THE COLOR COMPUTER MONTHLY MAGAZINE
 Escape From Tut's Tomb

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Editor and Publisher Lawrence C. Falk

Managing Edilor Jutta Kapfhammer
Associale Editor Sue Fomby
Reviews Editor Lauren Willoughby
Submissions Editor Angela Kapfhamme Copy Editor Beth Haendiges
Technical Editors Cray Augsburg, Ed Ellers
Technical Assistant David Horrar
Edilorial Assistants Sue H. Evans, Wendy Falk
Contributing Editors
William Barden, Jr. Steve Blyn, Tony DiStefano, Richard Esposito, Martin Goodman, M.D., Joseph Kolar, Dale Puckett, Fred Scerbo, Richard White
Art Director Heidi Maxedon
Designers Sharon Adams, Robert Hattield, Jr.s Denise Webb
Typesetter Eloise Gaines

Falsoft, Inc.

President Lawrence C. Falk
General Manager Bonnie Frowenfeld
Asst. General Mgr. for Finance
Donna Shuck
Admin. Asst. to the Publisher Sarah Levin
Editorial Director John Crawley Asst. Editorial Director Judi Hutchinson Senior Editor T. Kevin Nickols Director of Production Jim Cleveland Chief Bookkeeper Diane Moore
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Word Processor Manager
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and Maintenance
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Advertising Coordinator Doris Taylor
Advertising Representalives
Belinda Kirby, Kim Vincent
Advertising Assistant Debbie Baxter
(502) 228-4492

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## BACK TALK

## Editor:

I read the "Building May's Rainbow" column, and I'm surely glad to hear that there are plans to diversify the magazine instead of sticking so rigidly to the monthly theme. The magazine has become quite predictable because of the theme format.

I'm also glad to hear that you plan to publish a cross-reference to the various printers, showing the different printer codes and what they do. There are some great programs in this year's Printer issue, but l'm not able to utilize many of them. I use an Epson printer, and many of the Tandy DMP printer codes are quite different from the Epson's. I'm sure there are many CoCoists who use different printers on the market. By the time the next Printer issue comes around, let's hope that there will be some kind of cross-reference so we can use the programs in that issue.

Val Burke<br>Red Oak, GA

There's no need to wait for our next Printer issue, Val. See Cray Augsburg's "Printer Diversions and Conversions" beginning on Page 142 of this issue.

## A Different Prescription

## Editor:

There were a couple of questions and answers in the May " 88 "Dr. ASCII" column that I would like to comment on.

First of all, the "Dr. ASClI" column is worth its weight in hard disks, and both answers were correct. I'd simply like to provide alternate solutions to the reader's questions. (Besides, it gave me another good excuse to use Delphi.)

In the first question, titled "If You Fall Into an Error Trap," Mr. Lute states that on his CoCo 3, an FC Error comes up as error number -1 , instead of error number 4, as the manual states. His problem just might be that he is trying to get the Error Number (ERNO) value from the direct mode (that's when the CoCo is waiting for you to insert or edit lines, etc.). When the CoCo 3 enters the direct mode, it resets the value of ERNO to -1. So no matter what the actual error number was, the result would always be -1 .

To solve the problem, you might insert a statement like: ER=ERND:EL=ERLIN into your error trap routine. Then when the program halts because of an error, you can type: PRINT ER, EL and get correct results.

In the second question, titled "High Poking Disk basic I.1," Mr. Bradley wants to know why his disk gets trashed in the double speed mode, while some other people
use it all of the time with no troubles at all. The Dr. says it's probably caused by an old 12-volt disk controller.

It might also be caused by the drive itself. Disk BASIC uses a series of fixed time delays when accessing the disk drive. The one that causes the most trouble when using the double speed mode is the track-to-track step rate.

If you're using drives with a $30-\mathrm{ms}$ step rate, which is standard for the older drives (and Disk BASIC), and you try using the double speed mode, you're pushing the drive past its speed limit because the $30-\mathrm{ms}$ time delay is converted to $15-\mathrm{ms}$ when using the double speed mode. The person that is having no trouble in high speed might be using drives that can handle $15-\mathrm{ms}$ - or faster - step rates.

## Ken F. Halter <br> Chino, CA

## REVIEWING REVIEWS

## Editor:

I wish to comment on both the product, Telewriter-128, and the review of it in the May '88 issue.

The excellent review caused me to buy the product, which is superb. Indeed, the review seriously understates the excellence of this latest Telewriter. However, I would like to provide one or two suggestions and minor criticisms that may save other readers time when they install $T W-128$; I'll cover those first.

Older versions of Telewriter were sometimes DOS-sensitive; they would run fine under Disk BASIC, but misbehave under the more advanced optional DOSs some of us use. The review should have stated that TW128 is more widely compatible; I am running it primarily on ADOS-3, but I have run it on four other DOSs, only one of which was Disk BASIC. There was one minor glitch the CONVRT64 auxiliary program (for transferring old $T W-64$. BIN files to $T W$ 128. TXT format) is DOS-sensitive in Line 450. If it hangs on, you go to a different DOS. That auxiliary program is only used occasionally, so this is not a significant glitch. However, the entire documentation to CONVRT64 is inside the program just after it hangs, which leads me to a frustrating hour or so!

Nowhere in the documentation does it state whether this version is compatible with a RAM disk. Earlier ones were not, so it would be nice to know. However, so far none of my files have been big enough to try my RAM disk; and with a 48 K buffer, few users will need one.

There should be some way to dump the
eight screens of help listings to hard copy. CTRL-H is fast, easy, well-written and convenient. But I want to screen dump it for my file folder and haven't been able to so far. How does one do that?
The review fails to mention one vital point: The macros allow recursive use! It's not even mentioned in the manual. Why is that important? It took me six macros to define all the non-printing junk with which I frequently preface my documents - tab settings, embedded control codes, formatting instructions, and a short, non-printing description of each of these. Because each macro can be included in other macros, I was able to define a series of single-stroke macros to provide all the non-printing stuff plus my home or business letterhead. On earlier versions, I kept a series of dummy files to read in and append to for this purpose. Now, instead of four or five such files, I have one systems file, TW*DEFS, which sets up all of these with a single keystroke at the start of any document.
$T W-128$ deserves even more praise than Rainbow gave it.

## H. Larry Elman <br> Port Jefferson, NY

## HINTS \& TIPS

## Editor:

My old CoCo 1 "died" and was replaced with a new CoCo 3. As I am a one-hand, one-finger typist, I was scared stiff. All those special extra keys were quite intimidating to me.
As I struggled to master the monster, it gradually dawned on me that this new CoCo 3 was easier to use than the CoCol . The CTRL key gives me an un-shifted $=$, and both CTRL and ALT are duplicated at the right side of the keyboard. So, only a few exotic moves are barred to me. (I have little desire to gaze at the picture of the three bearded magi imbedded in the CoCo 3 guts.)
A new generation of users needs to be informed of the $A$ and $E$ commands in the edit mode. Microsoft seems to have carried over the edit module from the programs in other early Tandy micros. The E command is valuable because it allows you to escape from a mistake, putting you back in the command mode at square one, so you can untangle your fingers and re-enter edit mode without loss of ten minutes' labor.

The A command seems to do what the $L$ command does - print the line and put you at the beginning.

I see the CoCo 3 still has the old DLOAD command, no longer operative from Disk basic. Vas dere a reason for dis, or vas it chust sloppy verk by der magi?

Bob Russ
Walworth, Wl


## EASY COMMUNICATION

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Phyllis.

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## PXE Computing

11 Vicksburg Lane
Richardson, Texas 75080
214/699-7273

## Saving CoCo's Three Wise Men

## Editor:

Here's a trick for the new CoCo 3. Almost everyone knows that when you press CTRL and ALT with the reset button pressed, you get a picture with three people and their names. So what's the new trick? The picture is stored on the PMODE4 graphics screen. When viewing this screen, you will see only the three people (not their names). To save this screen use the following steps: First, type PCLS1 and press ENTER. Press CTRL and ALT. Leaving them down, press the reset button. Release CTRL and ALT, press the reset button again, and the computer will cold start. Next, type in the following lines:

10 PMODE4:SCREEN1,1
20 CSAVEM"CDCDTRIO",1536,7679,1536
Press the record button on your tape recorder and run the program. After the program is done, rewind the recorder to the beginning of the file and change Line 20 to: 20 CLOADM"COCOTRIO". Press play and run the program. To have the screen on disk, type in Line 20 as: 20 SAVEM"CDCD TRIO", 3584, 9727,3584 , have your disk in the disk drive and run the program. Then change Line 20 to: 20 LOADM"COCDTRID" and type Line 30 as: 30 GOTO 30 . Run the program.

Mike Craig
South Haven, MI

## REQUEST HOTLINE

Editor:
I got my first CoCo in 1984, and 1 had a subscription to RAINBOW for two years. I stopped my subscription because I outgrew it. I know you've got to keep the little tykes entertained, but how about me? I'm 36 years old.

At work I am building an equipment monitoring system using a CoCo that has 24 slave 8255 chips selected by a primary and a secondary master 8255 chip and an using techniques found in your magazine. The system is about 50 percent operative.

I've become sick and tired of slow basic program games, and I don't want to bother with OS-9. Assembly language programming is what I want to learn - specifically how to program graphics games using Radio Shack's Assembler. I have TRS 80 Color Computer Assembly Language Programming by William Barden, but it is definitely not game-oriented. I also have a copy of Don Inman's Assembly Language Graphics for the TRS 80 Color Computer, but it was written for a different assembler; as expected, when I type in the programs, they don't work.

Would you please devote a section in RAINBOW to helping me and many others grow into a higher level of programming, using assembly language game tutorials? I
am ready to advance beyond Beginner's All Purpose, Symbolic Instruction Code.

## Richard T. Maelhorn

State College, PA
See William Nee's second installment of "Machine Language Made BasIC on Page 137 of this issue. His 13-part series of ML tutorials, which began in last month's issue, will continue monthly through August '89.

Also, check out "The Little Graphics Library" by Kevin Dowd on Page 102 of this issue.

## Printer Codes

## Editor:

All of us have various types of printers; when a truly great program comes along and the author has not included the remarks regarding setting the printer codes, it is very frustrating to those who are not great programmers - or not programmers at all.
It would be a great service if this was one of the requirements when submitting a program to RAINBOW. In most cases, we can then go to our individual printer books, look up and change the codes, and voila, the program works.
I was very happy to see in the May issue one or two programs where the authors did this, and I commend them for thinking of us who need this. They put down the lines
and the codes, which was such a help.
I love your magazine and wait by my mailbox every month for it to arrive. Thanks to all of you who slave over your desks to bring this fine magazine to your readers.

Dorothy J. Koniq
Perris, CA
See Page 142 of this issue for coverage of printer control code differences.

## KUDOS

## Editor:

T \& D Subscription Software is to be commended for their prompt service and reliability. Most orders are received within 10 days instead of the usual four-to-six weeks. Anybody looking for great software and excellent service should patronize this company.
W.A. Queen III

> Bessemer City, NC

## Up and Running

## Editor:

Just a note to tell you about the good people of Second City Software: Ed Hathaway and Dave Barnes. I met them at RAINBOWfest in Chicago and bought CoCo Max III from them, and a Disto Super Controller 2 from the Disto booth. The controller wouldn't work for me. (Disto had been recommended to me by Ed and Dave of Second City.) 1 tried to find the trouble - including changing the EPROM - to no avail.

Then I called Second City, and Ed had Dave Barnes call me. After about an hour and a half on the phone, we got the controller working with my 1.2 DOS. The jumpers and the book were wrong. Thanks to Ed and Dave, I am up and running now.

George L. Schneeweiss
Chicago, IL

## Hard Drive Help

## Editor:

First, I would like to thank Chris Burke of Burke \& Burke for his help getting me going with my hard drive. It seems that OS9 Level II is hard coded, so that whenever it sees H 0 in the boot strap, it goes to the hard drive to finish booting. This is fine as long as you already have your hard drive formatted and the CMDS directory copied to it. If you have just gotten a hard drive, set it up as /AO until you get it formatted and CMDS copied, then you can change it back to the $\mathrm{H} O$ and will have no problems.

Robert J. Grubb
Gallipolis, OH

## A New Subscriber

## Editor:

I have used CoCos for over 10 years. Today is the first day I have seen your magazine. Ladies and gentlemen, I am duly impressed. My masters degree is in comput-
er science (specifically in software engineering), but believe me, if I knew anything beneficial to your company, 1 would be asking for a job in a second! Maybe 1 should get a second degree?

It's obvious you put a lot of effort into this product. I'm proud to be your next subscriber. Good work!
T. Riley

President, Riley Programming
Ames, IA

## PEN PALS

- I am 11 years old and looking for a pen pal about my age, especially girls, but guys are welcome also. I have a CoCo 3, FD 502 disk drive, and other accessories. All letters are guaranteed to be answered.

Mike Miller c/o Greg Miller
P.O. Box 55

Somersville, CT 06072

- I am 15 years old and would really like some pen pals. 1 have a CoCo 2 and 3, a CCR-82 cassette recorder, a disk drive, CGP-I15 printer and a DMP-106 printer.

Sir Fred Patrick Hooper
RI. I, Box 370
Stonewall, TX 78571

- 1 am 11 years old and own a CoCo 2, disk drive, cassette recorder and OS-9. I would like to correspond with someone who knows about how to do things in Adventures, asking questions about them, or just talking about anything. I'll answer as many letters as I can, as soon as they get to me.

Andrew Yarrows
26 Briggs St.
Easthampton, MA 01027

- 1 am interested in amateur radio operators using the CoCo. 1 have a CoCo I and 2, MC10, FD 502 disk drive and a DMP-I30A printer. I would like to exchange ideas and other information about this hobby.

Gene Chambers
2221 Lovvorn Rd.
Carrollton, GA 30117

- I would like to get in touch with all European CoCo 3 users - we can't be the only ones with this beautiful machine out here. We could exchange the latest information and help each other.

Peter Tutelaers
Siryperstraak 50A 5595 GD Leende
The Netherlands

- I am a 15 -year-old boy and have a CoCo 2 with one single-sided drive. I would like to have pen pals anywhere in the world, especially North America.

Carlos Augusto A.C. Junior Rua Marques de Valenca

77 Casa 2
Rio de Janeiro-RJ-Brazil
CEP:20550

## BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEMS

- The Kansas Konnection BBS is now up and running daily from $10 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. to $7 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Central time. We are running a CoBBS system and feature CoCo downloads and uploads, message bases, want ads and more. Coming soon . . . Galactic Conflict! KKBBS runs at $300 / 1200$ baud. Please call the KK-BBS at (913) 738-5613.

Gary N. McCarty
215 E. 15th
Beloit, KS 67420

- The K-Board in Gloucester, Va., welcomes your call. It is a CoBBS system, online 24 hours. K-Board is a $300 / 1200$ baud board using three single-sided drives and one RAM disk. Call (804) 693-6151.

William Keller
Rt. I, Box 616
Gloucester, VA 23061

- The Tandy Terminal BBS is online 24 hours/7days at (314) 966-8653 for all your CoCo 2 and 3 needs. We are running at 8 bits and no parity. To get connected, press the spacebar. We are running at $300 / 1200 /$ 2400 baud on a 512 K CoCo 3 with two double-sided drives. Online games such as Galactic Conflict are available to play, and there are a number of downloads changed weekly.

Thomas J. Wyrick
519 Meadow Creek Lane
St. Louis, MO 63122

- The Golden Kingdom RBBS has been up and running for nearly a year now. Although it is an all computer IBM system, I operate a CoCo conference ( J ; COCO) in the main menu. We have lots of public domain programs for downloads (pictures, games, utilities and OS-9) and a message base with bulletins. The number is (604) 562-1664. Supporting 3/12/24/9600 baud with no parity, 8 -bits, 1 stop bit, 24 hours, 7 days a week.

Ross Evans
P.O. Box 2981

Prince George, B.C.
Canada V2N 4 T7

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.


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## Some Post-RAINBOWfest Reflections

0ne of the things I love about the Color Computer market is its innovation. That was evident at RAINBOWfest more than ever, and it keeps showing up as more and more people begin dipping into what is rightly considered the best home and small-business computer system in the world!

I'd like you to take just five minutes to page through this issue of the rainbow. Maybe you will note, as I have, that a number of new start-up companies are coming into the CoCo arena. Yes, we sometimes bemoan the fact that some of the larger software houses do not write (or adapt) programs for the Color Computer (except when they sell directly to Tandy), but the truth of the matter is that it has never been the big companies which have made this market a success.

Over the past several months we have seen more and more smaller firms take a fling at the Color Computer market. According to an informal survey I conducted just the other day, they are very pleased with their results so far. This has always been the hallmark of the CoCo market - new and innovative products from people who are interested and care about their products and the people who buy them.

And, because of those people, there are always new mountains to climb, new areas to explore for all of us. We're really fortunate to be able to have a computer that attracts the kind of innovative people who make the CoCo a continuing source of discovery.

A number of the "old hands" are out there innovating, as well. I'm going to mention one of them here: Bill Vergona of Cer-Comp, simply because Bill's is an interesting story.

Bill has been in the Color Computer market longer than just about anyone. He's one of the finest technical types we have, and he's written some excellent software to do the kind of technical things that technical types love - looking at bits and bytes and the like.

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## SCREEN DUMP

$32,40,80$ column text dump, PMODE 4 Graphics Dump. Single Keystroke Operation allows you to take snapshots of screens even when programs are running! Works on DMP's, Epson and Gemini. CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Disk Only $\$ 24.95$

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At RAINBOWfest Bill debuted a new offering, Window Master, which is quite a departure for him. Briefly, it is a windowing interface for the CoCo 3 that runs under the "regular" operating system, not OS-9.

I looked at it hurriedly while everyone, including Bill, was setting up. I try to stop by each booth at some point during the course of a show, but I had a hard time getting to Bill's at Chicago because there were lots and lots of people.

Bill seemed a little tired. Once the show was over, I found out why. Bill said he had literally been up for 36 hours beforehand, cleaning up the final code for Window Master. It ran smoothly at the show, of course, for Bill is a meticulous programmer. We talked about things late that Sunday, and I pointed out to Bill that Window Master was really his first "non-techie" program. He agreed.

As I write this, Bill is busy condensing his code to get the program to run in less than 512 K . I am sure he will. And I am sure you will be interested in the product if you have a CoCo 3.

My only point to all this is that you find all sorts of surprises at RAIN-

BOWfest and in the pages of THE RAINBoW. As I mentioned above, I am happy to see new players in the field, and I am also so very pleased to see others, like Bill Vergona, innovating and coming out with new products, new ideas and new concepts.
> "A number of new start-up companies are coming into the CoCo arena."

It's what makes this Color Computer market so dynamic.

You may have noticed a difference when you got this month's issue of THE RAINBOW. We've gone from the paper wrapper we have been using to protect your favorite computer magazine in the mail, to a polybag. The polybag is tougher and allows us to place what are
known as "outserts" in the magazine as well.

An "outsert," which I guess is the opposite of an "insert," lets us include things inside the polybag without having to go to the expense of binding it inside the magazine itself.

One of the changes is that you'll be getting an "outsert" notice when your subscription is about to run out rather than the notice printed on the paper wrapper. Another is that - we hope some of our advertisers will be able to take advantage of the polybag and its "outserting" capability to include catalogs and the like inside the bag. It makes it easier for us to handle and less expensive for the advertiser to produce.

Finally, you may have noticed your favorite computer magazine "on the rack" at Waldenbooks, Cole's Books and several other locations. We've always been carried by a great number of Waldenbooks'stores, but now we will be in 1,100 of them nationwide. Not only will THE RAINBOW be in the stores, but we'll be on a special rack designed especially for computer magazines. Go by and see!

- Lonnie Falk


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 UNDERMEATH THE COVER' of the Color Computer and develop your own HIQUALITY Basic and ML programs. SO WHY WAIT??
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## How To Read Rainbow

When we use the term CoCo ，we refer to an affection－ ate name that was first given to the Tandy Color Computer by its many fans，users and owners．
The BASIC program listings printed in THE RAIN－ BOW 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 com－ pare what character＂goes under＂what．If the charac－ ters match－and your line endings come out the same －you have a pretty good way of knowing that your typing is accurate．
We also have＂key boxes＂to show you the minimum system a program needs．But，do read the text before you start typing．
Finally，the little 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 ONDISK or RAINBOW ON TAPE service．

## Using Machine Language

The easiest way to＂put＂a machine language program into memory is to use an editor／assembler，a program you can purchase from a number of sources．All you have to do，essentially，is copy the relevant instructions from the rainbow＇s listing into COCO．
Another method of putting an ML listing into CoCo is called＂hand assembly＂－assembly by hand，which sometimes causes problems with ORIGIN or EQUATE statements．You ought to know something about assembly to try this．
Use the following program if you want to hand－ assemble ML listings：

```
10 CLEAR200, &H3F00:I=&H3F80
20 PRINT "ADDRE55:";HEX$(I);
30 INPUT "EYTE";日$
40 PDKE I, VAL (" %H"+E$)
50 I=I+1:GOTO 20
```

This program assumes you have a 16 K CoCo ．If you have 32 K ，change the $\& \mathrm{H} 3 \mathrm{~F} 00$ in Line 10 to 8 H 7 F 00 and change the value of I to $\& \mathrm{H}$ フFB0．

## OS－9 and RAINBOW ON DISK

The OS－ 9 side of RAINBOW ON DISK contains two directories：CMDS and SDURCE．It also contains a file， read．me．first，which explains the division of the two directories．The CMDS directory contains executa－ ble 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 loaddir list 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 OS－ 9 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．
3）List the read ．me．first file to the screen by typing list read．me．first and pressing ENTER．
4）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 dir cmds．Follow a similar method to see what source files are in the SOURCE directory．
5）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／d0／cmds／filename／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／d 1 ／cmds／filename／d0／ 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 heiping 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．
Manufacturers of products－hardware，software and firmware－are encouraged by us to submit their prod－ ucts to THE RAINBOW for certification．
The Seal is not a＂guarantee of satisfaction．＂The certification process is different from the review process．You are encouraged to read our reviews to determine whether the product is right for your needs．
There is absolutely no relationship between advertis－ ing in THE RAINBOW and the certification process． Certification is open and available to any product per－
taining to CoCo ．A Seal will be awarded to any com－ mercial product，regardless of whether the firm adver－ tises or not．
We will appreciate knowing of instances of violation of Seal use．

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

[^1]
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ON BREAK GOTO COMMAND: \#255
ON ERROR GOTO COMMAND: \#256
ON RESET GOTO COMMAND: \#257
PHONE DIRECTORY: \#258
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[^2]

Solution to last month's logic problem

# The Crazy Pool Ball Explained <br> <br> By Bruce W. Ronald 

 <br> <br> By Bruce W. Ronald}

The problem in last month's RAINBow was to identify which of 12 pool balls was heavier or lighter than the others. You had only three weighings on a simple balance scale, which only tells if one side is heavier than the other, to solve the problem. The program also provided you with a way to test your algorithm.

One insight into the problem is that the most you can handle on the final weighing is three, and you must know each ball's proclivity. That is, if you weigh the first six balls on the left side of the scale against the second six on the right, and the left side of the scale goes down, you know that balls 1 through 6 have a proclivity to be heavy and 7 through 12 a proclivity to be light. If you end up with three suspects, all with a heavy proclivity, you can weigh one against the other - for instance, Ball 1 versus 2 . If Ball 1 goes down, $i t$ 's ' $X$ '; the same goes for Ball 2. If the scales balance, X is Ball 3 .
You soon learn that the first weighing, however, must be four balls against four; no other comparison yields so much information and elimination. Weigh balls 1,2,3 and 4 against 5, 6 , 7 and 8. If the scale balances, the solution is fairly easy. You next weigh balls 9 and 10 against 11 and Y (any bail

Bruce Ronald, an advertising copywriter, holds a bachelor's degree in speech. He has written a science fiction thriller, Our Man in Space, and the book of the musical, Dracula, Baby. He and his wife, Virginia, coauthored two prizewinning local histories of Dayton and its suburb, Oakwood - the latter on the CoCo.
from the first eight that you know to be normal).
If this scale balances, Ball 12 is the deviant; weighing Ball 12 against Y determines if it is lighter or heavier. If balls 9 and 10 go down, it can only be because either 9 or 10 are heavier, or 11 is lighter; weigh 9 against 10 to finish the answer. If Ball 9 goes down, it is the "crazy" ball. Ditto for Ball 10. If this weighing balances, Ball 11 is light.

If the original weighing does not balance, we have a trickier problem. If group 1 through 4 goes down, we know that $1,2,3$ or 4 could be heavy; or 5, 6,7 or 8 could be light; or vice versa if group 1 through 4 goes up.

In this case the next weighing is balls 1,2 and 5 against 3,6 and Y . If group $1,2,5$ drops, it can only be because 1 or 2 is heavy or 6 is light; a 1 versus 2 weighing produces the answer. If group 3, 6, Y drops, the crazy ball can only be Ball 5 (light) or Ball 3 (heavy). A weighing of one against $Y$ produces the answer. If $1,2,5$ and $3,6, \mathrm{Y}$ are equal, weigh Ball 7 against Ball 8. The lighter ball is the deviant. If 7 and 8 balance, the only possibility remaining is a heavy Ball 4.

Whoever dreamed up this problem originally was an evil genius! I hate to admit how many hours I spent before spotting the concept of proclivity and, finally, the trick of crossing the balls on the middle weighing. I hope you were much faster and that the program helped you prove the validity of your answer.
(Questions or comments concerning this solution may be addressed to the author at 101 Forrer Blvd., Dayton, OH 45419. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

## DISK DRIVES

Double Sided Double Density 360 K 40 Track $1 / 2 \mathrm{Ht}$ Disk Drives for CoC 02 and 3 . Buy from someone else and all you get is a disk drive. Buy from us and not only do you get a quality disk drive but also $\$ 60$ worth of disk utility software (Super Tape/Disk Transfer and Disk Tutorial) and our DISKMAX utility which allows you to use BOTH sides of our disk drives Its like buying TWO disk drives for the price of ONE!!

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Complete with Hard Drive, WD Controller Burke Interface, Cables, Case, Power
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Pl. add $\$ 10 \mathrm{~S} \& \mathrm{H}$ for drives in US/Canada

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BLINDING SPEED
Max-10 is entirely written in machine language. Its speed will amaze you.

SLEEK
A lot of word processors "do the job", but Max-10 makes word processing fun.

INTUITIVE
Max-10 is so well designed you can use it without reading the manual.

FUN
Max-10 is actually fun to use, which is quite an achievement for a word processor.

FORMAT
Unlimited choice of right or left alignment, centering, and line spacing. Screen is updated immediately to show exact effects of changes.

PAGE NUMBERING
On-screen page number helps you find your place.

PRINTERS
Max-10 currently works with the following printers: DMP-105, DMP-106, DMP-130, Epson MX,RX, FX, LX and compatible, Cemini 10 series, CGP-220, and OKI-92.

SUPERB FILE SUPPORT
Max-10 menus let you load files without typing anything: simply point and click.

FILE COMPATIBILITY
Max-10 can import files from your outmoded word processor.

GRAPHICS
Mix text and graphics on your page. Pictures can be created by CoCo Max, the DS-69 Digitizer, or any graphics editor.

FIT IT IN
Pictures can be shrunk and stretched in both directions to fit the page and text.

TAB STOPS \& MARGINS
The rulers make tabs and margins easy to see, use, and change.

CUT AND PASTE
Move anything (even graphics) anywhere in the document.

Max-10 Specifications: variable line length; right, left, top and bottom margins; word wrap, undo, page numbering; set starting page; Ieft and right justification; centering; margins and centering can be changed anywhere in the document; variable line spacing;
programmable headers and footers (with centering, graphics, etc.); type ahead; key repeat; key click; scroll up and down, jump to any point in document; ASCII file ouput for compatibility; disk directory; kill files; bold, italic, underline, superscript and subscript type styles, wordwrap; block cut, copy, move; global search and replace; paragraph indent; clipboard, merge; show file (on disk); free memory display, page count, paragraph count, word count, graphics can be resized and moved; multiple fonts; error recovery and more!

BY DAVE STAMPE
Author of COCO Max III, the best and most acclaimed CoCO 3 Graphics Editor.

GRAPHICS
Max-10 can import pictures stored in the following formats: CoCo Max l,II,IIII, MCE, MGF, 5 level DS-69, as well as any standard PMODE 4, HSCREEN 2 or 3 picture.

# THE DAZZLING WORD PROCESSOR AND DOCUMENT CREATOR FOR THE COCO 3 

## PULL DOWN MENUS

All Max-10 Functions can be easily accessed through the six pull-down menus. There are no commands to learn.

## MORE FONTS

Max-10 features 20 different fonts (styles and sizes). It goes well beyond your printer's built in character sets.

## PAGE BREAK

Dotted lines on the screen show where pages begin and end. No more surprises at printing time.

## FULL JUSTIFICATION

Proportionally spaced characters let you create text that looks really nice. No more squished " M "s and oversized " I "s.

## UNDO

The undo feature lets you change your mind even AFTER you make a drastic change, such as a "block delete".

## SCROLL BOX

Point and click for lightning fast access to any point in the entire document.

## WYSIWYG!

What You See Is What You Get. Max-10 is the only CoCo word processor with graphics where the printout looks exactly like the screen (Macintosh style).

## TOTAL CONTROL

Any number of available character styles and sizes can be mixed on the same line.

## HEADERS \& FOOTERS

These are super easy to add and edit. They can even include graphics and pictures!

## Why Max-10?

Most of you already have an "adequate" word processor, so why did we spend considerable time and effort to create Max-10?
Because you asked for it. CoCo Max made graphic creation fun. It is fast and feature loaded, yet amazingly easy to use. You wanted your word processor to be as friendly, forgiving, and amazing as CoCo Max. We couldn't do it on the CoCo 1 or 2, but with the advanced CoCo 3 graphics, the word processor you always wanted is here: Max-10
Max-10 is not just a word processor. It gives you letter styles and sizes that your printer doesn't have. It lets you mix graphics and pictures in your text for a professional looking output.
Additionally, the screen shows exactly what your output will look like. Text is in the size and style that it will print. Page breaks, line length and spacing are clearly shown. No more hoping that the text will fit, no more guessing at type styles, no more messing with printer codes, no more cryptic commands to memorize, and best of all, the undo feature lets you make a mistake and still recover your text.
Max $\mathbf{- 1 0}$ makes typing easy, and you'll love the new things you can do with the best word processor ever created for the CoCo.

PRICE: $\$ 79.95$

[^3]
## SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Any COCO 3 ( 128 K or 512 K ) with at least 1 Disk Drive Mouse or joystick.
Monochrome, RGB or Composite monitor.

## TO ORDER

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Visa or Mastercard accepled. CO.D oders $\$ 3$ exta Send check o M.O. to: Coloware, 242-W West Ave, Darien CT O6820 Add $\$ 3$ per order io stipping $\$ 55$ to Canada, $10 \%$ to overseas). CT residents add 75\% siles tax

## There are ships out there - waiting for you

# SeaWar 



When you run Sea War, a title screen
 will appear and theme music will play. To start the game simply press the right joystick button, and the game will continue. There is no need to wait for the music to cease. The next screen simply gives a little background information about the game's scenario. To continue, press the right joystick button once again. Next, the information on the ships you must sink is displayed (See Figure 1).

Jeff Hameluck is a high school senior who has won a BASIC programming contest sponsored by the Regina Student Chapter of the Association for Computing Machinery.

After you press the button again, the game begins. The computer will put the five ships somewhere on the $10-$ by- 10 grid. It is your job to sink all of the ships in 60 shots or less. The ships will be placed on the grid either vertically or horizontally, but not diagonally. The length of each ship is the same as the number of hits it requires to sink the ship. Therefore, since it takes five hits "to sink an Aircraft Carrier, an Aircraft Carrier will be five units long, and so on. Also, each hit has to be in a different part of the ship. In other words, once one part of the ship is hit, a second shell there will just waste ammunition; the shell counts as a shot, not a hit.

| Aircraft Carrier: 5 hits to sink |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Batile Ship: | 4 hits to sink |
| Crusier: | 3 hits to sink |
| Submarine: | 3 hits to sink |
| Destroyer: | 2 hits to sink |

Figure 1
To shoot, use the right joystick to move the cursor on the screen over the top of the square you want to shoot. There are pointers along the vertical and horizontal axes to help guide you. Once you are positioned, press the button. If the square comes up white, there is no ship there. If it comes up showing anything but white, you have hit a ship. The ship will be represented by a two-letter acronym on the game board. The type and location of the ship will be displayed at the top of the screen. The acronyms are listed on the left side of the screen with the number of hits

# The Amazing A-BUS 



An A-BUS system with two Motherboards A-BUS adapter in foreground
The A-BUS systern 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 to 25 . cards to fit your application. Card addresses are easily set with jumpers. - A-BUS cards are shipped with power supplies (except PD-123) and detaised manuals fincluding schematics and programming examples).


## Relay Card

RE-140:\$129 Inctudes eight industriai relays. ( 3 amp contacts, SPST) individually controlled and latched. 8 LED's show status, Easy lo use (OUT of POKE in BASIC). Gard address is jumper selectable.

Reed Relay Card
RE-156: $\$ 99$ Same featurss as abovo, hut 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 120 us. Perfect to measure voltage temperature light levels, pressure, etc. Very easy to use.

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AN-146: \$139 This analog to digital converter is accurate to $.025 \%$. Input range is -4 V to +4 V . Resolution: 1 milfivolt. 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 to8 channels using the RE-156 card).

Digital Input Card IN-141: $\$ 59$ The eight inouts 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 TTL 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.

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ST-143


RE-140

$\operatorname{IN}-141$


Smart Stepper Controller sc-149: $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 9}$ 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" and stored in the on board memory. For each axis, you can control: coordinate (relative or absolute), ramping, speed. step type (half, full. wave). scale factor, units, holding power, etc. Many inputs: 8 limit \& "wait until" switches, panic button, etc. Ori the fly reporting of position. speed, etc. On board drivers ( 350 mA ) for Small steppers ( $\mathrm{M} 0-103$ ). Send for SC-149 flyer. Remote Control Keypad Option

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Power Driver Board Option
PD-123: \$89
Boost controller drive to 5 amps per phase. For two motors (eight drivers). Breakout Board Option B8-122: \$19 For easv connection of 2 motors. 3 ft . cable ends with screw terminal board.

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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 (12V, bidirectional, 4 phase. 350 mA per phase). Special Package: 2 motors (M0-103) + ST-143: PA-181: \$99

Stepper Motors MO-103: $\$ 15$ or 4 for $\$ 39$ Pancake type, $21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ dia. $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ shaft $7.5^{\circ} / \mathrm{step}, 4$ phase bidirectional, 300 step/sec, $12 \mathrm{~V}, 36$ ofm, bipolar, 502 -in torque, same as Airpax K82701-P2.

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## A-BUS Adapters for:

IBM PG, XT, AT and compatibles. Uses one short siot. AR-133...\$69 Tandy 1000,1000 EX \& SX, 1200, 3000. Uses one short siot. AR-133... $\$ 69$ Appie II, 11+, lle. Uses any slot. AR-134... $\$ 49$ TRS-80 Model 102, 200 Plugs into 40 Din "svstem bus" AR-136...S69 Model 100. Uses 40 pin socket (Socket is duplicated on adapter). AR-135... $\$ 69$ TRS-80 Mod 3,4.4D. Fits 50 pin bus (With hard disk. use Y -cable) AR-132.. $\$ 49$ TRS-80 Model 4 P . Includes extra cable ( 50 pin bus is recessed). AR-137... $\$ 62$ TRS-80 Model I. Plugs into $40^{\circ}$ pin $1 / 0$ bus on K 8 or Efl. AR-131.. $\$ 39$ Color Computers (Tandy). Fits ROM slot. Multipak. 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-120:\$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 ABUS adapter. Sturdy aluminum frame and card guides included. - The A-BUS is not a replacement for the Multi-pak

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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. I'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 III 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 $1.5^{\text {a }}$ 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 of features 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 Ill can read CoCo Max Il pictures.

Note: CoCoMax 11 (for the COCO 2) is still available on disk ( $\$ 79.95$ ). CoCo Max lis 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 arders only. If you need precise answers, call the tech line. (Detailled CoCo Max specs are included with the Demo Disk-)

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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 (for your mouse or joystick) - The CoCo Max III disk e Many utilities: (Toconvert Max Il pictures, Max colors, etc.) A Adetailled 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 mailled to:

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COLORWARE
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required to sink that vessel.
The game will end after you have either hit and sunk all five ships or used up all 60 rounds of ammunition. Either way, the screen will display the true locations of all the ships. You will then
be given a rating of one to 10 based on your shots-to-hits ratio. To play again, press $Y$ or the right joystick button. To quit, press N . If neither of these keys are pressed, the game will start over at the theme song.
(Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at 67 Dutton Crescent, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4N $4 E 4$. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)


The listing: SEAWAR

| $1 \varnothing \varnothing$ | ' |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11 \varnothing$ |  |
| $12 \varnothing$ | : SEA WAR |
| $13 \varnothing$ | : S E A W |
| $14 \varnothing$ | ' : |
|  | ' : COPYRIGHT (C) 1988 |
| $16 \varnothing$ | , |
| 17ø | ' +--------------------+ |
| $18 \varnothing$ | ' : : |
| 19ø | 1 : by: Jeff Hameluck |
| $2 \varnothing \varnothing$ | ' : |
| $21 \varnothing$ | $1+$ |
| $22 \varnothing$ | ' |
| 230 | CLS $\varnothing$ |
| $24 \varnothing$ | PRINT @ 33,STRING\$ $3 \varnothing$, 191) |
| $25 \varnothing$ | FOR X=65 TO 417 STEP 32 |
| $26 \varnothing$ | PRINT @ X,CHR\$(191) ; |
| $27 \varnothing$ | PRINT @ X+29, CHR\$(191); |
| $28 \varnothing$ | NEXT X |
| 29ø | PRINT @ 449,STRING\$ $3 \varnothing$, 191) |
| $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ | A\$="jeff" |
| $31 \varnothing$ | GOSUB 49ø |
| $32 \varnothing$ | PRINT @ 1øø,B\$; |
| $33 \varnothing$ | A\$="hameluck" |
| $34 \varnothing$ | GOSUB 49ø |
| 35ø | PRINT @ 1ø9,B\$; |
| $36 \varnothing$ | A\$="proudly" |
| $37 \varnothing$ | GOSUB 49ø |
| $38 \varnothing$ | PRINT @ 169,B\$; |
| $39 \varnothing$ | A\$="presents" |
| $4 \varnothing \varnothing$ | GOSUB 49ø |
| 41ø | PRINT @ 232, ${ }^{\text {a }}$; |
| $42 \varnothing$ | A\$="sea"+CHR\$ (128) + "war" |
| $43 \varnothing$ | GOSUB 49ø |
| $44 \varnothing$ | PRINT @ 297, B\$; |
| 45ø | B\$=CHR\$ (128) |
| $46 \varnothing$ | PRINT @ 356,"press"; B\$;"the" |
|  | "right"; B\$;"joystick"; |
| 47ø | PRINT @ 393,"button"; B\$;"to" |
|  | "play"; |
| $48 \varnothing$ | GOTO 55ø |
| 49ø | B\$="" |
| $5 \varnothing \varnothing$ | FOR X=1 TO LEN(A\$) |
| $51 \varnothing$ | $B \$=B \$+\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{I})+\mathrm{CHR}$ ( 128 ) |
| $52 \varnothing$ | NEXT X |
| $53 \varnothing$ | B\$=LEFT\$ (B\$,LEN (B\$)-1) |

54ø RETURN
55ø FOR X=1 TO 55
$56 \emptyset$ READ A\$
$57 \varnothing \mathrm{PP}=\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing)$
$58 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{PP}=254$ OR PP=126 THEN $66 \varnothing$
$59 \varnothing$ PLAY A\$
6øø NEXT X
$61 \varnothing$ RESTORE
$62 \varnothing$ GOTO 55ø
63ø DATA "T5L804C","O3B","O4L4C" ,"O3C","C", "L8G", "F","E","G","O4 C", "03B", "04C", "L804E", "D", "C"," $04 "$
64ø DATA "L4D","O3D","D","L8D"," C", "O2B", "O3G", "G", "F+", "L4G", "L 803A", "B", "O4C", "03B", "A", "G", "A 1
65ø DATA "G","F","E","F","E","D" ,"C","D", "C", "O2B","A","L802G"," 03C", "O2B", "O3D", "C", "E", "D", "F"
,"L4E", "C", "C"
$66 \varnothing$ CLS
$67 \varnothing$ PRINT
$68 \varnothing$ PRINT" YOU COMMAND A SHORE
BATTERY WHICH HAS BEEN ORDERED
TO SINK AN ENEMY FLEET ANCHORE
D IN A FOGGY COVE IN FRONT OF
YOU. YOU CAN'T SEE THE SHIPS RI
GHT AWAY BUT AS SOON AS YOU HIT
ONE THE LOCATION AND TYPE OF $S$
HIP WILL BE KNOWN";
69ø PRINT" BECAUSE THE EXPLOSION WILL HIGHLY ILLUMINATE THE
THE IMMEDIATE AREA FOR A SHORT TIME. YOU ONLY HAVE $6 \varnothing$ ROUNDS TO SINK THE 5 SHIP ENEMY FLEET WHICH CONSISTS OF:"
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT @ 482,"PRESS THE BUTTO N TO CONTINUE";
$71 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO 2øø
$72 \varnothing$ NEXT X
$73 \varnothing$ PP=PEEK (6528ø)
$74 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{PP}=254$ OR $\mathrm{PP}=126$ THEN 75ø ELSE 73ø
$75 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT"AIRCRAFT CARRIER-5 HITS TO SINK BATTLE SHIP -4 HITS TO SINK CRUISER -3 HITS TO SINK SUBMARINE -3 HITS TO SINK DESTROYER -2 HITS TO SINK"
$76 \varnothing$ PRINT @ $482, "$ PRESS THE BUTTO N TO CONTINUE";
$77 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO 2øø
78ø NEXT X
$79 \varnothing \operatorname{PP}=\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing)$

## VIP Writer III

VIP Writer has ALWAYS led the pack with featuras and now VIP Wniter IIl still leads the way! The chart below illustrates this fact. Telewriter 128 only gives you 48 K for text. Why is it called Telewriter 128? Word power 3 gives only 72 KI VIP Writer III makes use of over 106KI VIP Writer III is the ONLY CoCo 3 word processor worthy of its namel

| WORD PROCESSOR COMPARISON CHART |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CoC03 with 128K | VIP Writer III | Telewriter 128 | Word Power 3 |
| Text Slorage | OVER 49.000 | 48.000 | 72.000 |
| Pnm So00ler | YES 57,000 | NONE | NONE |
| Total Storage | 106,000 | 48,000 | 72,000 |
| Speling Checker | VIP SDeller | NONE | FREEWARE |
| RGB HD Support | $100 \%$ | NONE | NONE |
| Screen DISDiay | 32 $/ 40 / 64180$ | 40780 | 80 |

## SCREEN DISPLAY OPTIONS

As the chart above shows - VIP Writer Ill offers more screen width options -all with 24 lines and actual lower case letters. Huses the CoCo 3's hardware display and double clock speed and is VERY VERY FAST! You can choose fore and background colors from up to 64 different hues. Color can be tumed ON or OFF for the best possible display using a color or monochrome monitor or TV set. VIP Writer IIt has a built in on-line context sensitive help lacility which displays command usage in easy po read colored windows.

## CUSTOMIZER \& PRINTER INSTALLER

VIP Writer III comes with a configuration / printer installation program which lets you customize VIP Writer III to suit your own liking. You can set screen width and colors as well as margins and more. You can also install your own printer and set interface ype (senial, parallel or $\mathrm{J} \& \mathrm{M}$ ), baud rate, line feeds, etc. Once done, you never have to enter these parameters again! VIP Writer lil will load n' go with your custom configuration every timel

## TEXT FILE STORAGE

VIP Writer III creates ASCII text files which are compatible with all other VIP Programs as well as other programs which use ASCl| file format You can use VIP Writer III to even create BASIC programs! There is a 49K text buffer and disk or eassette file linking allowing virtually unlimited text space. VIP Writer III works with up to four disk drives and lets you display disk directories and free soace as weil as rename or kill disk files. In addition VIP Writer III is $100 \%$ compatible with ine RGB Computer Systems HARD DISK

## EDITING FEATURES

VIP Writer III has a full featured screen editor which can be used to edit text with lines up 10240 characters long with or without automatic word wrap around. You can select type-over mode or insert mode. There is even an OOPS command to recali a cleared text buffer. Other editing features include: Type-ahead - typamatic key repeat and key beep for flawess text entry . ond of line bell - full tour way cursor control with scrolling - top of textfile - bottom of textile - page up - page down - top of screen • bottom of screen • beginning of line - end of line - left one word - right one word - DELETE character, to beginning or end of line, word to the left or right, or entire line - INSERT character or line - LOCATE and/or CHANGE or DELETE single or muitiple oceurrence using wildcards. BLOCK copy, move or delete with up to TEN simultaneous block manioulations - TAB key and programmable tab stops * word count - line restore - three PROGRAMMABLE FUNCTIONS to perform tasks such as auto column creation and mutiple copy printing.

TEXT FORMATTING
VIP Writer III automatically formats your text for you or allows you to format your text in any way you wish. You can change the top, bottom, left or right margin and page length. You can set your text flush left, center or flush right. You can turn right hand justification on or off. You can have headers, footers, page numbers and TWO auxiliary lines which can appear on odd, even or all pages. You can also select the line on which they appear! You can even change the line spacing! Parameters can be altered ANYWHEREI
PREVIEW PRINT WINDOW

VIP Writer II features an oxclusive format window which allows you to preview your document BEFORE PRINTING ITI You are able to move up, down, left and right to see centered text, margins, page breaks, orphan lines etc. This makes hyphenation a snap!

## PRINTING

VIP Writer III prints TWICE as fast as any other CoCo word processorl It supports most senal or parallet printers using J\&M JFD-CP or Rainbow interface and gives you the ability to select baud rates from 110 to 19,200. You can imbed printer control codes anywhere in your text file EVEN WITHIN JUSTIFIED TEXTI VIP Writer III also has TWENTY programmable printer macros which allow you to easily controd all of your printers capaadities such as bold, underline, italics and superscript using simple key strokes. Other features inctude: multiple copy printing - single sheet pause - line leeds.

## PRINT SPOOLING

Save up to $\$ 150$ on a print spcoler because VIP Writer lil has a built in print spooler with a 57,000 character buffer which allows you to print one document WHILE you are editing another. You don's have to wait until your printer is done before starting another jobl

## DOCUMENTATION

VFP Writer III is supplied with a 125 page instruction manual which is well written and includes many examples. The manual has a tutorial and glossary of terms for the beginner as well as a complete index! VIP Writer III includes VIP Speller.

DISK $\$ 79.95$ Cassette version does not include VIP Speller.

TAPE $\$ 59.95$
VIP Writer owners: Upgrade to the VIP Writer III Disk for $\$ 49.95$ or Tape for $\$ 39.95$. Send original disk or tape. Include $\$ 3 S / H$. It's Word Processor Trade In Time
For a limited time you can trade in your old soltware ior the VIP Writer I or III and save up to $\$ 201$ Send in your oid disk or tape and manual. VIP Writer tape $\$ 34.95$, disk $\$ 49.95$. VIP Writer III tape $\$ 44.95$, disk $\$ 59.95$. Includa $\$ 3.00$ shipping. Offer expires $8131 / 88$

## VIP Database III

The VIP Database III features selectable screen displays of 40,64 or 80 characters by 24 lines with chote of 64 foreground and background colors for maximum utility. It uses the CoCo 3's hardware screen and double clock speed to be the FASTEST database available! YIP Database III will handle as many records as will fit on your disks and is structured in a simple and easy to undersiand menu system with full prompting for easy operation. Your data is stored in records of your own design. All files are fully indexed for speed and efficiency. Full sort of records is provided for easy listng of names, figures, addresses, etc., in ascanding or desconding alphabetical or numenic order. Records can be searched for specific entries using muliple search critoria With Database III mail-merge you may also combine files, sort and print mailing lists, print form letters, address envelopes - the list is endless. The built-in MATH package evan performs anithmetic operations and updates other fields. VIP Database III also has a print spooier and report generator with unlimited print format capabilities including embeddable control codes for use with $A L$ pniters.

DISK \$69.35
VIP Database owners: Upgrade to the VIP Database III Disk for $\$ 39.95$. Send original disk. Include $\$ 3$ shipping.
VIP Integrated Library
The VIP Integrated Library combines all six popular VIP application programs - VIP Writer', Speller, Cak, Database*, Teminal and Disk-ZAP - into one program on one disk! The program is called VIP Desktop. From the desktop you have instant access to word processing with a spelling checker always in attendance, data management with mail merge, spreadsheet financial analysis, telecommunications and disk maintenance. 64 K . required. Incuude $\$ 4.00$ shipoing for this product.

DISK $\$ 149.95$ *CoCo 3 owners: Purchase the VIP Integrated Library /WDE (Writer \& Database Enhanced) which has the VIP Writer III and VIP Database III in place of the VIP Writer and VIP Database. Include $\$ 4.00$ shipping for this product.

DISK $\$ 169.95$
Previous VIP Library owners: Call or write for uograde pricing.

## VIP Writer

VIP Writer is also available for COCO 1 and 2 owners and has all the features found in the VIP Writer III including VIP Speller except for the following: The screen dispiay is 32,51, 64 or 85 columns by 21 or 24 rows. Screen colors are green, black or white. Help is not presented in colored windows. Double clock speed is not supported. Parallel printer intertace is not supported. Print spooler is not available. Hard disk is not supported. Even so, VIP Writer still out-features the rest! It's a CoCo 1 or 2 owners best choice in word processors. Includes VIP Speller.

DISK $\$ 69.95$
Cassette version does not indude VIP Spellor.
TAPE $\$ 49.95$

## VIP Speller

VIP Speller works with ANY ASCII file created by most popular word processors. It automatrcally checks text files for words to be corrected, marked for special attention or even added to the dictionary. You can even view the misspelled word in context! VIP Speller comes with a specially edited 50,000 word dictionary, and words can be added to or deleted from the dictionary or you can create your own.

DISK $\$ 34.95$

## VIP Database

VIP Database has all the features of VIP Database lif except the screen widths are 51, 64 and 85. Screen colors are green, black and white, double speed is not supported, spooler is not available. Still VP Database is the best database for the COCO $1 \& 2$ I DISK $\$ 49.95$

## VIP Calc

Now every CoCo owner has access to a calculating and planning tool better than VisiCalc ${ }^{\text {TM }}$, containing all its features and commands and then some. VIP Caic displays 32 , 54,64 or 85 characters by 21 or 24 lines night on the screen. VIP Calc allows up to a 33 K worksheet with up to 512 columns by 1024 rows! In addition, VIP Calc has multiple windows which allow you to compare and contrast resuits of changes. Other features include 16 DIGIT PRECISION - trig, functions - averaging * algebraic functions • column and row ascending and descending SORTS - locate formulas of tites in cells - block move and replicate : global or local column width - limitless programmable functions - works with ANY printer. Embed printer control codes for customized printing. Combine spreadsheet data with VIP Writer documents to create ledgers, projections, statistical and financial budgess and reports. Requires 64 K

## VIP Terminal

For your important communications needs you've got to go beyond sofware that only lets you chat. You need a smant terminal so that you can send and raceive programs and messages and print themi The VIP Terminal features 32,51, 64 or 85 characters by 21 or 24 lines on the screen and has a 43 K byle buffer to store information. DISK $\$ 39.95$

## VIP Disk-ZAP

VIP Disk-ZAP is the ultimate disk repair utility for simple and quick repair of most disk errors. Designed with the non-programmer in mind, the VIP Disk-ZAP will let you retneve all types of bashed files, BASIC and Machine Language programs. It even works with 40 track dives/ The 50 page tutorial makes the novice an expert.

DISK $\$ 24.95$
All disk products are unprotected and run under RSDOS.

## SD ENTERPRISES

(D) 1503 ) 663 -2865 $\triangle$ POB 1233 Gresham. OR 97030 Please add $\$ 3$ for shippung and handling. Ouscee commemal US add $\$ 4$ S/H. COD orders add an additional $\$ 2.25$. Checks allow 3 weeks for delivery. All other orders are shipped the same day.

$8 \varnothing \varnothing$ IF PP=254 OR PP=126 THEN 81ø ELSE $79 \varnothing$
$81 \varnothing$ CLS
$82 \emptyset$ DIM $L(9,9)$
$83 \varnothing$ DIM G\$(12)
$84 \varnothing S(1)=5$
$85 \emptyset S(2)=4$
$86 \varnothing S(3)=3$
$87 \varnothing S(4)=3$
$88 \emptyset S(5)=2$
$89 \varnothing$ G\$ $(\varnothing)=$ CHR $\$(175)+$ CHR $\$(175)$
9øø FOR X=1 TO 5
$91 \varnothing \mathrm{G} \$(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{G} \$(\varnothing)$
$92 \emptyset$ NEXT X
$93 \varnothing \mathrm{G} \$(6)=" \mathrm{ac} "$
$94 \varnothing \mathrm{G} \$(7)=" \mathrm{bs}$ "
95ø G\$(8)="cr"
$96 \emptyset$ G\$(9)="sb"
$97 \varnothing$ G\$ $(1 \varnothing)=" d e^{\prime \prime}$
$98 \emptyset G \$(11)=\operatorname{CHR} \$(2 \varnothing 7)+\operatorname{CHR} \$(2 \varnothing 7)$
$99 \varnothing \mathrm{G} \$(12)=\mathrm{CHR} \$(191)+\mathrm{CHR} \$(191)$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ A\$=STRING\$ $(2 \varnothing, 175)$
$1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ PRINT @ 1ø3,"ø 123456 7891
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ FOR X=ø TO 9
1ø3ø PRINT @ $134+X * 32$,RIGHT\$ (STR
\$(X), 1);AS;RIGHT\$(STR\$(X), 1);
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ NEXT X
1ø5ø PRINT @ 455 ,"ø 1223456
$789^{\prime \prime}$
1ø6ø PRINT @ 129,"ac-5";
1ø7ø PRINT @ 193,"bs-4";
1ø8ø PRINT @ 257,"cr-3";
1ø9ø PRINT @ 321,"sb-3";
$11 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT @ 385,"de-2";
111ø $A=R N D(-T I M E R)$
$112 \varnothing$ FOR I=1 TO 5
113ø A=RND (49)
$114 \varnothing$ FOR X=1 TO A
$115 \varnothing \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{RND}$ (2)
116ø NEXT X
$117 \emptyset$ IF $B=1$ THEN $131 \varnothing$
118め V=RND(1ø)-1
119ø IF V>5 THEN $V=V-5$
$12 \emptyset \varnothing \mathrm{H}=$ RND ( $1 \varnothing$ ) -1
$121 \varnothing$ FOR X=V TO V+S (I) -1
$122 \emptyset$ IF $L(H, X)<>\varnothing$ THEN $113 \varnothing$
$123 \varnothing$ NEXT X
$124 \emptyset$ FOR X=V TO V+S (I)-1
$125 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{X})=\mathrm{I}$
$126 \varnothing$ NEXT X
$127 \varnothing$ GOTO 14øø
$128 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{H})=\mathrm{I}$
$129 \varnothing$ NEXT X
$13 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO $14 \varnothing \varnothing$
$131 \varnothing H=R N D(1 \varnothing)-1$
$132 \varnothing$ IF $\mathrm{H}>5$ THEN $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-5$
$133 \varnothing \mathrm{~V}=\operatorname{RND}(1 \varnothing)-1$
$134 \varnothing$ FOR X=H TO H+S (I) -1
$135 \emptyset \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{V})<>\varnothing$ THEN $113 \varnothing$
$136 \varnothing$ NEXT X
$137 \varnothing$ FOR X=H TO H+S (I) - 1
$138 \varnothing L(X, V)=I$
$139 \not{ }^{13}$ NEXT X
$14 \varnothing \varnothing$ NEXT I
$141 \varnothing \quad 0 X=1 \varnothing$
$142 \varnothing \cdot O Y=1 \varnothing$
$143 \varnothing$ PRINT @ 37, "SHOTS LEFT: "; $6 \varnothing$
-SH;" HITS:";HT
$144 \varnothing$ IF HT=17 THEN $2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
145ø IF SH=6ø THEN $2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$146 \varnothing$ X=INT (JOYSTK ( $\varnothing$ ) /7)
$147 \varnothing$ Y=INT (JOYSTK (1)/7)
148ø PRINT @ $135+X * 2+Y * 32, G \$(12)$
;
$149 \varnothing$ IF OX=X THEN 152 1
15øø PRINT @ 487+(X*2),"^";
151ø PRINT @ 487+(OX*2)," ";
$152 \varnothing$ IF OY=Y THEN 155ø
153ø PRINT @ 156+(Y*32)," ";
$154 \varnothing$ PRINT @ 156+(OY*32), $\overline{11} " ;$
$155 \emptyset \quad O Y=Y$
156ø OX=X
157ø PRINT @ $135+\mathrm{X} * 2+Y * 32, G \$(L(X$ ,Y));
158ø $\operatorname{PP}=\operatorname{PEEK}(6528 \varnothing)$
$159 \varnothing$ IF $P P=254$ OR $P P=126$ THEN 16
$1 \varnothing$
$16 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO $146 \varnothing$
$161 \varnothing$ PRINT \& $\varnothing$
$162 \emptyset \mathrm{SH}=\mathrm{SH}+1$
163ø PLAY"O1L255V31"
$164 \emptyset$ FOR M=1 TO 31
$165 \varnothing$ PLAY"N1ØN3N5N4N2N6V-": NEXT
M
$166 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=135+X * 2+Y * 32$
$167 \emptyset$ IF $L(X, Y)=\varnothing$ THEN $197 \emptyset$
$168 \emptyset$ IF $L(X, Y)=>6$ THEN $143 \varnothing$
$169 \varnothing \mathrm{HT}=\mathrm{HT}+\mathrm{I}$
$17 \varnothing \varnothing C=L(X, Y)$
171ø ON C GOTO $172 \varnothing, 177 \varnothing, 182 \varnothing, 18$
7ø,192ø,
172ø PRINT @ z,"ac";
$173 \varnothing L(X, Y)=6$
$1740 \mathrm{HA}=\mathrm{HA}+1$
175ø IF HA=5 THEN PRINT @ 6,"ENE MY CARRIER SUNK!" ELSE PRINT @ 4 "ENEMY CARRIER HIT AT ";RIGHT\$ (STR\$ (X) , 1) ;",";RIGHT\$ (STR\$ (Y), 1 )

176ø GOTO 143ø
177ø PRINT @ Z,"bs";
$178 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=7$
$179 \varnothing \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{HB}+1$
18øø IF HB=4 THEN PRINT 5 ,"ENE MY BATTLESHIP SUNK!" ELSE PRINT @ 2,"ENEMY BATTLESHIP HIT AT "; R IGHT\$ (STR\$ (X), I) ;",";RIGHT\$ (STR\$
(Y), I)

181ø GOTO 143ø
182 Ø PRINT @ Z,"Cr";
$183 \varnothing \mathrm{~L}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=8$

```
184\emptyset HC=HC+1
185\emptyset IF HC=3 THEN PRINT @ 7,"ENE
MY CRUISER SUNK!" ELSE PRINT @ 4
,"ENEMY CRUISER HIT AT ";RIGHT$(
STR$(X),I);",";RIGHT$(STR$(Y),I)
186\emptyset GOTO 143\emptyset
187\emptyset PRINT @ Z,"sb";
188\varnothing L(X,Y)=9
189\varnothing HD=HD+1
19\emptyset\emptyset IF HD=3 THEN PRINT @ 5,"ENE
MY SUBMARINE SUNK!" ELSE PRINT @
    3,"ENEMY SUBMARINE HIT AT ";RIG
HT$(STR$ (X), l);",";RIGHT$(STR$(Y
),1)
191\varnothing GOTO 143ø
192\emptyset PRINT @ Z,"de";
193\emptyset L(X,Y)=1\emptyset
194\varnothing HE=HE+I
195\emptyset IF HE=2 THEN PRINT & 5,"ENE
MY DESTROYER SUNK!" ELSE PRINT @
    3,"ENEMY DESTROYER HIT AT ";RIG
HT$(STR$(X), I);",";RIGHT$(STR$(Y
),1)
196\emptyset GOTO 143ø
197\emptyset PRINT & Z,CHR$ (2\varnothing7);CHR$(2\varnothing
7);
198\varnothing L(X,Y)=11
199\emptyset GOTO 143ø
2\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset FOR Y=\emptyset TO }
```

```
2\emptysetI\varnothing FOR X=\varnothing TO 9
2\emptyset2\emptyset IF L(X,Y)=\varnothing THEN L(X,Y)=11
2ø3\emptyset IF L(X,Y)<6 THEN L(X,Y)=L(X
,Y)+5
2\emptyset4\emptyset PRINT & 135+X*2+Y*32,G$(L(X
,Y));
2ø5\varnothing NEXT X,Y
2\varnothing6\varnothing FOR X=1 TO 35\varnothing\varnothing
2ø7\emptyset NEXT X
2ø8\emptyset CLS
2ø9\varnothing PRINT "SHOTS:";SH;" HITS:";
HT
21\emptyset\emptyset PRINT
211\emptyset PRINT "ON A SCALE OF I TO I
\emptyset"
212\emptyset PRINT USING "YOU RATE A: ##
";(61-SH)/4.5+.5
213\emptyset PRINT @ 487,"PLAY AGAIN <Y/
N>";
214\emptyset FOR X=1 TO 1\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset
215\emptyset A$=INKEY$
216\varnothing PP=PEEK(6528\varnothing)
217\emptyset IF PP=254 OR PP=126 THEN CL
EAR:GOTO 81\varnothing
218\varnothing IF A$="Y'" THEN CLEAR:GOTO 8
1\varnothing
219\varnothing IF A$="N" THEN CLS:END
22\emptyset\emptyset NEXT X
221\varnothing RUN
```


## SUNDOG SUSTEMS



In Quest of the Star $\star$ Iord A new animated graphic adventure for the Color Computer 3 from the author of the Hall of the King trilogy! Enjoy the mixture of science and fantasy as you quest for the Phoenix Crossbow, the only thing that can save you in the post-holocaust world. A full 4 disk sides of adventure! Outstanding $320 \times 200$ graphics will make this your favorite CoCo adventure! Req. 128 K CoCo 3 and disk drive. Only $\$ 34.95$.
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By Joel F. Klein



## Telewriter-128

 the Color Computer 3 Word ProcessorFor over 5 years now, Telewriter has been the \#1 Color Computer word processor, both in popularity and in performance. Telewriter's near perfect mix of sophisticated professional features and a very natural user interface, has earned it the highest praise in numerous magazines, and an intensely loyal following among tens of thousands of Color Computer users all over the world.

## HISTORY

Throughout the history of the Color Computer, Telewriter has pioneered software breakthroughs that set the standards.
In 1981, it was Telewriter 1.0 that first took the Color Computer's inadequate 32X16 alluppercase display, and replaced it with a graphics-based 51X24 upper and lowercase display.
A few years later, Telewriter- 64 added high density 64X24 and 85X24 displays and access to the full 64 K of the newer Color Computers.

## THE NEW AGE

Today, Telewriter-64 is recognized as the standard Color Computer word processor. It runs on all Tandy Color Computers - from the original Color Computer 1, to the Color Computer 2, and 3.
But the Color Computer 3 brings a whole new level of power to low cost computing and, so, a new Telewriter is here to put that power to work for you. We call it Telewriter128.

## TELEWRITER-128

You don't mess with a good thing, so Telewriter-128 is still Telewriter-64 at heart. The commands, and the user interface are essentially the same. If you know Telewriter-64, then you already know Telewriter-128. And, if you don't know Telewriter-64, you'll still have an easy time learning and using Telewriter-128.

## 80 COLUMNS

But there are major differences as well. First, Telewriter-128 uses the Color Computer 3's new 80 column screen display.
This means, simply, that using Telewriter128 on a low cost Color Computer 3 will look a lot like using a more expensive word processor on a much more expensive IBM PC, PS/2, or clone.

## SPEED

Second, Telewriter-128 is lightning fast Telewriter-64 was fast in its own right, but, by accessing the Color Computer 3's video hardware directly, and by running the machine in double speed mode, Telewriter128 is able to provide extremely fast scrolling and instant paging - functions whose speed is crucial to serious word processing. In this department, Telewriter-128 doesn't simply keep up with IBM-based word processors - it generally surpasses them!

## EASE

Third, Telewriter-128 adds a host of new features big and small, that make it even easier to use.
Features like: Quick function key access to the editor or the menus - an instant on-line help screen summarizing all Telewriter commands and special characters - an option file where you store your personal set of format and screen settings so you only have to set them once!
Then, there's a quick save feature which allows you to save all your current work without leaving the editor. There's a simple way to cursor through the disk directory and read in a file by just hitting ENTER. And there's more.

## NEW POWER

Telewriter-64 always had the power to handle any kind of serious writing, from letters to textbooks. But, here too, Telewriter-128 adds major features.

Like Macros - which let you insert whole words or phrases (even sets of control codes or format commands) into your text, with a single keypress. And every time you power up Telewriter-128, the macro definitions are automatically loaded*, so they're always there.
Then there's a Print Preview feature that shows you, on-screen, the way your printed text will look - with margins, headers, centering, justification, page numbering, and page breaks. This guarantees letter perfect documents every time, and makes tasks like widow/orphan line elimination, a breeze.

## TELEWRITER-64 OR TELEWRITER-128

We could goonlisting features, but the point is this: If you own a Color Computer, you already have the hardware for the most powerful, low cost word processor in town. All you need now is to add the heart and soul:
Telewriter-64, for the Color Computer 1 and 2 , costs $\$ 59.95$ on disk, $\$ 49.95$ on cassette.
Telewriter-128 for the Color Computer 3 costs $\$ 79.95$ on disk, $\$ 69.95$ on cassette.
To order by Mastercard or Visa call (619) 755-1258 anytime, or send check or money order plus \$2 shipping (Californians add 6\% sales tax) to:

## COGNITEC

704 Nob Ave.
Del Mar, CA 92014
To upgrade from Telewriter-64 to Telewriter-128, return your original disk or cassette with $\$ 39.95$. (Add $\$ 10$ if you're also upgrading from cassette to disk. Deduct \$10 with proof of Oct ' 87 - Feb '88, purchase of Telewriter-64.)

When I first got Telewriter-64 last year, I was in beaven. I couldn't believe the program's versatility and ease of use.
-The RAINBOW, Oct. 1985

[^4][^5][^6]
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## MAIL TO: <br> T \& D Subscription Software 2490 Miles Standish Drive <br> Holland, Michigan 49424 <br> (616) 399-9648

[^7]controls the black pieces.) When a small arrow appears on the screen, you are in input mode. The arrow is then moved using the joystick to point to the desired square. Listed below are five play options, which can be used by pressing the corresponding key:

| Q | Quit |
| :--- | :--- |
| R | Restarts a new game. |
| N | Next player |
| 1 | 1 joystick |
| 2 | 2 joysticks |

The N command is extremely useful for correcting mistakes. For example, if you moved P-K4, intending a P-KB4, press N after the move is made. This will give control back to the same player. Simply move to the intended square, and no harm is done. (However, if you make an accidental capture, the captured piece cannot be recovered.) Castling can be accomplished the same way.

## White's turn



The only rule in Chess Set is that you must not move one of your pieces to a square containing another of your own pieces. After a moment's thought, you will realize this means you can make illegal moves. There are two reasons for this option: (1) You can make illegal moves with a real set, and (2) the processing time for determining a move's legality would be too long to be convenient.

To move a piece, point the arrow to the piece you want to move and press the fire button. Then, point to the square you want the piece moved to and press the fire button. Captures are sensed automatically, and captured pieces are taken from the board.

When a pawn reaches its eighth rank, you will be informed by a message on the text screen. Press any key and the board will again be displayed, this time with a rook, knight, bishop, and queen to the left of the board. Use the joystick to point to the piece desired, press the fire button, and the pawn is promoted.
When you wish to end the game, simply press Q to return to BASIC, or R to begin a new game. Enjoy the game, and remember to keep your king safe!
(Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at 4815 Marrison Place, Indianapolis, IN 46226. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)


## The listing: CHESS

1 'CHESS SET BY JOEL F. KLEIN
16K ECB, 1 JOYSTICK REQUIRED ADDRESS CORRESPONDANCE TO K\&R ELECTRONICS, 4815 MARRISON PL., INDPLS.,IN 46226
2 CLS:CLEAR255: PCLEAR4: PMODE4, 1: PCLS 1: DIMAS (5), A $(., 2), B(8,8), C(1$ $, 15)_{11}, \mathrm{BT}(., 15), \mathrm{WT}(., 15): \mathrm{D} \$=1$
$3 \mathrm{~B} \$={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{BM} 4, \varnothing$ G2DNG2D6GE2U7BR3D4N RD3G2EU7ERERDRDRDLG2FRFLFLDLGL2B R7EU7END7EBF4NRG2D2FNU3FERU4FD3F BE5BR2 LULGND3GD2FRDRE2BF2EU7E2GD 7UE2REBG3RDRDRD"
4 W\$="C $\varnothing$ BM $\varnothing$, 1ERD9 FNU9RERNU5RDREU 7END7EBR3DGD8EU6D4E3RDRD4 FU4BE4H EDRBD4HD5GHRU4BEBR3NR5R2NU3D4FNU 9ED2E2BFBR7GL2ULULNU3ENR3U3R3DRD 2"
5 T\$="C $\varnothing$ BM $7 \varnothing$, $\varnothing$ D9HU4NU3L2R5BD5NGN LNHEBE2BU2ND5RD6RE3ND2U3RD6REBEB U3ERD6EU4RURF2BEBRERD6RU5RURF2ND 3RD4RECI"
6 C\$="CøBM189,7G3L4ULNU6HU5E3GFD NGFEUNHEFREBF3D2F2HU4ERFD4NLRNU3

FBFBDEU6NHRD5ERE2UGU2 LULBR5NR5R2 NUD4FNU7ED2E2BE3NUD4 FNU6RE3ND2U3 RD6REBEBU3ERD6EU4RURF2BF3BR5GL2U LU2NR3U2LND3ER3DRD2BF4DLUBU2U7RD 71
7 PRINT@1申7,"CHESS SET":PRINT:P RINT:PRINTD\$"BY JOEL F. KLEIN": P RINT:PRINTD\$" MARCH 1988":PRIN T:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" ONE MOM ENT, PLEASE ..."
8 FORI $=$. TO7: $F O R K=. T O 7: A=-(A=):$. OLORA: LINE ( $48+\mathrm{K} * 2 \varnothing, 16+J * 2 \varnothing)-(66+$ $K * 2 \varnothing, 35+J * 2 \varnothing), P S E T, B F: N E X T: A=-(A$ =.) : NEXT: DRAW"C $\varnothing$ BM42,12R172NM-6, +3D168L172U168M+6,+3R16øD161L16ø NM-5, +4U162": PAINT ( 212,44 ), .,
9 DRAW"Cl":LINE(.,.)-(42,11),PSE T,BF: DRAW"CøBM46,5ENH2U2LURBF3BD 5RDR2EULUL2ULUER2DR": DRAW"XB\$; XT \$;": GET (., .) - $42,1 \varnothing$ ), BT, G:LINE (. ,.)-(42,11), PSET,BF:DRAW"XW\$;":G ET(.,.)-(42,1申),WT,G
1ø RESTORE:FORJ $=. T 05: \operatorname{READA}(J): N$ EXT: FORJ $=. T O 7: \operatorname{READB}(J,),. B(J, 1)$, $B(J, 6), B(J, 7): N E X T: F O R J=. T O 7: F O R$ $\mathrm{K}=2 \mathrm{TO} 5: \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{K})=12:$ NEXT: NEXT:FORJ= .TO15:C (., J) $=48+J: C(1, J)=8 *((J>7$ $)-(J<8))+J: N E X T: J N=1: B N=6528 \varnothing$ 11 FORP=.TO1:FORPN=.TO15:GOSUB3 $\varnothing$ :NEXT:NEXT:SCREEN1,. :SOUND2øø,2
12 'MAIN GAME LOOP
$13 \mathrm{P}=-(\mathrm{P}=):$. IFP $=$.THENPUT $(.,)-.(4$ 2,1ø),WT,PSETELSEPUT (.,.)-(42,1ø ), BT, PSET
14 GOSUB26:IF (P+1)*6>B(X,Y)ANDP* $6-1<B(X, Y)$ THENSX=X:SY=Y:GOTO15EL

SESOUNDI, 3 : GOTO14
15 GOSUB2 6: IFB (X,Y) >P*6-1ANDB (X, Y) $<P * 6+6 T H E N S O U N D 1,3:$ GOTO15 ELSE $D X=X: D Y=Y$
16 $\mathrm{PP}=-(\mathrm{P}=):. I F B(D X, D Y)>P P * 6-1 A N$ DB (X,Y) <PP*6+6THENDRAW"XC\$;C1": P LAY"T3V2 1L1203CEGL8O4CLI2O3AL404 C": LINE (18ø,.) - (244, 11), PSET, BF: $X=D X: Y=D Y: P P=P: P=-(P=):. G O S U B 31:$ $P=P P: C(-(P=),. P N)=72: B(D X, D Y)=12$ 17 IFY $+\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}$ *8ANDINT $(\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{SX}, \mathrm{SY}) / 6)=\mathrm{B}$ (SX,SY)/6THEN2 $\varnothing$
18 SOUNDI5ø, 1:C=- ((INT (SX/2) =SX/ 2) $=(\operatorname{INT}(S Y / 2)=S Y / 2)):$ COLORC:IINE $(49+S X * 2 \emptyset, 16+S Y * 2 \emptyset)-(66+S X * 2 \emptyset, 35$ +SY*2ø), PSET, BF: C=- ( (INT (DX/2) =D $\mathrm{X} / 2)=(\operatorname{INT}(D Y / 2)=D Y / 2)): C O L O R C: I I$ $\mathrm{NE}(49+D \mathrm{X} * 2 \emptyset, 16+\mathrm{DY} * 2 \emptyset)-(66+\mathrm{DX} * 2 \varnothing$, $35+D Y * 2 \emptyset)$, PSET, BF
$19 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{SX}: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{SY}: \mathrm{GOSUB} 31: \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{DX}, \mathrm{DY})=\mathrm{B}($ $S X, S Y): B(S X, S Y)=12: C(P, P N)=D X+D Y$ *8: GOSUB3 $\varnothing$ : GOTO12
2ø PLAY"T2V3103L12DDDP32L2A":CLS :PRINT@I28,D\$" PAWN AT EIGHTH", D\$"RANK. YOU MAY NOW", D\$"PROMOTE
IT TO A", D\$"PIECE OF HIGHER", D \$"VALUE. PRESS ANY",D\$"KEY TO DO SO.":GOSUB25:CLS:SCREEN1,.
21 FORJ=1TO4:X=2:Y=26+J*2ø:DRAW" $\mathrm{BM} \varnothing, \varnothing \mathrm{BR}=\mathrm{X} ; \mathrm{BD}=\mathrm{Y} ; \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{XA} \$(\mathrm{~J})$; ": PAINT ( $X+1 \varnothing, Y+1 \varnothing),-(P=),.: N E X T$
$22 \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}():. J=I N T(J O Y S T K(-2 *$ ( $J N=2 A N D P=1)+1) /(6): H=2: V=46+J * 2 \emptyset$ : $\operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{BN})=126$ ORPEEK $(\mathrm{BN})=254$ ORP EEK (BN) $=253$ THEN 24
$23 \operatorname{GET}(H, V+11)-(H+7, V+19), A, G: D R$ AW"BMø, $\varnothing B R=H ; B D=V$; BRBD18CIE3FEU2 EULGL2GFG3RCøE5GND2L2": PUT (H,V+1 I) $-(\mathrm{H}+7, \mathrm{~V}+19), \mathrm{A}, \operatorname{PSET}: \operatorname{IFPEEK}(\mathrm{BN})=$ $1260 \operatorname{RPEEK}(\mathrm{BN})=254$ ORPEEK $(\mathrm{BN})=253 \mathrm{~T}$ HEN2 4ELSE22
$24 J=J+1: B(S X, S Y)=J+P * 6: D R A W " C l "$ : IINE (., 26)-(21, 126), PSET,BF:GOT 018

25 K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$=""THEN25ELSERE TURN
26 X=INT (JOYSTK ( -2 * (JN=2ANDP=1)) /8): $Y=I N T$ (JOYSTK ( $-2 *(J N=2 A N D P=1)$ +1) (8)
$27 \mathrm{H}=48+\mathrm{X} * 2 \emptyset: \mathrm{V}=16+\mathrm{Y} * 2 \emptyset: G E T(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}+1$ 1) $-(H+7, V+19), A, G: D R A W " B M \varnothing, \varnothing B R=H$ ; $\mathrm{BD}=\mathrm{V}$; BRBD18CIE3FEU2EULGL2GFG3RC øE5GND2L2"
28 K\$=INKEY\$:IFK\$="MTHEN29ELSESO UNDI $\varnothing \varnothing, I: I F K \$=" Q " T H E N C L S: E N D E L S E$ IFK\$="N"THENPUT $(H, V+11)-(H+7, V+1$ 9) , A, PSET: GOTOI3ELSEIFK\$="R"THEN 7ELSEIFK\$="I"THENJN=1ELSEIFK\$="2 "THENJN=2ELSESOUNDI, I: PUT (H,V+11 ) - (H+7, V+19), A, PSET: GOTO27
$29 \operatorname{IFPEEK}(B N)=1260 R P E E K(B N)=2540$ RPEEK (BN) $=253 \mathrm{THENPUT}(\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{V}+1 \mathrm{I})-(\mathrm{H}+$ 7,V+19), A, PSET:SOUNDIøø, 1:RETURN ELSEJ=X:K=Y: X=INT (JOYSTK ( -2 * (JN = 2ANDP=1)) /8): Y=INT (JOYSTK ( -2 * (JN $=2$ ANDP=1) +1 ) $/ 8$ ): $I F X=J$ ANDY $=\mathrm{K}$ THE N2 8ELSEPUT (H, V+11)-(H+7,V+19), A, PSET:GOTO27
$3 \varnothing P O=C(P, P N): Y=I N T(P O / 8): X=P O-Y$ * $8: N P=B(X, Y)+6 *(P=1): C=-((I N T(X /$ 2) $=X / 2)=(\operatorname{INT}(Y / 2)=Y / 2)): C=-(C=$. $: X=48+X * 2 \varnothing: Y=16+Y * 2 \emptyset: D R A W " B M \varnothing, \varnothing B$ $R=X ; B D=Y ; C=C ; X A \$(N P) ; ": P A I N T(X+1$ $\varnothing, Y+1 \varnothing),-(P=), C:, R E T U R N$
31 FORJ =. TOl5: IFX $+Y * 8=C(P, J) T H E N$ 32ELSENEXT:STOP
32 PN=J:FORJ=.TO.:NEXT:RETURN
33 DATA BF6D2F2D5G2DR7UH2U5E2U2H 2L3G, BF2BR3D6R2FD6G2DR7UH2U6ER2U 6DGL2HULDGL2, BF5R2ER2E2FDFD6L2GD 3F2DL7UE2U5HL3HLUER
34 DATA BR9BD2DGDGD3FD5G2DR7UH2U 5EU3HUHU, BR9 BD2DG2LGDF3D5G2DR7UH 2U5E3UHLH2U, BR9BD2DG2HD4F2D5G2DR 7UH2U5E2U4GH2U
35 DATA $7,6, \varnothing, 1,8,6, \varnothing, 2,9,6, \varnothing, 3$, $1 \varnothing, 6, \varnothing, 4,11,6, \varnothing, 5,9,6, \varnothing, 3,8,6, \varnothing$, $2,7,6, \varnothing, 1$

## CoCo Cat by Logan Ward



## CoCo Gallery



Lighthouse
Brad Bansner

Brad, a high school student in Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, used Color Max Deluxe to develop this beautiful scene.


This graphic of an ancient Egyptian tomb was developed with CoCo Max III. Andrew lives in Conroe, Texas.


Wally, of Hamilton, Ohio, used CoCo Max III to develop this view of the night bird. Some of his hobbies include archery and guitars.


This wild beast was generated with CoCo Max II. Serge lives in St-Polycarpe, Quebec, and enjoys many programs, such as CoCo Max II and III, Lyra and Iron Forest.


CoCo Max III was used to create these frightening marine creatures. Howard lives in Ocala, Florida.

# A program to help you compare disk fles for duplicates COCO TAKES A HINT 



You've got three disk drives and have been writing and keying in programs like crazy. With all the bulletin boards you've been accessing, you can't keep track of all the programs you now have. About 300 disks are lying around, filled with all sorts of duplicate programs. To confuse the issue even more, many different programs have the same names, and the same program is saved under different names. You don't know what to save and what to erase. Sound familiar? Well, it does to me, so I wrote a program that helps me determine which are duplicate files.
Filecomp is a machine language program that compares disk files much the same as the CDMP command in the

[^8]IBM PC and compatibles. It prompts you for two filenames, then reads the files to determine their size. If the files are not the same size, the size of each file will be reported on the screen and the program will end. If the files are the same size, the program compares them byte for byte, counts the number of mismatches between them, and reports the number of mismatches and the size of each file on the screen. If no mismatches are reported, then the file contents are identical.

To use the program, first protect the memory where the Filecomp program will load by keying in and entering CLEAR 200, \&H4E20. Then type LOADM "FILECDMP", press ENTER, type EXEC and press ENTER again to load and execute Filecomp. Enter the names of the files to be compared at the prompts. The program can compare files on any drive, so you must include the drive number ( 0 through 3) in the filename even if you only have a one drive system.

The listing: FILECOMP
PROGRAM FILEGOMP(INPUT,OUTPUT);

```
(* BY DENNIS H. WEIDE *)
(* COMPARE DISR FILES *)
(* TO VERIFY IF THEY *)
(* ARE EXACT COPIES *)
```

VAR FILE1, FILE2: TEXT;
FILENAME1, FILENAME2:STRING;
MISMATCH, SIZE1, SI2E2 : INTEGER;
FILECHAR1, FILECHAR2: CHAR;

PROCEDURE FILESIZE(VAR FILETOREAD:STRING;VAR FSIZE:INTEGER);

```
(* READ FILE SIZE *)
    VAR INFIIE:TEXT;
        CHARAGTER:GHAR;
    BEGIN
        FSIZE:=\varnothing;
        RESET(INFILE,FILETOREAD);
        WHILE NOT EOF(INFILE) DO BEGIN
            READ (INFILE, CHARACTER);
            FSIZE:=SUCC(FSIZE);
        END; (*WHILE*)
    END; (*PROC*)
(* MAIN PROGRAM *)
BEGIN
    SIZE1:=\varnothing;
    SIZE2:=\varnothing;
    MISMATCH:= }\varnothing\mathrm{ ;
    PAGE;
    WRITE('ENTER FILE1 > ');
    READLN(FILENAME1);
    WRITE('ENTER FILE2 > ');
    READLN(FILENAME2);
    WRITELN;
    FILESIZE(FILENAME1,SIZE1);
    FILESIZE(FILENAME2,SIZE2);
    IF SIZE1=SIZE2 THEN BEGIN
        RESET(FILE1,FILENAME1);
        RESET(FILE2,FILENAME2);
        WHILE NOT EOF(FILEI) DO BEGIN
            READ(FILE1,FILECHAR1):
            READ(FILE2,FILECHAR2);
            IF FILEGHAR1\bigcircFILEGHAR2 THEN MISMATCH:=SUCC(MISMATCH);
        END; (*WHILE*)
        IF MISMATCH=\varnothing THEN
            WRITELN('NO MISMATCHES');
        IF MISMATCH=1 THEN
            WRITELN(MISMATCH,' MISMATCH');
        IF MISMATCH>1 THEN
            WRITELN(MISMATCH,' MISMATCHES');
        END; (*IF*)
        WRITELN;
        WRITELN(FILENAME1,' ',SIZE1,' BYTES');
        WRITELN(FILENAME2,' ',SIZE2,' BYTES');
END.
```

Three examples follow, the first comparing the file on Drive 0 to one of the same name on Drive 2:

```
ENTER FILE1 > FILECOMP/BIN:0
ENTER FILE2 > FILECOMP/BIN:2
```

The next example compares two files, with the same name but different extensions, that reside on the same drive:

## ENTER FILE1 >FILECOMP/BIN: 0 <br> ENTER FILE2 > FILECOMP/PAS: 0

The final example compares two files with different names on different drives:

ENTER FILE1 > FILECOMP/BIN: 3
ENTER FILE2 $>$ OTHRFILE/BRS:0
The program can even compare the same file to itself on the same drive. This is a valid way to check file size.
> "Many different programs have the same names, and the same program is saved under different names. You don't know what to save and what to erase. Sound familiar?"

Filecomp was written and compiled using Deft Pascal Workbench. Only one non-standard PaSCAL statement was used (PAGE) in the program to clear the screen. Therefore, this program can be written using any PASCAL compiler capable of compiling standard PASCAL. It loads and executes at address $\$ 4 \mathrm{E} 20$ and ends at address $\$ 6099$. For those of you who have a PASCAL compiler, you can type in the listing and compile it. For those who don't have a compiler, the binary file will appear on this month's Rainbow on tape and disk.
(Questions or comments concerning this program may be directed to the author at 14201 Marquette N.E., Albuquerque, NM 877123. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

## An old favorite with some added bells and whistles



ne of my favorite things to do is to take traditional games and adapt them for use with my CoCo. Usually those adaptations include a few enhancements as well. That's what I've done with Talking Bingo.

Talking Bingo includes several advantages over a "store-bought" Bingo game or other computer Bingo games I've seen. For example, not only does CoCo select and display the Bingo numbers in bold colorful characters, but it also calls them out. You'll need a Tandy Speech/Sound Cartridge for this. It also constantly displays all the numbers that have been called during the current game. And you needn't go out and buy Bingo cards, because Talking Bingo will print out disposable cards for you. If you are alone on a rainy day, CoCo will challenge you to a few quick games. So let's get Talking Bingo up and running.

You'll need a CoCo 1, 2, or 3 with at least 16 K of memory and Extended Color Basic. The Tandy Speech/Sound Cartridge is optional, but it's needed if

Bruce Bell is an optometric physician who spends hours using programs he finds in RAINBOW and programming his CoCo for home and office use.
you want the numbers called aloud. You'll need an 80 -column printer if you want to print your own Bingo cards.

Once you've typed, debugged and saved the program you are ready to run it. On some older CoCos you may get an error after running; if so, just type RUN again.

At the initial menu you are given four choices:

1. Play Bingo
2. Computer Challenge
3. Print Bingo Cards
4. Exit to BASIC

Press the number corresponding to your choice. There may be a momentary delay after you press your choice and before the function is executed. Let's look at these one at a time.

## Play Bingo

The screen will clear and the first randomly chosen number will appear in the center of the screen. Simultaneously the number will be called out. A second clock to the right of the screen clicks off ten seconds before the next number is chosen and displayed. After each number is displayed, it will appear in
normal Color Computer characters on the screen. You may refer to these at any time during the game.

You've probably also noticed several items at the bottom of the screen. These are to remind you that you may at any time during the game press M to end the game and return to the menu, or press T to toggle between enabling and disabling the Speech/Sound Cartridge's speech capabilities. You may also press $P$ to pause in the game. This is useful if you want to go back and compare your cards to those numbers already called. When you "Bingo," press B; you will be prompted to enter the five numbers you've used to do so. Press F if one of the numbers is the free space. Enter your numbers by typing the letter followed by the number: for example, B3 or O71. If you enter a number that has not been called, a series of question marks appear, requesting you to reenter. Press $M$ to end the game and return to the menu, or C to continue the same game where you left off.

After you've Bingoed and won the game, press M to return to the menu or C to continue where you left off. This allows you to have a second-place Bingo card.

Line Number Description
000-010
100-120
200-250 Randomly select
300-350 Input numbers for
400-480 CoCo creates and
500-525 Print Bingo cards
600-620 Create Bingo cards
700
800-855
900-945
1000-1070
1100

Bingo numbers Bingo plays its cards
Initialize program Main Menu Ends game Speech routine Subroutines Data
Clears memory

## Table 1

## Computer Challenge

This option operates exactly the same as Play Bingo, except that CoCo also selects three cards and plays against you. Don't worry! CoCo won't cheat! After you have selected this option, there is a momentary pause while CoCo creates its three cards. Then the game begins, played as above with the following differences: When you select Menu,


# TANDY COMPUTER DISCOUNTS 

## COLOR COMPUTERS

26-3334 CoCo 3<br>165.00<br>26-3215 CM-8 color monitor<br>259.95

PRINTERS

| 26-2802 DMP 106 | 179.95 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 26-2808 DMP 440 | 599.00 |
| 26-1280 DMP-130 | 279.00 |
| Complete line of Tandy (Daisy Wheel) print wheels |  | 26-1280 DMP 130

599.00

Complete line of Tandy (Daisy Wheel) print wheels
MSDOS COMPUTERS

| 25-1053 TANDY 1000 HX | 599.00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| 25-1600 TANDY 1000 TX | 999.95 |
| 25-4071 TANDY 3000 HL | $1,300.00$ |
| 25-1023 CM-5 color monitor | 249.95 |
| 25-1020 VM-4 Monochrome monitor | 110.00 |

Rt. 40 E. WOODSTOWN, N.J. 08098

Bingo, Pause, or Talk, there is a pause before the function is executed. This is because CoCo may be checkingits cards when you press the key. CoCo doesn't forget; it just finishes checking its cards before carrying out your command.
When CoCo Bingos, its winning card appears in the center of the screen. Called numbers appear in reverse characters, and the winning row is marked in red. You may now return to the Menu and continue the same game or, by pressing V , see all three of CoCo 's cards. This is the only time you may see them. Note that if CoCo has won the game and you choose to continue play, CoCo does not continue with you - it stops playing.

## Print Bingo Cards

The cards created in Talking Bingo
are printed on standard paper in four rows of three cards, or 12 cards per page. The idea is that each player plays with three cards at a time and marks with a pen or pencil the numbers on his cards as they are called. After selecting this option, you are asked for the number of rows of cards you want to print. Remember that there are four rows per page. Set the top edge of your paper at the print-head and follow the prompts from here.

I have a DMP 200 and CGP-220, both of which use CHR\$ (27)CHR\$ (14) to call expanded print and CHR\$ (27)CHR\$(15) to recall normal print. If your printer is different, you will need to change lines 515 and 525 accordingly.

## Exit to BASIC

This, of course, returns you to BASIC
but does not erase the program from memory.

One final note about the Speech/ Sound Cartridge. If you don't have one, no modifications are necessary. Just type in the program as it is and run it. You may, however, want to toggle the Talk function (by pressing $T$ ) to enable the alternate "beeps" that alert you when a new number appears.

I hope you enjoy playing and studying Talking Bingo. Table 1 includes a breakdown description of each of the program modules within the program. Let me know if I can be of any help.
(Questions or comments regarding this program may be addressed to the author at 137 Samanda Circle, Rockmart, GA 30153. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)


The listing: BINGOTLK
Ø 'BINGO 2.ø; <C> BRUCE BELL 198 6,87; l6KECB; this program is no nwarranted!!!
5 POKE3584, ø:IFPEEK ( $33 \varnothing 21$ ) $=5 \varnothing$ THE NWIDTH32: POKE3584, 2
1ø FORK=1TO8:PRINT,"BINGO", ,"bin go", :NEXT: GOTOIIøø
1øø POKE65495+PEEK (3584), ø:PRINT @ $\varnothing$, CHR\$ (181)" ONE MOMENT "CHR\$ (1 86) : : CLEAR55ø:DIML\$ (14),N\$(15),A (75) , $\mathrm{B}(2,4,5): \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TIMER}): \mathrm{Ml}=\&$ HFFøø:M2=\&HFF7E:GOSUB92ø:DEF FNL $(N)=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{ABS}(N-1) / 15)+1$
1ø5 FORK=1TO14:FORX=1TO15:READD: L\$ (K) $=\mathrm{L} \$(\mathrm{~K})+$ RIGHT $\$(S T R \$(\mathrm{D}), 2):$ NE XTX, K: FORK=øTO15: READN\$ (K) : NEXT:
POKE65494+PEEK (3584) , $\varnothing$
11ø CLS $\varnothing: F O R K=\varnothing T O 63: S E T(K, 2,4): S$ ET ( $\mathrm{K}, 11,4$ ) : NEXT: $\mathrm{R}=32: \mathrm{L} \$=" \mathrm{TALKING}$ BINGO BY BRUCE BELI工": PRINT@ 19, "by"; CHR\$ (128) "bruce"CHR\$ (128 )"bell";:GOSUB85ø:GOSUB9øø:FORK= 1T075:A $(K)=\varnothing: N E X T: Z=\varnothing: F=\varnothing$
115 PRINT@224, TAB(6)"1. PLAY BIN GO"TAB(38)"2. COMPUTER CHALLENGE "TAB (38)"3. PRINT BINGO CARDS"TA B(38)"4. EXIT TO BASIC": L\$="WHAT IS YOUR PLEASURE?":PRINT@388,L\$ ;:GOSUB85 $\varnothing$
$12 \varnothing$ GOSUB91ø:CH=Q:ONQ GOTO2øø,4ø $\varnothing, 5 \varnothing \varnothing, 7 \varnothing \varnothing:$ R=RND ( 7 ) * $16:$ GOSUB $9 \varnothing \varnothing: G$ OTO12ø
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ L\$="GGET READY": GOSUB85ø: CLS $\emptyset: L \$=" b i n g o ": G O S U B 915:$ GOSUB9 25
$2 \emptyset 5$ IFQ\$="B"THEN3øøELSEN=RND (75) :IFA (N) $>\varnothing$ THEN2 $\varnothing 5 E L S E R=$ RND (6) *16: $L=F N L(N)$
$21 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=2 \varnothing \varnothing: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L} \$(\mathrm{~L}):$ GOSUB9 $95: \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+$ 16: N\$=RIGHT\$ (STR\$ (N), 2)
215 FORK=1TOLEN (N\$) : X\$=MID\$ (N\$,K , 1): IFX\$=" "THENL\$=""ELSEL\$=L\$ (V $A L(X \$)+5)$
$22 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=2 \varnothing \varnothing+6 * \mathrm{~K}:$ GOSUB $9 \varnothing 5$ : NEXTK
225 TIMER=ø:TALK=1:IFT= $\varnothing$ GOSUB8 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ELSESOUNDIøø,I
23ø IFCH=2THEN41ø
235 GOSUB91ø:GOSUB93ø:IFDLAY=5AN DTALK=1GOSUB8øø:TALK= $\varnothing:$ GOTO235EL SEIFDLAY THEN235
$24 \varnothing$ PRINT@Z,MID\$("BINGO", L, I);RI GHT\$ (STR\$ (N), 2) ; CHR\$ (128) ;
$245 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{~N})=\mathrm{Z}+3: \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+4: \mathrm{IFZ}=16 \emptyset \mathrm{THENZ}=$ $32 \varnothing$
25ø GOTO2ø5
$3 \emptyset \varnothing$ IFWV GOSUB465: GOTO33øELSEPRI NT@251, "bingo"; : GOSUB945: PRINT@4 81," M=MENU F=FREE C=CONTINU E";
$3 \varnothing 5$ FORK=øTO4: P=197+K*16:PRINT@P ,"";:INPUTQ\$
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT@ $219+$ INT (K/2)*32,"bingo
";:IFQ\$="M"THENK=5: NEXT:GOTOI $\varnothing \varnothing$
315 IFQ\$="C"THENK=5:NEXT:GOSUB94
5: GOSUB9 $25: \mathrm{F}=\varnothing:$ FORK=1TO75:IFA (K)
$>1 \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset T H E N A(K)=A(K)-I \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ PRINT@A (
K), CHR $(128) ;$ NEXT: GOTO2ø5ELSENE

XT: GOTO2ø5
$32 \varnothing$ IFQ\$="F"THENIFF=1THEN345ELSE

F=1: NEXTK: GOTO33ø
$325 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{MID}(\mathrm{Q} \$, 2)): \operatorname{IFA}(\mathrm{N})=\varnothing \mathrm{OR}$ A $(N)>1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing T H E N 345 E L S E P R I N T @ A(N), C$ HR\$ (127) ; A $(N)=1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing+A(N): I F T$ THE NSOUND2 $\varnothing \varnothing$, 1: NEXTK ELSEL\$="CHECK" : GOSUB85 $\varnothing$ : NEXTK
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT@48ø,STRING\$ (3I, 128) ;: P RINT@48ø,"GAME OVER! mENU CONTIN UE"; : L\$="BINGO": GOSUB85ø: IFCH=2T HENPRINT" VERIFY";
335 GOSUB9 1 $\varnothing:$ : $\$=$ "BINGO": GOSUB9 15 : I\$="bingo": GOSUB915:IFQ\$="C"THE NPRINT@165,STRING\$ $(22,128) ;: P R I N$ T@293, STRING\$ 22,128$) ;: \mathrm{CH}=2-W V: W$ $\mathrm{V}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{FORK}=3 \mathrm{TO} 4$ : GOTO315ELSEIFCH=2
AND QS="V"THENUU=U:FORU= $\varnothing$ TO2: GOS UB4 65: PRINT@48ø," CARD"U+1":
PRESS <ENTER> "; ELSE335
$34 \emptyset$ GOSUB91 $\varnothing:$ IFQS=""THEN34øELSEN EXTU : U=UU : IFU=3GOSUB9 45 : GOTO3 $3 \varnothing E$ LSEGOSUB4 65: GOTO33ø
345 PRINT@P,"?????";:IFT THENSOU NDI,5 ELSEL\$="PLEASE RE ENTER":G OSUB85ø
$35 \varnothing \mathrm{~K}=\mathrm{K}-1: \mathrm{NEXTK}$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ L\$=" ONE MOMENT PLEASE... ": PRINT@388, L\$; : GOSUB85 $\varnothing$ : GOTO6ø $\varnothing$ $4 \varnothing 5$ FORK $=\varnothing$ TO75:A(K) $=\varnothing:$ NEXT: GOTO2 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$41 \varnothing \quad F O R K=\varnothing T O 2: F O R C=\varnothing T O 4: F O R R=\varnothing T O$ $4: \operatorname{IFB}(K, C, R)=N \quad \operatorname{THENB}(K, C, R)=B(K$, C, R) $+5 \emptyset \varnothing$
415 GOSUB9 $3 \varnothing$ :IFDLAY=5ANDTALK=1GO SUB8 $\varnothing \varnothing: T A L K=\varnothing$
$42 \varnothing$ NEXTR, C, K: GOSUB91ø
$425 \mathrm{WV}=\varnothing: \mathrm{FORU}=\varnothing \mathrm{TO} 2: F O R C=\varnothing \mathrm{TO} 4: W=\varnothing$ $: V=\varnothing: F O R R=\varnothing T O 4: \operatorname{IFB}(U, C, R)>499 \mathrm{THE}$ $N W=W+1$
$43 \emptyset \operatorname{IFB}(\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{C})>499 \mathrm{THENV}=\mathrm{V}+1$
435 NEXTR: GOSUB93ø:IFW=5THENFORR $=\varnothing T O 4: B(U, C, R)=B(U, C, R)+5 \varnothing \varnothing: N E X T$ R:C=4:NEXTC:GOTO46øELSEIFV=5THEN $F O R R=\varnothing T O 4: B(U, R, C)=B(U, R, C)+5 \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTR: C=4: NEXTC: GOTO4 $6 \emptyset E L S E N E X T C$ $44 \varnothing R=4: W=\varnothing: V=\varnothing: F O R C=\varnothing T O 4: I F B(U$, C, C) $>499$ THENW $=W+1$
$445 \operatorname{IFB}(\mathrm{U}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{R})>499 \mathrm{THENV}=\mathrm{V}+1$
$45 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}-1:$ NEXTC: GOSUB93 $\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{IFW}=5 \mathrm{TH}$ $E N F O R C=\varnothing T O 4: B(U, C, C)=B(U, C, C)+5 \varnothing$ $\varnothing:$ NEXTC: GOTO46øELSEIFV=5THENR=4: $F O R C=\varnothing T O 4: B(U, C, R)=B(U, C, R)+5 \emptyset \varnothing:$ R=R-1:NEXTC:GOTO46Ø
455 NEXTU:GOTO235
$46 \varnothing \mathrm{WV}=5: Q \$=" B ": G O T O 24 \varnothing$
465 GOSUB945: FORP=165TO293STEP32 : PRINT@P, CHR\$ (165) STRING\$ $(2 \emptyset, 32)$ CHRS (17ø) ; :NEXT:FORR=øTO4:P=166+ R*32: FORC=øTO4:IFB(U,C,R)>999THE

## Mouse Tales

## By Logan Ward



$N B=B(U, C, R)-1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: D=2 E L S E I F B(U, C$ ， R）$>499$ THENB＝B（U，C，R）$-5 \emptyset \varnothing: D=1 E L S E$ $B=B(U, C, R): D=\varnothing$
$47 \varnothing$ IFD＝ 0 THENB\＄＝＂BINGO＂ELSEB\＄＝＂b ingo＂：IFD＝2THENPRINT＠P，CHR\＄（186） ；：IFB THENPRINT＠A（B），CHR\＄（127）；
475 IFB＝øTHENPRINT＠P＋1，＂fre＂；ELS EPRINT＠P＋1，USINGMID\＄（B\＄，FNL（B），1 ）+ ＂\＃\＃＂；B；：IFD THENFORK＝1TO2：POKE 1ø25＋P＋K，PEEK（1ø25＋P＋K）－64：NEXT $48 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+4$ ：NEXTC，R：RETURN 5øø PRINT＠386，＂HOW MANY ROWS OF CARDS＂；：INPUTQ
5ø5 PRINT＠416，＂PREPARE PRINTER A ND PRESS enter＂；：INPUTQ\＄：IF（PEEK （65314）ANDI）＝ITHENPRINT＠416，＂PRI NTER IS NOT READY！！！＂：SOUNDIøø，1 ：FORZ＝1TOIøøø：NEXT：GOTO5ø5
51ø FORZ＝1TOQ：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2： FORK＝1TO75：A（K）＝$\varnothing$ ：NEXTK
515 PRINT\＃－2，CHRS（27）CHR\＄（14）；：＇ call expanded print mode（DMP2øø ）
52ø FORK＝1TO3：PRINT\＃－2，＂B I N G O＂；：NEXT：PRINT\＃－2
525 FORK＝1TO3：PRINT\＃－2，＂
＂；NEXT：PRINT\＃－2，CHR\＄$\overline{(27) \mathrm{CH}}$ $\overline{R \$(15): ' c a n c e l ~ e x p a n d e d ~ p r i n t ~ m o ~}$ de（DMP2øø）
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORR＝øTO4：FORK＝øTO2：FORC＝øTO 4
$6 \varnothing 5 N=R N D(15)+15 * C: X=2 \wedge K: I F(A(N)$ ANDX）$<>\varnothing$ THEN6ø5ELSEA（N）$=(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{N})$ OR $X): I F R=2 A N D C=2 T H E N I F C H=2 T H E N B(K$ ， $C, R)=5 \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTC ELSEPRINT\＃－2，TAB（ K＊26＋12）＂＊＊＂；：NEXTC
6Iø IFCH＝2THENB（K，C，R）＝N：NEXTC，K ，R：GOTO4 $\emptyset 5$ ELSEPRINT\＃－2，TAB（K＊26＋ C＊4＋3）N；：NEXTC，K：PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃ －2：NEXTR
615 PRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2：IFZ／4＝INT（ Z／4）THENPRINT\＃－2：PRINT\＃－2
62ø NEXTZ：GOTOIøø
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLSRND（8）：L\＄＝＂SO LONG！＂：PRIN TL\＄：GOSUB85ø：END
8øø L\＄＝MID\＄（＂BINGO＂，L，I）＋＂＂：IFN $<1 \varnothing T H E N L \$=L \$+S T R \$(N) E L S E I F N<21 T H$ ENLS＝L\＄＋N\＄（N－1ø）ELSEIFN／I $\varnothing=I N T(N$ ／Iø）THENL\＄＝L\＄＋N\＄（N／Iø＋8）ELSEL\＄＝L \＄＋N\＄（INT（N／LØ）＋8）＋RIGHT\＄（STR\＄（N） ，1）
85ø IFT THENRETURNELSEL\＄＝L\＄＋＂＂＋ CHR\＄（13）：FORY＝1TOLEN（L\＄）
855 IFPEEK（M2）AND 128＝$\varnothing$ THEN855 ELSEPOKEM2，ASC（MID\＄（L\＄，Y，I））：NEX T
$86 \varnothing$ RETURN
$9 \not \subset \emptyset$ FORA＝1TO5：$P=59+6 * A: L \$=L \$(A):$ GOSUB9ø5：NEXTA：RETURN
$9 \varnothing 5$ FORB＝ITO2ISTEPIめ：PRINT＠P，＂＂； ：FORC＝øTO9STEP2：PRINTCHR\＄（R＋128＋

VAL（MID\＄（L\＄，B＋C，2）））；：NEXTC：P＝P＋ 32：NEXTB：RETURN
91ø Q\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFQ\＄＝＂M＂THENIøø EL SEIFQS＝＂T＂THENT＝（T＋1）AND1：PRINT＠ 5ø7，CHR\＄（ $84+\mathrm{T} * 32$ ）；：GOSUB92ø：RETU RNELSEIFQS＝＂P＂THEN935ELSEIFQS＜＞＂ B＂THENQ＝VAL（Q\＄）：RETURNELSEIFCH T HEN24øELSERETURN
915 FORK＝øTO2：PRINT＠192＋K＊32，工\＄； ：PRINT＠219＋K＊32，L\＄；：NEXT：RETURN $92 \emptyset$ POKE\＆HFF7D，1：POKE\＆HFF7D，$\varnothing:$ PO KEMI＋1， 52 ：POKEMI＋3，63：POKEM1＋35， 6ø：RETURN
925 PRINT＠48ø，CHR\＄（128）；＂Menu＂；S TRING\＄$(4,128)$ ；＂Bingo＂；STRING\＄（4， 128）：＂Pause＂；STRING\＄$(4,128)$ ；＂Tal k＂；：IFT THENPRINT＠5ø7，＂七＂；：RETUR NELSERETURN
$93 \varnothing$ DLAY $=1 \varnothing$－INT（TIMER／6 $)$ ）：PRINT＠ 251，RIGHT\＄（STR\＄（DLAY），2）＂SEC＂；：R ETURN
935 TI＝TIMER：PRINT＠481，＂PRESS
ANY KEY TO CONTINUE＂；
94ø IFINKEY\＄＝＂＂THEN94øELSETIMER＝ TI：GOTO925
945 FORK＝197TO261STEP32：PRINT＠K， STRING\＄$(22,128):$ ：NEXT：RETURN
Iøøø DATA15，12，12，15，Ø，15，12，12， $12,15,15,3,3,3,15$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 5$ DATA4，12，15，12，8，ø，ø，15，ø，ø ，1，3，15，3，2
1ø1ø DATA15，9，Ø，Ø，15，15，Ø，9，Ø，15 ，15，ø，Ø，9，15
$1 \varnothing 15$ DATA15，12，12，12，8，15，ø，1，3， $3,15,3,3,3,7$
1ø2ø DATA15，12，12，12，15，15，ø，,$\varnothing$ ，15，15，3，3，3，15
$1 \varnothing 25$ DATA $\varnothing, 1,15, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 15, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ，3，15，3，Ø
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ DATAø，4，12，12，15，15，12，12，1 $2,12,15,3,3,3,3$
$1 \varnothing 35$ DATA12，12，12，15，$, \varnothing, 4,12,12$ ，15，3，3，3，3，15
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ DATA15，$\varnothing, \varnothing, 15, \varnothing, 12,12,12,15$ $, 12, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 15, \varnothing$
1ø45 DATAl5，12，12，Ø，Ø，12，12，12，1 $2,15,3,3,3,3,15$
$1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ DATA15，12，12，$\varnothing, \varnothing, 15,12,12,1$ $2,15,15,3,3,3,15$
$1 \varnothing 55$ DATA $\varnothing, 12,12,12,1 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 6, \varnothing$ $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \sigma, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ DATAø，15，12，15，Ø，15，12，12，1 $2,15,15,3,3,3,15$
$1 \emptyset 65$ DATA15，12，12，12，15，12，12，12 $, 12,15, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 15$
$1 \varnothing 7 \emptyset$ DATATENN，EELLEVEN，TWELLVE，T HHIRTEEN，FORTEEN，FFIFTEEN，SSIXTE EN，SSEVENTEEN，EIGHT TEEN，NINE TE EN，TWENTEE，THIRTEE，FORTEE，FIFTEE
，SSIXTEE，SSEVENTEE
IIøø PCLEARI：GOTOIøø


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## You won't even lose any pieces

# Child's Play 



## By Bill Bernico

remember, as a kid, playing a dice game where the players each got 13 plastic bug parts and shook a die, trying to assemble their own bug first. The problem with that game was that someone kept losing the plastic bug parts, and there never seemed to be enough legs or feelers to go around. When playing Buggie, the computer can't lose the pieces. They're always there, safe in CoCo's memory, ready to play.
l should explain the value of the die for you Buggie novices. Rolling a one gets you a body. Two is good for a head. Roll a three for eyes (you need two). A four gives you a feeler (again, you need two). Rolling a five allows you to add the tongue. You will need to roll a six a total of 6 times, one for each leg that you will add to your bug. There are 13 parts in all. Once you have all 13, you win. To "roll" the die, simply press any

[^9]key when your name appears at the top of the screen. It sounds easy - too easy.

## Here is the catch.

If you roll a one, you can begin with the body. No other number on the die has any value until a one is rolled. After all, you can't add a head, eyes, feelers, legs or a tongue unless you first have a body to put them on.

Once you have rolled a one, you can get credit for any sixes you roll, adding a leg for each six. Numbers three, four and five are still worthless until you roll a two, which will give you the bug's head. Three, four and five represent eyes, feelers and tongue, in that order. You can't add them unless you first have a head, can you?

All right, so now you have a body (one) and a head (two). From this point, any other number, in any order, will add to your bug. If you roll a number you don't need or can't use, simply pass the die and let the next player try for another piece. That's all there is to it. Have fun!
(Questions or comments concerning this program may be directed to the author at 708 Michigan Avenue, Sheboygan, WI 53081. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)


The listing: BUGGIE

```
1 'COCO BUGGIE (C) 1988 FROM BILI BERNICO SOFTWARE
```

2 CLEAR5 $\varnothing \varnothing:$ CLS $\varnothing:$ PRINTTAB(1ф)"COC O-BUGGIE": FORX=1ø24TO1ø55:POKEX, PEEK (X) - 64 :NEXTX:PRINT: PRINT"PLA YER'S NAME MUST BE LESS THAN EIG HT CHARACTERS EACH":PRINT:INPUT" PLAYER L'S NAME";NI\$:IFLEN(N1\$)> 8THEN2
3 PRINT@192,STRING\$(32,143):PRIN T@224, STRING\$ $(32,143):$ PRINT@224,
"";:INPUT"PLAYER 2'S NAME";N2\$:I FLEN (N2 \$) >8THEN3
4 POKE65497, $\varnothing$ :RGB:HSCREEN2:HCLS4 : HCOLOR8, 4 : ONBRKGOTO131: DT\$="RDL U2R2D3L3U3F": D\$="BL4BUR22D22L22U 22E4R22NG4D22NG4U22L22G4BF3": LR ="G1øD2øL4DR5U21E1øRG1øD2øL5DNR6 DR6U22E1 $\varnothing$ RG1 $\varnothing$
5 HCLS4:HLINE $(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(16 \varnothing, 191)$, PSE

T, B: $\operatorname{HLINE}(5,5)-(155,186), \operatorname{PSET}, \mathrm{B}:$ $\operatorname{HPAINT}(2,2), 2,8: \operatorname{HLINE}(16 \varnothing, \varnothing)-(31$ 9, 191), PSET, B: $\operatorname{HLINE}(165,5)-(314$, 186), PSET, B: HPAINT $(167,2), 3,8$

6 IFP2=13THEN1øøELSEGOSUB113:D=R
ND (6) : HCOLOR2: PLAY"O2T2øB": HPRIN T(1,1),NI\$+",HIT A KEY": EXEC4453 9 : HDRAW" BM3 $\varnothing, 27$ " + D\$: Z=D: GOSUB1 $\varnothing 6$ :PLAY"O4T6øCBDAEGFC
7 ON Z GOTO 8,12,18,26,34,4ø
8 HPRINT (1ø,4),"1=BODY
9 IFBl=1THEN11
$1 \varnothing$ IFBl=øTHEN $X=87: Y=93: H=6 \varnothing: G O S$
UB114:B1=1:Pl=PI+1:GOTO52
11 GOSUB127:GOTO52
$12 \operatorname{HPRINT}(1 \varnothing, 4), " 2=H E A D$
13 IFH1=1THEN16
14 IFBI=øTHEN17
15 IFH1=øTHEN H=1øø:GOSUB115:H1=
1: Pl=P1+1:GOTO52
16 GOSUB127:GOTO52
17 HPRINT $(3,21)$,"YOU NEED A BODY ": GOTO52
$18 \operatorname{HPRINT}(1 \varnothing, 4), " 3=E Y E S$
19 IFHI=øTHEN24
$2 \emptyset$ IFEI=2THEN25
21 IFEl=øTHEN $\mathrm{H}=113$ :GOSUB116
22 IFEl=1THEN $\mathrm{H}=98: \mathrm{GOSUBII7:P1=P}$ 1+2

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| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
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| PCREAD | read PC file | RSREAD | read file from RSDOS disk |
| PCWRTTE | wite file to PC disk | RSWRITE | write file to RSDOS disk |
|  |  |  |  |
| PCRENAME | rename PC file | FLEXDIR | directory of FLEX disk |
| PCDELETE | delete PC file | FLEXDUMP | display FLEX disk sector |
| PCFORMMAT | fomat PC disk | FLEXREAD | read FLEX file |
|  |  | FLEXWRITE | write file to FLEX disk |

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by Bill Brady

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23 El=El+1:GOTO52
24 HPRINT (3,21), "YOU NEED A HEAD ": GOTO52
25 GOSUBI27:GOTO52
26 HPRINT (1ø, 4),"4=FEELERS
27 IFHI=øTHEN33
28 IFFl=2THEN32
29 IFFl=øTHEN H=95:GOSUB118
3ø IFFl=1THEN H=1ø2:GOSUB119:P1=
P1+2
$31 \mathrm{Fl=Fl+1:GOTO52}$
32 GOSUB127:GOTO52
$33 \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,21)$, "YOU NEED A HEAD ": GOTO52
34 HPRINT (1ø,4),"5=TONGUE
35 IFHI=øTHEN38
36 IFTl=ITHEN39
37 IFTl=øTHENX=1øø:H=1ø6:GOSUB12 Ø:T1=1: Pl=P1+1:GOTO52
38 HPRINT $(3,21), " Y O U$ NEED A HEAD ": GOTO52
39 GOSUB127:GOTO52
$4 \varnothing$ HPRINT $(1 \varnothing, 4), 16=L E G S$
41 IFBI=øTHEN5I
42 IFLI=6THEN5 $\varnothing$
43 IFLI=øTHEN H=85:GOSUB121
44 IFLI=1THEN H=62:GOSUB122
45 IFLI=2THEN H=42:GOSUB123
46 IFLI=3THEN H=38:GOSUB124
47 IFLI=4THEN H=55:GOSUB125
48 IFLI=5THEN H=77:GOSUB126: Pl=P 1+6
49 LI=LI+1: GOTO52
5ø GOSUB128:GOTO52
51 HPRINT $(3,21)$,"YOU NEED A BODY
52 FORX=1TO15øø:NEXTX:IFP1=13THE
N99ELSEGOSUB1I3:F=RND (6):HCOLOR3
: PLAY"O3T2 ØB": HPRINT (21, 1),N2\$+"
,HIT A KEY":EXEC44539:HDRAW"BM19 Ø, 27"+D\$: Z=F:GOSUBlø6: PLAY"O4T6Ø CBDAEGFC
53 ON Z GOTO 54,58,64,72,8ø,86
54 HPRINT $(3 \varnothing, 4), " 1=B O D Y$
55 IFB2=1THEN57
56 IFB2 $=\varnothing$ THEN $X=247: Y=93: H=22 \emptyset: G$
OSUB114: B2=1: $\mathrm{P} 2=\mathrm{P} 2+1:$ GOTO98
57 GOSUB129:GOTO98
$58 \operatorname{HPRINT}(3 \varnothing, 4), " 2=H E A D$
59 IFH2=1THEN62
$6 \emptyset$ IFB2=ØTHEN63
61 IFH2=øTHEN H=26Ø:GOSUB115:H2=
1: P2=P2+1:GOTO98
62 GOSUBI29:GOTO98
63 HPRINT $(23,21)$,"YOU NEED A BOD
Y": GOTO98
64 HPRINT $(3 \varnothing, 4), " 3=E Y E S$
65 IFH2=øTHEN7 $\varnothing$
66 IFE2 $=2$ THEN 71
67 IFE2=øTHEN H=273:GOSUBII6
68 IFE2=1THEN H=258:GOSUBII7:P2= P2+2

69 E2=E2+1:GOTO98
$7 \emptyset$ HPRINT (23,21),"YOU NEED A HEA D": GOTO98
71 GOSUBI29:GOTO98
$72 \operatorname{HPRINT}(3 \varnothing, 4), " 4=F E E L E R S$
73 IFH2=ØTHEN79
74 IFF2=2THEN78
75 IFF2=øTHEN H=255:GOSUB118
76 IFF2=1THEN $\mathrm{H}=262:$ GOSUB119: $\mathrm{P} 2=$ P2+2
77 F2=F2+1: GOTO98
78 GOSUB129:GOTO98
79 HPRINT $(23,21)$, "YOU NEED A HEA D": GOTO98
$8 \emptyset \operatorname{HPRINT}(3 \varnothing, 4), " 5=T O N G U E$
81 IFH2=øTHEN84
82 IFT2=1THEN85
$83 \mathrm{X}=26 \varnothing: \mathrm{H}=266:$ GOSUB12 $\varnothing: T 2=1: \mathrm{P} 2=$ P2+1:GOTO98
84 HPRINT $(23,21)$, "YOU NEED A HEA D": GOTO98
85 GOSUB129:GOTO98
$86 \operatorname{HPRINT}(3 \varnothing, 4), " 6=L E G S$
87 IFB2=øTHEN97
88 IFL2=6THEN96
89 IFL2 $=\varnothing$ THEN $H=245$ :GOSUB121
$9 \varnothing$ IFL2=1THEN $\mathrm{H}=222:$ GOSUB122
91 IFL2=2THEN H=2ø2:GOSUB123
92 IFL2=3THEN H=198:GOSUB124
93 IFL $2=4$ THEN $\mathrm{H}=215$ :GOSUB1 25
94 IFL2=5THEN H=237:GOSUB126:P2= P2+6
95 L2=L2+1:GOTO98
96 GOSUB13ø:GOTO98
97 HPRINT $(23,21)$,"YOU NEED A BOD Y
98 GOTO6
99 GOSUBII3:HPRINT (3,21), "THE WI NNER!": PLAY"OlT6ØCDEFGABO2CDEFGA BO3CDEFGABO4CDEFGABO5CDEFGAB": FO RG=1TO2øøø: NEXTG:GOTO1ø1
Iøø GOSUBll3:HPRINT $(23,21), " T H E$
WINNER!": PLAY"O1T6ØCDEFGABO2CDEF GABO3CDEFGABO4CDEFGAB05CDEFGAB" : FORG=1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ NEXTG: GOTOIØ1
1ø1 HCOLOR6:HLINE (11ø,75)-(21ø,1 2ø), PRESET, BF:HLINE (11ø, 75) - (21ø ,12ø), PSET, B:HLINE (115, 8ø)-(2ø5,
115), PSET, B:HPAINT (112, 77), 6, 6:H PRINT (15,11), "PLAY AGAIN":HPRINT $(17,13), "(Y / N) ?$
$1 \varnothing 2$ I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN1ø2
1ø3 IFI\$="Y"THENRUN
1ø4 IFI\$="N"THEN131
$1 \varnothing 5$ GOTOIø2
$1 \varnothing 6$ IF Z=1THENHDRAW"BR7BD8"+DT\$
1ø7 IF Z=2THENHDRAW"BR2BD2"+DT\$+ "BRIのBD12"+DT\$
1ø8 IF $\mathrm{Z}=3 \mathrm{THENHDRAW"BR2BD2"+DT} \mathrm{\$+}$ "BR5BD6"+DT\$+"BR5BD6"+DT\$
1ø9 IF $\mathrm{Z}=4 \mathrm{THENHDRAW"BR2BD2"+DT} \mathrm{\$+}$
"BRIØBD12"+DT\$+"BUl2"+DT\$+"BDI2B LIø"+DT\$
11ø IF $\mathrm{Z}=5 \mathrm{THENHDRAW"BR2BD2"+DT} \mathrm{\$+}$ "BR1øBD12"+DT\$+"BU12"+DT\$+"BD12B LIø"+DT\$+"BU゙6BR5"+DT\$
111 IFZ=6THENHDRAW"BR2BD2"+DT\$+" BD6"+DT\$+"BD6"+DT\$+"BRIø"+DT\$+"B U6"+DT\$+"BU6" +DT \$
112 RETURN
$113 \operatorname{HLINE}(6,6)-(15 \varnothing, 48), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}$ F: $\operatorname{HLINE}(166,6)-(31 \varnothing, 48), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}$ F: $\operatorname{HLINE}(9,165)-(15 \emptyset, 175)$, PRESET, $\mathrm{BF}: \operatorname{HLINE}(169,165)-(31 \varnothing, 175)$, PRES ET,BF: RETURN
114 HCOLORI: HCIRCLE (H, Iøø), 35, . 4,.11, . $9:$ HDRAW"BM" + STR $\$(X)+", 1+S$ TR\$ (Y) + "DI5": HPAINT (H, Iøø)., I, I:R ETURN
115 HCOLOR $\varnothing$ : HCIRCIE (H, 1øø), 13,1 . $7:$ HPAINT ( $\mathrm{H}, 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ ) , $\varnothing, \varnothing: R E T U R N$
116 HCOLOR6:HCIRCLE (H,9ø),5:HPAI NT (H, 9ø) , $6,6:$ RETURN
117 HCOLOR6:HCIRCLE (H,91),5:HPAI NT (H,91) , 6, 6: RETURN
118 HCOLOR2:HDRAW"BM"+STR\$ (H) + " , $8 \emptyset H 1 \emptyset R F 1 \emptyset R H 1 \emptyset U H L G D F R U L U R ": R E T U R N$ 119 HCOLOR2:HDRAW"BM"+STR\$(H)+", 8øEIøRGIØRE1øHUERFDGLURUL": RETUR

N
12ø HCOLOR5: HDRAW" BM"+STR\$ (X) +", 121D8RU8": HCIRCLE (H, 13ø), $7: H P A I N$ T (H,13ø),5,5:RETURN
121 HCOLOR3: HDRAW"BM"+STR\$ (H) +", 11øNFLF2D15LU15H2LF2D16R6DL6DR6" : RETURN
122 HCOLOR3: HDRAW"BM"+STR\$ (H) +", 114ND13LD13LUI3DI4R6DL6DR6": RETU RN
123 HCOLOR3: HDRAW"BM"+STRS (H) +", 112ND13LDI3LUI3DI4R6DI6DR6":RETU RN
124 HCOLOR3: HDRAW"BM"+STRS (H) +", Iø3"+IR\$: RETURN
125 HCOLOR3:HDRAW"BM"+STR\$ (H) +", 1ø5 ${ }^{\prime \prime}+$ IR\$: RETURN
126 HCOLOR3:HDRAW"BM"+STR\$ (H) +", 1ø $5^{\prime \prime}+$ LR $\$$ : RETURN
$127 \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,21)$, "ALREADY HAVE I T": RETURN
$128 \operatorname{HPRINT}(3,21)$, "YOU HAVE ENOUG H": RETURN
129 HPRINT $(23,21)$, "ALREADY HAVE IT": RETURN
13ø HPRINT $(23,21)$, "YOU HAVE ENOU GH": RETURN
131 POKE65496, ø:WIDTH32:CLS:END

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MLBASIC revision 2.0 has incorporated all enhancements that were suggested by MLBASIC 1.0 users and more. Revision 2.0 did away with all the incompatibility problems that existed with revision 1.0.

MLBASIC allows for the first time user to quickly complle a program using default compiler settings. The advanced user has the capability of controlling over a dozen settings which control where the program is compiled, which medium to compile to (memory or disk), string space, compiler Iistings and more.

With all this going for MLBASIC, your might expect the cost to be a little out of your budget. After looking at prices of other BASIC compllers for the COCO 3 you might be correct. But look again at this ad; for only $\$ 59.95$, you can have a programming language that will spark your interest once again in the 00C0.

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[^10]
## Printing in italics on the Tandy DMP-105 printer

# Emphasize With the DMP-105 

## By David Francis

This program will allow you to add the capability of printing italics on the Tandy DMP-105. It is selfprompting and very easy to use.
When you run Italics-105 the title banner is displayed and a check is made to ensure the printer is ready. The data for the characters is read into an array, and you are asked for the name of the file you wish to print in italics. This file is opened and printing begins.

Although the operation of this program is very straightforward, it can be used in two basic ways. First, if you wish to print an entire document in italics, save the document to disk in ASCII format using a word processor. Run Italics105 , and enter the name under which you saved the document. On the other hand, if you simply wish to print part of a document in italics, you must first save that part of the document in ASCII format. Then print the main document up to the section you want to be in italics. Run Italics-105 and print the italicized portion. Now return to your word processor and finish printing the remainder of the main document.
If your computer will not operate in the high-speed mode, be sure to delete lines 1030 and 4040. The baud rate is set to 2400 in Line 7050 , so if for some reason you must print at 600 baud, be sure to delete this line as well. Keep in mind that everything you save will be printed, including control codes.
David Francis, who recently received his bachelor's degree in linguistics, has owned a Color Computer for five years. He enjoys music, reading and programming.

Use your imagination to mix the new characters with the others available on the DMP-105. You can easily create eyecatching notices and fliers.
(Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at Box 49793, Austin, TX 78765. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)


The listing: ITALICS

```
1\varnothing ' &&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&
2\emptyset ' & ITALICS-1\varnothing5 &
3\emptyset ' & BY DAVID FRANCIS &
4\emptyset ' &&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&
5\emptyset CLEAR2\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset
6\emptyset GOSUB5\varnothingø\emptyset ' PRINT TITLE
7\varnothing GOSUB6\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing ' PRINTER ONLINE?
8\emptyset GOSUB7\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset ' SETUP
9\varnothing GOSUB4\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing ' READ CHAR. DATA
l\varnothing\varnothing GOSUB3\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing ' GET FILENAME
11\varnothing GOSUB2\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset I LOAD STRING
12\emptyset IF FLAG=1 THEN15\emptyset
13\varnothing GOSUBI\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing ' PRINT CHARS.
14\varnothing GOTOIl\varnothing
15\emptyset PRINT@161,STRING$(254," ")
155 PRINT@l61,"END OF "F$
16\emptyset PRINT#-2,CHR$(3申);:PRINT:END
```

$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 10$
$102 \varnothing$
1ø3ø POKE65495, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 4 \emptyset$ FOR $I=1$ TO LEN (T\$)
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~T} \$, I, 1))$
1ø6ø IFZ<32 THEN IF Z=13 THENPRI
NT\#-2:PRINT\#-2:GOTO11øø
$1 \varnothing 7 \emptyset \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}-31$
1ø8ø POKE65494, $\varnothing$
1ø9ø PRINT\#-2,A\$(Z);
11øø NEXT
111ø PRINT\#-2: PRINT\#-2
112ø POKE65494, $\varnothing$
$113 \varnothing$ RETURN
$2 \emptyset \varnothing \varnothing$ ' ===========================
$2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ ' LOAD STRING
$2 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ ' ========================
$2 \emptyset 3 \varnothing$ IF EOF (1) THENCLOSE:FLAG=1:
GOTO2ø8ø
$2 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ LINEINPUT\#1,T\$
$2 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ IFT\$="" THEN $2 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$
2ø6ø PRINT@161,STRING\$ $(254,32)$
2ø7ø PRINT@161,T\$
$2 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ RETURN
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ ' ===========================
$3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ ' GET FILENAME
$3 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ ' =========================
$3 \emptyset 3 \emptyset$ PRINT@161,"ENTER FILENAME T

- BE PRINTED (MUST BE IN ASCI

I FORMAT): ";:LINEINPUTF\$
$3 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ IFF\$="" THEN $3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ EXT=INSTR (F\$,"/")
$3 \varnothing 6 \emptyset$ IF EXT<>ø THEN IF LEN (F\$) >1
2 THEN PRINT@289,"FILENAME TOO L ONG": GOTO $3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ IF EXT= $\varnothing$ THEN IF LEN $(F \$)>8$ THEN PRINT@289,"FILENAME TOO LON G.": GOTO $3 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing 75$ PRINT@289,STRING\$(32," ") 3ø8ø OPEN"I",1,F\$
$3 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ RETURN
$4 \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset 1========================$
$4 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ ' READ CHAR. DATA
$4 \varnothing 2 \emptyset 1=======================$
$4 \varnothing 3 \emptyset$ PRINT@161," WORKING, PLEASE
WAIT...": PRINTSTRING\$ (32," ")
4ø4ø POKE65495, $\varnothing$
$4 \emptyset 5 \emptyset$ FORX=1 TO 91
$4 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ READA: IF A=999 THEN $4 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing 7 \emptyset A \$(X)=A \$(X)+C H R \$(A)$
$4 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ GOTO4ø6ø
4ø9ø NEXT
419ø POKE65494, ø
$411 \varnothing$ RETURN
$5 \emptyset \varnothing \emptyset$ ' ==========================
$5 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ ' PRINT TITLE
$5 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ ' =========================
$5 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ CLS: PRINTSTRING\$ $(32,175)$;
$5 \emptyset 4 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB (1ø)"ITALICS-1ø5"
$5 \emptyset 5 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(7)"BY DAVID FRANCI
$S^{\prime \prime}$
5ø6ø PRINTSTRING\$ $(32,175)$
$5 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ RETURN

6ølø ' PRINTER ONLINE?
$6 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ ' ==========================
6ø3ø IFPEEK (65314) < $>5$ THEN6ø8
6甲4ø PRINT@161,"PRINTER IS NOT R
EADY. PRESS ANY KEY WHEN PRI
NTER IS READY."
6ø5ø I\$=INKEY\$:IFI\$=""THEN6ø5ø
6ø6ø GOTO6ø3ø
6ø7ø PRINT@161,STRING\$ (254," ");
6ø8ø RETURN
$7 \emptyset \varnothing \emptyset$ ' ==========================
$7 \emptyset 1 \varnothing$ ' SETUP
$7 \emptyset 2 \emptyset$ ' ========================
$7 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ DIMA
$7 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ FLAG= $\varnothing$
$7 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ POKE15ø,18
$7 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ PRINT\#-2, CHR\$ (27);CHR\$ (2ø); CHR\$ (18) ; CHR\$ (27) ; CHR\$ (16) ; CHR\$ (
$\varnothing) ; \mathrm{CHR} \$(\varnothing)$;
$7 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ RETURN
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset '=======================$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ ' CHARACTER DATA
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ ' =========================
1øø3ø DATA $128,128,128,128,128,1$ 28,128,999
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 4 \emptyset$ DATA $128,128,192,128,144,1$ 36,132,13ø,129,999
1øø5ø DATA 128,128,132,13ø,129,1 32,13ø,129,999
1øø6ø DATA 128,128,192,176,144,2 $2 \varnothing, 18 \varnothing, 15 \varnothing, 157,132,134,129,999$
1øø7ø DATA $128,128,16 \varnothing, 224,164,1$ $86,17 \emptyset, 174,154,131,13 \emptyset, 128,128,9$ 99
1øø8ø DATA 128,128,194,163,145,1 37,197,227,161,128,128,999
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ DATA $128,128,224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing 6,2$ $17,163,2 \not 8,128,128,999$
1ø1øø DATA $128,128,132,13 \varnothing, 129,9$ 99
1ø11ø DATA $128,128,176,2 \emptyset \emptyset, 132,1$ 3ø,129,129,999
$1 \emptyset 12 \emptyset$ DATA $128,128,192,192,16 \varnothing, 1$ $44,137,135,128,999$
$1 \emptyset 13 \emptyset$ DATA $128,128,132,148,143,1$ 58,133,132,999
$1 \varnothing 14 \emptyset$ DATA $128,128,168,152,136,1$ 4ø,138,999
1915ø DATA 128,128,192,176,144,1 28,128,128,999
$1 \varnothing 16 \varnothing$ DATA $128,128,136,136,136,1$ 36,136,999
$1 \not 17 \emptyset$ DATA $128,128,192,224,16 \varnothing, 1$ 28,128,999
1ø18ø DATA $128,128,192,19 \varnothing, 129,9$ 99
1ø19ø DATA $224,2 \emptyset 8,216,212,2 \varnothing 2,1$

69,149,141,133,131,999
1ø2øø DATA 192,192,224,144,138,1 33,131,129,999
1ø21ø DATA $192,224,2 \not \subset 8,2 \not \varnothing, 2 \not 02,2$ ø1,137,133,131,999
1ø22ø DATA 224,192,194,2ø1,2ø1,1 69,153,133,131,999
$1 \not 123 \emptyset$ DATA $152,212,178,146,154,1$ 33,131,129,128,999
1ø24ø DATA $224,192,196,198,197,1$ 65,149,141,129,128,999
1ø25ø DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \emptyset \varnothing, 2 \emptyset 4,2 \emptyset 2,1$ 69,153,129,128,999
$1 \varnothing 26 \emptyset$ DATA 192,161,145,137,133,1 31,128,999
1ø27ø DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing 4,2 \varnothing 2,2 \emptyset 1,1$ 69,153,133,131,128,999
$1 \varnothing 28 \varnothing$ DATA $192,192,2 \varnothing 4,2 \varnothing 2,169,1$
53,137,133,131,128,999
1ø29ø DATA 128,128,16ø,176,148,1 34,13ø,128,999
1ø3øø DATA $128,128,192,192,176,1$
48,134,13ø,128,999
1ø31ø DATA 128,128,152,164,194,1 29,128,999
Iø32ø DATA $128,128,144,148,148,1$ 48,148,132,999
1ø33ø DATA $128,128,192,161,146,1$ 4ø,128,999
$1 \not 134 \varnothing$ DATA $128,128,192,13 \varnothing, 145,1$ 37,133,131,128,999
1ø35ø DATA $128,128,224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing 2,2$ 33,217,169,145,142,999
1ø37ø DATA 192,16ø,144,152,148,1 $46,255,128,128,999$
$1 \varnothing 38 \emptyset$ DATA $192,192,224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 2$ ø5,2ø3,169,153,133,13ø,999
1ø39ø DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 196,194,1$ 93,161,129,131,999
1ø4øø DATA 192,192,224,2ø8,2øø,1 $96,195,161,145,137,133,13 \varnothing, 999$ $1 \varnothing 41 \varnothing$ DATA 192,224,2ø8,2øø,2ø4,2 ø2,2ø1,129,129,129,129,999
$1 \varnothing 42 \varnothing$ DATA $192,16 \varnothing, 144,136,14 \varnothing, 1$ 38,137,129,129,129,129,999
$1 \varnothing 43 \varnothing$ DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 196,194,2$ ø9,177,145,131,999
$1 \varnothing 44 \emptyset$ DATA $192,16 \varnothing, 144,136,14 \varnothing, 2$ $\emptyset 2,169,152,136,132,13 \varnothing, 129,999$ $1 \varnothing 45 \emptyset$ DATA $192,192,224,144,136,1$ 32,131,129,129,999
$1 \varnothing 46 \varnothing$ DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,192,192,192,1$ $6 \emptyset, 144,136,132,13 \varnothing, 129,999$ $1 \varnothing 47 \varnothing$ DATA 192,16ø,144,136,14ø,1 $54,169,2 \emptyset \varnothing, 132,13 \varnothing, 129,999$
1ø48ø DATA $192,224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 196,1$ 94,129,128,999
$1 \emptyset 49 \emptyset$ DATA $192,16 \emptyset, 144,136,132,1$

## New, Lowest Prices Ever On Interfaces



## Model 101

## Serial to Parallel Printer Interface

$\star$ Works with any COCO
$\star$ Compatible with "Centronics" Parallel Input Printers
$\star$ Just tum the knob to select any one of 6 baud rates 300-9600
$\star$ Comes complete with cables to connect to your printer and computer
$\star$ Can be powered by most printers


## Model 104 Deluxe Interface with "Modem Switch"

$\star$ Same Features as 101 Plus
$\star$ Built in Serial Port for your Modem or other serial device

* Switch between Serial Output and Parallel Output
$\star$ Comes with cables to connect to your computer and printer
$\star$ Can be powered by most printers


## Model 105 Serial Switch

$\star$ Connects to your COCO to give you 2 switch selectable Serial Ports
$\star$ Comes with a 3 foot cable to connect to your computer
$\star$ Now you can connect your Printer (or printer interface) and your Modem (or other serial device) to your COCO and flip the switch to use either device

## $\star$ Does not require power



## Cassette Label Printing Program <br> $\star$ New Version 2.1 prints 7 lines of information

 on Cassette labels$\star$ Comes on Tape with instructions to transfer to disk

* Menu driven, very easy to use
$\star$ Save and Load Labels from Tape and Disk
$\star$ Uses the features of your printer to print standard, expanded, and condensed characters
$\star$ Automatically Centers Each Line of Text
$\star$ Allows editing of label before printing
* Program comes with 24 labels to get you started $\star 16 \mathrm{KECB}$ required


## Some of the Printers

## That Can -

Supply power for the 101 and 104 are Radio Shack, Star, Okidata, Brother, Juki, and Smith Corona.

## Some of the Printers

That Cannot -
Supply power for the interfaces are Epson, Seikosha, Panasonic, Silver Reed and NEC. If your printer cannot supply power to the interface you can order your interface with the "P" option or you can supply your own AC adapter. We recommend the Radio Shack 273-1431 AC adapter with a 274-328 connector adapter.

Write or call for more information or for technical assistance.

## Ordering Info

$\star$ Free Shipping in the U.S.A. and Canada (except AK and HI) on all orders over $\$ 50$
$\star$ On orders under $\$ 50$ please add $\$ 2.50$ for shipping and handling

* On orders outside the U.S.A. and Canada please write or call for shipping charges

Price List

| Model 101 | 35.95 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Model 101P | 41.95 |
| Model 104 | 44.95 |
| Model 104P | 51.95 |
| Model 105 | 14.95 |
| Cassette Label Program | gram 6.95 |
| Pin Feed Cassette Labels: |  |
| White 3. | 3.00/100 |
| Colors (specify) 3.6 | 3.60/C |
| Red-Blue-Yellow-Tan |  |
| C-10 Cassette |  |
| Tapes 7.50/ | 7.50/dozen |
| Cassette Storage |  |
| Boxes 2.50 | 2.50/dozen |
| 4 Pin Din Serial |  |
| cOCO Cables: |  |
| Male/Male 6 foot | 4.49 |
| Male/Female 6 foot | t 4.49 |
| Female/Female 6 foot | foot 4.49 |
| Other Lengths Available |  |
| All items covered by a 1 year warranty | d by a |

You Can Pay By:

* VISA or MasterCard
$\star$ C.O.D. - add \$2.25
$\star$ Or send check or money order payable in U.S. funds


## Metric Industries Inc. Cincinnati, OH 45242 P.O. Box 42396

(513) 677-0796
$3 \varnothing, 193,162,148,138,133,131,129,9$ 99
$1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA 192,16ø,144,136,132,1
$3 \varnothing, 255,144,136,132,13 \varnothing, 129,999$
1ø51ø DATA 224,2ø8,2øø,196,194,1
$61,145,137,133,13 \varnothing, 999$
$1 \varnothing 52 \varnothing$ DATA 192,16ø,144,136,14ø,1
$38,137,137,137,137,133,13 \varnothing, 999$
$1 \varnothing 53 \varnothing$ DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 196,21 \varnothing, 1$
$61,2 \emptyset 9,137,133,131,999$
$1 \varnothing 54 \varnothing$ DATA $192,16 \varnothing, 144,136,14 \varnothing, 1$ $38,153,169,2 \emptyset 1,137,133,13 \varnothing, 999$
$1 \varnothing 55 \varnothing$ DATA $192,192,196,2 \varnothing 2,2 \varnothing 1,2$ Ø1,169,145,129,999
$1 \varnothing 56 \varnothing$ DATA $192,16 \varnothing, 144,137,133,1$ 31,129,129,129,999
1ø57ø DATA 224,2ø8,2øø,196,194,1 $61,144,136,132,13 \varnothing, 129,999$
1ø58ø DATA 128,128,255,144,136,1 32,13ø,129,999
1ø59ø DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 164,21 \varnothing, 2$ $\not{ }^{1,16 \varnothing, 144,136,132,13 \varnothing, 129,999}$
1ø6øø DATA $192,16 \varnothing, 144,255,132,1$
3ø,129,999
1ø61ø DATA $192,16 \varnothing, 159,136,132,1$ 3ø,129,999
1ø62ø DATA $192,224,2 \varnothing 9,2 \emptyset 1,197,1$ 31,129,999
1ø63ø DATA 192,224,2ø8,136,132,1 3ø,129,129,999
1ø64ø DATA 128,129,19ø,192,128,9 99
1Ø65ø DATA $192,192,192,16 \varnothing, 144,1$ 36,133,131,129,999
$1 \varnothing 66 \varnothing$ DATA $136,132,13 \varnothing, 143,999$
$1 \varnothing 68 \varnothing$ DATA 128,128,135,136,999
1ø69ø DATA 128,999
1ø7øø DATA 224,2ø8,212,212,244,2 12,136,999
1ø71ø DATA 192,224,2ø8,2øø,196,1 98,165,148,136,999
$1 \varnothing 72 \varnothing$ DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 196,196,1$ 32,132,999
$1 \varnothing 73 \varnothing$ DATA $224,2 \emptyset 8,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 196,196,1$ $64,148,14 \varnothing, 132,13 \varnothing, 129,999$
$1 \varnothing 74 \varnothing$ DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,216,212,212,1$
$48,148,136,999$
$1 \varnothing 75 \emptyset$ DATA $192,16 \emptyset, 152,136,14 \varnothing, 1$ 38,129,129,13ø,999
$1 \varnothing 76 \emptyset$ DATA $192,192,216,212,18 \emptyset, 1$ $48,14 \varnothing, 132,999$
$1977 \varnothing$ DATA $192,16 \varnothing, 144,136,132,1$ $98,165,148,136,999$
$1 \not 778 \varnothing$ DATA $192,16 \varnothing, 144,136,132,1$ 28,129,999
1ø79ø DATA 224,192,192,16ø,144,1 36,132,128,129,999
1ø8øø DATA 192,16ø,144,136,156,1 $7 \emptyset, 2 \emptyset 1,136,999$
1ø81ø DATA 192,192,224,144,136,I 32,131,129,999
1ø82ø DATA $192,16 \varnothing, 144,14 \varnothing, 164,1$ 48,2øø,164,152,999
1ø83ø DATA 192,16ø,144,14ø,196,1 64,148,136,999
1ø84ø DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 196,196,1$ 64,148,14ø,999
$1 \varnothing 85 \emptyset$ DATA $192,16 \varnothing, 144,152,148,1$ 48,148,136,128,999
$1 \varnothing 86 \varnothing$ DATA $128,152,212,18 \varnothing, 148,1$ 4ø,132,999
$1 \varnothing 87 \emptyset$ DATA $192,16 \varnothing, 144,136,132,1$ 32,132,136,999
$1 \varnothing 88 \varnothing$ DATA $192,192,216,212,212,1$ 64,132,999
1ø89ø DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \emptyset 4,132,134,1$ 32,999
1ø9øø DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \emptyset \varnothing, 196,224,2$ ø8,136,132,999
1ø91ø DATA 128,252,16ø,144,136,1 32,999
1ø92ø DATA $224,2 \varnothing 8,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 164,2 \varnothing 8,1$ $92,16 \varnothing, 144,136,132,999$
1ø93ø DATA 192,16ø,144,252,136,1 32,999
1ø94ø DATA $192,216,212,176,144,1$ 36,132,999
$1 \varnothing 95 \emptyset$ DATA $192,228,212,2 \varnothing 4,132,9$ 99

Dr. Nibble
By Kelly Taylor



## By Chris McKernan



Talk about cliffhangers, gentle reader. Last month we left you busily keying in the first part of Tut's Tomb. No doubt you took a tumble into the passages and found yourself menaced by scorpion-tailed bats, disembodied dragon heads and other uglies. You might have discovered that it's hard to stay alive to the end of a five-level maze when you have only three lives. Those are the breaks, Adventurer.

But if you're one of the quick-on-your-feet elite, you might have made it past the curses, the vile creatures whose job it is to prevent you from completing the fifth and final maze of Part 1 and receiving your hint. (What hint? We're not telling.)

In fact, if you made it through Part 1 of Tut's Tomb, you can classify yourself as an arcade addict. And from there it's a safe assumption that right now you are experiencing withdrawal symptoms induced by the Tut's Tomb cliffhanger. (You'll recognize this condition by observing the behavior of your fingers, which will restlessly seek to manipulate a joystick that isn't there.)

Here at THE RAINBOW, we take everyone's welfare to heart - even you arcade junkies and video Adventurers. And so, without further ado, we bring you parts 2 and 3 of Tut's Tomb, which add up to 10 more mazes of thrills-andchills excitement!

## Part 2

Flex your fingers and follow these steps to key in Part 2 of Tut's Tomb:

1) Type in and save the listings 2PART1 and 2PART2
2) Reset the computer with a cold start (enter POKE 113,0 and press the reset button) and load TUT1 from last month by entering (C) LOADM "TUT1",16384

Chris McKernan is an electronics technician for Paramax Electronics. His hobbies include computers, photography and music.

3）RUN＂2PART1＂
4）RUN＂2PART2＂
5）（C）SAVEM＂TUT2＂，20479， 26405，26405
6）（C）LDADM＂TUT2＂，49152
7）（C）SAVEM＂TUT2＂，4095， 10021，10011
When run，the two BASIC listings build a machine language file，TUT2．Steps 6 and 7 change the loading addresses．

## Part 3

To generate Part 3 of Tut＇s Tomb， TUT3，do the following：

1）Type in and save the listings 3PART1 and 3PART2
2）Reset the computer with a cold start（enter POKE 113，0 and press the reset button）and load TUT1 from last month by entering （C）LOADM＂TUT1＂，163日4）
3）RUN＂3PART1＂
4）RUN＂3PART2＂
5）（C）SAVEM＂TUTコ＂，20479， 26405，26405
6）（C）LDADM＂TUTコ＂，49152
7）（C）SAVEM＂TUT3＂，4095， 10021，10011
You have now created the third and final machine language file，TUT3．

## Wrapping It Up

After all this work，your Tut＇s Tomb program should consist of the following files：

```
ONE.BRS
TWD.BAS
THREE.日AS
FOUR.BAS
TUT1.BIN
2PART1.BAS
2PART2.GAS
TUT2.BIN
3PART1.GAS
3PART2.GAS
TUT3.BIN
```

All you have to do to execute the game is enter（C）LDADM＂TUT1＂and EXEC．

## Mummy＇s the Word

For the benefit of those who were not with us last month，Tut＇s Tomb is an arcade game in which as an Adventurer you have discovered the priceless tomb of King Tut－but at perhaps the cost of your life（of which you have three，by the way）．

Five obstacles stand in your way to riches，fame and glory，and rather
ghastly obstacles at that：scorpion－ tailed bats，blue serpents，giant spiders， disembodied dragon heads and curses． For your defense against these crea－ tures，you carry a musket，which you can fire only to the left and right；you need a joystick plugged into the right joystick port．Creatures are killed by being shot in the upper part of their bodies．But you can＇t get rid of them for long，however：Every time a creature is killed near its lair，a new one material－ izes to take its place．

In each maze level，the goal is to grab all the goodies you can（not forgetting the key）and sneak past the monsters into the next level．

Programming buffs might want to examine Table 1 for a listing of the routines used and their locations．

Psst！If you find you＇re losing all your lives before you can complete even the first or second maze，you might want to check out the program Immortality Finder in Novices Niche，Page 76.
（Questions or comments regarding this program may be directed to the author at 2369 Madison \＃9，Montreal， Quebec，Canada H4B 2T5．Please en－ close an SASE when requesting a reply．）

## Table 1：Routines Listing

| LOCATION | NAME OF ROUTINE | LOCATION |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5939 （BASE 10） | Sound Routine | 7278 |
| 6000 | PMODE | 7397 |
| 6023 | PCLS | 7412 |
| 6036 | Character print X＝LOC A＝CHAR | 7427 |
| 6062 | SCORE（Prints Score） | 7442 |
| 6108 | ＂HIGH：＂ | 7459 |
| 6149 | Highscore print | 7533 |
| 6195 | LVL：0（not used） | 7642 |
| 6337 | SHIPS：（not used） | 7667 |
| 6256 | Print Maze | 7692 |
| 6403 | Maze Data | 7718 |
| 6511 | Check Up | 7744 |
| 6541 | Check Down | 7804 |
| 6562 | Check Left | 7894 |
| 6581 | Check Right explorer | 9307 |
| 6600 | Print Man | 9451 |
| 668 | Erase Man | 9548 |
| 6647 | Move Up | 9601 |
| 6670 | Move Down | 9636 |
| 6693 | Move Left for explorer | 9678 |
| 6715 | Move Right | 9742 |
| 6738 | Laser Right | 9810 |
| 6789 | Laser Left | 9853 |
| 6846 | Move or Fire（Main Routine） | 9909 |
| 696 | Print Key \＆Treasure | 10006 |
| 6978 | New Game Resets Variables | 10011 |
| 7002 | Clear Creatures Resets Positions | 5130 |
| 7024 | Print Smoke X＝LOC | 5200 |
| 7049 | Blank Print X＝LOC | 5300 |
| 7066 | Points（creature） | 5400 |
| 7104 | Check Hit | 5550 |
| 7247 | Print Creature | 5600 |

Editor's Note: For your convenience, last month's machine language file, TUT1, is included on this month's RAINBOW ON TAPE and DISK, along with this month's four BASIC programs and the two ML files for parts 2 and 3 of Tut's Tomb: TUT2. BIN and TUTZ. BIN. RAINBOW ON TAPE and DISK users will only need to load Part 1, TUT1, and type EXEC. The files have already been moved to their proper memory locations.


Listing 1: 2PART1
5 CLEAR $1 \varnothing \varnothing, \& H 4 F F E$
1ø REM \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\# \#\# RUN after LOADING \#\# \#\# TUTI SEE TEXT \#\# \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#
15 FOR X=2ø479 TO 21959:READ DT: POKE X,DT:NEXT X
$2 \emptyset$ DATA 189,18,119,189,23,112,18 9,23
$3 \varnothing$ DATA 135,189,38,229,189,23,17 4,189
$4 \varnothing$ DATA $23,22 \varnothing, 189,24,5,189,24,9$ 3
$5 \emptyset$ DATA $127,3 \varnothing, 25 \emptyset, 134,1,183,31$, 54
6ø DATA 183,31,55,134,24ø,183,31 , 24
$7 \varnothing$ DATA 189,25,3,189,24,112,189, 25
$8 \varnothing$ DATA 2øø,189,27,14,189,27,9ø, 189
$9 \varnothing$ DATA 18,92,182,255, $0,129,254$, 39
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA 4,129,126,38,245,189,37 , 76
11ø DATA 189,37,164,189,38,82,18 9,38
12ø DATA 125,79,177,3ø,237,38,19 ,189
$13 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, 182,255, \varnothing, 129,254$ ,16
14ø DATA 39,255,157,129,126,38,2 43,126
15ø DATA 15,255,189,26,19ø,189,3 7,2ø6
$16 \varnothing$ DATA $189,28,11 \varnothing, 189,29,35,18$ 9,16
17ø DATA $162,189,16,152,189,3 \varnothing, 1$ 24,189
18ø DATA 25,2øø,189,23,174,189,3 6,235
$19 \varnothing$ DATA $16,142, \varnothing, \varnothing, 49,33,16,14 \varnothing$ 2øø DATA 9,196,39,2,32,246,126,1 6
21ø DATA 68,79,189,25,228,57,128 ,184
22ø DATA 255,15,57,182,39,116,12 9,18ø
$23 \varnothing$ DATA $36,7,139,6 \varnothing, 183,39,116$, 32
$24 \varnothing$ DATA 3,127,39,116,189,29,1ø9 , 57
$25 \varnothing$ DATA 57,255,255,255,255,255, 255,255
$26 \varnothing$ DATA $255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$27 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 134,128,184$
$28 \emptyset$ DATA 255,15,182,255,15,183,4 , $\varnothing$
$29 \varnothing$ DATA $32,243, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$32 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
34ø DATA 83,251,255,255,255,255, 255,255
35ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255$ ,255,255
360 DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255$ ,255,255
$37 \varnothing$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255$ ,255,255
$38 \varnothing$ DATA 255,255,255,255,255,255 ,255,255
39ø DATA 255,255,255,255,255,255 ,255,255
4øø DATA 255,255,255,255,255,255 ,255,255
$41 \varnothing$ DATA 255,255,255,255,255,255 ,255,255
$42 \varnothing$ DATA $255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$43 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$44 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$45 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$46 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$47 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$48 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$49 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $35,255,255,255,255,255$, 255,255
51ø DATA 255,255,255,255,255,255 ,255,255
$52 \emptyset$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,189$ ,21,224
53申 DATA 189,21,224,189,21,224,1 27,255
54ø DATA 2ø1,127,255,34,127,255, 2ø2,127
55ø DATA 255,2ø6,127,255,192,127 ,255,194
$56 \varnothing$ DATA $127,255,196,142,17,248$, 16,142
57ø DATA 4, $\varnothing, 95,166,128,167,16 \varnothing$,

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V-Term Terminal Emulator (128k or $512 k$ coco il ony) $\langle 44$ IMPROVED!
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92
$58 \emptyset$ DATA $193,78,39,2,32,245,182$, $3 \varnothing$
$59 \varnothing$ DATA $22 \varnothing, 183,15,161,182,3 \varnothing, 2$ 21,183
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $15,162,182,3 \varnothing, 222,183,1$ 5,163
61ø DATA $182,30,223,183,15,164,1$ 82,3ø
62ø DATA $224,183,15,165,134,1 \varnothing \varnothing$, 183,15
$63 \emptyset$ DATA $16 \varnothing, 57,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$64 \emptyset$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$65 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 3,12,21,5,32,4,5$
$66 \emptyset$ DATA $5,16,5,18,32,1,14,4$
$67 \emptyset$ DATA $32,4,5,5,16,5,18,32$
$68 \emptyset$ DATA $32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32$ 5,255,255
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ DATA 255, $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$11 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$111 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$112 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$113 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$114 \emptyset$ DATA $193,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,74,32
115ø DATA $32,255,255,255,255,255$ ,255,2.75
116ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,255,255
117ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,255,255
ll8ø DATA 255,255,255,255,255,25 5,255,255
119ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,255,255
12øø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,255,255
121ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,255,255
$122 \varnothing$ DATA 255, $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$123 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 28,185$
$124 \varnothing$ DATA $187,185,197,162,3 \varnothing, 13$, 185,236
125ø DATA $187,185,197,189,51,177$ ,1ø6, $\varnothing$
$126 \varnothing$ DATA $188,225,183,77,174,84$, 173,45
$127 \varnothing$ DATA $173,196, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 85$
$128 \emptyset$ DATA $85,85,85,85,85,85,85,8$ 5
$129 \emptyset$ DATA $85,85,85,85,85,85,85,8$ 5
13øø DATA $85,85,85,85,85,85,85,8$ 5
$131 \varnothing$ DATA $85,85,85,142,42,77,134$ , 13
$132 \emptyset$ DATA $189,23,148,142,42,78,1$ 34,19
$133 \emptyset$ DATA $189,23,148,142,42,79,1$ 34,2ø
$134 \emptyset$ DATA $189,23,148,142,42,8 \varnothing, 1$ 34,21
$135 \emptyset$ DATA $189,23,148,142,42,82,1$ 34,22
$136 \emptyset$ DATA $189,23,148,142,42,83,1$ 34,23
$137 \emptyset$ DATA $189,23,148,142,42,84,1$ 34,24
$138 \emptyset$ DATA $189,23,148,142,42,85,1$ 34,25
$139 \varnothing$ DATA $189,23,148,57,7 \emptyset, 68,32$ , 13
$14 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 198,3 \varnothing, 247,2 \emptyset, 179,13$ 4,255
141Ø DATA $16,142, \varnothing, 15,189,23,51$, 246
$142 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \varnothing, 179,9 \varnothing, 193,1,39,5,2$ 47
$143 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \varnothing, 179,32,234,57, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$144 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$145 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$146 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 118,255,255,255,255$, 255,255
147Ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,255,255
148ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,255,255
149ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,255,255
15øø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,255,84
$151 \varnothing$ DATA $85,84,84,69,84,85,84,6$ 6
$152 \emptyset$ DATA $13,13,13,32,2,191,21,2$ 2
$153 \varnothing$ DATA $142,36,14,16,142, \emptyset, 2,1$ 34
$154 \emptyset$ DATA $255,23 \varnothing, 132,189,23,51$, 48,1
155ø DATA $14 \varnothing, 36,33,46,2,32,236$, $19 \varnothing$
$156 \varnothing$ DATA $21,22,57, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$157 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$158 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$159 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$16 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$161 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$162 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 25,255,255,255,255,2$ 55,255
$163 \varnothing$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,255,255
164ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5,255,55
$165 \varnothing$ DATA $122,16,142, \emptyset, \emptyset, 49,33,1$ 6
$166 \emptyset$ DATA $14 \varnothing, 15,16 \emptyset, 38,248,57,1$ 98,5ø
$167 \emptyset$ DATA $16,142, \emptyset, 4 \emptyset, 189,23,51$, 134

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$168 \emptyset$ DATA $255,198,3 \varnothing, 16,142, \varnothing, 2 \emptyset$ , 189
$169 \varnothing$ DATA $23,51,57,12 \emptyset, 246,21,11$
9,9ø
$17 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $193,3 \varnothing, 37,5,247,21,119$ , 32
$171 \varnothing$ DATA $223,57, \emptyset, 16,142,31,49$, 189
$172 \emptyset$ DATA $37,37,57, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$173 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$174 \emptyset$ DATA 5,185,161,161,222,7,25
5,82
$175 \emptyset$ DATA $161,197,11, \varnothing, \varnothing, 171,238$ , 161
$176 \varnothing$ DATA $181,1,2,221,161,161,2$, 4
$177 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, \varnothing, 79, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$178 \emptyset$ DATA $27,255,255,255,255,255$ ,255,255

179ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,83$ ,84,69
18øø DATA $83,84,7 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing, 8$ 4
$181 \varnothing$ DATA $85,84,66,65,83,73,67,6$ 7
$182 \emptyset$ DATA $67,67,67,67,67,67,67,6$ 7
$183 \emptyset$ DATA $67,67,67,67,67,67,255$, 134
$184 \varnothing$ DATA $255,198,5 \emptyset, 16,142, \varnothing, 23$ Ø, 189
$185 \varnothing$ DATA $23,51,134,255,198,25,1$ 6,142
$186 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 115,189,23,51,134,25$ 5,198
$187 \emptyset$ DATA $5 \emptyset, 16,142, \emptyset, 23 \emptyset, 189,23$ , 51


Listing 2: 2PART2
5 CLEAR 1øø, \&H4FFE
1ø REM \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\# \#\# RUN AFTER RUNNING \#\# \#\# 2PARTI SEE TEXT \#\# \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#
15 FOR X=24584 TO 25634 :READ DT: POKE X,DT:NEXT X
$2 \emptyset$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$3 \varnothing$ DATA 4,4, $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$4 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4$
$5 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$6 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 1,4, \varnothing, 4$
$7 \varnothing$ DATA $3, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4,4, \varnothing, 4$
$8 \emptyset$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4,3, \varnothing, 4$
$9 \varnothing$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
Iøø DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$11 \varnothing$ DATA 4,3, $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$12 \emptyset$ DATA $4,4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4$
$13 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4,4,4$
$14 \emptyset$ DATA $4,4,4,4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$15 \varnothing$ DATA $4,4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$16 \varnothing$ DATA $4,3, \varnothing, 4,1,4, \varnothing, 4$
17ø DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$18 \varnothing$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$19 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$21 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 3, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$22 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$23 \varnothing$ DATA 4,4,4, $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$24 \emptyset$ DATA $4,3, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4,4,1,4$
$25 \emptyset$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$26 \varnothing$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$27 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$28 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4$
$29 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4$
$31 \varnothing$ DATA $3, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4$
$32 \emptyset$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2$
$33 \emptyset$ DATA $4,4,4,1,4,4,4,4$
$34 \emptyset$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$35 \emptyset$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4,4$
$36 \emptyset$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$37 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4,4$
$38 \varnothing$ DATA $3, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4,4$
$39 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2$
$4 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4,1,4,4,4,4$
$41 \varnothing$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$42 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$43 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$44 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$45 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$46 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$47 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$48 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$49 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$5 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$51 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$52 \varnothing$ DATA $62, \varnothing, \varnothing, 25 \varnothing, 58, \varnothing, \varnothing, 171$
$53 \varnothing$ DATA $42, \varnothing, \varnothing, 163,58, \varnothing, \varnothing, 135$
$54 \emptyset$ DATA $54, \varnothing, \varnothing, 147,5 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 167$
$55 \emptyset$ DATA $58, \varnothing, \varnothing, 171,58, \varnothing, \varnothing, 17 \varnothing$
$56 \varnothing$ DATA $62, \varnothing, \varnothing, 171, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 16 \varnothing$
$57 \varnothing$ DATA $254,17 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, 25 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing$,
17ø,164
58ø DATA $19,168,17 \varnothing, 177,71,33,42$ , 18ø
$59 \varnothing$ DATA $19,52,74,49,71,49,18,52$
6øø DATA $19,52,71,49,71,33,19,52$
$61 \varnothing$ DATA $255,42,255,63, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$62 \emptyset$ DATA $85,85,87,234,253,87,212$
, $7 \varnothing$
63ø DATA $255,87,245,18,255,223,2$

```
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44,7\varnothing

```
```

44,7\varnothing
64\emptyset DATA 255,255,245,19,\emptyset,\emptyset,52,7
64\emptyset DATA 255,255,245,19,\emptyset,\emptyset,52,7
l
l
65\emptyset DATA \emptyset,\emptyset,53,19,\emptyset,\emptyset,52,71
65\emptyset DATA \emptyset,\emptyset,53,19,\emptyset,\emptyset,52,71
66\emptyset DATA \emptyset,\emptyset,55,255,\emptyset,\emptyset,52,\emptyset
66\emptyset DATA \emptyset,\emptyset,55,255,\emptyset,\emptyset,52,\emptyset
67\emptyset DATA \emptyset,\emptyset,55,63,\emptyset,\emptyset,55,52
67\emptyset DATA \emptyset,\emptyset,55,63,\emptyset,\emptyset,55,52
68\emptyset DATA \varnothing,\emptyset,55,49,\emptyset,\emptyset,55,52
68\emptyset DATA \varnothing,\emptyset,55,49,\emptyset,\emptyset,55,52
69\varnothing DATA \emptyset,\emptyset,55,49,\varnothing,\emptyset,247,52
69\varnothing DATA \emptyset,\emptyset,55,49,\varnothing,\emptyset,247,52
7\emptyset\emptyset DATA 247,255,215,49,213,255,
7\emptyset\emptyset DATA 247,255,215,49,213,255,
215,52
215,52
71\emptyset DATA 85,127,87,63,85,85,84,\emptyset
71\emptyset DATA 85,127,87,63,85,85,84,\emptyset
72\emptyset DATA 43,21,85,85,33,21,253,8
72\emptyset DATA 43,21,85,85,33,21,253,8
7
7
73\emptyset DATA 55,23,255,87,51,23,255,
73\emptyset DATA 55,23,255,87,51,23,255,
223
223
74\emptyset DATA 52,23,255,255,17,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\emptyset
74\emptyset DATA 52,23,255,255,17,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\emptyset
75\emptyset DATA 52,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\varnothing,49,2\emptyset,\varnothing,\varnothing
75\emptyset DATA 52,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\varnothing,49,2\emptyset,\varnothing,\varnothing
76\emptyset DATA 63,2\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,2\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing
76\emptyset DATA 63,2\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,2\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing
77\emptyset DATA 254,2\emptyset,\varnothing,\varnothing,7\varnothing,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\varnothing
77\emptyset DATA 254,2\emptyset,\varnothing,\varnothing,7\varnothing,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\varnothing
78\emptyset DATA 18,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\emptyset,71,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\emptyset
78\emptyset DATA 18,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\emptyset,71,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\emptyset
79\varnothing DATA 19,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\emptyset,71,23,\emptyset,\varnothing
79\varnothing DATA 19,2\emptyset,\emptyset,\emptyset,71,23,\emptyset,\varnothing
8\emptyset\emptyset DATA 18,23,247,255,7\emptyset,21,213
8\emptyset\emptyset DATA 18,23,247,255,7\emptyset,21,213
,255
,255
81\emptyset DATA 234,21,85,127,\emptyset,21,85,8
81\emptyset DATA 234,21,85,127,\emptyset,21,85,8
5
5
82\emptyset DATA 43,25\emptyset,62,191,33,21\emptyset,52
82\emptyset DATA 43,25\emptyset,62,191,33,21\emptyset,52
,71
,71
83\emptyset DATA 55,7\emptyset,49,19,51,18,52,71
83\emptyset DATA 55,7\emptyset,49,19,51,18,52,71
84\emptyset DATA 52,69,49,19,17,17,2\emptyset,69

```
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84\emptyset DATA 52,69,49,19,17,17,2\emptyset,69

```
```

$85 \emptyset$ DATA $52,69,33,17,49,18,36,7 \varnothing$
$86 \emptyset$ DATA 63,17ø,43,25ø, $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
87ø DATA $254,42,191,63,7 \emptyset, 49,19$,
52
88ø DATA $18,52,71,49,71,17,19,52$
89ø DATA $19,2 \varnothing, 2 \emptyset 7,49,71,17,55,5$
2
9øø DATA $18,36,118,49,7 \varnothing, 33,21 \varnothing$,
36
$91 \varnothing$ DATA $234,47,254,42, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$92 \emptyset$ DATA $2,128,1 \varnothing, 16 \emptyset, 17 \emptyset, 17 \emptyset, 25$
5,24ø
93ø DATA 63,48,63,252,31,255,23,
$24 \varnothing$
$94 \emptyset$ DATA $87,224,85,84,21,85,85,8$
5
$95 \emptyset$ DATA $17 \emptyset, 17 \emptyset, 4 \varnothing, 4 \emptyset, 4 \emptyset, 4 \emptyset, 4 \emptyset$,
$4 \varnothing$
$96 \emptyset$ DATA $42,42,48,224,51,96,53,2$
24
$97 \emptyset$ DATA $46,96,51,96,51,95,53,22$
3
$98 \emptyset$ DATA $46,95,51,95,48,223,59,1$
$5 \varnothing$
$99 \emptyset$ DATA $47,6,52,1 \emptyset, 59,156,54,13$
$\emptyset$
1øøø DATA $57,2,59,134,59,134,57$,
2
1ø1ø DATA $57,28,53,241,58,241,58$


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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 RXIFX, Gemini 10X, SG10, NX10, DMP 100/105/110/130/430 CGP220, many Okidata (check with Zebra), Seikosha GP100/250, Gorilla Banana, Legend 808. Order \#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
$\$ 19.95$

## Three New Picture Disks

We've hired freelance protessional artists to expand the selection of pictures, and fonts available for our Coco Graphics Designer. We think you'll agree that the quaility of their work is excellent. Each picture disk contains 128 pictures.
The selection of pictures has been guided by the requests we've received from our many Coco Grahics Designer customers. If we've missed drawing pictures for subjects that interest you, please submit your requests for our consideration.

## Picture Disk \#2

\$14.95

## Special Occasions:

Pary Hat, Cake, Gift Box, Champaigne, Juke Box, Saxaphone, etc.
Sports: Baseball, Basketball, Tennis, Running, etc.
Office: Computer, File Cabinet, Memo Pad, Clip Board, etc,
American: Flag, Eagle, Astronaut, Indian, Liberty Bell, etc.
Picture Disk \#3 \$14.95
Reigion: Church, Cross, Candles, Menorah, Bible, Slar, etc.
Animals: Dogs, Cats, Tiger, Cow, Giraffe, Birds, Elephant, Turtle, Pig, Horse, etc.
Nature: Flowers, Trees, Sunsets, Mountains, Lakes, etc.
Travel: Car, Bus, Airplane, Taxi, Gas Pump, Tickets, etc.

Picture Disk \#4 \$14.95 Incudes these holidays and others... Christmas: Tiee, Star, Wreath, etc. Easter: Egg, Bunny, Lilies, etc. New Years: Calendar, Fireworks
Chanukah: Menorah, Star, etc.
Holibween: Pumpkin, Witch, etc. Independence Day: Liberty Bell, Independence Hall, Fireworks, etc.
Presidents Day: Linclon, Washington, etc Ground Hog Day: Ground Hog, Eic.

## Two New Font Disks

Font Disk A \$14.95
Contains 10 Fonts
Font Disk B
\$14.95
Contains 10 Fonts
NOTE: Our WICO Trackballs and Coco Car Sign Designer are still available. See our ad in the previous issue of Rainbow.

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

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AUGUST '88
CLEAR

## HMC CUTS s515 to 8269

Hundreds of $\$$ off Monitors sighted as Major Factor. HMC is reported to have made a special purchase on Magnavox monitors. These items, listed, are being offered at remarkable savings.
MAGNAVOX 7622 12" Amber Screen offers 900 dots $\times 350$ lines resolution at 20 MHz on a dark glass anti-glare CRT with built-in audio and 1 year warranty. (\$7 shipping) $\$ 88 \quad 7652$ green screen also available $\$ 88$ MAGNAVOX 8 CM 515 has analog RGB for CoCo 3, TTL RGB for Tandy 1000 or IBM PC's, and composite color for CoCo 2 and 3. Built-in speaker. $14^{\prime \prime}$ screen with 640 dot $\times 240$ line resolution. Plus 2 years parts and labor warranty. reg. list $\$ 499$ was $\$ 298 \quad \$ 269+\$ 14$ Shipping
CC-3 Magnavox RGB cable only ${ }^{\$} 19.95$ with Magnavox Monitor order. $\$ 29.95$ w/o monitor.


Savings have spread to the Zenith Line.
123A $12^{\prime \prime}$ This $12^{\prime \prime}$ green screen high resolution monitor offers 80 column capability, Zenith quality and a 90 -day warranty valid at any of Zenith's 1200 locations. Retail $\$ 199$. Our price ${ }^{\$} \mathbf{6 7 . 5 0}$ (\$7 shipping) REPACK
VA-1 for monochrome and color monitors delivers video interface for CoCo 's $1 \& 2 \$ 29.45$ (\$2 shipping)

DRIVE Ø + . Howards Drive Ø gives you a DD-3 MPI drive, a CA-1 cable and a HDS DC-5 Disk Control= ler for only ${ }^{\$ 178.45}$. Double sided double density 360 K . ( $\$ 5$ shipping) Add \$24 for a Disto DC-3


HMC's Guarantee-

## A Promise you can take to the Bank.

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.) Shipping charges are for 48 states. APO, Canada and Puerto Rico orders are higher.

## Buyout on DISTO Disk Controllers

Includes controller and C-DOS 4.0 ROM Chip. DISTO ${ }^{\$ 98}$ DC-3 [A] (\$2 shipping on all DISTO products)

## ADD-ON BOARDS

DC-3P Mini Eprom programmer includes all software to program 2764 or 27128 chips B $^{\$ 55}$
DC-3C Clock Calendar and parallel printer port $C{ }^{\$}{ }^{\$ 0}$


Items featured as evidence of Savings
INVESTIGATION OF "LOWEST PRICES" PROVES TRUE Disc Controllers, Add-On Board \& Memory provide absolute proof.
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## 

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A monthly issue contains nearly 200 pages and up to two dozen programs, 14 regular columns and as many as 12 new product reviews. And advertisements: THE RAINBOW is known as the medium for advertisers - which means every month it has a wealth of information unavailable anywhere else about new products! Hundreds of programs are advertised in its pages each month.

Every single issue of THE RAINBOW covers the wide spectrum of interests in the Tandy Color Computer - from beginners' tutorials and arcade games to telecommunications and business and finance programs. Helpful utilities and do-ityourself hardware projects make it easy and fun to expand your CoCo's capabilities. And, monthly reviews by independent reader reviewers take the guesswork out of buying new software and hardware products.

Join the tens of thousands who have found THE RAINBOW to be an absolute necessity for their CoCo. With all this going for it, is it surprising that more than 90 percent of THE RAINBOW subscribers renew their subscriptions? We're willing to bet that, a year from now, you'll be doing the same.

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State $\qquad$ $Z I P$
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, 249
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ DATA 61,1ø9,58,237,255,255, 255,255
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ DATA $255,255, \varnothing, \varnothing, 63,252,31$, 244
$1 \varnothing 4 \emptyset$ DATA $19,196,6,144,8,32,32,8$ $1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ DATA $32,8,8,32,6,144, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 6 \emptyset$ DATA 21,4,5,17,1,65,1ø,161
1ø7ø DATA $42,168,17 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, 42,168$,
$10,16 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 8 \emptyset$ DATA $1,64, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2,128,255,255$
$1 \varnothing 9 \emptyset$ DATA 61,124,61,124,182,158, 189,126
11øø DATA 63,252,63,252,255,255, 4,16
111ø DATA 1,64,3,192,1,64,5,144
$112 \emptyset$ DATA $86,165,85,84,21,8 \varnothing, 5,6$ 4
$113 \varnothing$ DATA $1,64,42,168,17 \varnothing, 17 \emptyset, 15$ 7,222
114ø DATA $42,168,1 \varnothing, 16 \varnothing, 255,255$, 36,24
115ø DATA $36,24,36,24,255,255,16$ Ø, 1ø
$116 \varnothing$ DATA $168,42,41,1 \varnothing 4,43,232,9$ .96
$117 \varnothing$ DATA $9,96, \varnothing, 64, \varnothing, 16,4,64$
$118 \varnothing$ DATA $1, \varnothing, 5,8 \varnothing, 31,244,7,253$
$119 \varnothing$ DATA $1,244, \varnothing, 8 \varnothing, 1,66,5,3$
$12 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA $1,65,1,69, \varnothing, 85,4,16$
$121 \varnothing$ DATA $17,132,67,193,7,2 \emptyset 8,17$ , 68
$122 \emptyset$ DATA 67,193,7,2ø8,17,68,66, 33
$123 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, \varnothing, 85, \varnothing, 117$
$124 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 85,21,85,172,213,17 \emptyset$ , 165
$125 \emptyset$ DATA $187,2 \emptyset, 21,8 \varnothing, 5,64,168$, 21
$126 \emptyset$ DATA $8,17,4 \varnothing, 8 \emptyset, 32,64,131,2$ 34
$127 \varnothing$ DATA $171,194,1,8,5,4 \varnothing, 68,32$
$128 \emptyset$ DATA $84,42,2, \varnothing, 3,4 \varnothing, 11,188$
$129 \emptyset$ DATA 11,238,46,172,187,188,
175,166
$13 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $126,224,126,192,24, \varnothing, \varnothing$ . 4
$131 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 18, \varnothing, 18,1,18,1,42$
$132 \emptyset$ DATA $17,168,18,128,26, \emptyset, 168$ , $\varnothing$
133ø DATA $16 \emptyset, \varnothing, 255,255,255,255$, 255,255


Listing 3: 3PART1
5 CLEAR $1 \varnothing \varnothing, \& H 4 F F E$
1ø REM \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\# \#\# RUN after LOADING \#\# \#\# TUT 1 SEE TEXT \#\# \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#
15 FOR X=2ø479 TO 21959:READ DT: POKE X,DT:NEXT X
2ø DATA 189,18,119,189,23,112,18 9,23
3甲 DATA 135,189,38,229,189,23,17 4,189
4ø DATA 23,22ø,189,24,5,189,24,9 3
$5 \varnothing$ DATA 127,3ø,25ø,134,1,183,31,
54
$6 \emptyset$ DATA 183,31,55,134,24ø,183,31 ,24
7ø DATA 189,25,3,189,24,112,189, 25
$8 \varnothing$ DATA 2øø,189,27,14,189,27,9ø, 189
$9 \varnothing$ DATA 18,92,182,255,ø,129,254,

39
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA 4,129,126,38,245,189,37 , 76
11ø DATA $189,37,164,189,38,82,18$ 9,38
12ø DATA $125,79,177,3 \varnothing, 237,38,19$ , 189
$13 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing, 182,255, \varnothing, 129,254$ , 16
14ø DATA $39,255,157,129,126,38,2$ 43,126
15ø DATA 15,255,189,26,19ø,189,3 7,2ø6
$16 \varnothing$ DATA $189,28,11 \varnothing, 189,29,35,18$ 9,16
$17 \emptyset$ DATA $162,189,16,152,189,3 \varnothing, 1$ 24,189
18ø DATA $25,2 \varnothing \varnothing, 189,23,174,189,3$ 6,235
$19 \varnothing$ DATA $16,142, \varnothing, \varnothing, 49,33,16,14 \varnothing$
2øø DATA 9,196,39,2,32,246,126,1 6
$21 \varnothing$ DATA 68,79,189,25,228,57,128 , 184
$22 \varnothing$ DATA $255,15,57,182,39,116,12$ 9,18ø
23ø DATA $36,7,139,6 \varnothing, 183,39,116$, 32
$24 \emptyset$ DATA 3,127,39,116,189,29,1ø9 , 57
250 DATA $57,255,255,255,255,255$, 255,255

# Computer Island Educational Software 

## BEYOND WORDS

32K Ext - \$19.95 tape/\$24.95 disk These Language Afts programs cover common misspellings, and synonyns/ antonyms on each level. Additionally Level 1 tests contractions and abbreviations, Level 2 tests homonyms, and Level 3 tests analogies, Each program has three parts and conlains over 400 questions and uses over 800 words. All lests are grade appropriate. User modifiable (direcHons included). Printer option. Specify Level.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Level 1 } & \text { Grades 3-5 } \\
\text { Level 2 } & \text { Grades 6-8 } \\
\text { Level 3 } & \text { Grades 9-12 }
\end{array}
$$



## VOCABULARY BUILDER

32K. Ext. - $\$ 19.95$ tape/ $\$ 24.95$ disk 200 Vocabulary questions on appropriate grade levels in a 4 part multiple choice format. 1000 words used. Extensive research has provided challenging words on all levels. When mastered, the words may be changed by the user (full directions included). Printer option. Specify Level.

Level 1 Grades 3-5
Level 2 Grades 6-8
Level 3 Grades 9-12

## CONTEXT CLUES - 4, 5, 6, 7

 16K Ext, - $\$ 17.95$ tape/ $\$ 22.95$ disk Each reading program contains about 50 situational paragraphs with one key word missing. Child uses context clues to find correct answer in multiple choice format, Random selection of readings each round. Specily 4th, 5th, 6th, or 7th grade.
## CONTEXT CLUES - 2-3

32K Ext. - $\$ 19.95$ tape/ $\$ 24.95$ disk A reading program wherein the child uses the context to choose the correct answer. Mulliple choice Iormat. Hi-res screen. Grades 2-3.

## TRIGONOMETRY TUTOR

32K Ext, - \$19.95 tape/\$24.95 disk A step by step tutorial for learning to compute the sides and angles of right triangles. All examples have graphic representation. Help commands and cursor aids assist throughout.


## OPENING A BANK ACCOUNT

32K Ext - $\$ 24.95$ disk only A set of programs designed to introduce and provide practice in the skills of filling out bank applications, deposit and wlithdrawal slips, and computing bank account balances. Loaded with graphic presentations. Grades 3-6.

## EQUATIONS TUTOR

32K Ext. - $\$ 19.95$ tape $/ \$ 24.95$ disk Elementary-Intermediate algebra. Step by step tutorials. Multi-level. SPECIFY Linear or Quadratic.


## AREA \& PERIMETER

32K Ext. - $\$ 19.95$ tape/ $\$ 24.95$ disk Triangles, rectangles, and circles and covered in this Hi-res text and graphic program.

## COCO WHEEL OF FORTUNE

 32K Ext, - $\$ 19.95$ tape $\$ 24.95$ disk Hi-res graphics and screen in this version of the popular TV show. One to six players. Spin the wheel for points and guess a letter to solve the puzzle, Over 200 puzzles. Have fun while strengthening language arts skills.
## MATH INVADERS

32K Ext. - $\$ 17.95$ tape/\$22.95 disk A multi-level "Space invaders" type game to reinforce the 4 basic math operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division). Problems become more difficult as your progress. Hi-res graphics. Joystick required.

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$26 \varnothing$ DATA 255, $, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$27 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 134,128,184$
$28 \emptyset$ DATA $255,15,182,255,15,183,4$
, $\varnothing$
$29 \varnothing$ DATA $32,243, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$31 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$32 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$33 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$34 \emptyset$ DATA $83,251,255,255,255,255$,
255,255
$35 \emptyset$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255$ , 255,255
$36 \not \subset$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255$
, 255,255
$37 \varnothing$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255$
, 255,255
$38 \emptyset$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255$ ,255,255
$39 \varnothing$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255$
,255,255
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255$
, 255,255
$41 \varnothing$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255$ , 255,255
$42 \emptyset$ DATA $255, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$43 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$44 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$45 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$46 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$47 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$48 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$49 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
5øø DATA $35,255,255,255,255,255$, 255,255
$51 \emptyset$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,255$ , 255, 255
$52 \emptyset$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,189$ , 21, 224
$53 \emptyset$ DATA $189,21,224,189,21,224,1$ 27,255
$54 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \emptyset 1,127,255,34,127,255$, 2ø2,127
55ø DATA $255,2 \varnothing 6,127,255,192,127$ , 255,194
$56 \emptyset$ DATA $127,255,196,142,17,248$, 16,142
57ø DATA $4, \varnothing, 95,166,128,167,16 \varnothing$, 92
$58 \emptyset$ DATA $193,78,39,2,32,245,182$, $3 \varnothing$
$59 \emptyset$ DATA $22 \varnothing, 139,48,183,4,78,182$ , 3ø
$6 \varnothing \emptyset$ DATA $221,139,48,183,4,79,182$
, $3 \varnothing$
61ø DATA $222,139,48,183,4,8 \emptyset, 182$ , 3ø
$62 \emptyset$ DATA $223,139,48,183,4,81,134$ , 48
$63 \emptyset$ DATA $183,4,82,127,15,16 \varnothing, 57$, 4
$64 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$65 \emptyset$ DATA $\emptyset, 3,15,14,7,18,1,2 \varnothing$
$66 \emptyset$ DATA $21,12,1,2 \emptyset, 9,15,14,19$
$67 \emptyset$ DATA $32,25,15,21,32,1,18,5$
$68 \emptyset$ DATA $32,2 \emptyset, 8,5,32,32,32,32$
$69 \emptyset$ DATA $32,19,15,12,5,32,19,21$
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $18,22,9,22,15,18,32,32$
$71 \varnothing$ DATA $32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32$
$72 \varnothing$ DATA $32,32,32,32,32,32,32,32$
$73 \emptyset$ DATA $32,25,15,21,18,32,19,3$
$74 \varnothing$ DATA $15,18,5,32,9,19,32, \varnothing$
$75 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$76 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$77 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 134,255,183$
$78 \emptyset$ DATA $43,196,183,43,197,183,4$ 3,198
$79 \varnothing$ DATA $183,43,199,183,43,164,1$ 83,43
8øø DATA $165,183,43,166,183,43,1$ 67,57
81ø DATA $182,15,16 \varnothing, 129,1 \varnothing \varnothing, 38,1$ Øø, 182
$82 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 22 \varnothing, 177,3 \varnothing, 23 \varnothing, 34,32$ , 37
$83 \varnothing$ DATA $54,182,3 \varnothing, 221,177,3 \varnothing, 23$ 1,34
$84 \emptyset$ DATA $22,37,44,182,3 \varnothing, 222,177$ , $3 \varnothing$
85Ø DATA $232,34,12,37,34,182,3 \varnothing$, 223
$86 \emptyset$ DATA $177,3 \emptyset, 233,34,2,32,24,1$ 82
$87 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 22 \emptyset, 183,3 \varnothing, 23 \varnothing, 182,3$ ø, 221
88ø DATA $183,3 \emptyset, 231,182,3 \emptyset, 222,1$ 83,3ø
$89 \varnothing$ DATA $232,182,3 \varnothing, 223,183,3 \varnothing, 2$ 33,189
9øø DATA 21,224,189,21,224,134,3 , 183
$91 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 237,182,15,161,183,3$ $\varnothing, 22 \varnothing$
$92 \emptyset$ DATA $182,15,162,183,3 \varnothing, 221,1$ 82,15
$93 \varnothing$ DATA $163,183,3 \varnothing, 222,182,15,1$ 64,183
$94 \emptyset$ DATA $3 \varnothing, 223,57,63,4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$95 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing$
$96 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$97 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
98ø DATA $194,251,255,255,255,255$ ,255,255
$99 \emptyset$ DATA $255,187,185,197,161,222$ , 7,255
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA 82,161,197,11,ø,ø,171, 238
1ø1ø DATA 161,181,1,2,221,161,16 1,2
$1 \varnothing 2 \emptyset$ DATA $4,16 \emptyset, 24 \emptyset, \emptyset, 255,255,25$ 5,255
$1 \nsupseteq 3 \emptyset$ DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$

```
5,255,255
1\emptyset4\emptyset DATA 255,255,255,255,255,25
5,255,255
1\emptyset5\emptyset DATA 255,255,255,255,255,25
5,255,255
1\emptyset6\emptyset DATA 255,\varnothing,\emptyset,\emptyset,\emptyset,\varnothing,\emptyset,\varnothing
1\varnothing7\varnothing DATA }\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,
1\varnothing8\varnothing DATA \varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing
1\varnothing9\varnothing DATA }\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,
11\varnothing\varnothing DATA \varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing
111\varnothing DATA }\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,
112\emptyset DATA }\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,
113\emptyset DATA }\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,
114\emptyset DATA 193,255,255,255,255,25
5,74,32
115\emptyset DATA 32,255,255,255,255,255
,255,255
116\emptyset DATA 255,255,255,255,255,25
5,255,255
117\emptyset DATA 255,255,255,255,255,25
5,255,255
118\emptyset DATA 255,255,255,255,255,25
5,255,255
119\emptyset DATA 255,255,255,255,255,25
5,255,255
12\emptyset\emptyset DATA 255,255,255,255,255,25
5,255,255
121\emptyset DATA 255,255,255,255,255,25
5,255,255
122\varnothing DATA 255,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing
123\varnothing DATA \varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,\varnothing,28,185
124\emptyset DATA 187,185,197,162,3\emptyset,13,
185,236
125\emptyset DATA 187,185,197,189,51,177
,1\varnothing6,\varnothing
126\emptyset DATA 188,225,183,77,174,84,
173,45
127\emptyset DATA 173,196,\varnothing,\emptyset,\varnothing,\emptyset,\varnothing,85
128\emptyset DATA 85,85,85,85,85,85,85,8
5
129\emptyset DATA 85,85,85,85,85,85,85,8
5
13\emptyset\emptyset DATA 85,85,85,85,85,85,85,8
5
131\emptyset DATA 85,85,85,142,42,77,134
,13
132ø DATA 189,23,148,142,42,78,1
34,19
133\emptyset DATA 189,23,148,142,42,79,1
34,2\varnothing
134\emptyset DATA 189,23,148,142,42,8\varnothing,1
34,21
135\emptyset DATA 189,23,148,142,42,82,1
34,22
136\emptyset DATA 189,23,148,142,42,83,1
34,23
137\emptyset DATA 189,23,148,142,42,84,1
34,24
138\emptyset DATA 189,23,148,142,42,85,1
34,25
139ø DATA 189,23,148,57,7\emptyset,68,32
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| OCT＇84 | Graphics | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | OCT＇87 | Graphics | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
| NOV＇84 | Data Comm． | \＄3．95 | $\square$ | NOV＇87 | Data Comm． | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| DEC＇84 | Holiday | \＄3．96 | $\square$ | DEC＇87 | Holiday | \＄3．96 | $\square$ |
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| MAY＇85 | Printer | \＄3．95 | $\square$ | MAY＇88 | Printer | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| JUN＇85 | Music | \＄3．95 | $\square$ | JUN＇88 | Music | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
| JUL＇85 | Anniversary | \＄3．95 | $\square$ | JUL＇88 | Anniversary | \＄3．95 | $\square$ |
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## ，13

14øø DATA $\varnothing, 198,3 \varnothing, 247,2 \varnothing, 179,13$ 4，255
$141 \varnothing$ DATA $16,142, \varnothing, 15,189,23,51$ ， 246
$142 \varnothing$ DATA 2ø，179，9ø，193，1，39，5，2 47
$143 \varnothing$ DATA $2 \varnothing, 179,32,234,57, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$144 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$145 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$146 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 118,255,255,255,255$ ， 255，255
147甲 DATA 255，255，255，255，255，25 5，255，255
148甲 DATA 255，255，255，255，255，25 5，255，255
149ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$
5，255，255
15øø DATA 255，255，255，255，255，25 5，255，84
151ø DATA $85,84,84,69,84,85,84,6$ 6
152ø DATA 13，13，13，32，2，191，21，2 2
153ø DATA $142,36,14,16,142, \varnothing, 2,1$ 34
154ø DATA 255，23ø，132，189，23，51， 48，1
155ø DATA 14ø，36，33，46，2，32，236， $19 \varnothing$
$156 \varnothing$ DATA $21,22,57, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$157 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$158 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$159 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$16 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$161 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
162ø DATA $\varnothing, 25,255,255,255,255,2$ 55，255
163ø DATA 255，255，255，255，255，25 5，255，255
164ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,25$ 5，255，58
165申 DATA $4 \varnothing, 16,142, \varnothing, \varnothing, 49,33,16$
166ø DATA 14ø，15，16ø，38，248，57，1 98，5ø
167ø DATA $16,142, \varnothing, 4 \varnothing, 189,23,51$, 134
$168 \varnothing$ DATA 255，198，3ø，16，142，$\varnothing, 2 \varnothing$ ， 189
169ø DATA 23，51，57，12ø，246，21，11 9，9ø
17øø DATA 193，3ø，37，5，247，21，119 ， 32
171ø DATA 223，57， $0,16,142,31,49$ ， 189
$172 \varnothing$ DATA $37,37,57, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$173 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
174ø DATA 5，185，161，161，222，7，25
5，82
175ø DATA 161，197，11，$, \varnothing, 171,238$ ，161
$176 \emptyset$ DATA $181,1,2,221,161,161,2$, 4
$177 \varnothing$ DATA $3 \varnothing, \varnothing, 79, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$178 \varnothing$ DATA $27,255,255,255,255,255$ , 255,255
179ø DATA $255,255,255,255,255,83$ ,84,69
$18 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $83,84,7 \emptyset, 7 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing, 7 \emptyset, 7 \emptyset, 8$ 4
$181 \emptyset$ DATA $85,84,66,65,83,73,67,6$ 7
$182 \emptyset$ DATA $67,67,67,67,67,67,67,6$ 7
$183 \varnothing$ DATA $67,67,67,67,67,67,255$, 134
$184 \emptyset$ DATA $255,198,5 \varnothing, 16,142, \varnothing, 23$ Ø, 189
$185 \emptyset$ DATA $23,51,134,255,198,25,1$ 6,142
$186 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, 115,189,23,51,134,25$ 5,198
$187 \emptyset$ DATA $5 \varnothing, 16,142, \emptyset, 23 \emptyset, 189,23$ , 51


Listing 4: 3PART2
5 CLEAR $1 \varnothing \varnothing, \& H 4$ FFE
1ø REM \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\# \#\# RUN AFTER LOADING \#\# \#\# 3PARTI SEE TEXT \#\# \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#
15 FOR X=24584 TO 25634:READ DT: POKE X,DT:NEXT X
$2 \emptyset$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$3 \varnothing$ DATA $4,4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$4 \emptyset$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$5 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4,1,4, \varnothing, 4$
6ø DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$7 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4,4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$8 \varnothing$ DATA $3, \varnothing, 4,3, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$9 \varnothing$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$11 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$12 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 1, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$13 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4,4, \varnothing, 4$
$14 \emptyset$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, 3, \varnothing, 4$
$15 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4,4, \varnothing, 4$
$16 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2,4, \varnothing, 4$
17ø DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$18 \varnothing$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$
$19 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ DATA $4,4, \varnothing, 4,4,4, \varnothing, 4$
$21 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$ $22 \varnothing$ DATA $3, \varnothing, 4,1,4, \varnothing, 4,4$ $23 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4,4, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4,4$ $24, \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 3, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $25 \emptyset$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$ $26 \emptyset$ DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$ $27 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4,4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2$ $28 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 2,4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$ 29ø DATA $4, \varnothing, 4,4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$ $3 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $31 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4,1,4,4$ $32 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4,4$ 33ø DATA 4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4 34ø DATA 4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4 35ø DATA 4, $, 2,4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4$ $36 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4,4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4$ $37 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, 4,4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4$ $38 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 4,4, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4$ $39 \varnothing$ DATA $4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4$ $4 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $3, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 4, \varnothing, 4$ $41 \varnothing$ DATA $4,4,4,4,1,4,4,4$ $42 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $43 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $44 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $45 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $46 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $47 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $48 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $49 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $5 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$51 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ $52 \varnothing$ DATA $62, \varnothing, \varnothing, 25 \varnothing, 58, \varnothing, \varnothing, 171$ $53 \varnothing$ DATA $42, \varnothing, \varnothing, 163,58, \varnothing, \varnothing, 135$ $54 \varnothing$ DATA $54, \varnothing, \varnothing, 147,5 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 167$ $55 \varnothing$ DATA 58, $\varnothing, \varnothing, 171,58, \varnothing, \varnothing, 17 \varnothing$
$56 \varnothing$ DATA $62, \varnothing, \varnothing, 171, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 16 \varnothing$
57ø DATA $254,17 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, 25 \varnothing, 7 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing$, 17ø,164
$58 \varnothing$ DATA $19,168,17 \varnothing, 177,71,33,42$ , 18ø
59ø DATA 19,52,74,49,71,49,18,52
6øø DATA 19,52,71,49,71,33,19,52
61ø DATA $255,42,255,63, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
62ø DATA $85,85,87,234,253,87,212$ , $7 \varnothing$
63ø DATA $255,87,245,18,255,223,2$
44,7ø
$64 \varnothing$ DATA $255,255,245,19, \varnothing, \varnothing, 52,7$

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1
65ø DATA $\emptyset, \emptyset, 53,19, \varnothing, \varnothing, 52,71$
66ø DATA $\emptyset, \emptyset, 55,255, \varnothing, \varnothing, 52, \varnothing$
$67 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, \emptyset, 55,63, \varnothing, \varnothing, 55,52$
$68 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 55,49, \varnothing, \varnothing, 55,52$
$69 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, 55,49, \varnothing, \varnothing, 247,52$
$7 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $247,255,215,49,213,255$ ，
215，52
$71 \emptyset$ DATA $85,127,87,63,85,85,84, \emptyset$
$72 \emptyset$ DATA $43,21,85,85,33,21,253,8$
7
$73 \nsupseteq$ DATA $55,23,255,87,51,23,255$ ，
223
$74 \varnothing$ DATA $52,23,255,255,17,2 \emptyset, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$75 \varnothing$ DATA $52,2 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 49,2 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$76 \varnothing$ DATA $63,2 \emptyset, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$77 \varnothing$ DATA $254,2 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 7 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$78 \varnothing$ DATA $18,2 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 71,2 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$79 \varnothing$ DATA $19,2 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 71,23, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$8 \emptyset \emptyset$ DATA $18,23,247,255,7 \emptyset, 21,213$
， 255
$81 \varnothing$ DATA $234,21,85,127, \varnothing, 21,85,8$
5
$82 \emptyset$ DATA $43,25 \varnothing, 62,191,33,21 \varnothing, 52$
， 71
83ø DATA $55,7 \emptyset, 49,19,51,18,52,71$
$84 \emptyset$ DATA $52,69,49,19,17,17,2 \emptyset, 69$
$85 \emptyset$ DATA $52,69,33,17,49,18,36,7 \varnothing$
$86 \varnothing$ DATA 63，17申，43，25申，$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
87ø DATA 254，42，191，63，7ø，49，19，
52
$88 \emptyset$ DATA $18,52,71,49,71,17,19,52$
89ø DATA 19，2ø，2ø7，49，71，17，55，5 2
9øø DATA 18，36，118，49，7ф，33，21ø． 36
91ø DATA 234，47，254，42，$, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
92ø DATA 2，128，1ø，16ø，17ø，17ø，25 5，24ø
93ø DATA 63，48，63，252，31，255，23， 24ø
94ø DATA 87，224，85，84，21，85，85，8 5
95ø DATA 17申，17ø，4ø，4ø，4ø，4ø，4ø， $4 \varnothing$
96ø DATA 42，42，51，96，56，96，46，96
97ø DATA $58,224,53,224,56,95,46$ ， 95
98ø DATA 58，223，53，223，58，219，59 ， 142
99ø DATA 54，15ø，54，13ø，49，136，47 ， 8
1øøø DATA 59，13ø，59，144，59，138，4 7，28

## The Rainbow Introductory Guide to Statistics

Most people have been using statistics since they learned to talk．Statistical results and concepts turn up everywhere． A large part of our daily ne ws eonsists of statistics，Results of opinion polls，surveys，research studies，the Dow lones industrial average and，of course，our sports news are all statistics But statistics afe often misused．The informed person needs to understand the basic concepts in order to judge the appropriateness of applications．

Rainbow Contributing Editor Dr．Michaet Plog and co－ author Dr Norman／Stenzel have written The Rainhow Introductory Guide to Statistics just for beginners．It is an easy－to－understand guide to this sometimes mysterious area of mathematios．Their aim is to introduce readers to the realm of statistical processes and thinking，and they believe that the Tandy Color Computer is an deal machine for the reduction of data．
Sharpen your skills with The Rainbow Introductory Guide to Statistics for only $\$ 6.95$ ．Included in the book is the CoCo－Stat program，a BAsic statistics program just for the Color Computer（ 80 －column printer required，）Forget the typing hassle by ordering the－accompanying Statistics Tape or Disk for only $\$ 5.95$ ．Spend your time learning and enjoying the new material，not debugging your typing．Just pop th the tape or disk and you＇re ready for action！

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Note：The tape and disk are not stand－alone products．If you buy either the tape or disk， you still need to purchase the book for instructions．

1ø1ø DATA 59,13ø,51,113,48,233,5 3,237
1甲2ø DATA 56,117,61,113,255,255, 255,255
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ DATA $255,255, \varnothing, \varnothing, 63,252,31$, 244
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing$ DATA 19,196,6,144,8,32,32,8 $1 \varnothing 5 \emptyset$ DATA $32,8,8,32,6,144, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ DATA $21,4,5,17,1,65,1 \varnothing, 161$
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ DATA $42,168,17 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, 42,168$, 10,16ø
$1 \varnothing 8 \varnothing$ DATA $1,64, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2,128,255,255$
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing$ DATA 61,124,61,124,182,158, 189,126
$11 \phi \varnothing$ DATA 63,252,63,252,255,255, 4,16
$111 \varnothing$ DATA $1,64,3,192,1,64,5,144$
$112 \varnothing$ DATA $86,165,85,84,21,8 \varnothing, 5,6$ 4
$113 \varnothing$ DATA $1,64,42,168,17 \varnothing, 17 \varnothing, 15$ 7,222
$114 \varnothing$ DATA $42,168,1 \varnothing, 16 \varnothing, 255,255$, 36,24
115ø DATA 36,24,36,24,255,255,16
$\varnothing, 1 \varnothing$
$116 \varnothing$ DATA $168,42,41,1 \varnothing 4,43,232,9$ ,96
$117 \varnothing$ DATA $9,96, \varnothing, 64, \varnothing, 16,4,64$
$118 \varnothing$ DATA 1, $, 5,8 \varnothing, 31,244,7,253$
$119 \varnothing$ DATA 1,244, $9,8 \varnothing, 1,66,5,3$
$12 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA $1,65,1,69, \varnothing, 85,4,16$
121ø DATA $17,132,67,193,7,2 \varnothing 8,17$ , 68
$122 \emptyset$ DATA 67,193,7,2ø8,17,68,66, 33
$123 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, \varnothing, 85, \varnothing, 117$
$124 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 85,21,85,172,213,17 \varnothing$
,165
$125 \emptyset$ DATA $187,2 \emptyset, 21,8 \varnothing, 5,64,168$, 21
$126 \varnothing$ DATA 8,17,4ø,8甲,32,64,131,2 34
127ø DATA 171,194,1,8,5,4ø,68,32
$128 \varnothing$ DATA $84,42,2, \varnothing, 3,4 \varnothing, 11,188$
129ø DATA 11,238,46,172,187,188,
175,166
$13 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA 126,224,126,192;24, $\varnothing, \varnothing$ , 4
$131 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, 18, \varnothing, 18,1,18,1,42$
132ø DATA $17,168,18,128,26, \varnothing, 168$ , $\varnothing$
133ø DATA 16ø, $\varnothing, 255,255,255,255$, 255,255

"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 new 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 startup message? To run routinely at 2 MHz (double speed) without having to slow down for disk and printer operations? This and much, much more is possible with ADOS-3, our CoCo 3 adaptation of the acclaimed original ADOS, which shares the original's virtual $100 \%$ campatibility with commercial software. After customizing ADOS-3 using the provided configuring utility, you can have it burned Into an EPROM that plugs into the Disk BASIC ROM socket, or just use it in RAM as a disk utility. (EPROM + burning will cost \$15-20; we provide information concerning how you can have this done.) Supports double-sided drives ( 35,40 , or 80 tracks). FAST and SLOW commands, auto line number prompts, RUNM command, keystroke macros, arrow-key scroll through BASIC programs, auto-edit of error line, and many more valuable features. "ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 10, I RATE ADOS-3 A SOLID 15." RAINBOW, $7 / 87$ Disk . . . $\$ 34.95$ Original ADOS for CoCo 1 or $2 \ldots \$ 27.95$ (Soe b/87 RANBOW review) Original ADOS plus ADOS-3 . $\$ 50.00$


## THE PEEPER

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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．

## Game Ufility

## Seeking Immortality



By Paul Alger

Do you have some older video games for your CoCo that you have never completed，or games with graphics screens you＇ve never even seen before？Fear not，gamester，for now your character will live long enough to reach the trail＇s end．

Immortality Finder is a game utility that will help you find the elusive＂immortality poke＂for most video games．This poke is the memory location that holds the number of＂men＂ you start with on a given game．If you poke this location with， say，a value of 255 ，then you start off the game with 255 men！

Immortality Finder works on the principle that most machine language game programmers load the number of men using an LDA or LDE command when the game is initialized．Immortality Finder checks the ML code for all LDAs and LDBs．It then checks the value that is loaded into the A or B register．If the value is close to the number of men you start with，that location becomes a possible immortality poke．
It＇s easy to use the program．Just run and enter the filename and extension of the game you want to search．The program asks how many men the game starts with．Enter that number， insert the game disk and wait for Immortality Finder to complete the search．When the search is complete，you have the option to print the list of possible locations to the screen or to the printer．The list gives all of the possible immortality poke locations．
To test a poke，first load your game，poke the location with the number of men you want，and then EXEC．For example， if you run Immortality Finder on last month＇s Tut＇s Tomb （July 1988 Rainbow，Page 58），you will get a printout of nine possible locations．The first is Location 6979．In this example， we type the following：

```
LOADM "TUT1.BIN"
POKE 6979,255
EXEC
```

After giving this poke a test run，we discover－lo and behold －that it works！In fact，it gives us 255 ＂men＂instead of thiree． But if Location 6979 didn＇t work，we would run the process again for the next location on the list，which happens to be Location 7090．And on and on，until we found one that did work．
Immortality Finder will not work for all games，however． Game candidates must be in RS DOS，start with a specific number of men，and fit into memory with the Immortality Finder program．Here are some of the games I have found to work successfully with the program：Shock Trooper， Crash，Ninja Warrior and Gold Runner．

Remember，immortality comes at a price：Gamesters who partake of the waters of immortality should not submit their immortal scores to RAINBOW＇s Scoreboard．

The listing：IMMORTAL

[^11]N IO ERROR OCCURS，TYPE：＂：PRINT＂ GOTO35
3申 LOADMFI\＄，OF
35 CLS（3）：PRINT＠5，＂FILENAME：＂；：P RINT＠16，FI\＄；
4ø PRINT＠66，＂START＂；：PRINT＠73，US ING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃＂；ST；：PRINT＠66＋64，＂END ＂；：PRINT＠73＋64，USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃＂；ED； ：PRINT＠66＋32，＂NOW＂；：PRINT＠73＋3 2，USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃＂；M；
45 PRINT＠81，＂LDA＇S＂；：PRINT＠89，U SING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃＂：LA；：PRINT＠81＋32，＂LDB＇ S＂：：PRINT＠89＋32，USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃＂；LB； ：PRINT＠81＋64，＂POKES＂；：PRINT＠89＋ 64，USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃＂；$\varnothing$ ；
$5 \emptyset$ FOR M＝ST＋OF TO ED＋OF
55 FORM＝ST＋OF TO ED＋OF：PRINT＠1ø5 ，USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃＂；M－OF；
$6 \varnothing$ IF PEEK $(M)=\& H 86$ THEN LA＝LA +1 ： PRINT＠89，USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃＂；LA；：IF PEEK $(\mathrm{M}+1)=\mathrm{Cl}$ OR $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{M}+1)=C 1+1 T H E N \mathrm{~L}$
$=L+1: A(L)=\mathrm{M}-0 F:$ PRINT＠153，USING＂\＃ \＃\＃\＃＂；L＋L1；
65 IF $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{M})=\& H C 6$ THEN LB＝LB＋1： PRINT＠121，USING＂\＃\＃\＃\＃＂；LB；：IF PEE $\mathrm{K}(\mathrm{M}+1)=\mathrm{Cl}$ OR $\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{M})=\mathrm{Cl}+1$ THEN L $1=\mathrm{LI}+1: \mathrm{B}(\mathrm{LI})=\mathrm{M}-\mathrm{OF}:$ PRINT＠153，USIN G＂\＃\＃\＃\＃＂；L＋LI；
7ø NEXT：PRINT＠321，＂＂；：INPUT＂DON E．．．HIT ENTER TO PRINT＂；Z\＄
75 CLS：PRINT＂PRINT TO［S］CREEN O R［P］RINTER．＂：PRINT＂（ENTER P OR
S）＂；：LINEINPUTZ\＄：IFZ\＄＝＂P＂THEND＝ 2ELSED＝$\varnothing$
8ø PRINT\＃－D，＂FILENAME：＂；FI\＄：PRI NT\＃－D，＂DECIMAL＂，＂HEX＂：FORX＝1TOL：
PRINT\＃－D，A（X）+1, HEXS（A（X） C ）：NEX
T：FORX＝1TOLI：PRINT\＃－D，B（X）+1 ，HEX $\$(B(X)+1):$ NEXT
85 PRINT＂HIT ENTER TO PRINT AGAI N．＂：LINEINPUTZ\＄：GOTO75
9ø PCLEARI：GOTO5

## Arcade

## Minding Your X＇s and Y＇s

By James Kevin Lowry
You have two eyes，so you＇d think you＇d be able to see two things at once．Frogs can，sort of．With JoyZap，you had better train your eyes to be ambidextrous or be very quick．

JoyZap is a shoot－em－up with a twist－you don＇t aim at your target using a＂hairline＂cursor；you use guides，points on the $x$－and $y$－axes．When you boot up JoyZap，the two axes are drawn and the space they enclose begins to fill randomly with blocks．Your joystick position is tracked on the axes，and your mission is to lock on to the points that define a target and press the firebutton．Red blocks are worth 20 points；blue， 10 ；white， 5 ．Be careful：If you don＇t hit the block squarely，hitting an adjacent space instead，the block will become green and worth only one point．

Delete Line 40 if your computer cannot handle the high－ speed poke．

The listing：JOYZAP

```
1\varnothing CLS:PRINT@172,"JOYZAP":PRINT@
48ø,"COPYRIGHT 1987 JKL JAMES K
LOWRY":FOR Z=1 TO 15ø\emptyset:NEXTZ
4\varnothing POKE 65495,\varnothing
5\emptyset CLS (\varnothing)
6\emptyset S=\varnothing:SC=\varnothing
7\varnothing PRINT@48\varnothing,"HITS="S" SCORE="S
C;
8\emptyset FOR B=\varnothing TO 63:SET(B, }\varnothing,3):NEX
9\varnothing FOR C=\varnothing TO 27:SET( }\varnothing,C,3):NEX
1\varnothing\varnothing TIMER=\varnothing
```

11ø $Z=R N D(2 \varnothing): I F \quad Z=1 \varnothing$ THEN SET（R $\mathrm{ND}(5 \varnothing)+7$ ， $\operatorname{RND}(12)+7$ ，RND（3）+5 ）
$12 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): Y=\operatorname{JOYSTK}(1)$
13ø IF $X<2$ THENX＝2
14ø IF $\mathrm{Y}<2$ THEN $\mathrm{Y}=2$
$15 \emptyset$ IF $Y>27$ THEN $Y=27$
$16 \varnothing \operatorname{SET}(X, 2,5): \operatorname{SET}(2, Y, 5)$
$17 \varnothing \operatorname{RESET}(\mathrm{X}, 2): \operatorname{RESET}(2, Y)$
$18 \varnothing$ IF TIMER＞7øøø THEN GOTO $28 \emptyset$
$19 \varnothing$ IF $\operatorname{BUTTON}(\varnothing)=1$ THEN GOTO $2 \varnothing \varnothing$ ELSE GOTO II申
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{POINT}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}): I F \mathrm{H}=6$ THEN GOT － $23 \emptyset$ ELSE IF H＝7 THEN GOTO $24 \varnothing$ ELSE IF H＝8 THEN GOTO $25 \varnothing$ ELSE I F H＝1 THEN GOTO $26 \emptyset$
$21 \varnothing \operatorname{SET}(X, Y, 1):$ SOUND $4 \varnothing, 5::$ RESET （X，Y）
22ø GOTO 11ø
$23 \varnothing$ GOSUB $27 \varnothing: S=S+1: S C=S C+5: R E S E$ T（X，Y）：PRINT＠48ø，＂HITS＝＂S＂SCORE ＝＂SC；：GOTO 11ø
24ø GOSUB 27ø：S＝S＋1：SC＝SC＋1ø：RES ET（X，Y）：PRINT＠48ø，＂HITS＝＂S＂SCOR E＝＂SC；：GOTO 11ø
25ø GOSUB $27 \varnothing: S=S+1: S C=S C+2 \varnothing: R E S$ ET（X，Y）：PRINT＠48甲，＂HITS＝＂S＂SCOR E＝＂SC；：GOTO 11ф
26ø GOSUB 27ø：S＝S＋1：SC＝SC＋1：RESE T（X，Y）：PRINT＠48甲，＂HITS＝＂S＂SCORE ＝＂SC；：GOTO 11ø
$27 \varnothing$ SOUND2øø，2：SOUND185，4：RETURN 28ø POKE65494，$\varnothing$
29ø PRINT＂AVERAGE＝＂INT（SC／S）：END

## Space Attack

By John T．Wells

To me，the most interesting type of game for home computers has always been the space shoot－em－up．I wrote EZShoot to illustrate how easy it is to write and develop such a program．

In EZShoot you control a cannon＇s movement at the base of the screen with the left and right arrow keys．Using the space bar as a trigger，you shoot at spacecraft that fly above． For each direct hit，you score 10 points．The craft crosses the screen in uneven distance and timing spurts，so staying in one place and firing won＇t result in hits every time．

The listing：EZSHOOT
1 POKE65497，$\varnothing$ ：ON BRK GOTO 17
2 HSCREEN2：HBUFF1，19øø：HBUFF2，19 $\phi \varnothing:$ HBUFF3，19 $\varnothing \varnothing$ ：HCLS（8）：HDRAW＂C6； BM1øø，5ø；R1øF5R5D2L5G5L1øE6H6＂：H PAINT（11ø，55），6，6：HGET（1øø，5申）－（ $145,85), 1: H D R A W " C 7 ; B M 2 \emptyset \emptyset, 1 \varnothing \varnothing ; D 4 R$ 3D4L5U4R3U4＂：HPAINT（2ø1，1ø5），7，7
：HGET $(19 \varnothing, 9 \varnothing)-(235,125), 2$
3 SO\＄＝＂T255；12；11＂：S1\＄＝＂T255；02；
12：11＂
4 HCIS8
5 FOR T＝1TO2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$6 \operatorname{HGET}(1 \varnothing \varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing)-(15 \varnothing, 14 \varnothing), 3$
$7 \mathrm{Xl}=16 \varnothing: \mathrm{Yl=} 17 \varnothing: \mathrm{Y} 2=3 \varnothing: S C=\varnothing$
8 FOR Cl＝1 TO $2 \emptyset: F l=3$

9 RD－RN（3申）：IF RD＜15 MHBN E FOR X2＝3ø TO $27 \varnothing$ STEP RD：HPUT（ $\mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{Y} 2)-(\mathrm{X} 2+44, \mathrm{Y} 2+28), 1$, PSET
1申 II\＄＝INKEY\＄：IF II\＄＝＂＂THEN II＝ 1ø ELSEIF II\＄＝＂＂THEN GOSUB 18 ELSE II＝ASC（II\＄）
ll $\operatorname{HPUT}(X 1, Y 1)-(X 1+5 \emptyset, Y 1+4 \varnothing), 3, P$ SET
12 IF II＝8 THEN XI＝X1－16 ELSEIF II＝9 THEN XI＝X1＋16
13 HPUT（Xl，Y1）－（Xl＋45，Yl＋35），2，P SET
$14 \operatorname{HPUT}(\mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{Y} 2)-(\mathrm{X} 2+5 \varnothing, Y 2+4 \varnothing), 3, \mathrm{P}$ SET
15 NEXT X2
16 NEXT CI
$17 \operatorname{HPRINT}(1 \varnothing, 15)$ ，＂AGAIN（Y／N）＜E NTER＞？＂：LINE INPUT AN\＄：IF AN\＄＝＂ Y＂THEN 4 ELSE POKE65496，$\varnothing$ ：END
18 Fl＝Fl－l：IF Fl＜ø THEN RETURN E LSE PLAY SO\＄：FOR YY＝Y1－1ø TO Y2 STEP－ $3 \varnothing$ ：HSET（XI $+1 \varnothing, Y Y, 1$ ）：IF HPO INT（Xl＋9，YY）$=6$ OR HPOINT $(X 1+11, Y$ Y）$=6$ THEN GOSUB2 $\varnothing$ ELSE HSET（X1＋1 $\emptyset, Y Y, 8):$ NEXT
19 RETURN
$2 \varnothing$ HCIRCLE（X1＋15，YY－2），1ø，7：HPAI NT（Xl＋1 $\varnothing, Y Y), 7,7: F O R$ CT＝1 TO $1 \varnothing:$ PLAYSI\＄：NEXT：HPUT（X1－2ø，YY－2ø）－（ $\mathrm{Xl}+3 \varnothing, Y Y+2 \varnothing), 3$, PSET：SC＝SC＋1ø：HPR INT（1甲，1），＂SCORE＂：HCOLOR8，8：HPRI NT（ $2 \varnothing, 1$ ），SC－1ø：HCOLOR7， $8: H P R I N T($ 2ø，1），SC：RETURN

## Winging It <br> By Chad Presley

Who would have thought that a CoCo 3 could take flight in so few lines of BASIC coding？Well，with this little flight simulator you can＇t do dogfights and you can＇t drop bombs， but you can experience the illusion that you are actually in the cockpit of a plane，diving and turning．Just plug in your right joystick and take to the air．

The listing：FLIGHT

[^12]CoCo 3


55 HCOLOR $\varnothing: \operatorname{HLINE}(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing+A)-(32 \varnothing, 1 \varnothing$
$+B)$ ，PSET： $\operatorname{HPAINT}(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing \varnothing), \varnothing$
$6 \varnothing$ HCOLORI: $\operatorname{HPRINT}(8, \varnothing), " H I-R E S F$ LIGHT SIMULATOR":HPRINT (12,I),"B Y CHAD PRESLEY":HCOLOR8:HLINE $(\varnothing$, 25) - (32ø, 25) , PSET
$7 \emptyset \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing): \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{JOYSTK}(1)$
$8 \emptyset$ IFA=15THENA=A+1ELSEIFA=17 1 THE $N A=A-1$
$9 \varnothing$ IFB=15THENB=B+lELSEIFB=17 $\varnothing \mathrm{THE}$ $\mathrm{NB}=\mathrm{B}-1$
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \quad I F H>43 T H E N A=A-1$
$11 \emptyset$ IFH<23THENA=A+1
$12 \emptyset$ IFV $>43$ THENB= $B+1$
$13 \emptyset \mathrm{IFV}<23 \mathrm{THENB}=\mathrm{B}-1$
$14 \emptyset$ HCOLOR $\varnothing$ : $\operatorname{HLINE}(\varnothing, I \varnothing+A)-(32 \emptyset, 1$ $\emptyset+B)$, PSET
15ø HCOLOR8: $\operatorname{HLINE}(\varnothing, 9+A)-(32 \varnothing, 9+$
B) , PSET
$16 \varnothing \operatorname{HLINE}(\varnothing, 6+A)-(32 \varnothing, 6+B), \operatorname{PSET}$
$17 \varnothing$ HCOLOR4:HDRAW"BM17 $\varnothing, 96 ; L 2 \varnothing ; R$
$1 \varnothing$;U5": HCIRCLE (16ø,96), 3
$18 \varnothing$ SOUNDA+B/2,1:GOTO7ø
19ø POKE65496, $\varnothing: E N D$


## Whal's Missing?

## By Keian Kemy

You never miss something until it's gone, the saying goes. With this game you'll find it's hard to remember something when it's gone.

This program allows you to test and train your memory. After you have given the program a difficulty level as prompted (a range from two to 10 ), the screen displays rows of random letters, which you must study until you think you have them memorized. Then test yourself by pressing any key. One of the rows will disappear, and you will be asked to type in what you think it was. The computer will tell you if you are right or wrong and will keep track of your score.
The listing: MEMORY

```
1\varnothing CLS:GOTO3\varnothing
2\emptyset K$=INKEY$:IFK$=""THEN2\emptysetELSERE
TURN
3\emptyset PRINT@4\emptyset,"<<<MEMORY>>>"
4\emptyset PRINT@96,"BY KEIRAN KENNY, TH
E HAGUE, 1987''
5\emptyset PRINT@192,"SET DIFFICIULTY LE
VEL:"
6\emptyset PRINT@26\varnothing,""::INPUT"NO. OF RO
WS (2-1\varnothing):";NR
7\emptyset IFNR<2ORNR> 1\varnothingTHENPRINT@256,""
:GOTO6\varnothing
8\emptyset PRINT@324,"";:INPUT"NO. OF LE
TTERS (2-6):";NL
9\emptyset IFNL<2ORNL>6THENPRINT@324,"":
GOT08\emptyset
1\emptyset\emptyset PRINT:PRINTTAB(6)"PRESS ANY
KEY.":GOSUB2\emptyset
11\varnothing CLS
12\emptyset P=34
13\emptyset FORN=1TONR
14\varnothing FORT=1TONL
15\emptyset R=64+RND(26)
16\emptyset A$=CHR$(R)
```

$17 \varnothing$ PRINT@P,A\$;
$18 \emptyset \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{A}$ \$
$19 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1$
$2 \emptyset \emptyset$ NEXT
$21 \varnothing \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{~N})=\mathrm{B} \$: \mathrm{B} \$=\| "$
$22 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+32-\mathrm{NL}$
$23 \varnothing$ NEXT
$24 \emptyset P L=P L+N R * N L$
25 K K = INKEY\$
$26 \varnothing \mathrm{P}=32: \mathrm{PP}=\mathrm{P}$ * (NR+2) +2
$27 \emptyset$ PRINT@PP, "WHEN READY, PRESS
ANY KEY.":GOSUB2 $\varnothing$
$28 \emptyset \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{RND}(\mathrm{NR})$
$29 \varnothing$ IP=P*N: PRINT@IP,""
$3 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT@PP,"<ENTER> THE MISSIN G ROW."
$31 \varnothing$ PRINT@IP,"n;:INPUTD\$
$32 \emptyset$ PRINT@IP+NL+3,"";:IFD\$=C\$(N)
THENPRINT"RIGHT!":RT=RT+NR*NL EL SEPRINT"WRONG! IT WAS "CHR\$(34)C \$(N) CHR\$ (34)
$33 \varnothing$ PRINT@PP, "SCORE: "RT;CHR\$ (8)"
! POSSIBLE: "PL;CHR\$ (8)"."
$34 \varnothing$ SC=SC+1:IFSC/5=INT (SC/5) THEN
PRINT@PP+64,"CHANGE DIFFICUITY L
EVEL? Y/N"ELSE39ø
$35 \emptyset$ GOSUB2 $\varnothing$
$36 \varnothing$ IFK\$="Y"THENCLS: GOTO5 $\varnothing$
$37 \varnothing$ IFK\$="N"THENCLS:GOTO12 $\varnothing$
$38 \varnothing$ GOTO35ø
$39 \varnothing$ PRINT@PP+7ø,"PRESS ANY KEY." : GOSUB2 $\varnothing$
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ CLS : GOTO12ø
Submissions to "Novices Niche" are welcome from everyone. 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 software 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.

Delivering newspapers and fliers for local stores is a popular way of earning money for many preteens and teen-agers in our area. They opt for this kind of job because it allows them to work close to their homes, and also affords them the opportunity to be "their own boss." One of the essentials these junior entrepreneurs soon discover is that it is vital to keep good records on their customers. This month's article presents a portion of a collection chart teens could use for their newspaper delivery routes.

Newspaper carriers ordinarily prepay for their newspapers. Of course, they pay a lower price than the one printed on the newspaper. Money is made both from tips and the difference in the amount that carriers pay and later receive for the newspapers. We are concerned with figuring out how to read such a chart and to determine how much money to collect.

There are only eight names on our sample collection list. (We would hope this represents only a small portion of a carrier's true list.) When using DATA statements of less than 10 elements, it is unnecessary to use a DIM statement. Line 40 is therefore able to read in the eight customer names, which are contained in the one DATA statement in Line 280. Line 80 prints these names on the screen. You can alter these to more creative or meaningful names in your program.

Line 50 asks for user input. The student may select a real or imaginary price for the newspaper. This becomes Variable $W$. Arbitrarily we decide to double the daily price to create a Sunday edition price, which becomes Variable SU.

We feel that this user input feature is a key element to the program; it can be used in various ways. You could insist that students select realistic prices, which could lead to a social studies discussion of newspaper pricing. For example, the 5-cent newspaper of my youth now costs 35 cents. On the other hand, you could encourage unrealistic

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.

## Interpreting a newspaper delivery chart

## Carrier's

 Collection Chart
## By Steve Blyn Rainbow Contributing Editor

price selections to create a greater variety of possible arithmetic examples.

Not all customers order the newspaper every day of the week. Some want delivery only on the weekdays, and some may want only the weekend editions or just the Sunday paper. Lines 100 through 140 offer five different sequences of delivery days customers may have to choose from. A plus sign indicates that the paper is ordered on that day. The delivery schedule for each customer is chosen randomly each time the program is run. This helps create
interest and eliminates memorization.
The student's task is to compute the amount each customer owes him for the week. The correct answer is represented by Variable TT; the user's answer is represented by Variable Q. Line 200 asks the student to input an answer. Lines 210 through 230 then compare the two answers and inform the student whether or not the answer is correct.

After each example, the student presses ENTER to go on to the next example. After each set of eight, the student should press either the E key to end the program or the ENTER key to begin again.
Line 240 always prints the correct answer on the chart, whether or not it was answered correctly. You might care to examine the chart with the student at the end of each set of eight examples. You might, for example, ask which customer owes the most or the least amount of money. Perhaps you might ask for the total of the eight customers. Another idea is to make up a price paid for the papers vs. the price collected to determine the profit. Including imaginary tips would be even more realistic. These are only a few of the ideas that may evolve from the information printed on the screen during the course of the program.

As usual, we encourage you to modify our programs for use in the ways that best suit your child's or student's needs. We, at Computer Island, always enjoy hearing from our readers.

The listing: NEWSCOST

```
1\emptyset REM NEWSPAPER DELIVERY ROUTE
2\emptyset REM STEVE BLYN,COMPUTER ISLAN
D,STATEN ISLAND,NY,1988
3\emptyset CLEAR 1\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset:P$=STRING$(32,131)
:CLS
4\emptyset FOR T= 1 TO 8:READ A$(T):NEXT
T
5 \emptyset ~ P R I N T " H O W ~ M A N Y ~ C E N T S ~ I S ~ A ~ D A I ~
LY NEWSPAPER THIS WEEK";:I
NPUT W:SU=W*2
6\varnothing CLS:PRINT@\emptyset,"SALES: DAILY=";W
;" SUNDAY=";SU
7\emptyset PRINT@32,P$;
8\emptyset FOR T=1 TO 8:PRINT@I28+M,A$(T
):M=M+32:NEXT T
9\emptyset IF X=256 THEN RUN ELSE R=RND(
5):PRINT@384,STRING$(126," ");
l\emptyset\emptyset IF R=l THEN B$="+ + + + + + +
+":TT=6*W+SU
```

Ilø IF $\mathrm{R}=2$ THEN $\mathrm{B} \$=$ " + + + + + +" :TT=6*W
12ø IF R=3 THEN BS=" + + +++ +":T $\mathrm{T}=5$ *W
$13 \varnothing$ IF $R=4$ THEN $B \$=1$
+":TT=W+SU
140 IF $\mathrm{R}=5$ THEN $\mathrm{B} \$=1++$ +
+":TT=3*W+SU
15ø PRINT@64,"NAME M/T/W/T
/F/S/SU=TOTAL"
16ø PRINT@96, P\$;
17ø PRINT@384,P\$;
$18 \varnothing \mathrm{TT}=(T T / 1 \varnothing \varnothing)$
19ø PRINT@139+X, ES;
$2 \emptyset \varnothing$ PRINT@416,"WHAT IS THE TOTAL ? $\$ 1 ;:$ IINEINPUT $Q \$$
$21 \varnothing Q=V A L(Q S): X=X+32$
$22 \emptyset \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{INT}(Q *(1 \varnothing \varnothing+. \emptyset 5))=I N T(T T *($ $1 \varnothing \varnothing+. \varnothing 5)$ ) THEN PRINT@46ø,"CORREC T":SOUND 22ø,2:GOTO 24ø
$23 \emptyset$ PRINT@448,"SORRY, THE ANSWER IS ";:PRINT USING"\$\#.\#\#";TT
$24 \emptyset$ PRINT@153+X-32,"";:PRINT USI
NG"\$\#.\#\#"; TT
25ø PRINT@485,"PRESS ENTER TO GO ON";
$26 \varnothing$ EN\$=INKEY\$
$27 \emptyset$ IF ENS=CHR (13) THEN $9 \varnothing$ ELSE
IF EN\$="E" THEN $29 \varnothing$ ELSE $26 \varnothing$
$28 \varnothing$ DATA JONES,SMITH,MARTIN,ROSS
, PEARL, BELL, SCOTT, GOLD
$29 \varnothing$ CLS:END

Two-Liner Contest Winner
A classic pong-type game for two players, with an added obstacle in the center. Use the joysticks to keep the ball in play. For super-pro speed, use a speed-up poke.

The listing:
$\emptyset$ READF,G,T,O,C,D,A,B,N,S(I),S(3 ), O(1),O(3):PMODE1:PCLS:LINE $\varnothing, \varnothing$ $)-(T, O)$, PSET, B: COLOR2 : SCREEN1 : FO RI=1TON: FORJ=øTO3:E (J)=JOYSTK (J) :NEXI : FORJ $=1$ TO3 STEP2 : E=E (J) *2. 58 $+2:$ IFE $<>0$ (J) THENIINE (S (J), O(J)) (S (J),O(J) + 25 ), PRESET:LINE (S (J) E) - (S $(J), E+25)$, PSET
$1 O(J)=E: \operatorname{NEXT}: \operatorname{PSET}(A, B, H): A=A+C:$ $B=B+D: H=P P O I N T(A, B): I F H=2$ THENPLA Y"T4 $\varnothing G^{\prime \prime}$ : POKE $65495, \varnothing: C=-C: N E X T E L S$ EIFH=4THENPLAY"T4 $\varnothing$ G": D=-D:NEXTEL SEIFA<1 $\varnothing$ THENSOUND1 $\varnothing \varnothing, 9:$ RUNELSEIF A $>245$ THENSOUND $1 \varnothing \varnothing, 9:$ RUNELSEPSET ( A, B, 2) : NEXT: DATA1, $1,255,191,8,8$, $128,96,9999,232,24,5,5$

Michael Toepke Oak Harbor, WA
(For this winning two-liner contest entry, the author has been sent copies of both The Third Rainbow Book of Adventures and its companion The Third Rainbow Adventures Tape.)



TThroughout my adult life I've hummed to my tone-deaf self, "Once in the dear, dead days beyond recall/When on the earth the mists began to fall." This scrap of verse was all I remembered of that old song, but it stuck in my mind like glue.

Back in the dim '30s when I was struggling through the Big Apple's P.S. 82 , during a rudimentary music appreciation class an old Irishman came to teach us a song he had composed. I was impressed because he was a composer; no VIPs ever came within the purview of our self-contained ethnic neighborhoods, and nobody at all ventured to bother with grimy, runny-nosed kids.

You must wonder what this has to do with THE RAINBOW!
A friend of mine who had recently bought an expensive electronic organ had gone up North for the Christmas holidays. Left to my own devices, I wondered if there were any music programs that might be of value to her and help her comprehend music theory, etc. I checked out my personal hoard of programs but found it wanting.
What do you do when you want to find a program suitable for your needs? Silly question - you consult the back issues of the rainbow! Everybody knows that June is the Music Issue of THE RAINBOW, so that's where I headed.
I looked through the June ' 87 issue to see what I could find. I noticed some articles referring to a Music + program. I filed that information away in my mind, took down all my June issues from ' 83 onward and leafed through them.

A chord identification program in the June ' 84 issue caught my eye, and I duly copied the listing. Hungry for more music theory material, I reverted to the June ' 87 issuie and copied a program that allows you to play the CoCo as a two-level organ. From the ' 86 issue, I pulled another goodie.

In doing all this pro bono work I began to generate some interest of my own in what the programs promised . . and did.

Repairing to the June ' 87 issue, I read most of the articles. There was a tempting musical synthesizer program, but

Florida-based Joseph Kolar is a veteran writer and programmer who specializes in introducing beginners to the powers of the Color Computer.

> Wondering what to do with that stack of RAINBOW back issues?

The

## "Encyclopedia CoColoria"

By Joseph Kolar Rainbow Contributing Editor

the listing appeared daunting; even though it promised four-voice harmony, I was chicken.
Joseph D. Platt's article intrigued me. It offered transposition refinements for Music + . Naturally, it meant nothing to me , but in his article he referred to Bill Ludlum's Music + program in the Music issues of '84 and '86. Back to the June '86 issue! Bob Ludlum's article had to do with improvements to his Music ${ }^{+}$ program. Back further to the June ' 84 issue! In this article Ludlum wasted no time listing the forerunners of his program; he referred to the December ' 83 issue as the immediate basis of Music ${ }^{+}$ and urged readers to refer to Larry Konecky's CoCo Composing program.
Do you begin to see how useful Rainbow's back issues are to a CoCo owner? Think of all the material at hand that will never get stale. Since your interests may change or expand, back issues and the yeärly index of articles in July's Anniversary Issue is a readily available pool of information.

Tracking down Music led me to the June ' 84 issue for good. I compared it with Larry's program in the December ' 83 issue and found it so tempting that I keyed it in. What satisfaction! It allowed me, a tone-deaf, musicalinstrumentless klutz to copy and create music. Following the rule that nothing breeds success like success, I returned to
the ' 86 Music Issue and copied what refinements were listed. Then off to the ' 87 Music Issue to incorporate Joseph Platt's enhancements to the Music+ program.

This musical odyssey was really getting me hooked. Here I was, with no musical instrument, copying a music score and creating creditable music in four-voice harmony. I couldn't get over it ! As I played some of my home-grown selections, I kept looking around for the orchestra.

Without the back issues of THE RAINBow I would not have been able to accomplish this feat.

That music synthesizer program was luring me onward. Even though I had a perfectly good four-voice program, I decided to copy the listing offered by Matthew Thompson in the June ' 87 issue (Page 58). This program, titled Bells and Whistles 2, was claimed by its author to be "one of the best-sounding all-software music synthesizers for the $\mathrm{CoCo"}$ in the entire world as of December, 1986. It was a toughie to copy, and then I couldn't get it to work properly.

Persistently I looked through a few issues after June's, just in case there were corrections to the program; none were offered. OK, then it must be my error. Here's another valuable use of the back issues: I usually wait a few months before I attempt to copy a listing to make sure no corrections are necessary.

I checked the program over and over again, character by character, and that gets mind-boggling; still, I had a selfmade error extant that I had to find. And one evening, I did find it; in the machine language section, I had copied " 36 " instead of "E6." This solved the problem and voila, I was in business.

I love this program and the world it has opened for me. The Bells and Whistles 2 program, by a then 16 -year-old, does what it claims. The text accompanying the article has no fluff or spacefillers; every sentence means something, and if you skip a line valuable information is overlooked.

As good as the program is, I am sure in June '89 or some following year, improvements will be made and offered in THE Rainbow. Someday these future issues will be back issues and will contain valuable material. If that article in the hypothetical future issue intrigues your curiosity and you have saved all
your back issues, you will be able to refer diligently to whatever titillates your fancy at that moment.

I have noticed that it is possible to change the Envelope/ Waveform setting in the four voices by locating the cursor over the proper voice in the E/W column and using the octal number to replace the old data. For instance, if you type 24 in the desired voice, 3,0 will result. 24 is equal to octal 30 , or in this case Envelope 3, Waveform 0. I found this to be very convenient when experimenting with various sounds to get the right mix for a particular song.

We CoCo users have little opportunity to use octal code, but here is one time it becomes useful. Simply rule out several columns and lines, marking the top line and the first column 0 through 7. Then fill in the boxes horizontally from 0 through 63. The information inside is equivalent to the vertical scale augmented by the horizontal scale. Thus to get Voice 1,1: Plot the vertical 1 , then the horizontal 1 ; where they cross you find the value 9 , which calls octal 11 or 1,1 .

One oddity I spotted is that although at any given instance you can have no more than eight envelopes and eight waveforms, you can get some dissonant but curious effects. You would think that 63 , which translates to octal 77 , would be the highest value you could type in. You can, however, type in a value up to 255 , even though the resultant value shown in the $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ column is kind of weird. You might get a character other than a numeral or letter as the E value. Thus, you might get :4 or B2 or 90 - obviously typing errors. Still, odd sounds are created. If only one voice has this pseudo-value, the resultant fourvoice harmony might be acceptable if odd sounds are your game. This is beyond my talent, but somebody might investigate this anomaly.

At any rate this program allows you to create all kinds of sounds. Practice in copying sheet music is one great selfteaching aide. In short order, you learn to read music. Then you begin to understand time, tempo and volume mixing. Then you begin to learn what notes to discard when more than four are listed in a location. And the first thing you know, you're looking for eight-voice harmony. This leads to special software and hardware - to get mired deeper and deeper in this musical quicksand. Then you get to wondering about MIDI, a whole new ballgame. (See the MIDI tutorial by John E. Mueller in the June '87 Rainbow, Page 36).

Bells and Whistles 2 is a great aide in teaching newcomers to music what the correct beat should be and what the song should sound like. All this flirting with music has me so enthusiastic that I have bought an organ keyboard with MIDI capabilities. Someday I will get into MIDI; but right now with the help of Matthew Thompson's super program, I have to learn to play the keyboard.
> "You will find that your interests expand or change with time; programs that you ignore as useless today, you may seek eagerly at a future date."

Recently, I went to the library to rustle up some music to copy using my new tool. I came across a 1930-vintage songbook, and lo and behold! I found the song that had been rattling around in my brain all these years. It was "Love's Old Sweet Song" by J. L. Molloy. As soon as I keyed in the first few bars and ran it, a little part of my youth returned. I wonder what Mr. Molloy would say if he were around to hear me play his song just the way he wrote it, without a musical instrument? If I could go back to that classroom knowing what I know now, how could I explain to Mr. Molloy that a good 50 years later, without any musical training or inclination, I would be playing his song, in four voices, on a computer? How could I explain the CoCo without his calling the looney bin to have me carted away as a raving maniac?

Squirreling away all your copies of THE RAINBOW is one of the wisest actions you can take. If you are a relative newcomer to CoColand, you should make it a point to buy all the back issues that pertain to your personal fields of interest. Fortunately, it is no problem to determine which months you require. The annual anniversary issues contain the index for the year's cornucopia of
programs. It is an expensive outlay to get all the issues, so work backwards and get the more recent ones you lack. Add them to your reference library. You will find that your interests expand or change with time; programs that you ignore as useless today, you may seek eagerly at a future date.

Let me give you an example. I was never much interested in disk programs, mainly because I didn't own a disk drive. But when I finally did get one, suddenly I wanted a good program for business files. Guess where I found a premier program? In THE RAINBOW! Beginning with the July ' 84 issue ("Database Delight," Page 64), a sixpart database tutorial by Bill Nolan taught me the rudiments of developing a database manager program. I had doubted the possibility of finding a suitable program, and here were six tutorials lying on my shelves! Though dated in time, they are just as useful today as in the summer of ' 84 when I flipped past them without a second glance.

How much are all these back issues worth? To me, they are equivalent to an "Encyclopedia CoColoria." Priceless information is available upon demand.

As more and more of the back issues become unavailable, all the wisdom contained therein will be lost to you. So, the corollary is: Don't let your subscription lapse. I have talked to CoCo owners who sadly state that they have dropped THE RAINBOW -- incredible to me, because as CoCo owners they put themselves at a severe disadvantage without the wealth of information stored in the magazine. They may have saved a few bucks, but they are the poorer for it.

You old CoCo veterans who have read my articles since December ' 82 must have heard all this before. Still, the cheapest, most valuable reference tool is in your hands at this moment. Never, never throw away any issue - you'll be sorry!

Beginning next month I'll be presenting a series of 20 articles devoted to graphics. This material was written for the granddaddy CoCo , but it is just as valid today on $\operatorname{CoCos} 2$ and 3. The articles could make a good-sized book of tutorials. You may find them valuable at some time in the future - when they will be buried in back issues!

I hope you haven't minded this month's absence of listings. If you keep in mind the message I've presented instead, you will have been well served.

##  <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.

For greater convenience, your high scores may also be sent to us through the MAll section of our Delphi CoCo SIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITORS.

* Current Record Holder

Shutout
ADVANCED STAR*TRENCH (THE RAINBOW, 7/86)
4,750 *Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
4,475 David Schaller, Clarkston, WA
4,500 Frankie DiGiovanni, Olney, MD
4,300 Jeffrey Warren, Waynosville, NC
3,960 Maurice MacGarvey, Dawson Creek British Columbia
ASTRO BLAST (Mark Data)
48.825 Tony Bacon, Mt. Vernon, IN BEE ZAPPER (THE RAINBOW, 9/87)

15,785 *David Hartmann, Osoyoos, British Columbia
Frederick Lajoie, Nova Scotia,
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 12,825 } & \text { Frederick Lajoie, Nova Scotia. } \\ \text { 12,350 } & \text { Canada } \\ \text { Tom Carpenter, Palenvilie, NY }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}12,350 & \text { Tom Carpenter, Palenvilie } \\ 12,175 & \text { Sara Mittelstaedt, Kiel, WI }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}12,175 & \text { Sara Mitteistaedt, Kiel, W1 } \\ \text { 11,675 } & \text { Daniel Hartmann, Osoyoos, British }\end{array}$ Columbia
11.075 John Valentine, Martborough, CT

10,850 Matthew Yarrows, Easthampton, MA
10,700 Kevin Pereira, Corsicana, TX BOUNCING BOULDERS (Diecom Products)
$10,930 \star$ Patrick Garneai, Ste-Croix, Quebec CANYON CLIMBER (Radio Shack)
1,725,100 JJohn Guptill, Columbia, MO
1,627,500 Matthew Fumich, Munford, TN
213,400 Sara Mittelstaedt, Kiel, WI
202,000 David Brown; New Waterford, Nova Scotia
178,200 Darren King; Yorkton, Saskatchewan
CASHMAN (MichTron) $\quad$ 9.870 Martin Parada, Arcadia, CA
CLOWNS \& BALLOONS (Radio Shack)
688,960 *Faye Keefer, Augusta, GA
217.500 Frankie DiGiovanni, OIney, MD

70,180 Charles Andrews, Delta Jct, AK
36,650 Melody Webb, Lakeport, CA COLOR BASEBALL (Radio Shack)

238-0 * John Valentine, Martborough, CT
119-0 Adam Silverstein, Chicago, IL
111-2. David Czarnecki, Northhampton, MA
96-0 Chad Blick, Irwin, PA COLOR CAR (NOVASOFT)

316,550 *Alan Martin, Cornwall, Ontario
113,970 Chad Blick, Irwin, PA
110,870 Martin Parada, Arcadia, CA COLOR POKER (THE RAINBOW, 4/83)
44,022,600 *Earl Foster, Lynchburg, VA DALLAS QUEST (Radio Shack)
DALLAS QUEST Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA
81 - Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA
85 Paul Summers, Orange Park, FL Po
Roy Grant, Toledo, OH Melanie Moor, Florence, AL Andrew Yarrows, Easthampton, MA Douglas Bell, Duncan, OK Hugh Flournoy, sr., Spanaway, WA DEF MOV (THE RAINBOW, 1/87)

43,806 *Domingo Martinez, Miami, FL
35,331 David Schaller, Clarkston, WA
31,673 Douglas Bacon, Middletown, CT
30,753 Pasha Irshad, Silver Spring, MD
30,326 Frederick Lajoie, Nova Scotia, Canada
DEMON ATTACK (Imagic)
279,435 *Jon Hobson, Plainfield, WI 202,260 Tom Briggs, Hillsdale, NY

89,285 Upton Thomas, Arnold, MD
72,410 Glenn Hodgson, Aberdeenshire,
DESERT PATROI Davis, Sandwich, IL
234,300 *Steven Turcotte, Matane, Quebec
DESERT RIDER (Radio Shack)
80,703 *Thomas Payton, Anderson, SC
65,351 Jason Hackley, Clinton, CT
64,789 Roby Janssen, Clear Lake, IA 63,014 Rebecca Hencerson, Ballston Spa NY
William Currie, Bryans Road, MD
50,797 Patrick Devitt, Lombard, IL
47,677 Thomas Beall, Odenton MD
33,498 Brian Anderson Clear, MD
DEVIL ASSAULT (TOm Mix)
1,866,100 Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec 623,550 Dale Krueger, Maple Ridge, British Columbia
75,000 Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
40,800 Benoit Landry, Drummondville, Quebec
DONPAN (Radio Shack)
$53,100 \star$ Jim Davis, Sandwich, IL
52,600 Eric Olson, Wheaton, IL
DOWNLAND (Radio Shack)
99,980 Danny Wimett, Rome, NY
98,985 Karl Gullifard, Summerville, SC 97,740 Stephane Deshaies, Beloeil, Quebec
89,490 Neif 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, Cooper Valentin, British Columbia
67,721 Keith Yampanis, Jaflrey, NH
62,442 Eddie Lawrence, Pasadena Newfoundland
55,300 Patrico Gonzalez, Buenos Aires, Argentina
49,500 Danny Perkins, Clifton Forge, VA
49,441 Kevin Pater, Port Alberni, British Columbia
49,254 David Brown, New Watelford, Nova Scotia
Mike Ells, Charlotte, M
Jason Kloostra, Jenison, MI
Antonio Hidalgo, San Jose, Costa Rica
0,360 Jesse Binns, Phoenix, AZ
35,611 Adam Broughton, Morris, PA
35,169 Daniel Norris, New Albany, IN
23,649 Jim Herr, Newton, WI
22,366 Tommy Herr, Newton, WI
19.579 Steven Turcotte, Matane, Quebec DRAGON FIRE (Radio Shack)

160,835 Eric Olson, Wheaton, IL
146,325 Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
11,726 Marcos Rodriguez, New York, NY
9,861 Michael Adams, Columbia, SC
9,200 Jesse Cogdell, Wilmington, DE
ENCHANTER (Infocom)
400/223 *Konnie Grant, Toledo, OH ESCAPE 2012 (Computerware)

202 *Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
199 Milan Parekh, Anaheim, CA
FIRESTORM (THE RAINBOW, 1/86)

Saskatchewan
11,250
5,680
3,760
3,505
GALACTIC
31,100 \&Upton Thomas, Arnold, MD
29,030 David Czarnecki, Northhampton, MA
26,370 Jeff Remick, Warren, MI
22,250 Dave Staub, Moundsville, WV
11.830 Sheldon Penney, Green Bay, Newfoundland
GALAGON (Spectral Associates)
751,020 *Sofia Glorgi, Brasilia, Brazil
357.890 Jason Clough, Houston TX

328,820 Bernard Burke, Lee's Summit, MO
249,960 Matthew Fumich. Munford, TN
249,960 Matthew Fumich, Munn Dunne, Pittsfield, NH
GANTELET (Diecom Products)
45,235,820 Ken Hubbard, Madison, WI
23,643,720 Geran Stalker, Rivordalo, GA
$20,921,490$ Randall Edwards, Dunlap; KS
10,222,940 Clinton Morell, Sacramento, CA
7,493,340 Stirling Dell, Dundalk, Ontario
GHANA BWANA (Radio Shack)
2,350,750 *Michael Heltz, Chicago, IL
702.520 : Joseph Delaney, Augusta, GA 105,820 David Meash, Hadley, PA
GIN CHANPION (Radio Shack) 1,120-0 $\quad *$ Kim Johns, Port Cog., British
GROBOT (Children's Computer Workshop)
8,090 * Curt Lebel, Louisville, KY
HITCHHIKER'S GUIDE TO THE GALAXY (Infocom)
400/359 * Ray Grant, Toledo, OH
400/422 Jeff Holtham, Waterloo, Ontario
400/510 Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA
INTERBANK INCIDENT (Radio Shack)
4,861 *Shara and Chris Euton, Litburn, GA
IRON FOREST (Diecom Products)
3,173,200 +Charles Boyd; Amarillo, TX
2,676;300 : Janet Boyd, Amarillo, TX
1,141,650 Craig Pennell, Amarillo, TX
1,013,100 William Weller, Kailua, HI
595,700 Daniel Wibier, Santa Rosa, CA
JOKER POKER (THE RAINBOW, 3/87)
$43,616,750$ Carole Rueckert, Mansfield, OH
8,179,710 Brenda Kim; Athens, OH
3,796,898 Curtis Trammel, Murphysboro, IL
2,793,285 Blain Jamieson, Kingston, Ontario
205,239 Paul Dykes, Baton Rouge, LA JUNIOR'S REVENGE (COMputarware)

2,503,000 *Stephane Martel, Laval, Quebec
257,600 Keith Cohen, Rocky Mount, NC
KARATE (Diecom Products)
31,000 Wayne Hufford, Kincardine, Ontaria
21,600 Daniel Hartmann, Osoyoos, British Columbia
11,600 Jonathon Ross, Pocomoke City, MD
6,300 David Darling, Longlac, Ontario
5,600 Steven Turcotte, Matane, Quebec
KORONIS BIFT (Epyx)
186,710 *Tony Harbin, Cullman, AL
184,180 Russell Johnson, Sarnia, Ontario
184,120 John Farrar, Lebanon, TN
174,810 Donaid Cathcart, Halifax, Nova Scotia
133,990 Paul Blessing, Spring, TX
KUNG-FU DUDE (Sundog Systems)
32,000 *Tony Geitgey, University Park, PA


12,150 THE LAIR (Freebooter Software)
112,940 * James Walton, Pittsburgh, PA LUNAR RESCUE (THE RAINBOW 8/87) $260,427 \star$ Tom Beeker, Gracey, KY 259,493 Cody Deegan, Fallon, NV
255,625 John Valentine, Marlborough, CT
246,668 Phillip Holsten, Modesto, CA
UUNAR-ROVER PATROL (Spectral Ass IL
LUNAR-ROVER PATROL (Spectral Associates)
37,890 *Dave Staub, Moundsville, WV
30,000 Vincent Tremblay, Matane, Quebec MAGIC OF ZANTH (Computerware)

31 *Paul Summers, Orange Park, FL Matthew Smith, Courtenay, British Columbia
45 Michael Green, Ware, MA Robert Williams, Yellowknife, Northwest Territory
MEGA-BUC (Radio Shack)
9;016 $\star$ Heather Richwalski, Medford, WI
B, 199 Eric Mellon, Newark, DE
6,404 David Hartmann, Osoyoos, British
5,960 Mary Jensen, El Cajon, CA
MEMOCARDS (THE RAINBOW, $8 / 87$ )
1,418 *Edward Kavanaugh, North Easton, MA
1,414 Sara Mittelstaedt, Kiel, WI
MISSION: F-16 ASSAULT (Diecom Products)
468,750 *Karen Jessen, Cleveland, OH
355,570 Stirling Dell, Dundalk, Ontario
318, 160 Jeremy Pruski, Sandwich, IL
144,510 Donald Cathcart, Halifax, Nova Scotia
137,920 Mike Grant, Fresno, CA
MUNCHIKIN BLASTER (THE RAINBOW, 8/8
11.950 *Jim Davis, Sandwich, IL

10,420 Gabe Emerson, Baraboo, W
9,760 Tom Eeeker, Gracey, KY
0,270 Edward Kavanaugh, North Easton, MA
9.080 John

ONE-ON-ONE (Radio Shack)
1,302-0 $\quad \star$ Thomas Payton, Anderson, SC
1,276-0 Jonathan Dorris, Indianapolis, IN
1,260-0 Brandon Reece, Chickamauga, GA
1,242-0 William Currie, Bryans Road, MD
1.210-0 Gregg Thompson, Chesterfield, VA OUTHOUSE (MichTron)

38,640 $\hbar$ Dave Staub, Moundsvilie, WV
PAC PANIC (Cougar)
$34,950 \quad$ Heather Hamblen, Bar Harbor, ME
PINBALL (Radio Shack)
1,139,450 Benoit Landry. Drummondville,
399,350 Troy Stoll, Washington, IN
389,463 Thomas Payton, Anderson, SC
213,300 Patrick Martel, Laval, Quebec
142,400 Thomas Payton, Anderson, SC
PITFALL H (Activision)
197,048 $\star$ Keith Catrett, Montgomery, AL
159,400 David Cornette, Green Bay, WI
104,479 David Stewart, Kent, OH
PITSTOP II (Epyx)
$54 \star$ Rusty Breitbach, Rickardsville, IA

* Jeff Coburn, Easton, PA
*Walter Hearne, Pensacola, FL *Sean Noonan, Green Bay, WI $\star$ Thomas Payton, Anderson, SC $\star$ Jeff Szczerba, Sturtevant, WI * Brad Wilson, Lithia Springs, GA Christian Grenier, Valleyfield, Quebec Randy Venable, Coal City, WV Eric Mellon, Newark, DE 9 Laundre Clemon, Sacramento. CA
POOYAN (Datasort)
236,650 Jeff Mrochuk, Edmonton, Alberta 111,600 William Cathey, Kings Mtn., NC POPCORN (Radio Shack)

105,560 *Heather Condit, Gration. ND
26,889 Claude Jalbert, Matane, Quebec
20,800 Kristopher Santos, Laurel, MO
PYRAMID (Radlo Shack)
220 *Jason Ebbeling, Berkshire, MA
PYRAMID 2000 (Radio Shack
220 (Darren King, Yorkton, Saskatchewan

125 Chris VanOosbree, Emmetsburg, IA 100 Peter Antonacopoulos, Toa Baja Puerto Rico
PYRAMIX (Colorventure)
67,850 *Richard Winkeibaver, Bronx, NY
67,850 Richard Winkeibauer, Bronx, NY
56,970 Andy Freeman, Turtle Lake, WI
$\begin{array}{ll}56,970 & \text { Andy Freeman, Turte Lake, WI } \\ 37,500 & \text { Mathew Smith, Courtenay, British }\end{array}$ Columbia
26,900 Todd Kopke, Glendale Heights, IL 20,120

Todd Kopke, Glendale Heights,
Lori Curran, La Porte City, IA Quix (Tom Mix)
8,407,772 John Haldane, Tempe, AZ
1,404,000 Curtis Goodson, Sao Paulo, Brazil
1,201,383 Mitan Parekh, Anaheim, CA
1,003,104 Elisa Goodson, Sao Paulo, Brazit
326,192 Martin Parada, Arcadia, CA
RESCUE ON FRACTALUS (Epyx)
1,000,948 \$Steven Ujvary, Calgary, Alberta
323,167 Kenneth Hill, Severna Park, MD
292,633 David Richards, Huntington, WV
288,084 Donald Cathcart, Halifax, Nova Scotia 270,000 Russell Johnson, Sarnia, Ontario
RETURN OF THE JET-1 (ThunderVision)
336,563 Jesse Collicott, Inman, KS
RETURN OF JUNIOR'S REVENGE (Colorware)
1,792,800 $\star$ Chad Presley, Luseland,
ROGUE (Epyx) Saskatchewan
ROGUE (Epyx)
63,934 Marshall Weisenburger, Quincy, IL
43,222 Hans Lutenegger, Madison, IA
27,542 Melanie Lapoint, Fitchburg, MA
21,662 Paul Blessing, Spring, TX
17,851 Yvan Langlois, Laval, Quebec
15,445 Frankie DiGiovanni, Olney, MD
SANDS OF EGYPT (Radio Shack)
*Tristan Terkuc, Richmond, Ontario Edward Rocha, Cobleskill, NY Paul Summers, Orange Park, FL Roy Grant, Toledo, OH Neil Haupt, Elyria, OH
SAUCER DEFENSE (THE RAINBOW, 4/87)
40,000 $\star$ David Hartmann, Osoyoos, British Columbia
4,000 Frankie DiGiovanni, Olney, MD
SHAMUS (Radio Shack)
25,450 $\pm$ John Garnass, Newell, SD
SHOOTING GALLERY (Radio Shack)
27,270 Jocelyn Hellyer, Montgomery, IL
25,510 Donald Knudson, Minot, ND
20,480 Kevin Pereira, Corsicana, TX
SHOOT'N RANGE (THE RAINBOW, 8/87)
55,623 ॠPaul Robbins, Picayune, MS
14,702 Richard Winkelbauer, Bronx, NY
13,794 Phillip Holsten, Modesto, CA
5,433 Benoit Landry, Drummondville, Quebec
SLAY THE NERIUS (Radio Shack)
73,091 JJeff Remick, Warren, M
SPACE ASSAULT (Radio Shack)
13,110 $\quad$ Jeff Remick, Warren, M
7,280 Jason Kopp, Downs, IL
6,200 John Weaver, Amsterdam, NY
SPEEDSTER (THE RAINBOW 8/87)
103,140 \#Richard Winkelbauer, Bronx, NY
88,090 Jason Landreth, Texico, IL
44,540 Kevin Pereira, Corsicana, TX
37,970 Frederick Lajoie, Nova Scotia,
35,040 John Valentine, Marlborough,
32,110 Lisa Williamson, Watauga, TX
SPIDERCIDE (Radio Shack)
27,730 Mike LeBrun, Cornwall, Ontario
1,840 Dave Staub Moundsville WV
SPRINGSTER (Radio Shack)
303,520 *Mavis Hartmann, Osoyoos, British Columbia
SUPER ROOTER (THE RAINBOW, 5/86)
$19,090 \star$ Frederick Lajoie, Nova Scotia, Canada
$\begin{aligned} 15,180 & \text { Richard Donnell, Penns Grove, Na } \\ 3,910 & \text { Daniel Bradford, Birmingham, AL }\end{aligned}$
TEMPLE OF ROM (Aadio Shack)
604,000 *Troy Graham, Arnold, MD
507,700 Adam Broughton, Marris, PA
303,600 Tim Hennon, Highland iN
138,400 Gary Budzak, Westervilie, OH
$125,200 \quad$ Michelle Murray, Salem, IN

THEXDER (Sierra On-Line)
1,411,700 *Steve Hallin, Biloxi, MS
1,314,100 Frankie DiGiovanni, Olney, MD 312,300 Timothy DeJong, Rock Valley, IA EASURE OUEST (THE RAINBOW, 11/86
TREASURE QUEST (Clara Smith, Courtenay, British
Columbia
29,340 Matthew Smith, Courtenay, British Columbia

## TREKBOER (Mark Data)

$123 \leqslant$ Roy Grant, Toledo, OH
132 Matthew Fumich, Munford, TN
TRIG ATTACK (Sugar Soffware)
196,000 *Cassaundra Stewart, Sacramento, CA
TUT'S TOME (Mark Dafa)
118,720 *Reina Roy, Carleton, Quebec
74,780 Mack Haynes, Nice, CA
72,000 Chad Presley, Luseland;
Saskatchewan
60,020 Don Siler, Muncie, IN
VARL, Blake Cadmus, Reading, PA
2,032 *Tony Harbin, Cullman, AL
2,032 *Edward Rocha, Cobleskill, NY
2,011 Antonio Souza III, North Dartmouth,
2,008 MA
1,995 Denilip Puffinburger, Winchester, VA
1.991 Ryan Grady, Newbury Park, CA

1,988 Randall Edwards, Dunlap, KS
VICIOUS VIC (THE RAINBOW, 7/86)
18,813 *Tallb Khan, Bronx, NY
11,902 Martha James, Swarthmore, PA
10,489 Kait Gulliford, Summerville, SC
6,294 Pat O'Neill, Nepean, Ontario
THE VORTEX FACTOR (Mark Data)
100/278 *Tommy Crouser, Dunbar, WV
100/483 Rick \& Brenda Stump. Laureldate, PA
210 Paul Maxwell, Vancouver. British Columbia
WARP FACTOR X (Prickly-Pear)
10,577,051 *Doug Lute, Clymer, PA WILDWEST (Tom Mix)

35 \& Paul Summers, Orange Park, FL
WISHBRINGER (Iffocom)
400/201 *Brad Wifson, Lithia Springs, GA WIZARD'S DEN (TOM Mix)

195,050 *Mark Touchette, Preston, CT WRESTLE MANIAC (Diecom)

956,971 *Marc Reiter, Cincinnati, OH
546,315 Louis Bouchard, Gatineau, Quebec
45,483 Tony Bacon, Mt. Vernon, IN
42,105 David Brown. New Waterford, Nova Scatia
Billy Helmick, Independence, KY ZAKSUND (Elite Soltware)
357.550 *Martin Parada, Arcadia, CA

268,350 Tony Bacon, Mt. Vernon, IN
$44,900 \quad$ Michael Adams, Columbia, SC
$39,950 \quad$ Walter Hearne
39,950 Walter Hearne, Pensacola, FL
ZAXXON (Datasoff)
2,061,000 *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
376,600 Matthew Yarrows, Easthampton, MA
EUS (Aardvark)
$4,500 *$ Benoit St-Jean, Gatineau, Quebec 3,380 Martin Kertz Forrest City, AR
ZORK I (Infocom)
$350 / 328$ *Konnie Grant, Toledo, OH
350/587 Matthew Yarrows, Easthampton, MA
ZONX (THE RAINBOW, 10/85)
$\$ 2,000$ *Adam Broughton, Morris, PA

##  SCOREBOARD POINTERS

In conjunction with the rainbow's Scoreboard, we offer this column of pointers for our game-playing readers' benefit. If you have some interesting hints, tips or responses to questions, or want help yourself, we encourage you to write to the Scoreboard, c/o THE RAINBOW.

In response to questions from:

- Duncan Cameron: To get to the blue doors in Bedlam, you must be in your cell. From there, type DPEN GREEN DOUR. Then go south, east, open the green door, go north and get Napoleon to follow you. Go south, ask Napoleon to open the red door and go south again. You will find the blue doors as you go through the north-south hallway.

To get the red key, go to the cabinet where the red key is located and type GO WEST. Take the window hook and go east. Take the red key with the window hook. You do not necessarily need the red key, just get Napoleon to follow you. When you need a door opened, whether it is green, red or blue, just type NAPOLEON OPEN RED DODR (or whatever color door you need opened).

Jon Hobson Plainfield, WI

- James Green: It is impossible to retrieve the wizard's image scroll in Dungeons of Daggorath. The third ring is in the level after you kill the wizard's image; it comes from a goldrog and is the joule ring. Incant it to the energy ring; you need this to help kill the evil wizard. The elvish sword also comes from a goldrog; you need this for the wizard as well.
- Robert Sherman: In order to get the flashlight in the Chugalug trading post in Dallas Quest, you must pull the curtain, then give the monkey the tobacco. Drop everything except the flashlight, and type CLIMB LADDER. Before going down into the pit, turn the light on. In the pit go east, enter the post, get the sack, put everything in it and climb down. Get the light and go west.

Andy Yarrows Easthampton, MA

- Jason Ebbeling: To row the boat in Dallas Quest, you have to type ROW BDAT; you must have the small shovel.

After giving the eggs to the natives and giving the mirror to the monkey, what do you do? How do you get to the cave?

## Sagie Kraidman <br> Brooklyn, NY

## Scoreboard:

I am stuck on Level 9 in Bouncing Boulders and can only get about five out of 25 gems. Can anyone give me some advice to get all of them so I can get to Level 10?

Troy Grice Sinton, TX

## Scoreboard:

I have gotten as far as the iron castle in Caladuril Flame of Light, but I can't get across the blue and red game board. I have the map the parrot gave me, but when I step on the last square of the "safe route" I get zapped.

In In Search of the Star Lord, I can't find the control circuit for the laser barricades.

Floyd Resler
Cincinnati, OH

## Scoreboard:

When I get to the island in Calixto Island, I cannot get past the natives.

Clifford Lingle
Overland Park, KS

## Scoreboard:

What do you do with the eggs in Dallas Quest once you're in the cave?

Danielle Ramsey
Centralia, MO

## Scoreboard:

In Dallas Quest I cannot get out of the tree after I jump out of the plane.

I die before I can get to the pool in Sands of Egypt. Please help.

Andrea Jenkins
Gander, Newfoundland
Scoreboard:
In Finding Enrakian Treasure I need to know what to do in the colored rooms. Where is the bullet? How do I get the rose?

How do I get past the rats and through the locked door by the diner in Sam Diamond P.I.?

In SYZYGY what do I do with the sword, knife, string, blanket and spacesuit? How do I work the transporter console? Where do I find this fuzzy creature I've heard about? What use is the elevator?

Angela Aldred
East Peoria, IL

## Scoreboard:

How can I open the lock mechanism in Graphic Pyramid? How can I go back to the archeologist hut with the treasures?
J.P. Brassard

Jonquiere, Quebec

## Scoreboard:

In Lansford Mansion how do you prevent the guard from throwing you out several moves after you yell fire?
How do you prevent from getting killed by sand when you dig in Infidel?

Ed Gilliland
Southfiled, MI

## Scoreboard:

I need help getting past the cliff and other places in Martian Crypt. Any hints, tips and vocabulary would be appreciated.

Jon Miller
St-Lambert, Quebec

## Scoreboard:

How do 1 get to the central computer in Thexder after I have completed the 15 levels?

Glenn Laws
Toledo, OH

## Scoreboard:

After I deliver the letter to the magic shop in Wishbringer, I come down the mountain, but I cannot get past the troll at the covered bridge. He wants a gold coin, but I don't have any. How do I get past him?
In Dallas Quest when you leave the trading post, how do you get to the cannibals?

## H. James Herchek <br> Cleveland Heights, OH

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 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 CoCoSIG. From the CoCo SIG> prompt, pick MAIL, then type SEND and address to: EDITORS. Be sure to include your complete name and address.

Keep track of the body count in role-playing games

# The"Hit"List 

## By Andrew Dater

Since 1981, a new role-playing game has swept across the nation. The game is Killer. Unlike those in other role-playing games, the players are the actual characters; they go around shooting other players with squirt or dart guns, blowing them up with water balloon hand grenades, and blasting them with flashlight lasers.

Most games involve some sort of scenario. For instance, in the Circle of Death you are given a victim to "kill." If you "off" your victim, you go after your victim's victim, and so on. But watch out, the same thing is happening behind you, and if you're not careful, it could happen to you!

Or you may be playing the Mafia scenario. This one pits rival gangs against each other, with one team designated as the FBI. Not only do you try to "kill" your opponents, but you try to amass enormous wealth. But be careful because, just as in real life, the gangs have spies, and you may not live to see tomorrow if you're found out!

The person who organizes the game must keep track of large amounts of data. This includes who was killed, how many points earned, personal information, and so on. What could be better for keeping track of all this information than good ol' CoCo?

The Assassination Game Utility is very easy to use. It runs from a main

Andy Dater works for Tandy as a training and support specialist in the Business Products division. He is involved in many role-playing games, and playing Killer was a natural progression into real-life role-playing. Andy's username on Delphi is DATER.
menu of 10 choices. All you have to do is press 0 through 9 and you are taken to the appropriate subroutine.

Throughout the program, if you want to return to the menu, press Q . On options 2,3 and 4, when it asks for the player's name, press ENTER. It will ask you for a code name if you can remember it more easily.

Options 1 through 3 let you add, edit or remove players. When players are created, they are automatically made alive and active. Both of these may be changed using Option 4. The program allows for only 40 players, so if you near the limit, you may delete players or change the DIM statement if memory allows.

Option 4 allows you to change the amount of kill, bonus and penalty points a player has and change the alive and active statuses. If a player is in the round you are currently running, he must be active and either alive or dead. If a player you have on your list is not playing the current round, he must be made inactive. After you make the necessary changes, press $Q$ to return to the menu and press the space bar to change another player.

Options 5 and 6 take care of points for staying alive each day and points for not making a kill after a certain number of days. Option 7 separates the players by their being either "alive" or "dead," sorting them by points from highest to lowest, and then prints out the list to the printer.

Option 8 sorts the players alphabetically and then returns to the menu (this is so the players will be in alphabetical order when you do a list). Option 9 lists the players and their code names to the
screen. If you print the list to the printer, the alive and active statuses will also be printed.

Before you run the program for the first time or after you have killed the data file, you must run the following listing, which creates a "dummy" data file:

10 OPEN" ${ }^{1}$ ", 1,"TAG"
20 PRINTH1,0
30 CLOSE

If you find that the data categories don't suit your needs, you can change the category titles in Line 3040. You should not, however, change first name, last name or code name.

I have used the speed-up poke in the two sort routines, so for those of you whose computers can't handle it, delete lines 960 and 2130.

This program helps me a lot when I run rounds of The Assassination Game and have to keep track of points. I hope
it will help you if you plan on running a round.

If you want more information about the game, go to your local hobby or game store and look for the book called Killer, by Steve Jackson. It is a manual on the game and it explains it very well.
(Questions about this program may be addressed to the author at 23751 Albers, Woodland Hills, CA 91367. Please enclose an SASE for a written reply.)


The listing: KILLER

```
l\varnothing 'THE ASSASSINATION GAME
2\emptyset '(C) 1986 ANDY DATER
3\varnothing GOTO3\emptyset5\varnothing
4\varnothing FILES 1:CLEAR12\emptyset\emptyset\varnothing:DIMD$ ( 4\varnothing,18
),T$(4\emptyset,17),SM$(17),P(4)
5\emptyset CLS:PRINT"LOADING DATA..."
6\varnothing OPEN"I",l,"TAG/DAT"
7\emptyset INPUT#l,R
8\emptyset IFR=\emptysetTHEN13\emptyset
9\varnothing FORX=1TOR
I\emptyset\emptyset FORY=1TO17
ll\varnothing IINEINPUT#l,D$(X,Y)
12\varnothing NEXTY,X
13\varnothing CLOSE
14\varnothing FORX=1TOIl
15\emptyset READD$(\varnothing,X)
16\varnothing NEXTX
17\varnothing CLS:P$="THE ASSASSINATION GA
ME":GOSUB28\emptyset\emptyset
18\emptyset PRINT
19\emptyset PRINTTAB(5)"1 - ADD PLAYER"
2\emptyset\emptyset PRINTTAB(5)"2 - EDIT PLAYER"
2l\varnothing PRINTTAB(5)"3 - DELETE PLAYE
R"
22\emptyset PRINTTAB(5)"4 - CHANGE POINT
S"
23\emptyset PRINTTAB(5)"5 - DAILY BONUSE
S"
24\emptyset PRINTTAB(5)"6 - NON-KILL PEN
ALTIES"
25ø PRINTTAB(5)"7 - PRINT POINTS
    LIST"
26\varnothing PRINTTAB(5)"8 - SORT LIST"
27\emptyset PRINTTAB(5)"9 - LIST PIAYERS
28\emptyset PRINTTAB(5)"\emptyset - QUIT"
29\varnothing Q$=INKEY$:IFQ$<"\emptyset"ORQ$>"g"TH
EN29\varnothing
```

```
3\emptyset\varnothing A$="":B$="":N=\varnothing
3l\varnothing ONVAL(Q$)+1GOSUB269\emptyset,34\emptyset,5\varnothing\varnothing
,72\emptyset,114\emptyset,163\emptyset,189\emptyset,211\emptyset,95\emptyset,255
\emptyset
32\varnothing I$="":GOTO17\varnothing
33\varnothing 'ADD PLAYER
34\varnothing CLS:P$="ADD PLAYER":GOSUB28\emptyset
\emptyset
35\emptyset GOSUB285\emptyset
36\emptyset R=R+1
37\emptyset FORX=1TOll
38\emptyset L=76+32*X
39\emptyset GOSUB297\emptyset
4\varnothing\varnothing IF(I$="Q"ORI$="")ANDX=1THENR
=R-1:RETURN
41\varnothing D$(R,X)=I$
42\emptyset NEXTX
43\emptyset FORX=12TO15:D$(R,X)=STR$(\emptyset):
NEXTX:D$(R,16)="ALIVE":D$(R,17)=
"Y"
44\emptyset PRINT@48\varnothing,"ARE ENTRIES CORRE
CT? (Y/N/Q)";
45ø A$=INKEY$:IFA$="N"THENN=R:GO
TO63\emptysetELSEIFA$="Q"THENRETURNELSEI
FA$<>"Y"THEN45\emptyset
46\emptyset PRINT@48\varnothing,"ADD ANOTHER? (Y/N
) ";
47\emptyset A$=INKEY$:IFA$="Y"THENPRINT@
48\emptyset,STRING$(31," ");:GOTO35\emptysetELSE
IFA$<>"N"THEN47\emptyset
48\emptyset RETURN
49\varnothing 'EDIT PLAYER
5ø\varnothing CLS:P$="EDIT PLAYER":GOSUB28
\varnothing\varnothing
51ø PRINT@96,"";:IINEINPUT"NAME:
";A$
52\varnothing IFA$="Q"THENRETURN
53\emptyset IFA$<>""THEN56\varnothing
54\emptyset LINEINPUT"CODENAME: ";A$
55\emptyset IFA$=""THENRETURNELSE59\emptyset
56\emptyset Q=INSTR(A$," ")
57\emptyset IFQ=\emptysetTHENA$=" ":GOTO5\emptyset\varnothing
58\varnothing B$=RIGHT$(A$,LEN(A$)-Q):A$=L
EFT$(A$,Q-1)
59\emptyset FORN=1TOR
6\varnothing\varnothing IFA$=D$(N, 1) ANDB$=D$ (N, 2) THE
N63øELSEIFA$=D$(N,3) THEN63\emptysetELSEN
EXTN
61\varnothing PRINT"NOT FOUND."
```

62ø EXEC44539: GOTO5øø
$63 \varnothing \mathrm{AN}=1: A D=1:$ GOSUB285 $\varnothing$
64ø A\$="": PRINT@448,STRING\$ (31,"
") : : PRINT@448, "";: LINEINPUT"CHA
NGE WHICH FIELD: ";A\$
65ø IFA\$="Q"THENRETURNELSEA=VAL( A\$)
$66 \varnothing$ IFA<IORA>1IORA<>INT (A) THEN64 $\emptyset$
$67 \emptyset \mathrm{~L}=112+32 *(\mathrm{~A}-1)$
68ø GOSUB297ø
$69 \varnothing$ IFI\$=""THENPRINT@L, D\$ (N,A) : E
$\operatorname{LSEDS}(N, A)=I \$$
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ GOTO64ø
$71 \varnothing$ 'DELETE PLAYER
$72 \varnothing$ CLS: P\$="DELETE PLAYER": GOSUB 28øø
$73 \varnothing$ PRINT@96,"";:LINEINPUT"NAME: "; A\$
$74 \varnothing$ IFA\$="Q"THENRETURN
75ø IFA\$<>""THEN78ø
$76 \varnothing$ LINEINPUT"CODENAME: "; A\$
$77 \varnothing$ IFA\$=""THENRETURNELSE81ø
$78 \varnothing$ Q=INSTR (A\$," ")
$79 \varnothing$ IFQ=øTHENA $=\|$ ": GOTO72ø
$8 \varnothing \varnothing B \$=R I G H T \$(A \$, \operatorname{LEN}(A \$)-Q): A \$=L$ EFT\$(AS,Q-1)
$81 \varnothing$ FORN=1TOR
$82 \emptyset$ IFA $\$=\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{~N}, 1)$ ANDB $\$=\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{~N}, 2)$ ORA
\$=D\$(N, 3) THEN85øELSENEXTN
83ø PRINT"NOT FOUND."
84ø. EXEC44539:GOTO72ø
85ø AD=1: GOSUB285ø
$86 \varnothing$ PRINT@48ø,"ARE YOU SURE? (Y/ N) ";

87ø A\$=INKEY\$:IFAS="N"THENRETURN ELSEIFA\$<>"Y"THEN87ø $88 \emptyset$ FORX=N+1TOR

One-Liner Contest Winner
If you want to traumatize the authority figure in your life, run this program and take potshots at the TV. This one-liner generates a changing pattern of bull's-eyes. If you can find your old rubber-tipped dart guns, you're set for target practice.
The listing:
1 PMODE4, 1:SCREEN1, 1: PCLS: POKE17 8, 3: CIRCLE $(126,96), 2 \varnothing: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(126$ ,96), $4 \varnothing$ : $\operatorname{CIRCLE}(126,96), 6 \varnothing:$ CIRCLE $(126,96), 8 \emptyset: \operatorname{CIRCLE}(126,96), 92: \mathrm{PA}$ INT ( 126,96 ), 1: POKE178, 1:PAINT (4 $4,96), 1: \operatorname{POKE1} 78,2: \operatorname{PATNT}(48,96)$, $, 1:$ POKE178, $31: \operatorname{PAINT}(72,96), 1: 50$ $R W=1$ TO5 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing: N E X I W: G O T O 1$

Merwyn Bly
Vienna, VA

[^13]$89 \varnothing$ FORY $=1$ TO17
$9 \varnothing \varnothing D \$(X-1, Y)=D \$(X, Y)$
$91 \varnothing$ NEXTY, X
$92 \emptyset R=R-1$
93ø RETURN
$94 \emptyset$ 'SORT LIST
95ø CLS:PRINT"SORTING..."
$96 \varnothing$ POKE65495, $\varnothing$
$97 \emptyset$ FORP=1TOR
98ø PRINT@32, P;
$99 \varnothing$ SM\$ (1) $=$ CHR\$ $(255):$ SM\$ (2) $=$ CHR $\$$ (255)
$1 \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset \quad F O R A=1 T O R$
1ø1ø PRINT@4ø,A;
Iø $2 \emptyset \operatorname{IFD}(A, 2)+D \$(A, 1)<S M \$(2)+S M$
\$(1) THENFORX=1TO17:SM\$ (X)=D\$ (A, X
): NEXTX: $\mathrm{SB}=\mathrm{A}$
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing$ NEXTA
1ø4ø FORX=1TO17:T\$ (P,X)=SM\$(X):N EXTX
Iø5ø D\$(SB, I) $=$ CHR\$ $(255): D \$(S B, 2)$
$=$ CHR ${ }^{(255)}$
$1 \varnothing 6 \varnothing$ NEXTP
$1 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ FORX=1TOR
1ø8ø FORY=1TOI7
$1 \varnothing 9 \varnothing \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})=\mathrm{T}$ ( $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y})$
11øø NEXTY,X
111ø POKE65494, ø
112ø RETURN
$113 \varnothing{ }^{\prime}$ CHANGE POINTS
$114 \emptyset$ CLS: P\$="CHANGE POINTS":GOSU B28øø
115ø PRINT@96,"";:LINEINPUT"NAME : ";A\$
116ø IFA\$="Q"THENRETURN
117ø IFA\$<>""THEN12øø
118ø LINEINPUT"CODENAME: ";A\$
119ø IFA\$=""THENRETURNELSE123ø
$12 \varnothing \varnothing$ Q=INSTR (A\$," ")
121ø IFQ= $\varnothing$ THENA\$=" ": GOTOI14 $\varnothing$
$122 \varnothing \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{RIGHT}(\mathrm{A} \$, \operatorname{IEN}(\mathrm{~A} \$)-\mathrm{Q}): \mathrm{A} \$=$ LEFT\$(A\$,Q-1)
123ø FORN=1TOR
$124 \varnothing$ IFA $=D \$(N, 1)$ ANDB $=D \$(N, 2) T H$ EN127øELSEIFA\$=D\$(N,3)THEN127øEL SENEXTN
$125 \varnothing$ PRINT"NOT FOUND."
126ø EXEC44539:GOTOL14ø
127ø PRINT@96,"NAME: "D\$(N,I)" " D $\$(\mathrm{~N}, 2)$
128ø PRINT"CODENAME: "D\$(N,3)
$129 \varnothing$ PRINT
$13 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORX=1TO4: $P(X)=V A L(D \$(N, X+1$
1)): NEXTX
$131 \varnothing P(4)=P(1)+P(2)+P(3)$
132ø PRINT@192,"1-KILLS: "P
(1)

133ø PRINT"2 - BONUSES: "P(2)
$134 \varnothing$ PRINT"3 - PENALTIES: "P(3)
$135 \emptyset$ PRINT"4 - TOTAL: "P(4)
136ø PRINT"5 - STATUS: "D\$(N,

```
16)
137\varnothing PRINT"6 - ACTIVE: "D$(N,
17)
138\varnothing PRINT@384,"CHANGE WHICH? (1
-6)
1390 A$=INKEY$:IF(A$<"I"ORA$>"6"
)ANDA$<>"Q"ANDA$<>" "THEN139\emptysetELS
EA=VAL(A$)
14\varnothing\varnothing IFA$="Q"ORA$=" "THEN157\emptyset
141\varnothing PRINT@384,STRING$(31;" ");:
PRINT@384,"";
142\emptyset IFA=5THEN147\varnothing
143\emptyset IFA=6THEN153\emptyset
144\varnothing C=\varnothing:INPUT"CHANGE";C
145\emptyset P(\AA)=P(A)+C
146\varnothing GOTO131\varnothing
147ø PRINT"IS PLAYER <A>LIVE OR
<D>EAD"
148\varnothing I$=INKEY$:IFI$=" "THEN148\varnothing
1490 IFI$="A"THEND$(N,16)="ALIVE
":GOTOI32\varnothing
15ø\varnothing IFI$="D"THEND$(N;16)="DEAD"
:GOTOI32\varnothing
151\emptyset IFI$=CHR$ (13)THENGOTO132\emptyset
152\emptyset GOTO148\emptyset
1530 PRINT"IS PLAYER ACTIVE? (Y/
N) "
154\emptyset I$=INKEY$:IFI$<>"Y゙"ANDIS<>"
N"THEN154\varnothing
1550 D$(N,17)=I$
156ø GOTO132\varnothing
157\emptyset FORX=1TO4
158\emptyset D$(N,X+1l)=STR$(P(X))
1590 NEXTX
16\varnothing\varnothing IFA$=" "THEN1I4\varnothing
161\varnothing RETURN
162\emptyset 'DAILY BONUSES
1630 CLS:P$="ADD DAILY POINTS":G
OSUB28\emptyset\varnothing
164\varnothing PRINT
165ø INPUT"HOW MUCH TO ADD TO EA
CH ALIVE PLAYER";A
166\varnothing IFA=\emptysetTHENRETURNELSECLS
167\varnothing FORX=1TOR
168\emptyset IFD$(X, 16)="DEAD"ORD$(X,17)
="N"THEN172\emptyset
169\varnothing Q=Q+1
17\emptyset\varnothing PRINTD$(X;1)" "D$(X,2):PRIN
TTAB (1\varnothing)D$ (X,3)
171\emptyset IFQ/7=INT(Q/7)THENPRINT@489
,"PRESS <ENTER>";:EXEC44539:CLS
172\emptyset NEXTX
173\varnothing PRINT:PRINT"IS LIST CORRECT
? (Y/N)"
174\varnothing I$=INKEY$:IFI$="|THEN174\varnothing
175\emptyset IFI$="Y"THEN178\varnothing
176\emptyset IFI$="N"THENPRINT"PRESS <EN
TER> TO RETURN":EXEC44539:RETURN
177\varnothing GOTO174\varnothing
178\varnothing FORX=1TOR
179\varnothing IFD$(X,16)="DEAD"THEN183\emptyset
```

$18 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{X}, 13)=\operatorname{STR} \$(\operatorname{VAL}(\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{X}, 13))$ +A)
$181 \varnothing \mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{X}, 15)=\mathrm{STR} \$(\operatorname{VAL}(\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{X}, 15))$
+A)
$182 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{N}+1$
$183 \varnothing$ NEXTX
1840 PRINTN"PLAYERS CHANGED"
185 8 X\$=INKEY\$
$186 \varnothing$ IFINKEY\$=""THEN186ø
$187 \varnothing$ RETURN
188ø 'NON-KILL PENAITIES
189ø CLS: P\$="NON-KIL工 PENALTIES" : GOSUB2 $8 \varnothing \varnothing$
19øø PRINT
191ø PRINT@96, : : INPUT"HOW MUCH T O SUBTRACT FROM EACH ALIVE PLAY ER"; S
$192 \varnothing$ IFS = $\varnothing$ THENRETURN
$193 \varnothing$ IFS $<>$ ABS (INT (S) ) THEN189ø
$194 \varnothing$ FORX=1TOR
195 IFD $(X, 16)<>" A L I V E " O R D \$(X, 1$
7) $=$ "N"THEN2 $\varnothing 6 \varnothing$
$196 \varnothing$ PRINT@192, "NAME: "D\$(X, 1)"
"D\$ (X, 2) +STRING\$ (12-LEN (D\$ (X, 2) ) , 32)
1979 PRINT"CODENAME: "D\$(X,3)"
198ø PRINT@288,"KILL POINTS: "D\$ ( X, 12)"
199ø PRINT"SUBTRACT"S"POINTS? (Y
/N/Q)"
2øøø AS=INKEY\$:IFAS=""THEN2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$2 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ IFA\$="Q"THENRETURN
$2 \emptyset 2 \varnothing$ IFA\$="N"THEN2 $\varnothing 6 \varnothing$
$2 \phi 3 \varnothing$ IFA\$<>"Y"THEN2 $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
$2 \not \subset 4 \varnothing \mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{X}, 14)=\operatorname{STR} \$(\operatorname{VAL}(\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{X}, 14))$
-S)
$2 \varnothing 5 \varnothing \mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{X}, 15)=\operatorname{STR} \$(\operatorname{VAL}(\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{X}, 15))$
-S)
2ø6ø NEXTX
$2 \varnothing 7 \varnothing$ PRINT
2ø8ø PRINT"DONE."
2ø9ø EXEC44539:RETURN
2løø 'PRINT POINTS LIST
211ø CLS:P\$="PRINT POINTS":GOSUB
$28 \varnothing \varnothing$
212ø PRINT:PRINT"SORTING..."
213ø POKE65495, $\varnothing$
$214 \varnothing \quad T V=\varnothing: T R=\varnothing: A=\varnothing: N A=\varnothing: N U=\varnothing$
$215 \varnothing$ FORX=1TOR
$216 \varnothing$ IFLEFTS (D\$ $(X, 16), 1)=" A " A N D D$
$\$(X, 17)=" Y$ "THENNA=NA+1
$217 \emptyset$ NEXTX
$218 \emptyset$ FORX=1TOR
$219 \varnothing \operatorname{IFD}(X, 17)=" N " T H E N D \$(X, 18)=$
"U": NU=NU+I
$22 \not 0 \varnothing$ NEXTX
221ø FORX=ITOR
$222 \varnothing$ PRINT@ $\varnothing$, X;
$223 \varnothing$ FORY=1TOR
$224 \varnothing$ IFVAL (D\$ $(Y, 15))=>$ TV ANDD\$ $(Y$
,18) <>"U"THENTV=VAL (D\$(Y,15)):TR $=1$
$225 \varnothing$ NEXTY
$226 \emptyset$ IFLEFT\$ ( $D \$(T R, 16), 1)=" D " T H E$ N233ø
$227 \varnothing$ A=A+1
$228 \emptyset$ FORZ=13TO16
$229 \varnothing T \$(A, Z)=D \$(T R, Z)$
$23 \varnothing \varnothing$ T\$ $(A, 3)=D \$(T R, 3)$
$231 \varnothing$ NEXTZ
232ø GOTO238ø
$233 \varnothing \mathrm{NA}=\mathrm{NA}+1$
$234 \varnothing$ FORZ $=13$ TO16
$235 \emptyset T \$(N A, Z)=D \$(T R, Z)$
$236 \varnothing$ T\$ (NA 3 ) $=$ D\$ (TR, 3)
237ø NEXTZ
238ø D\$(TR,18)="U":TV= $\varnothing$
2390 NEXTX
$24 \varnothing \varnothing$ FORX=1TOR
241ø D $\$(\mathrm{X}, 18)=" "$
$242 \emptyset$ NEXTX
243ø POKE65494, $\varnothing$
$244 \varnothing$ PRINT@128,"PRINTING..."
245ø FORX=1TO6: PRINT\#-2,"":NEXTX
246ø PRINT\#-2,TAB(11)"CODENAME"T
AB (24) "KILIS"TAB (34) "BONUSES"TAB
(46) "PENALTIES"TAB (6ø) "TOTAL"TAB
(7ø) "STATUS"
247め PRINT\#-2,TAB(11)"--------"T
AB(24)"-----"TAB(34)"-------"TAB
(46)"---------"TAB (6ø)!"-----"TAB
(7ø)"------"
248ø PRINT\#-2,""
$249 \varnothing$ FORX $=1$ TO (R-NU)
25øø PRINT\#-2,TAB(4)T\$(X,3)TAB(2
5) $\mathrm{T} \$(\mathrm{X}, 12) \mathrm{TAB}(36) \mathrm{T} \$(\mathrm{X}, 13) \mathrm{TAB}(49)$

T\$(X,14)TAB(61)T\$(X,15)TAB(71)T\$
( $\mathrm{X}, 16$ )
$251 \varnothing$ NEXTX
252ø PRINT\#-2,CHR\$(12);
253ø RETURN
$254 \varnothing$ 'LIST PLAYERS
255ø CLS:P\$="LIST PLAYERS":GOSUB $28 \varnothing \varnothing$
$256 \varnothing$ PRINT
257ø PRINT"PRINT LIST TO PRINTER
? $(\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N} / \mathrm{Q})^{\prime \prime}$
258ø A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$<>"Y"ANDAS<>"
N"ANDA\$<>"Q"THEN258ø
259ø IFA\$="Q"THENRETURN
$26 \varnothing \varnothing$ IFA $\$=" Y$ " $T H E N P=1 E L S E P=\varnothing$
261ø CLS:FORX=1TOR
$262 \varnothing$ PRINTD $(\mathrm{X}, 1) "$ "D\$(X,2):PRIN $\operatorname{TTAB}(1 \varnothing) D \$(X, 3)$
263ø IFP THENPRINT\#-2,D\$(X,I)" " D\$ (X, 2) TAB (28) D\$ (X,3) TAB (45) D\$ (X ,16)
264ø IFX/7=INT (X/7) THENPRINT@489 ,"PRESS <ENTER>";:FORQ=øTOISTEP $\varnothing$ : Q\$=INKEY\$:IFQ\$="Q"THENRETURNELS EIFQ\$=""THENNEXTQ ELSECLS
$265 \emptyset$ NEXTX
$266 \varnothing$ PRINT:PRINTR"PLAYERS"
267ø EXEC44539:RETURN
$268 \emptyset$ 'QUIT
$269 \varnothing$ CLS:PRINT"SAVE DATA? (Y/N)"
27øø A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$="N"THENENDEL
SEIFA\$<>"Y"THEN27øø
271ø CLS:PRINT"SAVING DATA..."
$272 \varnothing$ OPEN"O", $1, " T A G / D A T "$
$273 \varnothing$ PRINT\#l,R
274ø FORX=1TOR
$275 \varnothing$ FORY=1TO17
$276 \emptyset$ PRINT\#1,D\$(X,Y)
277ø NEXTY,X
$278 \emptyset$ END
$279{ }^{\circ}$ CENTER ROUTINE
28øø T=16-LEN (P\$)/2
$281 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(T)P\$
$282 \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(T)STRING\$ (LEN(P\$),
"-")
283ø RETURN
284ø 'PRINT TITLES ROUTINE
$285 \emptyset$ FORX=1TOII
286ø AN\$=RIGHT\$ (STR\$(X),I)+" - "
$287 \varnothing$ IFX=1øTHENAN $\$=" 1 \varnothing \rightarrow "$
$288 \varnothing$ IFX=11THENAN\$="11-"
289ø PRINT@64+X*32,"";
29øø IFAN THENPRINTAN\$;
$291 \varnothing$ PRINTD $(\varnothing, X)$;
292ø IFAD THENPRINTD\$ (N,X) ELSEPR INT
$293 \varnothing$ NEXTX
$294 \varnothing \mathrm{AN}=\varnothing$ : $\mathrm{AD}=\varnothing$
295ø RETURN
$296 \varnothing$ 'INPUT DATA ROUTINE
297ø I\$="": PRINT@L,STRING\$(15,32
)
$298 \varnothing$ PRINT@L+LEN(I\$),CHR\$ (191)
299ø A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN299ø
3øøø IFA\$=CHR\$ (8) ANDLEN (I\$) THEN
I\$=LEFT\$(I\$,LEN(I\$)-1): PRINTA\$;:
GOTO298ø
$3 \varnothing 1 \varnothing$ IFA $=$ CHR $\$(21)$ THEN297ø
3ø2ø IFA\$=CHR\$ (13) THENPRINT@I+LE N(I\$)," ": :RETURN
$3 \emptyset 3 \varnothing \operatorname{IFASC}(\mathrm{~A} \$)<32$ ORASC $(\mathrm{A} \$)>122 \mathrm{TH}$ EN299øELSEI\$=I\$+A\$:PRINT@I+LEN (I \$)-1,A\$;:GOTO298ø
3ø4ø DATA"FIRST NAME: ","LAST NA ME: ","CODENAME: ","TELEPHONE
: ","HEIGHT: ","WEIGHT:
","HAIR COLOR: ","EYE COLOR: "
,"CAR DRIVEN: ","ACTIVITIES: ","
GRADE:
$3 \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ PCLEARI:GOTO4ø


#### Abstract

If you have an idea for the "Wishing Well," submit it to Fred clo THE RAINBOW. Remember, keep your ideas specific, and don't forget this is BASIC. All programs resulting from your wishes are for your use, but remain the property of the author.


Inspiration can come from the strangest sources. That's the whole premise on which this column is based. You, the reader, suggest ideas that I can translate into concrete BASIC programs for your Color Computer.

It has been a long time since I have gotten really excited about a project. Don't misunderstand me: I don't mean that recent "Wishing Well" programs have not been up to snuff. It is just that some suggestions can really light a fire in my head. Every now and then it is nice to be so excited about a program idea that I spend every spare minute creating at the CoCo keyboard, even late into the night.
This month's program is the result of just such an inspiration. Opposites Vol. $l$ is a rather long listing designed for the younger, elementary school-aged CoCo user. It is also the basis for a new "Wishing Well" game that will appear in next month's RAINBOW as well as a few new programming techniques I will introduce to you.

## The Motivation

Several months ago I put out a request for old gray CoCos that were gathering dust in people's closets. Since that time, over a dozen kind souls have donated CoCos, disks or disk drives to our special needs program here at Drury High School. As a result, our resource room is now using the Color Computers every single period of the day with either word processing or skills reviews. We are never without a free machine for a student who needs to use one. That is great!
That was not the end of my effort, however. In recent weeks I have been

[^14]
## Basic vocabulary for elementary students

## Matching Opposites

By Fred B. Scerbo Rainbow Contributing Editor

able to patch together three more complete systems, using cassettes and some old black-and-white TV sets. (We can always still find good homes for other retired CoCos!) With the three systems in hand, I went to our city's oldest elementary school, originally built around the turn of the century. It is one of our few truly "neighborhood" schools left; in fact, I was there as a student back in the late '50s.

We have three special needs classes at that school, dealing with students who have simple learning disabilities to those with severe emotional and physical handicaps. Among the three classes there was only one computer, an old Atari 800 with only about a dozen or so working programs. In other words, these three classes had no real computer contact at all.

This school was the perfect location for three of these donated CoCos. Without going into great detail, I can now say that just a few weeks later, the Color Computers have become an integral part of each classroom, in use almost every period of the day. All the software used is coming directly from the pages of THE RAINBOW, either from past "Wishing Well" programs or other authors' submissions.

## The Inspiration

Naturally, these three teachers are just thrilled to have this added resource in their classes. However, I have not written much software for very young
students, especially those with special needs; I normally work with high school students. I was wide open for any suggestions for programs.

After about a week one of the teachers commented, "These programs are just great, but do you have anything on opposites?"

Opposites! That may seem like too simple a category to cover in a computer program, but keep in mind that special needs students have a real conceptual blockage at times. They may know that hot and cold are similar, but they do not really understand what opposite means. This seemed like a good challenge. Besides, mainstream youngsters could use it, too.

The closest I had come to a program on opposites was my old Homonyms program, which could be used with antonyms, as well. However, what the teacher seemed to need was something quite different. Some of her students were only 5 or 6 years old. A text program didn't seem to fit the bill.

She needed something that would really emphasize the opposite nature of two terms, such as over and under, up and down, or happy and sad. The only way to accomplish this in a way that would be useful to the really young required the use of graphics.

## The Graphics

At last I had a valid excuse to get back into some exciting graphics creations. As you will recall, it has been some time since creations like Rockfest or Football Fever showed how to construct impressive CoCo graphics from BASIC. This would be a good opportunity to incorporate simple graphics with concepts. However, some concepts would be harder to represent than others, as I would soon find.
I felt the most effective graphics would be both easily recognizable and large. To accommodate the size, I chose to work in PMODE0.

PMODED? Don't get excited. There are four very logical reasons for using our lowest-grade high resolution. First, the pixels for PMODE0 are perfect squares only slightly larger than in PMODE4. Second, one screen in PMODE® occupies only one graphics page; in a regular power-up there are automatically four graphics pages to use, allowing the rapid use of $\operatorname{PCDPY}$ in creating screens.
Third, drawing large graphics in

PMODE0 will lend itself perfectly to reduction using the 5 (size) command in our DRAW statement. (Sometimes when you enlarge or reduce using 5 , you will get a distorted graphic, especially when using diagonals $E, F, G$ and $H$. This eliminates the problem.)

Finally, using PMODEO allows a sharp black-and-white image without color distortion found in the thin lines drawn in PMODE4. Since I want to easily convey a concept in a graphic, straight black and white is the best route to go. Besides, all three CoCo stations I set up were with black-and-white TV sets!

## The Program

I do not want to go to great length in explaining the listing, since it is very long due to the amount of data used. Instead, let's simply take a quick look at what the program involves.

There are 40 graphics strings for drawing concepts and text. This makes 20 sets of two opposite matches: up and down, left and right, etc. I chose not to create a graphics set of alphanumeric characters this time, so each string is self-contained with all the information it needs to draw a complete graphic. This may seem the long way of doing
things, but it speeds up execution of the drawing.

In a review section the user can run through each of the 20 sets on the screen alone. There is also a quiz that will highlight a graphic and ask the user to choose the correct opposite match by moving the flashing cursor with the space bar. All the choices are presented randomly, so the program is fairly unlimited in its variety.

A third option is a quiz involving the words only. This allows a good test of whether the concepts have been related to the correct terms.

## Using the Program

After the titlecard comes a menu of three choices. The first choice allows review of terms and graphics. Use the ENTER key to advance to each of the next graphics. At the end of the review, the program will rerun itself.

Both quiz sections allow you to check your score by pressing the @ key. You may continue with either quiz by pressing $C$ to continue.

In the graphics quiz, pressing the space bar moves the cursor around the screen. Press ENTER when you are on the correct match. If you are incorrect,


the screen will flash and let you try again．If you are correct，the screen will show the correct pair and then move on to the next choice after you press the ENTER key．

In the text－only quiz，you must select
the correct response $-1,2$ or 3 ．You will get only one try on each term．The screen will indicate if you are correct or incorrect．
As you can tell from the program＇s title，there will be an Opposites Vol． 2
very soon．It will cover somewhat more difficult concepts than this first version． However，next month I＇ll have the game I have been promising you for months， and it will have a great deal to do with what we have covered this month．


The listing：OPOSITE1

```
l REM****************************
2 REM* OPPOSITE CONCEPTS VOL.l *
3 \text { REM* COPYRIGHT (C) 1988 *}
4 REM* BY FRED B. SCERBO *
5 REM* 6\emptyset HARDING AVENUE *
6 REM* NORTH ADAMS, MA Øl247 *
7 REM****************************
1\varnothing CLEAR3\varnothing\varnothing\varnothing
15 CLS\emptyset:PRINTSTRING$(32,188);STR
ING$(32,156);:FORI=1TO 256 :READ
    A:PRINTCHR$ (A+128);:NEXT
2\emptyset PRINTSTRING$(32,195);STRING$(
32,179);
25 PRINT@422," BY FRED B.SCERBO
    ";:PRINT@454," COPYRIGHT (C) l
988 ";
3\varnothing DATAl26,124,124,125,117,124,1
24,122,126,124,125,117,124,124,1
25,117,124,124,124,116,126,117,1
24,126,125,117,124,124,117,124,1
24,124
35 DATAl22,,,117,117,115,115,122
,123,115,119,117,,,117,117,115,1
15,115,,122,,,122,,117,115,114,1
17,115,115,115
4\varnothing DATAl22,,,ll7,1l7,,,,122,,,ll
7,,,117,,,,117,,122,,,122,,117,,
,,,,117
45 DATAl24,124,124,124,116,,,32,
120,,,116,124,124,124,116,124,12
4,124,116,124,,116,124,,116,124,
124,116,124,124,124
5\emptyset DATA46,44,44,45,37,,,32,42,,,
37,44,44,45,36,44,44,45,36,46,,3
6,46,32,37,44,44,36,44,44,45
55 DATA42,,,37,37,35,35,34,43,35
,35,37,,,37,33,35,35,39,,42,,,42
,,37,35,34,33,35,35,39
6\varnothing DATA42,,,37,37,,,42,42,,37,37
,,,37,37,32,,,,42,33,32,42,33,37
,,,37,,"
```

65 DATA $44,44,44,44,36,44,44,4 \varnothing, 4$ $4,44,44,36,44,44,44,36,44,44,44$ ， $36,44,36,44,44,44,36,44,44,36,44$ ，44，44
$7 \varnothing$ X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN7 $\varnothing$
75 DIM P\＄（2ø，2），A\＄（6），B\＄（2申），C\＄（ 2申），$A(2 \varnothing), N(2 \varnothing), B(4), C(4), D(4), E$ （4），F（4），AO（2ø）
8申 FORI＝1TO3：READ C（I），D（I），E（I） ，F（I）：NEXT：FORI＝1TO6：READA\＄（I）：N EXT：FORI＝1TO2 $\varnothing$ ：READP $\$(I, I), B \$(I)$ ，P\＄（I，2），C\＄（I）：NEXT
85 COLOR1，$\varnothing$ ：P\＄$(8,2)=P \$(8,1): P \$(8$ ，1）$=$ P\＄$(8,1)+$＂BU28BR4F6NU16NE6U2N H4NE4BD36BL6NR1øD4NR1øD6BR18NU1ø BR8U1øR1øD4L1øR4F6BR6R1øU6LIøU4R 1øBR6R6ND1øR6＂
$9 \emptyset \mathrm{P} \$(8,2)=\mathrm{P} \$(8,2)+$＂BU24BR74F6NU 16NE6U2NH4NE4BD42BL74NU1øR8BR6U6 NR1øU4R1øD1øBR6R1øU6LIøU4R1øBR6R 6NDIøR6＂
95 CLS：PRINTSTRING\＄（32，＂＝＂）；：PRI NT＠68，＂OPPOSITE CONCEPTS VOL．1＂： PRINT＠134，＂A）REVIEW ALL TERMS＂： PRINT＠198，＂B）QUIZ GRAPHICS＂：PRI NT＠262，＂C）QUIZ TERMS ONLY＂
1øø PRINT＠ 324, ＂＜＜＜SELECT YOUR CH OICE＞＞＞＂
1ø5 PRINT：PRINTSTRING\＄（ $32, "=1$ ）：： PRINT＠42ø，＂DEDICATED TO THE STUD ENTS＂：PRINTTAB（8）＂OF JOHNSON SCH OOL＂
Ilø X\＄＝INKEY\＄：X＝RND（－TIMER）：IFX\＄ ＝＂A＂THEN365ELSEIFX\＄＝＂B＂THEN115EL SEIFX\＄＝＂C＂THEN795ELSE11ø
115 CLS $\varnothing:$ PMODE $\varnothing, 1:$ PCLS 1
$12 \phi \operatorname{LINE}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(254,17 \varnothing), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}$ $125 \operatorname{LINE}(6,4)-(122,82), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{BF}$
13申 $\operatorname{LINE}(128,4)-(248,82), \operatorname{PRESET}$ ， B
$135 \operatorname{LINE}(6,86)-(122,164), \operatorname{PRESET}$, B
$14 \varnothing \operatorname{LINE}(128,86)-(248,164), \operatorname{PRESE}$ T，B
145 DRAW＂BM26，188CøNU1øR1øNU1øBR 6RIøU6LIøU4R1øBR6NR1øD4NR1øD6R1ø
BRI2BU6NE4D2F4BR6R1øU6LIøU4R1øBR
6ND1øR1øD4NLIøBR6NR1øD6U1øR1øD1ø
BR6NR1 $\varnothing \mathrm{Ul} \varnothing$ RI $1 \varnothing$ BR6NR1 $\varnothing \mathrm{D} 4$ NRI $\varnothing \mathrm{D} 6$ RI $\varnothing$ B RIøU1øNL4R1øD4NLIøD6NLI4BR6U1øR1 ØD4NLIøD6BR6U1øR1øD4LIøR4F6BR6E4 U2H4＂
15ø DATA13 $\varnothing, 6,246,8 \varnothing, 6,86,12 \varnothing, 16$

```
2,13\varnothing,86,246,162
155 PAINT(2,2),\emptyset,\varnothing:PCOPY1TO3
16\emptyset PMODE\emptyset,4:PCLS1
165 LINE (\varnothing,\varnothing)-(254,17\varnothing),PRESET,B
F
17\varnothing IINE (8,6)-(12\emptyset,8\varnothing),PSET, BF
175 PCOPY4TO2:PMODE\emptyset,1:SCREEN1,1
18\emptyset DATA"BM2,8CI","BM13\varnothing,8C\emptyset","B
M2,9øC\emptyset","BM13\emptyset,9\emptysetC\emptyset","BM2,48C\emptyset"
    ,"BM13\emptyset,48Cø"
    185 FORI=1TO2\varnothing
    19\varnothing A(I)=RND(2\emptyset):IFN(A(I))=1THEN
    19\varnothing
    195 N(A(I))=1:NEXTI:FORY=1TO2\emptyset:C
    OLORI,\varnothing
    2\emptyset\emptyset FORI=2TO4
    2\emptyset5 B(I)=RND(3)+I:IFN(B(I))=\emptysetTHE
    N2\oslash5
    2I\emptysetN(B(I))=\varnothing:NEXTI:FORI=1TO4:N(
    I)=1:NEXT
    215 B=RND (2\varnothing):IFB=A ((Y)) THEN215
    22\varnothing C=RND(2\varnothing):IFC=B OR C=A ((Y))T
    HEN22\emptyset
    225 DRAW A$(I):DRAWP$ (A (Y),I)
    23\varnothing DRAW A$(B(2)):DRAWP$(B,2)
    235 DRAW A$(B(3)):DRAWP$(C,2)
    24\emptyset DRAW A$(B(4)):DRAWP$(A(Y),2)
    245 COLORI,\emptyset
    25\emptyset Z=\varnothing
```

255 PMODEØ, 4
$26 \varnothing$ DRAW A\$(l)+"Cø": DRAWP\$(A(Y), 1)

265 DRAW A\$(B(2))+"Cl": DRAWP\$(B, 2)
$27 \varnothing$ DRAW A\$(B(3))+"C1": DRAWP\$(C, 2)

275 DRAW AS (B(4))+"C1":DRAWP\$(A) Y), 2 )

28ø PMODEø,1:SCREEN1,1
$285 \operatorname{LINE}(8,6)-(12 \varnothing, 8 \varnothing), \operatorname{PSET}, B$
$29 \varnothing$ X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$=" "THEN3øøELS EIFX\$="@"THEN965
295 COLORI, $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(8,6)-(12 \emptyset, 8 \not)$, PRESET, B:GOTO285
$3 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{Z}+1: I F Z=4$ THEN $\mathrm{Z}=1$
$3 \varnothing 5$ COLORI, $\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(C(Z), D(Z))-(E($ Z), $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{Z}))$, PSET, B

31ø X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$=" "THEN3øøELS EIFX\$=CHR\$ (13) THEN32øELSEIFX\$="@ "THEN965
315 COLOR1, $\varnothing:$ IINE (C (Z) , D (Z) ) - (E ( $Z), F(Z))$, PRESET, B:GOTO $3 \varnothing 5$
$32 \varnothing$ IFZ $+1=\mathrm{B}(4)$ THEN3 $3 \varnothing$
325 NW=NW+1:FORK=1TO5: PMODE $\varnothing, 4: S$ CREEN1, 1:SOUND1ø, 3: PMODEø,1:SCRE EN1, 1:SOUND1, 3 :NEXTK: GOTO3ø5 $33 \varnothing$ NC=NC+1: PMODE $\varnothing, 4:$ PCLSI:LINE ( $\emptyset, 4 \varnothing)-(256,126), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}: \operatorname{LINE}(6$,

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| :--- | :--- |
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| To Executa | e | Cancel <br> Programming Tools}

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[^15]$44)-(124,122), \operatorname{PRESET}, \mathrm{B}: \operatorname{LINE}(13 \emptyset$, 44）－（248，122），PRESET，B：PAINT（2， 4 2），$\varnothing, \varnothing$
335 DRAW A\＄（5）：DRAWP\＄（A $(Y), 1)$
$34 \emptyset$ DRAW A\＄（6）：DRAWP\＄（A $(Y), 2)$
345 SCREENI，I
$35 \emptyset$ X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN $35 \varnothing$
355 PMODE $\varnothing, 1$
$36 \varnothing$ PCOPY3TO1：SCREEN1，1：PCOPY2TO 4 ：NEXTY：GOTO9 65
365 PMODEø，2：PCLSI：SCREENI，1：LIN $E(\varnothing, 4 \varnothing)-(256,126)$, PRESET，B：LINE（ $6,44)-(124,122)$, PRESET，B：LINE（13 $\emptyset, 44)-(248,122)$, PRESET，B：PAINT（2 ，42），$\varnothing, \varnothing$
$37 \varnothing$ FORI＝1TO2ø：DRAW A\＄（5）：DRAWP\＄ （I，I）
375 DRAW A\＄（6）：DRAWP\＄$(I, 2)$
$38 \emptyset$ X\＄＝INKEY\＄：IFX\＄＜＞CHR\＄（13）THEN $38 \varnothing$
385 COLORI，$\varnothing: \operatorname{LINE}(8,46)-(122,12 \varnothing$ ），PSET，BF：LINE $(132,46)-(246,12 \varnothing)$ ，PSET，BF：NEXTI
$39 \varnothing$ RUN
395 DATA＂BR6øBD4F2øLIøD24L2øU24L IøE2øBD52BL14D1ØR1øUIøBR8ND1øR1ø D6L1ø＂
$4 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA UP
$4 \varnothing 5$ DATA＂BR6øBD4L1めD24L1ØF2øE2øL 1øU24LIøBD52BL32R4ND1øR1øD1øL14B R2øU1øR1øD1øNLIØBR6NU1ØR6NU8R6NU 1øBR6U1øFIøU1ø＂
$41 \varnothing$ DATA DOWN
415 DATA＂BR16BD2øR8øM－4，＋2øL36M－ 4，－18NL36BR12BU4E4UH4UE4BR1øG4DF 4DG4BRIøE4UH4UE4BD5øBL5øDIøU6R1ø U4D1øBR8U1ØRIØDIØNLIØBRI2U1ØL6RI $2^{\prime \prime}$
$42 \varnothing$ DATA HOT
425 DATA＂BR6øBD2øL4ND6L6ND2L4ND4 L2M＋16，＋32M＋16，－32LI6R4ND8R6ND4R 6L2U4H2U2H2L2H2Ll2G2L2G2D2G2D4BD 36BLIøLIøDIØRIøBR8U1ØRIØDIøNLIøB R8NU1øR1øBR6R14U1øLI4R4DIø＂
$43 \varnothing$ DATA COLD
435 DATA＂BRIØBDI4R26F4D16G4L22NU 24D24L4R26E4U16H4BRI2U24NL4NR4D4 8NL4R4BRIøH4U4ØE4R16F4D1øBD1øNLI 6D2øG4L14BR24R4U3øR4U1øR2U1øE2U6 RD6F2D1øR2D1øR4D3øR4L22BR8BU2U24 BR4D24＂
$44 \varnothing$ DATA BIG
445 DATA＂BR38BD56D8R4BR4U8BR4R2N D8R2BR4R2ND8R2BR4D8R4BR4NR4U4NR4 U4 NR 4 BU6BL6H4 L4U2NR4D2L4NUND4L4U 2L4D2R4NH6L2G4＂
$45 \varnothing$ DATA LITTLE
455 DATA＂BR24BD36E12G6F2øR2øE2ØF 6H12BL14H2G4L4H4G2BU1øBL4NU4L2U6 E4R2BR26L2G4D6L2U4BD56BL46U1øD4R

1ØU4DIØBR6U1ØNR1ØD4R1ØU4DIØBR6U1 ØR1ØD4L1øD6BR16U1øR1ØD4LIøBR18BD 6U6NH4NE4＂
$46 \varnothing$ DATA HAPPY
465 DATA＂BR34BD5øHI2F6E12R36F12G 6E12BU16BL28H2G4L4H4G2BU1øBL4NU4 L2U6E4R2 BR2 6L2G4D6L2U4BD58BL34R1 ØU6L1ØU4R1øBR6NR1ØD4NR1ØD6BRIøNU 1øBR6R4UIのL4R14D1øL1ø＂
$47 \varnothing$ DATA SAD
475 DATA＂BR2øBD22D2øM＋3ø，＋1øNU2ø
 M－3ø，－1øE2øR5øG2øLIøNE2øLIøNE2øL 1øNE2øLIøNE2ØBD34BR6NR1ØD1øRIØNU 1øBR6U1øR6D4L6D6BR12NR6U6NR6U4R6 BR6ND1øF1øU1ø＂
$48 \emptyset$ DATA OPEN
485 DATA＂BR12BD16D2øM＋3ø，＋1øNU2ø R6øU2 $\varnothing \mathrm{NL} 6 \varnothing \mathrm{M}-3 \varnothing,-1 \varnothing \mathrm{~L} 6 \emptyset \mathrm{M}+3 \varnothing,+1 \emptyset \mathrm{R} 12$ $\mathrm{M}-3 \varnothing,-1 \varnothing \mathrm{Rl} 2 \mathrm{M}+3 \varnothing,+1 \varnothing \mathrm{R} 12 \mathrm{M}-3 \varnothing,-1 \varnothing \mathrm{Rl}$ $2 \mathrm{M}+3 \varnothing,+1 \varnothing \mathrm{BD} 4 \varnothing \mathrm{BL} 78 \mathrm{NR} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{I} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{Rl}$（BD1øB R6NU1øR8BR6U1ØR1øDIøNLIØBR6R1øU6 IIøU4R1øBR6NR6D4NR6D6R6BR6R4NU1 $\varnothing$ R1øUIøL14＂
$49 \varnothing$ DATA CLOSED
495 DATA＂BR9ØBD52U2E8U32H4L4G2D1 ØF2R4E4BLI2U12H4L4G4DI2F4R4E4BLI 2U12H4L4G4D12F4R4E4BLI2U12H4L4G4 Dl2F4R4E4BL12D2G4L4M－1ø，－6M－1ø，－ $2 \mathrm{~L} 2 \mathrm{G} 4 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{M}+8,+4 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{M}+2 \emptyset,+12 \mathrm{Fl} \varnothing \mathrm{M}+6,+2$ F2BEl $\varnothing \mathrm{H} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{M}-8,-3 \mathrm{BD} 36 \mathrm{BL} 2 \varnothing \mathrm{NU} 1 \varnothing \mathrm{Rl} \varnothing \mathrm{BR}$ 6NR8U6NR8U4R8BR6NR1øD4NR1øD6BR22 U1øL6R12＂
5øø DATA LEFT
$5 \emptyset 5$ DATA＂BR28BD52U2H8U32E4R4F2D1 ØG2L4H4BR12U12E4R4F4D12G4L4H4BR1 2U12E4R4F4DI2G4L4H4BR12U12E4R4F4 D12G4L4H4BR12D2F4R4M＋1ø，－6M＋1ø，－ 2R2F4D4M－8，＋4D2M－2ø，＋12G14G2BH1ø E1øM＋8，－3BD24BL4のND1øR1øD4L1øR4F 6BR6NU1ØBR6U1øNR1øD1ØRIøU6NL4BR6 NU4ND6R1øU4DIøBR1øU1ØL6R1
$51 \varnothing$ DATA RIGHT
515 DATA＂BR3øBD6D34R4E2UløR12F4R 12E4R12F4D12R1øU2øH8L18H4L4U8R12 U4 L2 8D4R12D8L4G4L12U8H2L4BM＋6ø，＋ $4 \emptyset$ F4D4G2L4H2U4E4BL54BD1øD1øR6NU8 R6NU1øBR6NR8U6NR8U4R8BR6R6ND1øR6 ＂

## $52 \emptyset$ DATA WET

525 DATA＂BR3øBD6D34R4E2U1ØR12F4R 12E4R12F4D12R1øU2øH8L18H4L4U8R12 U4L2 8D4R12D8L4G4L12U8H2L4 BD5 $\varnothing$ BR8 R4ND1øR1øD1øNL14BR6U1øR1øD4LIøR4 F6BRIØU6NH4E4＂
53ø DATA DRY
535 DATA＂BRIøBD4øRIø2L8E1ØM－8，＋4 L6U4H2L2G4R4D4F4L2øE1øM－8，＋4L6U4 H2L2G4R4D4F4L2øE1øM－8，＋4L6U4H2L2 G4R4D4F4L2 ØE $2 \emptyset M-16,+8 L 12 U 8 H 4 L 4 G 8$ R8BE4NLBG4D8F8＂
$54 \varnothing$ DATA FIRST
545 DATA BR2
550 DATA LAST
555 DATA＂BR56BD26M＋18，＋5F8LH2L2G 2H2L2G2H2L2G2H2L2G3DIIGINHREU11H 3L2G2H2L2G2H2L2G2H2L2G2E8M＋18，－5 BU1øR1øE4NH4R6E4U2H4LIøG4L12NG4H 6L8G4D6F4R6F4R4E2R2R6R4BR16NE6NR 2øNF6BD5øBL5øU1øR1øD1ØNL1ØBR6BU4 NU6F4E4U6BR6NR1øD4NR1øD6R1ØBR6U1 ØR8D4L6F6＂
$56 \varnothing$ DATA OVER
565 DATA＂BR56BD2M＋18，＋5F8LH2L2G2 H2L2G2H2L2G2H2L2G3D9GLNHREU9H3L2 G2H2L2G2H2L2G2H2L2G2E8M＋18，－5BD3 6NE6NH6NG6NF6BR16NE6NF6R22BD28BL 74 NUløR1øNU1øBR6U1øFløNU1øBR6R4U 1øL4R14DIøNLIøBR6NR1øU6NRIøU4R1ø BR6ND1øR8D4L8R2F6＂
$57 \emptyset$ DATA UNDER
575 DATA＂BR16BD2øE2NR8øRI6E8R6NG 4R6NG4R6NG4R6NG4R6NG4R6NG4NG4R6N G4R6NG4R6NG4R6NG4F8D2G8NH4L6NH4L 6NH4 L6NH4 L6NH4 L6NH 4 L6NH 4 L6NH 4 L6N H4L6NH4L6H8LI6NR8øBD4 6BRI ØNU1 1 R8 BR6NU1øBR6U1øR1ØBD4NL4D6NLIøBR6U 6NU4R1øU4D1øBR12U1øL6R12＂
$58 \emptyset$ DATA LIGHT
585 DATA＂BR26BD4 6R68M－14，－3øL1øU 6H4LI2G4D6LIøM－14，＋3øBR18BU8U12B R6NR6D12R6NU12BR6U12R6D12NL6BR4N U6BR4NU6U4R4D4L4 BU22BLI4L4U4R4D4 BD5øBL36U1øD4R1øU4D1øBR6NR1øU6NR 1øU4R1ØBR6ND1øR1øD4NLIØD6BR6BU4N U6F4E4U6BR6F4ND6E4＂
$59 \varnothing$ DATA HEAVY
595 DATA＂BR6øBD4 8R8E4U1のR4U6L4U6 H4L16G4D6L4D6R4D1øF4R8BU6NE4NH4B U8NLNR2 BU6BL4NR2BR6R2BU16R6E2H2L 2øG2F2R12BD2øBL2øH16D16F16R36E16 U16G16BD34BL5øU1øR1øBD4NL4D6NLIø BR6U1øR1øD1øNL1ØBR6U1øR1øD1øNL1ø BR6R4NR1øU1øL4R14D1ø＂
$6 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA GOOD
$6 \varnothing 5$ DATA＂BR6ØBD48R8E4U1ØR4U6L4U6 H4L16G4D6L4D6R4D1ØF4R8BU1ØNG4NF4 BU4 NLNR2 BU6BL4NR2 BR6R2 BU12E6D8L2 ØU8F6BL2ØD6G4L6NU1ØND2 ØL6H4U6BR7 8NG4NF4D2øG1øBD2øBL48U1ØR1øD4NLI ØD6NLIøBR6U6NR1øU4R1øD1ØBR6R4NR1 øU1øL4R14DIø＂
$61 \varnothing$ DATA BAD
615 DATA＂BR2øBD16D3øNR56U3øR6U16 R1øF4G4IIøD8R1øD6R1øD6R1øD6R1øD6 R1øD6R26BU42BL3øL2ØNE4NF4BD52BL2 øD1øU6R1øU4DIøBR8NU1øBR8NR1øU1øR 1øBD4NL4D6BR6U1øD4RIØU4D1ø＂
$62 \varnothing$ DATA HIGH
625 DATA＂BR2øBD16D3øNR56U3øR16D6 RIøD6R1øD6R1øD6R1øD6R26L16U16R1 $\varnothing$ F4G4L1øD8BU2 6BR6NU16NH4NE4 BD4 6BL

5øNU1øR8BR6U1øR1øDIØNL1øBR6NU1øR 6NU8R6U1ø＂
$63 \emptyset$ DATA LOW
635 DATA＂BR3 2 BD2 6NR5øD2NR5øD2R5 D6L2D4RI4U4 L2Ul2H2U4H2U2H4L6D2F2 D2F2D8BL5øBD3øD4ND6R1øD6UIØBR6ND 1øR1øD4NLIøD6BR6U1ØR1ØD4L1ØR4F6B R6R4NU1øR1øU1øL14＂
$64 \emptyset$ DATA HARD
645 DATA＂BR36BD18H8U8R8F8E4R2øF4 E8R8D8G8D1øG4D2G8L2G4L8H4L2H8U2H 4 Ul ØBRIØBD4R4NU2ND2NR4NE2NH2BR12 R4NU2ND2NR4NE2NH2 BG8BD4NE4NH4D6N F4NG4U6BR6NR2 1 BLI2NL2 ØBR6D4BF4NF 1øBH4BG4G1øBLI4BD14R1øU6IIØU4RI $\varnothing$
 R6R6NDIØR6＂
$65 \varnothing$ DATA SOFT
655 DATA＂BR3øBD2D1øNR3øD4NR3øL2D 4 L2 D4 L2 D4 L2 DI 2NR8 8D6R8NU6R8NU6R8 NU6R8NU6R8NU6R8NU6R8NU6R8NU6R8NU 6R8NU6R8U6U4H4M－1ø，－ 4 L4ND1 $\varnothing$ M－3ø， －1øNU16NE6D4M＋3ø，＋1øBL58ND8NH8BD 22BR16NDIøR1øD1øNLIøBR6U1øF1øU1ø ＂
$66 \varnothing$ DATA ON
665 DATA＂BR2 6BD2D14L2D4L2D4L2D4工 2D12F6R2øE2R3øF2R14E2F2R1øE2U6H2 LløH2L8M－3ø，－1øH4U18BL18BD2øG4D4 F4BD2øDIøR1øU1øNL1øBR6NR1øD4NRIø D6BRI6U6NR1øU4R1ø＂
$67 \emptyset$ DATA OFF
675 DATA＂BR2øBD6ND2 ØR8øG1øNL5øM＋ $1 \varnothing,+3 \varnothing \mathrm{G} 4 \mathrm{~L} 62 \mathrm{H} 4 \mathrm{M}+1 \varnothing,-3 \varnothing \mathrm{H} 4 \mathrm{~L} 8 \mathrm{D} 14 \mathrm{~L} 6 \mathrm{BD}$ 3øBR16NR1øD4NR1øD6BR16NU1øR1ØNU1 ØBR6NU1ØR8BR4NU1øR8＂
$68 \emptyset$ DATA FULL
685 DATA＂BR2ØBD6ND2 1 R8øG1øM＋1ø，＋ $3 \emptyset \mathrm{G} 4 \mathrm{~L} 62 \mathrm{H} 4 \mathrm{M}+1 \varnothing,-3 \varnothing \mathrm{H} 4 \mathrm{~L} 8 \mathrm{D} 14 \mathrm{~L} 6 \mathrm{BD} 3 \varnothing \mathrm{NR}$ 1øD4NR1øD6R1øBR6U1ØR6ND6R6D1øBR6 U1ØRIØD4NLIØBR6BU4R6ND1ØR6BR6F4N D6E4＂
$69 \varnothing$ DATA EMPTY
695 DATA＂BR5øBD14ND2øR12D1øNL12N D1ØBR8R6NU6ND6R6BR1øU18L6øD36R6ø U18BD3øBL6ØNL4ND1øR1øD4NL1ØD6NL1 4BR6NR1øU6NRIØU4R1のBR6BDIøRIØU6L

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1øU4R1ØBR6R6ND1øR6"
$7 \varnothing \varnothing$ DATA BEST
$7 \emptyset 5$ DATA"BR5øBD14ND2ØR12BD1øNLI2 BR8R12 BRIøU18L6øD36R6øU18BD3øBL7 ØD1øR6NU8R6U1øBR6NDIØR1øDIøNL1øB R6U1ØR1øD4 LIØR4F6BR6R1øU6LIØU4R1 ØBR6R6ND1øR6"
$71 \varnothing$ DATA WORST
715 DATA"BR3øBD4ND6R6øD6NL6øD4L6 ØNU4G4D28F4R6ØE4U28H4BL2ØBD32H4L 4U2NR4D2L4NUND4L4U2L4D2R4NH6L2G4 BD1øBL2 6ND1øBR6ND1øF1øU1øBR6BD1ø R1øU6LløU4R1øBR6ND1øBR6R4ND1øR1ø DIøNL14BR6NR1øU6NR1øU4RIø"
$72 \emptyset$ DATA INSIDE
725 DATA"BR12BD4ND6R6øD6NL6øD4L6 ØNU4G4D28F4R6ØE4U28H4BR36BD32H4L 4U2NR4D2L4NUND4 L4U2L4D2R4NH6L2G4 BDløBL76ND1øR1øD1øNL1øBR6NU1øR1ø UløBR6R6ND1øR6BR6BD1ØR1ØU6L1øU4R 1øBR6ND1ØBR6R4ND1øR1ØD1ØNLI4BR6N R8U6NR8U4R8"
73ø DATA OUTSIDE
735 DATA"BR16BD3øNR3øU2NR3øU2R18 BR4R2BR4R2BL3øU2R9 øG12M-48, +4U1ø BD36BL22R1øU6L1øU4RIøBR6DIøU6R1ø U4D1øBR6U1øR1øD4NLIøD6BR6U1øR1øD 4L1ØR4F6BR6U1øR1øD4LIø"
$74 \emptyset$ DATA SHARP
745 DATA"BR16BD3øNR4øH2U4E2R4øND 8R48F2D2G2L2G2L2G2L36H2BD36BL28R 4NU1øR1øU1øNL14BR6D1ØR1ØUIøBR6D1 ØR8BR6NU1ØR8"
$75 \emptyset$ DATA DULL
755 DATA"BR2 2BD6R3øD6F4R8E4U6R3ø DI6L8NU16L8D2 6L2 2NU3øL2 2U26L8NU1 6L8U16BD6øNR1øU1øR1øBR6D1ØR8BR6N RIøU6NRIøU4R1øBR6ND1ØRIøD4NLIøD6 BR6U1øF1øU1ø"
$76 \varnothing$ DATA CLEAN
765 DATA"BR2 2BD6R3øD6F4R8E4U6R3ø D16L8NU16L8D2 6L8NU12L4NU2øL2NU8L 4NU6L4NU3øL8NU12L4NU2øL2NU8L4NU6 L2NU18L2U26L8NU16L8U16BD5øR4ND1ø RIøD1øNL14BR8NU1øBR8U1øR1øD4LIøR 4F6BR6BU1øR6ND1øR6BR6F4ND6E4"
$77 \varnothing$ DATA DIRTY
775 DATA"BR2øBD3øNR84BD36BL6R1øU 6LIøU4R1øBR6ND1øR6ND8R6D1øBR6U1ø RIøDIøNLIøBR6UIøRIøDIøNLIØBR6BU1 ØR6ND1øR6BR6D1øU6R1øU4DIø"
$78 \varnothing$ DATA SMOOTH
785 DATA"BR14BD3@BRE4R4F4R4E4R4F 4R4E4R4F4R4E4R4F4R4E4R4F4R4E4R4F 4BL84BD36UIøR1øD4LIøR4F6BR6UløR1 ØDIØNLIøBR6NU1øR1øNU1øBR6U1øRIØB D4NL4D6NL1øBR6UløD4R1ØU4D1ф"
$79 \varnothing$ DATA ROUGH
795 CLS:V=1
8øø FORI=1TO2ø
$8 \emptyset 5$ AO (I) = RND (2ø)
$81 \varnothing$ IF $N(A O(I))=1$ THEN $8 \varnothing 5$
$815 \mathrm{~N}(\mathrm{AO}(\mathrm{I}))=1:$ NEXTI
$82 \varnothing$ FOR P=1TO2ø
825 CLS
83ø PRINT@68,"WHAT IS THE OPPOSI TE OF"
835 PRINT@132,C\$(AO(P))+" ?"
$84 \varnothing$ FOR Q=1TO2
$845 C(Q)=\operatorname{RND}(2 \varnothing): I F \quad C(Q)=A O(P) T$ HEN845
$85 \emptyset$ FOR K=Q-1 TO ØSTEP-1:IF C(K) =C (Q) THEN845
855 NEXTK
86ø NEXTQ:C(3)=AO (P)
865 FOR E=1TO3
$87 \varnothing F(E)=R N D(3)$
875 FOR K=E-1 TO $\varnothing$ STEP-1:IF F (K ) $=\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{E})$ THEN87 $\varnothing$
88ø NEXTK:NEXTE
885 PRINT
89ø PRINTTAB(8)"Iー"+B\$(C(F(1))): PRINT
895 PRINTRAB(8)"2-"+B\$(C(F(2))): PRINT
$9 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINTTAB(8)"3-"+B\$(C(F(3))): PRINT
9ø5 G\$=INKEY\$:IFG\$="@"THEN965
91ø IF G\$=""THEN9ø5
915 G=VAL (G\$)
$92 \emptyset$ IF G<l THEN $9 \varnothing 5$
925 IF G>5 THEN $9 \varnothing 5$
$93 \varnothing$ IF $C(F(G))<>A O(P)$ THEN945
935 PRINT:PRINT" RIGHT! THE ANS
WER IS: "+B\$(AO (P))
$94 \emptyset$ NC=NC+1: GOTO955
945 PRINT:PRINT" SORRY! THE AN SWER IS: "+B\$(AO(P))
95ø NW=NW+1
955 X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$<>CHR\$ (13)THEN 955
$96 \varnothing$ NEXT P
965 CLS:PRINT@1øI,"YOU TRIED"NC+ NW"TIMES \&": PRINT@165,"ANSWERED" NC"CORRECTLY"
$97 \emptyset$ PRINT@229,"WHILE DOING"NW"WR ONG."
975 NQ $=\mathrm{NC}+\mathrm{NW}: I F$ NQ $=\varnothing$ THEN $\mathrm{NQ}=1$
$98 \emptyset \mathrm{MS}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{NC} / \mathrm{NQ} * I \varnothing \varnothing)$
985 PRINT@293, "YOUR SCORE IS"MS" \%."
99ø PRINT@357,"ANOTHER TRY (Y/N/ C) ?";

995 X\$=INKEY\$:IFX\$="Y"THEN RUN
1øøø IFX\$="N"THENCLS: END
Iøø5 IFX\$="C"THENIØ15
1ø1ø GOTO995
1ø15 IFV=1THEN825
$1 \varnothing 2 \varnothing$ IFV=øTHEN28ø

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## A routine to convert a machine language prognam into BASIC



Many times I get programs that try in vain to load a machine language subroutine program, or my favorite picture needs two or three disks in order to dump it to the printer.

I worked out a routine to take an ML program in memory and convert it into BASIC DATA lines that can be added to a program and keep the entire kit together. I was doing some experiments with the saving of ASCII files when it became apparent that this mixing of apples and oranges could in fact be done.

Before loading the program, type in and enter CLEAR size and address for the ML program. Then load ML-Data and run it. The opening prompts will again ask you for the CLEAR parameters and the filename for the ML subroutine you want to transfer. Remember to use \&H for the address. You will also be asked for the "line number to return to." After the BASIC program created by $M L-D a t a$ pokes in its ML code, it has to know where to go in your BASIC program. Then the program will load the ML package and ask you for the start and end addresses for the ML program. The

Stephen Miller is an electronics hobbyist who enjoys hardware-hacking on his CoCo 2 and 3. He was one of the first CoCo 3 owners in Canada.
program will open a data file on disk, then send out to the disk the READ and POKE information to reconstruct your ML routine later. Sit back and watch the fun.

The program will look in memory at the ML program and assign the HEX notation found to $A \$$. Once 70 bytes have been accumulated, $A \$$ will be dumped to the disk and reset, and the program will continue to build the next DATA line number. All along, you will be able to view the complete line number and present addresses flashing by. Once it reaches the end address, the program will close the file and indicate that the job is done.

Now load in your BASIC program where you want the $M L$-Data package to go. Make sure you have room above Line 10000 . Now enter MERGE"DATAFILE". This program will then create a new Line 0 to clear the memory for the ML routine. When this is done, call up a list. When you're ready to use your ML package, use the EXEC\&H $x x x x$ command where needed. You could also use the DEFUSR command if information is needed between BASIC and ML.

A simple little routine to save a lot of time, fingers, eyes and late hours!
(Questions or comments concerning this program may be directed to the author at P.O. Box 5000, Penetanguishene, Ontario, Canada L0K 1 P0. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)
l 1＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊ $21 *$ STEPHEN MILIER＊ 3 1＊P．O．BOX 5øøø＊ 4 ＇＊PENETANGUISHENE，ONTARIO＊ 5 1＊CANADA LøK 1Pø＊ 6 1＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊
1ø CLEAR7 $\varnothing \varnothing$
$2 \varnothing$ CLS：PRINT＂THIS PROGRAM WILI TAKE A M／L PROGRAM IN MEMORY， AND CREATE A BASIC＇DATA＇FIIE F OR A LOADER ROUTINE YOU CAN ADD INTO A BASICPROGRAM．THE DATA FILE WIL工 USELINE＇$\emptyset$＇，AND IINES Iøøøø AND UP．
$3 \varnothing$ INPUT＂HOW MUCH STRING SPACE T O CLEAR＂；CL：PRINT＂USE HEX VALUE S AND USE＇\＆H＇＂：INPUT＂CLEAR AT W HAT ADDRESS＂；CL\＄：INPUT＂WHAT LIN E NUMBER TO RETURN TO＂：IN
$4 \varnothing$ INPUT＂enter M／L FILENAME：＂；N \＄：LOADMN\＄
5ø PRINT：INPUT＂enter START ADDRE SS OF M／L IN MEMORY：H；ST：PRIN T：INPUT＂enter ENDING ADDRESS OF M／L IN MEMORY：＂；EN
$6 \varnothing Y=1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 1$

7ø OPEN＂O＂，\＃1，＂DATAFILE．BAS＂
$8 \varnothing$ CLS：A\＄＝＂$\varnothing$ CLEAR＂＋STR\＄（CL）＋＂，＂ ＋CL\＄＋＂：GOTO1申ø申ø＂：PRINTA\＄：PRINT\＃
1，A\＄：A\＄＝＂1øøøø FORADD＝\＆H＂＋HEX\＄（S T）+ ＂TO\＆H＂＋HEX\＄（EN）＋＂：READINF\＄：P OKEADD，VAL（＂＋CHR\＄（34）＋＂\＆H＂＋CHR\＄（ 34）＋＂＋INF ）：NEXT：GOTO＂＋STR\＄（LN）： PRINTA\＄：PRINT\＃1，A\＄
9ø A\＄＝＂DATA＂
1øø FORT＝ST TOEN：$Z=Z+1: I F Z=>7 \varnothing T H$ ENGOSUB13ø
11ø $D \$=H E X \$(\operatorname{PEEK}(T)): A \$=A \$+D \$+"$, ＂：NEXT：GOSUBI3ø
12ø CLOSE：PRINT＠392，＂finished：\＆ H＂HEX\＄（T－1）：END
$13 \varnothing$ A $=$ LEFT $(A \$, L E N(A \$)-1): A \$=S T$
R\＄（Y）＋＂＂+ A\＄：A\＄＝RIGHT\＄（A\＄，LEN（A\＄ ）-1 ）： $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1$
14ø CLS：PRINT＠32，A\＄：PRINT＠392，＂a ddress：\＆H＂HEX\＄（T）
15ø PRINT\＃1，A\＄
$16 \varnothing \mathrm{Z}=\varnothing: A \$=$＂DATA＂：RETURN

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# The Little Graphics Library 

By Kevin Dowd

There's nothing like the speed of machine language graphics! In this article I'll show you building blocks and a method for creating fast, high-quality assembly language games and Simulations.
Think of the screen as a stage. We will

## Kevin Dowd is a technical support

 analyst with Multiflow Computer, Inc. He bought his first Color Computer in 1982 and hasn't gone to bed on time since.
decide who the players will be, perhaps meteors and spaceships or mice in a maze. We'll decide how they should interact (i.e, what happens if a mouse encounters a spaceship). In general, however, we'll keep loose control, allowing our players to move freely within the restrictions we choose. We could even play, too. The important thing is that we are going to let the players drive the program, rather than let the program drive the players.

You'll need an assembler and familiarity with the 6809 assembly language, the machine language of your Color Computer. We'll explore a number of programs and incrementally build on a library of subroutines. I will tell you about the new routines as we use them, so you needn't have them all keyed in to get started.

To write any graphics game we'll need to be able to move and monitor objects on the screen. Let's start at the very beginning with a method for drawing a picture, independent of giving it movement.

## Statics

Let me introduce something I call The Little Graphics Language ( $L G L$ ). Picture the screen as a piece of graph paper; imagine that you are going to draw something in a pattern of neighboring squares, one at a time. In each step you are allowed to color in the square where you are and/or move to another, vertically, horizontally or diagonally. This completely describes the procedure for programming with

LGL. The drawing in Figure 1 and the following example show how to construct a blue plus sign three pixels wide and three pixels high:

BLUEUP write a blue pixel, move cursor up
BLUEUP write a blue pixel, move cursor up
BLUEDL write a blue pixel, move down and left
BLUERT write a blue pixel, move right
RIGHT move right
BLUE write a blue pixel
DONE
We drew three blue pixels vertically, moved down and to the left and drew another, and then moved right two pixels and drew a final blue pixel. Be sure to note that first we draw and then we move. I will be referring to pictures we have drawn with $L G L$ as "shapes."

| PROG1 | $\$ 6800$ | $\$ 6 E 71$ | $\$ 6800$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PROGZ | $\$ 6800$ | $\$ 6 E 9 D$ | $\$ 6800$ |
| PROG3 | $\$ 6800$ | $\$ 6 E A B$ | $\$ 6800$ |
| PROGG | $\$ 6800$ | $\$ 71 A 0$ | $\$ 6800$ |

Table 1: Final Start, End and Execute addresses for PROG1 through PROG4 when assembled with LIBRARY.

Having described how it's constructed, we can draw this shape on the screen; first, however, we have to choose where it will be drawn. Any screen location will suffice as long as it's between the first possible location (Pixel 0) and the last (Pixel 12287 for the graphics mode I've chosen). Pixels are numbered starting with 0 at the
upper left of the screen and progressing to the right until they wrap around on the next line.
> "To write any graphics game we'll need to be able to move and monitor objects on the screen."

The program shown in Listing 1 is for drawing the plus sign. It uses the subroutines VIDED, VRAMCD, WRTSHP, NXTSET, At a minimum these routines must be included with PROG1, along with the tables listed at the end of the library (Listing 5). First, enter and save the code for Listing 5. Use the filename LIBRARY. ASM. Then type in Listing 1, and merge in LIBRARY. ASM according to your assembler, assembling the programs together. You will need to resave the binary file with the addresses shown in Table 1. Each of the listings 1 through 4 must be assembled with Listing 5 or parts of it, at least. You will need to leave out comments for Listing 4.
With PROGI we make a major accomplishment: drawing our first "static" picture, following these important steps:

1) Pick a screen location and store it into SCRLDC (screen location), a varia-
ble representing the number of the pixel where the shape will be drawn.
2) Translate SCRLOC into actual video RAM coordinates with a call to VRAMCD. The CoCo allows you to reserve any part of memory for use as video RAM, the memory containing the picture on the screen. I've chosen to locate our video RAM starting at Location 29696 , so whenever we talk about Screen Location 0 we are actually referring to Memory Location 29696. In fact, the first four pixels are packed into that first video RAM location.
VRAMCD generates two values called VLOC and VEIT. VLOC describes the pixel's address in RAM; since there is more than one pixel per byte, VEIT is used to describe which of the four possible pixels to use.
3) Put the address of PLSSGN into STSH (start of shape). STSH is read in the next step.
4) Call WRTSHP to draw the plus-sign on the screen. WRTSHP reads $L G L$ instructions starting from the address stored in STSH until it reaches the DONE instruction.
5) Loop forever. Press the reset button to return control of your CoCo.

## Dynamics

We could move the plus sign the way a cartoonist does, by repeatedly drawing it farther and farther off in one direction. But in our case we had better erase the character from its old location, lest we produce a smear. To this end, PROG1 can be modified to loop with a continously changing value of SCRLDC. To move right, add a value of one each iteration. To move up or down, add or subtract a whole line at a time - 128 pixels. Perhaps we want a continuous diagonal movement. This quantity of movement is called a "vector", one of

## Subroutine Summary

INPUTS none
MODIFIES: CC,A,X.
OUTPUTS: none For setting up video parameters, erasing the screen and the C-list.

VRAMCD - INPUTS: SCRLDC
MODIFIES: CC.D
OUTPUTS: VLOC, VEIT
Translates a screen location (pixel number) into actual video RAM coordinates. SCRLDC is usually set by the
programmer. The outputs, VLOC and VBIT, give the video RAM address and pixel number ( 0 to 3 ) at that address. These are never set by hand. This routine must be called before adding a character to the C-list or drawing a static shape on the screen.

WRTSHP INPUTS: STSH, VLDC, VEIT MODIFIES: CC,D,Y, video RAM, TLAC, TEIT OUTPUTS: none

Draws a picture according to the $L G L$ intructions at the memory address contained in STSH. The value of STSH is either set by hand or by a call to SHPADR. The placement of the shape on the screen is determined by the values in VLDC and VBIT. These are either set by VRRMCD or extracted from the C-list by GETLOC.

NXTSET-used internally. Updates the cursor position according to the $L G L$ instructions.

ADDCHL - INPUTS: SHAPE, SCRLDC, AUX, VLIC, VEIT, VDUT
the qualities a "character" possesses in addition to its shape. Here's a sample vector for moving two pixels right and one pixel down:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { right }+ \text { right }+ \text { down }=1+1+128 \\
& =130
\end{aligned}
$$

$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text { Byte \# Also known as } \\ \text { XSHAPE }\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { Purpose } \\ \text { byte number } \\ \text { identifying what } \\ \text { type of charac- } \\ \text { ter this is fi.e. } \\ \text { mouse or } \\ \text { spaceship?. It } \\ \text { must beaneven } \\ \text { number. } \\ \text { screen location } \\ \text { where the char- }\end{array}\right\}$

A character's new location can be calculated from its old location by adding the old location and the vector together.

If we set off hard-coding a loop to guide the movements of 100 characters, we'd soon find ourselves short on pa-
tience - not to mention program memory! More desirable is having some kind of method for handling a large number of characters in a uniform way. For that purpose I propose a character list, or Clist. The C-list is an area of memory we've reserved and divided into 100 little compartments, each containing information about the state of one active character. Updating the screen will be done by passing through the Clist and updating each entry. (Imagine this as a nursery with 100 cribs. The nurse looks into each in turn, skips the empty ones and attends to those with babies inside. In each of the programs we construct, we will include one "main loop" to pass through the C-list the same way the nurse checks over the cribs.)

The information stored in the C-list is necessary for tracking characters, i.e. vectors and video RAM locations. A list of the contents of each of the nine bytes of a single C -list entry is shown in Figure 2.

As a convention, any slot with a character number ( $X$ SHAPE) of zero is considered empty and can be subsequently filled in. Similarly, if we want to delete a character from the game, we simply set its C-list entry (XSHAPE) to zero.

It is very useful to have the addresses for the $L G L$ routines all gathered into one area called a "shape table." That way, when we are stepping through the C-list and come across a character/ shape number of 12 , for example, we
can quickly look in the twelfth shape table entry to find out how Character 12 is drawn. In the next program the address of the $L G L$ instructions for drawing the plus sign will live in the shape table at Location 2. (See Figure 3.)

The new routines required for PROG2 are ADDCHL, SHPADR, ANTISH, NEWLOC and PUTLOC. See the subroutine summaries for more information about what these routines do and what resources they use.

In PROG2 we used the C-list even though we were keeping track of only one character. With the framework we've already built, it is simple to add more characters - in fact, it requires only three lines!

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 00412 \text { LDD } \# 12 \mathrm{~V} \text { Vector for } \\
& \text { "،down" } \\
& 00414 \text { STDVOUT } \\
& 00416 \text { JSRADDCHL Add another } \\
& \\
& \\
& \\
& \\
& \text { character } \\
& \text { to the list. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The plus signs are interesting, but you may have already noticed a serious shortcoming: They are oblivious to one another. What good is a game if the players don't interact? Furthermore, they are blind to their surroundings. If we drew a brick wall on the screen, they'd pass right through it! At the very least we want them to bump into each other. We might also want them to explode or wiggle a little.

How do we detect that we have

MODIFIES: CC,D,Y and the C-list.
OUTPUTS: none
This routine is for adding a character to the C -list. It steps through, looking for the first empty slot. If there are no empty slots nothing is added. SHAPE, usually set by the programmer, identifies the character by number. SCRLOC, set by program or programmer, is the screen location where the character is to appear initially. The use and value of AUX is defined on a character-by-character basis, VLOC and VEIT are created by a call to VRAMCD. VRAMCD must be called after setting SCRLOC and before calling ADDCHL. VOUT is the vector the character will have initially, It is set by the programmer or by RNDVEC or DIRVEC.
After ADDCHL has placed these values in the C-list, they can be retrieved by referring to
offsets from the $X$ register, This table shows how the variables read by $A D D C H L$ are associated with the C -list:

```
SHAPE
XSHAPE, x shape or character
        number
SERLOC -
XSCLOC, X screen location or
        pixel number
AUX
XAUX,X user defined
VLOC
XVLOC, X video RAM loca-
        tion
VBIT
XVEIT,X video RAM pixel
        offset
VOUT
XVECT,* vector
```

SHPADR -INPUTS: A
MODIFIES: CC,Y,D
OUTPUTS: STSH

Takes the value in the A register as an offset into the shape table. The value of A must be even, and there must be a shape table entry corresponding to A . The output STSH is set to the address retrieved from the shape table. WRTSHP, ANTISH and OKMOV use STSH for drawing, erasing and checking for occurrences of other objects on the screen.

ANTISH -INPUTS: STSH, C-list values $X V E C, X$ and XVBIT, $X$
MODIFIES: CC, D, Y, video RAM, TLDE, TEIT
OUTPUTS: none
Erases a character from the screen. As a general rule, characters must always be erased before they are moved. When this routine is called, the X register must point into the C -list to the character you want to erase. STSH must have been set already with a call to SHPADR. The values XVLDC, $X$
bumped into something? Recall our algorithm for moving the plus signs:

1) Erase the old plus sign from screen
2) Calculate the new location for the plus sign by adding the vector to the old location
3) Write plus sign at the new location
4) Store the new location into the Clist

I propose we add some new operations between steps 2 and 3. Instead of immediately drawing the character at the new location, what if we first check the pixels where the shape is about to be written to see if anything is there already? If there is, we can skip this character and continue on to the next C-list entry. We might also want to generate a new - probably random vector for the character, so that next time it heads in a different direction. Now we:

1) Erase the old plus sign from screen.
2) Calculate the new location for the plus sign by adding the vector to the old location.
2a) Check the new location to see if it's already occupied.
2b) If not occupied go to 3 .
2c) Generate a random vector.
2d) Get the old location from the Clist.
2e) Redraw the character where it was before.
2f) Go to 5 .
and XVEIT, $X$ are automatically retrieved.

NEWLDC -INPUTS: C-list values
$X S C L O C, x$ and XVECT , $X$
MODIFIES: CC,D
OUTPUTS: VLOC, VBIT, SCRLOC
Calculates new screen location and video RAM address for the C-list character currently pointed to by the X register by adding the character's vector to its old location.

PUTLDC-INPUTS: VLOC, VEIT, SCRLDC
MODIFIES: CC,D
OUTPUTS: C-list values XVLOC, $X$, XVEIT, $X$, XSCLOC, $x$
Stores screen location and video RAM address values into C -list entry pointed to X register. Usually done to update C-list after calling NEWLOC and successfully moving a character.

3) Write plus sign at the new location.
4) Store the new location into the Clist.
5) Continue stepping through C-list.

The program shown in Listing 3 illustrates these steps. It completely fills the C-list with swirling little white dots. The new routines we'll be using are OKMOV, RNDVEC and GETLOC.

Here are some interesting variations to PROG3:

1) Put up obstructions. First define a

OKMOV - INPUTS: STSH, VLDC, VEIT MODIFIES: CC,D,Y, TEIT, TLDC
OUTPUTS: the Z flag in the condition code.
Traces out the $L G L$ shape instructions whose address appears in STSH at the location given by VLOC and VBIT. If no pixels are found to be set (i.e. there is nothing there already) the $\mathbf{Z}$ flag is set, otherwise cleared. (If the Z flag is set, tests for zero will be true, for instance, a Branch On Equal ( EEQ ) instruction will branch.)

RNDVEC-INPUTS: none
MODIFIES: CC, D, RND1, TVEC
OUTPUTS: VDUT
Generates a random vector with a maximum displacement of one pixel in any direction.
barrier shape with $L G L$ instructions (maybe bricks?), and place them about the screen the same way we drew the "static" plus sign in PROG1.
2) Fill the C-list with an assortment of objects. (Notice that if the shapes are too complex, they'll slow down the program, in which case you might want to half-fill the C-list.)
3) Multiply some of the vectors by two. (Shift the D register to the left.)

The next program makes full use of the subroutine library. First we'll draw a mountain range. Then we'll place one

## GETLOC - INPUTS: none <br> MODIFIES: CC.D <br> OUTPUTS: VEIT, VLOC

Retrieves video RAM address where a character is drawn from the C-list. Usually called just after OKMOV has failed and before WRTSHP is called to restore the character to the screen.

ESTATE - INPUTS: none MODIFIES: CC,A OUTPUTS: BUTTON
Checks to see if the fire button is pushed. Sets BUTTON if it is, clears it otherwise.

DIRVEG - INPUTS: TAREET, C-list XSCLOC, $X$
MODIFIES: CC,D, TVEC
OUTPUTS: VOUT
Generates a vector toward the screen location that has been previously stored in TARGET. This is the routine used to guide the birds to the birdseed.
little man (controlled by the joystick) and four birds into the C-list. The object of the game will be for the man to jump onto one of the birds and fly to the top of the screen. The fire button will enable you to throw grains of bird seed, which are actually characters dynamically added and deleted from the C -list. The birds will swoop down toward the seed. Other new features include use of the XAUX byte of each character's C-list entry. XAUX will control the flapping of the birds' wings. As for the little man and the bird seed, $X A \cup X$ will play a part in simulating gravity.

Yes, you can lose this game too! If the man falls from the back of one of the
birds, he can perish upon hitting the ground, depending on the height of the bird's flight. I haven't given too much thought to rewarding the player of the game, so anyone interested is welcome to finish it up. New subroutines this time are BSTATE and DIRVEC.

## Loading and Assembling Files

For those with source on disk or tape: Since the four programs each use the same library of subroutines, the most efficient way to store the source is to keep it in five pieces. When you want to load the source, start first by loading one of the main routines and then appending the library. For Disk ED-

TASM users this is done with the LDA command. For those using the ED$T A S M+$ ROM pack, two loads with the L command will append files automatically.

Disk EDTASM users will find that the first three programs can be assembled in memory with the / AO/IM switches if EDTASMOV is used. The fourth must be assembled to disk. ROM pack users can assemble any of the four programs directly in memory.
(Questions or comments concerning this tutorial may be directed to the author at 84 Round Hill Road, Wethersfield, CT 06109. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

## Listing 1: PROG1

| 90910 * |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| و0¢112 * Progl demonstrates how to choose |  |  |  |  |
| gggl4 * a screen address and draw a |  |  |  |  |
| 90916 * sha |  |  |  |  |
| 909018 * |  |  |  |  |
| 601090 | DPVAL | EQU | \$67 | Using D.P. for sp |
| 90110 | STACK | EQU | DPVAL*25 | 6-1 |
| 609120 |  | SETD | DPVAL |  |
| 98136 |  | ORG | DPVAL*25 | 6+256 |
| 90140 | START | LDA | \#DPVAL |  |
| 9915\% |  | TFR | A, DP | Set D.P. register |
| \$9016\% |  | LDS | \#STACK | Move stack |
| 69170 |  | JSR | VIDEO | Init vid params |
| \$0918¢ * |  |  |  |  |
| 89190 | * CHOS | WHER | DRAW |  |
| 9092g\% * |  |  |  |  |
| 909216 |  | LDD | \#6290] | Center of screen |
| 98229 |  | STD | SCRLOC | Store for Vramco |
| 9823\% |  | JSR | VRAMCO. | Create ram addr |
| 998240 |  | LDD | \#PLSSGN | Get addr of + |
| 99258 |  | STD | STSH | Store for WRTSHP |


| \$02690 |  | JSR | WRTSHP | Write the shape |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 960279 | LOOP | BRA | LOOP | busy loop |
| 90288\% * |  |  |  |  |
| ¢¢029 * END OF MAN PROGRAM |  |  |  |  |
| 903600 * |  |  |  |  |
| ¢0\% 962 * START OF SHAPE TABLE |  |  |  |  |
| 903984 * |  |  |  |  |
| 903966 | SHTBL | FDB | $\emptyset$ |  |
| g17398* |  |  |  |  |
| g00319 * STAKT OF SHAPE DEFS |  |  |  |  |
| 906329\% |  |  |  |  |
| 906339 | YLSSGN | FCB | BLUEUP |  |
| 906349 |  | FCB | BLUEUP |  |
| 90359 |  | FCB | BLUEDL |  |
| 90369 |  | FCB | BLUERT |  |
| 90379 |  | FCB | RIGHT |  |
| 96389 |  | FCB | BLUE |  |
| 907399 |  | FCB | DONE |  |
| 909490 * |  |  |  |  |
| \$0¢419 * END OF CUSTOM CODE. |  |  |  |  |
| \$09429 * THE REST OF THIS STAYS |  |  |  |  |
| 90439 | * THE SA | AME. |  |  |

Listing 2: PROG2




| 99729 * |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 89730 | PLSSGN | FCB | BLUEUP |
| 99740 |  | FCB | BLUEUP |
| 99775 |  | FCB | BLUEDL |
| 90760] |  | FCB | BLOERT |
| 98770 |  | FCB | RIGHT |
| 90789 |  | FCB | BLUE |
| 9879\% |  | FCB | DONE |
| 9088g0 * |  |  |  |
| 908810 * END OF CUSTOM CODE. |  |  |  |
| 9¢822 * THE REST OF THIS STAYS |  |  |  |
| 9083] | * THE | AME. |  |

Listing 3: PROG3


Listing 4: PROG4

|  | 96240 |  | SETDP | DPVAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90190 * | 99259 |  | ORG | DPVAL*25 |
| وø11¢ * Prog 4 demostrates full use of | 96269 | START | IDA | \#DPVAL |
| ¢¢ $¢ 12 \varnothing$ * the subroutine library. | 9627¢ |  | TFR | A, DP |
| \$9130 * The object of the game is to fiy | 99289 |  | LDS | \#STACK |
| Q¢149 * to the top of the screen on the | 96299 |  | JSR | VIDEO |
| $\phi ¢ 150$ * back of one of the birds. If | 9939\% | * |  |  |
| ¢016¢ * you fall you may die. The joystick | 90319 | * A mo | tain | ge will |
| ¢0¢17¢ * fire button will cause you to | 96329 | * by | peated | drawing |
| ¢¢18¢ * throw bird seed. This attracts | 99339 | * "MOU | N" at | e locat |
| \$9190 * the birds so you can jump on | ¢96349 | * lis | MTLIS |  |
| $\phi 929 \%$ * them. | 99350 | * |  |  |
| \$9219 * - Kevin Dowd | 96360 |  | LDD | \#MOUNTN |
| ¢0229 DPVAL EQU \$67 | 99379 |  | STD | STSH |
| ¢¢23¢ STACK EQU DPVAL*256-1 | $9938 \varnothing$ |  | IDX | \#MTLIST |


|  | 90939g LOOP1 | 1 D | ，X＋＋ | 91159 | JSR | vramco |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 90499\％ | BLT | CONT1 | 91169 | CIR | AUX |
|  | 98419 | STD | SCRLOC | 91179 | JSR | ADDCHL add seed |
|  | 99429 | JSR | vRAMCO | 91189 CONT2 | Leax | Xnext， X |
|  | 98439 | JSR | URTSHP | 9119¢ | CMPX | \＃CLEND end c－1ist？ |
|  | 98949 | BRA | LOOP1 | 91297 | BHS | LOOP2 |
|  | 99450＊ |  |  | ¢121］ | LDA | XSHAPE，X |
|  | 99460＊Now | we will | add the players to | 9122ø | BEQ | CONT2 skip empties |
|  | 99749＊the | c－1ist， | 1 man and 4 birds． | 91238 | CMPA | \＃MAN |
|  | 99489＊ |  |  | 91248 | LBGT | CONT3 |
|  | 9949g CONT1 | LDD | \＃639\％ | g1259＊The man is constantly running． |  |  |
|  | 9959\％ | STD | SCRIOC | $0126 \varnothing$＊The man is constantly running． <br> g127g＊This is a function of the |  |  |
|  | 90510 | JSR | vramco |  |  |  |
|  | 98529＊ADD | MAN |  | g1289＊value in Emp3． <br> g129ø＊The old and new shape number |  |  |
|  | 90539 | CLR | AUX |  |  |  |
|  | 98540 | LDA | \＃MAN | g1399\％＊being used to draw the man is |  |  |
|  | 99559 | STA | SHAPE | g1319＊calculate from it． |  |  |
|  | 99568 | cir | vout |  |  |  |
|  | 98579 | CLR | vou2 | ¢1336 | LDA | TMP3 |
|  | 99589 | CLR | TMP3 | 91349 | ANDA | \＃${ }^{1}$ |
|  | 98599 | JSR | ADDGHL | 9135¢ | LSLA |  |
|  | 906690＊ADD | BIRDS |  | ¢1369 | ADDA | XSHAPE， 8 |
|  | 98610 | LDA | \＃BIRD | 91379 | JSR | SHPADR |
|  | 98629 | STA | SHAPE | 91389 | JSR | ANTISH |
|  | 90639 | LDD | \＃630\％ | g1398＊ |  |  |
|  | 9964\％ | STD | SGRLOC | g149¢＊Man erased，get joystk． |  |  |
|  | 98659 | JSR | vramco | 91410 ＊Will generate a vector for the |  |  |
|  | 99669 | JSR | RNDVEG |  |  |  |
|  | 98679 | IDA | \＃${ }^{\text {d }} 4$ | g1439＊man based on the pot values． |  |  |
|  | 99689 | STA | aux | 91446 | CIR | vout |
|  | 99699 | STA | TMP2 | 91459 | GLR | VOU2 |
|  | 99798 L00P3 | DEC | TMP2 | 91469 | IDA | \＄15B |
|  | 98719 | BLT | LOOP2 | 91479 | cmpa | \＃${ }^{\text {S }}$ ¢ C |
|  | 98729 | JSR | ADDCHL | 91489 | BGT | 501 |
|  | 99739 | BRA | L00P3 | 91499 | LDD | \＃SFF8¢ |
|  | 99749＊ |  |  | 9159\％ | STD | vout |
|  | 99750＊This is the start of the main |  |  | 91519 | bra | J92 |
|  | g9760＊loop．We＇ll check the joystick |  |  | 91529 J 91 | CMPA | \＃33 |
|  | 99779＊and fire buttons．From the joy－ |  |  | 91530 | BLT | Jø2 |
|  | g9789＊stic we＇11 make up a vector for |  |  | 9154 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | LDD | \＃\＄89 |
|  | g979g＊the little man to run alonggø8gø＊the mouncains． |  |  | ¢1559 | STD | vout |
|  |  |  |  | 91569 J92 | LDA | \＄15A |
|  | 99819＊ |  |  | 91578 | CMPA | \＃\＄øc |
|  | 9982ø L00P2 | JSR | ［\＄Agga］chik joystk | ¢1589 | BGT | J 93 |
|  | 99839 | JSR | bSTATE chk button | 6159¢ | LDD | vout |
|  | 9984\％ | LDX | \＃IXSTRT pt c－list | $9169 \%$ | SUBD | \＃ 01 |
|  | 98859 | TST | BUTTON button set？ | 9161\％ | STD | vout |
|  | 99869 | BEQ | CONT2 | ¢162］ | BRA | 5194 |
|  | ¢98879＊If button was pushed will add |  |  | 91639 J93 | CMPA | \＃33 |
|  |  |  |  | ¢164 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | BLT | 594 |
|  | g9889＊a grain of bird seed to the gø89』＊clist． |  |  | 9165 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | LDD | vout |
|  | 9799］＊ |  |  | 91668 | ADDD | \＃$\square_{1}$ |
|  | 99910 | LDA | \＃SEED | ¢167¢ | STD | vout |
|  | 99929 | STA | SHAPE | 91689＊ |  |  |
|  | 99930＊ |  |  | Q169ø＊Next will use okmov to test to |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ¢179才＊see if the man could fall．$\phi 171 \varnothing$＊If he can will increase the |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | g095g＊come from RNDVEC．Then we＇ll add <br> 9096g＊an upward displacement so |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | g9979＊ 1 t＇ll be as if the man threw itgø989＊over his head． |  |  | 91738 ＊tell how long his feet have |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\emptyset 1731$＊been off the ground．From this |  |  |
|  | 9月989＊over his head．99999＊ |  |  | g1732＊we＇ll generate a number byg1733＊which we can bias his vector |  |  |
|  | 91996 | JSR | RNDVEC |  |  |  |
|  | 9191ø | IDD | VOUT | g1734＊and simulate gravity． |  |  |
|  | 91\％2\％ | ADDD | \＃\＄FF8¢ | 91735 ＊ |  |  |
|  | 91636 | STD | vout | 91759 594 | ID | \＃\＄89 |
|  | 91940＊ |  |  | 91760 | STD | XVECT， X |
|  | $9105 \varnothing_{\text {＊CHIL }}$ CHILC is a kludge．It＇s the <br> 91066 ＊address of the screen loc of the |  |  | 91779 | JSR | NEWLOC |
|  |  |  |  | 9178 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | JSR | OKMOV Can he fall？ |
|  | ¢1979＊first character in the c－1ist |  |  | 91790 | BEQ | CONT4 |
|  | 91989 ＊（in this case，the ifttle man）． <br> 91990＊Bird seed will start just |  |  | $g 1899 \text { * }$ |  |  |
|  | 01990 ＊Bird seed will start just <br> و110日＊above the man＇s head． |  |  | ¢1819＊Man | $\mathrm{an} \mathrm{fal}$ | so he will． |
|  | 91119＊ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \not \emptyset 182 \emptyset \text { * } \\ & \not \emptyset 183 \emptyset \end{aligned}$ |  | XAUX X |
|  | ¢1129 | LDD | CHILOC | 91849 | CIRA |  |
| ． | \＄113¢ | ADDD | \＃SFF8¢ | 6185g1851＊CLRB |  |  |
|  | $9114 \%$ | STD | SGRLOC |  |  |  |



| 02959 |  | LDA | XAUX, X | 93629 |  | FCB | BLUERT | 94330 |  | FDB | 11796 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 92968 |  | ANDA | \# $\square_{1}$ | 93639 |  | FCB | bluert | 94348 |  | FDB | 11849 |
| 92978 |  | ISLA |  | 93640 |  | FCB | bluert | 94359 |  | FDB | 12227 |
| 92989 |  | ADDA | XSHAPE, X | 9365¢ |  | FCB | BLUERT | 94369 |  | FDB | 12236 |
| 92999 |  | JSR | SHPADR | $0366 ¢$ |  | FCB | bluert | 94379 |  | FDB | 12242 |
| 93999 |  | JSR | nevloc | 93679 |  | FCB | bldert | 94389 |  | FDB | 11861 |
| 93919 |  | JSR | OKMOV | 93689 |  | FCB | BLJERT | 94399 |  | FDB | 12248 |
| 93929 |  | BEQ | SD1 | 8369¢ |  | FCB | BLUERT | 94409 |  | FDB | 12253 |
| 93939 |  | puts | D | 9379\% |  | FCB | WHTUL | 94416 |  | FDB | 12257 |
| 93949 |  | CLR | XSHAPE, X | ¢3719 |  | FCB | Whtle | 94428 |  | FDB | 1175¢ |
| 93959 |  | LBRA | CONT2 | 63729 |  | FCB | bloelf | 94438 |  | FDB | 12265 |
| 93969 | SD1 | JSR | WRTSHP | 63739 |  | FCB | BLUELF | \$4446 |  | FDB | 12276 |
| 93979 |  | JSR | PUTLOC | 6374\% |  | FCB | bloelf | 94458 |  | FDB | 10559 |
| \$3989 |  | PULS | D | 93759 |  | FCB | BLUELF | 94469 |  | FDB | 19946 |
| 93999] |  | STD | xvect, x | 93769 |  | FCB | BLUELF | 94479 |  | FDB | 11462 |
| 93190 |  | LDD | XSCLOC, X | 63779 |  | FCB | bluelf | 94489 |  | FDB | 12176 |
| 93118 |  | STD | target | 63789 |  | FCB | bluelf | \$4498 |  | FDB | 12166 |
| 93129 |  | LBRA | CONT2 | 63799 |  | FCB | bluelf | 84569 |  | FDB | 11779 |
| 93139 | YOUDIE | NOP |  | 9389\% |  | FCB | bluelf | 94518 |  | FDB | 12169 |
| ¢314 $\%$ | YOUWIN | JSR | bstate | ¢381¢ |  | FCB | bluelf | 94526 |  | FDB | \$FFFF |
| 93159 |  | LDA | \#26\% | 6382ø |  | FCB | bluelf | 84539 | MAN1 | FCB | WHTDN |
| 93168 |  | STA | 65314 | 93839 |  | FCB | WHTUR | 94548 |  | FCB | bluelf |
| 93179 |  | TST | BUTTON | 93849 |  | FCB | WHTRT | 84558 |  | FCB | REDDR |
| \$3189 |  | BEQ | youwin | 63859 |  | FCB | bluert | 94568 |  | FCB | BLUEDL |
| ¢319¢ |  | LBRA | Start | ¢386¢ |  | FCB | bluert | 94578 |  | FCB | REDRT |
| ¢3191 | * |  |  | ¢387¢ |  | FCB | bLUERT | 94589 |  | FCB | BLKRT |
| 63192 | * grrve | is a | elper function | 93889 |  | FCB | bluert | 84598 |  | FCB | REDUP |
| 83193 | * for th | is pr | ram only. It | 63898 |  | FCB | bluert | \$46909 |  | FCB | UP |
| 83194 | * gener | ates a | umber based on | 93998] |  | FCB | bluert | 94610 |  | FCB | RED |
| 93195 | * X, AUX | which | when added to a | 63918 |  | FCB | BLUERT | \$4629 |  | FCB | DONE |
| 93196 | * chara | ter's | ector will sim- | 83929 |  | FCB | bluert | \$4639 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | Man2 | FCB | WHTDN |
| 83197 | * ulate | gravi |  | 93938 |  | FCB | bluert | \$4648 |  | FCB | bluelf |
| 93198 * |  |  |  | 9394] |  | FCB | WHTUL | 94659 |  | FCB | BLKDR |
| 93298 | GRVVEC | LDA | XAJX, X | \$3958 |  | FCB | WhtLe | 9466¢ |  | FCB | REDDL |
| 9321\% |  | CMPA | \#196 | 9396¢ |  | FCB | bluelf | 84679 |  | FCB | BLXRT |
| 93229 |  | BGT | Gg3 | ¢397¢ |  | FCB | bLUELF | 94689 |  | fCB | REDRT |
| 93230 |  | ING | Xadx, X | 93989 |  | FCB | bluelf | 94699\% |  | FCB | bikup |
| 93240 |  | CMPA | \# 03 | 93998 |  | FCB | bluelf | 947998 |  | FCB | UP |
| 93259 |  | BGT | Gg1 | 94969 |  | FCB | BLUELF | 94719 |  | FCB | black |
| ¢03260 |  | LDD | *g | 64910 |  | FCB | bluelf | 94729 |  | FCB | DONE |
| 93278 |  | BRA | G94 | 84929 |  | FCB | bluelf | \$4739 | BIRD1 | FCB | whtul |
| \$3280 | Gø1 | CMPA | \# 95 | 94939 |  | FCB | WHTUR | 94740 |  | FCB | LEFT |
| ¢329¢ |  | BGT | Gø2 | 94940 |  | FCB | WHTRT | 94759 |  | FCB | LEFT |
| \$3398 |  | LDD. | \# 589 | 6495¢ |  | FCB | BLUERT | 6476ø |  | FCB | Left |
| \$3310 |  | BRA | G94 | 9496¢ |  | FCB | bluert | 94779 |  | FCB | WHTDR |
| \$9329 | G92 | CMPA | \# 97 | 94979 |  | FCB | BLUERT | \$478¢ |  | FCB | WHTDR |
| \$3330 |  | BGT | G03 | 94980 |  | FCB | blUERT | \$4799 |  | FCB | REDRT |
| 93340 |  | LDD | \#\$19¢ | 94990 |  | FCB | bIUERT | \$4890¢ |  | FCB | REDRT |
| \$3359 |  | BRA | G84 | 9419] |  | FCB | WHTUL | 64819 |  | FCB | RIGAT |
| 93369 | G93 | LD | \#\$18¢ | 94110 |  | FCB | Whith | 64820 |  | FCB | REDRT |
| ¢ 9370 | G94 | RTS |  | 94129 |  | FCB | BLUELF | 84839 |  | FCB | REDUR |
| \$3389 | * |  |  | 9413¢ |  | FCB | BLUELF | \$484¢ |  | FCB | WHTUR |
| 93399 | * END O | Main | Rogram | 94140 |  | FCB | bluelf | 9485¢ |  | FCB | WHITE |
| \$3490 | - |  |  | 6415 $¢$ |  | FCB | WHTUR | 9486¢ |  | FCB | DONE |
| ¢3410 | * START | OF SH | e table | 94160 |  | FCB | WHTRT | 94879 | BIRD2 | FCB | WHTDL |
| व3420 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | * |  |  | 9417¢ |  | FCB | BLUERT | \%488¢ |  | FCB | LEFT |
| g3439 | SHTBL | FDB | $\emptyset$ | 94189 |  | FCB | WHTUL | 94899 |  | FCB | Left |
| 93449 | MAN | EQU | *-SHTBL | 9419¢ |  | FCB | WHITE | 94996 |  | FCB | LEFT |
| 93459 |  | FDB | MaN1 | 94299 |  | FCB | DONE | \$4919 |  | FCB | WHTRT |
| 93469 |  | FDB | Man2 | 84219 | * |  |  | \$4929 |  | FCB | WHTRT |
| 93479 | BIRD | EQU | *-SHTBL | $\begin{aligned} & 64211 \\ & 64212 \end{aligned}$ | * This is a list of screen |  |  | ¢493¢ |  | FCB | REDRT |
| 93489 |  | FDB | BIRD2 |  | * Loca | ions | re mountains | \$4948 |  | FCB | REDRT |
| \$3499 |  | FDB | BIRD1 | 94213 * are drawn. |  |  |  | ¢495¢ |  | FCB | RIGHT |
| \$3590 | SEED | EQU | *-SHTBL | 84214 | * |  |  | \$4969 |  | FCB | REDRT |
| 93510 |  | FDB | SEEDI | 94220 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | MTLIST | FDB | 1218ø | \$497¢ |  | FCB | REDRT |
| \$352ø |  | FDB | SEED2 | 9423¢ |  | FDB | 11164 | 94989 |  | FCB | WHTRT |
| ¢ 95350 |  |  |  | 9424 9 |  | FDB | 11672 | 94999 |  | FCB | WHTRT |
| 93540 | * START | OF SH | E defs | 9425 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  | FDB | 12188 | 95969 |  | FCB | DONE |
| ¢8559 |  |  |  | 9426 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | FDB | 11676 | \$5910 | SEEDI | FCB | RED |
| 93569 | MOUNTN | FCB | WHTRT | 94279 |  | FDB | 11899 | 05929 |  | FCB | DONE |
| 93579 |  | FCB | BLUERT | 94289 |  | FDB | 12199 | 6563\% | SEED2 | FCB | BLUE |
| 93589 |  | FCB | BLUERT | 94290 |  | FDB | 12219 | 95940 |  | FCB | DONE |
| 93599 |  | FCB | BLUERT | 94399 |  | FDB | 11194 | प595ø * END OF CUSTOM CODE <br> $9566 \varnothing$ * THE REST OF THIS STAYS |  |  |  |
| 9369\% |  | FCB | BLUERT | 94319 |  | FDB | 11792 |  |  |  |  |
| ¢3619 |  | FCB | BLUERT | 94329 |  | FDB | 12218 | \$5979 | * THE | SAME. |  |



| 87486 | LDA | \#93 | \$825¢ | LDB | TARGT2 | ¢9.92¢ CHILOC | EQU | *+1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9749\% C3f\% | TST | TMP2 | 98269 | ANDB | \#\$7F | 09630 CLIST | RMB | 969 |
| 97589 | BEQ | C361 | 9827¢ | SUBB | TVEC | 99049 CLEND | EQU | *-1 |
| 97519 C392 | LSLA |  | 98289 | BNE | C82 | 99950 222 | EQU | * |
| 97529 | LSIA |  | \$8299 | RTS |  | \$9969 BLUEUP | EQU | \$49 |
| 87536 | LSLB |  | 98396 C82 | BGT | C83 | 99970 BLUEUR | EQU | \$59 |
| 87548 | LSLB |  | 98319 | LDD | VOUT | 99989 BLUERT | EQU | \$51 |
| 87556 | DEC | TMP2 | 98329 | SUBD | \# 92 | 99990 BLUEDR | EQU | \$55 |
| 87568 | BNE | C362 | 98339 | STD | vout | 99190 BLUEDN | EQU | \$45 |
| 9757\% C301 | COMA |  | 98349 | RTS |  | 99119 BLUEDL | EQU | \$65 |
| 87589 | ANDA | [TLOC] | 98359 C83 | LDD | votr | $9912 ¢$ BLUELF | EQU | \$61 |
| 8759¢ | STA | [TLOC] | 98369 | ADDD | \# ${ }^{2}$ | $9913 ¢$ BLUEUL | EQU | \$69 |
| \$769\% | ORB | [TLOC] | 98379 | STD | VOUT | ¢914¢ BLUE | EQU | \$41 |
| 87616 | STB | [TLOC] | 98389 | RTS |  | 99150 REDUP | EQU | \$4A |
| 67629 C24 | JSR | NXTSET | 98399 ANTISH | LDD | XVLOC, X | 99169 REDUR | EQU | \$5A |
| 97639 | BRA | C22 | 98409 | STD | TLOC | 9917¢ REDRT | EQU | \$52 |
| \$764\% * |  |  | 98419 | LDA | XVBIT, X | 6918¢ REDDR | EQU | \$56 |
| 97659 SHPADR | TFR | A, B | 98429 | STA | TBIT | 9919] REDDN | EQU | \$46 |
| \$7668 | CLRA |  | \$8436 | LDY | STSH | 99260 REDDL | EQU | \$66 |
| 97679 | ADDD | \#SHTBL | $98449 \mathrm{Cl7}$ | LDA | , Y | 99210 REDLF | EQU | \$62 |
| 97689 | TFR | D, Y | 98459 | BGE | C18 | 09220 REDDL | EQU | \$6A |
| \$7698 | LDD | , I | 98469 | RTS |  | 99236 RED | EQU | \$42 |
| 87768 | STD | STSH | 98479 C18 | ANDA | *\$4. | 09249 WHTUP | EQU | \$4B |
| 97719 | RTS |  | 98489 | BEQ | C19 | 09256 WHTUR | EQU | \$5B |
| \$7729 * |  |  | 98499 | IDA | \#\$C¢ | 9969 WHTRT | EQU | \$53 |
| 9773¢ RNDVEC | IDA | RND1 | 98568 | LDB | TBIT | 99276 WHTDR | EQU | \$57 |
| 97746 | LDB | \#243 | 98519 | BEQ | c21 | $9928 \%$ WHTDN | EQU | \$47 |
| 97758 | MUL |  | 98529 C29 | LSRA |  | ¢9296 MHTDL | EQU | \$67 |
| 9776 9 | ADDD | \#91 | 98539 | LSRA |  | 99360 Whtlf | EQU | \$63 |
| 97779 | ADDD | SGRLOC | 98549 | DECB |  | 99316 WHTUL | EQU | \$6B |
| 87788 | STB | tVEC | 98559 | BNE | C2\% | 99320 WHITE | EQU | \$43 |
| 97798 | STB | RNDI | 98569 C21 | coma |  | 99336 BLKUP | EQU | \$48 |
| 97896 | TFR | B, A | 98579 | ANDA | [TLOC] | 99340 BLKUR | EQU | \$58 |
| 9781ه | CLR | VOUT | 98589 | STA | [TLOC] | 99359 BLKRT | EQU | \$5\% |
| 97829 | CLR | V0U2 | 9859\% C19 | JSR | NXTSET | $9936 \not{ }^{\text {g BLKDR }}$ | EQU | \$54 |
| 97836 | ANDA | \# ${ }^{1} 1$ | 98696 | BRA | C17 | 9937¢ BLKD | EQJ | \$44 |
| 9784] | BEQ | $\nabla 0_{1}$ | 98619 * |  |  | 9938ø BLKDL | EQU | \$64 |
| 9785\% | LDD | \#\$FF89 | 98629 OKMOV | LDD | VLOC | 99399 BLKLF | EQU | \$69 |
| 9786¢ | STD | vout | 98639 | STD | TLOC | 99499 BLKUL | EQU | \$68 |
| 97879 | BRA | vø2 | 98649 | LDA | VBIT | 99410 BLACK | EQU | \$4 9 |
| 97889 V 91 | LDA | TVEC | $9865 \%$ | STA | TBIT | 99420 UP | EQU | \$98 |
| 97899 | ANDA | \#¢2 | 98669 | LDY | STSH | 99439 RIGHT | EQU | \$19 |
| 97996 | BEQ | V¢2 | \$88679092 | LDA | , Y | 99449 DOWN | EQU | \$94 |
| 97918 | LDD | \#128 | 98689 | BGE | 093 | 99459 LEFT | EQU | \$26 |
| 97929 | STD | vout | 98696 | IDA | \#\$84 | 99460 DONE | EQU | SFF |
| 97936062 | LDA | TVEC | 9879\% | TFR | A, CC | 99470 * |  |  |
| 9794] | ANDA | \#84 | 98719 | RTS |  | 99489 * CLIST | FIELD | OFFSETS |
| 97956 | BEQ | v93 | 98729093 | ANDA | \#\$4\% | 99499 XSHAPE | EQU | ¢ |
| 97969 | LDD | vout | 98739 | BEQ | 094 | 9959\% XSCLOC | EQU | 1 |
| 9797¢ | SUBD | \# 01 | 9874\% | LDA | \#SCD | 99519 XSCLO2 | EQU | 1 |
| 97989 | STD | Vout | 98759 | LDB | TBIT | 99529 XAUX | EQU | 3 |
| 97999 | BRA | v94 | 98769 | BEQ | 095 | 99539 XVLOC | EQU | 4 |
| 989990 V93 | LDA | TVEC | \$8779 096 | ISRA |  | g9549 XVBIT | EQU | 6 |
| 98916 | ANDA | \#\$98 | 98789 | LSRA |  | 99559 XVECT | EQU | 7 |
| 98120 | BEQ | V94 | 98796 | DECB |  | 99569 XNEXT | EQU | 9 |
| 98939 | LDD | Vout | 98866 | BNE | 096 | ¢957¢ | ORG | DPVAL*256 |
| 98849 | ADDD | \# 01 | 98819 095 | ANDA | [TLOC] | 99589 TMP1 | RMB | 1 |
| 98959 | STD | vout | 98829 | BEQ | 094 | 99599 TMP2 | RMB | 1 |
| 98969 V194 | LDD | vout | 98836 | CLRA |  | g96gg TMP3 | RMB | 1 |
| 98979 | BEQ | RNDVEC | 98849 | TFR | A, CC | ¢9619 SCRLOC | RMB | 1 |
| 98989 | RTS |  | 98859 | RTS |  | 99629 SCRLO2 | RMB | 1 |
| 98999 DIRVEC | LDD | XSCLOC, X | 98869094 | JSR | NXTSET | \$9639 SHAPE | RMB | 1 |
| 98196 | ANDB | \#\$89 | 98879 | BRA | $0 ¢ 2$ | 99649 VLOC | RMB | 2 |
| 98119 | STD | TVEC | 98889 BSTATE | CLR | BUTTON | g9659 VBIT | RMB | 1 |
| 98129 | IDD | target | 98898 | LDA | 65289 | 99669 TBIT | RMB | 1 |
| 98139 | ANDB | \#\$8¢ | 98990] | CMPA | \#255 | 99679 TLOC | RMB | 2 |
| 98149 | SUBD | TVEC | 98919 | BEQ | NOTP | 99689 VOUT | RMB | 1 |
| 9815¢ | CMPD | \#】 | 98929 | CMPA | \#127 | 99699 VOU2 | RMB | 1 |
| 9816¢ | ble | C86 | 98936 | BEQ | NOTP | 99799 STSH | RMB | 2 |
| 9817\% | LDD | \#256 | 9894¢ | INC | Button | 99719 TVEC | RMB | 2 |
| 98189 | BRA | C81 | 9895¢ NOTP | RTS |  | 99729 RND1 | RMB | 1 |
| 98199 C8\% | BEQ | C81 | 98967 | RTS |  | 99739 AJX | RMB | 1 |
| 98290 | LDD | \#\$FFGg | 98970 * |  |  | g9749 GRavty | RMB | 2 |
| 98219 C81 | STD | vout | ¢8980 * The 5 | ollowing | table should be | 99759 TARGET | RMB | 1 |
| 9822\% | IDB | XSCLO2, X | 98990 * inclu | ded with | each program. | 99768 TARGT2 | RMB | 1 |
| 98239 | ANDB | \#\$7F | 9990¢ * |  |  | g9779 Button | RMB | 1 |
| 98249 | STB | TVEC | O9919 IXSTRT | EQU | *-9 | 99789 | END | ค |



## Fantastic

## Super Controller $\square$ <br> - Radio Shack/Tandy controller compatible. <br> - Works on all COCOs $\mathbf{- 1 , 2}$ or 3 with or without Multi-Pak Interface.

- One 24/28 pin socket for 8K ROM, 2764, or 27128 EPROM.
- Internal MINI-EXPANSION-BUS connector for one DISTO Super Add-On. - Low Power draw; within COCO's requirements.
- Gold Plated edge connectors.
- Under OS-9:
- Buffered Read/Write sector achieved without halting the CPU.
- Continual use of keyboard even while reading or writing to disk.
- System's clock no longer looses time during Read \& Write.
- NMI is blocked and transferred to IRQ in sottware for low CPU overhead
- Completely Interrupt driven for fast \& smooth Multi-Tasking operations.
- Drivers written by KEVIN DARLING

A Superb Controller. Along with the included C-DOS, plug-in three more software selectable DOSes or 2764 or 27128 EPROMs burned to your liking.
The Internal Mini-Expansion-Bus lets you add some incredible features to the controller. Disto Super Add-Ons

were designed to fit neatly inside the controller case. Have the Real Time, Date and Year displayed on your screen at a simple command.

- Mini EPROM Programmer A LOW COST EPROM Programmer that attaches directly to any Disto Super Controller or MEB adapter to program those often used utilities.
- Hard Disk Interface

A Hard Disk Interface fully compatible with SASI controller. Fits inside the Super Controller, Ramdisk or MEB Adapter. OS-9 drivers included. Also available with RS-232 Serial Port.

- Super RAM 3 Zerok Board

Now is the time to upgrade your COCO 3 to 512 K of memory. Just add the memory chips and install in your COCO 3.

- MEB Adapter

A Stand-Alone Mini-Expansion-Bus in which you can plug any other Disto Adapter directly in a Multi-Pak without the need for a Super Controller or Ramdisk.

## Aimli Super Board

Real Time Clock, Printer Port, RS-232 \& Hard Disk Interface all in one neat package

# Adventure Game Mapping Techniques 

By John Dillon

Adventure games can perhaps be defined as logical puzzles involving people in unusual situations. Using this definition, it is fair to say that Adventures have been with us for generations. Over a hundred years ago Sam Loyd was delighting readers with hundreds of situations that required careful thought and mapmaking ability. Even a traditional detective story is an adventure - the reader wanders through an assortment of rooms, finding clues and trying to figure out "who done it" and where the treasure is hidden.
However, in a novel the reader has no control over the detective's words or action - the reader is a purely passive player. (The term "player" was chosen over "spectator" because a well-written novel will get the reader more involved than merely spectating.)

Our current concept of Adventure games overcomes the passivity of literary adventures. No longer must a player watch in frustration as the hero drinks a fluid that everyone knows is poison now the player can shatter the vial instead, realizing too late that the fluid is nitro-glycerin!

Because the players are now in control of the action, it becomes imperative that they understand their surroundings

[^16]and position amidst them. As in the days of yore, the best way to know where you are is to make and use a map. While there are a variety of techniques available, this article will focus on a method that has been personally successful. First, a couple of comments are in order. One: Let us define a "room" as any unique position in the game, whether it is an actual room, a pathway or corridor, or even a section of a single chamber. Two: Use a pencil! Though this is intuitively obvious, it is still frequently overlooked. Cartography is a detailed process that usually requires many changes before an acceptable final product is obtained.

## Mapmaking Tools

It has been said that a sign of man's intelligence is his ability to make and use tools. A useful tool for Adventurers is a mapsheet devised to ease the chore of Adventure mapping. [See Neil Haupt's Mapper program (August '87, Page 90), which prints a blank mapsheet on an 80 -column printer.] While it is quite simple to use, it can contain a lot of information. Here is the procedure, using Figure 1 as an example.

First, arbitrarily select and label a box as the game's starting point. Then indicate the obvious exits with short labeled stubs. In this example, the game starts with "You are in front of a castle. Obvious exits are North and East. You see nothing special." Figure la shows this starting room (labeled "Front of Castle") and the possible exits (' N ' and
' $E$ '). Note that north doesn't have to be up as on a regular map. Just be sure to label the map such that there is no confusion.

Next, try to discover where each of the exits go. In this game, going east would put you on a drawbridge, while north plants you firmly in the forest. When you enter a new room, repeat the process of Step 1, e.g., label the room and show possible exits as shown in Figure 1 b .

Now that you have explored the obvious exits for the starting room, go back (if you can) and try unmarked directions, since sometimes you can travel in directions not explicitly described. For example, in trying "down" from the front of the castle, you discover that "You are now wading in the moat. Several crocodiles are eyeing you hungrily." This means that you need to add a room, as shown in Figure 1c.

Sometimes a passage is unidirectional (Figure 1d). Indicate this with an arrowhead to show that you can't get back. For example, after trying all other directions while in the moat, you discover that you can't return to the front of the castle because "The banks are too steep and slippery; you keep falling back into the water."

After exploring all possible exits (including Climb, Jump, Run, etc., if appropriate) for a particular room, it's useful to mark the map so that you know that all exits have been exhausted. One way is to put an ' X ' in the lower left corner, as shown in Figure le.
Figure if shows some other useful


Figure $1 a$


Figure 1d


Figure 1
mapping notations. A small circle on a box indicates that a door has to be opened before you can exit in that direction. Parentheses can identify the objects found in a room, such as a
broom in the closet. If multiple directions take you to the same room, you can indicate both on a single line, such as in the living room.

After a while the map may get con-
voluted, with one path crossing another a dozen times. When this happens, carefully redraw the map on a new mapsheet. Often, with judicious layout, you can eliminate crossovers.


Remember, too, that exits are not always reversible. For example, going south from the back yard takes you to the bridle path, but north from the bridle path does not return you to the back yard; rather you must go east to return, so be sure to note it on your map.

Another useful notation is to indicate dead ends like the barbecue pit with circles inscribed in (or replacing) the boxes. You can "replace" the boxes with circles or hexagons by using a white-out product like Liquid Paper. If there is a maze in the middle of your map, you may want to show it as a hexagon, then map the maze on a separate page. However, it is usually better to include the maze as an integral part of your map; this helps improve your perception of the area. (More on mapping mazes in a moment.)


Figure 2c
quite simple. Some games, however, make things more difficult by changing the terrain as you go. For example, an earthquake may seal off some exits or open new passages. You may also encounter one-shot magical doorways once you go through them, they seal behind you forever. Nonetheless, these map sheets are still quite useful.

## Mazes

But what about mazes? Mazes are trickier to map than regular rooms, but only marginally so. The key is to be smarter than the game you're playing.

Before entering the maze, grab as much stuff as you possibly can. Then in each room of the maze, drop one of these items to serve as a landmark. In Figure 2a, we enter the maze from the Wolf's Den; to identify this room, we drop the candelabra.


As we wander around the maze, we continue to drop stuff behind us, marking the items we left on our map. (By the way, it is important to wander through the maze in a logical fashion, using the same techniques discussed earlier.) In our example, going south from "candelabra" (Figure 2b) put us in another maze-room, so we drop another item, this time the golden egg. Our inquisitive minds want to check the backward path, so we go north from "golden egg," and voila! we are indeed back in the "candelabra" room. Next we try east, ending up in "broom" (Figure 2c). West from "broom" puts us back at "golden egg," and we have already established some order to what once seemed to be a formidable labyrinth (Figure 2d).

As you get deeper into the maze, you must go back to the beginning portion to retrieve and reuse your landmark objects. If your game has a Save feature, using it can expedite this process.

After the maze has been solved, identify these rooms on your map as M1, M2, M3, etc., where 'M' stands for "maze." Figure 3 shows a portion of the
> "By using mapmaking tools, solving Adventures becomes a simpler, more organized task - without depriving you of any of the fun and challenge."

maze in one of Radio Shack's more popular Adventures.

Sometimes a game may have more than one maze. RAInBow's Rescue on Alpha $I I$, for example, has both the caverns and botanical gardens. As a result, my map shows rooms BG1, BG2,
etc., and $\mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{C} 3$, etc., thereby keeping them distinct.

For more information on mapping mazes (and on Adventure games in general) refer to Compute!'s Guide to Adventure Gaming. It is also an excellent reference source for people who want to write their own games. It was this book that first taught me the key to maze mapping.

Though Adventure games are exciting and challenging, they are also relaxing. Upon solving a good Adventure, you are left with a feeling of satisfaction knowing that you are clever enough to outwit a computer. By using mapmaking tools such as those described in this article, solving Adventures becomes a simpler, more organized task - without depriving you of any of the fun and challenge. Good luck, and may you always be smarter than the games you play!
(Questions or comments concerning this tutorial may be directed to the author at P.O. Box 6026, Fullerton, CA 92634. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

## One-Liner Contest Winner.

I read with interest Dennis Weide's article in the February ' 88 issue (Page 126) concerning reversing the PMODE screen in BASIC and Pascal. His BASIC program took one hour, and his Pascal program took one minute. My one-liner uses some of CoCo BASIC's built-in commands to perform the same task in 30 seconds! By using GET, PUT and PCOPY, CoCo can do the job quickly and efficiently - without peeks, pokes or Pascal!

## The listing:

1 PCLEAR8: PMODE4,5:PCLS:SCREEN1, 1: DIMIN (256): Y=255:FORX=øTO255: P MODE4, I: GET $(Y, \varnothing)-(Y, 191), I N, G: P M$ ODE $4,5: \operatorname{PUT}(X, \varnothing)-(X, 191), I N, \operatorname{PSET:}$ $\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-1: \mathrm{NEXTX}: F O R J=1 \mathrm{TO} 4: \mathrm{PCOPYJ}+4 \mathrm{TO}$ J:NEXTJ

John Collicott<br>Inman, KS

[^17]
## Two-Liner Contest Winner . . .

Here is a CoCo 3 expression of a sentiment most undoubtedly felt by all CoCo owners!

## The listing:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \varnothing \text { PMODE3, 1: PCLS3:SCREEN1, } \varnothing: \text { CIRC } \\
& \operatorname{LE}(128,99), 9 \varnothing, 4, .95 \text { : PAINT }(128,99 \\
& \text { ), 4,4: COLOR2: DRAW"BM128,4øR9L18R } \\
& \text { 9D2øR9L18": DRAW"BM6ø, 7øD2øR18BM8 } \\
& \text { 8,7øD2øR18U2øL18BM117,7øD2øR18U2 } \\
& \text { ØBM146,7øD2øR18L18U1øR18L18U1øR1 } \\
& \text { 8BM146,1øøD2øU2øR9D1øU1øR9D2øBM1 } \\
& \text { 75,1øøD2øR18U2øD4 }{ }^{\prime \prime} \\
& 2 \emptyset \text { POKE65495, } \emptyset: D R A W " B M 8 \varnothing, 13 \varnothing D 2 \emptyset R \\
& \text { 18L18U2øR18BM1ø8,13øD2øR18U2øL18 } \\
& \text { BM136,13øD2øR18L18U2øR18BM164,13 } \\
& \text { ØD2øR18U2øL18": PAINT }(\varnothing, \varnothing), 1,4: \text { PA } \\
& \operatorname{INT}(\varnothing, \varnothing), 2,4: \text { PAINT }(\varnothing, \varnothing), 3,4: \text { PMOD } \\
& \text { E3, 1:SCREEN1, 1: PAINT }(\varnothing, \varnothing), 2,4: \text { PA } \\
& \operatorname{INT}(\varnothing, \varnothing), 1,4: \operatorname{PAINT}(\varnothing, \varnothing), 3,4: \text { PMOD } \\
& \text { E3, I:SCREENI, } \varnothing \text { :RUN }
\end{aligned}
$$

Doug Fingliss (Age 9)
Tiverton, RI

[^18]

## RAINBOW'S BROADENING ITS SPECTRUM

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

Delphi is a full-service information utility. It offers everything from up-to-the-minute news stories from The Associated Press to electronic mail services. But, best of all, it now has a special forum for Color Computer owners, and it's operated by the people who bring you the rainbow each month.
The CoCo Special Interest Group (SIG) features a variety of services, including an open forum where you can send and receive messages from Color Computer owners all over the world. It also has several databases to which you can upload your favorite programs and from which you can download programs written by other CoCo enthusiasts. Some of these databases are BASIC programming, OS-9 and home applications.
When setting up your account with Delphi, if you do not have a credit card or prefer not to use it, Delphi requires that you send $\$ 25$ 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.

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## Problems? Call Delphi: (800) 544-4005 (617) 491-3393

## COMMUNITY TOGETHER

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

There are several ways to connect to Delphi and THE rainbow's CoCo SIG. In most cities you will not even have to pay long distance charges; you can use special data communications networks like 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 "TERMINAL=" prompt appears, press ENTER again. When the "@"prompt appears, type $\subset$ DELPHI and press ENTER.

On Tymnet: Call (800) 336-0I49 to get the Tymnet number for your area. After you dial your designated number and connect, you will see either "garbage" or a message saying "please type your terminal identifier." At this point, even if the screen is garbled, simply press ' $A$ '. When "please $\log$ in;" appears, type DELPHI and press ENTER.

From Canada (on Datapac): Call Delphi Customer Service at (617) 491-3393 to get the Datapac number for your area. After you connect, press the period key (.) and ENTER (use two periods if you're using 1200 Baud). Type SET 2:1, $3: 126$ and press ENTER. Now type p 13106, 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 number, 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 COCD and join us on the CoCo SIG!


n the August 86 Rainbow [Page 108], I presented a hardware project designed to switch among joysticks, trackballs, mice and other devices that use the joystick ports. It was designed to save CoCo owners the hassle of plugging and unplugging these items by allowing one joystick port to accommodate more than one device.
With the introduction of Tandy's HiRes Joystick Interface, another problem appears. Both the joystick port and cassette port must now be shared with the Hi-Res Interface. Enter the Old Switcheroo II. This switchbox will handle the switching of both the joystick and cassette ports. Armed with a few inexpensive parts and tools, you can build this convenient accessory for your CoCo 2 or 3 .

## The Joystick Switcher

Based on comments from several readers who wrote to me about the joystick switcher, I learned that most use the project to switch only two items, such as a mouse and a joystick. The new version is set up to switch two items. It also has a center OFF position to disable both devices. The OFF position is particularly important for programs that

[^19]are adversely affected by having joysticks plugged in during operation. A double-pole, double-throw switch has been substituted for the rotary switch that appeared in the original version because it is easier to wire. The switcher can be used with either joystick port, or with external devices such as the CoCo Max Hi-Res Pak.


## The Cassette Port Switcher

The Hi-Res Joystick Interface (Cat. No. 26-3028) uses both the joystick and cassette ports. This, of course, presents a problem for cassette recorder users who will need to plug and unplug the recorder. The Switheroo II utilizes a double-pole, double-throw switch also to activate either the cassette recorder or the Hi-Res Interface.

You will need the following parts: One six-pin DIN plug (Cat. No. 274-
020); two six-pin inline DIN jacks (Cat. No. 274-021); a fivepin DIN plug (Cat. No. 274-003); two five-pin inline DIN jacks (Cat. No. 274-005); an experimenter box (Cat. No. 2702301); a DPDT switch with a center OFF position (Cat. No. 275-664); a DPDT switch (Cat. No. 275-663); 4 feet of fiveconductor wire; dry-transfer lettering; epoxy; and electrical tape or heat-shrink tubing.

The required tools include the following: a drill, $1 / 4$-inch drill bit, flat metal file, small screwdriver, small Phillips screwdriver, wire strippers, pliers, soldering iron and solder.

## Construction

Construction of the Switcheroo II will be described in three parts: the preparation of the project box, wiring the joystick port switch, and wiring the cassette port switch. Do each in order to avoid wiring errors.

First, take the metal cover off the project box, removing the four Phillips screws at each corner. Mark the positions of the holes to be drilled in the plastic portion of the box (see Figure 1). Then drill these holes using the $1 / 4$-inch drill bit. Use the file to remove any burrs from the inside of the box.

Mark the positions of the switch mounting holes on the metal cover. Drill these holes with the $1 / 4$-inch drill bit. Again, remove any burrs from the rear of the cover. Find the positions for SW1 and SW2 as shown in Figure 1, and apply dry transfer lettering at these positions.

## Switch 1-Joystick Port

The next step is to wire SWl for the joystick port. If you cannot obtain five-conductor cable, substitute five \#22-gauge


Figure 1: Preparation of The Switcheroo Enclosure.

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## PAL UPGRADE $\$ 7.95$ <br> for grey or white MULTI-PACK (26-3024)

- $100 \%$ Compatible with existing HW \& SW
- No MULTHPACK required low power draw)

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Two Switched Sockets (supports 8K ROM, 2764/27128/27256 EPROMs)

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- Runs under OS. 9 with:
- no-halt read/write
- interrupts and mulltasking enabled
- reliable clock and type-ahead


# "Window Master" <br> $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { A Point trick uindou Sustem } \\ & \text { for the rest of us !!? } \end{aligned}
$$ 

Fully Compatible with R.S. Dos Enhanced Basic, it does not need or use 05-9, and you don't have to be a Rocket Scientist or a P.H.D. to use Windows, Full Down Menus, Buttons, Icons, Edit fields or Mouse Functions in your Programs!


## Hindoy Haster

 Finder Yi. 0 Hrititen by Bill Hergona Copgright (c) 1988 by Cer-Comp Ltd
## Screen Display Fonts

Window Master supports up to 54 different character sizes on the screen with 5 different character styles. You can have Bold, Italic, Underlined, Super-Script, Sub-script or Plain character styles or any combination of them in any character size. You can also change the text color and background at any time to get really colorful displays.

## Fully Basic Compatible

Window Master is fully compatible with Enhanced Color Disk basic with over 50 Commands \& functions added to fully support the Point \& Click Window System. Window Master does not take any memory away from Basic, so you still have all the Basic Program memory available.

## Hi-Resolution Displays

Window Master uses the full potential of the Color Computer 3 display by using the 225 vertical resolution display modes instead of the 192 or 200 resolution modes like most other programs. It uses either the $320 / 16$ color mode or the $640 / 4$ color display to give you the best display resolution possible, and can be switched to either mode at any time.

## Window Master Features

## Multiple Windows

Window Master supports multiple window displays with up to a maximum of 31 windows on the screen. Overlapping windows are supported, and any window can be made active or brought to the top of the screen. Windows can be picked up and moved anywhere on the screen with the mouse. There are 6 different Window styles to choose from and the window text, border and background color is selectable.

## Pull Down Menus

Menus are completely programmable with up to 16 menus available. They can be added or deleted at any time in a program. Menu items can be enabled, disabled, checked or cleared easily under program control. Menu selection is automatically handled by Window Master \& all you have to do is read a function variable to find out which menu was selected.

## Buttons, Icons \& Edit Fields

[^20] COLOR

## GFXTEST.PIC:2

## Mixed Text \& Graphics

Window Master fully supports both Text \& Graphics displays and even has a Graphics Pen that can be used with HLINE, HCIRCLE, HSET and more. You can change the Pen width \& depth and turn it on or off with simple commands. We also added Enhanced Graphics Attributes that allow graphics statements to use And, Or, Xor and Copy modes to display graphic information. With the Graphics enhancements added by Window Master, you could write a "COCOMAX" type program in Basic! In fact we provide a small graphics demo program written in Basic.

## Event Processing

Window Master adds a powerful new programming feature to Basic that enables you to do "Real Time" Programming in Basic. It's called Event Trapping, and it allows a program to detect and respond to certain "events" as they occur. You can trap Dialog activity, Time passage, Menu Selections, Keyboard activity and Mouse Activity with simple On Gosub statements, and when the specified event occurs, program control is automatically routed to the event handling routine, just like a Basic Gosub. After servicing the event, the sub-routine executes a Return statement and the program resumes execution at the statement where the event occured.

## Enhanced Editing Features

Window Master adds an enhanced editor to Basic that allows you to see what you edit. It allows you to insert \& delete by character or word, move left or right a word or character at a time, move to begin or end of line. toggle automatic insert on/off or just type over to replace characters. The editor can also recall the last line entered or edited with a single key stroke. You can even change the line number in line to copy il to a new location in the program.

## Window Master Applications

Window Master pushs the Color Computer 3 far beyond its normal capabilities, into the world of a "User Friendly" operating enviornment. We are already planning several new programs for use with Window Master. So you don't have to worry about having to write all your own programs. And don't forget that many existing Basic and M.L. programs will run under Window Master with little or no changes. The Possibilities for Application programs are endless: Spread Sheets, Word Processing, Communications, Education, Games, Graphic Design, Desk Top Publishing and on and on.

## Hardware Requirements

Window Master requires 512 K of memory, at least 1 Disk Drive, a Hi-Res Joystick Interface and a Mouse or Joystick.

## Technical Assistance

If you run into difficulty trying to use some of Window Master's features, we will be happy to assist you in any way possible. You can write to us at the address below or call us between 10am and 2pm Pacific Standard Time for a more timely response. Sorry, no collect calls will be accepted.

## Ordering Information

To order WINDOW MASTER by mail, send check or money order for $\$ 69.95$, plus $\$ 3.00$ for shipping \& handling to the address below. To order by VISA, MASTERCARD or COD call us at (702)-452-0632
(Monday thru Saturday, 8 am to 5 pm PST)
CER-COMP Ltd.
5566 Ricochet Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89110 (702)-452-0632

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| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 2 E | 27 | 28 |
| 2s | 36 | 31 |  |  |  |  |
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Figure 2: Plugs/Jacks Pinouts
stranded wires twisted together (preferably assorted colors), or use the wiring from an old, broken joystick. Prepare one 12 -inch cable and two 6 -inch cables by removing 1 inch of the outer jacket and stripping $1 / 4$-inch of insulation from each individual wire at both ends. Remove the covers from the jacks ( $\mathrm{J} 1, \mathrm{~J} 2$ ) and plug ( P 1 ), then solder these wires, one to each pin, as shown in Figure 2. Before replacing the covers, be sure to inspect the solder connections for shorts.

Insert the remaining ends of the wires into the three holes located on the left portion of the project box. The wires from J1 and J2 use the two holes at the rear of the box; the hole on the left side is for P1. Wire the switch (SW1) according to the schematic in Figure 3. Note that only two of these lines are switched: the +5 V and ground lines. The others will be matched, soldered together and covered with electrical tape or shrink tubing.

## Switch 2-Cassette Port

Prepare three pieces of five-conductor cable: one 12 inches

Note: All jacks and plugs are pictured from the rear.


Match remaining wires from pins 1,2 and 4 of J1, J 2 and P1. Twist each group together. Solder and insulate with electrical tape or shrink tubing.
long, the others 6 inches long, as described previously Remove the covers from the jacks ( $\mathrm{J} 3, \mathrm{~J} 4$ ) and plug (P2). Next, solder these wires as shown in Figure 2, one wire to each pin. Inspect the wiring for possible shorts before replacing the covers.

Insert the remaining ends of the wires on the right side of the project box. The hole on the right side of the box is for P 2 , the remaining two in the rear are for J 3 and J4. Wire the switch (SW2) according to Figure 4. Notice that as in the joystick switch, only two lines are switched. The others will be matched together, soldered and covered with electrical tape or shrink tubing. Mount both S1 and S2 on the metal cover, aligning the handle with the marked switch positions.

To secure the wires attached to the jacks and plugs, and to keep them from pulling out of the box, apply a small amount of epoxy to the point where these wires enter the inside of the box. Allow the epoxy to dry thoroughly before continuing.

Finally, reassemble the box, tucking the wires carefully


Match remaining wires from pins 1,4 and 3 of $\sqrt{ } 3$, J 4 and P2. Twist each group together. Solder and insulate with electrical tape or shrink tubing.

Figure 4: Cassette Port Connections

```
TO COMPUTER
JOYSTICK PORT
```


\#1 - Switch between Hi-Res and regular positions for mouse and joystick. (Ex.: Use mouse for drawing tool, use joystick for games )


TO CASSETTE RECORDER
\# 2 - Use both devices for Hi-Res drawing. (Ex.: both mouse and joystick used for hi-res drawing tools )

Figure 5: Setup Diagrams
inside. As a finishing touch, cover the dry-transfer letters with clear nail polish to prevent them from rubbing off. To test it out, configure your Hi-Res Interface, cassette recorder and joysticks or other control devices as shown in Figure 5. Be sure to orient your accessories to match the marked switch positions. Now you can enjoy the convenience of switching
both cassette and joystick ports without unplugging.
(Questions or comments about this hardware project may be directed to the author at 6835 Colleen Drive, Youngstown, OH 44512. Please enclose an SASE when writing for a reply.)


## Software

## Wargame Designer A Tactical Breakthrough

The Texas sun was unmercifully hot, beating down like a physical presence on attacker and defender alike. Santa Anna's troops looked across the open area leading to the Alamo and swore; it looked so simple and yet the dusty ground was littered with their comrades' bodies.

The defenders peered wearily over the Alamo's walls, knowing they could not withstand another attack. Powder and shot were low, casualties were high. A collective sigh of resignation arose as they saw the Mexican troops begin to move forward one more time, most likely the last.
"What is that sound?" Santa Anna asked as an ominous whup-whup-whup filled the air, drowning out the thumping cannon and hissing rifle balls. His question was quickly answered as a troop of assault helicopters surged over the trees and began riddling his nowpanicky troops with 2.75 -inch rocket explosions and mini-gun bursts.

Science fiction? A movie with an exceptionally inept prop man? Every Texan's dream? Maybe. Wargame Designer from SPORTSware allows you to adjust the forces or terrain on the four provided scenarios, or design your own war game completely from scratch,
using either the troop and map icons from the program modules or tailored ones you devise.
"What if Napoleon had had more artillery at Waterloo?" Give him some more. "What if von Paulus had been able to link up with von Manstein's relief column?" Give him the troops and equipment and see if you can make it happen. If it doesn't happen, subtract a Soviet corps or two and try it again.
You virtually have a free hand to design the war game you desire, adjusting the forces by type and strength as you like and drawing the map to suit your own ideas. As the rule book cautions, though, you should make the opposing forces relatively equal unless history demands otherwise; designing a game to commit slaughter is hardly fair, no matter what mission you remember.

This double-sided, two-disk set is designed specifically and only for the CoCo 3 , using its 128 K and advanced
graphics capabilities to the fullest. The first question after loading is whether you have a composite or RGB monitor; the graphics look ever so much better on an RGB.


Since I have orily a color TV, I wandered up to my local Radio Shack and asked to use one of their CoCo 3 s hooked up to an RGB. Friendly and helpful people that they are, I was given free rein. Dave the salesman hung around to watch and was as impressed with the graphics as myself. While good enough on a TV set, they're truly spectacular on an RGB, and can be enhanced even further by the PALETTE command built into the system, allowing you to choose from among 64 colors.
The 23-page instruction/rule book comes in a folding plastic case along with two disks that are ready to be backed up. The instructions in fact suggest it. You'll have to do it anyway to design your own war games.

## SPORTSware: Designer's Designers

SPORTSware, an 8 -year-old, Toledo family-owned software company, stresses the word strategy in most of its products, being primarily interested in the strategic aspects of sports, science fiction, adventure and wars.

After designing a laserdisc football strategy game called Live Action Football (endorsed by the NFL) for arcades, they turned their talents to the CoCo . Their Football Strategy software was the arcade game without the laserdisc footage. Currently available software consists of Gridiron Strategy and Weekly Winner (for choosing lottery numbers), plus several separate war game scenarios not requiring Wargame Designer (WGD) to run.
Paul Olmstead programmed WGD specifically for the CoCo 3 , inspired by its capabilities and some things he said he found unsatisfying about many current computerized war games: "Once you had played it through, there wasn't much else you could do with it; the graphics weren 't appealing; many were for only one player and scenarios couldn't be changed." (He might also have added the lack of a gamesaving option.) He stays with the CoCo 3 for the company's programs, feeling that every CoCo owner's secret desire is to own a CoCo 3.

A wargamer himself, Olmstead stated that he might have been one of the first people in the country to buy Tactics in 1964. Two years later, he was officially invited to participate in what has some-
times euphemistically been called the "Southeast Asia War Games." Instead, he enlisted, went to Officer Candidate School, served on the XVIII Airborne Corps' Commanding General's staff and found himself in Vietnam in 1968.

When asked about current projects, he obviously remembered his security clearance, responding, "We're not telling." Military and business experience taught him that you don't let the enemy or the competition know what you're doing until you've done it.

As a family businessman, Olmstead says that he relies a lot on his wife, Kathy, and daughter, Ashley, for support and understanding. The suspicion arises that the distaff side of the family may be the most severe and critical playtesters he has found. From my own experience, if 1 can get a new magic trick past my wife, it'll get by anybody.

SPORTSware encourages WGD owners to submit new scenarios for possible future use. Olmstead recently received a letter from a gentleman in Quebec who plans to create some additional WGD scenarios for his history classes and then share them with SPORTSware.

Considering the rampant imagination of CoCo owners, SPORTSware could become deluged with suggested battles, historical and speculative. Although nobody at the company has yet read Red Storm Rising, they might have to in order to understand some of the letters.

## War Games as History, or Vice Versa

Nobody knows for sure when commanders first began playing "What if?" games, trying to figure out what to do if their opponent did this or that. However, Wellington's remark "The Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton" could well have referred to a war game of some sort.

As weaponry becomes more precise and lethal, so must war games become more complex - which may explain why war games dealing with Napoleonic times may be the most popular: The weapons were sufficiently advanced to prevent all but the most inept commander from moving his forces in a single mass, yet uncomplicated enough to allow the rules to be relatively easy.

The first professional war game may have been Kriegspiel, developed by the Prussian general staff and perhaps partially responsible for their victory in the

Franco-Prussian War. H.G. Wells (yes, that one) is credited with inventing the first war game for amateurs - Little Wars, which used model soldiers.

We've come a long way since then: Modern military services use computers and other exotic devices to simulate the forces opposing each other. Artillery, air strikes and the like are still important but are complicated by acronyms such as EMP, EW, FLOT, ECM, ECCM, ASW and ALOC. All of these Simulations are designed to train the staff, test the current plans and inject just the right amount of confusion and lack of information to make it seem real.
Bookshelves and toy stores are filled with war games ranging from Greek Hoplites to 21 st century space marines, all for us amateurs. Many of them become quite confusing in their complexity caused by the quest for realism. Comput-
erized games are much easier; the "commanders" make the decisions, the computer figures the results.

One vital point to remember, for both professional and amateur wargamers: Learn from the game and try not to repeat the dumb mistakes. A story has it that the Japanese naval staff war gamed an attack on Midway. The players portraying the Americans caught the other players while they were refueling and rearming their carrier planes, sinking two carriers. The chief umpire would have no part of that, since that might lead to an imperial defeat, and allowed only one carrier sunk.

A few years later, the same basic thing happened, this time for real. Many historians consider the Battle of Midway the turning point in the Pacific.

Did the U.S. Navy war game that one in advance?

The system consists of five modules: unit icon design, map icon design, map design, unit attributes and the game module. The instructions walk you carefully through each of the first four modules, so it's almost impossible to mess it up if English is your primary language. However, when you design your own war game, make absolutely sure that you assign objectives for each army, man them and assign a Terrain Modifier of 8 to at least the Red army's town or fortress, even if you're reenacting the Battle of Cannae as 1 was. Without objectives, the program checks to see if the Red forces occupy any objectives; finding none, it automatically declares the Blue forces the winner. This can be disconcerting when you've spent some time setting up the Order of Battle for each army and reviewed your notes on Hannibal. You can, by the way, design either one- or two-player war games; equally important is the capability to save a game in progress.

If you don't want to design your own from scratch, you can adjust various things on the four different games on the disks: Invasion North, Attack on Moscow, Robot Command and Dungeon Warrior. (These in themselves seem to be worth the price.) For example, you can change terrain features on the map, adjust movement points needed to cross terrain features, have reinforcements arrive earlier or later, and make a unit stronger or weaker. In addition, the entire thing is written in BASIC, so the hackers can play with that aspect also.


My only suggestion would be to install a default value when assigning movement costs and combat modifiers; you could then use the cursor to take care of the exceptions.

The scenarios provided aren't that easy, either. After slashing my way through the border defenses in Attack on Moscow (and feeling pretty smug about it, too), my troops started getting fire from the Soviet Katyusha rocket launchers. This continued all the way to
the Moscow suburbs, where my last bedraggled infantry unit perished under a rain of rockets.
The programs take up all but five granules on a disk, so you'll need to use a separate disk side for each game you design or modify. Difficult games can either be altered further or reformatted, backed up from the master copy and begun again. The only real limitation is your imagination.
In short, fanatical wargamers who have been waiting to fight some obscure battle from the War of the Roses don't have to wait any longer. Drag out the history books, lock and load a disk into your trusty CoCo 3 and have at it!
(SPORTSware, 1251 S. Reynolds Road, Suite 414, Toledo, OH 43615, 419-389-1515; \$29)

- John M. Hebert


## Software

## Fraze Craze -Wheel-Watching on the CoCo

Fraze Craze, a fun-to-play word game similar to the popular Wheel Of Fortune TV game show, was written for the 64 K CoCo 1 or 2 but also works on the CoCo 3.

Fraze Craze is supplied on an unprotected disk, so a backup copy for your own protection is not a problem. The program is written in BASIC, and the instruction booklet contains directions on adding your own custom game data covering people, places, things and events.

The right joystick is used to move the onscreen cursor left or right to select the letter of your choice. When you press the firebutton, the "spinner" is activated; a highlighted cursor moves from left to right across the screen and stops on a number. This number represents the dollar amount to be played on a particular turn and will be multiplied by the number of correct letters that show up when you make your guess.

Just like on the TV show, you can also buy vowels; but because the game is written for one player, you compete with five "men." If you choose a letter that is not in the phrase, you lose one man - you will also lose one man if the built-in timer counts down to zero before you select a letter.

Letters are blocked out after each choice, so you can keep track of the ones already used. As soon as you think you know the answer to the puzzle, you can select the question mark and then type in the answer. If you are correct, you win the round and go on to a new puzzle; otherwise, you lose two men and continue the game.
I liked Fraze Craze. It's fun to play and educational, as well. Although the price is very reasonable, the program has one glaring flaw. Not once do you get a chance to see Vanna!
(RAM Electronics, 814 Josephine St., Monmouth, OR 97361, 503-838-4144; \$12.95)

- David Gerald


## Software

## Hardware

## Syntrax 2.0 CoCo MIDI Package

There you are, a record producer, sweating bullets, surrounded by millions of dollars of electronic recording gear at a major recording studio. The equipment and musicians are costing you hundreds of dollars per hour. Your master tape must be mixed and ready to go tomorrow and the client is there breathing down your back and even more nervous than you are. (No wonder. By the time it's all done, you may have spent over $\$ 25,000$ of the client's money recording the album!)
Suppose, in the middle of the session, I stopped you and said, "Hold on. Relax. I can get you the same quality product for the cost of a CoCo, a few synthesizers and Syntrax 2.0 from Intercomp Sound. You'll save hours in costly studio time, and have more control at every step of the production."
You'd probably make an appointment with me first thing the next morning, wouldn't you?
I know just what I'm talking about, because I have had my own copy of Syntrax for a couple of years, and it has already saved me thousands of dollars in recording costs. (I am a pianist/ synthesist/producer and have just finished producing one album in Nashville. I own five synthesizers, two MIDIcapable digital reverberation units, a drum machine and - of course several CoCos.)

If you don't know what a MIDI synthesizer is, here is a brief explanation. (For more details, go to your local professional music store and ask for a demonstration of MIDI.)

MIDI is short for Musical Instrument Digital Interface and refers to a standard format for data transfer between electronic synthesizers. The data includes information such as how quickly a key on a synth was depressed, which note it was, how long it was held down, and so on.

MIDI's capability to quickly transmit the status of electronic devices (of which synths are only one example) is making it a de facto standard for the electronicsdependent recording industry. MIDI is such a developed protocol that it allows the musical imagination to go into territory unimagined just a few years ago.

Syntrax arrives with a thick manual and software. However, it requires the Color MIDI Connection, a hardware MIDI interface that connects between the computer and the disk controller. An extender ribbon connector is part of the interface, so I recommend a MultiPak to reduce those occasional I/O errors.

You install Syntrax by turning off your system and attaching the Color MIDI Connection. Then you attach your MIDI cables from the CMC to your synth, power up and type RUN "SYNTRAX".
The Channel mode prompt (CH>) flashes, waiting for commands; a sophisticated parsing routine interprets them. All available commands are presented onscreen.

Let's run through a sample session. Suppose we want to create a music file with the built-in editor. This uses the Insert mode, so we press I.
The screen clears, leaving us with the Channel mode prompt and a line number. At the cursor we type our musical data in letter form. Using the usual RS-DOS SHIFT- 0 combination as necessary, we enter the following: $\mathrm{CH}>$ 1c:d:e:f:g:a:b:C:D:E:F:G:A:B. This is two octaves of a C major scale.

Why do we mix uppercase and lowercase? Syntrax starts out with a default two-octave range, with the lower octave being represented by CoCo lowercase (reverse video) letters, and the upper octave with uppercase. Also, the default note duration is a quarter note. Notes are separated by a colon.

When you press ENTER, Syntrax compiles your text into MIDI data (compilation is incredibly fast), and you are brought automatically to the Play menu. Begin to play the line above by pressing B for Begin, and voila! Your MIDI keyboard plays what you typed! To continue with the rest of a composition, you simply add more text lines with the editor, compile them, and play them back to check them one at a time.
That was easy. What else is there? Flats and sharps are handled easily. Simply use the plus sign ( + ) for sharps and the minus sign or hypen (-) for flats. One way to write an E-flat major scale would be CH> 1 e-:f:g:a-:b-:C : D:E-. The notation may seem hard to master, but it isn't - I got accustomed to the system in minutes.

Chords are easy, too. For a C major chord (which has the notes C, E and G), simply type $\mathrm{CH}>1$ cmaj. And for minor, type cmin. Diminished chords and chords with sevenths are implemented, too.
You can also specify each note in a chord, for that special voicing or for that "weird" sound not covered by usual chord notation. To make the notes sound simultaneously, don't separate

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[^21]
them with colons: $C H>1 d e-q-b-F$.
Duration of the notes can be manipufated, too. Here is a funk bass line in Syntrax notation:

CH>1 ? $\mathrm{r} / 16: d-: e-: r / 8: d-$
/16:r:e-:r:d-:e-/8:c--
Rests are denoted by $r$ and the duration of a note is specified by a slash followed by the duration required. In the example above, $r^{\prime} 16$ means a 16th-note rest, e- $/ 8$ means an E-flat in the bass clef for an eighth note duration. If no duration is specified, the previous duration is implied.

Several lines of this kind of text, when listed to the screen or printer, can be difficult to interpret months (even hours) later. Luckily, Syntrax allows you to fully comment your data. Simply
type in a line of music, type a semicolon to signal that what follows is a comment, and then enter your comment. For example:

CH> 1 \& D-maj E-/1:E-maj
F/1; Rhodes chords, measures 1 and two

The compiling step, initiated with ENTER, will ignore all text followed by the semicolon. Note that the question mark (?) and the ampersand (\&) denote bass and treble clef, respectively.
Other features of Syntrax Channel mode insertion include transposing by any number of half-steps; sending out specific MIDI bytes such as program change, attack velocity, pitch-bend, and MIDl channel data; easy implementation of repeats, even with nested re-


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peats; memory conservation by chaining to other files.

After you have entered a file, you will want to hear it. Go to the Play menu (from the main menu), where you can choose to begin playing (B), to stop play in the middle ( S ) or to continue playing (C). You can fast forward with the clever view feature (V) and you can interactively change the tempo during playback with the tempo option (T).

Is that all for the Play menu? Hardly.
Play's "More" option (M) brings up a whole new screen, which allows you to do the following: choose your synchronization source, either the computer itself or an external sync device, such as another sequencer or a drum machine; send out a MIDI "tune" command to all your synths to make sure they all tune their internal oscillators, a great feature for initializing an extensive MIDI setup "at the gig"; select your clock resolution $(24,48$ or 96 pulses per quarter note); choose to display note names as the sequence is playing; "mute" (de-select) any of the Channel files you have created (essential for recording studio applications).

The Channel files you create are combined to play simultaneously. But when I go into the studio, I don't want all the files to play at once. I typically record my music one track at a time with only one synth, so I need to mute all parts but the one I am currently recording.

Are you starting to get the feeling that Syntrax 2.0 is feature-packed? Believe me, it is.

In addition to the Channel mode, Syntrax offers System mode. You change to System mode after saving your Channel mode files to disk (which Syntrax reminds you to do with an "Are You Sure?" message).

In System mode, you assemble individual Channel mode files into a System mode file. This System mode file specifies the Channel mode files you want to include, determines the tempo and any tempo changes within the song if necessary (called "Global Track"), and provides access to a Play menu similar to that available in Channel mode.

In addition to using the Channel mode editor to input notes, Syntrax offers two more input methods, StepTime Recording and Real-Time Recording.

Step-Time Recording allows the user to hook up his or her MIDI-equipped synth to the MIDI-In port of the Color MIDI Connection and insert (I) notes from the synth keyboard instead of
from the CoCo keyboard. First, tell Syntrax that your synth is on from the main menu. Next, choose Insert. Instead of being brought to the Channel mode editor, you are now in a new screen full of a host of new options. Just start playing, and your notes will go into the buffer. Durations are not recorded, but are easily added by tapping the space bar.

Step-Time Recording mode offers several crucial editing functions, which may either be activated by the CoCo or assigned to several "spare" notes of your synth keyboard. Activating editing from your synth allows you to spend less time going back and forth between synth and CoCo.

Step-Time Recording provides the ability to do the following:

- alter note durations
- loop playback so you can hear your sequence over and over
- enable and disable triplet note duration
- interactively change playback tempo
- fast-forward and rewind through your sequence
- switch over to Real-Time Recording.

Real-Time Recording is the final input mode offered by Syntrax and is particularly useful for more capable keyboard players. Real-Time Recording records notes and their durations.

Let's take a quick look. Real-Time Recording provides a great built-in metronome and quantization. Quantization is like the grade-school process of rounding off fractions to whole numbers, except you are rounding off your sloppy playing to the nearest 16th note or eighth note, or whatever unit you need to clean up the slop.

A song-position pointer is also implemented. MIDI pros will be glad for this, as SPP allows the CoCo and a drum machine to keep tabs on each other's place in a composition.

This is only an overview of the structure and sense of operation of Syntrax. There are dozens more features, including some not documented (like MIDI delay and track-shifting for that really relaxed drum feel) and some rather esoteric (like telecommunicating sequences and controlling light rigs with MIDI signals).

It might be best to conclude with my overall impression of the product from the professional point of view.

Syntrax provides an easy way to get at the "byte level" of MIDI data. It is so memory-efficient that I will eat my
hat if you can compose a piece with it and use up the memory. The drum machine interface is the most reliable of any MIDI program for the CoCo . The manual is complete. Syntrax is fairly easy to learn; the more you know about music, the better. It has never failed me in the studio.

Syntrax, for now, is my MIDI sequencer of choice for the Color Computer. However, it lacks chiefly in two areas.

One, the user interface, while welldesigned, has problems. Channel mode is somewhat like programming in BASIC at times. Input from the Real-Time mode needs the ability to record polyphonically. And the program never shows a musical staff. This is enough to make educators balk at using this otherwise powerful tool. Many musicians,
too, would rather see a staff than be caught dead learning "programming."

Two, the manual - which comes well-bound and professional-looking does not read as professionally as the program operates. It is largely complete, but not entirely clear and contains a few grammatical errors.

But these are small criticisms. The manual is improving with each revision, and there are other enhancements, too, including changes to the Color MIDI Connection that make it safer to add and remove MIDI cables while powered up.

Syntrax 2.0 provides features not found in many - if not most - other MIDI software packages. (In fact, I know no other RS-DOS program of any kind that offers more features.) And I hear the folks at Intercomp Sound are

working on a CoCo 3 version that will knock our socks off.

All in all, I would say that Syntrax 2.0 is the one to buy if you plan on getting into professional performance and recording. If you have a CoCo 3, however, I suggest you wait until the guys at Intercomp get the new Syntrax out.
(Intercomp Sound, 129 Loyalist Ave., Rochester, NY 14624, 716-247-8056; Syntrax, \$95; Color MIDI Connection, \$98: First product review for this company appearing in THE RAINBOW.)

\author{

- Paul Ward
}


## Software

Flight Simulator II Realistic Flight Simulator for the CoCo 3

If you enjoy flying, either as pilot or passenger, you will like this entry into the CoCo 3 market from SubLOGIC Corporation - Flight Simulator II, or CC-FS2, which simulates the instruments and flight characteristics of a Piper P-28-181 Archer II.

The program, written in OS-9 Level II, boots using the familiar DOS command with RS-DOS 2.1 or later. If you have an earlier version of RS-DOS, a short program is provided in the documentation to allow you to boot the program from BASIC.

The Piper Archer II is a single-engine, 148 mph , non-retractable gear aircraft equipped with a good set of avionics. The author chose to simulate the Archer II because of its overall good performance, simplicity and ease of flying.

This simulator is well-packaged and is sure to catch your eye on your dealer's shelf. The package consists of a single non-protected disk and flight maps of the Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Boston and Seattle areas. Also included are two soft-cover books: Pilot's Operating Handbook and Airplane Flight Manual, which will help you figure out how to fly the simulator; and Flight Physics \& Aircraft Control, a 92-page, informative mini-manual that explains the dynamics of flight and aircraft control. Inside Pilot's Operating Hand-
book is a handy "Flight Reference Card" that shows at a glance the keys that control the aircraft's elevators, throttle, trim, rudder and brakes. It also provides information on selecting views out of the cabin window. You will find yourself using this card frequently.

Although the graphics look best on an RGB monitor, provisions are made to run the program on both composite monitors and TV sets. I used the keyboard to control the program, although joysticks can be used. The CC-FS2 disk contains a war game and several scenery files for the Chicago, Los Angeles, New York and Seattle areas.
A "Quick Test-Flight" mode is available and will allow you to start flying as soon as you boot the program. I preferred to watch the demo mode for a while to get a feel for what was out there and to see the controls operating. The screen is split horizontally. The top part of the screen displays what you, the pilot, see when you look out the window. This view is adjustable for side, back and forward views.
The bottom part of the screen displays the instrument panel, which is really "loaded." Space does not allow me to detail each and every control, knob, indicator, etc. But suffice it to say that the panel is jam-packed with such items as an airspeed indicator, altitude indicator (horizon), altimeter, heading, trim, stall warning, elevator, rudder and flap position. Also monitored is oil pressure, fuel, the magneto, COM and NAV radios, tachometer, carb heat, omni bearing, course deviation and glide slope.


One or two joysticks can be used to control flight. The left joystick controls the aileron in the left-right direction and the elevator in the forward-back direction. The button is used to select the cabin view. The right joystick, if used, controls the flaps in the left-right direction and the throttle in the forwardback direction. The right joystick button controls the brakes while on the
ground and guns while in the War Game mode. If you don't have joysticks or don't want to use them, you can still fly with CC-FS2.

Clusters of keys on the CoCo's keyboard are used for the various phases of flight control. For example, the ailerons are controlled with the F, G and H keys, representing the left, center and right ailerons. The elevators are controlled with the T key (down) and the B key (up). Elevator trim and flaps are similarly controlled. The rudder moves from left to right using the C and M keys, and your brakes are activated by the space bar.

Although CC-FS2 is easy to fly, I found the hard part to be in the landing. In fact, flying was all I accomplished during this review. After several crashes, I concluded that I wasn't cut out to be a pilot anyway. I was able to "buzz" the Sears Tower in Chicago a couple of times. The realism is really apparent to you when you fly low and change the view out the window as you pass buildings, mountains, etc. The colors are great, but the motion, while a little jerky, is no worse than that found on the IBM version of Flight Simulator. In fact, the program looks a whole lot like the IBM product to me.
The author of the program, Bruce Artwick, has done an excellent job in adding realism to CC-FS2. Everything from cloud formations, night flying (dark outside with instrument lights only) and wind are user-controlled from a setup screen activated by the Fi key. You can even fly on instruments if you are so inclined.
The War Game option is a lot of fun, too. You will see the gun site in front of you as you take off and declare war on the enemy. Be prepared for some dogfighting fun as you shoot your dual machine guns and drop bombs on enemy territory.

Flight Simulator II is a fine program for the CoCo 3. Not only does it provide some serious diversion from the usual game fare, but it challenges and educates, as well. I recommend CC-FS2 for your CoCo 3. Whether you are a pilot or just interested in flying, CC-FS2 will give you the chance to fly without suffering some serious consequences.
(SubLOGIC Corporation, 713 Edgebrook Drive, Champaign, IL 61820, 217-359-8482; \$24.95: Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.)

- Jerry Semones


## Mini Database A 32K Database for Little Lists

While more and more of what I consider "serious software" is becoming available for our powerful Color Computer, I am glad to see companies bringing out good productive software for those people and purposes that do not require complicated and expensive software. Mini Database by Tothian Software is such a program. It is not a large and full-featured database program, yet that is not what it is supposed to be. It is what its name implies - a 32 K mini database. It will handle a lot of the jobs most people use an expensive database for, and it does it very well.

If you have jobs that honestly do not require the special abilities of an expensive database program, but do require some data manipulation, you may be looking for a program just like Mini Database. It allows you to create files for friends or club members, addresses, phone numbers, home inventory, maintenance schedules, collections, etc.

Mini Database is available on both disk and cassette. If you purchase the tape version, you'll still be able to use the program when you upgrade to disk. The program is written in BASIC, which gives it some distinct advantages.

Once the program is loaded and run you are guided by very simple menus. The program is very user-friendly, but it is not "idiot proof." Being written in BASIC helps, though. For example, you can accidentally exit the program without saving your data (there is no "Are you sure?" feature), but this is no problem in BASIC - all of your data is still in memory; just typing GOTO 7000 gets you back to the main menu with all your data intact. If you accidentally press the BREAK key, typing CONT or the GOTD statement will get you to the main menu.

The program does not check for memory area. If you try to create a database too large, you will get an OM Error. This just means you will have to create a number of smaller databases or revise the original. I am not pointing these things out because I think they are problems, I am pointing them out because they are easy to get around with a little thinking. Being written in BASIC
makes the program easy to recover from mistakes.

BASIC also makes Mini Database compatible with all three CoCos. I am very impressed with a company that keeps coming out with inexpensive, easily expandable software the average CoCo owner can buy for small jobs. Do people really need a database program that is going to run anywhere from $\$ 80$ to $\$ 250$ just to keep track of club mailing lists? I believe there is a lot of work out there that can be done very well with smaller, less complicated programs. You may even find Mini Database a whole lot easier to use than the expensive database programs that do all those things you don't really care about, anyway.
(Tothian Software Inc., Box 663 Rimersburg, PA 16248; \$14.95)

- Dale Shell


## Software

CoCo 3

## In Quest of the Star Lord Seeking the Phoenix Crossbow

As the son of an internationally famous scientist, you have been imprisoned in a research work camp following a 12-year interworld war. Your father, who was killed during the war, had provided you with a scientific education and a bright future. In your research you come across passages referring to the prewar empire of the Star Lord and his ultimate weapon - the Phoenix Crossbow. You decide to escape from your prison and search for the Phoenix Crossbow. You know that if you find it, your freedom will be ensured forever.
In Quest of the Star Lord is an animated action Adventure written for the CoCo 3 and one disk drive. The package includes two flippy disks so that the Adventure will fit on two disks rather than four. The graphics are superior and without a doubt the best I've seen to date on the CoCo 3; the 320-by-200 resolution is razor-sharp on my Tandy CM-8 RGB monitor. The program works on composite color monitors and TV sets, as well.
The program is copy-protected and warranted for one year, and will be replaced during that period free of charge if needed.

Starting the Adventure is as simple as typing LOADM "BOOT" and pressing ENTER. After selecting monitor type, a colorful and rather dramatic title screen appears, complete with flashing lightning and a musical interlude.


The program responds to standard two-word commands at the prompt. These commands must consist of a verb followed by a noun - GET ROCK, for example. Abbreviations are also accepted, such as I instead of INVENTORY. Also, as is customary, direction is controlled by commands such as GD NORTH, or simply N . If you are serious about solving this Adventure, it's wise to make a map of your travels.
The ability to save your progress is provided so that you don't have to keep repeating each command as you move on to different locations and screens. Simply typing SAVE and pressing ENTER provides a prompt that allows you to save your last six attempts.
I found In Quest of the Star Lord extremely challenging and fun to play. Whenever I get a chance to review graphics Adventure games, my 11-yearold daughter sits for hours fascinated with the endless possibilities and often surprising results. The two of us working together have made a lot of progress in this Adventure, but at the time of this writing have not even come close to the solution. As with most Adventures, part of the fun is trying to figure out the right commands. We found that while seemingly simple commands are often appropriate, it sometimes takes a while to come up with them.
The animation often manifests itself in the form of moving cloud formations, lightning and flashing lights. The use of shadows provides a realistic and often striking effect - you have to see it to believe it is being generated on your little old CoCo 3.
In my opinion, In Quest of the Star Lord is quite simply a dynamite program. It's not a fast-paced game by any stretch of the imagination, but rather a
strategy-filled exercise sure to provide hours of excitement and enjoyment.
(Sundog Systems, 21 Edinburg Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15235, 412-372-5674; \$34.95 plus $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$ )

- Robert Gray


## Software

CoCo 3

## Power Stones of Ard The Quest for the Spirit Stone

The popular "dungeons and dragons" type games lend themselves particularly well to the computer. And since the first home computers began to gain in popularity, this type of game has amassed a large and loyal following. Three C's Power Stones of Ard now brings the challenge of swords and sorcery to CoCo 3 users.
Millenia ago, when the forces of Good and Evil battled each other for control of the world, three magical stones were created. Among them, they contained all the magic and power of the forces of Good. Alas, they were stolen by the Evil Ones, and now each is protected in a separate fortified stronghold - tempting treasure for a resourceful Adventurer. This is where you come in! You must try to find that particular stone called the "Spirit Stone" and take it away from the Evil Ones.


Bill Cleveland, the program's author, has created an attractive screen to display all the necessary status reports (wealth, character information, etc.) for game play. The lower-right section of the screen is used for scrolling graphics scenes, featuring overhead views of the
traveler's locale; these are attractively done and well-executed.

At start-up, the user can elect to create a character, load a previously created one or opt to use the default character. The traits of strength, intellect, dexterity and constitution are userdefinable. Based on the character selected, the computer then generates starting amounts of gold and health points (necessary for success).

Most commands are performed by a single key press. Movement about the world is accomplished by use of the arrow keys. Other examples are $<\mathrm{A}\rangle \mathrm{t}$ tack, $<\mathrm{B}>\mathrm{uy},<\mathrm{G}>$ et, etc. Use of the CTRL key and function keys is supported.
I found the game both fun and challenging enough to provide hours of entertainment. The program comes on a single unprotected disk for user convenience. A booklet contains loading instructions, documentation for all commands and a handy quick-reference guide. Another plus for the program is price. Power Stones of Ard should find its way into many CoCo 3 software collections.
(Three C's Projects, P.O. Box 1323, Hamlet, NC 28345, 919-582-5121; \$18)

- Leonard Hyre


## Software

CoCo 3

## Thexder -

## From the Folks Who Brought You GoBots

Americans seem to have a love affair with things "Made in Japan." Toyota cars arrive by the boatload; Noritake dinnerware graces the table of many a U.S. household; Panasonic consumer electronics of all kinds are sold in everincreasing numbers. Americans are even developing a taste for thinly sliced raw fish served on rice.
With the exception of the sashimi, these products have earned their niche in the marketplace due to their high quality and reasonable prices.
Now another Japanese import is claiming our attention - Thexder has arrived. What is Thexder? Well, it's a "robot" that comes to you via the very American computer company in

Coarsegold, California - Sierra OnLine.

The Thexder "Super Assault Vehicle" is supplied on a ROM pack and comes alive with a little help from your CoCo 3. In the game, you are the pilot of the Thexder Super Assault Vehicle. Your mission is to destroy the central computer, which creates evil creatures and turns them loose on the world.


As you proceed, you are faced with various challenges. There are more than 20 types of aliens to do battle with, and the game gets more difficult the further you advance. Caves, vast cargo holds and spaceship interiors are all turned into battlefields.

A variety of armament and shields are available to assist Thexder, including a very unique ability - Thexder can change from a robot to a jet fighter. Yes, just like on the GoBot TV show, you can "transform" back and forth at the touch of a button.

Unlike simpler arcade games, Thexder uses multiple screens, music and excellent animation. Shields, differing energy levels, hidden traps and a seemingly endless variety of scenarios all combine to make this a game you will be drawn to. Like the more familiar Sierra Adventure-type games, Thexder gives you a lot of play time for your money.

How good is Thexder? Well, it's the best-selling arcade game in Japan. Over 500,000 units have been sold there. While arcade games are passé here, the fury continues in Japan. To be the best in Japan, an arcade game has to be very good. And Thexder is!

Thexder sends you on a perilous journey. But if you have a CoCo 3, it's quite a trip.
(Sierra On-Line, Inc., Coarsegold, CA 93614; \$24.95: Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.)

## Hardware

## RS-232 Switcher Making the Connections

A new vendor in the CoCo market, Radcomp is making its presence known by offering quality construction at a very reasonable price.

The product in question is an RS-232 switch. While the unit I received was of the two-position variety, a more useful three-position switch is also available. Both switches are offered for retail sale at approximately one-third the usual cost for such devices.

A top-mounted two- or threeposition rotary switch indicates which port is currently active. Input is via a standard male CoCo four-pin serial connector attached to a 2 -foot length of cable. Two (or three) female serial outputs, which are mounted along the 4 -inch length of the case, complete the
assembly. Overall finish and construction are excellent, and the unit should provide reliable, trouble-free service.

If you are an old hand at plumbing countless devices into your CoCo , no doubt you already own one, if not several, RS-232 switching devices. On the other hand, if you are new to the world of CoCo computing, you will very soon encounter the need for multiple RS-232 connections. While a switching device can't provide you with multiple active inputs, it does away with the never-ending cable swapping that accompanies the single-port, multiple accessory setup that most of us eventually construct.

Incredibly, this simple product is accompanied by four pages of installation instruction, and includes several paragraphs on hints and operation all this for a simple switch. While I feel that documentation is absolutely essential, this effort probably constitutes a bit of overkill.

Radcomp obviously has our best interests at heart, as evidenced by a 30 day, money-back guarantee and the inclusion of a lifetime warranty on their
products, and that commitment is acknowledged. But I would suggest the people at Radcomp retain a bit more profit from their enterprise by curtailing (excessive) printing expenses and devote the difference to additional product offerings. The CoCo Community always welcomes quality. Welcome aboard, Radcomp!
(Radcomp Computers, 1865 E. Broadway \#420, Tempe, AZ 85282, 602-894-6489; twoway Switcher, \$10; three-way Switcher, \$11.50: First product review for this company appearing in THE RAINBOW.)

- Henry Holzgrefe


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#### Abstract

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.


EZGen, a disk-based boot editor for OS-9 that allows OS-9 programmers to edit OS9 modules or data blocks contained in a specified file. For all CoCos and OS-9 Level I or II; 512 K required on the CoCo 3 for OS9 Level II. Burke \& Burke, P.O. Box 1283, Palatine, IL 60078, 312-397-2898; \$19.95.

Home Bingo, a program that lets you play bingo at home. The numbers are as large as your monitor display, and randomly selected numbers are never repeated during any game. Requires 32 K ; for the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Williams Enterprises, 53 Old Derry Road, Box 7, Hudson, NH 03051, 603-883-2859; tape, \$9.95; disk, \$11.95. Plus $\$ 2 S / H$.

Math Games, a children's educational math package that consists of four BASIC programs: Raceway, Pyramid, Go to the Top and Math Word Problems. Raceway pits the player against the computer in a race of mathematical problem solving. Pyramid is a three-level speed drill. Go to the Top helps students with multiplication. Math Word Problems presents problems that require addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Uses the high-speed poke. E.Z. Friendly, Hutton \& Orchard Streets, Rhinecliff, NY 12574, 914-876-3935; $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

A Mazing World of Malcolm Mortar, a bricklayer's nightmare as you, an apprentice bricklayer, become lost in the mazes of a mansion gone mad. Your foreman has been transformed into the evil Malcolm Mortar, Master of the Mansion Maze and all its creepy creatures. Can you brick up the monsters and find your way through? For the CoCo 3. Tandy Corporation, 1700 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102; \$29.95: Available in Radio Shack stores nationwide.

Moon Runner, an arcade game in which the Trigan forces have overtaken the moon system surrounding your planet. Assigned to the Moon Runner, an amphibian surface patroller armed with lasers and missiles, you attempt to destroy the Trigan base. Requires a joystick, 32 K and one disk
drive. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Nick Bradbury, 10500 Sandpiper Lane, Knoxville, TN 37922, 615-966-0172; $\$ 15$.

Multi-Menu, a Multi-Vue compatible menu utility that allows you to define your own menus for use in the Multi-Vue environment, designed so that anyone can use it, not just programmers. For the 512 K CoCo 3 , OS-9 Level II, at least one disk drive and Multi-Vue. Alpha Software Technologies, 2810 Buffon St., Chalmette, LA 70043, 504-279-1653; \$19.95.

Quest for the Ring, a sequel to Labyrinth in which your character, even though he has destroyed the evil wizard Zarth, must suffer the consequences of spells Zarth cast before he died. To undo the effects of the spells, you must find the ring he used to make them. Requires 64 K Disk ECB; for the CoCo 1 or 2. RTB Software, P.O. Box 777, W. Acton, MA 01720, 508-263-0563; $\$ 34.95$ plus $\$ 3$ $S / H$.

TX Mail, a mailing list program that allows entry and editing of addresses. All entries are automatically in edit mode; the cursor is always nondestructive. For the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. Kolesar B/S, 7 Ladd Ave., Westfield, PA 16950, 814-367-5384; $\$ 26.95$ plus $\$ 2$ $S / H$.

Teddy Bears, an educational quiz program that employs teddy bears in the learning process. If a child gives a correct response, the bears dance. Teachers or parents can use the program to create various types of
quizzes: short answer, fill-in-the-blank, true/false, etc. Joystick and mice supported. Requires 64 K ECB and uses the high-speed poke. E.Z. Friendly, Hutton \& Orchard Streets, Rhinecliff, NY 12574, 914-876-3935; $\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 1.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}$.

Vocal Freedom, a program that turns your CoCo into a digital voice recorder, letting you record your voice or any other sound directly into the computer's memory. Features include sound-activated playback, disk save and load and voice-activated recording. Requires 64 K CoCo, Radio Shack Audio Amplifier with built-in speaker (Cat. No. 277-1008), and a microphone. Dr. Preble's Programs, 6450 Outer Loop, Louisville, KY 40228, 502-969-1818; \$34.95.

The Zapper, a utility that allows you to patch files, as well as entire disks, directly. It displays your file or disk in a format similar to the dump command that comes with OS-9. Requires a 64 K CoCo , one disk drive and OS-9 Level I or II. Alpha Software Technologies, 2810 Buffon St., Chalmette, LA 70043, 504-279-1653; \$19.95.

Zoomdump, a PMODE 4 and PMODE 3 graphics screen dump that allows custom printout sizing to within a fraction of an inch. It works with Extended BASIC and a DMP-105 or compatible printer. Codis Enterprises, 2301-C Central Drive, Suite 684, Bedford, TX 76021, 817-283-8571; $\$ 14$.

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.

- Lauren Willoughby


# Machine Language Made BASIC Part II: High Finances 

By William P. Nee

Flirst, let's review the SDRT program from last month's article. (See Listing 1.) In the random number portion, we used LDY $\# \$ 400$ to indicate the upper left corner, but in the sort portion we used LDX $\# \$ 400$ for the same location. This was necessary because the random routine at $\$ B F 1 F$ uses Register X for its own computations. We could have used Register X if we had saved it prior to executing \$BF1F and recalled it afterwards; it was easier to use Register Y instead, since it was unchanged. It is a good idea to check any ROM routines for the registers they use prior to putting them in your program. If you have a choice between using Register X or Register Y, use Register X as it takes less memory and executes faster.

In the random portion of our program we checked to see if we had reached the end of the text screen, but in the sort portion we had to check to see if we were one space before the end. This was necessary because loading Register $D$ with the contents of X actually loads Register A with the contents of X and loads Register B with the contents of $x+1$. If we allowed $X$ to go to the end of the text screen, $x+1$

[^22]would move into the beginnings of graphics - and really start to make a mess!

Line 260 uses a branch (BLS) to see if one number is less than or the same as another number. Some branches compare signed numbers and some compare unsigned numbers. Figure 1 shows a comparison of branches for signed and unsigned numbers and what these branches check for.

So far, we've been using whole numbers generally between $-32,000$ and $+32,000$, but what about larger numbers or decimals? There is a way to input and save any number within the computer's range; however, it is only accurate to nine digits.

The routine at $\$ A 390$ is the equivalent of LINE INPUT in BASIC. Whatever you input is stored in memory at \$2DD in ASCII format. After executing $\$$ A390, \$2DC will contain a zero, \$2DD+ will be the ASCII numbers, and the end will be a zero. Register B will be the length of the input plus one, and Register $X$ will be $\# \$ 2 D C$. Any number you input can be preceded by,,$+- \& H$ (Hex), or O (Base 8).

The routine at $\$ 9 F$ reads whatever is in a buffer whose location is stored in $\$$ A6 $/ A 7$ and continues to read the buffer one byte at a time into Register A until a zero is reached.

Finally, the routine at \$BD12 will change the ASCII numbers in Register A to floating point format in FPl.

Putting all of these routines together gives us a SAVE subroutine. (See Listing 2.) Check your result by using the print subroutine from last month's article, Example 13A. (See Listing 3.)

Once a number is in FP1, it usually then has to be stored in some location. The easiest way to do this is to use the routine at \$BC35 to transfer a number in FPl to the location in Register X using either its name or location. It will take five bytes to completely store the number in floating point format, so reserve five bytes for each number you will be saving in your program.

Let's try the simple program shown in Listing 4 that will take any number, store it and then print it. Our print routine is good only for printing numbers, but BASIC has a PRINT USING command that gives you much more flexibility and lets you use the $\$$, com-mas,,+- , etc. The routine at \$8FA1 is the PRINT USING command for machine language; however, some setup is required.

First, determine the number of characters that will be to the right of the decimal, add one, and load this into Register A. Then determine the number of characters you will need to the left of the decimal (including the $\$$ sign, commas, number signs, etc.) and load this into Register B. Register D is then stored in Location SD8/D9. The two numbers in \$D8 09 cannot total more than 17. If they do, you will get either
a wrong answer or a Function Call error message.

Location \$DA must contain a number indicating which format to use. The more common numbers are:

## \$DA FDRMAT

\#\$2 (-)number
\#\$4 number (-)
\#\$8 (+ノ-)number
\#\$С number (+! -)
\#\$10 floating \$
\#\$40 floating,
\#\$50 floating\$/.

Adding the numbers together will combine the results. Adding one to the number will print the result in exponential format.

If you need a PRINT ®, load Register D with the @ location ( $+\sharp \$ 400$ ) and store it in Location $\$ 88$ (cursor location). Then you can load Register X with a message location minus one, and JSR \$B99C will print the message. Try the program shown in Listing 5.

Note that there is a space before the actual message. This space does not appear when the message is printed at Location \$420. Without the space we would have had to change the message location line to LDX \#MSG-1. The message must end with a zero (FCB 0) to indicate the end of the message. Instead of $F C B O$ we could have used $F D B \$ 0 D O D$ and eliminated the JSR \$8958, since either will print the carriage return (\#\$00).

The comparison programs (listings 6 and 7) for this article are simple financial calculators. Each program asks for the annual interest rate, the number of months of the loan (term) and the amount borrowed (financed). The pro-

```
            Shifts
BCC Branch if carry clear (=0)
BCS Branch if carry set (=1)
Unsigned Numbers
BHI Branch if higher
BHS Branch if higher or same
BLO Branch if lower
BLS Branch if lower or same
BEQ Branch if equal (is 0 )
BNE Branch if not equal (is not 0 )
```


## Signed Numbers

BGE Branch if greater than or equal (to 0)
BGT Branch if greater (than 0)
BLE Branch if less than or eual (to 0)
BLT Branch if less (than 0)
BMI Branch if minus
BPL Branch if plus
BEQ Branch if equal (is 0)
BNE Branch if not equal (is not 0 )

Figure 1: Assembly Language Branches
grams compute the monthly payment and print the answer in the PRINT USING "\$\#, \#\#\#.\#\#" format. You then have the option of inputting any new amount, term, or interest rate. If you run the machine language program from BASIC clear sufficient memory first (CLEAR 200, \& $\mathrm{H} 3000-1$ ).

As a project, try to modify the program so it will compute the amount, term or monthly payments depending on what you input. Don't try to compute the rate - there is no exact for-
mula for doing so. The basic formulas used in this program are:
rate $=$ annual rate $/ 1200$
$\mathrm{pv}=\left((\mathrm{l}+\mathrm{r})^{* *}\right.$ term $)-1 / \mathrm{r}\left((1+\mathrm{r})^{* *}\right.$ term $)$
monthly payment $=$ amount $/ \mathrm{pv}$
(** is used as a symbol for exponential)
(Questions or comments concerning this tutorial may be directed to the author at Route 2, Box 216 C, Mason, WI 54846-9302. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

## Listing 1 :

|  | ORG | \$3000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| START | JSR | \$4928 | clear the text screen |
|  | LDY | \#\$400 | top left of text screen |
| L00P1 | LDD | \#255 | load register D with 255 |
|  | JSR | \$B4F4 | convert to a FP1 number |
|  | JSR | \$BF1F | get RND (255) |
|  | JSR | \$B3ED | put it in register D |
|  | STB | , Y+ | put the CHR\$ in register $Y$, move to next space |
|  | CMPY | \#\$5FF | check to see if at bottom right of text screen |
|  | BLS | LOOPI | if not, branch back to LOOP1 |
| SORT | LDA | \#1 | create a |
|  | STA | FLAG | test "flag" |
|  | LDX | \#\$400 | top left of text screen |
| LOOP2 | LDD | , $\mathrm{X}+$ | load register D with $\$ 400 / 401$, move to \$401 |
|  | PSHS | B | save the contents of \$ 401 |



Listing 2:

SAVE JSR \$A390
STX \$A
JSR \$9F
ISR \$BD12
RTS
input any number
put \#\$2DC in \$A6/A7 (buffer location)
increase the buffer location, store ASCII in "A" make it a floating point number until reaches 0 end the subroutine

Listing 3:

| PRINT | JSR | \$BDD9 | transfer FP1 to buffer at \$3DA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LEAX | -1, X | decrease location for sign |
|  | JSR | \$B99C | print buffer contents |
|  | JSR | \$B958 | print a carriage return |

Listing 4:

|  | ORG | \$3000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAVE | JSR | \$A390 | what's the number? |
|  | STX | \$ ${ }^{\text {6 } 6}$ | buffer starts at \$2DC |
|  | JSR | \$9F | increase buffer, load "A" with first number |
|  | JSR | \$BD12 | convert to floating point in FPl |
|  | LDX | \#NUMBER | where to store it |
|  | JSR | \$BC35 | move the number in FP1 to ( X ) |
| PRINT | LDX | \#NUMBER | where it is |
|  | JSR | \$BCI4 | move the number in ( X ) to FPl |
|  | JSR | \$BDD9 | FP1 to ASCII format at \$3DA |
|  | LEAX | $-1, \mathrm{X}$ | decrease buffer location |
|  | JSR | \$899C | print buffer contents |
|  | JSR | \$B958 | print a carriage return |
|  | SWI |  | end of program |
| NUMBER | RMB | 5 |  |
|  | END | SAVE |  |

Listing 5:

|  | ORG | $\$ 3000$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PRINT |  |  |  |
|  | LDD | $\# \$ 420$ | print @ location $\$ 420$ (second line down) |
|  | STD | $\$ 88$ | store in cursor location |
|  | LDX | \#MSG | message iocation |
|  | JSR | $\$ B 99 C$ | print message |
|  | JSR | $\$ B 958$ | print carriage return |
|  | SWI |  |  |
|  | FCC | $*$ THIS IS A SAMPLE MESSAGE* |  |
|  | FGB | 0 |  |

Listing 6: FINANBAS

| $1 \varnothing$ | CLS |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 \varnothing$ | INPUT"ANNUAL RATE";R:GOS |
| $\varnothing$ |  |
| $3 \varnothing$ | INPUT"MONTHLY TERM";T:GOSUB |
| $\varnothing \varnothing$ |  |
| $4 \varnothing$ | INPUT"AMOUNT FINANCED";AMOU |
| $5 \varnothing$ | PMT=AMOUNT / PV |
| $6 \varnothing$ | PRINT"MONTHLY PAYMENT IS - |
| $7 \varnothing$ | PRINT USING"\$\#,\#\#\#.\#\#";PMT |
|  | PRINT"ANY NEW AMOUNT ( $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ )" |
|  | A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="" THEN 9 |

1øø IF A\$="Y" THEN 4ø
$11 \varnothing$ PRINT"ANY NEW TERM (Y/N)"
$12 \varnothing$ A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="" THEN $12 \varnothing$
$13 \varnothing$ IF A\$="Y" THEN 3ø
14ø PRINT"ANY NEW RATE (Y/N)"
15ø A\$=INKEY\$:IF A\$="" THEN $15 \emptyset$
$16 \varnothing$ IF A\$="Y" THEN $2 \varnothing$
17ø END
$18 \varnothing \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R} / 12 \varnothing \varnothing$
$19 \varnothing$ RETURN
$2 \varnothing \varnothing \mathrm{PV}=\left((1+R)^{\wedge} T-1\right) /\left(R *(1+R)^{\wedge} T\right)$
2Iø RETURN

| Listing 7: FINANBIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3990 в | BD | A928 | 90110 START | JSR | \$A928 | CLEAR SCREEN |
| 39038 | 8E | 3119 | 90129 INTR | LDX | \#MSG1 | FIND THE FIRST MESSAGE |
| 3906 в | BD | B99C | 90130 | JSR | \$899C | PRINT IT |
| 39991 | 17 | g9D8 | 9¢140 | LBSR | SAVE |  |
| 396C 8 | 8E | 39 F 7 | 90150 | LDX | \#RATE |  |
| 369 F B | BD | BC35 | 90169 | JSR | \$BC35 | Save the rate |
| 30128 | 8D | 66 | $9 \varnothing 179$ | BSR | conv1 |  |
| 30148 | 8E | 3129 | ¢¢189 MONTHS | LDx | \#MSG2 | FIND MESSAGE 2 |
| 3017 B |  | B99C | ¢019¢ | JSR | \$B99C | PRINT IT |
| 391 A 1 |  | $98 \mathrm{C7}$ | 9¢290 | LBSR | SAVE |  |
| 391D 8 | 8E | 3¢FC | g¢210 | LDX | \#TERM |  |
| 3928 B | BD | BC35 | 9¢220 | JSR | \$BC35 | Save the term |
| 39238 | 8D | 68 | 98230 | BSR | CONV2 |  |
| $3 \not 6258$ | 8E | 3131 | 9¢240 AMOUNT | LDX | \#MSG3 | FIND MESSAGE 3 |
| $3 ¢ 28$ B | BD | B99C | 98250 | JSR | \$8996 | PRINT IT |
| 3928 1 | 17 | 9øВ6 | 98260 | LBSR | SAVE |  |
| 362 E 8 | 8E | 319 B | 9¢270 | IDX | \#AMNT |  |
| 3931 в | BD | BC35 | 98289 | JSR | \$BC35 | Save the amount |
| 30348 | 8 E | 3145 | 90299 | LDX | \#MSG4 | FIND MESSAGE 4 |
| 3937 B | BD | B99C | 903¢9 | JSR | \$899C | PRINT IT |
| 363A 8 | 8E | 3196 | 90319 | LDX | \#Varpv |  |
| 303D B | BD | BC14 | 9032¢ | JSR | \$BC14 | VARPV TO FP1 |
| 39408 |  | 319B | 907330 | LDX | \#AMNT |  |
| 3943 B | BD | BB8F | 98349 | JSR | \$BB8F | AMOUNT*FP1 |
| 3946 | 17 | 978 B | 99350 | LBSR | PUSING |  |
| 30498 | 8E | 315 C | 99360 MORE | LDX | \#MSG5 | FIND MESSAGE 5 |
| 394 C B |  | B99C | 99370 | JSR | \$899C | PRINT IT |
| 394 FA |  | 9F Agg¢ | 99389 L00P5 | JSR | [ $\$ 4 \phi 9 \varnothing]$ | WAIT FOR INPUT |
| 3953 | 27 | FA | و9039¢ | BEQ | LOOP5 |  |
| 3955 | 81 | 59 | 9¢409 | CMPA | \#'Y |  |
| 3957 | 27 | CC | \$8919 | BEQ | AMOUNT |  |
| 39598 | 8E | 3173 | 98429 | LDX | \#MSG6 | FIND MESSAGE 6 |
| 3956 B | BD | B99C | 88439 | JSR | \$899C | PRINT IT |
| 395 F A | AD | 9F Aggø | 98449 LOOP6 | JSR | [\$Ag¢0] | WAIT FOR INPUT |
| 3963 | 27 | FA | 98459 | BEQ | L00p6 |  |
| 3065 | 81 | 59 | 98469 | CMPA | \#'Y |  |
| 3967 | 27 | AB | 98479 | BEQ | MONTHS |  |
| 39698 | 8E | 3188 | 98489 | LDX | \#MSG7 | FIND MESSAGE 7 |
| 396 C | BD | B99C | 98499 | JSR | \$899C | PRINT IT |
| 396 F | AD | 9F Agøø | 99590, L00P7 | JSR | [\$AgЯø] | WAIT FOR INPUT |
| 3973 | 27 | FA | 9051ø | BEQ | L00P7 |  |
| 3975 | 81 | 59 | 905.29 | CMPA | \#'Y |  |
| 3977 | 27 | 87 | 98539 | BEQ | START |  |
| 3979 | 3 F |  | 99549 | SWI |  | USE RTS IF RUN FROM BASIC |
| 397A | CC | 94BD | 98559 Conv1 | LDD | \#1297 |  |
| 387D | BD | B4F4 | 99569 | JSR | \$B4F4 | REGISTER D TO FP1 |
| 3989 | 8E | $39 \mathrm{F7} 7$ | 99579 | LDX | \#RATE |  |
| 3983 | BD | BB8F | 99589 | JSR | \$BB8F | RATE*FP1 |


| 3986 | 8E | $36 F 7$ | 905990 |  | LDX | \#RATE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3989 | BD | BC35 | 99690 |  | JSR | \$BC35 | FP1 TO RATE |  |
| 398 C | 39 |  | 90619 |  | RTS |  |  |  |
| 398D | 8E | $39 \mathrm{F7}$ | 906629 | CONV2 | LDX | \#RATE |  |  |
| 3999 | BD | BC14 | 99639 |  | JSR | \$BC14 | RATE TO FP1 |  |
| 3993 | C6 | 91 | 90649 |  | LDB | \#1 |  |  |
| 3695 | BD | BD9 9 | 90659 |  | JSR | \$BD99 | REGISTER B+FP1 |  |
| 3998 | BD | 8446 | 99669 | LOG | JSR | \$8446 | COMPUTE THE LOG |  |
| 3998 | 8E | 39 FC | 90679 |  | LDX | \#TERM |  |  |
| 399 E | BD | BACA | 99689 |  | JSR | \$BACA | TERM*FP1 |  |
| 39 Al | BD | 84 F 2 | 99699 | EXP | JSR | \$84F2 | COMPUTE THE EXPONENT |  |
| 3914 | 8E | 31.1 | 99790 |  | LDX | \#VARA |  |  |
| 39 A 7 | BD | BC35 | 99710 |  | JSR | \$BC35 | FP1 TO VARA |  |
| 39 AA | C6 | FF | 99729 |  | LDB | \#-1 |  |  |
| $39_{\text {AC }}$ | BD | BD99 | 90739 |  | JSR | \$BD99 | FP1-1 |  |
| 39 AF | BD | BC5F | 99749 |  | JSR | \$BC5F | FP1 TO FP2 |  |
| $39 \mathrm{B2}$ | 8E | $39 F 7$ | 907750 |  | LDX | \#RATE |  |  |
| 3¢B5 | BD | BB88 | 98769 |  | JSR | \$BB88 | FP2/RATE |  |
| 30B8 | BD | BC5F | 99779 |  | JSR | \$BC5F | FP1 TO FP2 |  |
| 39 BB | 8E | 3191 | 99789 |  | LDX | \#VARA |  |  |
| 36BE | BD | BB88 | 98799 |  | JSR | \$BB88 | FP2/VARA |  |
| 30C1 | 8E | 3196 | 99890 |  | LDX | \#VARPV |  |  |
| $36 \mathrm{C4}$ | BD | BC35 | 96819 |  | JSR | \$BC35 | FP1 TO VARPV |  |
| $3 ¢ \mathrm{C7}$ | 39 |  | 96829 |  | RTS |  |  |  |
| $39 \mathrm{C8}$ | BD | BDD9 | 96839 | PRINT | JSR | \$BDD9 | CHRS TO BUFFER |  |
| 39 CB | 39 | 1 F | ¢084 90 |  | LEAX | -1,X | BUFFER LOGATION -1 |  |
| $3 \varnothing \mathrm{CD}$ | BD | B99C | 90856 |  | JSR | \$B99C | PRINT BUFFER |  |
| $3 ¢ \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ | BD | B958 | 99869 |  | JSR | \$8958 | PRINT A CARRIAGE RETURN |  |
| 30D3 | 39 |  | 99879 |  | RTS |  |  |  |
| 30 D 4 | CC | 9396 | 96889 | PUSING | LDD | \#\$ゆ396 | PRINT USING \$\#,\#\#\#.\#\# |  |
| $39 \mathrm{D7}$ | DD | D8 | 90890 |  | STD | \$D8 |  |  |
| 30D9 | 86 | 59 | 90990 |  | LDA | \#\$5¢ |  |  |
| 39 DB | 97 | DA | 90910 |  | STA | \$DA |  |  |
| 36 DD | BD | 8FA1 | 96929 |  | JSR | \$8FA1 | PRINT THE NUMBER |  |
| $3 ¢ \mathrm{ED}$ | BD | B958 | 96930 |  | JSR | \$8958 | PRINT A CARRIAGE RETURN |  |
| 3¢E3 | 39 |  | ¢0949 |  | RTS |  |  |  |
| 36 E 4 | 9E | A6 | 96956 | SAVE | LDX | \$A6 | GET CURRENT POINTER |  |
| 3¢E6 | 34 | 19 | 90969 |  | PSHS | X | SAVE IT |  |
| 30E8 | BD | A39 9 | 96979 |  | JSR | \$ 1397 | GET INPUT (NO ", ${ }^{\text {( }}$ OR "\$") |  |
| $3 ¢ \mathrm{~EB}$ | 9 F | A6 | 96989 |  | STX | \$A6 | OUR NEW POINTER |  |
| 3¢ED | 9D | 9 F | 90999 |  | JSR | \$9F | GET NEXT CHR\$ |  |
| 3¢EF | BD | BD12 | 91909 |  | JSR | \$BD12 | CONVERT TO FP1 |  |
| 39F2 | 35 | 10 | \$1910 |  | PULS | X | GET OLD POINTER |  |
| 39 F 4 | 9F | A6 | \$1020 |  | STX | \$A6 | BACK IN LOCATION |  |
| 3956 | 39 |  | 91936 |  | RTS |  |  |  |
| 3057 |  |  | 91940 | Rate | RMB | 5 |  |  |
| 36 FC |  |  | ¢1850 | TERM | RMB | 5 |  |  |
| 3191 |  |  | 91960 | VARA | RMB | 5 |  |  |
| 3186 |  |  | 91970 | VARPV | RMB | 5 |  |  |
| 319 B |  |  | 91980 | AMNT | RMB | 5 |  |  |
| 3116 |  |  | 91990 | MSG1 | FCC | * ANNUAL | Rate - * |  |
| 311F |  | $\varnothing \varnothing$ | 91190 |  | FCB | $\varnothing$ |  |  |
| 3129 |  | 29 | 91110 | MSG2 | FCC | * MONTHL | Y TERM - * |  |
| 3136 |  | 90 | \$112¢ |  | FCB | $\varnothing$ |  |  |
| 3131 |  | 29 | 91139 | MSG3 | FCC | * AMOUNT | FINANCED - * |  |
| 3144 |  | $\phi \varnothing$ | ¢1140 |  | FCB | $\emptyset$ |  |  |
| 3145 |  | 29 | 91150 | MSG4 | FCC | * MONTHL | Y PAYMENT IS - * |  |
| 315B |  | $\phi \varnothing$ | 91160 |  | FCB | $\varnothing$ |  |  |
| 315 C |  | 29 | 91179 | MSG5 | FCC | * ANY NE | EW AMOUNT (Y/N)* |  |
| 3171 |  | 9D $9 \varnothing$ | 91189 |  | FDB | \$øD¢¢ |  |  |
| 3173 |  | 29 | \$1190 | MSG6 | FCC | * ANY NE | EW TERM ( $\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}$ )* |  |
| 3186 |  | ¢Dø¢ | 91290 |  | FDB | \$¢D¢¢ |  |  |
| 3188 |  | 29 | 91219 | MSG7 | FCC | * ANY N | EW RATE (Y/N)* |  |
| 319B |  |  | ¢122¢ |  | FDB | \$¢D¢ø |  |  |
|  |  | 3969 | \$1236 |  | END | START |  | ค |

## Using control codes to enhance your printer's capability

# Printer Diversions and Conversions 

By Cray Augsburg<br>Rainbow Technical Editor

Many computer users report a great deal of confusion about just what their printers are capable of doing and how to make them do those things. And in most cases the manuals offer little or no help to even the intermediate users. "How do I make it do italics?" is a typical question. A more common query here at THE RAINBow is, "How can I make this program work with my Brand X printer, even though it was written for the Brand Y printer?"

To make a printer perform various tasks - to alter its printing modes and features - we must send it certain control codes. These codes are usually simple series of numbers and other characters that the printer understands and interprets via its built-in ROM. For example, to tell the Radio Shack DMP130 printer to print in italics, we would send the following line from BASIC:

```
PRINT#-2,CHR$(27)CHR$(66)
CHR$(1)
```

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.

Table 1: The ASCII Table

| 0 | NUL | 32 | Space | 64 | @ | 96 | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | SOH | 33 | 1 | 65 | A | 97 | a |
| 2 | STX | 34 | " | 66 | B | 98 | b |
| 3 | EXT | 35 | \# | 67 | C | 99 | c |
| 4 | EOT | 36 | \$ | 68 | D | 100 | d |
| 5 | ENQ | 37 | $\%$ | 69 | E | 101 | e |
| 6 | ACK | 38 | \& | 70 | F | 102 | f |
| 7 | BEL | 39 | , | 71 | G | 103 | g |
| 8 | BS | 40 | ( | 72 | H | 104 | h |
| 9 | HT | 41 | ) | 73 | I | 105 | i |
| 10 | LF | 42 | * | 74 | J | 106 | j |
| 11 | VT | 43 | + | 75 | K | 107 | k |
| 12 | FF | 44 | , | 76 | L | 108 | 1 |
| 13 | CR | 45 | - | 77 | M | 109 | m |
| 14 | So | 46 | - | 78 | N | 110 | n |
| 15 | SI | 47 | / | 79 | 0 | 111 | - |
| 16 | DLE | 48 | 0 | 80 | P | 112 | p |
| 17 | DC1 | 49 | 1 | 81 | Q | 113 | q |
| 18 | DC2 | 50 | 2 | 82 | R | 114 | r |
| 19 | DC3 | 51 | 3 | 83 | S | 115 | s |
| 20 | DC4 | 52 | 4 | 84 | T | 116 | t |
| 21 | NAK | 53 | 5 | 85 | U | 117 | u |
| 22 | SYN | 54 | 6 | 86 | v | 118 | $v$ |
| 23 | ETB | 55 | 7 | 87 | W | 119 | w |
| 24 | CAN | 56 | 8 | 88 | X | 120 | x |
| 25 | EM | 57 | 9 | 89 | Y | 121 | y |
| 26 | SUB | 58 | : | 90 | 2 | 122 | z |
| 27 | ESC | 59 | ; | 91 | [ | 123 | ( |
| 28 | FS | 60 | < | 92 | 1 | 124 | 1 |
| 29 | GS | 61 | $=$ | 93 | ] | 125 | ) |
| 30 | RS | 62 | > | 94 | $\wedge$ | 126 | $\sim$ |
| 31 | US | 63 | ? | 95 |  | 127 |  |

Table 2: Hexadecimal/Decimal Conversions

| . 00 | 0 | 20 | 32 | 40 | 64 | 60 | 96 | 80 | 128 | A0 | 160 | CO | 192 | E0 | 224 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01 | 1 | 21 | 33 | 41 | 65 | 61 | 97 | 81 | 129 | A1 | 161 | C1 | 193 | E1 | 225 |
| 02 | 2 | 22 | 34 | 42 | 66 | 62 | 98 | 82 | 130 | A2 | 162 | C2 | 194 | E2 | 226 |
| 03 | 3 | 23 | 35 | 43 | 67 | 63 | 99 | 83 | 131 | A3 | 163 | C3 | 195 | E3 | 227 |
| 04 | 4 | 24 | 36 | 44 | 68 | 64 | 100 | 84 | 132 | A4 | 164 | C4 | 196 | E4 | 228 |
| 05 | 5 | 25 | 37 | 45 | 69 | 65 | 101 | 85 | 133 | A5 | 165 | C5 | 197 | E5 | 229 |
| 06 | 6 | 26 | 38 | 46 | 70 | 66 | 102 | 86 | 134 | A6 | 166 | C6 | 198 | E6 | 230 |
| 07 | 7 | 27 | 39 | 47 | 71 | 67 | 103 | 87 | 135 | A7 | 167 | C7 | 199 | E7 | 231 |
| 08 | 8 | 28 | 40 | 48 | 72 | 68 | 104 | 88 | 136 | A8 | 168 | C8 | 200 | E8 | 232 |
| 09 | 9 | 29 | 41 | 49 | 73 | 69 | 105 | 89 | 137 | A9 | 169 | C9 | 201 | E9 | 233 |
| OA | 10 | 2A | 42 | 4A | 74 | 6A | 106 | 8A | 138 | AA | 170 | CA | 202 | EA | 234 |
| OB | 11 | 2B | 43 | 4B | 75 | 6B | 107 | 8B | 139 | $A B$ | 171 | $C B$ | 203 | EB | 235 |
| OC | 12 | 2C | 44 | 4C | 76 | 6C | 108 | 8C | 140 | AC | 172 | CC | 204 | EC | 236 |
| OD | 13 | 2D | 45 | 4D | 77 | 6D | 109 | 8D | 141 | AD | 173 | CD | 205 | ED | 237 |
| OE | 14 | 2E | 46 | 4E | 78 | 6 E | 110 | 8E | 142 | AE | 174 | CE | 206 | EE | 238 |
| OF | 15 | 2F | 47 | 4F | 79 | 6F | 111 | 8F | 143 | AF | 175 | CF | 207 | EF | 239 |
| 10 | 16 | 30 | 48 | 50 | 80 | 70 | 112 | 90 | 144 | B0 | 176 | D0 | 208 | F0 | 240 |
| 11 | 17 | 31 | 49 | 51 | 81 | 71 | 113 | 91 | 145 | B1 | 177 | D1 | 209 | F1 | 241 |
| 12 | 18 | 32 | 50 | 52 | 82 | 72 | 114 | 92 | 146 | B2 | 178 | D2 | 210 | F2 | 242 |
| 13 | 19 | 33 | 51 | 53 | 83 | 73 | 115 | 93 | 147 | B3 | 179 | D3 | 211 | F3 | 243 |
| 14 | 20 | 34 | 52 | 54 | 84 | 74 | 116 | 94 | 148 | B4 | 180 | D4 | 212 | F4 | 244 |
| 15 | 21 | 35 | 53 | 55 | 85 | 75 | 117 | 95 | 149 | B5 | 181 | D5 | 213 | F5 | 245 |
| 16 | 22 | 36 | 54 | 56 | 86 | 76 | 118 | 96 | 150 | B6 | 182 | D6 | 214 | F6 | 246 |
| 17 | 23 | 37 | 55 | 57 | 87 | 77 | 119 | 97 | 151 | B7 | 183 | D7 | 215 | F7 | 247 |
| 18 | 24 | 38 | 56 | 58 | 88 | 78 | 120 | 98 | 152 | B8 | 184 | D8 | 216 | F8 | 248 |
| 19 | 25 | 39 | 57 | 59 | 89 | 79 | 121 | 99 | 153 | B9 | 185 | D9 | 217 | F9 | 249 |
| 1 A | 26 | 3A | 58 | 5A | 90 | 7A | 122 | 9A | 154 | BA | 186 | DA | 218 | FA | 250 |
| 1B | 27 | 3 B | 59 | 5B | 91 | 7B | 123 | 9 B | 155 | BB | 187 | DB | 219 | FB | 251 |
| 1 C | 28 | 3 C | 60 | 5 C | 92 | 7C | 124 | 9 C | 156 | BC | 188 | DC | 220 | FC | 252 |
| 1D | 29 | 3D | 61 | 5D | 93 | 7D | 125 | 9D | 157 | BD | 189 | DD | 221 | FD | 253 |
| 1 E | 30 | 3E | 62 | 5E | 94 | 7E | 126 | 9E | 158 | BE | 190 | DE | 222 | FE | 254 |
| $1 F$ | 31 | 3 F | 63 | 5F | 95 | 7F | 127 | 9F | 159 | BF | 191 | DF | 223 | FF | 255 |


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The first code sent to the printer in this case is $\operatorname{CHR\$ (27)}$ ．This stands for escape（ESC）and tells the printer a control code is to follow．（Note：Some control codes do not require the escape code to be sent first．）The CHRS（66） code addresses the printer＇s italics function，and the CHR\＄（1）tells the printer to turn this feature on．If we substitute a zero for the one in this last code，we tell the printer to turn its italics mode off．
> ＂Control codes are usually a simple series of numbers and other characters that the printer understands and interprets via its built－in ROM．＂

One confusing aspect of printer codes is that they can be sent to the printer in many different forms．For example，we could have sent ASCII character desig－ nations in the above example．The following line does this：

```
PRINT#-2,CHR$(27);"B;"CHR$ （1）
```

Some printers go a step further and allow the user to enter

```
PRINT#-2,CHR$(27);"日1"
```

to accomplish the same task．The ASCII table shown in Table 1 shows that the number 66 can be represented by the uppercase letter B．On the other hand，the ASCII character 1 translates to a numeric value of 49 ．A little exper－ imentation is usually necessary before you begin to understand these differen－ ces and how your printer interprets them．

The control codes used to access the various features of your printer are found in the manual accompanying the printer．They are usually presented in tabular form near the back．In addition， I have provided in tables 3 and 4 sum－ marized lists of some of the more com－ monly used codes．Their presentation allows you to cross－reference codes for

Table 3：Epson codes

Y－code is supported
N －code not supported
D－different code used

| Function | Codes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & \text { a } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { o } \\ & \text { 员 } \\ & \text { P1 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { 左 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { o } \\ & \text { n } \\ & \text { 兒 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 密 } \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \stackrel{\#}{7} \end{aligned}$ | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under line On | 27451 | Y | $Y$ | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Underline off | 27450 | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Italics On | 2752 | $Y$ | Y | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ | $D^{3}$ | $Y$ | Y | $Y$ |
| Italics Off | 2753 | $Y$ | Y | Y | $Y$ | Y | $D^{3}$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Draft／Normal | 271200 | $Y$ | $Y$ | N | N | N | $D^{4}$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Correspondence／NLQ | 271201 | $Y$ | $Y$ | N | N | N | $D^{5}$ | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Pica Pitch | 2780 | $Y$ | $Y$ | N | $Y$ | $Y$ | $\mathrm{D}^{6}$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Elite Pitch | 2777 | $Y$ | $Y$ | N | $Y$ | $Y$ | $\mathrm{D}^{7}$ | Y | Y | Y |
| Condensed | 15 （on） 18 （off） | $Y$ | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Elongated On | 27871 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | Y | $Y$ |
| Elongated Off | 27870 | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Bold On ${ }^{2}$ | $2769 \quad(2771)$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Bold Off ${ }^{2}$ | 2770 （27 72） | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | $Y$ | Y | Y | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Unidirectional On | 27851 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Unidirectional off | 27850 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Right Margin Set | 2781 n | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | $\mathrm{D}^{8}$ | Y | $Y$ | Y |
| Left Margin Set | 27108 n | Y | $Y$ | N | $Y$ | $Y$ | $\mathrm{D}^{8}$ | $Y$ | Y | $Y$ |
| Page Length（Lines） | 2767 n | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Paper－Out On | 2757 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Paper－Out Off | 2756 | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| 6 Lines Per Inch | 2750 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| 8 Lines Per Inch | 2748 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Superscript On | 27830 | $Y$ | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | Y | $Y$ | Y | Y | $Y$ |
| Subscript On | 27831 | Y | Y | $Y$ | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | $Y$ |
| Super／Subscript Off | 2784 | Y | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ | Y | $Y$ | Y | $Y$ | $Y$ |

[^23]
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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Add to Exist- <br> ing OS-9 <br> Drive Without <br> Reformat | YES | Yes(?) | No |
| Drives 0-3 <br> Hard/Floppy | YES | No | Yes |
| Built in Park | YES | No | Yes |
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your printer to others. Armed with this information, a little common sense and a moderate amount of time, you can modify BASIC programs from THE RAINBow that were written for other printers, as well.
Not counting LaserJets and certain other printers, we come into contact with three basic types of control codes used by printer manufacturers: Epson Standard codes, IBM codes and Tandy codes. For the most part, the Epson and IBM codes are identical. To see some of the differences, however, compare the Okidata (IBM mode) codes presented in Table 3 with those for the other printers. The largest schism we see is between the Tandy-type codes and the other two. More work is usually required in converting between these types.
> "One confusing aspect of printer codes is that they can be sent to the printer in many different forms."

To convert a BASIC program for your printer, first go through the listing line by line and determine which lines contain control codes and what those codes are. I find the best way to do this is to look for lines that contain PRINTH-2. In some cases the program may send character strings (CHR\$) that are not control codes, but simply print data. For example, instead of using PRINT\#2,"*" to print an asterisk, the programmer might have chosen to use PRINTH-2,CHR\$(42). Watch for this situation, and experiment to find the differences between control codes and data to be printed.

If you know for which printer the program was written, you can compare the codes you find and quickly replace the codes with those for your own printer. Keep in mind that you may have to refer to the ASCII and Hex tables (tables I and 2) in correctly determining the proper codes and their corresponding functions.

If you don't know which printer the author used, your work will be a little harder. You can compare the codes you find with those given in these tables to determine what function is being used. Then cross-reference the code for your printer.

In addition to information about various dot matrix printers, I have included the codes for the Radio Shack DWP-210 and DWP-230 printers (Table 5). As expected, these daisywheel printers don't offer as much control to the user. Also, Table 6 shows the various codes used for the Radio Shack CGP-220 Inkjet printer.

Some control codes are standard for nearly every printer made. These codes control basic printhead and platen movement and are listed below.

```
CHR$(日) backspace
CHR$(10) forward linefeed
CHR$(12) formfeed
CHR$(13) carriage return
```

Table 4: Radio Shack DMP codes
Y - code is supported
N - code not supported
D - different code used

Function

| Codes |  | ~ | ल |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Underline On | 15 | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Underline Off | 14 | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Italics On | 27661 | $Y$ | $N$ |


| Italics off | 27661 | $Y$ | $N$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Draft/Normal | 27660 | $Y$ | $N$ |
| Correspondence/NLQ | 2719 | $Y$ | $N$ |


| Pica (10 CPI) | 2719 | $Y$ | Y |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Elité (12 CPI) ${ }^{1}$ | 2723 (27 29) | $Y$ | Y |
| Condensed (16.7 CPI) | 2720 | $Y$ | Y |
| Elongated On | 2714 | Y | Y |
| Elongated Off | 2715 | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Bold on | 2731 | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Bold Off | 2732 | $Y$ | Y |
| Unidirectional On | 27851 | $Y$ | Y |
| Unidirectional Off | 27850 | Y | $Y$ |
| Right Margin Set | 2782 n | Y | N |
| Left Margin Set | 2781 n | $Y$ | N |
| Page Length (inches) | 2752 n | $Y$ | N |
| Paper-Out On |  | N | N |
| Paper-Out Off |  | N | N |
| 6 Lines Per Inch | 2754 | Y | Y |
| 8 Lines Per Inch | 2756 | $Y$ | Y |
| Superscript on ${ }^{2}$ | 27830 | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Subscript On ${ }^{2}$ | 27831 | Y | Y |
| Super/Subscript Off ${ }^{2}$ | 2788 | Y | Y |

[^24]Table 5: Radio Shack DWP printers

| Function | Codes | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { A } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | O ¢ 1 n B A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Underline On | 15 | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Underline Off | 14 | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Pica (10 Pitch) | 2715 | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Elite (12 Pitch) | 2714 | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Bold On | 2731 | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| Bold Off | 2732 | $Y$ | $Y$ |

As a final note, you will undoubtedly encounter some codes for which your printer offers no direct equivalent. For example, your particular printer may not support super- and subscript printing. However, if it supports half-reverse and half-forward linefeeds, you will find these codes can be combined to emulate super- and subscripts. Trial and error is often helpful in altering programs. There may also be times when your printer cannot duplicate a particular function. In these cases it is up to you to determine whether you leave the code out altogether or try a different approach.

Based on the difficulties often encountered in converting codes for various printers, I ask that all programmers who submit material to THE RAINBOW follow certain guidelines. Please include a table with your submission detailing the printer control codes used by your program, the functions they perform and in which lines they appear. Finally,

Table 6: Codes for the CGP-220

| CHR\$ (8) | Backspace in text mode. |
| :---: | :---: |
| CHR\$ (11) | Reverse Line Feed in text mode. |
| CHR\$ (17) | Select Text Mode. |
| CHR\$ (18) | Select Graphic Mode. |
| CHR\$ (29) | Change color in Text Mode. |
| A | Reset |
| Cnumber | Change color. number from 0-3. |
| Ddestination | Draw from current coordinate to specified position. |
| H | Move pen to current origin w/o drawing. |
| I | Sets new origin. |
| Jdestination | Draw a line from current pen location $x$ steps to the right and $y$ steps up. |
| Ltype | Change line type ( $0-15$ ). 0 is a solid line. 1-15 draw dashed lines. |
| Mx, y | Move without drawing to location $x$ steps right (left) and y steps up (down) of present origin. Absolute. |
| Pcharacters | Print characters in Graphic Mode. |
| Qdirection | Change print direction. direction is $0-3$ $0=n o r m a l$, left-to-right; l=top-to-bottom; 2-upside-down; 3=bottom-to-top. |
| $\mathrm{Rx}, \mathrm{y}$ | Move without drawing from present location to location $x$ steps to the right (left) and y steps up (down). Relative. |
| Ssize | Specifies size of printed characters drawn with $P$ command. |
| Xaxis,step, intervals | Draw a coordinate axis from present location in direction specified by axis using increments of step and marking intervals of them. |

let the reader know exactly which printer your program is designed for. With this information and the printer manual, RAINBOW readers should be able to make quick work of deleting your codes and replacing them with those for their system.

Due to the complexities and differences involved, I have avoided discussion of graphics control codes and the transfer of graphics data. This information can be used as a stepping stone, however, if you are interested in learning more about printers.

## Lyra

Lyra is the premier music composition program that lets your CoCo talk to your MIDI synthesizer. You can't find a program that is easier to use! It is as simple as "pick up a note and put it on the staff". Lyra is also very powerful. Individual notes can easily be changed or blocks of music may be copied or deleted. Create full sounding music with 8 parts using a range of note values from whole to 64ths with any combination of dots, triplets, or ties. Change volume, tempo, and instruments anywhere in the music. Set synthesizer configurations or even upload new instrument patches from the score! Now includes LyraPrint, which will print your masterpiece on a dot matrix printer (Epson, Gemini, Radio Shack, and Oki Data 92), and a cable to connect the CoCo to a MIDI synthesizer. Requires a disk drive, a mouse and any version of the Color Computer.
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## Isolating and repairing keyboard problems

# Ar- Y_u Missi g S_m_thi_g? 

By Roger D. Dowd

Ilike to experiment with many hardware modifications and do all of my own repairs on my Color Computer. This normally involves removing and re-inserting the keyboard, causing a lot of wear and tear on the delicate keyboard connector.

The keyboards (CoCo $1^{\prime} \mathrm{F}$ ' Board and later) for Radio Shack's Color Computers are made of a very fragile plastic membrane, with thin conductor runs on one side. The conductor runs are easily damaged if scratched or overflexed. Once damaged, the runs cannot be repaired by soldering, as the heat from the soldering iron melts the plastic. Replacement keyboards can be purchased for between $\$ 5$ and $\$ 50$, although the $\$ 5$ keyboards that were discontinued by Radio Shack a year or two ago are getting more difficult to find.

The procedures described in this article require that some tests be performed with the computer's cover removed and the power on. Hazardous and potentially lethal voltages exist inside the computer around the power supply and on-off power switch. Be extremely careful around this area of the computer. The rest of the computer contains very low voltages, but rela-

[^25]tively high current. Remove any jewelry from your wrists and hands to avoid personal injury from shock or burns and possible damage to the computer. Every effort has been made to provide accurate information and safe procedures. Neither the author or the publisher will be held liable for any injuries to person or damage to equipment. Be aware that removal of the computer cover and subsequent modification or repairs will yoid any existing warranties.

Before I explain how to repair the keyboard, it is important to first explain that keyboard problems can appear from different sources. The first, as mentioned above, is due to stress and abuse of the keyboard connector. The other is from a faulty Peripheral Interface Adapter (PIA). If you have never taken your computer apart or it has been some time since you had it apart, and you suddenly develop keyboard trouble, suspect a faulty PIA.

PIA trouble can cause such symptoms as missing characters, erroneous characters appearing from seemingly nowhere, intermittent key bounce or a dead keyboard. The easiest way to check for a defective PLA is to simply replace the suspect PIA with a known good one. You will need to refer to the technical reference manual for your particular model CoCo to find which PIA to replace. Always use an exact replacement.

On the newer model CoCos (CoCo 2B, CoCo. 3s), the PIA chips are sol-
dered directly to the board. To remove the PIA chips from the later model CoCos, you will have to carefully desolder the chips with a desoldering tool and desolder wick. (Note: This is a job for someone who is skilled in soldering and desoldering integrated circuits.) Before reinstalling the PIA chip, solder in a socket first, then plug in the PIA chip. Any time you do any modification or repair where you must desolder a chip, solder in a socket first before you reinstall the chip. This will save you a lot of aggravation later, as well as wear and tear on the computer circuit board.

To determine which run or line is open, type in the following jingle exactly as it is written: The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog's back 0123456709. This jingle will test the entire keyboard matrix. Make note of all the characters that are missing. Looking at Figure 1 , you will see 16 lines coming from the keyboard matrix. Find the line that all of the missing characters have in common. For example, on my keyboard the $G, O, W$, space bar and 7 characters were missing All of these keys have Line 16 in common. If the letters P, Q, R, S, T, etc., had been missing, then Line 4 would have been defective.

To repair a damaged connector you will need to purchase Loctite's "Quick Grid" Rear Window Defogger Repair Kit, Part No. 15067 , available for about \$7 at most hardware and auto parts stores. The heart of this kit is a very tiny bottle of highly conductive paint. Be-

fore you use the paint, shake the bottle very vigorously to get the conductive material to mix with the liquid medium. The paint dries extremely fast, so keep the lid on the bottle whenever you are not actually using it. Because the tiny bottle is so expensive I recommend not using the brush normally supplied with the kit, but straightening a paper clip and using that instead. This will prevent too much of the precious paint from being wasted on the brush. Carefully dip one end of the paper clip into the paint until a small amount of paint has collected on the end of the clip. Dot the paint gently onto the break in the run, making sure to overlap both sides of the break. It will take only a minute or two to dry. Once it has dried, repeat the process two or three more times to get a good coat built up and to ensure good conductivity. Try not to get any of the paint on any of the neighboring runs. After the final coat has been applied, wait about five or 10 minutes for the paint to completely dry. Gently scrape any excess paint from each side of the run with an X-acto knife.

Measure the repaired run for conductivity. If you don't have good conductivity, you will have to scrape off the old paint and repeat the entire process. Failure to get good conductivity is most likely due to not shaking the paint well


Figure 2
enough. You must shake the paint bottle vigorously! One of my keyboards had excessive run damage, with one run almost entirely destroyed. I repainted nearly the entire run and restored the keyboard to full use. Although the price of the repair kit may seem expensive, remember that it can have other uses around the home or shop. This is especially true if you etch and build many of your own electronic projects, as I do.
If a break or tear in the run is not obvious, determine if the problem is a spread pin by turning the computer on. With a small, blunt metallic probe, such as a probe of an ohmeter, gently touch the suspect socket pin and keyboard connector run at the point (in the first example, Pin 16) where the two meet.

At the same time, type in one of the characters that was missing. If the key suddenly begins to work but then just as suddenly quits working when the probe is removed, your problem is most likely a spread pin inside the motherboard socket. This may be fixed by removing the keyboard and gently and carefully squeezing the socket together with a pair of pliers. If that doesn't work, the socket may have to be replaced. A replacement socket may be ordered from Tandy National Parts Center.
(Questions or comments regarding this project may be directed to the author at 205 Williams Drive, Bonaire, GA 31005. Please enclose an SASE when requesting a reply.)

Recently we have been getting a lot of requests for help in using various aspects of the CoCo SIG. While we don't mind offering help when we can, it is time-consuming and occasionally somewhat frustrating, especially when the information requested is already available to all users in the Help section of the SIG.

At the CoCo SIG menu, simply enter HELP; you will be taken to a special SIG section that contains several user help files. To see what files are there, enter SCAN or SC. You will see a list containing many help files. These are duplicated in Figure 1. To read a specific file just enter its number at the Help> prompt. For example, to learn how to download files, enter a 40 at the Help> prompt.

Handling of the help files is done by Jim Reed (JIMREED). Jim has created most of the files during his tenure as SIG Manager, and he is continually adding more files to the list.

Using the Help section of the SIG will eliminate sometimes time-consuming correspondence back and forth with the SlG staff. In many cases, a simple question can turn into 10 or 12 letters in Mail. Obviously, we would like to avoid this if at all possible. We understand that it isn't always possible, though.

If your question is still unanswered after checking the Help files, contact Marty Goodman (MARTYGOODMAN), Don Hutchison (DONHUTCHISON), Jim Reed or me (CRAY) via Mail or Forum. We will do our best to help you solve the problem.

## Workplace in Workspace

One of the most useful and powerful areas of Delphi is the Workspace area. At the same time, it is often the most unused area. Many users, especially newer ones, are easily intimidated by Workspace - or they just don't understand all the power it gives them. It doesn't take an interested user long to find out that in order to upload a file, it must be done from within this area.

Every Delphi user has a personal storage area set aside on Delphi's com-

[^26]
## Finding online help and creating a workplace in the database

## A Place of Your 0wn

By Cray Augsburg Rainbow Technical Editor

puters. This area can be used to store private messages and files. In fact, when you receive Mail and file it online, it is stored in a special mail file in your own Workspace. Other users cannot get into your Workspace unless they use your username and password.
You can get to Workspace from two different places in the CoCo SIG (or any SIG for that matter). Just enter WORK-

SPACE or WO at the CoCo SIG prompt or at any database prompt. When you see the WS> prompt on your screen, enter a question mark; you will see the commands available to you in this area. These commands are listed in Figure 2.

To find out what files are presently stored in your Workspace, enter DIRECtoRy or CATALOG. Just as with abbreviations elsewhere on Delphi, these commands can be shortened to DIR or CAT, respectively. While the DIR command doesn't appear in the list of available commands, it is there for those who are more comfortable using it.

If you have used the CoCo SIG for a while and have filed much Mail, you may have several files ending with an extension of .MAI when you do a directory of your Workspace. Most likely, you won't be doing any manipulation of these files from within Workspace and they do tend to get in the way in the directory listing. To get a betterlooking directory output, enter DIR / EXCLUDE=*. MAI at the WS> prompt.

Files in Workspace each have a filename, a three-character extension and a version number. The filename and extension should be self-explanatory to most users. The version number, however, may cause some confusion for

# Database Report <br> \section*{By Don Hutchison} 

## Rainbow CoCo SIG Database Manager

This has been a very busy month for the CoCo SIG, with the greatest amount of action occurring in the Graphics and Utilities and Applications topics of the database.

## OS-9 Online

In the General topic of the database, Kevin Darling (KDARLING)posted a text file describing a method for running Sub Battle under Multi-Vue. The method is also applicable to other programs that require a VDG screen to operate.
In the Applications topic of the database, Dennis Weldy (OS9ER) uploaded SCREEN PAINTER, a utility for setting up the screen form to your liking with Sculptor. Steve Clark (Steveclark) posted a revised text search and find utility that reads filenames from the standard input rather than from a fixed filename. Steve also uploaded a menu choice application program for Level II that allows the creation of mouse- or joystick-controlled applications.

In the Utilities topic of the database, Brian Wright (poltergeist) posted a utility using English-language variables and decimal numbers that is a replacement for the DISPLAY command. Kevin Darling, with the kind permission of Ron Lammardo, posted Shell + (Version I.2) for OS-9 Level 11. Shell $t$ is designed as a replacement for the current shell on Level 11 CoCo 3 s . It features some fixes for the previous version, a programmable prompt, shell scripts in the current execution directory and a few other neat things. Bruce Terry (THEMAGE) uploaded both an Icon and a font editor to run under WindInt.

In the Device Drivers topic of the database, Greg Law (GREGL) gave us five VDG device descriptors, called V0 through V4, which can be used along with Term Win and windows. Ken Schunk (KENSCHUNK) posted a driver that cures a problem in the VDG driver supplied with the developer's pack. The driver was
written by Volney Larowe of Saratoga Springs, NY. Brian Wright sent us a device driver that partitions a CoCo 3 's 512 K memory into a fast RAM disk.

In the Patches topic of the database, Michael Washburn (COMPZAP) posted PGPATCH, a text file describing how to patch PHANTOMGRAPH to work with Star Gemini printers ( $10 \mathrm{x}, 15 \mathrm{x}$ and possibly others), using a MOOPATCH script (included) or by using a IPATCH.

In the Graphics and Music topic of the database, Mark O'Pella (MDODELPHI) uploaded an original composition done using Umuse.

## CoCosIG

In the General Information topic of the database, I (DONHUTCHISON) uploaded a
humorous document concerning some of the not-too-obvious benefits of going to RAINBOWfest, while Marty Goodman (MARTYGOODMAN) posted two informative reports about the Chicago RAINBOWfest as it was happening. Roger Bouchard (HARBIE) posted a text file describing the various alternatives for phone users in accessing the information services. Roger also uploaded several comic files for the amusement of SIG members, as well as some interesting commentaries concerning a pirate BBS and the effect of plastics on the environment. I also posted some humorous files passed to me by Rick Adams from UseNet concerning hotel soap and more of the light bulb trivia.

In the CoCo 3 Graphics topic of the
database, Orman Beckles (ORMAN) uploaded his utility called Super XL256 Mach $I$, which is a new version of Roger Bouchard's XL256. Orman's version allows the user to load a digitized picture, alter the horizontal and vertical position, change the colors and then save the resulting picture in CoCoMax 3 format. Heath Dingwell (OS9KID) uploaded several nudes in CM3 format, his favorite CM3 picture viewer, some CM3 pictures from popular James Bond films and some detailed pictures of sports cars. Donald Ricketts (STEVEPDX) uploaded a palette changer utility for digitized CM3 images. Roger Bouchard posted an upgrade for his popular XL256 utility for converting digitized images to CM3 format, as well as a revised version of his demo program for MGE
serious users unless they learn to understand them. We will hold off discussion of version numbers until we have some files to work with.

## Creating a File

To write or build a text file in your Workspace, you will use the CREATE command. Enter CREATE filename at the $W S>$ prompt. For this example, use TEST1. TXT as the filename. When Delphi is ready for you to write the text
file, it will tell you to enter your text. It also explains your options of using CTRL-Z to save the file or CTRL-C to abort the creation process. Now type the following lines, pressing ENTER after each:

> THIS IS MY FIRST LINE.
> THIS IS MY SECOND LINE.
> THIS IS THE FINAL LINE.

When you have pressed ENTER after
the last line, press CTRL-Z and your file will be saved. Now when you enter DIR, you should see TEST1.TXT;1 as one of the entries. Let's go ahead and create a second file. Call this one TEST2.TXT. Enter each of the following lines in this new file:

> SECOND FILE, FIRST LINE. SECDND FILE, SECDND LINE. SECDND FILE, FINAL LINE.

Figure 1: List of help files available in Help section of CoCo SIG.
11 DATABASE HINT, LEADING SPACES
DATABASE STANDARDS
DATABASE UPDATE 9-15-87
DECEMBER DELPHI NEWSLETTER
DEFAULTING INTO THE COCO SIG
DEFAULTING INTO THE COCO SIC
DELPHI COMMAND CARD
7 DELPHI: THE OFFICIAL GUIDE
8 DISABLING CALL WAITING
DOT COMMANDS IN FORUM
ECHO CAUSES DOUBLE LETTERS
EDIT MODE EDITING IN FORUM HINT
EDITING IN FORUM HINT
EDITOR: PICK FROM TWO
EDITOR:OLDIE COMMANDS
EDITOR:OLDIE COMMANDS
ENT: TO SEE LAST ENTRY
ENT: TO SEE LAST ENTRY FOLDERS ENHANCE MAIL FACILITY
FOLDERS ENHANCE MAIL FACILITY
FORUM CHANGES, $11 / 8 / 86$
FORUM CHANGES, 12/29/86
FORUM COMMAND LIST
FORUM EDITING HINT
FORUM ENHANCEMENT, $1 / 5 / 86$
FORUM HELP
FORUM RELADING NONSTOP
FORUM READING NONSTOP
FREE UPLOAD TIME AVAILABLE
FREE UPLOAD TIME AVAILABLE
GO COMMAND
HANDLES ARE HANDY
HELP IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE

40 HOW TO DOWNLOAD FILES
41 LINEFEEDS
42 MENUS CAN BE ELIMINATED
43 MORE? PROMPT CAN BE ALTERED
44 NEW DELPHI BOOK OUT
45 NEW SIGWARE, $12 / 15 / 86$
46 NEW SIGWARE, $8 / 1 / 87$
47 NO SUCH USER
48 PAGERS ARE TOO IMPATIENT
49 PROFILE NEEDED FROM YOU!
50 QUICK (TRUE) BREAK
51 QUIT COMMAND IN FORUM
52 RAINBOW DATABASE \& CASSETTE US
53 RAINBOW ON TAPE DATABASE
54 RAINBOW ON TAPE DOWNLOADING
55 RAINBOW ON TAPE ORDERS
56 RAINBOW SUBSCRIPTION PROBLEM
57 READING NONSTOP OVER RANGE
58 ROLL THEM BONES
59 SETTING SETTINGS
60 SUBMISSIONS FOR RAINBOW PUBLIC
61 SUBMITTING A FILE
62 SURCHARGED DOWNLOADS
63 SURCHARGED FILES EXPLAINED
64 TELENET LOGON PROCEDURE
65 THE /NAME COMMAND IN CONFERENC
66 TIMEOUT CAN BE VARIED
67 TIP FOR PRINTOUTS
68 TO SKIPA SECTION
69 TO STOP OUTPUT
70 TRY/TIME
71 UNWARRANTED "NO SUCH USER" MES
72 USERNAME CAN BE CHANGED
73 USING THE MEMBER DIRECTORY
74 VOTE IN OUR POLLS
75 WHEN YOU ARE PAGED
76 XMODEM DOWNLOADING
77 XMODEM UPLOADING
78 YOUR OWN NAME NEEDED
pictures. The CoCo Gallery pictures for the months of February through July 1988 are now available, also. (NOTE: The Gallery pictures are now available online at approximately the same time as the RAINBOW ON TAPE and DISK programs from each monthly issue of THE RAINBOW. They are posted in the appropriate topic of the database, either CoCo 3 Graphics or Classic Graphics.) Mike Stute (GRIDBUG) sent us a clever basic picture of a cat as he tears up his owner's curtains! Billy Hambric (SNOOPYDOG) sent us some digitized scenes from the motion picture Beauty and the Beast and a digitized shot from Star Trek. Mike Andrews (ManDREWS) sent us a text file containing the file specifications for the MacPaint pictures. David Brown (NASAI) sent us a utility called PICUP for moving a picture upward on the Hi-Res screen.
In the Utilities and Applications topic of the database, Dave Stampe, author of CoCo Max 3 and other fine programs, has placed Colour Key in the database of the CoCo SIG! Dave gave us the programs while attending the Chicago RAINBOWfest. Colour Key is a powerful BASIC programmer's utility for the Color Computer 1 and 2 that incorporates many useful programming tools such as full screen editing, repeating keys, userdefinable keys, automatic line number generation, full error and break key trapping, reverse video option; compatibility with the CoCo 3 in CoCo 2 mode and dozens of other handy features that no

CoCo programmer should be without. A version of Colour Key is available for the CoCos 1 and 2 and the CoCo 3. Dave also provided us with $F F T$, a program designed to perform FFTs and IFFTs on a set of 256 data points. An FFT turns a waveform into a frequency/power graph, and an IFFT does the opposite, You could use the FFT to sample sounds, get the response of a filter from its impulse response or synthesize the response of a filter or a waveform from a set of frequencies and phases with the IFFT. Richard Ortman (RAO) sent us a filing system for comic book collections that also features a sort routine. Ken Halter (KENHALTER) uploaded a set of programs that may be used to sort multiple arrays. David Mills (Davidmills) uploaded an encryption utility for scrambling any or all of the files on a disk using a usersupplied code, as well as a 512 K disk backup utility. John Barrett (JBaRRETT) sent us his Deed Checker program for realtors, and Alan DeKok (Alandekok) posted his Fastdrive utility that enables the CoCo 3 to work at double speed during all disk access. Alan included the EDTASM + source code as well as versions for both 1.0 and 1.1 disk ROMs.

In the Hardware Hacking topic of the database, I posted a lengthy treatise on the subject of lightning protection as discussed on another SIG. SIGop Marty Goodman was also involved in this roundtable discussion. Kevin Darling uploaded a text file that describes a fix for the problems involved with the Tandy FD 502 second
drive kit.
In the Games topic of the database, Zack Sessions (ZACKS) uploaded an Othello game for the CoCo 3, a Blackjack game, and a Hammurabi game. Zack also posted Mike Ward's routines for putting the ROM pack game Springster on disk. John Barrett posted a Siar Frontiers character sheet utility.
In the Classic Graphics topic of the database, Mark Garbarini (F19) sent us his original drawings called Pentagram and Tiger. Andy Duplay (KB8BMN) uploaded a Hi-Res picture of a Bengal tiger, a conversion utility for MacIntosh pictures to CoCo Max format and several digitized female nudes.
In the Music and Sound topic of the database, Mike Stute sent us The CoCo Cat Shuffle, Rainbow in the Dark, and a short article about getting a better electric guitar sound from your synthesizer. Tony Zamora (TONYZAMORA) uploaded his Musica 2 file converter, which produces stand-alone files from Musica's MUS files. George Hoffman (HOFFBERGER) sent us three Pink Floyd songs for Lyra.
In the Product Reviews and Announcements topic of the database, Eddie Kuns (EDDIEKUNS) uploaded his review of DataPack versus $V$-Term from Gimmesoft. Jim Goettig (JGMG) posted an announcement about the CoBBS system for the CoCo 3.
That's it for this month. As you can see, there's plenty of good material available on the Rainbow CoCo SIG. Hope to see you all online!

Make sure to press CTRL-Z after the last line to save the file. Great! Now we have two files in Workspace. And we can get down to learning a little more about how to manipulate files in Workspace.

## Moving Files Around

First, let's try copying files with the CDPY command. Enter CDPY TEST1 .TXT TESTCOPY. TXT. When you do a directory, you will see the new file TESTCOPY. TXT as an entry. The COPY command makes an exact duplicate of the first filename listed in the command line and calls this new file by the second filename listed. Note that the command and each of the filenames are separated with spaces. Play around with this if you want before we move on to the APPEND command.

## Putting 'em Together

There is a very quick way to combine two files in Workspace. Simply enter APPEND filenamel filename2. This command adds the text from filenamel to the end of the text in filename2. When
this is done, filenamel is unharmed it has been neither deleted nor changed. The contents of filename2, however, have been changed. Not to worry, though. The original filename 2 is still intact. What happens is that Delphi makes a copy of filename 2 and adds the text from filenamel to it. This new file has the same name as filename2, but a new version number. Let's give it a try.

## Figure 2: Workspace Commands

APPEND to File
CATALOG Files
COPY File
COUNT Words
CREATE File DELETE File DOWNLOAD File EDIT File EXIT HELP LIST File

PUBLISH File
PURGE Old Versions
RENAME File
SETTINGS
SUBMIT File
UNPROTECT File
UPLOAD File
KERMIT-Server
KERMIT-Server
Other Commands New Features

Enter APPEND TEST2.TXT TESTCOPY. TXT. After Delphi finishes its work, do a directory. You should see
that the following files are now in your Workspace:

```
TEST1.TXT;1
TEST2.TXT;1
TESTCOPY.TXT;1
TESTCOPY.TXT;2
```

To find out what is in these files, we can use the list command. Simply enter LIST, followed by the name of the file you want listed. You don't have to include the version number if the file you want listed is the latest version. If, however, you want to see the contents of TESTCOPY. TXT;1, the original file, you will have to enter the version number. Commands in Workspace always default to the most recent version, i.e., the one with the highest version number.

That's about all we can cover this month. Next month I hope to give some coverage to some of the uses of files in Workspace. Can you imagine sending one letter to hundreds of people on Delphi at the same time without having to retype it every time? It's actually very easy to do, and we'll be discussing that next time. See you then!

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You've got a Radio Shack Direct Connect Modem Pak, and you want to know how to use it to download programs from the CoCo SIG on Delphi? Great! Let's see what's involved.

It's a good idea to be familiar with some of the terminology that we'll be using. Refer to the article "Getting Started with Delphi" in the November ' 87 issue of THE RAINBOW for a beginner's tour of Delphi. For continuing information about Delphi, Cray Augsburg's monthly column "Delphi Bureau" is virtually required reading.

To sign up with Delphi, locate the directions in the Delphi ad in RAInBow for finding your local Telenet or Tymnet access number, then call Delphi through one of these services, using your CoCo and your Modem Pak. (Refer to your Modem Pak's manual for instructions on how to connect with these services.) Follow the easy prompts and messages to sign up.

Don Hutchison is an electrical engineer and lives in Atlanta, Georgia. He works as a senior project engineer involved in the design of industrial control systems. On Delphi, Don is the Database Manager of the rainbow CoCo SIG. His Delphi username is DONHUTCHISON.

After your Delphi account is approved (this can take less than 24 hours if you have an approved credit card), you're ready to enjoy the goodies in the CoCo SIG's databases. Sign on to Delphi, and then type GROUPS COCO to get to the Rainbow CoCo SIG. Your Delphi Guide will give you instructions about how to get to the databases in the CoCo SIG.

The terminal program in the Modem Pak is capable of transferring any standard CoCo file between your CoCo and other CoCos or mainframe computers using the Xmodem protocol. For our purposes, we'll assume you are using a cassette system, although the Modem Pak can also be used with a disk-based system if you use a MultiPak. Version 2.0 and higher of OS-9 also have special drivers furnished for use with the Modem Pak.

Since Xmodem is an 8-bit protocol, the Modem Pak's communications parameters must be set up for 8 bits, no parity, and one stop bit before a file transfer is initiated. It is recommended that you use these parameters to call Delphi, since the Modem Pak doesn't automatically adjust to these parameters when it starts an Xmodem transfer. While it is possible to access Delphi at 7 bits and even parity, you'll have to change your communications parameters manually before starting a download.

After you have looked through the database (using the DIR and READ commands) for programs or files that you may be interested in downloading, it's time to do an actual Xmodem download. Don't let it frighten you, because most of the process is automatic - the hard part is waiting to get the program so you can use it!

Enter the READ command to start things moving. Suppose you want to download a game called Yahtzee. At the main prompt, CoCo SIG>, enter DATA GAMES. This will place you in the Games topic of the database. Now type READ YAHTZEE. You'll be given a description of the program, and then the screen will display the ACTION> prompt and wait for you to tell it what to do. Since you have decided to download the program, just enter XM for Xmodem Download. When Delphi has the information ready for you, it will send a message saying, "OK, receive!" At this point, press the @ and 1 keys together; and the file transfer (download) will start. Delphi will notify you when the transfer is completed, at which point you should save your new download to tape. Didn't
hurt at all, did it? Wasn't it easy?
The databases on the CoCo SIG contain many different types of programs: machine language programs, tokenized BASIC programs, graphics files and more. However, the Modem Pak's terminal program was designed for downloading ASCII BASIC programs only, and it doesn't provide for creating any other file type. This makes it impossible for a Modem Pak user to download and successfully use machine language programs without some help from elsewhere. Additionally, many users desire features that simply weren't included in the software for the Modem Pak. What to do?
> "When we say a program is 'tokenized' or 'compressed' BASIC, we mean that it's in the same form that would be created if you typed in a BASIC program from the keyboard and then entered CSAVE "filename"."

No problem! Mike Ward has provided optional support for the Modem Pak when it's used with his popular terminal program, MikeyTerm. All that's needed is to run the companion program called MTPAK, which will adjust MikeyTerm to communicate with the Modem Pak. This step only needs to be done once.

What really happens is that MikeyTerm uses the modem portion of the Modem Pak only, bypassing the terminal software. This approach adds many useful and desirable features to a user's system; a CoCo 3 user will be especially pleased, because he will be able to access the 80 -column mode of the CoCo 3 with MikeyTerm!

MikeyTerm features full buffer control for reviewing what you have read online. A search feature is also provided for quickly locating a selected string in the buffer. A block of the buffer may be marked and then saved to tape or printed. The most common default settings are configurable and are saved for fast startup. (No more setting up everything when you first execute the
program.) MikeyTerm can a configured to support a 1 compatible modem should you a one of those. Printer support is provided through the CoCo's standard serial port. Finally, forum or mail messages may be typed into the buffer of MikeyTerm and then uploaded when you're online. This will save you connect time charges, since you won't have to type everything while you're online.

Mikey Term (in ASCII BASIC form) is available for downloading from the CoCo SIG's database using your Modem Pak, or it may be obtained directly from its author for the cost of media and handling. For MikeyTerm and full documentation, send $\$ 10$ to:

Mike Ward<br>1807 Cortez<br>Coral Gables, FL 33134

(Please specify the tape version.) MikeyTerm supports all versions of the CoCo, and includes provisions for Xmodem file transfers. If you decide to upgrade to disk operation in the future, MikeyTerm also supports disk I/O in the same program.
The Xmodem protocol is in widespread usage these days on virtually all information services and BBSs. In addition, several terminal programs for the CoCo are available that support Xmodem for cassette users. Inherent in the Xmodem protocol is the ability to transfer binary files, and this created a rather severe problem for cassette users who attempted to download machine language programs or compressed (tokenized) BASIC programs created on a disk system. This is due to a simple incompatibility between the tape and disk file formats. Microsoft, the authors of the basic used by the CoCo, only provided for the free exchange of ASCII programs between tape and disk systems. The solution is simply a bit of specialized processing in order to get around the problem. Just for background, let's examine each of the file types.

## Machine Language Programs

Specifically, machine language files on disk contain embedded control information that is not part of the actual program. This makes such files incompatible with cassette systems unless that control information is removed. Cassette users who have downloaded and tried to execute binary music files have experienced this problem.

A machine language file on disk is
stored as one large block, and looks something like this:

Preamble<br>Zero Byte<br>\# of Bytes to load<br>Loading address<br>Data<br>Program body<br>Postamble<br>\&HFF Byte<br>2 Zero Bytes<br>Execution address

However, a machine language program on tape contains a "namefile" block that precedes the machine language program, and it also contains the loading and execution addresses for the program. (BASIC determines the ending address of the machine language program by counting the number of bytes it loads.) The problem is that terminal programs only load the data blocks following the namefile block, so the receiving terminal program has no way of determining these addresses when it saves the received program to tape. To further compound the problem, the Xmodem protocol was never designed to handle this situation, so the tape user was in need of some specialized help. That help arrived over three years ago in the form of a program called TAPCNV.

TAPCNV is a machine language utility written by Mike Ward that will read a machine language cassette file created on a disk system and remove the disk control information. Once that is done, the file may be saved just like any other machine language file.

To create the machine language program TAPCNV, carefully type in and then run Listing 1. (Be sure to save the program first.) The machine language program will be poked into memory, and some checking is done to try to detect any typing errors. Then the program will ask you for a cassette, and it will save the machine language program for you.

To use the TAPCNV program, just load and execute it. It will prompt you to ready the cassette with the tape containing the binary file that you downloaded and wish to convert. When you strike a key, TAPCNV will read the cassette file and remove the disk control information. The converted file will be moved to its proper place in RAM. When the file has been converted, the start, end and execute addresses are displayed. At
this point you may save the converted program to cassette by entering a command such as CSAVEM "filename", \&HStart, \&HEnd, \&HExec.

Naturally, machine language programs that utilize disk functions will not work on a cassette system, but programs such as music files will now function as intended.

There are some files that TAPCNV simply can't handle, such as "segmented" files. For purposes of simplicity, consider segmented files to be program segments that must be loaded into different areas of memory. A tape format doesn't exist for segmented files, nor is it possible to create such files from BASIC. Segmented files occur regularly on disk systems, however; Disk BASIC can handle them efficiently.

The BASIC version of the TAPCNV program may also be downloaded from the Utilities topic of the CoCo SIG's database on Delphi, and the assembly language source code for TAPCNV may be found in the Source code topic of the database.

Now, since you have TAPCNV but not MikeyTerm (yet), can you use the Modem Pak to download machine language programs from Delphi? Sure! We'll have to modify TAPCNV first, in order to remove some checking that "TAPCNV" does to make sure that it is "fixing" a machine language file.

A simple modification to TAPCNV will disable the checking. Just enter CLIOADM "TAPCNV", then enter from the keyboard:

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POKE &HGDE,&H21 : POKE
&H6E5,&H21
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These pokes make TAPCNV ignore the file type of the source program. Normally, TAPCNV requires a binary file and will cease execution if the filetype isn't binary. These pokes modify some of the "error trapping" features of the program, so they are provided on a "use at your own risk" basis.

## Tokenized BASIC

When we say a program is "tokenized" or "compressed" BASIC, we mean that it's in the same form that would be created if you typed in a BASIC program from the keyboard and then entered CSAVE "filename". What BASIC will do is replace keywords like PRINT or PAINT with one character, or "token." Since several characters are replaced with a single character, the term "compressed" BASIC was born. The word "tokenized" is probably more appropriate.

BASIC does this in order to save space and to make program execution faster. Every time BASIC encounters a token, it executes code that already exists in your computer. Whenever you have a BASIC program in your computer, it exists in tokenized format.

The only other way to store a BASIC program is in ASCII format, which you can do by typing CSAVE "filename", A. The $A$ at the end of that line is what tells your computer to save the program to tape in ASCII (or "text") format. When we say ASCII and/or text, we mean the type of characters you see on the screen when you tell BASIC to list a program.

You might experiment with a few of your programs. Take a BASIC program you've saved to tape, and load it into MikeyTerm's buffer. Then view the buffer - you'll see all sorts of colored blocks and some characters mixed in, too. Then take a BASIC program that's been saved in ASCII format (CSAVE "filename", A) and load it into the buffer. When you view the buffer this time, you'll be able to read everything there.

A problem similar to the one involving machine language files causes tokenized BASIC files originating on a disk system to be incompatible with tape systems. BASIC programs saved on disk contain a 3-byte preamble that is not part of the actual program. (Disk BASIC uses this information to determine the size of the BASIC program before loading.) This preamble is not present on BASIC programs on cassette, and it makes such files incompatible with cassette systems unless it is removed. Cassette users who have downloaded and tried to use compressed BASIC files created on a disk system (such as those in the Rainbow topic of the CoCo SIG's database) have repeatedly encountered this problem.

Following Mike Ward's lead, I wrote a utility program to assist tape users with tokenized BASIC programs. BASFIX is a utility that will read a tokenized BASIC cassette file originating on a disk system and remove the control information. It will then prompt the user to save the program to cassette.

BASIC programs utilizing disk functions will still not work on a cassette system, but programs such as the RAINbow on tape files in the CoCo SIG's database will now be accessible to tape users. In fact, 日RSF IX was originally written for use with MikeyTerm in order to get around the problem of tokenized BASIC programs and cassette users.

BASFIX is compatible with the CoCo 1,2 and 3．If a CoCo 3 is in use，the screen will default to the 32 －column mode automatically，and the processor speed will be adjusted to the normal $0.89-\mathrm{MHz}$ clock rate so that the file may be loaded correctly from tape．

To create the machine language pro－ gram BASF IX，carefully type in and then run Listing 2．（Be sure to save the program first．）The machine language program will be poked into memory， and some checking is done to try to detect any typing errors．Then the program will ask you for a cassette，and it will save the machine language pro－ gram for you．

To use the BASF IX program from that point on，simply load and execute it．It will prompt you to ready your cassette player with the tape containing the binary file you downloaded and wish to convert．When you strike a key，BASFIX will read the cassette file and remove the preamble．The converted file will be moved into RAM just as if you had entered PCLEAR 1 and then CLOADed the
program．At this point，you will be prompted to CSAVE the converted pro－ gram to cassette．From then on，the program may be treated just as any other BASIC program from tape．

Note that BASFIX requires that the cassette file containing the BASIC pro－ gram has been saved in binary format． This is a technical limitation；it was done to prevent several problems that might occur with an ASCII save of the file，since BASIC actually does a LIST to tape when the ASCII option is used． This procedure could result in ex－ tremely long program lines being trun－ cated．

If you are using MikeyTerm，simply choose Option 2 （Binary save）from the cassette menu．When prompted for the start and execution addresses，you may simply press ENTER in response to the prompts．

BASFIX is entirely position－inde－ pendent and may be loaded anywhere in RAM．However，it is strongly recom－ mended that the program be executed at its intended location in order to
provide maximum memory for the converted BASIC program．
The BASFIX utility program（in ASCII BASIC form）may be downloaded from the Utilities topic of the CoCo SIG＇s database．The assembly language source code for BASFIX may be found in the Source topic of the database．The source code is written for the MACRO 80 C assembler and is listed under the name of BASF IX．SRC．
The TAPCNV and the BASFIX pro－ grams，their source code files，and their documentation files are copyrighted by their respective authors．However，they may be freely shared with any and all CoCo users and included in club librar－ ies as long as no fee is charged for the program（s）．（A small charge for the media and／or xeroxing fee for the documentation is perfectly OK．）
Feel free to contact either me（Delphi username DONHUTCHISON）or Mike Ward（Delphi username MIKEWARD） with any questions you may have con－ cerning these two utilities．See you on Delphi，and enjoy downloading！

Listing 1：TAPCNV
1 CLS
2 IF PEEK（\＆HC $\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing)=68$ THEN PRINT＂
DO NOT RUN THIS ON A DISK SYSTEM ＂：END
3 PRINT＠194，＂GENERATING MACHINE LANGUAGE＂
4 FOR X＝\＆H6øø TO \＆H92C
5 READ H\＄：POKE X，VAL（＂\＆H＂＋H\＄）
6 NEXT
7 PRINT：PRINT＂PREPARE CASSETTE T O SAVE TAPCNV＂
8 PRINT＂PRESS ANY KEY WHEN READY ．＂
9 IF INKEY\＄＝＂＂THEN 9
1ø CSAVEM＂TAPCNV＂，\＆H6øø，\＆H92C，\＆ 6øø
11 PRINT：PRINT＂TAPCNV SAVED！＂：PR INT
12 END
13 DATA 7F，FF，4ø，6F，8D，3，29，6F，8 D，3，24，8E，$\varnothing, \varnothing, A F, 8 D, 3,1 F, 3 \varnothing, 8 C, E$ B，3甲，89，FD，FF，AF，8D，3，16，3申
14 DATA 8D，4，16，AF，8D，3，1甲，BD，A9 ，28，8E，4，45，9F， $88,17,2, \mathrm{~B} 6,54,41$ ， $5 \varnothing, 45,2 \varnothing, 43,4 F, 4 E, 56,45,52,54$ 15 DATA $2 \varnothing, 55,54,49,4 C, 49,54,59$ ， ø，8E，4，82，9F，88，17，2，99，52，45，41 ，44，59，2ø，54，41，5申，45，2ø，54，4F
16 DATA $2 \varnothing, 42,45,2 \varnothing, 43,4 F, 4 E, 56$ ， $45,52,54,45,44, \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{E}, 4, \mathrm{C}, 9 \mathrm{~F}, 88,1$ $7,2,76,5 \varnothing, 52,45,53,53,2 \varnothing, 41,4 \mathrm{E}$

17 DATA 59，2ø，4B，45，59，2ø， $1, B D, A$ $1, B 1,81,3,26,1,39, B D, A 9,28,96,68$ ，A7，8D， 2 ，9D，86，FF，97，68，C6，1
18 DATA BD，A9，9E，CC，$\varnothing, F, 8 E, 1, D A$, A7，8甲，5A， $26, F B, 3 \varnothing, 8 D, 2,83,17,2,4$ 8，8E，1，DA ，9F，7E，BD，A7，1，DA
19 DATA 7C，26，F9，86，46，B7，4，$\varnothing, B 6$ ，1，E2，A7，8D，2，6B，86，8甲，B7，1，E2， 8 E，1，DA，17，2，25，A6，8D，2，5C
$2 \varnothing$ DATA B7，1，E2，BD，A7，E9；B6，1，E2 ，81，2，1申，26，1，E8，7D，1，E3，1ø，26，1
，E1， $3 \varnothing, 8 \mathrm{D}, 2,4 \mathrm{~B}, 34,1 \varnothing, \mathrm{BD}, \mathrm{A} 7$
21 DATA 7C，35，1ø，9F，7E，BD，A7，B，1 $\varnothing, 26,1, B \varnothing, 6 D, 8 D, 2,2 F, 27, E, A C, 8 D$ ， 2，2F，22，8，AC，8D，2，27，1申，22
22 DATA 1，3申，D6，7D，6D，8D，2，19，26 ，39，63，8D，2，13，6D，8D，2，17，1ø，26， $1,52,33,8 \mathrm{D}, 2, \mathrm{~F}, 1 \varnothing, \mathrm{AE}, 43,1 \varnothing$
23 DATA AC，8D，2，3，25，9，1ø，AC，8D， $1, F E, 1 \varnothing, 25,1,5,1 \varnothing, B F, 1, E 7,33,45$ ， $34,4, C \varnothing, 5,1 F, 21,3 A, A 6, C \varnothing$
24 DATA A7，Aø，5A， $26, F 9,35,4,34,1$ $\emptyset, A E, 8 D, 1, D A, 3 A, A F, 8 D, 1, D 5,35,1 \varnothing$ ，96，7C，81，FF， $26,8 F, 34,1 \varnothing, B D, A 7$
25 DATA E9，BD，A9，74，35，1甲，6D，8D， 1，BE， $26,52, C 6, F F, 1 F, 12, E E, 3 B, 11$,
83，FF，$\varnothing, 27,3 D, E E, 8 D, 1, A D, 33,5 F$
26 DATA EF，8D，1，A7，31，3F， 5 A， $26, E$ 9，17，1，54，D，D，55，4E，41，42，4C，45， $2 \varnothing, 54,4 F, 2 \varnothing, 44,45,54,45,52,4 \mathrm{D}$
27 DATA $49,4 \mathrm{E}, 45, \mathrm{D}, 45,58,45,43,2$
$\varnothing, 41,44,44,52,45,53,53, \varnothing, 86, F F, A$

7，8D，1，75，2ø，9，6D，3D，26，BF，AE
28 DATA 3E，BF，1，E5，A6，8D，1，63，97 ，68，6D，8D，1，6甲，27，1，39，31，8D，$\varnothing, 4$ 8，F6，1，E7，17，1，22，F6，1，E8
29 DATA 17，1，1C，31，8D， $0,52, F 6,1$ ， E5，17，1，12，F6，1，E6，17，1，C，EC，8D， $1,3 \mathrm{~A}, 83, \varnothing, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{FE}, 1, \mathrm{E} 7,33$
$3 \varnothing$ DATA CB， $33,5 \mathrm{~F}, 1 \mathrm{~F}, 3 \varnothing, 34,4,1 \mathrm{~F}, 8$ 9，31，8D，$\varnothing, 22,17, \varnothing, F 1,35,4,17, \varnothing, E$ C，17，$, D \varnothing, D, D, 53,54,41,52$
31 DATA $54,2 \varnothing, 24,2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing$ ， $2 \emptyset, D, 45,4 \mathrm{E}, 44,2 \varnothing, 2 \emptyset, 2 \varnothing, 24,2 \varnothing, 2 \emptyset$ ， $2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, D, 45,58,45,43,2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 24,2 \varnothing$
32 DATA $2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, D, \varnothing, 39,17, \varnothing, A 3$, D， $4 \mathrm{E}, 45,58,54,2 \varnothing, 42,4 \mathrm{C}, 4 \mathrm{~F}, 43,4 \mathrm{~B}$ ， $2 \varnothing, 57,49,4 C, 4 C, 2 \varnothing, 4 F, 56,45,52$
33 DATA 2D，57，52，49，54，45，D，54，4 8，49，53，2ø，5甲，52，4F，47，52，41，4D， $D, \varnothing, 86, F F, A 7,8 D, \varnothing, B D, 16, F E, E E$

34 DATA $17, \varnothing, 6 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}, 46,49,4 \mathrm{C}, 45,2 \varnothing$ ，44，49，44，2ø，4E，4F，54，2ø，4F，52，4 9，47，49，4E，41，54，45，D，4F，4E，2ø 35 DATA $41,2 \varnothing, 44,49,53,4 B, 2 \varnothing, 53$ ， $59,53,54,45,4 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{D}, \varnothing, 86, F \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{~A} 7,8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing$ ，87，16，FE，B8，17，$\varnothing, 37, D, 54,41$
36 DATA $5 \varnothing, 45,2 \varnothing, 49,2 F, 4 F, 2 \varnothing, 45$ ， $52,52,4 \mathrm{~F}, 52, \mathrm{D}, \varnothing, 86, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{A} 7,8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing, 6 \mathrm{~A}$ $, 16, \mathrm{FE}, 9 \mathrm{~B}, 17, \varnothing, 1 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{D}, 4 \mathrm{E}, 4 \mathrm{~F}, 54$ 37 DATA $2 \varnothing, 41,2 \varnothing, 4 D, 2 F, 4 C, 2 \varnothing, 46$ ， $49,4 C, 45, D, \varnothing, 86, F F, A 7,8 D, \varnothing, 4 D, 16$ ，FE，7E，35，1ø，A6，8ø，27，5，BD，A3 38 DATA A， $2 \emptyset, F 7,6 E, 84, A 6,84,84,7$ F，BD，A3，A，6D，8ø，2A，F5，39， $34,1 \varnothing, 3$ $\varnothing, 8 \mathrm{D}, \varnothing, 16,34,4,54,54,54,54,8 \mathrm{D}$ 39 DATA $9,35,4, C 4, F, 8 D, 3,35,1 \varnothing, 3$ 9，A6，85，A7，Aø，39，3ø，31，32，33，34， $35,36,37,38,39,41,42,43,44,45$ $4 \varnothing$ DATA 46，53，Aø

## Listing 2：BASF IX

1 CLEAR 2øø，\＆H7FFE：CLS
2 IF PEEK（\＆HCøøø）$=68$ THEN PRINT
＂DO NOT RUN THIS ON A DISK SYSTE M＂：END
3 PRINT＠Iø5，＂IOADING basfix＂：I＝1
7：SA＝\＆H6øø
4 CK＝ø：L＝L＋1
5 FOR I＝1 TO 32
6 READ H\＄：IF H\＄＝＂X＂THEN 15
7 PRINT＠2ø6，HEX\＄（SA）
8 X＝VAL（＂\＆H＂＋H\＄）：POKE SA，X
$9 C K=C K+X: S A=S A+1$
Iø NEXT I
11 READ I
12 IF I＝CK THEN 4
13 PRINT：PRINT＂
CHECKSUM ERROR
IN IINE＂；L
14 STOP
15 PRINT：PRINT＂BASFIX IS LOADED．
READY CASSETTEAND PRESS＜enter＞ ＂；
16 LINEINPUT A\＄：CSAVEM＂BASFIX＂，\＆ H6øø，\＆H98E，\＆H6øø
17 PRINT：PRINT＂AL工 FINISHED！＂：E ND
18 DATA 6F，8D， $2,88,6 F, 8 D, 2,83, B E$ ，FF，FE，8C，Aø，27，27，9，7F，FF，D8，F， E7，AD，9F，Eø， $2,17,2,5 F, 17,2,41,2 \varnothing$ ，35ø5
19 DATA $2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 42,41,53,49,43$ ， $2 \varnothing, 43,4 \mathrm{~F}, 4 \mathrm{E}, 56,45,52,53,49,4 \mathrm{~F}, 4 \mathrm{E}$ $, 2 \varnothing, 55,54,49,4 \mathrm{C}, 49,54,59, D, D, D, 5$ 2，45，2ø42
$2 \varnothing$ DATA $41,44,59,2 \varnothing, 54,41,5 \varnothing, 45$ ， $2 \varnothing, 54,4 F, 2 \varnothing, 42,45,2 \varnothing, 43,4 F, 4 E, 56$ $, 45,52,54,45,44, D, 41,4 \mathrm{E}, 44,2 \varnothing, 5 \emptyset$ ，52，45，2115

21 DATA $53,53,2 \varnothing, 41,4 E, 59,2 \varnothing, 4 B$ ， $45,59,2 \varnothing, \varnothing, B D, A 1, B 1,81,3,26,1,39$ $, 17,2,4,86,53, B 7,4, \varnothing, 96,68, A 7,8 D$ ， 2477
22 DATA $2,8,86, F F, 97,68,17,1,24$ ， $3 \varnothing, 8 D, 2,2,9 F, 7 E, C C, \varnothing, F, A 7,8 \varnothing, 5 A$ ， $26, F B, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, 4, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, 6,17,3$ $1 \not 22$
23 DATA $\varnothing, F D, D 6,81, D A, 7 C, 26, E F, 1$ $7,1, \mathrm{~B} 5,46,2 \varnothing, \varnothing, \mathrm{~A} 6,8 \mathrm{D}, 1, \mathrm{E} 5,34,2,8$ $6,8 \varnothing, A 7,8 D, 1, D D, 3 \varnothing, 8 D, 1, D 1,17,1$, 3328
24 DATA AD，35，2，A7，8D，1，Dø，17，, D5，A6，8D，1，C9，81，2，1ø，26，1，3C，6D ，8D，1，C $, 1 \varnothing, 26,1,34, A D, 9 F, A \varnothing, 4,2$ 782
25 DATA $3 \varnothing, 8 D, 1, A B, 9 F, 7 E, A D, 9 F, A$ $\emptyset, 6,1 \varnothing, 26,1,12,6 \mathrm{D}, 8 \mathrm{D}, 1,99,26,36$ ， $63,8 \mathrm{D}, 1,93,31,8 \mathrm{D}, 1,93,63, A 4,6 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~A}$ Ø， 2971
26 DATA $1 \varnothing, 26, \varnothing, C D, E C, A 1, E D, 8 D, 1$ $, 83, C 3, C, \varnothing, 9 E, 17,3 \varnothing, 89, F F, \varnothing, 34,1$ Ø，1ø，A3，El，1ø，22，1，C，D6，7D，Cø，3， $3 \not 063$
27 DATA $8 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{C}, 1, \mathrm{~A} 6, \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~A} 7,8 \varnothing, 5 \mathrm{~A}, 26$ ，F9，96，7C，81，FF， $26, B 4,8 D, 6 D, 8 D, 7$ $6, A 6,8 D, 1,52,97,68,6 D, 8 D, 1,4 \mathrm{E}, 27$ ，1，3552
28 DATA 39，7F，C，$, C C, C, 1, D D, 19, E$ $3,8 \mathrm{D}, 1,4 \emptyset, 83, \emptyset, 1, D \mathrm{D}, 1 \mathrm{~B}, 9 \mathrm{E}, 19, \mathrm{EC}$ ， $84,27, C, 33,4, A 6, C \varnothing, 26, F C, E F, 84,3$ 148
29 DATA AE， $84,2 \emptyset, F \emptyset, 9 E, 27,9 F, 23$ ， 9E，19，3ø，1F，9F，33，9E，1B，9F，1D，9F ，1F，8E，1，A9，9F，B，F，2D，F，2E，F， 8,1 7，2653
$3 \emptyset$ DATA $\varnothing, D E, D, D, 53,41,56,45,2 \emptyset$ ，
$5 \varnothing, 52,4 \mathrm{~F}, 47,52,41,4 \mathrm{D}, 2 \varnothing, 54,4 \mathrm{~F}, 2 \varnothing$ ，54，41，5ø，45，2ø，4E，4F，57，D，, 39 ， 1C，2ø18
31 DATA AF，B6，FF， $21,84, F 7, B 7, F F$, $21,39,4 F, 2 \varnothing, 6, C 6,1,8 D, F, 86,8, A 7$ ， E2，B6，FF，23，84，F7，AA，ED，B7，FF， 23 ，39，4334
32 DATA CE，FF，1，8D，$\varnothing, A 6, C 4,84, F 7$ ，57，24，2，8A，8，A7，Cl，39，17，$\varnothing, 8 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}$ ，46，49，4C，45，2ø，44，49，44，2ø，4E，4 F，2926
33 DATA $54,2 \varnothing, 4 \mathrm{~F}, 52,49,47,49,4 \mathrm{E}$ ， 41，54，45，2ø，4F，4E，D，41，2ø，44，49， $53,4 B, 2 \varnothing, 53,59,53,54,45,4 D, D, \varnothing, 2$ $\varnothing, 58,2 \varnothing 38$
34 DATA 8D，5E，D，49，2F，4F，2甲，45，5 $2,52,4 \mathrm{~F}, 52, \mathrm{D}, \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 48,8 \mathrm{D}, 4 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{D}, 4 \mathrm{E}$ ， 4F，54，2ø，41，2ø，42，49，4E，41，52，59 ，2ø，2ø77
35 DATA $46,49,4 C, 45, D, \varnothing, 2 \varnothing, 3 \varnothing, 8 D$ ，36，D，4E，4F，54，2ø，45，4E，4F，55，47 ，48，2甲，4D，45，4D，4F，52，59，2E，2E， 2 E，D，1972 36 DATA $43,4 \mathrm{~F}, 4 \mathrm{C}, 44,2 \mathrm{D}, 53,54,41$ ， $52,54,2 \varnothing, 26,2 \varnothing, 54,52,59,2 \varnothing, 41,47$ ，41，49，4E，D，$, 86, F F, A 7,8 C, 2 F, 16$ ， FE，Dø，2714
37 DATA $35,1 \varnothing, A 6,8 \varnothing, 27,6, A D, 9 F, A$ $\varnothing, 2,2 \varnothing, F 6,6 \mathrm{E}, 84, \mathrm{~A} 6,84,84,7 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{AD}, 9$

F，Aø，2，6D，8甲，2A，F4，39，C6，6ø，8E， 4 ，$\varnothing, 3493$
38 DATA 9F，88，E7， $8 \varnothing, 8 C, 6, \varnothing, 25, F 9$ $, 39, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1143$
39 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
$4 \varnothing$ DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
41 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
42 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
43 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
44 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
45 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$, $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
46 DATA $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$ ， $\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing$
47 DATA＂X＂

## Hard Disk Mania Sweeps America！

## Experts Blame＂Incredibly Sane＂Low－Cost，High－Performance Interface

This year，1988，may go down in CoCo history as＂The Year of the Hard Disk＂．Burke \＆ Burke has provided hundreds of low－cost，high performance hard disk interfaces to a very hot Color Computer market in only six monthsi
Hire a Veteran Today．
The COCoXT hard disk interlace from Burke \＆Burke lets you connect up to 2 low cost，PC compatible 5－120 Megabyte capacity hard drives to your CoCo．You buy the drive，Western Digital WD1002－WX1 or WD1002－27X（RLL）controller，and a case from the PC dealer of your choice．Just plug them into the CoCo XT，plug the COCo XT Into your Multi－PAK，and you have a 20 Meg OS9 hard disk system for under $\$ 450$ I
Great for multi－user systems！The CoCo XT interiace uses advanced＂NO HALT＂ hard disk controllers，which do not halt your CoCo and do not disable or use internupts during hard disk access．You get full type－ahead，and the system clock does not lose time during hard disk access．Fully compatible with most RS－232 expansion portsI
CoCo XT（with anodized housing， 60 page user manual，hard disk back－up utility and new，Version 2.1 drivers for use with both OS9 \＆HYPER－／／O）－－\＄69．95．Or choose the CoCo XT－RTC（includes real－lime clock／calendar with battery backup）－－\＄99．95
THE PROFESSIONAL TOUCH：XT－ROM－Automatically boots and reboots OS9 from hard disk．Installs in your hard disk controller＇s BIOS ROM socket－$\$ 19.95$ ．

## Now：Hard Disk for BASIC

＂Dynamic Disk Interface＂runs hard drives，big flopples，and more！
You or someone that you know may have the 35 Track Blues．It strikes hundreds of CoCo users every year．One day you wake up，and say to yoursell，＂These 35 track floppy disks are just too small．＂

There＇s only one cure．More storage．Get it．With HYPER－I／O，from Burke \＆Burke． BASIC for the＇ 90 ＇s
HYPER－I／O modifies the RS－DOS Disk BASIC in your CoCo 1，2，or 3 to provide a ＂Dynamic Disk Interiace＂．Use your existing BASIC and RS－DOS software with hard disk interfaces（CoCo XT，DISTO），RAM Disks，and any mix of floppy drives from 160 K to 720 K each．Fully RESET protected，user configurable，expandable，O59 compatible， EPROM－able HYPER－VO may soon be THE system of choice for the CoCo 1，CoCo 2， and COCo 3 ．HYPER－I／O Version 2.5 now available for only $\$ 29.95$ ．

HYPER－III（RAM Disk and Print Spooler for CoCo 3 HYPER－I／O）－$\$ 19.95$

## ＂Instant Guru＂Department

Tools to let you spend less time fighting OSS，and more time using it．
Wild \＆MV Version 2.0 Use＂wildcards＂with most OS9 commands，or rearrange your directory tree．Features recursive directory searches．A hard disk mustl $\$ 19.95$ EZGen Version 1.02 Powerful OS9 boottile editor．Change module names，add or delete modules，patch bytes，or rearrange modules．Works on other files，too．\＄19．95

Daggorpatch If you own Dyna Micro＇s Dungeons of DaggorathTA cartridge，this program will convert it to run from diskl Adds disk load and save，quit，screen print， repeat last command，pause，and more．HYPER－I／O and RS－DOS compatible．\＄12．95

## R．S，B．

We broke out the champagne．It was revolutionary！Who ever thought you could run BASIC，in an OS9 window？
Everyone knows that BASIC and OS9 are incompatible．The commands are completely different．The floppy disks are completely different．BASIC programs won＇t run under os9．
Future Shock
Some people say that they＂hate＂OS9．Many people who buy OS9 don＇t use it，because H＇s unlike anything they＇ve ever seen before．Well，like it or not，Level 2 OS9 is the future of the CoCo．Even the newest games use OS9 now．

Burke \＆Burke has developed a new program，RSB，to help you take that first step towards falling in love with Level 2 OS9．
BASIC Clone？
The first time you run RSB，it coples your RS－DOS ROMs to an OS9 disk file．Our proprietary installation software converts this disk file to an OS9＂shell＂that can be run like any other OS9 program．You can even program the CoCo to automatically use RSB as your＂shell＂whenever you stant up OS9．

RSB won＇t run machine language programs，but you can use all of the famillar Super Extended BASICNA commands and program statements．You can even take advantage of OS9＇s bulth－in＂windows＂to run several BASIC programs at oncel And RSB runs at the full 2 MHz speed of the CoCo－－always．

If you have a Speech Sound PAK™，or a Super Voice™，RSB upgrades will allow you to use these devices to execute commands like PLAY and SOUND＂NO HALT＂．

Break out the champagne．Break out the OS9．Break out RSB ．$\$ 39.95$

Inthis and in future "CoCo Consultations," $I$ will be trying something new. In addition to the familiar Q \& A column, I will also include tidbits of information contributed by various folks and, in some cases, comment on the information. Thus, even if you don't have a question, I invite you to send in any little hints or descriptions of experiences you have had with the CoCo that you think might be of interest to the CoCoowning public in general.

## 'Sparklie' Solutions

I've been following your discussion of the problem of "sparklies" on the screen when using a Color Computer 3 under OS-9. What can you say to summarize what you know of the problem and its. cure?

Daivd Barns (GLENSIDE) Glenside, IL

It is true that some CoCo 3 s show tiny flashes on the screen, especially under OS-9 and during disk $1 / O$. The "sparklie" problem varies considerably from machine to machine. Some do not seem to have it; others are seriously plagued by it - to the point that the sparklies occur even during Disk BASIC. Sometimes the problem develops after installation of a given brand of 512 K upgrade. The sparklie problem appears to be a very subtle timing problem in dynamic RAM addressing. It also appears to vary with the particular issue of GIME chip in the machine, the particular make and model of DRAM chip used for the 512 K upgrade, and the heat of the machine. Sometimes the sparklie problem appears only after 20

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## By Marty Goodman Rainbow Contributing Editor

minutes or more, when the machine has warmed up.

There are primarily two routes to try to fix the problem. Both involve significant expense and/or hardware effort. First, several folks have reported that the sparklie problem is cured by replacing the 68B09 chip in the CoCo 3 with its CMOS cousin, the Hitachi 6309 chip. Unfortunately, this option is limited to skilled hardware hackers. The 68B09 is soldered into the CoCo 3, so you must carefully desolder that 40-pin chip, install a socket, and then obtain and insert the 6309 chip. Such desoldering is rather delicate, and you run the risk of damaging traces to the 68B09 on both sides of the PC board.
The second fix is to replace your GIME chip with a newer model. The older GIME chips are marked copyright 1986. The newer ones are marked copyright 1987. Also, the new GIME chip is named TCC 1014A, whereas the old one is named TCC 1014. Replacing the GIME chip is a delicate process unless you have very specialized tools. It is easy to damage the contacts on the GIME chip or on the socket, or to damage the socket itself. Attempt this replacement only if you know what you are doing, and proceed with great care. Tandy is currently asking $\$ 50$ for a new GIME chip, which I think is unreasonably high.

## Customized Layout for the CoCo

I am considering putting a CoCo system in an IBM PC-type case. I am contemplating building an expansion board and manually switching +5 volts to each of the various ROMs that might be in cartridges. What do you think of this plan?
F.G. Swygert

APO Armed Forces
Don't try it! A Multi-Pak interface is essential for proper operation of a multislot system, for reasons entirely unrelated to slot selection. First of all, if you put more than half an inch of 40 conductor ribbon cable on the CoCo system bus, your machine will either not run at all or be unreliable.
In addition to slot selection, the Multi-Pak provides TTL buffers on all address and data lines. Those buffers are needed, for the naked output lines of the 6809 cannot be fanned out unamplified to three or four extra cards without causing the machine to either crash or operate very unreliably. Your plan to fan out the bus of the CoCo without using buffers would not work.

Finally, an IBM PC-type box is a relatively poor choice for repackaging a custom CoCo because it is the wrong shape. In order to shoehorn an extensive CoCo system into such a box, you'd have to use signficant lengths of ribbon cable on the 40 conductor system bus. That, as I noted above, is unacceptable. Frankly, having done such a repackaging job several times myself, I really urge you to abandon the idea entirely. It is not in my opinion worth the effort.
The same effect can be achieved far more easily by merely mounting a CoCo and Multi-Pak off to the side of, above, or below your work area, and then putting the keyboard at the end of an extender cable and into a case for placement on your work area or (for the sake of your back) on your lap. I make such a cable for use by tinkerers and do-it-yourselfers; it is sold by Microcom Software. It also has provisions for a remote reset and power-on light. For about twice the price, HJL sells what appears to be an excellent package that includes a plug-in keyboard cable, an extremely well-designed remote keyboard case, and one of its excellent CoCo replacement keyboards. I'd recommend my system to those who want
to save a little by making their own keyboard case, and HJL's to those who prefer to buy something that plugs right in and can be immediately used.

In any case, whether you buy my cable, HJL's system, or make up your own extension keyboard cable, leave the CoCo + Multi-Pak + plugged-in cards setup alone, and put it out of the way via an extension keyboard. In my opinion, this is by far the best approach to customizing your CoCo's physical layout for more convenient operation.

## FD 502-Related OS-9 Crashes

 Weupg 184The FD 501 series drive is wired up in a peculiar way, rather differently from any of the preceding drive units from Tandy for the CoCo. With all other drive systems from Tandy, when you accessed any one drive, all the drive motors were turned on. With the FD 502 system, if you have two drives, when you access any one of them the other drive motor is not turned on. In this respect, the FD 502 works like the drives on an IBM PC. But this causes serious problems with OS-9 in operations where a user is copying from one drive to another. OS-9's driver software does not wait for the second drive to come up to speed because it "thinks" that the drive's motor was already turned on at the time the first drive was accessed. The result is occasional crashed disks due to the drive starting to write before the head has come up to speed. I understand Tandy may release patches for the OS-9 disk drivers to correct this problem. The patches would contain code that pauses for a fraction of a second each time a new drive is selected to wait for the motor on that drive to come up to speed.

Kevin Darling
(KDARLING) Raleigh, NC

Thanks for alerting us to this potential problem, Kevin. Note that knowledgeable hardware hackers should be able to carefuily check out the wiring of the motor-on and drive select lines in the FD 502 and redo the wiring so that all motors in the system do go on when any one drive is accessed. Though I have not looked much inside the FD 502, I would imagine the problem is that, as delivered, the motor-on line and the drive select line are tied to the same pin, or linked logically so that the motor-on signal will only be seen as valid if the drive in question is also selected. A bit
of hacking should be able to cure this, if the hackers know what they are doing.
Note, also, that the FD 502 will also have similar problems with Disk Extended BASIC: Programs that do twodrive operation, particularly disk backup operation, will result in occasional crashed sectors on an unmodified FD 502 drive system, for the same reasons there are problems with it under OS-9. These problems will be disastrous, but sufficiently infrequent as to be maddening to someone looking for the cause.

It is also interesting to me that this very subtle problem is extremely similar to an equally subtle problem that I christened the "head settle bug," which plagues owners of drives that have head solenoids. Many years ago I described this bug and a patch to the Disk BASIC ROM for it in the magazine HOT CoCo - one of the first CoCo articles I ever wrote. I now recommend that any owners of older head solenoid drives disable that function by merely selecting the HM options, which keeps the head down all the time.

## From ROM Pack to Disk

How can I put the ROM packs Thexder and Shanghai on disk? I am tired of plugging and unplugging my disk controller whenever I want to play the games, and all the available slots in my Multi-Pak are used up with OS-9related hardware.

## Dennis McMillian <br> Pittsburg, CA

First, you need to know how to transfer the "raw file" from the ROM pack to tape. This is accomplished by first putting a tiny piece of tape only over Trace 8 on the ROM pack. Trace 8 will be the first pin you encounter on the underside of the ROM pack, near (but on the opposite surface of the edge connector) that one slightly shortened trace. Note that traces 2,4 and 6 are missing on these ROM packs, so Trace 8 is the first one you encounter. Cover this and only this trace with a bit of frosted "magic tape."

Now, with the power off, plug in the ROM pack and then turn the power on. The pack will now not autoexecute because of the covered trace, so you will be greeted by the ordinary Extended basic sign-on message. Now type POKE \&HFFDE, $\varnothing$ and press ENTER. Connect your cassette tape recorder and save contents of the the ROM pack to disk using the command CSAVEM "file-
name", \&HC000, \&HFEFF, \&HA027. The filename can be THEXDER or SHANGHAI, whichever one you are working on.
Now turn the power off, remove the ROM pack, and replace it with the disk controller. Power up again.
For Shanghai, load the tape into your Disk basic system using the command CLOADM"SHANGHAI", \&H7000 and press ENTER (assuming you named the cassette file as SHANGHAI, of course). This command will offset-load the data into lower RAM memory. Now modify the data by entering this:

POKE \& H303C, \& H 7E
POKE \&H303D, \& H30
POKE \&H303E, \&H56
Now save the data to disk as follows:

> SAVEM "SHANGHAI", \&H3000, \&HGEFF, \&H3000

You'll now have a disk file of Shanghai that you can load and execute.
For Thexder, load the tape using the command CLDADM "THEXDER". \&H6000 (assuming you named the cassette file as THEXDER when you saved it to cassette). Modify the data by entering the following:

> POKE \&H20日F, \&H20
> POKE \&H20CO, \&H0F
> PDKE \&H2102, \&HDF
> PDKE \&H2104, \&H20
> PDKE \&H4BB5, \&H50
> POKE \&H4BE3, \&HAF

Now save the modified data to disk with the command SAVEM "THEXDER", \& H2000, \& H5EFF, \&H2000.

Your technical questions are welcomed. Please address them to CoCo Consultations, the rainhow, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY 40059.
We reserve the right to publish only questions of general interest and to edit for brevity and clarity. Due to the large volume of mail we receive, we are unable to answer letters individually.

Questions can also be sent to Marty through the Deiphi CoCo SIG. 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.

TS Calligrapher Combo Special - Save \$14.95
Order either the OS9 or RSDOS CoCo Calligrapher Combo, which
includes the Calligrapher and the two Economy Font Packages, and you
will receive the small Font Set \#7 free! A total of 59 fonts for only
$\$ 69.95$ ! This special offer is available through September 30, 1988 .

## CALLIGRAPHER

CoCo Calligrapher - (Hybrid BASIC/ML) Turn your CoCo and dot-matrix printer into a calligrapher's quill. Make beautiful invitations, flyers, certificates, labels and more. Includes 3 fonts: Gay Nineties, Old English and Cartoon. The letters are $1 / 2$ inch high and variably spaced. Works with many printers including. Epson, Gemini, Radio Shack, Okidata 92A, Banana and Prowriter. Additional fonts are available (see below). Tape/Disk; $\$ 24.95$.
OS9 Calligrapher - (C) Although a different program from the CoCo Calligrapher, the OS9 Calligrapher prints all the same fonts. It reads a standard text file which contains text and formatting directives. You may specify the font to use, change fonts at any time, centering, left, right or full justification, line fill, margin, line width, page size, page break and indentation. Similar to trolf on UNIX systems. Includes Gay Nineties, Old English and Cartoon fonts. Additional fonts are available (see below). Disk only; OS9 Level I or II; \$24.95.
Calligrapher Fonts - Requires Calligrapher above. Each set on tape or disk; specify RSDOS or OS9 version; \$14.95 each. Set \#1- (9 fonts) Reduced, reversed and reduced-reversed versions of Gay Nineties, Old English and Cartoon; Set \#2 - ( 8 fonts) Old Style and Broadway; Set \#3 - (8 fonts) Antique and Business; Set \#4-(8 fonts) Wild West and Checkers; Set \#5 - ( 10 fonts) Stars, Hebrew and Victorian; Set \#6 - (8 fonts) Block and Computer; Set \#7 - (5 small fonts) Roman, Italics, Cubes, Digital and Old World.

Economy Font Packages on disk; specify RSDOS or OS9; 29.95: Font Package \#1 Above font sets 1,2 and 3 ( 25 fonts) on one disk. Font Package \#2 - Above font sets 4, 5 and 6 ( 26 fonts) on one disk. Both Packages \#1 and \#2 (51 fonts) on one disk; 49.95.

Calligrapher Combo Package - Includes the Calligrapher and both Economy Font Packages, 54 fonts in all; specify RSD OS or OS9; $\$ 69.95$. See special offer above.

## samble datlictap

## Whan Colltariner

## INFORMATION MGT.

TIMS (The Information Management System) - (Hybrid BASIC/ML) Tape or disk, fast and simple general data base program. Create files of records that can be quickly sorted, searched, deleted and updated. Powerful printer formatting. Up to 8 user fields, sort on up to 3 fields. Tape/D isk; \$19.95.
TIMS Mail - (Hybrid BASIC/ML) Tape or Disk based mailing list management program. Files are compatible with TIMS. Fast and simple to use. Supports labels 1, 2 or 3 across, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches wide. Tape/D isk; \$19.95.
TIMS Utility - (Hybrid BASIC/ML) Utility companion for TIMS and TIMS Mail for multi-term search (AND and $O R$ logic), global change and delete, split large files and more! Tape/Disk; \$14.95.
TIMS Combo Package - All three of the above programs: TIMS, TIMS Mail and TIMS Utility on one disk - \$34.95.

## UTILITIES

OS9 Patcher - (C) Display and modify the contents of a file or memory module. Search for value or string. Calculates module CRCs; Disk only; OS9 Level I or II; $\boldsymbol{\$ 1 9 . 9 5}$.
Color Disk Manager - ( $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ ML) Disk utility with these features: Disk repair, selective track initialization, verify sectors, backups, tape to disk transfer, ROM Pak execution from disk, much more! Tape/Disk; CoCo 1, 2, 3 (except for 64 K mode); $\$ 24.95$.

## EDUCATIONAL

Trig Attack - ( $100 \%$ ML) Ages 9 and up. In this educational arcade game, enemy trigs travel along math curves. Players learn important mathematical concepts as they play. Sound effects, colorful graphics. Excellent manual includes an introduction to trigonometry. Tape 16 K CB/Disk 32 K ECB; CoCo 1, 2, 3; \$19.95.
The Educational Combo - The Combo includes these educational (and entertaining) games: Silly Syntax (ages 5 and up) story creation game with 2 stories
Galactic Hangman (ages 7 and up) animated graphics, with a 700 word vocabulary
The Presidents of the USA (ages 10 and up) a presidential trivia game
The Great USA (ages 9 and up) a trivia game of the states Trig Attack (ages 9 and up) Zap those Trigs
All five programs on one disk; $\$ 49.95$.

## SPECIAL INTEREST

Rental Property Income and Expense Management Package. Maintain your rental property income and expense records. Print output supported. 28 expense categories. This program may be tax deductible. Disk only; \$29.95.
CoCo Knitter - Easy to use program to display or print instructions to knit a sweater: Cardigan or Pullover; Round or V-neck; Raglan or Set-in Sleeve ${ }_{3}$ weights or yarn; 8 sizes from baby to man. Tape/D isk; \$19.95.

## SUGAR SOFTWARE

P.O. Box 7446

Hollywood, Florida 33081
(305) 981-1241

䁖I am looking for techniques or programs that allow BASIC programs to be transferred from CoCo to IBM. I realize that most programs will have to be edited, but that is better than keying them in. Would saving the BASIC programs as ASCII files on the CoCo, then making the transfer by a null modem cable or the phone lines work?

David Johnstone Torrington, CT

RAs you suggested, saving the programs in ASCII is the first step. Making the transfer with a null modem and a communications program on each would work (e.g., Mikeyterm on the CoCo, ProComm on the IBM). The commercial program CoCoUtil allows the IBM to read, write and format Color Disk basic files. Marty Goodman published programs to transfer files between IBM and CoCo disks in "The Great Transformation" in the June 1986 Rainbow and "Transfer CoCo Files To MS-DOS Disks" in the July 1987 issue. Using D.P. Johnson's SDisk3, you can add Clearbrook Software's MS-DOS driver to OS-9 Level II. Using files from the OS-9 SIG on DELPHI - GREGL's AR and IPATCH.AR, and BRUCEISTED's PCDOS.AR, RSDOS.AR and CC3DISK.AR - you can enable OS-9 Level II to read and write disks in the IBM-PC and Disk Color BASIC formats.

## A Bug in BASIC?

5Happily pecking away at my computer the other day, I decided to enter a program from THE RAINBOW. After typing it in, I tried to run it. The computer gave me an "FC Error in Line l5." That line contained PMODE4, 1. I tried every combination of PMODE $I$ could think of, always with the same results: "FC Error." I closed the computer and then reopened it; after that it accepted PMODE quite happily. What happened? I have a CoCo 3 and BASIC

Richard Esposito is the principal engineer for BDM Corporation. 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.


## By Richard E. Esposito Rainbow Contributing Editor with Richard W. Libra

2.l, and I never had that problem before. Should I bundle up my CoCo and head to Radio Shack? Is it a bug in BASIC?

Christiane Tom
Quebec, Canada

ROn power-up the CoCo 3 copies all its R.OMs into RAM - including BASIC. If you load and run a BASIC program that contains pokes and typographical errors, BASIC can be altered so that it malfunctions. Even after you fix your BASIC program, the CoCo's BASIC interpreter may still contain poked bugs that will remain in effect until you power down and reboot the machine. Since the problem has not recurred, this seems like a logical explanation.

## Changing Characters

Tin the March ' 88 issue of THE RAINBOW, Bill Barden had an article locating the CoCo 3's HPRINT character table in memory and telling how characters can be changed to your taste. Where is the table for the regular text screen characters, and can they be changed also?

Tim Fultz
Bonneau, SC The "regular" text characters were in the SAM chip on the earlier

CoCos and are in the GIME chip on the CoCo 3. In both cases, they are not in RAM and therefore cannot be altered with software.

## Paint and Printer Don't Mix

I have Tandy's DeskMate 3 Version 1.00 and am unable to print a picture I drew on the screen using DeskMate's Paint feature. All I get is garbage. The other features of DeskMate print out without any problems and with no modifications to the program or printer. I have a 128 K CoCo 3, MultiPak Interface (modified by Radio Shack), Tandy CM-8 color monitor, Tandy FD 501 disk drive and a Star $N X-10$ dot matrix printer.

George Masek Maryville, TN

RWith the exception of DeskMate 3's Paint feature, the other features perform only ASCII text printing, which is pretty much a standard across all printer lines. The Paint feature, on the other hand, was written by Tandy to use the 7-dot graphics drivers built into its own LP and later DMP printer lines. The Star printer you have uses IBM's 8-dot graphics and is incompatible with Tandy's graphics driver.

## Memory Locations and Dual Speed

BThe 128 K CoCo 3 has memory locations 2 H 70000 to $2 H$ HFFFF. Why, then, is it possible to access memory locations below \& H 70000 ? For instance, with the high speed poke I discovered another location by poking values into locations \& H400 through \& 45 FF , which caused characters to appear on the LoRes text screen, although the Lo-Res text screen memory location is $\& H 70400$ through \& H705FF.
Also, when OS-9 Level II is initialized on the CoCo 3, at what speed is the CoCo 3 running, 0.894 or 1.788 MHz ? How do you switch speeds in OS-9 Level II? Radio Shack's catalog says OS-9 Level II supports dual speed on the CoCo 3, so both speeds should be available.

## Bruce Arsenault Nova Scotia, Canada

ROn the $\operatorname{CoCos} 1$ and 2 , the address space was 64 K ranging from $\$ 0000$ to $\$ F F F F$. Direct access to mem-
ory addresses was accomplished in BASIC with peeks and pokes．To main－ tain compatibility with programs writ－ ten for earlier machines，peeks and pokes on the CoCo 3 access the 64 K addresses $\$ 70000$ to $\$ 7 F F F F$＂normally accessible＂to BASIC by using CoCo 3 extended addressing terminology．If you prefer using extended addresses， the CoCo 3 has the additional functions LPEEK and LPOKE．To give an example， POKE\＆H0500 is the same thing as LPOKE\＆Hフ0500．

OS－9 Level II normally operates at 1.788 MHz ．You can switch speeds by writing to the GIME registers at \＄FFFDB （slow）and \＄FFFD9（fast）．

## Logon Problems

荿I am having problems logging on to Delphi－or any other BBS system， for that matter．I am working with a CoCo 264 K ECB disk and tape．I recently ordered Autoterm 3．2T，which is no help either．I have the Deluxe RS－ 232 Program Pak，and I＇m using the TRS－80 Modem IB（Part Number 1175）．My problem is that every time I connect，everything from the host com－ puter comes back to my screen so garbled I can＇t understand it．I recently had a new telephone line put in my den just for computer communications，and I got the＂no－frills＂service：no call waiting，rotary line service，etc．Could that be the problem？Would logging on work better with digital service？

Cardell Stevenson Philadelphia，PA

RUnless the quality on rotary dial lines in Philadelphia is much worse than elsewhere，I don＇t think that＇s the problem；I use rotary dial lines at 2400 baud with no problem．Your problems are more likely the wrong baud rate，type of parity or number of stop bits set with your communication software or hardware．

## Colorless CoCo 3？

篻Now that I have a CoCo 3 with an RGB monitor，many of the programs I keyed in from THE RAINBOW on my old CoCo 2 with a color TV screen no longer give a color display，appearing instead in black and white．A friend told me that this is because the RGB monitor does not show the artifact colors you get with the color TV．Is this the case，and is there any kind of a routine I can key in on the CoCo 3 that will let me run these old programs and get the colors

Igot with the CoCo 2 and the color TV？ Also，I would like to try out the BBS program I keyed in from the November 1987 issue of THE RAINBOW，making the CoCo 3 the answering terminal and the CoCo 2 the originating terminal so that $I$ can observe the operation of the $B B S$ program on both screens．Do I just connect the serial port of one CoCo to the serial port of the other，（i．e．，discon－ nect the modem）？The March 1987 ＂CoCo Consultations＂column gave some rather cryptic instructions for making a null modem cable．It is my understanding that you need two 4－pin DIN connectors and a length of 3－wire cable．Pin 3 of Plug 1 is then connected to Pin 3 of Plug 2；Pin 2 of Plug $l$ is connected to Pin 4 of Plug 2；and Pin 4 of Plug 1 is connected to Pin 2 of Plug 2．Can you please confirm that this is the correct procedure？

Please note that I do not have a Radio Shack RGB monitor．I have a Mag－ navox Model 8CM5l5，which can be used in $R G B$ or composite mode．I＇ve been using it in $R G B$ mode．

Charles Roman
Skokie，IL

RWith your Magnavox 8CM515 you also need to make the compos－ ite video connection，using a cable with phono jacks at both ends．Then when you want to view artifacting colors， push the CVBS button under the flip panel on the front of your monitor．

Your description of the null modem cable is fine．

## An Address and an 80－track Drive

．Do you know the address for Mikey－ ＋term so I can get it on OS－9？

Also，what kinds of 80－track 51／4－ inch drives are available？

Allen Martin
Holbrook，MA

RMikeyterm author Mike Ward＇s address is 1807 Cortez，Coral Gables，FL 33134．Incidentally，Mikey－ term runs only under Disk BASIC．It is not designed to work with OS－9．

The only 80 －track drive I would consider is the TEAC 55F．The older ones have a jumper marked DS that can be set for 40 －or 80 －track operation．I prefer to replace the DS jumper with a DPST switch，giving me hardware selection of 40 －or 80 －track operation． The newer TEAC can be similarly configured by adding a resistor（10 ohm）in line with an SPST switch to the
solder pads marked＂R15．＂I recently found out there is yet a newer version of these drives with two large square ICs．（The older drives had only one．） The newer drives require a 100 ohm resistor with a switch connected to the solder pads marked＂R19．＂

## Replacement Generator

I＇ve been told that the 6847－T1 VDG mentioned in your January 1988 column has been discontinued．Is this true？If not，where can I purchase one，and how much can I expect to pay？ If it is true，can another type be substi－ tuted？

## T．Anthony Ertl Colbert，WA

RAlthough it is no longer manufac－ tured or readily available，I be－ lieve you can still order one as a replace－ ment part for a Korean CoCo 2．The price is approximately $\$ 15$ from Radio Shack National Parts．

## Shifted Display

I am using my new Magnavox 8CM515 monitor with Greg－E－Term to write this letter．I am using a CoCo 3 in 80－column mode；for some reason my display is shifted all the way to the left so that the characters on the ex－ treme left are barely legible，yet there is almost three－quarters of an inch avail－ able on the right．Why is that？Is there an adjustment I can make to correct this situation？

## Dennis Wood Indianapolis，IN

 Adjust the＂horizontal centering＂ at the left rear of your monitor．[^28]CTommunication is important in today's world. We understand what other people are saying because we all know the rules of communication. This set of rules is a sort of English protocol. When we hear the word "apple" (perhaps a bad example!) we immediately think of a red, ball-like object that can be eaten. If you say the word to anyone who knows the English protocol, he or she too will think of a red, ball-like object that can be eaten. This is a form of communication.

A set of rules has to be followed in communicating with a computer, too. This time you cannot use the English protocol, because the computer does not understand that - yet! To communicate with most computers, you have to press a number of switches arranged in a way that is familiar in human communications: the keyboard. We press these switches in an order that makes sense to us, but to the computer this is just a sequence of pressed switches. It compares this sequence to a known sequence in its memory banks. If a match is found, the computer then proceeds according to its programming.

The keyboard is an interface between a person and a computer, but there are times when we want one computer to communicate with another computer in order to transfer some kind of information the user needs or is sending. This computer-to-computer communication also has to follow a certain protocol.

There are many of these, ranging from simple serial communications to high-speed networks to parallel mainframe workstations. The protocol most used in the CoCo is serial. In this case, serial means to transfer data one bit at a time. The CoCo's internal memory is organized in eight-bit chunks called bytes. To transfer one byte of data from one computer to the other serially requires eight bit transfers. But that is just the data. In order to keep errors at a minimum, a start bit and a parity bit must also be included.

The CoCo has no special hardware to communicate in a serial fashion. Instead, it has a few bits on a PIA that is used by the CPU to simulate a real serial

Tony DiStefano is a well-known early specialist in computer hardware projects. He lives in Laval Ouest, Quebec. Tony's username on Delphi is DISTO.

## Communicating computer-to-computer <br> <br> All About <br> <br> All About Serial Serial Packs

 Packs}
## By Tony DiStefano Rainbow Contributing Editor


port. This makeshift port is limited in speed and performance. Also, with the exception of the CoCo 3 , there doesn't seem to be any good software that supports this "bit banger," especially if you want to communicate at 1200 baud. The CPU simply does not have enough time to take care of the serial I/O and still do the rest of its chores. This led Tandy to introduce the Deluxe RS-232 Pak.

Inside it lies the hardware for a real serial port and true RS-232 protocol. At its heart is the Rockwell R6551 ACIA
(Asynchronous Communication Interface Adapter) chip. This chip has all the necessary circuitry to interface the parallel data of the CoCo's CPU to the standard RS-232 serial protocol and is capable of baud rates of 50 to 19,200 . (Baud rate is the speed at which the bits are transferred.) It is also capable of word lengths from five to nine and has a programmable number of stop bits and parity detection. In fact, it is a great chip for our use. Figure 1 shows the pinout of the R6551; a pin-by-pin description of this 28 -pin chip appears in Figure 3 on the next page.


From Figure 2, we see that the R6551 has four registers. The first is the data register. This is data going to and from the different computers. The next register is the Control Register. Bits 0 through 3 control the baud rate of the ACIA. Here is a list of the baud rates:

| Bits | Baud Rate <br> 3210 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0000 | Generated |
| 0001 | 50 |
| 00110 | 75 |
| 0011 | 109.92 |
| 0100 | 134.58 |
| 0101 | 150 |
| 0110 | 300 |
| 0111 | 600 |
| 1000 | 1200 |
| 1001 | 1800 |
| 1010 | 2400 |
| 1100 | 3600 |
| 1101 | 4800 |
| 1110 | 9600 |
| 1111 | 19200 |
|  |  |

Bit 4 controls the external clock, with 1 being baud rate and 0 being external. Bits 5 and 6 are word length. 00 is 8, 01
is 7,10 is 6 and 11 is 5 . Bit 7 high is two stop bits, and Bit 7 low is one stop bit.
The next register, the command reg-
ister, is used to control the specific transmit and receive functions shown in Figure 4.

| Pin No. | Name | Description | Pin No. | Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | GND | Signal and power ground. All signals are referenced to this pin. | 12 | RXD | Receive data input pin used to transfer data from the external device. |
| 2 | CS0 | Active low-input chip selects the device. When this pin is low and CS1 is high, the chip is selected. | 13 | RS0 | First of two register select lines connected to CPU address lines. Used to select various internal registers. See Figure 2. |
| 3 | CSI | Active high-input chip selects the device. | 14 | RS1 | Second of two register select lines. See Figure 2. Input is connected to +5 volts. It powers the chip's internal circuits. |
| 4 | RES | Active low input resets and initializes internal registers to zero. | 15 | Vcc |  |
| 5 | RSC | Receive clock pin is bidirectional; serves as the receiver of 16 X clock input or output. | 16 | DCD | Data carrier detect input pin used to indicate to the chip the status of carrier detect output of the external device. |
| 6 | Xtall | This pin and Xtal2 are normally directly connected to an external crystal to derive various baud rates. Crystal frequency for these baud rates must be 1.8432 MHz . | 17 | DSR | vice. <br> Data set ready input pin used to indicate readiness state of the external device. A low indicates a "ready." |
| 7 | Xtal2 | Connected to other side of the crystal. | 18-25 |  | Data bits D0 through D7, respectively; bi-directional lines used to transfer data to |
| 8 | RTS | Request to send output used to control the modem from |  |  | and from the CPU to the chip. |
|  |  | the processor. Output of this pin is determined by contents of the command register. | 26 | IRQ | Interrupt request pin is an open collector (drain) output used to flag the CPU when the chip has finished using data. IRQ status bit allows many pins to be connected to the same IRQ line to the CPU. |
| 9 | CTS | Clear to send input pin used to control transmitter operation. Transmitter section of the chip is automatically |  |  |  |
|  |  | disabled if CTS is high. | 27 | E | E clock input to this pin used |
| 10 | TXD | Transmit data output pin used to transfer serial data |  |  | to gate all data transfers to and from the CPU. |
|  |  | to the external device. The least significant bit is transmitted first, with rate determined by baud rate selected. | 28 | R/W | Read/write input pin used to control direction of data transfers between the CPU and the chip. A low on the R/W pin allows a write to the chip. |
| 11 | DTR | Data terminal ready outpin pin used to indicate status of the chip. A low on DTR indicates the chip is enabled. This bit is controlled via Bit 0 in the command register. |  |  |  |

## Pin No. Name Description

Receive data input pin used to transfer data from the external device.

First of two register select lines connected to CPU address lines. Used to select various internal registers. See Figure 2.

Second of two register select lines. See Figure 2.
Input is connected to +5 volts. It powers the chip's nal circuits. the status of carrier detect output of the external device.
pin state of the external device. A low indicates a "ready."

Data bits D0 through D7, respectively; bi-directional lines used to transfer data to and from the CPU to the chip.

Interrupt request pin is an open collector (drain) outwhen the chip has finished using data. IRQ status bit allows many pins to be connected to the same IRQ line to the CPU. to gate all data transfers to and from the CPU.

Read/write input pin used to control direction of data and the chip. A low on the R/W pin allows a write to the chip.

| Bits | Description |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | Hi= Enabled DTR |
| - | Lo= Disabled DTR |
| 1 | Hi= IRQ Disabled |
| - | Lo $=$ IRQ Enabled |
| 32 | Xmit IRQ RTS Other |
| 00 | Disabled Hi |
| 01 | Enabled Lo |
| 10 | Disabled Lo |
| 11 | Disabled Lo Xmit BRK |
| 4 | $\mathrm{Hi}=$ Echo |
| - | Lo $=$ Normal |
| 765 | Operation |
|  |  |
| X X 0 | Parity Disabled |
| 001 | Odd Parity |
| 011 | Even Parity |
| 101 | Mark Parity Xmit Check Disabled. |
| 111 | Space Parity Xmit Che |
|  | Disabled. |
|  | Figure 4 |

The final register is the status register. These bits in the status register indicate to the processor the status of the various

| Bit | Low | Hi |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | No parity error | Parity error detected |
| 1 | No framing error | Framing error detected |
| 2 | No Overrun error | Overrun error detected |
| 3 | Receive buffer | Receive buffer |
|  | -Not full | -full |
| 4 | Transmit buffer | Transmit buffer |
|  | -Not empty | -empty |
| 5 | DCD detect | DCD not detected |
| 6 | DSR ready | DSR not ready |
| 7 | No IRQ | IRQ has occurred |
|  |  |  |

Figure 5

## R6551 functions as outlined in Figure 5.

The R6551 is the heart of the pack, but not the only part. Its job is to take the eight-bit data to and from the CPU and transmit it at the right baud rate and parity, but that is not all. This chip has a high level of 5 volts and a low level of ground, or 0 , volts. RS- 232 standards require that the voltage for serial communications be a high of +12 volts and a low of -12 volts. This is done through two chips known as level shifters. The first, the MC1488, is a shifter that changes $5 / 0$ volt levels to $12 /-12$ volt levels. The other, the MC1489, does the opposite: It shifts the $12 /-12$ volt inputs to $5 / 0$ volt.

Other parts include decoders and buffers, resisters and capacitors. Software in a ROM is also included. This software gives the CoCo the ability to communicate with other computers. It is OK as far as "dumb terminals" go, but it lacks the power for good data transfers. Most people use other thirdparty software to drive this pack.

I have designed an equivalent to the above-described RS-232. It functions the same except that it has no built-in software - no great loss, since most people do not use it. If you are using OS-9, the software driver is already included and is compatible with my pack. For prices and delivery, call CRC at (514) 383-5293.

Hint

## Cobble the Step Rate

You can use the Cobbler command to tailor what you get in memory when the system disk boots. For instance, if you want a faster step rate as a permanent feature, first make sure that both Modpatch and Cobbler are on your disk in the commands directory. Then use the Edit or Build command to create this short program called Steprate, which is to be stored in the root directory:

L de
c 140002
V
(See Dale Puckett's column in the May ' 87 issue of THE RAINBOW, Page 201, for various step rate values.)
Play it safe and make a backup copy of the whole disk once you have the step rate file in place. (Caution: A fragmented boot file cannot be cobbled, yet it might not reveal itself until you start the Cobbler action. This destroys the disk contents.) Use the backup copy to cobble things into memory. At the OS-9 prompt, call the step rate action by entering modpatch steprate. Then with the faster rate in place (you will hear your disk action change), cobble the change into permanency at the OS-9 prompt by entering cobbler ddo. You can now delete the step rate file, and know that next time you boot OS-9 it will come online with the change in place.

Del Turner Kamloops, BC

## THE POWER STONES OF ARD <br> THE QUEST FOR THE SPIRIT STONE

You're tired, you're hungry, not to mention you're badly injured. No one in town seems to want to talk to you. Your magic sword has stopped glowing, the room is dark, you're out of spells, you can't get your wand to work, you won't swear to it but you may be lost, you have no idea what that last puzzle meant, and you hear something large moving just beyond the only door. The old sage warned you there would be days like this!
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# Can You Survive This Column? 

By William Barden, Jr. Rainbow Contributing Editor

What three terms thrust most fear and loathing into the hearts of CoCo aficionados? No, the answer is not "MS-DOS, IBM and OS-9!" I was thinking more along the lines of assembly language, interrupts and BASIC "internals."

If you can bear with me through this column, I'll reveal some of the secrets of these topics. In addition, I'll show you an elegant program that I haven't seen before (although it's undoubtedly been done by someone). As you might guess, the program gets into all three areas. As Nietzsche (or was it G. Gordon Liddy?) might have said, those CoCotopics that don't confound you make you stronger. This column will certainly test your mettle!

## The Program

What I have in mind was prompted by a column I read in Communications of the $A C M$. The shining light in this professional magazine is written by Jon Bentley and called "Programming Pearls" - an interesting look at programming problems and topics. Bentley, reminiscent of Martin Gardner and his "Mathematical Games" column in the old Scientific American, has the ability to make things simple. In one of his columns Bentley mentions a program that times the component parts of a program so that the user can see how efficient his code is. Although a simple example is given, it got me to thinking: It should be possible to display an entire program graphically, with the speed of various parts indicated on the graph. A sample is shown in Figure 1.

How can this be done? One way might be to incorporate a timing routine in each subroutine of the program. The subroutine might be called at entry and exit to record the elapsed time from the CoCo TIMER function. This is kind of messy, though, and doesn't allow you to get any finer resolution than a subroutine, which may consist of many lines.

[^29]A better idea would be to time each BASIC statement or line. A BASIC statement takes a certain amount of time to execute, of course - on the order of milliseconds (thousandths of a second). The following program takes about 2.5 seconds to execute on a CoCo 3 in slow speed, making each of the 1,000 times through the loop about 2.5 milliseconds.

```
100 FDR I = 1 TO 1000
1 1 0 ~ N E X T ~ I ~
```

How this time is divided between Line 100 and Line 110 , though, is anyone's guess. Longer lines and those involving mixed number calculations, division and exponentiation may be dozens of times slower.

One way to time the execution of a BASIC line would be


Figure 1: Graphic Display of a Program's Speed
to record the time at the beginning and end of the line. To do that, though, we'd need some hooks in the "internals" of the BASIC interpreter. Another approach is to periodically sample the execution of a program. If the program could be tested every few milliseconds, we could examine which line was executing and tally a mark for that line, as shown in Figure 2. At the end of the program execution, we'd have a tally of the times that each line had executed. Some lines might be missed, but in the long run we'd have a pretty good idea of which program lines took the longest.

It probably won't surprise you to learn that there is a way to perform this sampling. The CoCo has a real-time clock interrupt that occurs 60 times per second. One-sixtieth of a second is about 16.7 milliseconds, which is not fine enough to catch all lines, but over many iterations of a program should represent the relative elapsed times of each line.

## What's an (Oops, There's the Doorbell!) Interrupt?

An interrupt is a temporary suspense of the program's operation in order to perform some other important task. The important task is another program, but usually a short one. Once this task is performed, the interrupted task is picked up once again from the interruption point. Interrupts can be catastrophic or non-catastrophic.

Older computers with non-volatile core memory, which retained data even after power was turned off, had a "power fail" interrupt. In the space of a few milliseconds before the power disappeared completely, the status of the machine would be saved in core memory. When power was again restored, the program picked up again from the interrupted point. You could literally yank the power cord, wait a minute and plug it in again - the computer would continue typing a listing as if there had been no interruption!

A non-catastrophic interrupt is one that is more or less expected. Pressing a key on the keyboard generates an interrupt for some computers. If the computer is displaying data on the screen, the display might be interrupted for a few milliseconds while the keyboard character is read into a buffer. The user probably isn't even aware that the interrupt has occurred.

There are a number of different interrupts in the CoCo. The $60-$ Hertz ( 60 times per second) interrupt, though, is

Tost $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\ & \mid & \mid & \mid & \mid & \mid & \mid & \mid & \mid & \mid & \mid\end{array}$

|  |  | $\longrightarrow 1$ | $\left\lvert\, \longleftarrow \begin{aligned} & \text { Perlodic, Regular } \\ & \text { Interval } \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line | 100 | 1 |  |
|  | 110 | I | Each Tally Mark = Tlmes LIne Found |
|  | 120 | HHTI | To Be Executing |
|  | 130 | 1 |  |
|  | 140 | HHT HIT - HH |  |
|  | 145 | 1 |  |
|  | 150 | I |  |
|  | 160 | III |  |
|  | 170 | I |  |

Figure 2: Testing and Tallying a Program
handled through the IRQ interrupt, which is usually the main interrupt in a microprocessor such as the 6809.
The IRQ interrupt is used mainly to increment a counter for the TIMER function. If you look up the TIMER function in the BASIC manual, you'll see that it returns a count of the elapsed time in one-sixtieth-second increments.
When an IRQ occurs, the 6809 microprocessor automatically transfers control to an interrupt subroutine in BASIC ROM. This interrupt subroutine contains a few dozen machine language instructions to increment the counter for the TIMER.
If we could sneak in a few lines of our own code, we could examine BASIC to see which line was executing, make a tally, and then let BASIC continue with the TIMER update function. Sounds easy enough.

## Which Line is Executing?

However, that's another problem. How do we know which line is being executed?

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Figure 3: CoCo BASIC Program Line Format

Think about a BASIC interpreter. Obviously it has to record the current number of the line being executed, in addition to other things such as the current position of the BASIC statement in the line, the link to the next line, and so forth.

How do you go about finding out how BASIC operates? The best way is to get a disassembly of BASIC. CoCo BASIC is written in assembly language, a low-level language that the 6809 microprocessor understands. Microsoft, as secretive as the next billion-dollar company, doesn't freely distribute copies of the assembly language code for any system's BASIC. However, various people have disassembled the Microsoft code and published disassemblies with comments. By looking at these listings, you can see what is going on in BASIC. I've even been known to disassemble parts of BASIC myself, using the disassembly capability of EDTASM + , the CoCo editor/ assembler/debugger. (However, I haven't published any disassemblies, so please don't ask me for one - I use the superlative Spectral Associates publications.)

In looking at the BASIC disassembly, it's easy to see that the start of the BASIC program is stored in locations $\& \mathrm{H}_{19}$ and $\& H 1 \mathrm{~A}$ - the $\& \mathrm{H}$ prefix indicates a hexadecimal constant. Addresses in the CoCo are stored in two bytes, with the first byte being the most significant and the second, the least. Together they make up a 16 -bit number representing a memory address of 0 through 65535. (CoCo 3's extended memory still uses this scheme for the 64 K memory space of BASIC.)
BASIC program lines have the rigid format shown in Figure 3. They are stored contiguously in memory, one following the other. They may be from six to 254 bytes long, depending upon what's in them. The first two bytes of each line, however, are the memory address, in binary, of the next bASIC
program line. The next two bytes are the memory address, also in binary, of the line number. The text of the line follows, with the end of the line marked with a zero byte. BASIC text is "tokenized" - converted to one- or two-byte codes instead of ASCII characters - for efficiency in storage. The last line of the BASIC program has a zero value for the memory pointer.

The program shown in Listing 1 starts at the beginning of the BASIC program and follows the lines through to the end. The line number is displayed for each line, and the program stops when the last line is reached. As you can see, there's nothing too magical about this process. The two bytes of the memory pointer and line number are converted to a 16 -bit unsigned integer (values from 0 through 65535) by multiplying the first byte by 256 and adding the second byte, as shown in Figure 4.

## Recording the Lines

If we're to examine the program 60 times per second and tally which line is being executed, we'll need a table of line numbers and a place to put the count. Each 60 counts represents one second's worth of time. Since we might be waiting several seconds in some lines (for example, INPUT lines that are waiting on user input data), we'll need at least two bytes to hold a count value. One byte for a count value can hold only 255 counts, but two bytes can hold 65,535 counts, representing 1,092 seconds.

We want to hold these counts in memory, since writing to disk would be too slow. But where in memory? One option is to reserve an area of memory using the CLEAR statement. The CLEAR statement in the CoCo reserves a stack area (for BASIC's internal calls) and a protected memory area. The format of CLEAR is 100 CLEAR 800 , \&HEFAE.

Here every location from \&H6FAF onward has been protected from use by BASIC - it's like setting aside a reserved area to do anything we want with. CoCo BASIC RAM memory extends from \& H0000 (decimal 0) to \& H フFFF $(32,767$ decimal). We also set aside 800 bytes above for the stack; this is just an arbitrary figure. In case you're wondering about the odd figure, \&HGFAE, it'll be explained shortly.
$\& H 7000$ is a nice round figure at which to start a table. The table must hold every line number and a 16 -bit count. Since line numbers are also 16 bits, we'll need four bytes for each entry, as shown in Figure 5. The area from \& H7000 to \&H7FFF is 4,096 bytes long, large enough to hold $4,096 / 4=1,024$ entries. We'll actually hold 640 entries, however, due to


Figure 4: Conversion of Line Number and Pointer to $\mathbf{1 6 - B i t}$ Integer Values
display limitations. Still, 640 BASIC lines is a long program.
The program shown in Listing 2 scans the BASIC program in memory and lists all line numbers less than 10000. For each line number, an entry is made in the table at 8 H 7000 : two bytes of the line number and two bytes of the count, which is initialized to zero (there's garbage in the count if it is not cleared). The last line number of the table is marked as Line Number 0, a nonexistent line number.

The BASIC program to do this starts with Line Number 10000 . We don't want to record the execution times of this program, but rather the execution time of another program to be tested; for this reason the Time Analyzer lines are ignored.


## The Program Display

Let's move ahead a little bit and see what kind of display we need. Assume that we have initialized the table, and the counts have been magically made during execution of the program we're testing. The next step is display the data in some coherent form. One way is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6 uses the 640 -by- 192 mode of the CoCo 3 to display line numbers. Since there may be hundreds of them, they are displayed by position. Each dot position represents another line number; and the display goes from left to right, equivalent to BASIC program lines from beginning to end. The number of counts (one-sixtieth second) is displayed as a vertical line. The higher the line, the more times an interrupt occurred while that line was being executed and the more time that line takes.

However, we also want to be able to read out the actual count for each line. We've accomplished that by moving a "line cursor" along the X axis. As the line cursor is moved,


Figure 6: Displaying the Data

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the line number is displayed, along with the count for that line number. This gives us a way to read out the line number for interesting lines.

The program to display the table after execution is shown in Listing 3. It scans the $\& H 7000$ table by moving four bytes at a time. For each move the line number is read from the first two table bytes and the count from the next two. The count is used to draw a vertical line whose length represents the size of the count.

Cursor movement is handled by reading in a key press with an INKEY\$ statement. If the right arrow (Code 9) has been pressed, the cursor is moved to the right and the line number and count displayed. If the left arrow (Code 8) has been pressed, the cursor is moved to the left and the line number and count displayed. All other key presses are ignored.

## The (Shudder) Assembly Language Code

So far we have a BASIC program to initialize the table and to display the graph after program execution. The only thing missing is the program to increment the counts. Since the interrupts occur every 16.7 milliseconds, this program must be in assembly language, the only language fast enough to handle the interrupts.
Assembly language is tedious to learn and difficult in which to program. On the other hand, it's fast! Radio Shack currently puts its faith in the OS-9 assembler, discontinuing the excellent EDTASM + assembler that runs without OS9. If you're not an OS-9 fanatic, I'd suggest getting a copy of EDTASM + - it's a great package on which to cut your assembly language teeth.
Every one-sixtieth of a second, an IRQ interrupt comes in. The assembly language code must get the current basic line number being executed, scan the table for that line number, and then bump by one the count for that line number entry. If a zero line number is encountered, the line number is assumed not to be in the table; the program doesn't do an increment. Line numbers equal to or greater than 10000 are also not incremented. After this action the assembly language code transfers control to the normal IRQ code.
The listing for this assembly language code is shown in Listing 4. The 6809 microprocessor has four registers that are used here. The Y register holds only a zero value, which is loaded in the first instruction. This value is used to test for the Line 0 and cause an exit.
The X register points to the next entry in the table. The table starts at 8 H 7000 , but the X register is initialized to \&HGFFE, four bytes less. This is because the increment is made before the test.

The D register - the 16 -bit equivalent of the eight-bit A and B registers joined together - hold the current line number. The current line number is picked up from one of those mysterious BASIC variables found in locations $\& \mathrm{H} 68$ and \& H 69.

Each time through the LODP, an LEAX $+4, x$ instruction is executed. This adds four to the X register. The line number in D is then compared to the location pointed to by the X register. If the two values are not equal, the instruction at NFND tests the value in $Y(0)$ against the location pointed to by X . If these are not equal, the end of the table has not been reached; the LOOP is reexecuted.

If the line number is found, the count at locations +2 and +3 from the location pointed to by the X register is bumped by one count. This must be done by loading the count into the D register (remember that the count is 16 bits), adding
one to the D register (ADDD $\# 1$ ) and storing the D register back to the table.

After the increment of the count (or if the line is not found) a JMP \$DBAF transfers control to the normal IRQ interrupt routine.

When 640 lines are in the program to be tested, the table search takes about 8 milliseconds, leaving half the time left over for program execution. This is a "worst-case scenario," as typical programs will be less than 640 lines.

## Relocation

The assembly language program consists of 32 bytes of machine language code on the left (10BE . . . DB). This code is the executable form of the assembly language listing. It must be transferred to the protected memory area, starting at Location \&H6FAF. The final program shown in Listing 5 does this by using pokes for each value. (Normally this would be done with DATA statements and a READ $/ P O K E$ loop, but we don't want to have the program interfere with DATA statements in the program to be tested.) Each poked value corresponds to a machine language byte, transferred during the initialization portion of the program. Once in the protected memory area, they stay there until power is turned off.

## Please Break This Chain!

The interrupt vector for the IRQ interrupt processing subroutine is found in the three bytes at $\& H 10 C$. These three bytes are a machine language JMP instruction, with the last two bytes indicating the jump address.

The normal way to break an interrupt vector like this is to disable interrupts and put the new address into the second and third bytes of the JMP. Interrupts are disabled by the machine language TFR instruction that resets an interrupt bit in the Condition Codes register. Because this is tedious to do from BASIC, we made certain that the machine language program started at a location matching the second address byte of the normal interrupt processing subroutine.

The normal interrupt subroutine in the CoCo 3 starts at \& HDEAF. By making our routine start at \& HEFAF, only the first byte has to be changed. (Consider what would happen if this were not done: Assuming the new interrupt routine is at \&H6FAO, the BASIC program changes the second byte of the JMP \$DBAF to \&H6F. Now an IRQ interrupt comes in. The microprocessor executes the JMP, which is now a JMP \& H6FAF, 15 bytes into the new routine. Disaster ensues.) In most cases BASIC may be able to change both bytes without an IRQ interrupt coming in, but this approach is better programming practice.

The code in Listing 5 breaks the normal interrupt link by putting the new address of \&H6FAF into Location \&H10D. The last instruction of our new routine, don't forget, transfers control to Location 8 HDEAF, the original routine. We were able to sneak our processing in before the normal routine, which still works.

## Using the Program

To use the program, merge the program to be tested with the code from Line 10000 onward. Also change or add a CLEAR statement to the program to be tested: 100 CLEAR B00, \&H6FAE. At the end of the program to be tested, add a GOTO 10000.

After the two programs have been merged, RUN 10000.


PROGRAM TIME MAPPING

Figure 7: Typical Analysis Display

Choose I in response to the prompt "Initialize or Analyze (I or A)." The Time Analyzer program will scan all lines below 10000 and build a table in the 8 H 7000 area. Break the program after the next prompt, and run the program to be tested as usual.

If you have added a GOTO 10000 at the end of the program to be tested, the program will automatically jump to the prompt message again. This time select A for Analyze. At this point all the counts during program execution have been accumulated. The Analyze function now displays the results. Move the cursor to investigate individual line counts. The total program time in one-sixtieth-second increments is displayed on the left of the screen.

When using the program for inputs, try to avoid long delays in entering data. The program scales the Y plot lines based upon the maximum counts, and INPUT statements with long user inputs diminish the plot of the other lines.

## Summation

It's fascinating to see how long it takes to test different lines in the program. The display is perfect for finding critical timing problems. You can see which lines are taking the longest and take steps to correct the problem. Figure 7 shows a typical analysis display; this one is for the Findmaze program in my February 1988 RAINBOW column (Page 171). This is an 84-line program with a good mix of different types of statements. Note that user input and printing take a relatively long time compared to computation.

That's it! That wasn't so bad, was it? Did you survive? Hey, are you listening? YOU OUT THERE. .. See you next month with more CoCo topics.


Listing 1: PRNTLINE

```
I\emptyset\emptyset ' PRINT LINE NUMBERS
11\varnothing TC = \varnothing
12ø I = PEEK ( &H19 ) * 256 + PE
EK( &HlA )
13\varnothing L = PEEK( I ) * 256 + PEEK(
I + I )
14\varnothing NO = PEEK( I + 2 ) * 256 + P
EEK( I + 3 )
15\emptyset IF L = \varnothing THEN GOTO 2ø\emptyset
16\emptyset PRINT NO,
17\emptyset I = I
18\varnothing TC = TC + I
19\varnothing GOTO 13\varnothing
2ø\emptyset PRINT: PRINT TC; "LINES"
21\varnothing END
```

Listing 2: LINETABL
1øø ' FIND LINE NUMBERS AND PUT IN TABLE
11ø CLEAR 8øø, \&H6FAE
$12 \varnothing \mathrm{~J}=8 \mathrm{H} 7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$
13ø I = PEEK ( \&H19 ) * 256 + PE
EK ( \& HlA )
$14 \varnothing \mathrm{I}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{I})$ * $256+\operatorname{PEEK}($ I + I)
$15 \varnothing$ NO $=\operatorname{PEEK}(I+2) * 256+\mathrm{P}$
EER( I + 3 )
16ø IF ( L <> ø ) AND ( NO < 1øø
øø ) THEN GOTO $2 \varnothing \varnothing$
17ø POKE J, $\varnothing: ~ P O K E ~ J ~+~ I, ~ \emptyset ~$
18ø PRINT: PRINT ( J - \&H7øøø )
/ 4; "LINES"
19ø END
$2 \varnothing \varnothing$ PRINT NO,
21ø POKE J, PEEK ( I + 2 ): POKE J + 1, $\operatorname{PEEK}(I+3)$
$22 \varnothing$ POKE J $+2, \varnothing$ : POKE J $+3, \varnothing$
$23 \varnothing \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{J}+4: I F \mathrm{~J}>\& H 7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing+2$
$56 \emptyset$ THEN PRINT "PROGRAM > 64ø LI
NES": STOP
$24 \varnothing \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{L}$
25ø GOTO 14ø

Listing 3: ANALYZE
1ø34ø ' ANALYZE PORTION
$1 \varnothing 35 \varnothing$ HBUFF $1,4 \varnothing \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 36 \varnothing \mathrm{TC}=\varnothing: \mathrm{MC}=\varnothing: T \mathrm{~T}=\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 37 \varnothing$ ' COUNT LINES AND FIND MAX VALUE IN TABLE

1ø38ø FOR $I=\& H 7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ TO $\& H 7 F F E S$ TEP 4
1申39ø NO $=\operatorname{PEEK}(I)$ * $256+\operatorname{PEE}$ $\mathrm{K}(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{I})$
1ø4øø CT $=\operatorname{PEEK}(I+2)$ * $256+$ PEEK( I + 3 )
$1 \varnothing 41 \varnothing$ IF NO $=\varnothing$ THEN GOTO $1 \varnothing 47 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 42 \emptyset T C=T C+1$
1ø43ø TT $=T T+C T$
$1 \varnothing 44 \varnothing$ IF CT > MC THEN MC $=C T$
1ø45ø NEXT I
1ø46ø ' DRAW GRAPH
1ø47ø HSCREEN 4
$1 \varnothing 48 \varnothing$ HCLS
1ø49ø HPRINT ( 2,5 ), "TOTAL TI ME=" + STR\$ (TT )
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing \varnothing$ HGET $(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(16 \varnothing, 7)$ , 1
$1 \varnothing 51 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=(64 \varnothing-\mathrm{TC}) / 2$
$1 \varnothing 52 \emptyset$ IF MC $=\varnothing$ THEN YS $=\varnothing$ ELSE YS = 15ø / MC
$1 \varnothing 53 \varnothing$ HPRINT ( $3 \varnothing, 23$ ), "PROGRAM TIME MAPPING"
$1 \varnothing 54 \varnothing$ FOR $I=1$ TO TC
1ø55ø Y = PEEK ( \&H7øø2 + ( I - I
) * 4 ) * 256 + $\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 7 \not \varnothing \varnothing 3+$
(I-1) * 4 )
1ø56ø HLINE ( D + I, l6ø ) - ( D + I, 16ø - INT( Y * YS ) ), PSE T
1857ø NEXT I
1ø58ø ' MOVE CURSOR AND PRINT LI NE AND COUNT
1ø59ø $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{Y}=162: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}:$ $c=\varnothing$
1ø6øø HLINE (X, 162) - (X, 17ø ), PSET
1ø61ø HPUT ( 272,176 ) - ( 432, 183 ), I, PSET
$1 \varnothing 62 \varnothing$ HPRINT $(34,22), \operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ +(I-I)*4)*256 + PEEK(\&H7øøI+(I-1 )*4)
$1 \varnothing 63 \varnothing$ HPRINT $(42,22), \operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 7 \varnothing \varnothing 2$ +(I-1)*4)*256 + PEEK(\&H7øø3+(I-1 )*4)
1ø64ø A\$ = INKEY\$: IF A\$ = "" TH EN GOTO 1ø64ø
1ø65ø IF A\$ = CHR\$ ( 8 ) THEN $\mathrm{X}=$ X - I: I = I - I: IF $1<1$ THEN $X=X+1: I=\quad I+1$ ELSE HLINE ( X + 1, 162 ) - ( X + 1,
17ø ), PRESET
1066ф IF A\$ = CHR\$ ( 9 ) THEN X = $\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{IF} I>\mathrm{TC} \mathrm{THE}$ $\mathrm{NX}=\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{I}: \quad I=I-1$ ELSE HIINE ( X - 1, 162 ) - ( X 1, 17ø), PRESET
1ø67ø GOTO 1ø6øø

## Listing 4:

| 6FAF |  |  | $\phi \varnothing 1 \varnothing \varnothing$ |  | ORG | \$6FAF |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 FAF | 198E | ¢¢¢¢ | ¢¢11¢ | Start | LDY | \# $\varnothing$ | TERMINATOR |
| 6 FB 3 | 8E | 6 FFC | ¢¢12ø |  | LDX | \#\$6FFC | START OF TABLE-4 |
| 6FB6 | DC | 68 | ¢ø13¢ |  | LDD | \$68 | GET CURRENT LINE \# |
| 6FB8 | 36 | 84 | ¢¢14ø | LOOP | LEAX | +4, X | BUMP TO NEXT ENTRY |
| 6 FBA | 19A3 | 84 | 9¢15 $\varnothing$ |  | CMPD | ,x | COMPARE LINE \#S |
| 6FBD | 26 | 99 | ¢¢16ø |  | BNE | NFND | GO If NOT EQUAL |
| 6 FBF | EC | $\varnothing 2$ | ¢¢17¢ |  | LDD | +2, X | BUMP COUNT |
| 6 FCl | C3 | $\not \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing 1$ | ¢¢18¢ |  | ADDD | \#1 |  |
| 6FC4 | ED | $\not \subset 2$ | ¢¢19¢ |  | STD | +2, x |  |
| 6 FC 6 | $2 \varnothing$ | 85 | ¢ø2ø¢ |  | BRA | OUT | ON TO REST OF INT |
| 6 FC 8 | $1 \emptyset_{\text {AC }}$ | 84 | $\phi \not \subset 21 \varnothing$ | NFND | CMPY | , X | END? |
| 6 FCB | 26 | EB | ¢¢22¢ |  | BNE | LOOP | GO IF No |
| 6 FCD | 7E | D8AF | ¢¢23¢ | OUT | JMP | \$D8AF | OUT TO INT PROCESSING |
|  |  | 6FD¢ | 9¢24¢ | LAST | EQU | * |  |
|  |  | $\phi \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ | ¢¢25 $¢$ |  | END |  |  |

## Listing 5: TIMEFIND

```
I\varnothing\varnothing\emptyset\varnothing ' PROGRAMM TIME ANALYZER
1\varnothing\varnothing1\varnothing CLS
1\varnothing\varnothing2\varnothing PRINT "PROGRAM TIME ANALYZ
ER"
```

```
1\varnothing\varnothing3\emptyset INPUT "INITIALIZE OR ANALY
ZE (I OR A)"; RE$
1\varnothing\varnothing4\varnothing IF RE$ = "A" THEN GOTO 1ø3
5\emptyset
```


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OS-9 is a trademark of Microware and Motorola Inc., MS-DOS is a trademark of Microsoft, Inc.
$1 \varnothing \varnothing 5 \varnothing$ ' INITIAIIZE PORTION
1øø6ø CLEAR 8фø,\&H6FAE
1øø7ø 1 MOVE ML CODE
1øø8ø POKE \&H6FAF,\&H1ø:POKE \&H6F Bø,\&H8E:POKE \&H6FB1,\&Høø:POKE \&H 6FB2,\&Høø
1øø9ø POKE \&H6FB3,\&H8E:POKE \&H6F B4, \&H6F:POKE \&H6FB5,\&HFC:POKE \&H 6FB6,\&HDC
1ø1фø POKE \&H6FB7,\&H68:POKE \&H6F B8, \&H3ø: POKE \&H6FB9,\&Hø4:POKE \&H 6FBA, \&H1』
1ø11ø POKE \&H6FBB,\&HA3:POKE \&H6F BC, \&H84:POKE \&H6FBD,\&H26:POKE \&H 6FBE,\&Hø9
1ø12ø POKE \&H6FBF, \&HEC:POKE \&H6F Cø, \&Hø2:POKE \&H6FCl,\&HC3:POKE \&H 6FC2, \&Høø
1ø13ø POKE \&H6FC3,\&Hø1:POKE \&H6F C4, \&HED: POKE \&H6FC5,\&Hø2:POKE \&H 6FC6,\&H2 $\varnothing$
1ø14ø POKE \&H6FC7,\&Hø5:POKE \&H6F C8,\&H1 $\varnothing$ : POKE \&H6FC9,\&HAC:POKE \&H 6FCA, \&H84
1ø15ø POKE \&H6FCB,\&H26: POKE \&H6F
CC, \&HEB: POKE \&H6FCD,\&H7E:POKE \&H 6FCE, \&HD8
1ø16ø POKE \&H6FCF,\&HAF
$1 \varnothing 17 \emptyset$ ' CHANGE THE LS BYTE OF NM I INTERRUPT VECTOR
$1 \varnothing 18 \emptyset$ POKE \&H1øD, \&H6F
1ø19ø ' FIND LINES NUMBERS AND P UT IN TABLE
1ø2øø J = \&H7 $\dagger \varnothing \varnothing$
1ø21ф I = PEEK ( \&H19) * 256 +
PEEK ( \&HIA )
1ø22ф L = PEEK ( I ) * 256 + PEEK (I + I )
$1 \varnothing 23 \varnothing$ NO $=\operatorname{PEEK}(I+2) * 256+$ PEER ( $I+3$ )
$1 \varnothing 24 \varnothing$ IF ( L <> $\varnothing$ ) AND ( NO < 1
øøøø ) THEN GOTO 1ø28ø
$1 \varnothing 25 \varnothing$ POKE J, Ø: POKE J + I, $\varnothing$
1ø26ø PRINT: PRINT. ( J - \&H7øøø
) / 4; "LINES"
$1 \varnothing 27 \varnothing$ GOTO $1 \varnothing \varnothing 3 \varnothing$
1ø28ø PRINT NO,
1ø29ø POKE J, PEEK( I + 2 ): POK $E J+1, \operatorname{PEEK}(I+3)$
$1 \varnothing 3 \varnothing \varnothing$ POKE J $+2, \varnothing:$ POKE $J+3$, $\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 31 \varnothing J=J+4: I F J>\& H 7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing+$ $256 \emptyset$ THEN PRINT "PROGRAM > $64 \varnothing$ LINES": STOP
$1 \not 032 \varnothing \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{L}$
$1 \varnothing 33 \varnothing$ GOTO 1ø22ø
$1 \varnothing 34 \varnothing$ ' ANALYZE PORTION
$1 \varnothing 35 \varnothing$ HBUFF 1, $4 \varnothing \varnothing$
Iø $36 \varnothing \mathrm{TC}=\varnothing: \mathrm{MC}=\varnothing: T T=\varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 37 \varnothing$ ' COUNT LINES AND FIND MAX

VALUE IN TABLE
1ø38ø FOR I = \&H7Øøø TO \&H7FFE S TEP 4
$1 \emptyset 39 \varnothing$ NO $=\operatorname{PEEK}(I)$ * 256 + PEE $K(I+I)$
$1 \varnothing 4 \varnothing \varnothing C T=\operatorname{PEER}(I+2) * 256+$ PEEK ( I + 3 )
Iø41ø IF NO = $\varnothing$ THEN GOTO $1 \varnothing 47 \varnothing$
$1 \varnothing 42 \emptyset T C=T C+1$
$1 \varnothing 43 \varnothing T T=T T+C T$
$1 \varnothing 44 \varnothing$ IF CT $>\mathrm{MC}$ THEN MC = CT
$1 \varnothing 45 \varnothing$ NEXT I
$1 \varnothing 46 \varnothing$ ' DRAW GRAPH
$1 \not \subset 47$ HSCREEN 4
1ø48ø HCLS
1ø49ø HPRINT ( 2,5 ), "TOTAL TI $\mathrm{ME}=1 \mathrm{C}$ + STR\$ (TT )
$1 \varnothing 5 \varnothing \varnothing \operatorname{HGET}(\varnothing, \varnothing)-(16 \varnothing, 7)$ , 1
$1 \varnothing 51 \varnothing \mathrm{D}=(64 \varnothing-T C) / 2$
$1 \varnothing 52 \emptyset$ IF MC $=\varnothing$ THEN YS $=\varnothing$ ELSE $Y S=15 \varnothing / \mathrm{MC}$
1ø53ø HPRINT ( $3 \varnothing, 23$ ), "PROGRAM TIME MAPPING"
$1 \varnothing 54 \varnothing$ FOR I $=1$ TO TC
$1 \varnothing 55 \varnothing Y=\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 7 \varnothing \varnothing 2+(I-1$ ) * 4 ) * $256+\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 7 \emptyset \varnothing 3+$ ( I - 1 ) * 4)
$1 \varnothing 56 \varnothing$ HLINE ( D + I, l6ø ) - (D + I, 16Ø - INT( Y * YS ) ), PSE T
$1 \varnothing 57 \varnothing$ NEXT I
1ø58ø ' MOVE CURSOR AND PRINT LI NE AND COUNT
$1 \not \equiv 59 \not 0 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{D}+1: \mathrm{Y}=162: \mathrm{I}=1:$ $C=\varnothing$
1ø6øø HLINE (X, 162) - (X, 17ø ), PSET
1ø61ø HPUT (272, 176) - (432, 183 ), 1, PSET
$1 \varnothing 62 \emptyset$ HPRINT $(34,22), \operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 7 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing$ $+(I-1) * 4) * 256+\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 7 \varnothing \varnothing 1+(I-1$ )*4)
$1 \emptyset 63 \emptyset$ HPRINT $(42,22)$, PEEK ( $\& H 7 \emptyset \varnothing 2$ $+(I-1) * 4) * 256+\operatorname{PEEK}(\& H 7 \emptyset \varnothing 3+(I-1$ ) * 4 )
$1 \emptyset 64 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{INKEY}: ~ I F A \$=1 " \mathrm{TH}$ EN GOTO 1ø64ø
$1 \varnothing 65 \varnothing$ IF A\$ $=$ CHR\$ ( 8 ) THEN X = $X-1: I=I-1: I F I<1$ THEN $X=X+1: I=I+I E L S E$ HIINE $(X+1,162)-(X+1$, 17ø), PRESET
$1 \varnothing 66 \varnothing$ IF A\$ $=$ CHR\$ ( 9 ) THEN X = $X+1: I=I+1: I F I>T C T H E$ $N X=X-1: \quad I=I-1$ ELSE HLINE ( X - 1, 162 ) - (X $1,17 \varnothing)$, PRESET
1ø67ø GOTO 1ø6øø

## XTEAM <br> 

## BOTH WINNERS

## XTERM

OS-9 Communications program
Definable macro keys

- Menu oriented
- Upload/downIoad Ascil or XMODEM protocol
- Execute OS-9 commands from within XTERM

Works with standard serial port, RS232
Pak, or PBJ 2SP Pack, Includes all drivers Works with standard screen, Xscreen WORDPAK or DISTO 80 column board

## XDIR \& XCAL

Hierarchial directory
OS-9 calculator

- Decimal, Hex, Binary
- Complete pattern matching - +,-,*, $/$, ,AND,OR,XOR,NOT
$\$ 24.95$ with source $\$ 49.95$


## XDIS

OS-9 disassembler
$\$ 34.95$ with source $\$ 54.95$

## HARDWARE

512 k memory upgrade<br>Ram Software<br>Ram Disk<br>Print Spooler<br>Quick Backup<br>$\$ 80.00$<br>All three for only \$19.95

## XWORD <br> OS-9 word processing system

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- Find and Replace commands
- Execute OS-9 commands from within
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- Full printer control, character size, emphasized, italics, overstrike, underline, super/sub-scripts


## - 10 header/footers

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- Margins and headers can be set different for even and odd pages
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Mail merge capabilities for XWORD
\$24.95 with source $\$ 49.95$
XSPELL
OS-9 spelling checker, with 20000 and 40000 word dictionaries $\$ 39.95$
XTRIO
XWORD/XMERGE/XSPELL
$\$ 114.95$ with source $\$ 199.95$
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OS-9 full screen editor $\$ 39.95$ with source $\$ 79.95$


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This module is designed to handle inventory control, with user defined product codes, and produce a detailed analysis of the business ${ }^{\prime}$ 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.
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## ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

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## ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

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Add $\$ 3.00$ shipping \& handling, MN residents add $6 \%$ sales tax. Visa, Mastercard, COD (add $\$ 3.50$ ), personal checks.

# Volunteers Build a Better Mousetrap 

By Dale L. Puckett Rainbow Contributing Editor

The OS-9 wizards stole the show at our RAINBOWfest Chicago seminar. Two products demonstrated by Kevin Darling, Mark Griffith, Ron Lammardo and Kent Meyers redefined ease of use for Color Computer OS-9. Several others were spectacular and brought oohs and ahhs from the crowd. Most importantly, however, these OS-9 Users Group members have released their work into the public domain and were distributing it to Users Group members at RAINBOWfest Chicago.

We were also fortunate enough to interview a rising young star in the Color Computer OS-9 community. We'll share Chris Burke's views with you this month and then move on to get you started with a few lines of code that may soon become Gfx3.

During our seminar, Darling and Lammardo put the new Kent Meyers GShell through its paces. The new addition to the OS-9 Users Group Software Library contains six files as well as the ar and ipatch utilities you

Dale L. Puckett, a freelance writer and programmer, serves as director-at-large of the OS-9 Users Group and is a member of the Computer Press Association. His username on Delphi is DALEP: on packet-radio, K0HYD @ N4QQ; on GEnie, D.PUCKETT2; and on CIS, 71446,736.
need to install them. They include:

GShell.ipc
CC3ia.ipe
Scf.ipc
Gsart
MenuCopy
Free
an Ipatch file an Ipatch file an Ipatch file a new command for the file a replacement for Tandy's copy command a replacement for Tandy's free command

You must purchase OS-9 Level II and Multi-Vue from Tandy to get the original GShel 1, CC3io and Scf files you'll be patching. These programs have been copyrighted by Microware and Tandy, and you may not distribute them. The ipatch files are in the public domain, however, and may be passed around freely as long as no files from OS-9 Level II or Multi-Vue are included. The three new utility commands are all in the public domain.

Here are some of the new features the crowd saw at our OS-9 seminar. Typing 5 when the GShell window is active pops up an overlay window and starts a standard OS-9 Shell. You can then run OS-9 from the command line to your heart's content. Return to GShell by holding down the CTRL key and striking the BREAK key.

If you select any file or directory on the GShell screen by pointing to it and clicking once, you can delete it by
moving the mouse pointer to the trash can icon and clicking again. The new GShell deletes the file immediately without asking you if you are sure. It uses the OS-9 Del utility to delete a file and the Deldir utility to delete a directory.

If you double click on any text file icon, GShell assumes it is a valid OS9 procedure file and attempts to execute it as a shell script. If you try to execute a file that does not contain a shell script, OS-9 will print an error message.

If you double click on any program icon, GShell will run the program for you after asking for any parameters. GShell knows a file is a program when it finds the execute attributes set. Additionally, you may now list and print an AIF file by selecting it and using the appropriate command in the Files menu.

You'll find a new command in the Files menu now. Sort causes all files in the directory displayed to be sorted in ASCII order. This means your AIF files always move to the beginning of a directory and appear in the first screen.

You'll notice another convenience when you need to answer the infamous "Are you sure?" prompt. The "sure" box is now displayed on the screen very close to the last position of the mouse pointer. Before, it was always displayed near the center. This Kent Meyers addition will help you keep your mouse movements to a minimum.

If all of these new features aren't enough, hang on to your hat - there's more! Directory names longer than the directory bar now scroll to the left. Graphics Put buffers in use are now killed on entry and exit. A black border has been added to all GShell and Tandy menu shells. You may also select a 16 color 40 -by- 24 window from the View menu.
Since Meyers is a stickler for detail, all GShell prompts now start with capital letters. This makes them look more professional. Adding a question mark in the second line of an AIF file now causes GShell to prompt you for parameters before executing the program. And if you find a prompt on your screen and don't have an answer, clicking the mouse will cause the prompt to go away and the function you were running to be aborted.

When you do have something to say, you'll have more room. Meyers has expanded the size of the "Parameters for" box by 10 spaces. If you click on a file icon that has an AIF file associated with it, the program name, parameters and finally the filename are sent to the shell.
Clicking first on any program file icon and then clicking on the question mark in the upper right corner of the menu bar, or selecting the Help command from the Tandy menu, gives you help for that program - if it's available in the help file in your system directory.

Additionally, programs that run in GShell's overlay window now run with the mouse and the graphics pointer turned off. This makes them much faster. When a display scrolling in the GShell overlay window pauses, it can be restarted by clicking the mouse. To use this option you must patch the CC3io and Scf modules with the files on the disk. The bug that once caused your window to disappear when you quit GShell after starting it with Multistart or RutoEx has been fixed.
While he was adding these new features, Meyers optimized GShell + and removed all the bugs he could find. GShell+ is far more reliable than the original version and much faster. The CC3io and Scf patch files on the disk give you the following features and fixes:

CoCo 3 defaults to montype RGB when you boot OS-9.
A palette register problem has been fixed.
Condemned processes are killed automatically.

The mouse button can be used to unpause a screen.
The un-pause feature also works outside of GShell in any OS-9 window or SCF-type device.

Following the GShell demonstration Ron Lammardo answered questions about the new Shell + he masterminded and helped develop. The Users Group distributed Version 1.3a on the GShell disk at RAINBOWfest.

After Lammardo spoke, Kevin Darling stole the show by playing an audio cut from Star Trek. He then held the microphone to the CoCo 3 speaker while he played an additional dozen sounds, including the infamous blurb that describes more than one writer on deadline: "I'm trying to think, but nothing happens!"
Darling also awed the crowd with a few animated high-resolution graphics screens. In one, a waterfall lulls you with its serenity. In another, a jet flies over the earth's surface at varying speeds. The player program doing the work was named Vefio. Darling played back the images by double clicking on Multi-Vue icons.
Mark Griffith wrote the new Copy command distributed by the Users Group at Chicago. It is a direct replacement for the standard copy utility. However, it works only with Multi-Vue. Run Griffith's Copy by selecting a file and then choosing Copy on the Files menu. The first thing you'll see is a popup overlay window. If you are copying a file to the same directory, you need only type a filename. If you want to make a copy in another directory or on another disk, you type just the device name and directory. You no longer need to retype the filename you selected earlier with the mouse. If the new name you type already exists, an overlay window will pop up, and you'll be asked if you want to overwrite the existing file.

While the OS-9 wizards were wowing the seminar crowd, Tony DiStefano was doing the same with his new Super Controller II at the CRC booth. This board does not halt the 6809 processor while it is reading from or writing to the disk. This returns OS-9's type-ahead feature to the Color Computer.

Kevin Darling wrote the OS-9 drivers for CRC. We picked up a final production copy of Darling's drivers at Chicago and while reading the manual on the flight back to Washington, came across a discussion of the infamous "05-9 Boat file order problem." Here's a common problem: Your new disk
won't boot under Level II. Before you blame your new controller or your Color Computer, answer the following questions:

Have you remembered to include a CMDS directory on your boot disk?

Does it contain a Shell file and Erfaru?

Are the execution permissions set: attr/d0/cmds/shell e pe?

This is a pretty common problem, even among the oldtimers. If you answered the questions above correctly, you may have stumbled into the infamous "boot order" failure. Here are the symptoms: Your disk fails to boot at all, or - more often - when you format a disk you wind up with many Read Errors.

All the major Level II third-party software and hardware makers are aware of this problem, but so far, no one has come up with a satisfactory explanation. It happens most often when you add a new module to your boot list or Config list. Theoretically, since all OS9 code is position-independent, it shouldn't matter where a driver module ends up. There are many theories about what causes this failure, but the only known "fix" is to rearrange the order of the modules in your 05-9 Baot file.

CRC distributes one of Darling's programs, $\operatorname{Dir} M$, to help you determine a possible boot order if you run into trouble. Dir M is similar to Mdir, except it reports the actual RAM block numbers that hold your modules. The prevailing theory is that RBF, CCJDisk, $\mathrm{DD}, \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{D} 1$, as well as other REF drivers and descriptors, should all end up with the same block number when you boot up.

If you have a problem but can boot up, run $\operatorname{Dir} M$. Note the first number on the lines for those modules. If they differ, you may have found the trouble. Try another 0s9gen boot list order by using your editor to move a module name or two in your boot list file either from before the RBF modules to after them or vice versa. Remember, your goal is to make those RBF-type modules wind up in the same 8 K block of memory.

A common first try is to simply move the Init module to the end of the list. This has worked for many people. Because no one actually knows what causes this problem, Darling recommends that you do not make backups of important disks until you've tried out the drivers for a couple of days. How-

RSDos -cmd [-mod] device-name [D0S-path] [059-path] Switches
-dir for a directory listing of an RS-DOS disk
-get to import a file from an RS-DOS disk
-del to delete a file from an RS-DOS disk
-put to export a file to an RS-DOS disk
Modifiers

| $-b$ | for type 0: BASIC binary type program |
| :--- | :--- |
| $-a$ | for type 1: BASIC data file |
| $-m$ | for type 2: executable machine language program |
| -t | for type 3: text editor source file |
| $-a$ | for ASCII format (default is binary) |
| $-\mathrm{f}=\mathrm{n}$ | sets the file type to $\mathrm{n}(\mathrm{n}=0-255)$ |

Figure 1
ever, if you can format new disks with no difficulty and can copy large files such as $059 b 00 t$ to another disk without errors, you are most likely in good shape.

When you buy the Super Controller II, you get several extra utilities. RSDOS from Ipatch author Bob Santy is one that is sure to please. This import/ export utility displays directories, transfers files to and from a Color Computer RS-DOS diskette and deletes files from RS-DOS diskettes.

The syntax and a list of switches and modifiers accepted by R5Dos.os9 are shown in Figure 1.

Tony DiStefano plans to add a combination clock, parallel port and serial port card to the Disto lineup soon. This card can be installed inside the SC-II and means you may no longer need to use the Multi-Pak Interface. Rumor control has it that another board with four devices will be available from CRC in the not-too-distant future.
FD 502 Double-Sided 40-track 2,163 Secondary Drive Fix

When I read Kevin Darling's description of the boot list order problem in the Disto Super Controller II driver documentation, it reminded me of another problem he mentioned. The Color Computer normally turns on both drive motors, even though it selects only one drive for access at a time. This ensures that when you are running a copy utility to move files between drives, you need not wait for a drive to spin up to 300 rpm each time your program switches from Drive 0 to Drive 1. Because of this convention, all disk drivers for the Color Computer assume that all drives are ready to use if the motor line is on. In the past this has been true.

Now for the "gotcha!" The second disk drive used in the two-drive FD 502 cases has a jumper inadvertently misplaced. These drives ignore the motor line and spin only when selected. This means that every time you see your Drive 1 light go on, it takes a fraction of a second for it to get up to speed. When the light goes out, the drive stops. This makes disk operations unreliable.

You may not have a problem while running RS-DOS programs because they normally run at 1 MHz . If you are using OS-9 with the vanilla Level II CC3Disk module, you may have occasional problems - especially when copying from $/ 00$ to 1 D1. If you are using the new Disto Super Controller II with the no-halt drivers, you must fix the jumper.

To see if your drive acts this way, loosen the four outside screws that hold the case together. Observe the top of Drive 1 while trying POKE \&HFF40,2. If the motor and light come on, you need to change the jumper. To do this, remove the top drive. Remove the two screws holding the fan and lay it back out of the way. Now, pull off the black/ yellow/red power cable and the main 34 -wire control cable. Slide the drive out, being careful to hold it up so it doesn't fall on the bottom drive. Remove the two flat plastic head/sensor cables that connect to the circuit board by lifting up on the top of the plastic block they plug into. This releases the tension lock on the cables so that they will pull out easily.

Also, remove the four-pin cable that leads forward to the index-hole and write-protect sensors. Flip the drive over and remove the three screws that hold the circuit board. Remove the two cables attached to the motors. Look at
the top of the circuit board, and note where the cable to the controller plugs in. You should see two small bare-wire jumpers soldered to the board; ignore the one near Pin 34. On the side nearest Pin 2 of the 34 -pin edge card, in one of two sets of holes marked '5' you'll find another. Remove or clip it, then run a wire between the other marked set of holes. Be careful when you solder in the new jumper.

Put everything back together and type POKE \&HFF 40,2. The light should come on, but the motor will not be running. Now type POKE \&HFF 40, 8 . The motor should come on but the light should stay out. Try POKE \&HFF 40, 10. The motor and light should both come on. Finally, type POKE \&HFF 40, 0. Both the motor and light should go off - you passed the test!

## Chris Burke - A Rising OS-9 Star

Chris Burke and his wife, Trisha, sell OS-9 and RS-DOS hard disks and OS9 utilities. They live in Schaumburg, Ill., only two miles from the site of RAINBOWfest Chicago. Their Color Computer adventure began in 1982 when they bought a Color Computer with Level I OS-9 for $\$ 500$. They bought it because it was the least expensive graphics-based computer available at the time and because the 6809 is a good processor. "I couldn't find a better value anywhere," Burke said.

Burke started out writing programs in Extended Color BASIC, but he soon added OS-9 and discovered that he really liked it. "OS-9 was like UNIX, and I was familiar with UNIX. OS-9 made a lot of sense because of its modular structure.
"Before long, I set up some quad density drives and got involved with the local OS-9 Users Group. I made a presentation one evening to show them how to put these big drives on the CoCo. A lot of people went out and did it. I wrote a lot of 'fun' OS-9 stuff device drivers, etc. - and added a lot of hardware. I even built something like the Super Board. But I still wasn't in business," Burke said.

Burke thought the quad density drives were nice but decided he needed something more. "I saw a few hard drives advertised in RAINBOW for about $\$ 900$," he said. "Unfortunately, that was out of the question - I didn't have that kind of money. Luckily, I noticed a few drives advertised in Byte magazine for $\$ 450$ a few months later. I knew a little bit about the drives, so I went to work and got OS-9 Level I running on a hard
drive. Then I got OS-9 Level II and wrote another driver.
"This was about two years ago and we still weren't in business, but about that time, Trisha and I noticed one of Marty Goodman's columns in Rainbow. He was telling why Color Computer hard drives were so expensive, while IBM hard drives were cheap. We were already using an IBM drive on our Color Computer, so the 'light' went on and we decided to go in business. Our only product was an OS-9 hard disk interface called the CoCo-XT."

Burke still doesn't sell the drives just the interface and the software. He hasn't jumped into this arena because he believes everyone knows you can still get a better deal on an IBM drive through one of the large discount houses. Later Burke added a real-time clock with battery backup to his XT and called it the XT-RTC.

He showed both interfaces at local computer clubs and RAINBOWfest Princeton. "That was our first public offering, and our products were wellreceived. A few people were hesitant because they had never heard of us before; when they saw our $\$ 450$ price, they thought we were setting them up. Then people started calling and asking if they could sell for us - Sugar Software, Howard Medical, FHL all wanted to sell Burke's hard disk interface.
"Before we came along, hard disks had been a closed market. For a long time there was only Owl-Ware. Then Disto added a hard disk interface to its line. Ours was something dealers could sell, so we put it in distribution immediately."

After this initial success, Chris and

Trisha started expanding their product line. They added Hyper-IO, a program that lets you use a hard drive under BASIC. It is OS-9 compatible and stores an entire floppy image as one OS-9 file. You can delete or add a whole floppy at the same time. This means you can run OS-9 and RS-DOS programs from the same hard drive, although not concurrently. Hyper-IO gives RS-DOS users the advantage of making their floppy images any size.

The floppy on your hard disk can look like a double-sided 80 -track, a 3 megabyte drive, or whatever. Another nice thing about Hyper-IO is the fact that it gives you the ability to add utilities to transfer files from OS-9 to RS-DOS - on a hard drive or a floppy. Burke also gives you a patch that lets the OS-9 assembler create RS-DOS programs. After you assemble them, you can copy them to an RS-DOS directory.

Yet, for Burke, Hyper-IO was only a beginning. Before long, he found himself designing $R S B$, which stands for Radio Shack BASIC. "People say they don't like OS-9 because it's hard to use and hard to learn," Burke said. "I don't believe it is hard to use. I believe it's different from what they have learned. What they mean when they say OS-9 is hard to use is that when they type run game it doesn't work."

RSB uses the same command syntax as Hyper-IO, but it runs in an OS-9 shell. All of the Radio Shack Basic graphics commands have been modified to use OS-9 Level II system calls. "When you run $R S B$ the first time, we take the BASIC code in ROM and move it to your hard disk," Burke said. "Then we patch the I/O drivers to make system
calls and patch the code to make it relocatable. Since we only had to change about 10 percent of code, RSB was a reasonable project."
Burke's goal is to make OS-9 appear friendly to people who use RS-DOS regularly. He believes that once they start using RSB, they will become familiar with OS-9's features - the spoolers, hard drives, additional serial ports, etc. - because RSB uses OS-9 drivers. "At the same time they are running $R S B$, they will be able to flip over to another window and use an OS9 application program. In fact, because of OS-9 RSB users will even be able to run several different RS-DOS programs in different windows at the same time. All of this will be going on concurrently!" Burke said.
Burke is presently working on MUSE, an Scf driver for music that will play a string from RSB. Since he is writing it as a device driver and device descriptor named /MU, you will be able to use it with your Radio Shack Sound Pack or the Super Voice cartridge from Speech Systems. In fact, you will have a no-halt music device in a sense, because the two boards take a string and play it. The Level II internals will generate the sounds.

Another OS-9 utility marketed by Burke \& Burke is EZGen, a boot file editor similar to the Sugar Software Patcher utility. With it, when you get an upgrade of a device driver, you need only type EZGen /d0 /os9boot, link to Ce3disk and then type $u$, followed by a path list to the new driver. EZGen will pull out the old driver and put the new one in your boot file, making sure your boot file stays contiguous.
Burke \& Burke also markets a utili-
"Assembly Language Programming for the CoCo" (The Book) and the CoCo 3 (The Addendum). Professionally produced (not just skimpy technical specifications). THE CoCo reference books.


#### Abstract

THE BOOK - 289 pages of teaching assembly language for the CoCo $1 \& 2$. It's used as a school text and is an intro to Computer Science. It describes the 6809 E instructions, subroutines, interrupts, stacks, programming philosophy, and many examples. Also covered are PIAs, VDG, SAM, kybd, jystk, sound, serial port, and using cassette and disk. $\$ 18.00+\$ 1.50 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{h}$.


THE ADDENDUM - Picks up where the BOOK left off. Describes ALL the CoCo 3 enhancements \& how to use them with assembly language. The most complete GIME spec. WOW - Super-Res Graphics, Virtual Memory, New Interrupts, and more information not available elsewhere. Find out what the CoCo 3 can really do. $\$ 12.00+\$ 1.00 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{h}$.

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ties disk that features Wild and Mu. Wild has a recursive option and can handle commands like wild -kp asm *.src a* or wild del c.temp*. Mv will move a directory entry from one point on the tree to another. When it runs, it moves the directory entry to a different directory, leaving the files in the same directory.

All Burke \& Burke utilities are written in C, while all device drivers are written in assembly. Why does Chris Burke use OS-9? "Because like UNIX it's modular," he said. "When you add something, you don't need to learn a whole bunch of stuff over again. When you add a hard drive, it acts just like a floppy drive. Besides, it does multitasking and uses windows.
"The OS-9 windows are far better than MS-DOS windows because they are true multitasking windows," Burke said. "MS Windows is merely a 'kluge" on top of MS-DOS. Besides, if you time the Color Computer 3 running OS-9 Level II against an IBM XT, you'll find the CoCo is faster in most applications."

What does Burke see in the future for OS-9? "I think we need to get a lot of people writing OS-9 software. We need to get some good programs that will attract users. Once more users are attracted, more people will want to write programs. I think OS-9 has a really good future because it's a really good operating system. The 68 K version is the standard for compact disk interaction, and someday there will be software running on OS-9 that is just as good as any running on MS-DOS."

## Our Listing

This month we give you the framework of Gfx3. Feel free to tailor it to meet your desires. Once you type this subroutine package in and pack it, you can merge it with Gfx2 and tap the functionality built into OS-9's WindInt manager interactively from within your BASIC09 programs - just like you use the graphics primitives with Gfx2 now.

The day I started this month's column, I received an E-mail letter with WizPro attached from author Bill Brady. You won't believe your eyes. WizPro is not only the first 128 K program for the Color Computer 3 - it's the first extendable communications program for the CoCo 3. Digest that thought for a while, and I'll be back to tell you more about this fantastic product next month. Until then, keep on hacking!

## The listing: Gfx 3

```
PROCEDURE gfx3
0000 (* Add Basic09 functions to use WindInt functionality
0035 (* Syntax: run gfx3([path,]"Action", params)
0 0 6 0
0061
0068
PARAM action:STRING[12]
0074
0 0 8 7
0088
00AD
OOB6
00B7 DIM F_Icpt,F_Sleep:BYTE
OOC2 DIM I_Getstt,SS MnSel:BYTE
OOGD DIM I_SetStt,SS_MsSig,StdIn,SS_GIP,SS_Mouse:BYTE
00E4 DIM ss_sbar,ss_wnset,ss_umbar,gs_mouse:BYTE
OOF7 DIM gs_opt,ss_ssig,ss_rel,ss_scsiz,gs_palt:BYTE
010E DIM gs_kysns,ss_styp,ss_fbrg,ss_mtyp:BYTE
0 1 2 1 ~ D I M ~ M o u s e S i g , ~ F o l l l o w : ~ I N T E G E R ~
012C DIM Grp_Ptr,Ptr_Arr:BYTE
0137
0138 Grp_Ptr:=202
013F PtrArr:=1
0146 F_Icpt:=$09
014E F_Sleep:=$0A
0156 I_Getstt:=$8D
015E I_SetStt:=$8E
0166 SS_MsSig:=$8A
016E SS_MnSel:=$87
0176 SS_GIP:=$94
017E SS_Mouse:-$89
0186 ss_sbar:=$88
018E ss_wnset:=$86
0196 ss_umbar:=$95
019E gs_opt:=$00
01A6 ss_ssig:-$1A
01AE ss_rel:=$1B
01B6 ss_scsiz:=$26
01BE gs_palt:=$91
0166 gs_lysms:=$27
01CE ss_styp:=$93
01D6 ss_fbrg:=$96
01DE ss_mtyp:=$92
01E6 Follow:=1
O1ED MouseSig:=10
01F4
01F5
0201
0210
0217
0220
022F
0230 (* End definitions
0242
0243
0244
0245
0258
0284
0286
0288
0289
02A3
02Cl
02E0
02FF
031D
033B
0359
0376
0378
037A
037C
037E
```

```
            ENDIF
            ENDIF
    ENDIF
0387 ON act GOSUB 100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800
O3AF END
2100 CallCode:=I_SetStt
    Regs.a:=path
    Regs.b:=ss_sbar
    Regs.x:=one \(* contains horiz position
    Regs.y:=two \(* contains vertical postion
    RETURN
200 CallCode:=I_SetStt \(* Set Status Code
    Regs.a:-path
    Regs.b:=ss_wnset
    Regs.x:=one \(* address of window structure
    Regs.y:=two \(* window type code
    RUN SysCall(CallCode,Regs)
    RETURN
300 CallGode:=I_SetStt \(* Set Status Code
        Regs.a:mpath
        Regs.b:=ss_umbar
        RETURN
400 Regs.a:-path
        Regs.b:=SS_MnSel
        CallCode:-\overline{I}Getstt
        RUN SysCal1(Cal1Code,Regs)
        one:=Regs.a \\* contains Menu ID Number
        two:=Regs.b \f* contains Menu Item Number
        RETURN
    500 Regs.a:mpath
        Regs.b:=SS_MsSig
        Regs.x:=one \(* contains requested signal code
        CallCode:=I_SetStt
        RUN SysCa11(Ca11Code,Regs)
        RETURN
    600 Regs.a:=path
        Regs.b:=SS_Mouse
        Regs.x:=one \(* Update / timeout info
        Regs.y:=two \(* Follow=1, NoFollow=0
        GallCode:=I_SetStt
        RUN SysCall(CallCode,Regs)
        RETURN
    700 Regs.a:-path
    Regs.b:=SS_Mouse
        Regs.x:=one \(* address of mouse packet
        CallGode:=I_Getstt
        RUN SysCa11(Cal1Code,Regs)
        one:=Regs.x \(* address of mouse packet
        RETURN
    800 Regs.a:mpath
        Regs.b:-SS_GIP
        Regs.x:mone \(* Resolution, Port Location
        Regs.y:=two \(* Repeat start, repeat delay
        CallCode:=I_SetStt
        RUN SysCall(CallCode,Regs)
        RETURN
    1000 GallGode:=I_Getstt
        Regs.a:-pat\overline{h}
        Regs.b:=gs_opt
        Regs.z:mone \(* packet address of options
        RUN SysCall(CallCode,Regs)
        RETURN
    2000 Cal1Code:=I_SetStt
        Regs.a:mpath
```

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03B1

## Submitting Material To Rainbow

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

WHAT TO 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 be entered and run. 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 remuneration should so state when making submissions.
For the benefit of those who wish more detailed information on making submissions, please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (SASE) to: Submission Guidelines, the rainbow, 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.

```
    Regs.b:=ss_ssig
    Regs.x:=one \(* contains requested signal code
    RUN SysCall(CallCode,Regs)
    RETURN
3000 GallCode:=I_SetStt
    Regs.a:=path
    Regs.b:mss_rel
    RUN SysCalİ(CallCode,Regs)
    RETURN
    4000 CallCode:=I_SetStt
    Regs.a:=path
    Regs.b:=ss_scsiz
    RUN SysCalİ(CallCode,Regs)
    one:-Regs.x \(* contains number of columns
    two:=Regs.y \(* contains number of rows
    RETURN
    5000 CallGode:=I_Getstt
    Regs.a:=pat\overline{h}
    Regs.b:=gs_palt
    RUN SysCall(CallCode,Regs)
    RETURN
    6000 GallCode:=I_Getstt
    Regs.a:=path
    Regs.b:=gs_kysns
    RUN SysCall(CallCode,Regs)
    one:=Regs.a \(* contains keyboard scan info
    RETURN
    7000 CallCode:=I_Getstt
    Regs.a:=pat\overline{h}
    Regs.b:=ss_styp
    RUN SysGalI(CallCode,Regs)
    one:=Regs.a \(* contains screen type code
    RETURN
    8000 CallCode:=I_Getstt
    Regs.a:mpath
    Regs.a:-path
    RUN SysCall(CallCode,Regs)
    one:=Regs.a \(* contains foreground palette reg. no.
    two:mRegs.b \(* contains background palette reg. no.
    three:|Regs.x \(* least sig. byte of border palette no.
    RETURN
    9000 CallCode:=I_SetStt
    Regs.a:=path
    Regs.b:-ss_mtyp
    Regs.x:=one \(* contains monitor type
    RUN SysCall(CallCode,Regs)
    RETURN
    10000 IF action="_gs_opt" THEN act:=1000
    ELSE IF action="_ss_ssig" THEN act:=2000
        ELSE IF action=" ss rel" THEN act:=3000
            ELSE IF action="_ss_scsiz" THEN act:=4000
                    ELSE IF action=" \overline{g}s_palt" THEN act:=5000
                    ELSE IF action="_mgpb" THEN act:=6000
                    ELSE IF action=" styp" THEN act:=7000
                    ELSE IF action="_fbrg" THEN act:=8000
                    ELSE IF action="_mtyp" THEN act:=9000
                    ENDIF
                    ENDIF
                    ENDIF
                    ENDIF
                ENDIF
            ENDIF
            ENDIF
        ENDIF
    ENDIF
    RETURN

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\author{
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[^1]:    10 CLS：$x=256 *$ PEEK（ 35 ）+178
    20 CLEAR 25，$x-1$
    $30 x=256 * P E E K(35)+178$
    40 FOR $Z=X$ TD $X+77$
    50 READ $Y: W=W+Y:$ PRINT $Z, Y: W$
    60 POKE $Z, Y: N E X T$
    70 IFW＝79日5THENBOELSEPRINT
    ＂DATA ERRDR＂：STOP
    BO EXEC X：END
    90 DATA 1日2，1，106，167，140，60， 134 100 DATA $126,183,1,106,190,1,107$ 110 DATA $175,140,50,4 日, 140,4,191$ 120 DATA $1,107,57,129,10,3 日, 38$ 130 DATA 52，22，79，15日，25，230， 129 140 DATA 39，12，171，128，171，12B 150 DATA 230，132，3日，250，4B，1，32 160 DATA 240，1B3，2，222，4日，140， 14 170 DATA 159，166，166，132，2B， 254 180 DATA 189，173，19B，53，22，126，0 190 DATA 0，135，255，134，40， 55 200 DATA $51,52,41,0$

[^2]:    All orders 550 and above (excepl Disk Drives) shipped by UPS2 nd Day Air within Continental US at no extra charge No CODs. We accept Visa MC. Amex Check or MO. Please add $\$ 3.00 \mathrm{~S} \& \mathrm{H}$ iUSA/Canada). Other countries $\$ 5.00 \mathrm{~S} \& \mathrm{H}$. NYS residents please add sales tax
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[^3]:    CoCo Max III OWNERS
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    deduct $\$ 10$ from your order.

[^4]:    TELEWRITER-64 FEATURES: Compatibility with any printer that works with the Color Computer; embedded control codes for underlining, boldface, sub/ superscript, variable fonts; format commands for headers, centering, margin and spacing changes anywhere in the document; Format menu to set margins, spacing, page numbering, BAUD rate, lines per page, justification; Chain printing for one shot printing of multi-file documents. Fast, full-screen editor with wordwrap, block copy/move/delete, global search and replace, wild card search, fast 4-way auto-repeat cursor, fast scrolling, forward and backward paging, text alignment, tabs, error protection, word and line counter. Insert or delete text anywhere on the screen. Simple, easy to remember commands. Optional ASCII files for compatibility with spell checkers, terminal programs,

[^5]:    and BASIC. Load, save, append, partial save files to disk or cassette. Kill, rename and list disk files. Cassette verify and auto-retry on error.
    TELEWRITER-128-ADDITIONAL FEATURES: Print preview from editor; multiple copy print; footers; hanging indents; cursor thru disk directory to load, append, rename and kill files; quick file save from editor; keyclick; key repeat; true block move; 24,25 , or 28 line screen; 40 or 80 column screen; dual speed cursor; on-line help; overstrike mode; word delete; wordwrap at margin; user definable macros; nested macros; instant status window for information on cursor position, word count, etc.; instant function key access to menus or editor; options menu for setting character and screen colors, key repeat and delay rates, definable foreign symbols.

[^6]:    IBM and PS/2 are trademarks of International Business Machines Inc. *disk version only

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[^8]:    Dennis Weide is a communications technician for AT\&T in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he programs AT\&T and IBM PCs. He enjoys making toys and teaching computer programming.

[^9]:    Bill Bernico is the author of over 200 Color Computer programs and is a frequent RAINBOW contributor whose hobbies include golf, writing music and programming. Bill is a drummer in a rock band and lives in Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

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[^11]:    Ø GOTO9ø
    5 CLEAR2 $\varnothing \varnothing, \& H 2 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing:$ DIMA（5申），B（5ø） ：CLS：PRINT＂IMORTALITY FINDER＂：PR INT＂BY PAUL AIGER＂：PRINT
    Iø PRINT＂ENTER FILENAME／EXT：＂；： LINEINPUTFI\＄：INPUT＂HOW MANY MEN
    DO YOU START WITH＂；Cl：PRINT＂INSE RT DISK WITH＂FI\＄＂AND HIT ENTER ＂；：LINEINPUTZ\＄
    15 OPEN＂D＂，\＃1，FI\＄，1：IF LOF（1）＝$\varnothing$ THEN CLOSE：KILL FI\＄：RUN
    2ø FIEID\＃I，I AS A\＄：B＝IOF（I）：FORQ ＝1T05：GET\＃1，Q：C（Q）＝ASC（A\＄）：NEXTQ
    ：CLOSE： $\mathrm{ST}=(\mathrm{C}(4) * 256+\mathrm{C}(5)): \mathrm{IG}=(\mathrm{C}($
    2）$* 256+\mathrm{C}(3)): E D=S T+L G: O F=\& H 2 \phi \phi \varnothing-$
    ST：IF OF＜ITHENOF＝$\varnothing$
    25 IF OF＋ED＞\＆H8申øø THENPRINT＂WHE

[^12]:    $1 \varnothing$ ONBRKGOTO19ø
    $2 \emptyset$ REM HI－RES FLIGHT SIMULATOR
    3申 REM BY CHAD PRESLEY
    $4 \varnothing$ POKE65497，$\varnothing: A=87: B=87$
    $5 \emptyset$ HSCREEN2：HCLS14：HCOLOR3

[^13]:    (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 Rainbow Adventures Tape.)

[^14]:    Fred Scerbo is a special needs instructor for the North Adams Public Schools in North Adams, Massachusetts. He holds a master's in education and has published some of the first software available for the Color Computer through his software firm, Illustrated Memory Banks.

[^15]:    * FoxWare 5101 W. 12th Kennewick, WA 99337 *

[^16]:    John Dillon is an engineer for Rockwell International, designing automatic test equipment and writing control code for the instruments. He is also a songwriter and a student. His hobbies include reading and travelling by motorcycle.

[^17]:    (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 Rainbow Adventures Tape.)

[^18]:    (For this winning two-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.)

[^19]:    Mark Haverstock teaches computer applications for the Boardman schools in Youngstown, OH. His hobbies include computing, photography and amateur radio.

[^20]:    Each Window can have up to 128 buttons, Icons or Edit fields active, if you can fit that many. Buttons, Icons and Edit field selection is handled automatically by Window Master when the mouse is clicked on one. All you have to do is read a Dialog function to find out which Button, Icon, or Edit field was selected, its very simple.

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[^22]:    Bill Nee bucked the "snowbird" trend by retiring to Wisconsin from a banking career in Florida. He spends the long, cold winters writing programs for his CoCo.

[^23]:    1）Okidata $190+$ and $290+$ series using IBM Personality Modules．
    2）Some printer manuals indicate the user should use emphasized while others suggest enhanced．
    3） Italics on $=273771$ ，Italics off $=273772$
    4） Draft speed $=273549$
    5） NLQ mode $=277351$
    6） Pica pitch $=18$
    7）Elite pitch $=2758$
    8）Left and right margins are set simultaneously： 2788 lr

[^24]:    1) Second code shown is for NLQ Elite pitch.
    2) Super- and subscripts not supported on the DMP-105
[^25]:    Roger Dowd ( $N A 4 Q A S$ ) is an electronics technician and an advanced class amateur radio operator. His hobbies include packet radio, computers, and building arde experimenting with all types of electronic projects.

[^26]:    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.

[^27]:    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 SIGop 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.

[^28]:    For a quicker response，your ques－ tions 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．

[^29]:    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 for computers ranging from mainframes to micros.

