they struck the ground slightly earlier than the heavier objects. Years after Galileo's death, a scientific explanation of this phenomenon was discovered. When a person releases two unequal weights from his hands, he cannot release them simultaneously no matter how hard he tries. Photographic evidence shows that he involuntarily releases the lighter object first, due to differential muscular fatigue. When holding two unequal weights, his hand tends to grip the


Figure 1: Tower Construction
heavier weight more tightly. Therefore, he will release the lighter object before the heavier one no matter how hard he tries to do otherwise.

Now, if Galileo had owned a CoCo, he could have proved Aristotle wrong in about an hour and saved himself years of research and experimentation. He could have dropped unequal weights from a smaller tower and clocked the time it took for each weight to fall. Although he could not have dropped
them at the same time, the experiment would be accurate because the weights would be dropped from exactly the same height and would fall the same distance each time.

## Tower Construction

In order to duplicate Galileo's experiments (on a smaller scale), I built the tower shown in Figure 1. The crosses shown on the sides of the tower are the light beam mounting holes. They are $1 / 4$ inch in diameter, and on our tower, were spaced 6 inches apart.

If the tower is not plumb (level vertically), the object may not fall through both light beams. I solved this problem by bracing the tower and adding a small plumb bob for tower alignment. The starting block can be placed above any one of the light beams in order to test objects falling from different distances. The cross indicates the center of the hole where the marbles were placed. The card slot holds a piece of paper or a business card and is used to release the marble or ball. My tower was 3 feet tall, but you can make one to your own specifications.

## The Hardware

Let's take a look at the event timer
circuit. The circuit was built on a small PC board that plugs into the CoCo ROM port. Power is supplied by the computer. The complete circuit, shown in Figure 2, is laid out in five circuit blocks. I'll describe each block separately, and then explain how it relates to and works with the others.

## Clock Circuit

The clock circuit uses a crystalcontrolled TTL squarewave oscillator (ICl) to generate a 1 MHz signal. The output is fed to the three 74LS9O decade counters, IC2 through IC4. Each counter divides the input frequency by 10 so that output from IC4 is a 1 KHz squarewave. To count by hundredths and tenths of seconds, additional 74LS9Os can be added. Capacitors Cl through C 4 are used to keep switching transients out of the power supply and are optional.

## Trigger generator

The trigger generator uses two infrared emitting diodes (IRED's CRI and CR2) and two phototransistors (Q1 and Q2) to generate the triggers required to start (CRI,QI) and stop (CR2,Q2) the computer program. Be-
cause CR1 is biased to conduct, infrared light is emitted as long as power is applied to the circuit. The R beam striking the base of Ql causes the transistor to conduct placing a logic low signal on Pin 1 of IC5. When the light beam is broken, Ql stops conducting and the output to Pin 1 of IC5 goes high. When the beam strikes the base of Q। again, the transistor will conduct and its output will go low. The circuit of CR2Q2 is identical to CR1-Q1.

## Trigger Shaper

The trigger shaper circuit includes one 74LSO4 (IC5) and two 555 timers (IC6 and IC7). IC5 inverts the pulses from the trigger generator, while IC6 and IC7 shape and lengthen the start and stop triggers. Pin 2 is the input to the 555 timer circuit. While this input is high, the output at Pin 3 remains low. When the input goes low, a trigger whose pulse width is determined by R5 and C7 is present at the output. This trigger has a fixed duration independent of the input trigger duration.

## Gate Generator

The gate generator uses a 74LS00 Quad NAND gate (IC8) to generate a

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Figure 2: Event Timer Circuit
gate from the $\mathrm{R} / \overline{\mathrm{W}}, \mathrm{E}$ and SCS leads. The computer uses these leads to access address $\$$ FF40 for reads and writes. IC8 decodes the state of these leads and generates a low on Pin 11 whenever the computer attempts to read address $\$$ FF40. Figure 3 shows a truth table for IC8.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R/W | E | SCS | OUT |  |
| $H$ | $H$ | $H$ | $H$ |  |
| $H$ | $H$ | L | L |  |
| $H$ | L | $H$ | $H$ |  |
| $H$ | L | L | $H$ |  |
| L | $H$ | $H$ | $H$ |  |
| L | $H$ | L | $H$ |  |
| L | L | $H$ | $H$ |  |
| L | L | L | $H$ |  |
| Figure 3: Gate Generator |  |  |  |  |
| Truth Table |  |  |  |  |

## Gated Bus Buffer

The gated bus buffer (IC9) is a tristate octal buffer used to isolate the
clock and trigger outputs from the computer until the computer is ready to read them. While the gate from IC8 is high, the buffer is in the high impedance state and the event timer circuit is isolated from the computer data bus. When the gate goes low, IC9 is switched on and information from the timer circuit is passed to the computer data bus where it will be read by the computer. The clock, start and stop bits are sent to the data bus on bits 0 through 2. Bits 3 through 7 are held low (grounded) for this circuit but, if desired, can be used for other inputs. When the gate lead again goes high, the timer circuit returns to its high impedance state isolating it from the computer data bus.

## Circuit Construction

Circuit construction can be point-topoint or wire-wrapped. I prefer wire wrapping because it makes the circuit easier to modify. Remember to keep the leads as short as possible. I used a small board with a card edge connector (see Parts List, Figure 4) to plug into the ROM port. Any double-sided card edge connector with at least 40 tabs spaced . 1 inch apart can be cut to fit. Figure 4 is a parts list with possible sources.

Checking around your area for surplus or discount parts houses may save you lots of money.

## The Software

The software for the experiment consists of two programs (listings 1 and 2). Listing 1 is the PASCAL source code for the event timer program. Since BASIC is an interpreted computer language, it executes too slowly to allow fast timing speeds. To ensure accuracy of time measurement, the computer must be able to recognize each halfcycle of the clock squarewave.
We are using a 1 KHz clock signal, so the computer must read the clock pulse at least 2,000 times per second to maintain accuracy. This isn't really that hard, but we are executing additional instructions between each clock read so the number of times we can read the clock each second is reduced. The more of ten the clock is read, the more accurate our timer circuit will be. I wrote the timer portion of the program using Deft PASCAL, a compiled language that produces relocatable machine code.

Listing 2 is the BASIC program that allows you to time 10 events. It stores the results in memory for final compu-
tation. A screen or printer output is provided. I used BASIC for this portion of the project so that I can easily modify the program to perform different experiments.

## Using the Programs

First, load the BASIC program by typing RUN "TIMER". The BASIC program then loads the machine language program. The program will ask whether you want the results of the 10 trials to be displayed on the screen or printed on the printer. After you've made your selection, you're ready to drop the first object. When it passes through the first light beam, a small cross will appear in the upper left corner of the screen to indicate that the computer has begun timing. When the object passes through the last light beam, the computer stops counting and displays the time. It asks if the event was valid. If so, type a $Y$ and the computer will save the event; if it isn't, type $N$ so that the computer will discard the event. When 10 valid events have been completed, the computer will throw out the highest and lowest readings and print the average of the eight remaining values.

| Desig. | Part \# | Quan. | Price | Source |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | ---: | :--- |
| C1-C11 | $272-1069$ | 11 | $2 / .79$ | Radio Shack |
| CR1-CR2 | $276-143$ | 2 | 1.49 | Radio Shack |
| IC1 | OSC 1.000 | 1 | 3.19 | Jameco |
| IC2-IC4 | 74LS90 | 3 | .49 | Jameco |
| IC5 | 74LS04 | 1 | .35 | Jameco |
| IC6-IC7 | NE555V | 2 | .29 | Jameco |
| IC8 | 74LS00 | 1 | .29 | Jameco |
| IC9 | 74LS244 | 1 | .79 | Jameco |
| Q1-Q2 | $276-145$ | 2 | .89 | Radio Shack |
| R1,R3 | $271-015$ | 2 | $2 / .19$ | Radio Shack |
| R2,R4 | $271-030$ | 2 | $2 / .19$ | Radio Shack |
| R5,R6 | $271-045$ | 2 | $2 / .19$ | Radio Shack |

Circuit Board with connector Part \# JE413 modified to fit ROM Port available from Jameco Electronics, 1355 Shoreway Blvd., Belmont, CA 94002 for $\$ 7.95$

## Figure 4: Parts List

## The Whole Circuit and Program

Now let's discuss the entire circuit and program. The clock circuit continuously generates a 1 KHz squarewave signal and feeds it to the gated bus buffer. The program instructs the computer to read address \$FF40 (the timer circuit) at least 2,000 times per second by setting the R/W and E leads high and
the SCS lead low each time (refer to Figure 3 again). The gate generator enables the gated bus buffer for each read cycle, allowing the timer circuit information to pass to the computer data bus. As long as the start bit remains low, the program disregards the clock and stop leads.

When an object breaks the light beam

from CR1, IC6 generates a 1 millisecond high pulse and sends it to Pin 4 of IC9. The computer reads this start pulse and counts the number of times the clock pulse changes state from low to high. When the object breaks the light beam emitted by CR2, IC7 sends a stop pulse to IC9. The computer then stops counting clock pulses, passes the results to BASIC and gets ready for the next event. After 10 valid events, the program exits to the BASIC program where all mathematical calculations and output take place.

## My Experiment

My experiment consisted of dropping a steel ball and two marbles (see Figure 5 for dimensions) from the homemade tower. I used a business card in the card slot to support the marble. First, I dropped the marbles and the steel ball from the tower 10 times each. The results are shown in Figure 6. Even though the steel ball is almost four times heavier than either of the marbles, their average times were extremely close. So, it can be assumed that if the human hand could release both weights simultaneously, they would hit the ground at the same time.

## Prove Your Results With Equations

After running a few tests, I was curious to know if my readings were accurate. That is, I wanted to make sure I wasn't breaking any laws of nature or gravity. The easiest way to verify the results is to plug the values from my tests into the formulas below and check the results.
$\mathrm{d}=.5 \mathrm{a} \mathrm{t}^{2} \quad$ To find distance traveled
$\mathrm{t}=-\sqrt{2 \mathrm{~d} / \mathrm{a}}$ To find time of travel
$\mathrm{a}=2 \mathrm{~d} / \mathrm{t}^{2}$ To find acceleration

You can find these equations in any physics book under the section on acceleration.
For my results, I used the values from Figure 6 and plugged them into the formula for time. The results are shown below.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{t}=\sqrt{2 \times 2.5 \mathrm{ft} / 32} \\
& \mathrm{t}=\sqrt{5 / 32} \\
& \mathrm{t}=.3952847 \text { seconds }
\end{aligned}
$$

As you can see from Figure 6, my results (. 399 seconds) do not match the formula results ( .3952847 seconds). I used the formula below as a cross check.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{d}=.5 \mathrm{at}^{2} \\
& \mathrm{~d}=.5 \times 32 \times .399^{2} \\
& \mathrm{~d}=16 \times .159201 \\
& \mathrm{~d}=2.547216 \mathrm{feet}
\end{aligned}
$$

Close, but no cigar.

| Blue <br> Marble | Multicolor <br> Marble | Steel <br> Ball |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| .1383 | .1380 | .44224 |
| .54 | .52 | .55 |
| .399 | .401 | .399 |

Figure 5: Size and Weight Statistics
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH BLUE MARBLE
THE TEN VALUES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
EVENT \# 10.398 SECONDS
EVENT \# 20.400 SECONDS
EVENT \# 3 0.399 SECONDS
EVENT \# 4 0.398 SECONDS
EVENT \# 50.399 SECONDS
EVENT \# 6 0.398 SECONDS
EVENT \# $7 \quad 0.399$ SECONDS
EVENT \# 8 0.398 SECONDS
EVENT \# $9 \quad 0.399$ SECONDS
EVENT \# 10 0.398 SECONDS
THE LOW VALUE $=0.398$
THE HIGH VALUE $=0.400$
8 EVENT AVERAGE $=0.399$
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH MULTICOLOR MARBLE
THE TEN VALUES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
EVENT \# 1 0.404 SECONDS
EVENT \# 20.403 SECONDS
EVENT \# 3 0.400 SECONDS
EVENT \# 4 0.400 SECONDS
EVENT \# 5 0.404 SECONDS
EVENT \# 6 0.400 SECONDS
EVENT \# 7 0.399 SECONDS
EVENT \# $8 \quad 0.400$ SECONDS
EVENT \# 9 0.401 SECONDS
EVENT \# 10 0.402 SECONDS
THE LOW VALUE $=0.399$
THE HIGH VALUE $=0.404$
8 EVENT AVERAGE $=0.401$
RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH STEEL BALL
THE TEN VALUES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
EVENT \# 1 0.399 SECONDS
EVENT \# 2 0.399 SECONDS
EVENT \# 3 0.399 SECONDS
EVENT \# 4 0.398 SECONDS
EVENT \# 50.398 SECONDS
EVENT \# 6 0.398 SECONDS
EVENT \# $7 \quad 0.399$ SECONDS
EVENT \# 8 0.398 SECONDS
EVENT \# $9 \quad 0.399$ SECONDS
EVENT \# 10 0.398 SECONDS
THE LOW VALUE $=0.398$
THE HIGH VALUE $=0.399$
8 EVENT AVERAGE $=0.399$

Figure 6: Results of Experiments

## $\mathbb{L}$ Just For the Fun of It Ell

Order any item by December 31, 1987 and you may have your choice of either the Silly Syntax story creation game (including two stories) or the Flying Tigers arcade game for only $\$ 1.95$ !

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(Hybrid BASIC/ML) Utility companion for TIMS and TIMS Mail to allow multi-term search ( $A N D$ and $O R$ logic), global change and delete, split large files and more! Tape/Disk; $\$ 14.05$ (see combo pkg below)
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## Errors and Inconsistencies

The computer is accurate to .00 I seconds, so I had to find my error. I started by remeasuring the dimensions of my tower. After measuring from the center of the top IRED beam to the center of the bottom one, I found that I was almost $1 / 2$-inch over the planned 2 feet 6 inches that was supposed to separate the light beams. That accounted for most of my error. In the final analysis, my results were within .001 seconds of what the formula said they should be.

Here are some other things to consider when verifying your results. The starting block must be placed about $1 / 4$ inch above the light beam so the beam will break only after the object is released. This means that the object will have already fallen $1 / 4$-inch before it breaks the light beam. Because an object gains speed as it falls, it has already picked up speed before the timer started counting.

The weather and environment can also affect the results. Some of my experiments were conducted in dry weather (humidity $=6 \%$ ) and some in humid weather (humidity=60\%). The readings, much to my amazement, were different. In humid weather the times were slower than in the drier weather. I have no scientific explanation for this, but it would make an interesting science project!

Lastly, you should know that the rate of acceleration of a falling object due to

| Location | Degrees <br> Normal | Elevation <br> (Meters) | Acceleration |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canal Zone | 9 | 0 | 32.0944 |
| Jamaica | 18 | 0 | 32.1059 |
| Bermuda | 32 | 0 | 32.1548 |
| Denver | 40 | 1638 | 32.1393 |
| Cambridge | 42 | 0 | 32.1652 |
| Greenland | 70 | 0 | 32.2353 |

Figure 7: Rate of Acceleration for Given Latitudes
gravity is not always exactly 32 feet per second. At different latitudes it can equal 32.1 or even 32.2 feet per second. For instance, an object falling at the equator does not fall as fast as the same object falling at the North Pole. Figure 7 shows the rate of acceleration for various latitudes.

## Other Practical Uses

This project can be used to time events other than falling objects. If built in the horizontal position, it can be used to time objects traveling horizontally. For example, it could time how fast a model race car or train is going. If the timer and the car are built to scale, scale distances and speeds can be calculated using the formula $S=D / T$ where $S$ is the scale speed, $D$ is the scale distance traveled and T is the time required to travel the distance. Note that since PASCAL stores the results of each event in a 16-bit word when passing it to

BASIC, the program can read only 65,535 clock cycles. Because we're measuring .001 second increments, the maximum amount of time we can clock accurately is 65.535 seconds $(65,535 /$ 1,000 ) or just over one minute. By adding another 74LS90 to the timer circuit, we can count .01 second increments and increase the maximum clock time to 655.35 seconds $(65,535 / 100)$.

This project is not intended to provide step-by-step instructions, but was written to give you ideas for using your CoCof or your next science fair project. Build the circuit and elaborate on it. Experiment using different materials, different distances and different conditions. Most of all, have fun with it!
> (Questions about this program may be directed to the authors at 1420I Marquette Dr. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87123. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)

Editor's Note: The Deft PASCAL source codes for the Timer program will be included on this month's RAINBOW ON DISK under the filename TIMER. PAS.

Listing 1: TIMER.BIN
PROGRAM TIMER(INPUT, OUTPUT);

| (* | EVENT TIMER PROGRAM |  | *) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (* | WRITTEN BY D. | WEIDE | *) |
| (* | COPYRIGHT | 987 | *) |
| (* |  |  | *) |
| (* | START ADDRESS | \$4E20 | *) |
| (* | END ADDRESS | \$642F | *) |
| (* | EXEC ADDRESS | \$4E20 | *) |

CONST ADDRESS=65407;
VAR X,TIME, CURRENTCLOCK, LASTCLOCK:INTEGER; RESULT: REAL;

BEGIN
X:=BYTE [1024];
PAGE;
CURSOR(38);
WRITELN('EVENT TIMER PROGRAM');
CURSOR(72);
WRITELN('EVENT NUMBER 1,X:2);
BYTE[ADDRESS]:=0;
LASTCLOCK: =0;
TIME: =0;

```
    (* CHECK BIT 2 (START BIT) *)
    (* FOR HIGH. DISCOUNT CLK BIT HIGH *)
WHILE (BYTE[$FF4O]<2) OR (BYTE[$FF40]>3) DO
;
X:=0;
BYTE[$0400]:=$2A;
WHILE X=0 DO BEGIN
    CURRENTCLOCK:=BYTE[$FF40];
    CASE CURRENTCLOCK OF
    (* IF CLOCK LOW, RESET *)
    (* LASTCLOCK FLAG *)
        0,2:LASTCLOCK:=0;
    (* CHECK CLOCK BIT HIGH
    (* INCREMENT CURRENTCLOCK
    (* IF HIGH
        *)
        *)
        1,3:BEGIN
        IF LASTCLOCK=0 THEN BEGIN
            TIME:=TIME+1;
                LASTCLOCK:=1;
            END;
        END;
    (* CHECK IF STOP BIT SET *)
    (* IF SET, EXIT CLOCK READ *)
    (* DISREGARD START BIT *)
    4,5:X:=1;
```

END;

```
(* CHECK CLOCK AND STOP BIT
(* SET IF BOTH ARE SET, INCREMENT *)
(* CLOCK AND EXIT CLOCK READ \(\quad\) *)
```

```
        5,7:BEGIN
```

```
        5,7:BEGIN
            IF LASTCLOCK=O THEN BEGIN
            IF LASTCLOCK=O THEN BEGIN
                TIME:=TIME+1;
                TIME:=TIME+1;
                X:=1
                X:=1
            END;
            END;
        END
        END
    END;
```

    END;
    ```

BYTE[ADDRESS]:=51;
(* PRINT RESULTS AND STORE AT
(* ADDRESS 30208 AND 30209
*)

WORD[\$7600]:=TIME;
RESULT:=TIME;
RESULT: =RESULT/1000;
CURSOR (355) ;
WRITELN(RESULT:7:3,' SECONDS ELAPSED') END.

\section*{Listing 2: TIMER.BAS}


IIøø PRINT:INPUT"RESULTS TO sCRE EN OR pRINTER>"; DEVICE\$
12øø IF DEVICE\$="P" THEN DEVICE= -2 ELSE DEVICE= \(\varnothing\)
\(13 \varnothing \varnothing\) LOADM"TIMER"
14øø PRINT:PRINTTAB(5)"PRESS <EN
TER> TO BEGIN";
15øø SOUND \(1 \varnothing \emptyset, 1\)
16øø LINE INPUT Z\$
17øø POKE 1ø24,CT:EXEC 2øøøø
18めø PRINT:PRINTTAB(3)"WAS THIS
A VALID EVENT?";
19øø E\$=INKEY\$:IF E\$="" THEN 19ø \(\varnothing\)
2øøø IF E\$="Y" THEN CT=CT+1:EV (C \(T)=\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 76 \varnothing \varnothing) * 256+\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 76 \varnothing 1)\) \(21 \varnothing \varnothing\) IF CT=lø THEN \(22 \emptyset \emptyset\) ELSE \(17 \emptyset\) \(\varnothing\)
\(22 \emptyset \varnothing\) CLS: PRINT\#DEVICE,TAB(1)"THE TEN VALUES ARE AS FOLLOWS:"
\(23 \emptyset \emptyset\) FOR X=1 TO \(1 \varnothing:\) PRINT\#DEVICE, TAB(1)"EVENT \#";X;TAB(15);"";
\(24 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT\#DEVICE,USING "\#\#.\#\#\# SECONDS";EV (X) / I \(\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T ~ X\)
\(25 \emptyset \emptyset\) FOR X=1 TO \(1 \varnothing: I F E V(X)>H I T\) HEN HI=EV (X)
\(26 \emptyset \varnothing\) NEXT X
\(27 \emptyset \emptyset\) LO=HI
\(28 \varnothing \emptyset\) FOR X=1 TO \(1 \varnothing\)
```

29\emptyset\emptyset IF EV(X)<LO THEN LO=EV(X)
3\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset NEXT X
3l\emptyset\emptyset PRINT\#DEVICE,USING " THE LO
W VALUE = \#\#.\#\#\#";LO/lø\emptyset\emptyset:PRINT\#
DEVICE,USING " THE HIGH VALUE =
\#\#.\#\#\#";HI/l\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
32\emptyset\emptyset FOR X=1 TO l\varnothing:IF EV(X)=LO T
HEN LO=X
33\emptyset\emptyset IF EV (X)=HI THEN HI=X
34\emptyset\emptyset NEXT X
35\emptyset\emptyset TL=\varnothing
36\emptyset\emptyset FOR X=1 TO l\emptyset:IF X=LO OR X=
HI THEN 38\emptyset\emptyset
37\emptyset\emptyset TL=TL+EV (X)
38\emptyset\emptyset NEXT X
39\emptyset\emptyset PRINT\#DEVICE,USING " 8 EVEN
T AVERAGE = \#\#.\#\#\#";(TL/lø\emptyset\emptyset)/8

```
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\(\qquad\)

\title{
Compression Filters in Saving and Restoring Graphic』 Screens
}

\author{
By Peter Dibble
}

Iwasn't at all happy with the speed of the programs I wrote to save and restore graphics screens. About four and a half minutes to save a screen to disk is dreadful. Three and three quarters minutes to restore the screen is even worse. Both programs need help, but since I wrote the program to dump the screen to disk first. Ill fix it first.

I tried fiddling with the screen dump program in its BASIC09 code and got some improvement out of it, maybe 20 or 30 seconds. Since I was looking for a four-fold improvement, I needed to try something else.

Recoding the program in C might have done the trick. C programs are always faster than similar BASIC0 code. However, those of you with C compilers have probably already done the translation, and the people without \(C\) wouldn't want to type in the executable file for the resulting program. (C programs usually generate big modules.)

Peter Dibble has a bachelor's degree in chemistry and is currently a graduate student in computer science. He has worked as an applications programmer, systems programmer and as the user services assistant director for the University of Rochester Computing Center. With Dale Puckett, he is co-author of The Complete Rainbow Guide to OS9 and the first volume of The Complete Rainbow Guide to OS-9 Level II.

Once a BASIC0 or C program is as fast as possible, we usually turn to assembly language. Recoding our entire program in assembly language would be
the leave-no-stone-unturned way to speed up the program, but it would be wasteful. Most of the screen dump program makes only a tiny contribution

Listing 1: RLSqsh. CDump
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1: & 87CD & ดøС8 & \(\phi \emptyset \emptyset D\) & 1181 & \(E \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) & ¢8 \\
\hline 2 : & 1408 & D152 & 4C53 & 7173 & E8ด1 & 49877 . \\
\hline 3 & ¢Fø1 & 5FgF & و23¢ & C994 & ¢99F & 23689. \\
\hline 4 & ¢74F & DDQ5 & 3049 & \(9 \mathrm{~F} \square 3\) & 8D29 & 56727 \\
\hline 5 : & 9791 & 8D25 & 250 F & \(91 \varnothing 1\) & 2697 & 109655. \\
\hline 6 : & C1¢F & 2403 & 5C2ø & F18D & ¢929 & 113454. \\
\hline 7 & ED8D & ¢58D & 6E1¢ & 3 F 96 & 5858 & 171672. \\
\hline 8 & 5858 & DAø1 & 8D49 & C6ด¢ & 9701 & 193119. \\
\hline 9 : & 39¢D & ¢226 & 118D & 1725 & øC97 & 38567. \\
\hline 10: & ¢ด44 & 4444 & 4484 & ¢F93 & ¢21C & 34916. \\
\hline 11: & FE39 & \(960 \varnothing\) & 29 F 5 & \(431 \varnothing\) & 3 F ¢6 & 169516 \\
\hline 12: & 9 CD 3 & 2618 & 3494 & 8690 & 198 E & 90914. \\
\hline 13: & \(\emptyset 4 \emptyset \emptyset\) & \(3 ¢ 49\) & \(1 \phi 3 \mathrm{~F}\) & 8925 & ¢D1F & 15685 \\
\hline 14: & \(2 \not 031\) & 8B1¢ & 9Fø3 & \(35 \not 84\) & 4FA6 & 53644 \\
\hline 15: & \(8 \not 639\) & C1D3 & 26D8 & 4335 & 8434 & 124972. \\
\hline 16: & 129 E & ¢71¢ & \(9 \mathrm{E} \varnothing 5\) & 198 C & ¢4 \(9 \varnothing\) & 57416 \\
\hline 17: & 2602 & 8D¢E & E78¢ & 9E97 & 3121 & 49783. \\
\hline 18: & 109E & ¢535 & \(921 \varnothing\) & 9E95 & 3009 & 59437. \\
\hline & ¢409 & \(86 \not 11\) & \(1 \varnothing 3 \mathrm{~F}\) & 8A25 & AD10 & 24792. \\
\hline 29 : & 8E¢¢ & ¢ \(\varnothing 1 \varnothing\) & \(9 \mathrm{~F} 口 5\) & 39A5 & 3B21 & 89163. \\
\hline 21: & & & & & & . \(\varnothing\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Listing 2: Savelmage
PROCEDURE SaveImage
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 9¢g¢ & DIM FileName:STRING[99] & \\
\hline 9090 & INPUT "Image file name: & ", FileName \\
\hline 9825 & RUN compress (FileName) & \\
\hline 792F & END & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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to the program＇s run time．Even if the translation to assembly language re－ duced the time of the unimportant parts of the program to zero，it would make practically no difference in the pro－ gram＇s speed．The most efficient way to use assembly language is to choose the parts of the program that use the most time and recode only them．

The most expensive part of the screen dump program is the section where it compresses the buffer and writes it to disk．The program seems to spend more than 75 percent of its time here．I decided that replacing it with assembly language should make a big difference to the program＇s speed－maybe close to the factor of four that I wanted．

It turns out that the part of the program l chose to improve does run length encoding．The nyble encoding method I use is specialized，but not so specialized that this program is the only one you would ever want to use it for． In fact，it looks like it would be a good program to have around．Unfortu－ nately，subroutines for BASIC09 pro－ grams are of no use without other programs to call them．

\section*{Compression Filter}

The easiest way to write a run－length encoding program is as a filter，a pro－ gram that reads from standard input and writes transformed data to stand－ ard output．Since all OS－9 programs start with standard input and standard output open，you don＇t need to worry about filters having filenames and opening files．Filters got their name because they are of ten inserted in pipes where they＂filter＂data．

BASIC09 programs can call filters．It takes a little work and costs a little time， but it lets us use a run－length encoder filter instead of a subroutine．It also moves the filter into an address space separate from the rest of the program． If we were tight for memory，the second address space might be an advantage．

My first filter was simple，but slow． It read and wrote one byte at a time，and the OS－9 overhead was killing the program．My second attempt read and wrote 100 －byte buffers．It was much faster．

The best size for the buffer is hard to choose．Every increase in buffer size makes the program run faster，but after the buffers reach about 100 bytes， further increases don＇t make much difference．On the other hand，the CoCo hands out memory in 8 K chunks；so a program that uses only a few hundred bytes is wasting the rest of the 8 K ．I
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline PROCEDURE & Compress \\
\hline g9g¢ & PARAM OutFileN：STRING［99］ \\
\hline gЯ刀C & DIM OutPath：BYTE \\
\hline 9813 & DIM OutPipe：BYTE \\
\hline 991A & DIM buffer（7689）：BYTE \\
\hline 9926 & DIM section：INTEGER \\
\hline 992D & DIM position：INTEGER \\
\hline 9934 & DIM WinType，horiz，vert：INTEGER \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 9944 & CREATE \＃OutPath，OutFilen：WRITE \\
\hline 9959 & RUN GetWinattr（1，WinType，horiz，vert） \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{9967} \\
\hline 9968 & REM Write the window attributes into the image file \\
\hline 969A & PUT \＃OutPath，WinType \\
\hline \(96 A^{4}\) & PUT \＃Out Path，horiz \\
\hline g¢aE & PUT \＃OutPath，vert \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{9¢B8} \\
\hline 9¢B9 & RUN MakPipe（＂RLSqsh＂，OutPipe，OutPath） \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ğD1} \\
\hline 9¢D2 & FOR section：＝1 TO 4 \\
\hline 99E2 & REM get part of the screen image \\
\hline 9191 & RUN getbuffer（l，buffer，section） \\
\hline 9113 & REM write the image data to the compression program \\
\hline 9145 & PUT \＃OutPipe，buffer \\
\hline 914 F & NEXT section \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{915A} \\
\hline 915B & CLOSE \＃OutPath，\＃OutPipe \\
\hline 9166 & END \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{PROCEDURE GetWinattr} \\
\hline gяg \(¢\) & PARAM Window：BYTE \\
\hline 9997 & PARAM typecode：INTEGER \\
\hline 999E & PARAM horiz，vert：INTEGER \\
\hline 9¢19 & TYPE registers＝cc，\(a, b, d p: B Y T E ; x, y, u: I N T E G E R\) \\
\hline 993E & DIM regs：registers \\
\hline 9647 & regs．a：＝Window \\
\hline و953 & regs．b：＝\＄93 \\
\hline 995 F & RUN syscall（\＄8D，regs） \\
\hline 996 D & IF LAND（regs．cc， 1 ）＝1 THEN \\
\hline 997F & ERROR regs．b \\
\hline 9987 & ENDIF \\
\hline 9989 & typecode：＝regs．a \\
\hline 9994 & IF typecode＜s THEN \REM not a graphics window \\
\hline 9¢B8 & ERROR \(183 \backslash\) \EM illegal window type \\
\hline 9¢D2 & ENDIF \\
\hline 99D4 & FOR 1：＝5 TO typecode \\
\hline g9E7 & READ horiz，vert \\
\hline Q日F\％ & NEXT i \\
\hline 99 FB & END \\
\hline ghFD & DATA 649.192 \\
\hline 9198 & Data 329．192 \\
\hline 9113 & data 649．192 \\
\hline 911 E & DATA 329.192 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{PROCEDURE MakPipe} \\
\hline 999¢ & REM For a process with its standard output directed to \\
\hline 9935 & REM a given path and its standard input coming from a pipe． \\
\hline 996F & PaRam Pgm：STRING \\
\hline 9976 & PARAM InPath：BYTE \\（＊input for the new program \\
\hline 9699 & PARAM OutPath：BYTE \REM Output for the new program \\
\hline 99 BD & TYPE registersmcc，a，b，dp：BYTE；\(x, y, u: I N T E G E R\) \\
\hline 9¢E2 & DIM regs：registers \\
\hline 99EB & DIM tmp，OldIn，OldOut：BYTE \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{9¢FA} \\
\hline g9FB & REM Fix standard output \\
\hline \(\phi 111\) & regs．aml \\
\hline 911 C & RUN syscall（\＄82，regs）\REM dup standard output \\
\hline 9148 & OldOut：\(=\) regs．a \\
\hline 914 B & CLOSE \＃l \\
\hline 9159 & regs．a：＝0utPath \\
\hline 915C & RUN syscall（\＄82，regs）\REM dup the output path into std out \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{918D} \\
\hline 918 E & REM Fix standard input \\
\hline 91 A3 & regs．am ¢ \\
\hline glaE & RUN syscall（\＄82，regs） \\
\hline 91 BC & Oldin：aregs．a \\
\hline 91C7 & CLOSE \＃】 \\
\hline 91CC & OPEN \＃tmp，＂／pipe＂：UPDATE \\
\hline gldc & \\
\hline 91DD & REM Now standard input and output are redirected as they \\
\hline 9214 & REM should be．Fork the program \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 9233 & regs.a:= \(\varnothing\) \\
\hline 923 E & regs.b: \(=\varnothing\) \\
\hline 9249 & regs.x: =ADDR(Pgm) \\
\hline 9257 & regs.y:= \(\varnothing\) \\
\hline 9262 & regs.u: \(=\varnothing\) \\
\hline 926 D & RUN syscall(\$¢3,regs) \REM fork \\
\hline 9282 & \\
\hline 9283 & REM now the process is running. \\
\hline 92 Al & REM clean up after it \\
\hline 9285 & regs.a: \(=\varnothing\) \\
\hline 92C 9 & RUN syscall(\$82,regs) \REM dup the new stdin \\
\hline g2E2 & InPath:aregs.a \(\backslash\) REM save the pipe \\
\hline 92FD & CLOSE \# \(¢\) \\
\hline 9392 & regs.a:=01dIn \\
\hline 939 E & RUN syscall(\$82,regs) \REM dup to restore the old standard input \\
\hline 9344 & CLOSE \#Oldin \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{934 A} \\
\hline 9348 & REM now restore the old standard output \\
\hline 8371 & CLOSE \#1 \\
\hline 9376 & regs.as: 01 ldOut \\
\hline 9382 & RUN syscall(\$82,regs) \REM dup \\
\hline 9396 & CLOSE \#OldOut \\
\hline 939C & END \\
\hline PROCEDURE & GetBuffer \\
\hline 9999 & PARAM Window: INTEGER \\
\hline 9967 & PARAM buffer (7689) : BYTE \\
\hline 9613 & PARAM section: INTEGER \\
\hline 991A & TYPE registers \(=c \mathrm{c}, \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{dp}:\) BYTE; \(\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{u}:\) INTEGER \\
\hline 993F & DIM regs:registers \\
\hline 9948 & DIM i,group:INTEGER \\
\hline 9853 & DIM position: INTEGER \\
\hline 995A & DIM pointer: INTEGER \\
\hline 9961 & BASE 9 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{9963} \\
\hline 9964 & RUN syscall (\$ \(\varnothing\) C,regs) \REM get process id \\
\hline 9983 & group: reges.a \\
\hline 998 E & position: \(=48 *(\operatorname{section-1)}\) \\
\hline 999C & RUN gfx2(Window, "get",group,1, 9, position, 639,48) \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 9964 & regs.a=1 \\
\hline ghcF & regs.b \(=\$ 84\) \\
\hline 9¢DB & regs.x=group*256+1 \\
\hline glee & regs. \(\mathrm{y}=1\) \\
\hline ghF9 & RUN syscall (\$8E,regs) \REM map in "get" buffer \\
\hline 911 D & IF LAND(regs.cc,l) \(\Delta \varnothing\) THEN \REM an error \\
\hline 9138 & ERROR regs.b \\
\hline 9143 & ENDIF \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{9145} \\
\hline 9146 & pointer:=regs.x \REM an optimization \\
\hline 9163 & FOR 1:=regs.y-1 TO 9 STEP -1 \\
\hline 9189 & buffer(i) :mPEEK(pointer+i) \\
\hline 9191 & NEXT 1 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{919 C} \\
\hline 919D & regs. \(\mathrm{x}=\) group* \(256+1\) \\
\hline 9189 & regs. \(y=\varnothing\) \\
\hline 91 BB & RUN syscall (\$8E,regs) \REM unmap the "get" buffer \\
\hline g1E2 & RUN gfx2("killbuff",group,1) \\
\hline 91FA & END \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
settled on 1 K buffers, but that still leaves plenty of wasted space. I probably should have used even more memory for the buffers.

When I stitched the filter to the screen dump program, the result ran in about a minute and a quarter (on my test screen. It gives a different performance on different data). I wish it were faster, but I'm not offended by the performance any more.

\section*{Pipes}

Unless you are comfortable with pipes, the Mal<Pipe procedure may be the strangest part of the SaveImage program. The goal of the procedure is to save the current stand ard input and output paths and replace them with the patch we want the filter to have. When the paths are right, we fork the filter. The last part of the procedure gives the calling procedure a path number for the pipe and puts the standard paths back the way they were when Mal<Pipe was called.

The I \(\$\) Dup system call gets a lot of use in Mal<Pipe. You won't see it much except when a program is fooling with the standard paths. Dup gives a path a new path number, but it doesn't change the path in any way or touch the old path number. Mal<Pipe uses it to save a path when it needs to borrow its path number.

Mal<Pipe is mostly several repetitions of code like:

> dup path 0 into \(\times\)
> close path 0
> open \(/\) pipe

This saves the current path 0 (standard input) in \(x\) and replaces it with a pipe. The pipe file goes in path zero because OS-9 always uses the lowest free path number for a new path.

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\author{
Barden's Buffer
}

\title{
Taking Your Printer to the Limit
}

\author{
By William Barden, Jr. Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

Back in the good old days of the Radio Shack Model I, a printer didn't have many bells and whistles. As a matter of fact, you were lucky if the printer did anything more than print listings in uppercase. Today, we have a different situation.

The DMP-130 I use with my CoCo is just loaded with all kinds of options - proportionally spaced characters, superscripting, boldface printing, and compressed printing, to name a few. As a matter of fact, the darn thing can even emulate an Epson/IBM printer! But using a printer to full advantage is tedious - there's a whole new printer language to learn and no tools to help. In this column we'll take a look at some of the things you can and can't do with your printer and how to learn that mysterious language.

\section*{Radio Shack Printers}

First, a brief note about why Radio Shack printers are the way they are. They are very prolific creatures, spawning at a rate of about five per year. Unfortunately for the little critters, they die out after a brief life - usually only three years or so (although some have been known to live for 10 years or more). Their short life spans are due to the appearance of newer printers with more and more capabilities at lower and lower prices.
Early in the game, before IBM knew microcomputers were hot, Radio Shack established their own printer language, called a "control code sequence." A current name for this is "Tandy character set." At about the same time, Epson, an aggressive printer manufacturer, established its own standard set of characters and control codes.
Things went along smoothly until the IBM PC became a dominant force in the microcomputer market. IBM used an Epson printer as a standard IBM graphics printer, sticking their own label on the unit, and changing a few minor features.

When Tandy started stamping out IBM PC clones, they

\footnotetext{
Bill Barden has written 27 books and over 100 magazine articles on various computer topics. His 20 years'experience in the industry covers a wide background: programming, systems analysis and managing projects or computers ranging from mainframes to micros.
}
had a problem. Their older printers used the Tandy character set and control codes, but not the IBM/Epson codes. Since most printer features are implemented in firmware in the printer, however, the solution was easy - simply make the two character sets/control code sequences switch-selectable. And that's what they did. Current Tandy printers will run either in IBM/Epson mode or in Tandy character mode by setting DIP switch settings on the printer, or even under program control.

In addition, many Tandy printers allow for either serial or parallel I/O. Serial I/O is used on the CoCos, as you know, while parallel I/O is used on Tandy MS-DOS (IBMcompatible) systems.

\section*{IBM's vs. Tandy's Character Set}

The two character sets, IBM and Tandy, are mutually exclusive, having very few similarities in the control codes. Certainly, there's no problem in printing plain text in either set, but we'd like to do more than that. The biggest difference between the two sets is in graphics mode. Tandy has historically used seven dots per graphics column, while IBM/ Epson uses eight dots per graphics column. Both accomplish the same thing, but it's a little harder to work with numbers that are not powers of two in graphics. For example, if you wanted to write a screen dump program for the Hi-Res 640-by-192 mode on the CoCo 3, you'd have 24 graphics columns vertically in IBM/Epson mode, but \(192 / 7=273 / 7\) columns in Tandy mode. CoCo software, however, is geared more to the Tandy character set. Also, the Tandy character set/ control code sequence affords a few more niceties. For that reason, we'll stick with the Tandy character set in this column.
The printer we'll use for examples will be the Tandy DMP130. This is an efficient, inexpensive dot matrix printer that I'm sure many of you have. If you don't have a DMP-130, you're still in luck, because most of the control code sequences used for illustration here will be the same for your printer - there's a great deal of similarity between the capabilities of the printers and their use of the Tandy control codes.

\section*{Fonts}

Current Tandy printers have three basic fonts, which are
the designs of the printable characters: standard, correspondence and proportionally spaced. Figure 1 shows these three basic fonts as printed with a DMP-130.
```

This is a sample of starudard characters
This is a sample of correspondence characters
This is a sample of proportional characters

```

Figure I
As you can see, the quality of the fonts differs - the lowest quality is the standard font, better is the correspondence font, and the highest quality font is the proportional font. The correspondence and proportional fonts approach what would be printed on a daisy wheel printer, as a matter of fact.

On most Tandy printers, the higher-quality fonts take longer to print. For informal printing, then, it makes sense to use the standard font. For letter writing, the correspondence font is nice. For the best quality, say, manuscripts for THERAINBOW, the proportional font is good.

There is one problem with using the proportional font, however: It is sometimes difficult to get a clean right margin. The term proportional simply means that each letter is allocated a different width. Notice in Figure 1 that the first two fonts are spaced at 10 characters per inch (the "of" ends at the same place), while the proportional font compresses the text more. This text compression occurs because letters such as ' \(i\) ' are less than \(1 / 10\) th-inch wide. The overall appearance of the type is very pleasing, however.

How do you get a justified right margin? Some word processing programs will provide a justified text mode that supports your printer. Of ten, however, you're left to write a program that counts the widths of individual characters and then inserts thin slivers of space in between words and characters to provide a clean right edge. More on that later.

\section*{The Basic Font Control Code Sequence}

The corresponding listing to produce the printout in Figure 1 is shown here:
```

100 PRINTH-2, CHR$(27);CHRS(19);
110 PRINTH-2, "This is a sample of standard
    characters"
120 PRINT#-2, CHR$(27);CHR$(18);
130 PRINT4-2, "This is a sample of correspond-
    ence characters"
140 PRINTH-2, CHR$(27);CHR\$(17);
150 PRINTH-2,"This is a sample of proportional
characters"

```

The PRINTH-2 portion is the standard way in Extended Color BASIC to address the system printer. A normal text line is printed by enclosing the text in quotes. The CHR\$ sequences need some explanation. Each CHRS function creates one character; two CHR\& functions create two characters. The character function could be used to print any text character:

\section*{100 PRINTH-2, CHR\$ (65) ; CHRS(66)}

This line prints AB , for example. In most cases, though, CHRS is used to print only those characters that are less than 32 decimal, which are called "control codes" and are usually not entered from the keyboard. The control code decimal 27 is called an "escape" control code and was used on old teletypewriting equipment to signal an interrupt. An escape code of ten precedes a special control code action, and control code sequences are also called "escape sequences." In this case, the escape sequences are the following:

\section*{27, 19 Set standard characters \\ 27, 18 Set correspondence characters \\ 27, 17 Set proportional characters}

Once the font is set, it remains in force until a new control code sequence sets another font. You could set a new font at any time, however, just by inserting the control code characters at the proper point in the PRINT\#-2 statement.
```

100 PRINTH-2, "Standard here, but "; CHR\$(27);
CHRD(18); "correspondence here"

```

Another way to do this is with concatenated strings:
100 PRINTA-2, "Standard here, but " + CHRD(27) + CHRS (18) + "correspondence here"

\section*{Spacing}

For historical reasons, standard spacing is 10 characters per inch horizontally for non-proportional fonts. This makes each character \(1 / 10\) th-inch wide, the same width as typewriter characters (remember typewriters?). Radio Shack printers, however, allow several variations on this standard width, as shown in Figure 2.

This is a sample of 10 -pitch spacing This is a sample of 12 -pitch spacing
This is a sauple of condensed ( 17 ipi )
This is elongated text.
Figure 2
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{RTR Development Systems Post Office Box 72, Peaster, Texas 76074 Phone: (817) 599-0871} \\
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```

This is a sample of 10-pitch spacing
This is a sample of 12-pitch spacing
This is a gamole of condenged (l% ipi)
This is elongated text.

```

Figure 3
```

This is an \&xample of miciocinnt mave
NOte inat. the lino roacing 1s 1/2 normal

```

Figure 4
The top line prints at 10 characters per inch, the standard spacing. The next line is set by the control code sequence PRINTH-2, CHRs(27); CHR\$(29) and prints at 12 characters per inch. The next line is "condensed," a Radio Shack term for 17 characters per inch. This spacing is about the smallest possible for characters on most printers. It allows 136 columns to be put in eight inches horizontally, a boon for printing spreadsheets and other listings. Essentially, it reduces the large computer listing format down to a manageable \(81 / 2\)-by- 11 inch paper size. The condensed text is set by PRINTH-2, CHR\&(27); CHRs(20). The final text is "elongated." In this mode, two horizontal dots are printed for every single dot, making the characters twice as wide as they would normally be. Elongated characters can be printed in 10 -pitch, 12 -pitch and 17 -pitch mode. Elongation is set by PRINTH-2, CHRs(27); CHR\&(14) and reset by PRINTA-2, CHR玉(27);CHR\$(15).

The bottom line, therefore, is that you can have \(10,12,17\), 5,6 or 8.5 characters per inch, depending upon the font and spacing set.

\section*{Italics and Microfont}

Earlier Radio Shack printers do not have an italics or microfont capability. For example, my DMP-2100, a 5 -yearold printer, has many options, but not as many as the DMP130. The DMP-130 and several others have the ability to italicize text for most type styles, as shown in Figure 3. The italics mode is set by PRINTH-2, CHRS(27); CHR\$(66); CHRS(1) and reset by PRINTH-2, CHRS(27); CHR末(66); CHRS (0).
The microfont mode produces text that is half the height of regular text; it is printed on the top half of the line, as shown in Figure 4. Microfont mode is set by CHRS(27); CHRI(77). Microfont mode is ended by selecting another mode.

\section*{Other Character-Related Actions}

In addition to italics and microfont, most newer printers have the ability to superscript and subscript. Again, this is usually a control code sequence (in the DMP-130, it is 27 , 83,0 to start superscripting; 27, 83, 1 to start subscripting; and 27,88 to end either superscripting or subscripting).

Almost all Radio Shack printers have the ability to perform bold printing, using a 27, 31 (start) and 27, 32 (end) control code sequence. Many printers print boldface by overprinting the characters a second time, resulting in the print speed being halved.

Underlining is also a feature found on all printers except for the most ancient. This mode is set by the control code 15 and canceled by the control code 14.

In addition to standard ASCII characters, most newer printers have an extended character set. In IBM/Epson mode, this extended character set more or less matches what you see in the extended graphics mode on the screen foreign characters, shading characters and line segments. In Tandy mode, the same types of characters are present, but the codes are different.

On a typical modern dot matrix printer, therefore, you have about five different type fonts, six types of character spacing, superscripting and subscripting, bold printing, and underlining. All of this for about \(\$ 250\) or less!

\section*{Line Spacing}

Printers historically have printed at six lines per inch, about the vertical spacing of typewriters. However, all newer printers have the ability to print at six lines per inch, eight lines per inch, and incremental amounts in between. This is a useful feature that allows you to create a variety of line spacing, or "leading," as it is called in the typesetting trade.

The DMP-130, for example, has control code sequences that allow you to space vertically in increments of \(1 / 12\)-inch reverse, \(1 / 6\)-inch reverse, \(1 / 216\)-inch forward, \(1 / 144\)-inch forward, \(1 / 72\)-inch forward, \(1 / 12\)-inch forward, \(1 / 8\)-inch forward and \(1 / 6^{-}\) inch forward, allowing you to get practically anywhere on the page vertically, with a precision of 0.0046 inch! Figure 5 shows the effect of different spacings on text.

Line spacings of six, eight, and 12 lines per inch are used in the figure. Reverse line spacing also could have been used, or a new line of a smaller increment could have been used, but that doesn't make too much sense for text.

\section*{Forms Control}

The standard "page" for printing is \(81 / 2\)-by- 11 inches. The

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Figure 5
\(\qquad\)

Figure 6

11－inch length translates to 66 lines per page when a standard line spacing of six lines per inch is used．However，newer Radio Shack printers allow you to specify any page length from \(1 / 6\) inch（a rather short page）to about 44 inches by using the control code sequence \(27,52, n\) ，where \(n\) is the length in \(1 / 6\)－inch units．Although most word processing packages also allow you to keep track of the page length and automatically do a new page by a series of line feeds，the built－in page length is something you get for free and can be useful in programs in which the special＂form feed＂control character（decimal） 12 is used．

\section*{Column Positioning}

Depending on the font and pitch selected，the firmware of the printer keeps track of the current＂dot column＂as it is printing．The DMP－130，for example，prints a 9－by－9 matrix of dots in the standard font in 10 pitch with each character occupying 12－dot columns（there＇s some blank space between characters）．Since 80 characters can be printed per page，the total number of dot columns in this mode is 80 times 12 ，or 960 dot columns．In 12 pitch，the number of dot columns is increased by \(12 / 10\) and becomes \(1.2 * 960=1,152\) ．For condensed and correspondence modes，the number of dot columns is increased still further．

On most newer Radio Shack printers，the print head can be positioned to any dot column or at least every other dot
column by two methods：moving the print head incrementally by a small number of dot positions or moving the print head to a specific dot column on the current print line．

You could，for example，move the print head to dot column 400 out of 0 through 479 on the DMP－130 by using the control code sequence PRINTH－2，CHR\＄（27）；CHR\＄（16）； CHR\＄（1）；CHR\＄（144）；

The first two characters here specify that this is a print head positioning action．The 1 and 144 are the two bytes that define the dot column．The first byte must be multiplied by 256 － the final dot column is defined by \(1 * 256+144=400\) ．

To see how this works，consider the following code，which prints an＇ X ＇at dot columns \(1,2,3,5,8,13,21,34,55,89\) ， 144， 233 and 377 （this is a Fibonacci series，in which the next position is determined by adding the previous two numbers － 8 and 13 produce 21 ，for example）：
```

100 N1 = 1
110 N2 = 0
120 N3 = N1 + N2
130 PRINT甘-2, CHR\&(27); CHR\&(16); CHR\&(INT
(N3/256)); CHR\$(N3 - INT(N3/256) * 256);
"X";
140 N1 = N2
150 N2 = N3
160 IF N2 \diamond 377 THEN GOTO }12
170 PRINTロ-2

```

The printing for this code is shown in Figure 6.

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in the good old days of the Radio Shack Model I, a printer didn't have many bells and whistles. As a matter of fact, you were lucky if the printer did anything more than print listings in upper case. Today, we have a different situation. The DMP-130 I use on my CoCo is just loaded with all kinds of options -proportional-spaced characters, superscripting, bold-face printing, and compressed printing, to name a few. As a matter of fact, the darn thing can even emulate an Epson/IBM printer! Using a printer to full advantage is tedious - there's a whole
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you were lucky if the printer did anything more than print
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situation. The DMP-130 I use on my CoCo is just loaded
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Figure 7

Although the DMP-I30 does not have incremental dot positioning, other printers have a "proportional spacing" control sequence, in which you can move the print head tiny amounts, usually 0 to 9 dot columns (CHR\$(27); CHR\$ \((n)\), where \(n\) is 0 to 9 ). This allows you to move relative to the current print head position. This sequence is handy for doing justification of text in proportional spacing mode. The proportional font prints characters in varying widths. To get a clean right edge (a justified edge), these steps must be followed:
- Find the word break
- Put everything after the word break on the next line
- Look up the wid ths of every character on the current text line and arrive at a grand total
- Find the difference between this grand total and the dot column width of the line
- Insert slivers of space using the proportional spacing control codes between random words to make up the difference

A sample of justification is shown in Figure 7 , on a printout from a DMP-2100. The same justification is possible on printers such as the DMP-I30, but the computations must be in absolute dot column values from the left margin. The DMP-130 also has a control code sequence of \(\operatorname{CHR\Phi }(8)\); \(\operatorname{CHR\Phi }(n)\), where \(n\) is a number from 0 to 255 , and backspaces from 0 to 255 dot columns.

You might ask yourself why all software packages don't provide automatic justification on printing. The answer lies in those five printers per year and the huge number of other printers available. There are so many printers in use and so little standardization that it's hard to provide printer "drivers"(sof tware subroutines) for every prinier on a system, even the average CoCo system. As a result, many of the capabilities of the printers in use are not implemented. It's a shame, too, because the quality of the printing could be much better.

\section*{Graphics Modes}

As printers became controlled by microprocessors and
print actions by firmware or by software inside the printers, it became easy to add graphics printing. After all, what's the difference in printing a dot matrix representing an alphabetic character and printing those same dots to represent graphics? High resolution graphics printing actually preceded high resolution screens in microcomputers, and current printers can more than match the CoCo 3's 640 -by- 192 Hi -Res screen.

In graphics printing, the same action is taken to printeither seven dots (Tandy) or eight dots (IBM/Epson) per vertical column. Newer printers also print with nine-pin heads and 24-pin heads, but in Tandy mode, most graphics printing is done in seven-dot columns.

In normal text printing, "white space" is inserted between columns, as shown in Figure 8 . However, in graphics mode, no white space is required, because the graphics dots must be contiguous - - the next dot column must start one dot away vertically from the last dot column. Because of this, a smaller line spacing is used in graphics mode, \(7 / 72\)-inch in the DMP130 or similar spacing in other printers.
The number of dot columns per inch horizontally is usually


Figure 8: Graphics Spacing
on the order of 60 , although some Radio Shack printers allow even greater resolution - up to hundreds of dots per inch. The DMP-130, for example, prints graphics dot columns at 60 per inch, making the total number of dot columns across the page 480 . In a 10 -inch vertical print area, there are 104 dot columns or 728 dots. This makes the total "resolution" of a printed page about 480 by 728 dots, a total of 349,000 .

The aspect ratio of 480 to 728 , however, doesn't really match the CoCo 3 screen aspect ratio of 4 to 3 . Therefore, it's difficult to "print the screen" in screen dumps in graphics mode unless some compensation is made. One way to do a screen dump is to rotate the dump 90 degrees to print the horizontal portion of the screen vertically on the paper. The aspect ratio now becomes \({ }^{192} / 60=3.2\) to \(640 / 72=8.8\) inches, or 8.8 to 3.2. Expanding the vertical screen dimension (printed horizontally) by printing two dots for every screen dot makes the aspect ratio 8.8 to 6.4 inches very close to the screen's 4:3 aspect ratio. CoCo screen dumps have been described in this column in the past and are easy to do.

What is more difficult to accomplish is doing anything significant with printer graphics without a great deal of trouble. CoCo Extended Color BASIC and OS-9 BASIC09 have quite good graphics commands that allow you to draw and color lines, boxes, circles, windows and complex shapes. Printer "language," however, has no such capability - the best you can do is draw a vertical column of dots. This means that unless screen dumps are done, graphics on printers must be done by laboriously translating figures into a series of vertical dot columns. This is a tedious operation, to say the least. Here's a sample:

Suppose we have the shapes and initials shown in Figure 9 and want to print them on our system printer as a logo. First, an overlay representing the printer resolution must be


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superimposed on the shape．Next，the lines across the shape must be converted into dot columns．Each dot column is then encoded into a numeric value．In Tandy graphics mode，the seven dots in a dot column represent values of \(1,2,4,8,16\) ， 32,64 ，and 128 ，moving from top to bottom．The final value for each dot column is calculated by adding the individual dot values together and then adding 128．（The 128 value sets the most significant bit of the byte，marking it as a graphics value when sent to the printer．）

To print the graphics shape，graphics mode is set by a PRINTH－2，CHR\＄（1日）．Each line of dot columns is then printed by sending the individual dot column values．At the end of each line，a PRINTम－2 moves to the next line，spacing the \(7 / 72\)－inch graphics line spacing．The complete program is shown below．

100 DATA 128，128，128，160，240，216，240， 166
110 DATA \(142,155,142,132,12 \theta\)
120 DATA 12日，12日，252，14日，252，12日，192， \(12 \theta\)
130 DATA 252，212，196，12日， 192
140 PRINTH－2，CHR\＄（1日）＇set graphics mode
150 FOR I＝ 1 TO 13 ＇print first row
160 READ A
170 PRINT甘－2，CHR\＄（A）；
180 NEXT I
190 PRINTロ－2＇line feed
200 FOR I＝ 1 TO 13 ＇print second row
210 READ A
220 PRINT甘－2，CHR\＄（A）；
230 NEXT I
240 PRINT甘－2 line feed

In spite of complex graphics commands，current printers such as the DMP－130 are real bargains．There＇s a lot of capability to be found if you＇re willing to learn and use a few control code sequences．I＇m looking forward to the next set of Tandy printers－they＇re bound to be less expensive with even more features．Perhaps they will even include a page description language as packaged with laser printers to make drawing graphics and defining fonts more palatable．

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By Dale L. Puckett \\ Rainbow Contributing Editor
}

KISSDraw takes a great leap forward this month as we show you how to save your artwork and load it back into memory. We also increase the speed of the program dramatically by taking a different approach to output and finish the KISSDrawArc routine. We tinkered with the design of the HandleMenu procedure, and the file menu now works like the menus on a Macintosh. KISSDraw's overall structure remains basically the same, so you won't be starting over from scratch.

\section*{From Easy to Easy}

The first goal we wanted to accomplish when we started KISSDraw was to show you how easy it is to do really amazing graphics programming with the primitives built into OS-9 - especially when you access them through BASIC09. Our next objective was to introduce the general concept of eventand object-oriented programming. Last month, we introduced the main event loop. This month we hope to concentrate on objects.

Down the road we hope to experiment with OS-9's SS.MsSig GetStat

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call to see if we can come up with a way for the GetKISSMouse routine to run in the background continuously, sending a signal to KISSDraw - or any other program you install it in - each time there is a mouse event. If we do that, the main program will be able to go about its business until it is summoned by the mouse. But that's another column.

We hadn't even finished last month's column when we ran into a brick wall. We were in a hurry and wanted to publish a routine that would let you save your drawings in a disk file. From the beginning, we had planned to redirect the output of KISSDraw's DoEvent procedure to a tee filter. The output of the tee would go to a disk file and the screen at the same time. It was a great idea! But, you can't redirect the run statements in a BASIC09 program.

On several occasions I wrote BASIC09 programs as filters and ran them using RunB from the OS-9 command line, so I thought I could attack the problem by using BASIC09's Shell statement to run an OS-9 command that was actually a module of BASIC09 I-code. It wasn't meant to happen. It would take an act of Congress and quite a programming feat to put together the string required to pass the complex data structure KISSDraw uses to RunB. Once again we had proven the old programmers adage: prior planning could have prevented poor performance.

\section*{Managing Your Development}

As your programs grow larger, you'll quickly discover that you need to get organized. During the past month we reached that point with KISSDraw. The
length of the source code has now reached the point where KISSDraw will no longer fit when BASIC09 is running with 32 K of workspace. However, because of BASIC09's modular design and its ability to pack procedures into intermediate code modules, we can continue our project.

The solution is to pick the modules you feel are stable at this point in your program's development cycle and pack them into BASIC09 I-code modules that can reside anywhere in the 512 K bytes available in your Color Computer 3 but outside your BASIC09 workspace.

When you do this, you'll free plenty of memory. For example, KISSdMenu presently needs 3,885 bytes in BASIC09's workspace. When it's packed, it only needs 761 bytes of memory. The source for WhichTool is 1,914 bytes long. Its packed binary code is only 864 bytes long. And KISSDrawArc took 3,192 bytes of source code. It packs down to 1,585 bytes.

Next month, we will merge packed modules of SetUpMouse, WhichTool, DoEvent, KISSdmenu, KISSfreehand and the individual proced ures that draw bars, boxes, circles, ellipses and lines. They all fit in a file less than 8 K long. It's important to notice we planned it that way. Why?

\section*{A Typical Problem}

Let's study a typical troubling scenario that many people are running into these days, if the questions on RAINBOw's Delphi OS-9 On-Line Forum are an indicator. The symptoms are "Error 32 - Memory Full" and "Error 43 Unknown Procedure" messages. The
reason they are receiving these messages is complex, but it's easy to understand when you analyze the problem.

Even though you have 512 K bytes of
block of memory into your 64K BASIC09 workspace.

You're OK so far. You have used exactly 65,536 bytes or eight blocks of

\title{
"Even though you have 512K bytes of memory available on your Color Computer 3, each process you run can use only 64K of memory for its program code and its data."
}
memory available on your Color Computer 3, each process you run can use only 64 K of memory for its program code and its data. When BASIC09 is running, it is a process. Its program code uses 23,244 bytes. However, because of the way OS-9 Level II memory management works, it takes a full three blocks or 24,576 bytes. If you run BASIC09 with 32 K bytes of data memory, you have used a total of 56,012 bytes or seven blocks of memory. Of the 65,536 bytes or eight blocks available, you have 8,192 bytes or one block left in BASIC09's 64 K process block.

Let's assume you are a beginning BASIC09 programmer and have not yet mastered OS-9. In that case you probably haven't gotten around to merging the Inkey and SysCall modules into your \(g f \times 2\) file. Planning to write a large program, you ask for 32 K of memory when you start basicon. You decide to start with a simple routine, but that routine just happens to use Inkey and \(\mathrm{g} \times \mathrm{x}\). You look at the listing time and time again. It has to be right. In fact, it is right. But after listing your procedure again, you type RUN for the 16th time and get the same error messages again. What happened?

When your BASIC09 procedure encountered the line RUN Inkey (Char ), it did not find a procedure by that name in your BASIC09 workspace since InKey is an I-code module. OS-9 then looked in its module directory to see if a module named Inkey existed. It didn't, so it looked for a file by that name in your current execution directory, loaded it and then linked to the module Inkey. When OS-9 loaded the 94-byte Inkey module it stored it in an 8 K block. When your basico9 program ran Inkey, OS-9 switched the entire 8 K
memory - all that is allotted to a process. But the next line of your program uses the \(\mathrm{gf} \times 2\) procedure to clear your Color Computer's screen. BASIC09 retraces its steps and attempts to switch the 8 K block of memory that contains the 2,250 -byte \(\mathrm{g} f \times 2\) module. It quickly discovers that there's not
another 8 K block of memory left in BASIC09's process area, and you receive the error message.

The answer is to merge gfx2, SysCall and Inkey into one file. Since \(\mathrm{g} f \times 2\) is only 2,250 bytes long, you have plenty of space left in its 8 K block. In fact, we'll probably merge several of KISSDraw's general modules into this file once they are finalized. Since almost any BASIC09 graphics program we write uses \(\mathrm{g} \times 2\), we will have access to quite a few of the KISSDraw primitives at no extra memory cost.

This all means if you are going to run a file containing up to 8 K of packed Icode modules from within your BASIC09 programs, you must not ask for more than 24 K of memory. An 8 K block for any module in your own file, plus an 8 K block for \(\mathrm{gfx} \times 2\) and any modules contained in its file and the 24 K BASIC09 workspace add up to 40 K . That leaves 24 K for BASIC09's program code and that's exactly what it uses.

If your file of packed modules contains between 8,193 and 16,383 bytes, you will use 16 K of memory when you

TYPE rodent=Vld, Act, ToTm:BYTE; X1:INTEGER; TTTO:BYTE; TSSt:
INTEGER; CBSA,CBSB,CCtA,CCtB,TTSA,TTSB,TLSA,TLSB:BYTE
; X2,BDX,BDY:INTEGER; Stat,Res:BYTE; AcX,AcY,WRX,WRY:
INTEGER
TYPE stats=IsEvent, InWindow, InToolBox, InMenuBar, line, box, circle
, ellipse, bar, arc,fill, text,freehand, RecordOn: BOOLEAN
TYPE cursor=OutPut, Scale, ScreenType, NoCur, arrow, pencil, cross
,hourglass, NoIcon, TextBar, Scross, Icon, IconBuff, pattern
, horzline, vertline, slantright, slantleft, dots: BYTE
TYPE codes=DArc,DBar,DBox,DCircle,DEllipse,DLine,DPoint, DFill
, DSetPtr, DPutCur, DSetCur, DLogic, DPattern:INTEGER
TYPE object=DCode, Hor P, VerP:INTEGER
TYPE orgin=DPSCode, HanX, HanY:INTEGER
TYPE packet=mouse:rodent; status:stats; pointer:cursor; Code
:codes; Pen:object; Handle:orgin
Figure 1: Type Statements

\footnotetext{
Listing 1:KISSDrawPut
PROCEDURE XISSDrawPut
\(99 \phi \varnothing\) (* Drawing program For the Color Computer III
Insert type statements from Figure 1
glCE TYPE Drawing=Loc:orgin; tool:object
Q1E3
gle4 DIM Event:packet
}
load it. You will then only be able to ask for 16 K of BASIC 09 workspace. Let's add it up again:

\section*{\(16 K+8 K+16 K+24 K=64 K\).}

Ponder what would have happened if we had stored the KISSDraw modules listed above in individual files in our CMDS directory. They would have used 88 K of memory when they were loaded. That's not a problem. But each time we called a new one from our BASIC09 program we would have switched another 8 K block of memory into our 64 K workspace. After the first two or three, we would be out of memory within BASIC09's workspace.

\section*{"We revamped the HandleMenu procedure, attempting to emulate the way a Macintosh menu works. The patient lived."}

To merge gfx2, Inkey and SysCa11, you can run the following lines from the OS-9 prompt.
```

chd /dd/cmds
rename gf }\times2\textrm{g}f\times2.0rigina
merge gfx2.original Inkey
SysCall > gfx2
attrgfx2epe

```

If you are going to be running a lot of packed BASIC09 programs from the OS-9 command line rather than from within BASIC09 itself, you may also want to merge Inkey and SysCa 11 into your Run日 file. This will cover you when you run a packed program from the OS-9 command line that does not use the gfx2 module but does use Inkey and SysCall. Just change gfx2 to RunB in the command lines above.

The bottom line: Remember that the OS-9 memory management scheme switches 8 K of memory at a time into the workspace used by a process, no matter how short the module in that 8 K block, and always account for that 8 K of memory.

\section*{Type Changes This Month}

If you look closely at the TYPE statements in our new version of KISSDraw, you'll notice several changes. After we
```

DIM MaxObjects,ObjNum:INTEGER
DIM PixFile:BYTE
DIM P1cture (29):Drawing
DIM char:STRING[l]
MaxObjects:=2\emptyset
FOR ObjNum:=1 TO MaxObjects
Picture(ObjNum).Loc.DPSCode:=\varnothing
Picture(ObjNum).Loc.HanX:=\varnothing
Picture(ObjNum).Loc.HanY:=\varnothing
Picture(ObjNum).tool.DGode:=\varnothing
Picture(ObjNum).tool.HorP:=\varnothing
Picture(ObjNum).tool.VerP:=\varnothing
NEXT ObjNum
ObjNum:=1
char:=""
Event.scatus.RecordOn:=FALSE
Event.Code.DSetCur:=\$1B39
Event.Code.DPutCur:=\$1B4E
Event.Code.DSetPtr:=\$1B4 }
Event.Handle.DPSCode:=Event.Code.DSetPtr
Event.Code.DBox:=\$1B48
Event.Code.DBar:=\$1B4A
Event.Code.DCircle:=\$1B5\emptyset
Event,Code.DEllipse:=\$1B51
Event.Code.DFill:=\$1B4F
Event.Code.DLIne:=\$1B44
Event.Code.DArc:=\$1B52
Event.pointer.Out Put:=1
Event.status.IsEvent:=FALSE
Event.status.line:=FALSE
Event.status.box:=FALSE
Event.status.circle:=FALSE
Event.status.ellipse:=FALSE
Event.status.bar:=FALSE
Event.status.arc:=FALSE
Event.status.fill:=FALSE
Event.status.text:=FALSE
Event.status.freehand:=FALSE
Event.pointer.NoCur= }
Event.pointer.arrow=1
Event.pointer.pencil=2
Event.pointer.cross=3
Event.pointer.hourglass=4
Event.pointer.NoIcon=5
Event.pointer.TextBar=6
Event.pointer.Scross=7
Event.pointer.IconBuff=2g2
(* First we need to start with a clear screen
(* and draw the menu
RUN gfx2("clear")
RUN KISSdMenu(Event)
(* We must bring the high resolution mouse on line
(* and find out where it is pointing
RUN setupmouse
Event.Pen.DGode:=Event.Code.DSetCur
Event.Pen.HorP:=INT(256%Event.pointer.IconBuff)+Event, pointer.arrow
Event.Pen.VerP:=\varnothing
PUT \#l.Event.Pen
LOOP \REM Main Event Loop
EXITIF char@"" THEN
ENDEXIT
RUN inkey(char)
RUN getKISSmouse(Event)
(* Has there been an event
(* Is Button Down
IF Event.status.IsEvent THEN
IF Event.status.InToolBox THEN
RUN WhichTool (Event)
Event.Pen.DCode:=Event.Code.DSetCur

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 662B & Event.Pen.HorP: \(=256 \%\) Event. pointer.IconBuff + Event. pointer. pencil \\
\hline 964 E &  \\
\hline 965 C & PUT \#l, Event.Pen \\
\hline 9669 & RUN DoEvent(Event) \\
\hline 9673 & REM Record Dats Structure Picture here is Record Flag is ON. \\
\hline 96AE & IF Event.status.RecordOn THEN \\
\hline 96BD & IF ObjNum<=MaxObjects THEN \\
\hline 96 CA & Picture (ObjNum). Loc: \(=\) Event. Handle \\
\hline 96DC & Picture (ObjNum).tool: \(=\) Event. Pen \\
\hline 96EE & ObjNum: =ObjNum+1 \\
\hline 96F9 & ENDIF \\
\hline 96 FB & ENDIF \\
\hline g6FD & \\
\hline 96FE & Event.Pen. DCode:=Event.Code. DSetCur \\
\hline 9713 & Event. Pen.HorP:=256\%Event.pointer.IconBuff + Event. pointer.arrow \\
\hline 6736 & Event. Pen.VerP: \(=\varnothing\) \\
\hline 6744 & PUT \#1, Event. Pen \\
\hline 9751 & ENDIF \\
\hline 6753 & \\
\hline 9754 & IF Event.status. InMenuBar THEN \\
\hline 6763 & RUN HandleMenu(Event, Picture) \\
\hline 9772 & ENDIF \\
\hline 6774 & ENDIF \\
\hline 8776 & ENDLOOP \\
\hline 677A & \\
\hline 977 B & (* Turn Graphics Cursor off before leaving program \\
\hline 67AD & Event.Pen. DCode: \(=\) Event. Code.DSetCur \\
\hline 67C2 & Event.Pen.HorP:=Event.pointer.NoCur \\
\hline 67D7 & Event.Pen.VerP:=Event.pointer.NoCur \\
\hline 67EC & PUT \#1.Event.Pen \\
\hline 67F9 & END \\
\hline 67FB & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Listing 2: GetkISSMouse
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
PROCEDURE GetKISSMouse \\
\(~\) & (* Reads the present location of the mouse and \\
962 E & (* returns the status of the button.
\end{tabular}

\section*{Insert type statements from Figure 1}
g1F3 PARAM Event:packet
Q1FC
G1FD TYPE registers=cc,a,b,dp:BYTE; \(x, y, u: I N T E G E R\)
\(\$ 222\)
\(\phi 223\) DIM RegisterSet:registers
g22C DIM callcode:BYTE
6233
\(\varnothing 234\) RegisterSet.a:= \(\quad \varnothing\)
623F RegisterSet.b:=\$89
\$24B RegisterSet.x:=ADDR(Event.mouse)
g25C RegisterSet.y: \(=1\)
Q267 callcode:=\$8D
826 F
\(\quad 27 \emptyset \quad\) RUN syscall(callcode, RegisterSet)
627F
¢28@ IF Event.mouse.CBSA \(O \varnothing\) THEN
\(\$ 292\) Event. status.Is Event:=TRUE
629F ELSE
ด2A3 Event. status.IsEvent:=FALSE
62B6 ENDIF
made them in the main procedure, we copied them into all of the other procedures using DynaStar, the screen editor from FHL. This saved us several hours of typing with the BASIC09 editor.

We'll point out some of the major features here. The data type rodent, which holds a packet of information from the mouse, wasn't changed. In the data type stats, we changed the name of the Event to IsEvent. This lets us change the name of our packet from ButtonEvent to Event, saving many keystrokes and making more sense. We also added a field named RecordOn here and removed all of the fields that define fill patterns.

The data type cursor grew. We added a field that can be used to hold an OutPut path if we need it later. We also added a field named Scale and another named ScreenType. We'll need this when we get around to adding a GetStat call to determine the screen type. An 80 -column screen type will be assigned a scale of one while a 40column screen will have a scale value of two. After we add these routines, we will edit the GetkISSMouse procedure so the horizontal pixel position is always the position returned by the mouse divided by the scale. This means if we run KlSS Draw in a 40-column window, it will handle it automatically. Presently, you must only run it in an 80-column window.

We moved the pattern fields into the data type cursor, which is made up of BYTE fields. This lets us store the numerical value for each type of pattern in a variable named pointer. Instead of typing a group number - which doesn't mean much to human beings - to set a pattern, we can now type a field name. It takes a few more keystrokes, but it makes your code almost intuitively obvious to anyone who reads it.

Additional data types added this

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month include object, orgin (which we discussed earlier) and codes. Data of the TYPE codes is used to store the actual numerical codes that define the various objects we want to draw. We can then use symbolic names when we define our objects instead of hexadecimal numbers that don't mean anything to anyone.

An example would help here. First, we'll go ahead and show you the DIM statement for the new data packet and then we'll initialize one of the tools:
```

TYPE packet=mouse:rodent;
status:stats;
pointer:cursor;
code:codes; Pen:
object; Handle:
orgin
DIM Event:packet
Event.Pen.DCode:=Event.Code. .DBar

```

In addition to the data types there are a few other things worth spotlighting in this month's listing. Immediately after the DIM statements, you'll find a FORNEXT loop that initializes the entire array picture to a value of 0 and sets the ObjNum to 1 .

In the next section we initialize many of the variables used by KISSDraw. It's here that we set the value in each of the drawing code fields. The next major change to KISSDraw's main procedure occurs in the main event loop. After we run the procedure DoEvent (next month) to put an object on the screen, we check to see if the flag, Event. 'Status.RecordOn, is true. If it is, we check to make sure the array Picture is not full. If there is still room in Picture, we store the object that we just put on the screen in DoEvent in the array. Notice that Event. Handle and Event. Pen together put one drawing in the array. After we put them there, we increment the counter ObjNum.

In the SavePix routine we did not worry about the handling of filenames. We simply opened a file named TestSave for Update. To make sure it was there, we created a dummy file with that name that contained one character. Eventually, we will have to deal with files that already exist and add a routine that prompts you for a filename in an overlay window.

We added the PreviewPi× procedure to the menu items to give you a way to look at the images you have stored in a picture before you send them to a file. We used an overlay window and reversed the screen colors in this routine,
```

IF Event.mouse.AcY<l }\varnothing\mathrm{ THEN
Event.status.InMenuBar:=TRUE
ELSE
Event.status.InMenuBar:mFALSE
ENDIF
IF Event.mouse.AcX<4\varnothing THEN
Event.status.InToolBox:=TRUE
ELSE
Event.status.InToolBox:=FALSE
ENDIF
IF NOT(Event.status.InMenuBar) AND NOT(Event.status.InToolBox
) THEN
Event.status.InWindow:=TRUE
ELSE
Event.status.InWindow:=FALSE
ENDIF
REM Put out the Cursor
Event.Pen.DCode:=Event.Code.DPutCur
Event.Pen.HorP:=Event.mouse.AcX \Event.Pen.VerP:=Event.mouse.AcY
PUT \#l,Event.Pen
END

```

Listing 3: SavePix
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
PROCEDURE SavePix \\
\(\phi g \phi \varnothing\) & (* This procedure will record the data structure containing \\
\(\phi \phi 3 B\) & (* your picture.
\end{tabular}

\section*{Insert type statements from Figure 1}

\section*{g1EB}

Q1EC TYPE drawing=loc:orgin; tool:object

9217
و218 DIM PixFile:BYTE
921 F
g229 OPEN \#PixFile,"TestSave": UPDATE
Q233 PUT \#PixFile,Picture
923D CLOSE \#PixFile
9243 END
9245

Listing 4: LoadPix
PROCEDURE LoadPix


\section*{Insert type statements from Figure 1}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 9269 & TYPE drawing=loc:orgin; tool:object \\
\hline 9275 & PARAM Event:packet; Picture(2ø):drawing \\
\hline 928 B & \\
\hline 928C & DIM PixFile: BYTE \\
\hline ¢293 & DIM NumDrawing: INTEGER \\
\hline 929A & \\
\hline ¢29B & OPEN \#PixFile,"TestSave": READ \\
\hline 92 AE & GET \#PixFile, Picture \\
\hline ¢2B8 & PUT \#1, Picture \\
\hline 92 Cl & CLOSE \#PixFile \\
\hline 92C7 & END \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Listing 5: PreviewPix PROCEDURE PreviewPix


\section*{Insert type statements from Figure 1}
```

Q259 TYPE Drawing=Loc:orgin; Tool:object
g26E PARAM Event:packet; Picture(2\emptyset):Drawing
g284 DIM GoBack:STRING[1]
9290
\emptyset291 GoBack:=""

```

\title{
FHL CHRISTMAS SALE SAVE§ SAVE\$ SAVE\$
}

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}
just for the fun of it. Another handy addition is the procedure ErasePix, which you access from the file menu. It merely erases the screen at this time. It does not null the array picture to zero yet. We will probably rewrite it to work that way soon.

We revamped the Hand leMenu procedure this month because I didn't like the feel of the "user interface" in last month's code. This time we attempted to emulate the way a Macintosh menu works. The patient lived. We also give you the option to set Event. Status. RecordDn to true or false from the menu. Using this switch, you can turn the recording on and off at will, saving only the mouse moves you want to the final picture.

After reading the descriptions of the Arc routines in the windows section of the OS-9 Level II manual and the BASIC09 manual another dozen times and running scores of experiments, the light bulb finally came on. The secret, for us, was found by emulating the algorithm described in the OS-9 manual Arc section manually. We physically drew a line in each quadrant and then drew an arc from that line in a clockwise direction from the ending point of the line to the beginning point. Once we did this, the order we had to use to send the line information to the screen became obvious. It's hard to admit it took several days to figure this one out.

That's KISSDrawPut in a nutshell. Study the listings and experiment. Hopefully before too long we'll add a routine that lets you print a hard copy of your picture. We're anxious to add the procedure to determine the screentype and set the scale field. And we can't wait to add a color menu bar along the top of the screen. And, when we were working on the line command, we figured out how to do polygons. And we have to design that data type to save irregular objects. Now, if someone would just tell us how to handle layering!

Well, that is about all we have room for this month. We'll have to pick up the subject again in January. You should have plenty of work to do with what is here. The remaining listings will appear next month. After you finish entering those, you will have a near-complete version of KISSDraw. At that point, we can begin to make some refinements.

Enjoy your holiday season, drive carefully and join us next month for the 1988 edition of RAINBOW's Beginners Issue. Till then, keep on drawing!
```

g298 RUN gfx2("OWSet",1,\emptyset,\emptyset,8\emptyset,24,\emptyset,2)
g2BA PUT \#l,Picture
g2C3 WHILE GoBack="" DO
g2CF RUN InKey(GoBack)
g2D9 ENDWHILE
92DD RUN gfx2("OWEnd")
92EA END

```

Listing 6: ErasePix
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{PROCEDURE ErasePix} \\
\hline 9999 & (* This procedure giv \\
\hline 9639 & (* CoCo III screen w \\
\hline 9967 & (* you want to start \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Insert type statements from F} \\
\hline 9221 & PARAM Event: packet \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{922 A} \\
\hline 922 B & RUN gfx2("clear") \\
\hline 9238 & RUN KISSdMenu(Event) \\
\hline 9242 & END \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Listing 7: HandleMenu
procedure HandleMenu
\(999 \varnothing\)
Insert type statements from Figure 1
g1ag
glal TYPE drawing=loc:orgin; tool:object
g1B6 PARAM Event:packet; Picture(2申): drawing
g1CC
glCD DIM Menu(6):STRING[14]
glde DIM FileAction:STRING[25]
Q1EA DIM MenuCur, Item:INTEGER
91F5
91F6 DATA "ErasePix","LoadPix","PreviewPix","SavePix","RecordOn"
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
& ,"RecordOff" \\
و23D & \\
و23E & FOR Item:=1 TO 6 \\
\(\phi 24 \mathrm{E}\) & READ Menu(Item)
\end{tabular}
g24E READ Menu(Item)
9257 NEXT Item
9262 (
প263 RUN gfx2("OWSet", \(1,1 \varnothing, \emptyset, 16,8, \varnothing, 2)\)
Q285 RUN gfx2("boldsw","on")
و298 RUN gfx2("CurXY", \(\varnothing, \emptyset)\)
Q2AB PRINT "F I L E
92BB RUN gfx2("boldsw","off")
Q2CF FOR Item:=1 TO 6
Q2DF PRINT Menu(Item)
Q2E7 NEXT Item
Q2F2
Q2F3 REM while the mouse button is down
Q314 REM and in the overlay menu window
0335 REM flash the menu item the mouse is on
ด35B WHILE Event.mouse.CBSA \(O \varnothing\) AND Event.mouse. Stat \(=\varnothing\) DO
937A RUN getKISSMouse(Event)
Q384 MenuCur:=INT(Event.mouse.AcY/8)
\(\$ 397\) Item: =MenuCur
939 F IF MenuCur> \(\varnothing\) and MenuCur<7 THEN
RUN gfx2("revon")
RUN gfx2("CurXY", \(\varnothing\), MenuCur) PRINT Menu(Item) RUN gfx2("RevOff") RUN gfx2("CurXY", \(\varnothing\), MenuCur) PRINT Menu(Item)
ENDIF
ENDWHILE
RUN gfx2("OWEnd")
949 D
841 A
g41B REM Drop out of loop when mouse button is opened
944A REM If mouse was on menu item then
946 C REM run the procedure the button was over
9494 IF MenuCur> \(\varnothing\) AND MenuCur<7 AND Event.mouse.AcX 89 AND Event.mouse.AcX
\(<128\) THEN
94C1 FileAction:=TRIMS(Menu(Item))
94CD IF FileAction="RecordOn" THEN Event.status.RecordOn:=TRUE ELSE

\title{
FHL Introduces Two New OS9 Computers
}


\section*{QT 20xr}

The QT 20xr is our new high capacity, high speed series of 68020 based computers. Housed in a rack mountable heavy duty chassis, the QT 20xr series is built for speed. All systems feature the 16 Mhz MC 68020 with math coprocessor option. DMA on all drives. Expandable to 14 1/2 Megabytes of RAM and more than 30 users. All systems include the OS9 Professional Operating System with the 68020 C compiler, Basic plus backup and communications packages.

System \#1 features;
85 Meg high speed drive
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10 Serial ports (users)
4 Terminals and all cables.
\$8,995.00

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The QT 20xr computers are custom made to order. Write or call for a quote on other configurations. Terms prepaid, delivery is 4 to 6 weeks average.


\section*{QT 00x}

The QT 00x (double oh x ) is our new 68000 based replacement for the popular QT Plus. The 00x has 8 serial ports (users) standard instead of 4, a 30 megabyte hard disk instead of a 20. 1024K RAM! A real time battery backed clock and 3 parallel ports. In addition to all this the case will support 4 HH drives and other new boards now available. The only thing that hasn't changed is the price. That's right, all of the above for only \$2995!

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If you've been waiting for the right reason to move up to OS9/68000 and the MC68000 then this has got to be it. No other system offers so much for so little. Call to order or for more information TODAY!!!

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315/474-7856

\section*{Submitting Material To Rainbow}

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

WHAT T O WRITE: We are interested in what you may wish to tell our readers. We accept for consideration anything that is wellwritten and has a practical application for the Tandy Color Computer If it interests you, it will probably interest lots of others. However, we vastly prefer articles with accompanying programs which can beentered andrun. The more unique the idea, the more the appeal. We have a continuing need for short articles with short listings. These are especially appealing to our many beginners.

FORMAT: 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 and debug our typing errors. All programs should be supported by some editorial commentary explaining how the program works. We also prefer that editorial copy be included on the tape or disk using any of the word processors currently available for the Color Computer. Also, please include a double-spaced printout of your editorial material and program listing Do not send text in all capital letters; use upper- and lowercase.

COMPENSATION: We do pay for submissions, based on a number of criteria. Those wishing renumeration 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: Submission Guidelines, the rainsow, The Falsoft Building, P.O. Box 385 , Prospect. KY 40059. We will send you comprehensive guidelines.

Please do not submit material currently submitted to another publication.
\(94 F 2\)
\(959 ?\)
9514
9518
9527
9529
9528
9520
952 F

IF Fileaction="RecordOff" THEN Event.status.RecordOn:=FALSE ELSE RUN FileAction(Event, Picture) ENDIF
ENDIF
ENDIF
END
Q52F
Listing 8: KISSDrawArc
PROCEDURE KISSDrawArc
\(\phi g \emptyset \emptyset\) (* Program to Draw Arc with Mouse
Insert type statements from Figure 1
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Q1C2 & PARAM Event:packet \\
\hline \(91 . \mathrm{CB}\) & DIM StartX,StartY, CurrX, Curry : INTEGER \\
\hline g1DE & DIM XPos, YPos: BOOLEAN \\
\hline Q1E9 & \\
\hline ¢1EA & (* Enable XOR logic, then \\
\hline ¢203 & (* let cursor follow mouse until button is pushed \\
\hline ¢234 & \\
\hline ¢235 & RUN gfx2("logic", "xor") \\
\hline 9248 & \\
\hline 9249 & REPEAT \\
\hline 9248 & RUN getXISSmouse(Event) \\
\hline 9255 & UNTIL Event.mouse.CBSA \(\triangle \varnothing\) AND Event.mouse.AcX \(\triangle 4 \varnothing\) \\
\hline 9273 & \\
\hline 9274 & Start C : =Event, mouse. BDX \\
\hline 9282 & StartY: \(\quad\) Event.mouse. BDY \\
\hline ¢290 & Currx: =Event, mouse.AcX \\
\hline ¢29E & Curry: =Event.mouse.AcY \\
\hline 92 AC & \\
\hline 92 AD & WHILE Event.mouse.CBSA \(\triangle \varnothing\) DO \\
\hline ¢2BF & RUN getKISSmouse(Event) \\
\hline 92C9 & \\
\hline 92 CA & Event.Pen. DCode:=Event.Code. DSetPtr \\
\hline g2DF & Event. Pen. Hor P : \(=\) StartX \\
\hline g2EE & Event. Pen. VerP: \(=\) StartY+(CurrY-StartY) \\
\hline 9395 & PUT \#1, Event. Pen \\
\hline 9312 & \\
\hline 9313 & IF CurrX \(\bigcirc\) Event.mouse.AcX OR CurrY \(\bigcirc\) Event.mouse.AcY THEN \\
\hline & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

REM Print over old arc to delete it
Event. Pen.DCode:=ABS(CurrX-StartX) \Event.Pen.HorP:=ABS
(Curry-Starty)
XPos : =CurrX-Start X\(\rangle \varnothing\) YPos: \(=\) CurrY-StartY \(>\varnothing\)
IF YPos AND NOT(XPOS) THEN 190
IF YPOS OR NOT(YPOS) AND NOT(XPOS) THEN
Event. Yen. YerP:= \(\varnothing\)
Event. Handle.DPSCode:mStartY-Curry
Event. Handle. HanX:=CurrX-StartX
Event. Handle. HanY:= \(\varnothing\)
ELSE
Event. Pen. VerP:=CurrX-StartX
Event. Handle. DPSCode: \(=\varnothing\)
Event. Handle. Han \(X: \varnothing \varnothing\)
Event. Handle. HanY:=Starty-Curry
ENDIF
PUT \#l, Event. Code.DArc
PUT \#1, Event. Pen
PUT \#l, Event. Handle
REM Now update Current position of mouse and redraw
CurrX:=Event.mouse.AcX
Curry:=Event.mouse.AcY
REM Must UpDate Draw Pointer Here
Event.Pen.DCode: = Event. Code.DSetPtr
Event.Pen. HorP:=StartX
Event.Pen.VerP: \(=\) Start \(Y+\) (CurrY-StartY)
PUT \#l, Event. Pen
Event.Pen. DCode:=ABS (CurrX-StartX) \Event. Pen. HorP:=ABS
(CurrY-StartY)
XPos: =CurrX-StartX \(\rangle \varnothing\) YPOS: \(=\) Curry-Start \(\gg \varnothing\)
IF YPos AND NOT(XPOS) THEN \(2 \emptyset \varnothing\)
```

058B IF YPos OR NOT(YPOS) AND NOT(XPOS) THEN
Event.Pen.VerP:=\varnothing
Event.Handle.DPSCode:=StartY-CurrY
Event.Handle.HanX:=CurrX-StartX
Event.Handle.HanY:=
ELSE
Event.Pen.VerP:=CurrX-StartX
Event.Handle.DPSCode:=
Event.Handle.HanX:=\varnothing
Event.Handle.HanY:=StartY-CurrY
ENDIF
PUT \#l, Event. Code. DArc
PUT \#\#l,Event. Pen
PUT \#l, Event.Handle
ENDIF
ENDWHILE
RUN gfx2("logie","off")
Event.Pen.DCode:=ABS (CurrX-StartX) \Event.Pen.HorP:=ABS (CurrY
-StareY)
XPos:=CurrX-StartXD }\varnothing\mathrm{ \YPos: =CurrY-StartY>
IF YPOS AND NOT(XPOS) THEN 30g
IF YPos OR NOT(YPOS) AND NOT(XPos) THEN
Event.Pen.Verp:= %
Event.Handle.DPSCode:=StartY-CurrY
Event.Handle.HanX:=CurrX-StartX
Event.Handle. HanY:=\varnothing
ELSE
Event.Pen.VerP:=CurrX-StartX
Event.Handle.DPSCode:=\varnothing
Event.Handle . HanX:=6
Event. Handle.HanY:OStartY-CurrY
ENDIF
PUT \#1,Event.Code.DArc
PUT \#l,Event.Pen
PuT \#l, Event.Handle
Event.Handle.DPSCode:=Event.Code.DSetPtr
END

```

Listing 9: KISSHandleText
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
PROCEDURE & KISSHandleText \\
\(9 \nexists g \neq\) & (* Procedure to type text at position \\
9925 & (* selected with graphics cursor
\end{tabular}

\section*{Insert type statements from Figure 1}
```

glE6 PARAM Event:packet
g1EF
G1F\varnothing DIM CharPosX,CharPosY:INTEGER
glFB DIM char:BYTE
\$2.92
\$2p3 S* We'll use the veritical bar cursor
\$229 (* that represents a text insert point
024F
9250 RUN gfx2("gcset",2ఫ2,6)
\$263
\$264
0266
8270
828E
|28F
D2BA
\$2DD
\&2DE
02EF
0303
9394
9325
\$326
9330
Q33E (*Wake sure Echo is off
0356 SHELL "tmode -echo"
9365 WHILE char>13 DO \REM Carriage Return
\#383 GET \# }\varnothing\mathrm{ ,char
9380 PUT \#l,char
\$395 ENDWHILE
\$399 SHELL "tmode echo"
\&3A7 END
03a9
g3AA
g3AB
(* Now we must translate the pixel position
(* returned to a character position
CharPosX:=Event.mouse.AcX/8
CharPosY:=(Event, mouse.AcY+5)/8
(* Now we can position the cursor
RUN gEx2("CurXY",CharPosX,CharPosY)
REPEAT
RUN getKISSmouse(Event)
UNTIL Event.mouse.CBSA}\varnothing\emptyset\mathrm{ AND Event.mouse.AcX 4 }

```

\section*{About The One-Liner Contest}
the rainbow's One-Liner Contest has now been expanded to include programs of either one or two lines. This means a new dimension and new opportunity for those who have "really neat" programs that simply just won't fit in one line.

Here are the guidelines: The program must work in Extended BASIC, have only one or two line numbers and be entirely self-contained no loading other programs, no calling ROM routines, no poked-in machine language code. The program has to run when typed in directly (since that's how our readers will use it). Make sure your line, or lines, aren't packed so tightly that the program won't list completely. Finally, any instructions needed should be very short.

Send your entry (preferably on cassette or disk) to:

THE RAINBOW One-Liner Contest P.O. Box 385 Prospect, KY 40059

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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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The lessons advance only after the student has correctly answered the questions throughout the programs assuring that the material has been thoroughly absorbed.

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All you need is the TRS-80* Color Computer (any model), computer cassette recorder and TV set. Once the cassette is loaded you need only enter two simple commands ... and then press any key to start the lesson.

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\section*{MATH/FRACTIONS}

Grades 4 to 8
MF 1 - Numerator, denominator, bar MF 2 - Multiplication of fractions MF 3 - Factors and prime numbers MF 4 - Reducing fractions, reciprocals MF 5 - Reducing fractions, lowest terms MF 6 - Proper fractions, mixed numbers MF 7 - Multiplication-division of fractions MF 8 - Addition-subtraction of fractions MF 9 - Addition of mixed numbers MF 10 - Changing fractions to decimals MF 11 - Converting decimal numbers MF 12 - Word problems using percents MF 13 - Additional problems using percents MF 14 - Word problems using percents MF 15 - Finding circle area using pi MF 16 - Using a ruler to measure fractions

\section*{MATH/BASIC ALGEBRA \\ For all grades \\ Sixteen lessons: MBA-1 to 16}

\section*{3 \\ MATH/NUMBERS \\ For grades 1 to 6}

Sixteen lessons: MN-1 to 16

\section*{SELF DEVELOPMENT}

Writing effectively means communicationg effectively. Through the writing series of lesson students of all ages will develop basic skills needed to turn thoughts and ideas into expressive words and phrases.

\section*{4 RULES OF WRITING \\ For all grades}

Sixteen lessons: RW-1 to 16

\section*{LANGUAGE ARTS}

A practical education begins with good reading skills and is continued with increased vocabulary comprehension and, of course, spelling. Your child will learn that reading is fun while they are also learning when to use "to," "too," and "two," and how to spell when building a vocabulary.


THE MAGIC OF SPELLING
Grades 4 to 8
MS 1 - Plurals: branches, rodeos, valleys MS 2 - Plurals: houses, brushes, candies MS 3 - Plurals: babies, pianos, leaves MS 4 - Suffixes: boxed, referred, writing MS 5 - Suffixes: paid, quickly, extremely MS 6 - Suffixes: said, confusion, school's MS 7 - Homonyms: two, too, to; their, there MS 8 -Homonyms: our, are, hour; ate, elght MS 9 -Homonyms: weight, wait; who's, whose MS 10-Homonyms: scent, cent; sell, cell MS 11-Homonyms: dew, due; course, coarse MS 12-Homonyms: cite, site, sight; by, buy MS 13-Homonyms: blue, blew, creek, creak MS 14-Homonyms: sale, sail; steel, steal MS 15-Spelling by Syllables: letter, color MS 16-Doubling Consonant Letters: hollow

\section*{6. VOCABULARY COMPREHENSION Grades 3 to 5}

Sixteen lessons: VC-1 to 16

\section*{7 READING COMPREHENSION \\ For all grades}

Sixteen lessons: DRC-1 to 16


\section*{SCIENCE SCIENCE/PHYSICS}

For all grades
Sixteen lessons: SP-1 to 16


HISTORY
AMERICAN HISTORY
For grades 4 to 12
Sixteen lessons: AH-1 to 16

So there it is ... no-nonsense subject matter presented in a way that maximizes understanding and retention.

\section*{SPECIAL PRICING}

YORK 10 is now offering, for a limited time, a complete set in any subject, 16 cassettes, one lesson on each cassette, for only \(\$ 49.95\). We originally offered only 8 cassettes for the same amount so now it's twice the value. The same 16 cassettes are sold elsewhere for over \(\$ 150\).

To order, send your check or money order for \(\$ 49.95\) (CA residents add sales tax) for each subject you wish, plus \(\$ 3.50\) shipping and handling (any quantity). For immediate shipment, call collect the number below and charge your VISA or MASTERCARD.


\title{
Star NX-10 Printer Only \$238 NOW WITH FREE SP-C ( \(\$ 68.45\) value)
}

\section*{DISK CONTROLLER}

The DC-4 is a scaled-down version of the popular DC-2 without a parallel port. It includes a switch with 2 ROM sockets, JDOS, manual and such features as gold connectors and metal box. It accesses double sided drives and accepts RSDOS 1.1 for Radio Shack compatability.


DC-4 with memory minder (\$2 shipping)

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ROM chip fits inside disk controller. 24 pin fits both J\&M and RS controller Release 1.1. For CoCo 3 Compatability.
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each
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\section*{DISK DRIVE SPECIALS} DRIVE \(0+\)

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DD-2 A TEAC 55B \(1 / 2\) height, double density, 360K disk drive in a \(1 / 2\) height case and heavy-duty power supply.
St 0 ?
( \$2 shipping)
DRIVE ONE

TEAC 55B bare drive, \(1 / 2\) height, double-sided, double density with all mounting hardware, needs CA-2 below to fit R.S. 501.

\section*{\(\$ 5+0\)}

\section*{(\$2 shipping)}

BARE
SP-C
Serial to parallel converter converts the CoCo 4 pin serial output to run a parallel printer like Star or Epson. Includes all cables. Add \(\$ 10\) for modem attachment.
( \(\$ 2\) shipping) \$ 8.45
CA-1 Cable that connects the disk controller to the drive.
\(\$ 2495\)
CA-2\$9995 Two Drive

GUARANTEE - Howard Medical's 30-day guarantee is meant to eliminate the uncertainty of dealing with a company through the mail. Once you receive our hardware, try it out, test it for compatibility. If you're not happy with it for any reason, return it in 30 days and we'll give you your money back (less shipping).

EPSON
LX-800 \$239
Friction and tractor feed included
160 CPS
3K Buffer
NLQ on front buttons
Package includes free SP-C serial to
parallel converter and Epson tutorial on disk.


\section*{Star NX-10 Only \({ }^{\text {s } 238 ~}\)}

FREE sp-C serial to parallel convertel while supplies last ( \(\$ 5\) shipping)

\section*{WORD PACK RS}

This ROM pack is the hardware answer for an 80 column display. It includes a built-in video controller to drive a monochrome monitor like our 123A. To get started, you need OS-9 2.0, a \(V\)-cable or multipack interface drive 0 , and a


New basic driver runs word pack without
need for an OS-9.

\section*{s10}

\section*{MONITORS}

\section*{Sony KV-1311CR}
\$449
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- Vivid Color
- Vertically flat \(13^{\prime \prime}\) screen
- Monitor/Trinitron TV with remote control
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- Cable to CoCo \(3 \$ 36\)

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\section*{Howard Medical Computers}

\section*{(800) 443-1444}

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[^3]:    SEND CHERK OR MONEV ORDER TO= HAWKES RESEARCH SERVICES: 859 STANFURD AVE, OAKLAND. CA 94608
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[^4]:    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 sofitware firm, Illustrated Memory Banks.

[^5]:    Name
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[^6]:    1 'CALL PROGRAM
    2 CLEARIøø,16282
    3 FOR X=16282 TO 16282+97
    4 READ A\$
    5 B=VAL ("\&H"+A\$)
    6 POKE X,B
    7 NEXTX
    8 EXEC 16282
    9 DATA 8E,l,D1,6F,8ø,86,2ø,A7,8ø , 8C, 1, DA, $26, F 9,8 E, 1, D 2, C 6,7,1 \varnothing$ $1 \varnothing$ DATA 8E, 3F,F4,A6,A $\varnothing, 5 A, C l, \varnothing, 2$ $7,6, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, 2,2 \emptyset, F 3,5 F, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing$ 11 DATA $\varnothing, 27, F A, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, 2,81, D$, $27,9,81,8,27,1 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~A} 7,8 \varnothing, 5 \mathrm{C}, 2 \emptyset, \mathrm{E} 9, \mathrm{~F}$ 7
    12 DATA 1,D1,BD,A5,86,BD,A6,81,8 l, $\varnothing$, 26, F9, $86,2,27, A, F, 78,7 E$
    13 DATA A4, A6,5A,3申,1F,2申,CE,7E, A $4, C D, 43,41,4 C, 4 C, 3 D, 2 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$

[^7]:    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. On Delphi, Marty is the SlGop of RAiNBow's CoCo SIG and database manager of OS-9 Online. His non-computer passions include running, mountaineering and outdoor photography. Marty lives in San Pablo, California.

[^8]:    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.

    Questions can also be sent to Marty through the Delphi CoCoSIG. From the CoCo SIG $>$ prompt, pick Rainbow Magazine Services, then, at the RAINBOW $>$ prompt, type ASK (for Ask the Experts) to arrive at the EXPERTS $>$ prompt, where you can select the "CoCo Consultations" online form which has complete instructions.

[^9]:    John Mosley is a freshman at Portland High School, in Portland, Conn. He enjoys working with the Color Computer, and especially likes sound and graphics.

[^10]:    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.

[^11]:    Larry Anderson is an auto mechanic and electronics instructor who lives in Benton, Louisiana, with his wife, Linda, and their 13-year-old daughter, Kacy. He holds a degree in English, and his interests include photography and cooking.

[^12]:    A Caps-Lock Key
    Last, and one of my favorites, is the

[^13]:    Ordering information :
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[^14]:    For a quicker response, your questions may also be submitted through rainbow's CoCo SIG on Delphi. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick Rainbow Magazine Services, then, at the RAINBOW > prompt, type ASK for "Ask the Experts" to arrive at the EXPERTS> prompt, where you can select the "Doctor ASCII" online form which has complete instructions.

[^15]:    Debbie Weide is a junior at Manzano High School and lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She is a member of the Honor, Spanish Honor and Thespian societies. Her interests include drama, photography and window shopping. Her father, Dennis Weide, has contributed many articles to THE RAINBOW, but this is her first.

