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## THE RAINBOW

## Edilor and Publisher

Lawrence C. Falk
Managing Editor Cray Augsburg
Associate Editor Sue Fomby
Sulmissions/Reviews Editor Tony Olive
Technical Editor Greg Law
Technical Assistants Ed Eliers. Gregory Shultz
Editorial Assistant Julie Hutchinson
Contribuling Editors
William Barden, Jr
Tony DiStefano, Martin Goodman, M.D. Eddie Kuns
Art Director Heidi Nelson
Designers Sharon Adams. Teri Kays. Debbee Diamond
Consulting Editors Judi Hutchinson, Laurie D. Falk
Typesetter Debbee Diamond

Falsoft, Inc.

President Lawrence C. Falk General Manager Peggy Lowry Daniels Asst. General Mgr. tor Finance Donna Shuck
Admin. Asst. to the Publisher Kim Thompson
Editorial Director John Crawley
Director of Creative Services ONeill Arnoid
Chie! Bookkeeper Diane Moore
Dealer Accounts Judy Quashnock
Asst. Gen. Manager For Administration Tim Whelan
Corporate Business Technical Director Calvin Shields
Customer Service Manager Beverly Bearden
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Business Assistant Wendy Falk Barsky
Chief of Building Security and Maintenance Lawrence Johnson
Asst. Genaral Manager for Adferlising.
Development and Production lra Barsky Advertising Representatives Belinda Kirby, Kim Lewis
Adveriising Assistant Carolyn Fenwick (502)228-4492

For RAINBOW Advertising and Marketing Office Information, see Page 65

## Editor:

Assembly-Language Books
I have a 128 K CoCo 3, cassette player and the EDTASM+ cartridge. I just got the EDTASM + cartridge recently. I enjoy assem-bly-language programing. The instruction book for EDTASM + mentions Wiliam Barden Jr.'s book, TRS-80 Assembly Language Programming, catalog number 62-2077. My local Radio Shack stores say the book no longer exists.

I was wondering if you knew where I could possibly get a copy of this book, or if any Rainbow readers have a copy they could part with.

Also, do you know of any other books on assembly-language programming for the CoCo. I know of the two books that Microcom sells, Assembly Language Programming and Addendum for CoCo 3.

John Corey
117 Morton Street
Creve Coeur, IL6161/

## Random Sorts

## Editor:

I would like to offer a suggestion to those who want to randomize a list, as in shuffling a deck of cards. This technique avoids having to check each randomly selected number against all those previously chosen to avoid duplication. Set up an array containing the number of items to be randomized. Then proceed as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \text { FOR } X-1 \text { TO } N: A R(X)=X: \text { NEXT } \\
& 20 X-X-1: R=R N D(X): A R=A R(R): A R(R) \\
& -A R(X): A R(X)=A R: I F X>2 \text { THEN } 20
\end{aligned}
$$

This is very quick and works well for me. I don't know if it is familiar to others, but I have never seen it used in listings.

Ross Chamberlain New York

## Cartridge Software on Disk Editor:

In view of the fact that Radio Shack is selling most of its CoCo software at very low prices, I would like to take advantage of these sales. I do not have a Multi-Pak Interface, nor do I have the resources or the space to use a Multi-Pak. I would like to purchase some of the games, but I do not want to keep taking out the controller for my drives. The only solution to this problem is disk software. Can you advise me how to transfer these ROM paks to disk?

I would also like to make some suggestions for our magazine. I would like to see want ads or for sale ads for people like myself who are not giving up their CoCos. Some of the older software and hardware advertised in some of the past issues are no longer for sale. I am sure there are people like myself, where the first place I go when I am looking for something is to THE RAINBow. Some of the things are still advertised and for sale and others are not. This would also be a good source of revenue for Rainbow to keep it in print a little longer. I realize there is a want ad area on Delphi but not everyone has a modem or can afford Delphi.

Another area I would like to see expanded is the letters to the editor. I would like to see the answers to the questions. Sometimes I have the same question. Maybe not at that particular time but at some time in the future that might be useful to know. I am sure there are other people out there who feel the way I do. As I mentioned, I am always searching THE RAINBOW for something and when I come across the very thing I wanted to know, someone else had already asked it, but the answer is not there.

Virginia Frisino
135 LaSalle Street
East Longmeadow, MA 01028

## Thanks for the Review

## Editor:

I would first like to thank your reviewer, Jamie Hensen, for her nice and, at times, humorous review of my NIB Swimsuits/ Lingerie, Vol. I (July 1991, Page 54). I would also like to point out that there are now 87 pictures in that five-disk collection, not the mere "more than 60 ," which was stated in the review. It should also be noted that the phone number has changed. It is now (503) 668-3173 (9 a.m. until 2 p.m. PDT weekdays). Additional NIB picture set information can be had by writing me at the address listed at the end of the review.

Steve Ricketts
PO Box 1048
Fairview, OR 97024

## The Illusive Review

## Editor:

I read "Received and Certified" in the August 1989 issue. The first product was 4 $D$ Chess from Microcom. I looked through the later issues of THE RAINBOW to find the review and/or advertisement from Micro-
com, but I could not find anything that had to do with this product. I would like to know if it is still available and if there is a review in THE RAINBOW that maybe I missed.

Matt Henning
Pittsburgh
For one reason or another, 4-D Chess was never reviewed and is no longer available through Microcom.

## In Search of EDTASM+

 Editor:Is there anyone out there with a copy of EDTASM+ they want to get rid of? I am willing to pay for it, plus shipping. Please write and let me know.

> Ryan Boughter
> RD स2, Box 554 Barto, PA 19504

The last time we checked, Radio Shack's Express Order Service had limited quanities of EDTASM+ in stock. You can contact Express Order by dialing (800) 321-3133.

## Crash and Burn

## Editor:

I have Z'89 by Steve Bjork, and I can't seem to enter the game. I get to the screen where it asks me what type of monitor I have, then it goes to the graphics screen where it displays its name. After that the screen lifts a little bit and it returns to Disk BASIC. Do you know of any way to get past that, or do I have to replace that disk?

Could you suggest a cheap, but good disk editor (and utilities). I could use one that has a lot of features.

Aaron Sebold 5270 Glade Chapel Road Hillsboro, MO 63050

## In Search of a Rumor

Editor:
I have heard rumors of an updated GETerm for some time and with the CoCo Consultants section maybe help is near.

I use Version 1.1 to run a TNC on amateur radio. I wrote to T\&D Software and to Greg Miller himself without an answer.

Since my interests are with amateur radio, I do not have a moder and am unable to access Delphi. Marty Goodrnan's comments state it is shareware, so where else may I get a copy?

George Sturm
HC 62, Box 183K

- Durant. OK 74701

The latest version of GETerm released is Version 25. According to the information available on Delphi, you can order GETerm by sending \$10 to Greg Miller, 9575 Royston Road, Grand Ledge, MI 48837 . However, we
cannot confirm whether or not that address is curent.

## Recovering Tape Software

## Editor:

I am relatively new to the CoCo world and so have some questions on how to better use my equipment. I have a CoCo 3 , CM-8 color monitor and a CCR-81 cassette recorder. I use Tandy computer cassettes exclusively.

My problem is that after entering a listing and saving it to tape, I can't recover the program from the tape. All I get is an $1 / 0$ error. This happens mostly on longer programs. As you can imagine it is very frustrating. I would appreciate any help you can give me.

Robert Malloy<br>1116 Pine Street<br>Freeland, PA 18224

Check the cassette cable to ensure it is in good condition. If any of the wires look frayed or broken, you should purchase a new cable. Also check the placement of the cassette player. If the cassette player is near the right side of the TV or monitor, if could be picking up noise from the highvoltage transformer in the $T V$ or monitor.

## Kudos

## Editor:

I would like to publicly thank everyone at THERAINBOW for consistently producing a magazine that has provided me with entertainment, and far more importantly, education. Were it not for the rainbow, and if my educational resource were lift up to Tandy. I would have trashed my CoCo not iong after purchasing it. Instead, I got years of very productive enjoyment out of my CoCo!

I would like to thank Rick at Performance Peripherals, Zack Sessions, Dave at CoCoPRO! and Greg Law at Rainbow; all of whom have helped immeasurably on a personal basis. I would also like to thank the vendors of CoCo products. Were it not for all of you, the CoCo would have been little more than a game machine.

One last note. Upon receiving my Hewl-ette-Packard Deskjet 500, I noticed that it has a built-in serial port alongside the parallel port! Although I know of no CoCo graphics-based software that includes drivers to run this printer, it would be an outstanding choice for those most interested in word processing. Having both ports will allow direct connection to a CoCo , and yet still connect directly to your next computer. Had I known, I would have bought one long ago.

Charles Phillips
Laurel Bay, South Carolina

## Sweating to the Chips

## Editor:

On Page 44 of the May 1991 issue, Marty Goodman talks about replacing three parts of the CoCo in an effort to keep the computer from overheating. The parts are a heat sink, a transistor and a power supply.

Recently my CoCo burned out and I picked up a new one and another used. Both have 512 K and both run quite hot even for short periods of use.

I'm interested in making the modification Mr. Goodman talks about. What I'm looking for are the Radio Shack catalog numbers for these parts. As you probably know, putting a fan in one of these computers is difficult as there is not a lot of room. Ernest Bazzinotti, Jr. 93 Auckland Street \#2 Dorchester, MA 02 I25

## Kudos to Rainbow

Editor:
Please enter my name to your list of satisfied customers and renew my subscription to your magazine. Without the help given freely by so many people who believe in the CoCo, I would have given up long ago. So not only to your faithful writers and staff but also to all who so unselfishly share their talents I would like to express my thanks.

Clifford De Boer
Racine, Wisconsin

## The Endless Circle

## Editor:

When I, along with my partner, formed Sub-Etha Software last year it was a dream come true. One of my original reasons for buying a Color Computer was to write software for the machine. I soon stumbled across a $300+$ page magazine that showed more items for my new little machine than I could ever hope to own and thus my quest for programming greatness ended.

As you may have guessed, this was some time ago. One of the reasons I think many people are taking the shrinkage in THE RAINBOW as such a bad sign is because these diehard enthusiasts remember grander and greater days.

Well, some really dedicated CoCoists might recall two other CoCo publications: Hot CoCo and Color Computer Magazine. In the great hey day of the CoCo market (even before there was a Color Computer 2) Color Computer Magazine was around 128 pages and Hot CoCo ran about 96 pages. (These examples come from an August 1984 and 1985 issue, respectively.) As you can see, in our so-called "final years" after Tandy has dropped support for our beloved machine, THE RAINBOW still fairs well compared to the others back then.

## Submitting Material To Rainbow

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

WHAT TO WRITE: We are interested in what you want to tell our readers. We accept for consideration anything that is well-written 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 that can be entered and run. The more unique the idea, the more the appeal. We have a continuing need for shon articles with shon 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 in ASCII format 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 upperand lowercase.

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

For the benefit of those wanting 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.

Hot CoCo eventually merged back into 80 Micro (where it was originaly just a monthly column) and Color Computer folded. THE RAINBOW, on the other hand, survived due to the support the CoCo Community gave it. THE RAINBOW still needs that support.

Let's break our paranoia down a bit further. Today we worry about the size of THERAINBOW. Ever look at the size of some other computer magazines for systems such as the CoCo ? Come to think of it, have you even seen a publication for a Commodore 64 or Atari 8 -bit lately?

Next, we cry out "Tandy has dropped our machine!" Yes, they did... several years ago. The CoCo 3 came out in 1986, then we were given OS-9 Level II and a Hi-Res joystick gadget. From 1988 on, what did we get? Some new games. A few new rom paks. And don't forget the new printers and pistol grip joystick, which conveniently also worked with the Tandy 1000 family. Great support, eh?

What seems to have hurt the CoCo Community the most is ourselves. We stopped believing. While virtually every other 8 -bit computer system faded into nonexistance, we panicked when our CoCo publication started to shrink. Subscriptions to THE RAINBOW "pamphlet" were not renewed. With a lack of readers to buy products advertised came a reduction of sales, which caused a reduction of advertisers. which caused a reduction in the size of the magazine, which, well, you get the idea.

Now for the punchline. What can you do to help? Simple. To help ensure more years of CoCo support I propose a few simple steps.

1. Subscribe to THE RaInBOW. Period. THE Rainbow made the CoCo what it is today, and without it we are lost. Sure, modems bring a relatively small part of the community together, but what about the rest of us? And the vendors?
2. Support us, the vendors. Buy our products and stop piracy. Without sales we cannot afford to advertise. Without advertising, THE RAINBOW cannot afford to publish. Get the picture?

It's up to us. Let's not let ten years of Color Computing go to waste.

Allen Huffman
Sub-Etha Software
P.o. Box 152442

Lufkin. TX 75915

## The os. 9 Headache

## Editor:

A couple of years ago, I obtained OS-9 Level Il and attempted to learn how to use it.

Unfortunately, 1 was unable to master it or its various functions. By the way, many years ago, I used the CoCol and CoCo 2 , at one time or another, and now have had two CoCo 3 s for quite a few years.

In trying to leam more about the programs, I wrote letters to THE RAINBOW and got little, or no, 4nformation of a helpful nature. I then wrote to the author of the program with not even the courtesy of a response. As a result, I have used my CoCo 3 more then ever, but mainly for writing a ham radio related newsletter and magazine articles and maintain my normal business and personal letter writing and kept very busy with the CoCo 3 .

I also, at the same time, decided that I could do much better if I got rid of the OS-9 headache and used what I had at hand, such as CoCo Max 3, vIP Writer and several other programs.

Recently I renewed my subscription to THE RAINBOW, but it would appear that the magazine is getting smaller, or thinner, each month and concentrating on OS-9 and Delphi to more or less the exclusion of people who use non-OS-9 programs. Yes, there are a few programs and articles for these people, but more and more about Delphi and OS-9 each month.

I shall keep the latest subscription intact, at least until it runs out, but I retain the opinion that THE RAINBOW simply does not support the users of Extended BASIC any more and is certainly on the way to oblivion, slowly but surely.
M. L. Braun
Bellevue, Ohio

THE RAINBOW welcomes letters to the editor, Mail should be addressed fo: Letters to Rainbow, The Falsof Building, P.O. Box 385, Prospect, KY \$0059. 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, sype rai to take you intu the Rainbow Magazine Services area of the sig. At the Rainbows 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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THE WORLD'S PREMIER ONLINE INFORMATION SERVICE


## Print\#-2

## The Three R's

The oldest "themed" subject of any of the magazines we publish is that of education. In our very first year publishing the rainbow, we set the September issue on a "Back To School" theme and have stayed with that ever since. As PCM has grown and evolved, it, too, has traditionally focused on education as the primary subject of its September issue.

Education, of course, has a very broad range - from the outlook of teachers to the outlook of students. Then, too, the outlook of administrators, parents, consultants, "specialists," etc., seems to play a part in the general subject of education.

Over the years, of course, this has presented small problems for us since we have consistently attempted to address all of those areas of interest. At times I have thought we get too far afield and end up with authors stating general positions of what "should" or "should not" be taught rather than trying to help in the actual teaching.

Indeed, with all of the computer capabilities available today, it is almost a red flag to mention using a computer to "drill" students. I wrote about this subject a year ago and remain convinced that while not jazzy, using computers for drill greatly enhances learning skills.

I believe, though, that as we move more and more into the electronic classroom environment, we sometimes lose sight of the fact that the most important element of the education process is the teacher. I use the term loosely, since a teacher may be a person who presides over a nursery school class as easily as a person who lectures at a university.

Teachers greatly influence our lives. I remember 40 -some years ago hearing my father, my Uncle Max and others talk about a Miss Thorton who presided over high school Latin in Birmingham, Alabama, in the early 1920 s , as though it was yesterday. I marveled at the time that these "old" people remembered teachers. The interesting thing seems to be that I remember, just as well, many of my teachers. So I would
like to pay tribute to teachers in this year's education issue by recalling some of mine. And whether you are 9 or 90 , I hope this will occasion you to remember some of your teachers, too.

How important are teachers? How important were Mable Eckerle and Virginia Dierking at North Glendale School in St. Louis?

Mrs. Eckerle taught me to write in cursive in the second grade (and also tried to teach me to like apples). When we were learning the letter r, I put that together with $t$ and e to spell tree, the first word I ever wrote! Was Mrs. Eckerle proud of me? She pointed it out to the whole class. And made me really like writing things down. Imagine how different things might be had I hated to write?

Mrs. Dierking exposed me to creativity and, I am sure, suffered vastly through my attempt to write a short story in sixth grade about a cursed mummy's ring. She also tried to teach me to draw, an attempt at which our art department here at Falsoft will testify she failed. Nevertheless, Mrs. Dierking showed me I could express ideas on paper. I consider this the most valuable asset any teacher ever gave me.

Obviously, I am a creative person and not much into math and science. Those who know me say I like computers simply because they serve as vast adding machines, a function I cannot perform in my head. Thus, my list here is short of science and math teachers, not because they were not good, but because my interests lay elsewhere.

Except, of course, for Miss Mayme Bagley of Crestline School in Birmingham who taught seventh and eighth grade science. That I learned about how steel was made, and what kind of foods to eat to keep from getting pellagra and scurvy, is beside the point. Miss Bagley taught the Great Lessons of Life to every child who crossed her path. Since no one wanted her to "jerk a knot in you," we learned those lessons and abided by them, too.

When, on a dark and cold January day Miss Dinnic Mae Mackey turned off her
classroom lights and acted out the first act, first scene from Macbeth for her senior English students at Shades Valley High School in Birmingham, everyone knew something special was afoot. What was special was Miss Mackey, who taught with such zest and gusto you really never realized she was requiring you to practically memorize great poetry from Beowulf to The Hollow Men. Hers was the most difficult final exam I ever took. And through four years of college I never had to memorize anything else because I had already done it for Miss Mackey.

American literature was Gene Jones' specialty at The University of Alabama, but it was his ability to relate the lessons of literature to life that made him a very special teacher. Walter Koch, an amazing intellectual talent, taught geography, and I even considered majoring in that area simply because I liked his classes so much.

Vernon Grosse proved to most of his students that the saying "past is prologue" is an excellent reason to study history of all kinds, but his two-semester "Cultural and Institutional History of the Christian Church" was such a tour de force it should have been a required course. J.B. McMinn's philosophy classes were on a higher plane - he freed our intellectual feet from the earth and taught us to think. Can anything finer be said of a teacher?

While reading one of Irving Wallace's Book of Lists, I once thought the only problem was the lists were all too short. And so it is with this one, which excludes Miss Goostree, my kindergarten teacher; Mrs. Becker who taught me to read in first grade; Miss Almon, who was a grand teacher of social studies; Mr. Legg and Mrs. Maxwell who tried to get me to understand numbers; Dr. Ramsey, an excellent historian; Dr. Menning, who "wrote the book" on business communications and Capt. Lawrence, who taught much, much more than Military Science and Tactics.

Whether you have long completed your schooling or are in the midst of it, I am sure you have your own list, too. So, before you delve into this issue, I hope you will take just a moment to think a little thank you for the Miss Mackeys and Mrs. Dierkings who added so much to your life.


## Subscribing now means immediate savings!

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ver the last two years, we have received hundreds of requests for information about the new computers entering the market. While we, too, are excited about the new machines, we have held our excitement in check, working to provide only that information we know to be true - long ago we decided to wait until we actually received working machines. The wait is over. The first of the new computers to reach our offices is the System IV from Delmar Company.

It is important to note right up front that the System IV is not a CoCo , nor was it ever intended to be. It does not support Disk BASIC, and for the most part, it won't even directly run software written for the CoCo.

The System IV is a computer built around the Motorola MC68000 microprocessor (a big sister to the 6809 in the CoCo) and is delivered with Microware's Professional OS $-9 / 68000$ operating system. The $16-\mathrm{MHz}$ speed and wider data bus of the 68000 mean the programs you use on it will run quite a bit faster. Of course some of the software we have used on the System IV is a bit more complex, too. The multiuser, multitasking capabilities of OS-9 make the system ideally suited for the professional market where small businesses can take advantage of centralizing data for databases and spreadsheets. With the stock System IV, you can quickly connect up to four external terminals (the CoCo 3 works well for this), allowing up to five people to run different programs on the same computer at the same time. Still, single users can benefit from the increased speed and the ability to run multiple programs simultaneously.

Equally as important, the System IV is designed to be easily and inexpensively expanded. In a somewhat unique approach, the PT68K4 motherboard (developed by Peripheral Technology) sports seven PC/ XT compatible expansion slots. This means you can go to your local computer stores and purchase standard 8-bit expansion cards intended for MS-DOS machines and plug them into the System IV. Video, drivecontroller and $1 / 0$ cards are readily available at low cost in most?reas. For example, the system we received for evaluation uses a PC.compatible wDXT-GEN hard drive
controller and a standard VGA video card. At the Rainbowfest in Chicago this past April, we watched (heard) the System IV as it played sound through a Soundblaster PC card. In addition to providing a relatively inexpensive expansion path for System IV users, the flexibility of this approach is a boon for those who already have an MS-DOS machine or who plan to purchase one in the future.

A disadvantage, though not particular to this machine or its approach, is that you may have to write your own OS-9 driver software to support any cards you add. OS-9 requires a driver/descriptor pair for each device in the system, and there are a lot of devices out there. However, Ed Gresick, owner of Delmar Company, informs us that drivers for standard PC-compatible serial cards and the Colorado QIC-40 tape drive are currently being developed. The System IV is delivered with OS-9 drivers and descriptors for a printer port. four serial ports. Hercules and VGA video and a $20-\mathrm{Meg}$ hard drive with the WDXT-GEN controller. However, Delmar provides a preconfigured device descriptor for the hard drive included with the system. You can use utili-
ties provided with OS-9/68000 to alter these descriptors to fit other requirements.

## How It's Packaged $\Delta \Delta \Delta$

The System IV motherboard comes in an attractive mini-PC case, complete with a 200 -watt power supply. There is room in the case for up to five drives - three $51 / 4-$ inch, half-height and two $31 / 2$-inch drives. One of the $31 / 2$-inch drive bays is designed for an internal hard drive. Included on the motherboard are one megabyte of memory (DRAM), two parallel ports, four serial ports, a highdensity floppy-drive controller and an XTcompatible keyboard interface.

Delmar Company is currently offering the System IV in two basic forms: The Terminal system ( $\$ 999$ ) and the Console system (\$1149). The Terminal system includes one high-density floppy drive (your choice of $51 / 4$-inch or $31 / 2$-inch) and Professional OS-9/68000 (which includes the Microware C Compiler). This setup is very attractive to users wanting or needing the power of the 68000 at the lowest possible cost. While it doesn't have a video board, a monitor and a keyboard, it is fairly easy to connect another computer (a CoCo or per-


Photo 1: System IV Motherboard
haps an MS-DOS machine) as a terminal and get the same use from the System IV. This offers users in the CoCo Community a less expensive way to ease into the 68000 . We'll take a closer look at connecting terminals in a moment. The Console system is the same as the Terminal system except that it includes a VGA graphics card (without a monitor) and an Enhanced 101-key keyboard. Any 83 -key or Enhanced 101-key keyboards that can be switched to XT-mode works with the System IV.

The system we received forevaluation is an expanded Console system with four megabytes of memory, a Western Digital wDXT-GEN hard-drive controller and Seagate ST251-1 hard drive, and a Sunshine VGA color monitor. Several graphics images and a slide-show program to view them were included on the hard drive we received. Our first plug-and-run session with the System IV was very exciting.

## A Closer Look $\boldsymbol{\Delta} \boldsymbol{\Delta}$

For individual users, the included one megabyte of memory should be enough for most purposes. None of the software we tried required more than this. However, serious users and programmers will want more to allow for the disk cache and RaM disk features of OS-9/68000. And systems intended for multiple users will need more memory to support the various programs those users might want to run. The motherboard has sockets for an additional three megabytes (available from Delmar Company for $\$ 160$ ), bringing the total to four megabytes of onboard DRAM.

Connection to the first paraliel port on the motherboard is made through a fernale DB- 25 connector mounted on the rear of the System IV just below the power cord. The port is designed to accept an IBM-compatible printer cable - standard fare at computer stores. The second parallel port is not currently supported, but an updated driver is now in development. We connected a Hewlett-Packard LaserJet printer to the first port, and had no problems using it. With an IBM-type cable, most any parallel printer should work.

The four serial ports are available as female DB-25 connectors mounted on ex-pansion-slot covers on the rear of the machine. For serial ports, the IBM standard uses either male DB- 25 or DB- 9 connectors to prevent the possibility of a user mixing parallel and serial connections. We suspect the decision to use femail connectors on the SystemIV is to make connection to extemal terminals (for multiple users) as easy as possible. Fortunately the serial and parallel connectors are located on opposite sides of the case and are clearly labeled. This helps minimize confusion.


Photo 2: System IV I/O Port Layout

Because the serial ports are designed for direct connection to terminals, connection to DCE (Data Communications Equipment) devices, such as a modem, require the use of a null-modem adapter. Alternatively the pins in either the $\mathrm{DB}-25$ connector or the IDC connector on the motherboard can be rearranged.

The floppy controller (a wD37C65 chip) on the motherboard is designed for two single-, double- or high-density drives. Also, there is a socket on the motherboard for a WDI772 controller chip to maintain compatibility with Peripheral Technology's earlier PT68K2 motherboard. The wDI772 supports up to four single- or double-density floppy drives, and the inclusion of this socket can be very beneficial if you want to add three or more floppy drives to the system. While Western Digital has discontinued the WD1772 floppy controller, it is still being manufactured by VLSI.

The XT-compatible keyboard interface is in keeping with the inexpensive expansion approach. Any XT-compatible keyboard can be used with the System IV, and these keyboards are available at low prices from most computer retail outlets.

## All Aboard 4 a

For our evaluation of the System IV, we connected a Wyse 50 terminal, a $1200-\mathrm{bps}$ modem, a CoCo 3 and a PC-compatible to the four serial ports. Hooking up the Wyse 50 was a simple matter of running a serial cable between the System IV and the terminal and setting the correct speed on both ends. Within a matter of minutes the Wyse 50 was up and running at 19,200 bps.

Connecting the modem involved rewiring the second serial port because the ports come wired for DCE. We could have used a simple null-modem adapter, but decided to make the change more permanent. (Besides, we are always running out of nullmodem adapters.) Rewiring the connector
was a lot easier than we had at first anticipated.

We expected connecting the PC-compatible would involve only running a cable and firing up Procomm Plus on the PC. The hardware hookup went fine, but Procomm Plus' implementation of VT-100 emulation leaves something to be desired. The standard VT-100 terminal sends three codes for the function and arrow keys, but umacs (the full-screen editor supplied with OS-9/68000) accepts only two-character key sequences. We could have remapped Procomm Plus' keyboard, but then we would have to manually remap the keyboard each time we called Delphi. This was too much hassle so we switched to Crosstalk Communicator on the PC. This allowed us to remap the keyboard while retaining the original VT-100 mapping - the keyboard layout is automatically selected in the dialing directory.

Connecting the CoCo 3 to the System Iv presented a few unusual problems. We couldn't use the serial port on the rear of the CoCo because of its speed limitations. We used an RS-232 Pak and Multi-Pak Interface instead. The 6551 ACIA chip in the RS-232 Pak requires DSE and a few other signals be asserted (High) or the 6551 ignores the incoming data. To solve this, we rewired the serial port on the System IV and used a nullmodern adapter from Radio Shack that asserts those signals (Cat. *26-1373).

We initially experimented with Jerm and $K B C O m$ under OS-9 Level II on the CoCo 3. However, we could not get reliable operation when communicating above 2400 bps. Take our word for it, you don't want to use a word processor at 2400 bps unless you have a lot of spare time. You need to be operating at 9600 bps or better to get reasonable response from the setup. We then switched to VTerm under Disk BASIC. VTerm works reliably at up to 19,200 through the RS232 Pak and provides exceptional vT-100 emulation.

Using the CoCo 3 as a terminal to the System IV is an excellent way to enter the 68000 world. With this setup, you can run 68000 -based software on the System IV and still have your CoCo available for running the software you already own. You won't gain the power of the 68000 for your CoCo software, but you can aquire 68000 software much as many of us have built our CoCo systems - a bit at a time. Ideally, someone will devise a way to get reliable operation of the CoCo 3 as an OS-9 terminal at 9600 or 19.200 bps . Level In's windows would then give you access to the SystemIV, OS-9 Level II and Disk BASIC (via Burke \& Burke's RSB), all with just a press of the CoCo 3's CLEAR key.

It is important to note the problems we encountered connecting the PC-compatible and the CoCo 3 are not problems with the System iv. Rather, they are inherent to the way OS-9/68000 handles terminals and requirements of the 6551 ACIA in the RS-232 Pak. We explain our experiences here only to helpyou should you decide the SystemIV is right for you.

## Software $\boldsymbol{\Delta} \boldsymbol{\Delta}$

Software availability is an important consideration any time you are thinking about buying a computer. We contacted Microware and received Microware Basic (see the review on Page 54 of this issue) and SMART, an integrated business package featuring a word processor, a spreadsheet and a database. Microware Basic was way out of line with a price tag of $\$ 500$, but SMART was a little more reasonable at $\$ 895$. Yes, we know both these figures sound high. However, these products were developed for the professional/industrial markets where prices tend to run a little higher. As demand from the personal market increases, we could see the prices drop.

All portions of SMART ran well on the System IV console. We also had few problems running it from the PC and the CoCo 3 (acting as terminals). Using VT- 100 emulation cleared up these problems rather quickly. which is why we mentioned VT-100 so heavily earlier. It is really beautiful to see such a program running in three places. from one computer, all, at the same time. While we could run SMART from the Wyse 50 , the display was not correct because of limitations in the Wyse 50 itself. Any other problems we had using SMART were products of the program and not the System IV. We were able to print hard copies of spreadsheets and typed documents using special features of the LaserJet printer.

We also received the OS-9/68000 version of the DynaStar and DynaForm text-editing package from Frank Hogg Laboratories ( $\$ 99,95$ ). Since DynaStar was designed for
use with different terminals, we encountered no problems running it on the System IV, from the Wyse 50, the PC and the CoCo 3. We very recently received several of Frank Hogg's other software products (mostly utilities) and haven't yet gotten them transferred to the System IV. As soon as we do, we'll pass the word along to you.

Windsor Systems, which is located down the street from our offices, sent us Quick $E d$. This text editor and formatter also runs on the System IV with no problems.

We are planning separate reviews of these products, and any others we receive. In addition, we are working on an in-depth preview of Professional OS-9/68000, drawing comparisons with OS-9 Levels I and II where applicable.

A good source for OS-9/68000-based programs is The os-9 Source Book from Microware. Listed on its pages are software packages ranging from business applications to system utilities. As the new 68000 portion of this market warrants, we'll publish reviews of the products available.

Another possible source of software is already in place. While OS-9/68000 doesn't support some of the fancier graphics available through os-9 Level II on the CoCo 3 , there is no reason much of the C software available for the CoCo cannot be ported to OS-9/68000. And Delmar Company is working on a C graphics library for the System Iv.

Delmar Company offers an optional os$9 / 6809$ emulator program. This emulator will run most OS-9/6809 software that is not hardcoded to use CoCo cursor control codes or graphics. Because it emulates the 6809 , operation is really slow. However, it may fit a need for some users.

In short, while there is not an abundance of applications available for the 68000 , the basic tools are there. What will happen in this personal-computing market remains to be seen.

## Support $\triangle \Delta \Delta$

The System IV is sturdily built and runs well, and Delmar Company stands behind its product. On several occasions we called Ed Gresick with questions about the System IV and about OS $9 / 68000$. He was more than responsive in attending our requests, even if it meant calling us back. When we reported some bugs in the driver software, he immediately addressed the problem and sent us new drivers. For special setups, a call to Delmar Company was all it took to solve the problem. While the CoCo Community is a new market for Delmar Company, Delmar is not new to the computer industry. It started selling 68xx-based controllers in 1975 and has been going strong ever since.

Similarly, the PT68K4 motherboard is well-supported. We ran into a problem with the motherboard and shipped it directly to Peripheral Technology. The people there quickly traced the problem to a malfunctioning clock-generator chip, which Pe ripheral Technology quickly repaired.

The impression we get is that these two companies are serious and conscientious about their business. They understand that problems sometimes occur, and they work quickly to rectify them without a lot of runaround.

## In the Future $\boldsymbol{\Delta} \boldsymbol{\Delta}$

As mentioned carlier, a new driver supporting the second parallel port is in development, as are drivers for standard PCcompatible serial $1 / 0$ cards and the QIC-40 tape drive. A C graphics library, supporting the System IV, is also on the way. Other products currently being developed include the ALT86 (a PC on a card that lets you run MS-DOS software), a SCSI interface with four additional serial ports, and an IDE interface with sockets for up to six megabytes of additional memory.

We have seen a prototype of the ALT86. This two-card set fits right in the slots on the System IV motherboard and features a V30 (8086-compatible) microprocessor running at 10 MHz , one megabyte of memory and a socket for an 8087 math coprocessor. The second board includes two serial ports, one parallel port, a real-time clock, a mouse port and a high-density floppy controller. This is not an emulator - you don't run MSDOS software from OS-9/68000. However, it does add seriously to your options about the different software you can run with the System IV. At the Rainbowfest, atiendees were treated to King's Quest V, complete with VGA graphics and sound produced by a Sound Blaster card.

## The Bottom Line $\Delta \Delta \Delta$

Again, the System IV is not a CoCo. Rather it is a natural extension, for some, of the power of the 6809 in the CoCo . It is intended as a multiuser system, yet works extremely well for single users needing a lot of power. The System IV is reliable and is the product of two companies that offer a high level of service to their customers. Several expansion opportunities either exist or are near completion. In a nutshell, the System IV offers a lot at a relatively low cost.

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# Let $\mathrm{CoCo}_{0}$ Do the Grading <br> by Warren Cheres 

$T$est Grader makes short work of grading multiple-choice tests. To grade tests using Test Grader, you must enter the correct answers as well as the student's answers. The computer then compares the two sets of answers to determine the student's grade. You need only enter the correct answers once, but you must enter each student's answers separately. It is in this latter process where character strings are most useful. Instead of having to type in a multiplechoice answer, press ENTER, and repeat the process several times, the use of strings allows you to enter the student's answers as one long string and requires you to press ENTER only after entering the complete string. The time and aggravation of having to repeatedly press ENTER is reduced significantly.

Use the CLEAR command to clear plenty of string space (I find 500 bytes is ample for my needs, but you can request more), then load the program and enter RUN. At the first prompt, enter the name of the test. The next two prompts ask for the name of the course and the semester during which

Warren Cheves is employed as a network administration supervisor for the United Telephone System. He is also a part-time economics teacher at East Tennessee State University. You may contact him by writing to 163 East Central Avenue. Bristol, IN 37620 or by calling (615) 968-8844. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.
the test is given. Next, you must enter the number of questions on the test. After you enter the number of questions on the test. you must enter the correct answers to those questions. You can enter the correct answers in sequential order as one long string with no spaces. For example, if there are five questions on the test and the answer to the first question is $A$, the answer to the second question is B, etc., you would enter the correct-answer string as $A B C D E$. Test Grader checks to make sure the length of the string matches the number of questions on the test.

The next series of prompts pertain to the student's answers. Enter the answers in a string similar to the correct answer string in the example above. Remember to make sure the order of the questions in the two strings is the same. For example, if the student's answers to the five test questions are A. B, C, D, D, you would enter the

student-answer string as ABCDD. Again, the computer checks the length of the string to make certain that five answers are entered. All of the answers in the correct-answer string must have a corresponding entry in the student's answer string. If not, you must reenter the student's answers.

The program then compares the answers in the two strings to calculate the student's grade on the test. For example, in our 'test' the correct-answer string is $A B C D E$ and the student-answer string is $A B C D D$. The result is that the student gave one incorrect response to a test question. The program then generates a printout of the test results. From our example, the printout would show one question missed resulting in a score of 80 percent. The printout also lists the correct response for any questions that were answered incorrectly.

At this point, a prompt asks if you want to grade more tests. You can follow the same procedure to grade the remaining students' tests. If you have no more tests to grade, the program prompts you to ready the printer. Press any key to generate a printout that lists the number of times a particular question was missed. Such feedback can be very useful to teachers who want to determine areas in which the class is having difficulty. Since this information is accumulated over the number of tests graded, it is advantageous to grade as many tests as possible in one session. The largest number of tests I have graded in one session is 50 , for which I used a CLEAR 500 command

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before loading the program. Using this command allows ample string space to grade tests.

The use of strings makes Test Grader very user-friendly and eliminates unnecessary keystrokes. This program should be of
interest to all educators who grade mul-tiple-choice tests. From a programming approach, one possible spin-off of Test Grader would be a program to collate data for a survey.


The Listing: MCTEST

```
1 'LET YOUR COCO DO THE GRADING
2 'BY WARREN CHEVES
3 COPYRIGHT (C) SEPTEMBER }199
4 'BY FALSOFT. INC.
5 'RAINBOW MAGAZINE
15 REM AS - TEST NAME OR NUMBER
20 REM B$ = COURSE NAME
25 REM C $ = SEMESTER
30 REM N = NUMBER OF QUESTIONS
35 REM DS = CORRECT ANSWERS
40 REM ES = STUDENT ANSWERS
45 REM FS - CORRECT ANSHER STRIN
G
50 REM I - QUESTION NUMBER
55 REM C - COUNTER TO COUNT INCO
RRECT ANSHERS
60 REM G$ - STUDENT NAME
65 REM H$ = STUDENT ANSWER STRIN
G
70 REM J - TOTAL TIMES A QUESTIO
N IS MISSED
75 REM K = STUDENT GRADE
80 REM LS - YES OR NO ANSWER FOR
    ANOTHER STUDENT
85 REM MS = PRINTER READY INPUT
100 CLS
105 PRINT "ENTER TEST NAME"
110 INPUT AS
115 CLS
120 PRINT "ENTER COURSE NAME"
125 INPUT B$
130 CLS
135 PRINT "ENTER SEMESTER"
140 INPUT C$
145 CLS
150 PRINT "HOW MANY QUESTIONS?"
155 INPUT N
160 DIM OS(N)
165 DIM ES(N)
170 D1M J(N)
175 CLS
180 PRINT "ENTER CORRECT ANSWER
STRING"
185 INPUT F$
190 IF LEN(F$)<>N THEN 175
195 FOR I=1 TO N
200 D$(1) = LEFT$(F$.1)
205 FS = RIGHT$(FS,N-I)
210 NEXT I
215 CLS
220 C-0
225 PRINT "ENTER STUDENT NAME"
230 INPUT G$
235 CLS
240 PRINT "ENTER STUDENT ANSWER
STRING"
```


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| Multi-Menu | $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 5}$ | OS9 Lv2 BBS | $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5}$ |
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Our objects will be redrawn using a process called affine transformations. In this method, the new coordinates of a point based on the old $x$ and $y$ values are

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x_{\text {new }}=A x+B y+E \\
& y_{\text {mew }}=C x+D y+F
\end{aligned}
$$

The coefficients A through F are determined by plotting any three points on the original object (Ax, Ay), (Bx, By), (Cx,Cy) and then plotting the corresponding points ( $\mathrm{ax}, \mathrm{ay}$ ), ( $\mathrm{b} x, \mathrm{by}$ ), (cx, cy) on the new object. We must solve the following equations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& A^{*} A x+B^{*} A y+E=a x \\
& C^{*} A x+D^{*} A y+F=a y \\
& A^{*} B x+B^{*} B y+E=b x \\
& C^{*} B x+D^{*} B y+F=b y \\
& A^{*} C x+B^{*} C y+E=c x \\
& C^{*} C x+D^{*} C y+F=c y
\end{aligned}
$$

> Bill Nee reversed the snowbird trend by retiring to Wisconsinfrom a banking career in Florida. The success of his 13-part series, "Machine Language Made BASIC" (July 1988 to July 1989), prompted him to continue writing articles about Color Computer machine-language programming. You may contact Bill at Route 2, Box 216C, Mason, WI 54856-9302, (715) 766-2952. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply

Don't despair! Listing 1 does all of this math for you. All you have to do is plug in the original and transform coordinates as DATA statements; the program generates coefficients A through F .

Now let's try an example. Plot a triangle with corners at $(0,0),(2,0)$ and $(1,1)$, Connect the midpoint of the three sides to form four smaller triangles. Right now we'll use just the top triangle as our new object, so the corresponding points are as follows:

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
A=(0.0) & B=(2.0) & C=(1.1) \\
\mathrm{a}=(.5 .5) & \mathrm{b}=(1.5 .5) & \mathrm{c}=(1.1)
\end{array}
$$

After you've entered Listing I, save it as AFFCOMP and run it. The first DATA statement (Line 190) tells the program how many new objects there are (one in this example) and the coordinates of the three original points. The next DATA statement (Line 200) gives the corresponding coordinates on the new object. The coefficients are:

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
\mathrm{A}=.5 & \mathrm{~B}=0 & \mathrm{C}=0 \\
\mathrm{D}=.5 & \mathrm{E}=.5 & \mathrm{~F}=.5
\end{array}
$$

So

$$
\begin{aligned}
& x_{\text {new }}=8 / 2+.5 \\
& y_{\text {new }}=8 / 2+.5
\end{aligned}
$$

But we can plot more than one new object. So let's take the triangle we divided and compute the coefficients for the lowerleft and lower-right triangles, ignoring the center one. Since there are now three new objects, change the first DATA line to start with 3 and add two new DATA lines ( 210 and
220) with the coordinates of the two new triangles. Run the program and you should get the coefficients as shown in Figure 1.

|  | A | B | C | $\mathbf{D}$ | E | F |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 1: Example Coefficients

## A Random Look

Let's plot new coordinates using these three equations, but on a random basis. Each computed point becomes the old coordinates for the next new point. Even on a random basis, the new objects stay separate and form an outline of the original. Listing 2 (AFFINE1) demonstrates this by using a different color for each triangle. Enter and run this program. The three triangles remain separate, but gradually fill the screen with triangles containing a triangular hole. This figure, a fractal, is a Sierpinski Triangle. Notice in Line 110 that 10 new coordinates are computed before any are plotted. This ensures the coordinates have "settled down" into a new object. I also scaled each point in Line 50 so the entire screen is filled - the original object is only two units long and one unit high.

The more completely the new objects make up the entire object, the more accurately the random plotting represents the entire object. We could compute the coefficients for that center triangle and plot all

four equations on a random basis to produce a solid triangle.

Another item needs to be considered when plotting each point - its probability. The area of any new object is roughly

$$
A B S\left(A^{\star} D-B^{\star} C\right)
$$

Therefore, the total area is the sum of all the individual areas, For the triangle with three new objects, the total area is $.25+.25+.25$, or .75. The probability of each triangle is the area of that individual triangle divided by the total area. In this case, the probability for each triangle is $25 / .75$, or $1 / 3$. However, other examples won't work out so evenly.

Any time the probability for one object is zero, give it a low value, such as .01, instead. Since you'll be using random numbers to determine which object to plot, have each object's probability be the sum of all the probabilities up to that one. Then you can use RND $(0)$ to see which objects are plotted. The probability of the last object must be 1, as shown in Figure 2.

The final step is to compute the scaling factors so the picture fills the screen. In the triangle example we drew it two units across, so the $x$-scale factor is the screen width (128) divided by 2, or 64 . The $y$-scale factor is 191 divided by 1 , or 191. But what if you don't know the original size? You could keep retrying different scale factors and offsets, hut that gets pretty tedious. Instead, 1 run the program initially without setting any points. Four variables - XMIN, XMAX, YMIN and YMAX - are initially set to zero. As the program runs, these variables get closer to the actual limits of the initial object. When you stop after, say 2500 iterations, compute the values as follows:
$x_{\text {salk }}=$ horizontal screen/(XMAX-XMIN)
$y_{\text {salk }}=$ vertical screen/(YMAX-YMIN)
$x_{\text {suflet }}=-X M I N^{*} x_{\text {cule }}$
$y_{\text {oflse1 }}=-Y M I N^{*} y_{\text {sclule }}$

## Speeding the Process

This is a lot of work for a BASIC program to perform. Let's compute the scale, and compute and PSET the coordinates with a machine-language program (Listing 4). The program stans with four macros: One to do a PMODE4 PSET, one to PRINTe a variable, one to PRINTe the contents of Register D, and one to PRINT® a message. As usual, macros can be used with any program. Lines 910 through 990 print nine messages using a macro.

After setting the counter to zero, lines 1060 through 1240 decide which object to use by comparing $\mathrm{RND}(0)$ to the object probabilities. Then new coordinates are computed (lines 1310-1840). These coordinates

| Object | AD - BC | Use | Probability | Use |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | 0 | . 01 | . 010563 | . 010563 |
| 2 | +. 1038 | . 1038 | . 109644 | .120207(.010563+.109644) |
| 3 | -. 1088 | . 1088 | . 1149255 | . 2351325 (.120207+.1149255) |
| 4 | . 7241 | . 7241 | .7648675 | 1.0 |
| Total |  | . 9467 | . |  |
| If RND $(0)<=.010563$, compute Object I. <br> If RND $(0)<=.120207$, compute Object 2 . <br> If RND $(0)<=.2351325$, compute Object 3. <br> Else compute Object 4. |  |  |  |  |

Figure 2: Object Probability
are compared to the current minimum and maximum values and replaced if necessary (lines 1860-2170).

Since the minimums and maximums may not have reached their full values, I have the program multiply each value by a factor of 1.1 and compute the scales and offsets (lines 2250-2980). These values are printed on the screen so you can copy them. Then the program stops and waits for you to press any key before drawing.

Part 2 (Line 3250 ) is very similar to the beginning part of the program. RNO $(0)$ is compared to the object probabilities and new coordinates are computed, but now the offsets are added (lines $3540-4170$ ). These coordinates are then checked to see if they will plot on the screen (lines 4190-4350). If so, they are PSET. If you don't press any key, the program loops back to AGAIN and keeps repeating. After debugging, save the source code with $W$ AFFINE, ASM and assemble it with A AFFINE.BIN /NS/WE.

The PMODEA BASIC program for this article (Listing 3) loads the machine-language program if necessary. After declaring all variables, the program clears both screens and draws a cursor (Line 70). The menu options in Line go let you include the boundaries of the original object in your DATA line or have the program compute the boundaries for you. If you choose Option 1, the program begins drawing after completing some calculations. If you choose Option 2 , the program displays the computed minimums and maximums with the iteration count. Pressing any key computes the scaling factors and offsets.

Line 120 reads the coefficients and computes each object's area using . 05 as the minimum area. Lines 140 through 150 compute the probability for each object. The subroutine in Line 600 pokes all the coefficients, probabilities and colors into their locations in the machine-language program. Line 170 executes the machine-language
program if you chose Option 2. If you chose Option I, lines 180 through 280 compute the scales and offsets and poke these, along with the minimums and maximums, into their proper locations before executing the machine-language program.

You may press any key to stop drawing at any time. You are taken to Menu 2 in Line 310 to "zoom in" on part of the picture or resume drawing the original. If you choose Option 1, lines 350 through 410 poke the original data back into location, transfer the picture from pages 5 through 8 to pages 1 through 4 and continue drawing. Selecting Option 2 first calls a cursor routine (lines $1100-1290$ ). Move the cursor to the beginning point in the upper-left comer of the screen using the joystick. Hold down the firebutton and move the cursor to the ending point in the lower-right comer of the screen. A box connects these points. When you release the firebutton, the program computes the new minimums and maximums. Since the screen variable NN is set to 700 in Line 60 , you can only zoom an area slightly more than half the size of the screen. You will usually want to examine a much smaller area than this.

The rest of the 200 H routine computes the scales and offsets and prints them to the screen. Press any key and the program starts drawing. After entering this program, save it as AFFINE2. Run it and select Option 2. After a while, press any key to see the current minimums and maximums for the triangle. Again, press any key to begin drawing it. Try zooming on one of the three smaller triangles. Stop the program, insert REM statements in lines 450 through 470 and remove them from lines 490 through 530 . Run the program again. This time, since the minimum and maximum are DATA lines. choose Option 1. You'll begin to see a fernlike object appear. Where did it come from? It all started with a single leaf inside a 12 -by10 rectangle. The tip (A) is at coordinates
(12,10), a midpoint on the right $(B)$ is at (11.3), and the base of the stem (C) is at ( 6,0 ).

Now draw four similar leaves inside the big leaf. I made the first leaf right at the stem, the second leaf curved around the left side, the third leaf curved around the right side, and the fourth leaf covered the top two-thirds. The coordinates I used in

## 64K Disk

## Listing 1: AFFCOMP

1 'THE ASSEMBLY LINE
2 'By WILLAM P. NEE
3 'COPYRIGHT (C) SEPTEMBER 1991
$4{ }^{\circ}$ BY FALSOFT, INC.
5 RAINBOW MAGAZINE

20 READ M, A1, A2, B1, B2, C1,C2
$21 \mathrm{DE}=(\mathrm{A} 1-\mathrm{B} 1) *(B 2-C 2)-(B 1-C 1) *(A$ 2-82)
30 FOR N-1 TO M
40 READ $A A(1), A A(2), B B(1), B B(2)$. CC(1), CC(2)
$50 \mathrm{~A}=((\mathrm{AA}(1)-\mathrm{BB}(1)) *(B 2-C 2)-(B B($

1) $-C C(1)) *(A 2-B 2)) / D E$
$60 \mathrm{~B}-((\mathrm{BB}(1)-\mathrm{CC}(1)) *(\mathrm{~A} 1-\mathrm{B} 1)-(\mathrm{AA}($
1)-B8(1))*(B1-C1))/DE
$70 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{AA}(1)-\mathrm{A} 1 * A-A 2 * B$
$80 C=((A A(2) \cdot 日 B(2)) *(B 2-C 2) \cdot(B B($
2) $-C(2)) *(A 2-B 2)) / D E$
$90 D-((B B(2)-C C(2)) \star(A 1-B 1)-(A A C$
3) $-\mathrm{BB}(2)) *(B 1-C 1)) / 0 E$
$106 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{AA}(2)-\mathrm{A} 1 * C-A 2 * D$
110 PRINT@7*N-2.N;
120 PRINT®32."A-"; : PRINTe32+7*N3.USING PS:A

13B PRINT@64, "B-": : PRINT664+7*N3.USING PS:B

140 PRINT@96. "C=": : PRINT@96+7*N-
3.USING PS:C

150 PRINTE128, "D="; : PRINTQ12B+7*
N-3,USING PS:D
16ض́ PRINT@160."E-" : :PRINT@160+7*
N-3, USING PS:E
170 PRINTQ192."F-" : : PRINTQ192+7*
N-3.USING PS; F
180 NEXT
190 DATA $1,0.0 .2,0.1 .1$
200 DATA $5, .5,1.5, .5,1,1$
210 DATA 0.0.1.0..5..5
220 DATA 1,0.2.0.1.5..5

|  | A | B | C |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Original | $(12.10)$ | $(11.3)$ | $(6.0)$ |
| Leaf 1 | $(6.1 .5)$ | $(6.5)$ | $(6.0)$ |
| Leaf 2 | $(2.4 .5)$ | $(5.3)$ | $(6.1 .5)$ |
| Leaf 3 | $(11.3 .5)$ | $(7.2)$ | $(6.5)$ |
| Leaf 4 | $(12.0)$ | $(10.5 .4)$ | $(6.1 .5)$ |

DATA lines 490.520 are the computed coefficients.

Figure 3: AFFCOMP Coordinates

AFFCOMP to determine the coefficients are shown in Figure 3.

The same procedure was used to pro-
duce the "tree" equations in DATA lines 550 through 580. Any of the coefficients can be changed to produce interesting results. If you make very large changes though, you'll probably have to choose Option 2 and rescale the results. For some interesting variations, try changing the .5 in Line 580 to 1.5 , or change the .84 and .86 in Line 520 to negative numbers. Above all, keep experimenting with the program - I'm sure you'll do "affine" job.

Next time we 'll look at some of the rules of Life. And if you have any questions about machine-language programming or suggestions for future articles, don't hesitate to let me know.

Listing 2: AFFINE1

```
1 THE ASSEMBLY LJNE
2 BY WILLIAM P. NEE
3 *COPYRIGHT (C) SEPTEMBER 1991
4 BY FALSOFT, INC.
5 RAINBOW MAGAZINE
10 "AFFINE TRIANGLE DEMO
20 Z=RND(-TIMER):CLS
30 FOR X=1 TO 3
40 READ A(x),B(X),C(X),D(X),E(X)
,F(X),CC(X):NEXT
50 < S-64:Y =190
60 PMODE3. 1:PCLS:SCREEN1.1
70 CC=CC+1:N-RND(3)
8B XX =A(N)*X +B(N)*Y+E(N)
90 YY=C (N)*X+D(N)*Y+F(N)
100 X=XX:Y=YY
110 IF CC<10 THEN 70
120 XP=X*XS:XP=XP +XP
130 YP=INT(191-Y*YS)
140 PSET(XP,YP,CC(N)):GOT070
150 DATA .5.0.0, 5,0,0.2
1 6 0 \text { DATA . 5,0,0,.5,1,0,3}
160 DATA .5,0,0,.5,1,0.3
```


## Listing 3: AFFINE2

1 "THE ASSEMBLY LINE
2 *BY WILLIAM P. NEE
3 'COPYRIGHT (C) SEPTEMBER 1991
4 " AY FALSOFT. INC.
5 'RAINBON MAGAZINE
10 PCLEARB
20 CLEAR 200. 8H6090-1
30 IF PEEK (\&H60D2) $\langle>204$ THEN LOA
DM"AFFINE": POKE \&HFF40.0
40 Z-RND ( - TIMER) : CLS
50 READ $M: M-M-1: D I M A(3), B(3), C($
3). $D(3), E(3), F(3), P(3), C C(3), X S$.

YS, NX, MX, NY , MY, XO, YO, S1, SC
60 DIM CU(1), GG(1), NN(700):FB=\&H

## FFOO

76 PMODE4,1:PCLS: DRAW"C1:BMB.D:N
R5: ND5: F7" : $\operatorname{GET}(0,0)-(7,7)$, CU

日0 PMODE4.5:PCLS:SI-0
90 PRINT:PRINT"AFFINE TRANSFORMA TIONS"."1) READ SCALE".."2> COMP UTE SCALE"
100 A $\$$-INKEY $\$$ :IF A $\$={ }^{*}$ " THEN 100
ELSE IF AS $=^{" 1} 1{ }^{n}$ THEN $51=1$
110 CLS:PRINTQ200, "COMPUTING!"; F OR $\mathrm{X}=0$ TO M
$12 B$ READ $A(x), B(x), C(x), D(x), E(x$
). $F(X), C C(X): S=A B S(A(X) * D(X)-B(X$
$) \star C(X)):$ IF $S<.05$ THEN $S=.05$
$130 \mathrm{SU}=\mathrm{SU}+\mathrm{S}: \mathrm{TP}(\mathrm{X})=\mathrm{S}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
140 FOR $X=0$ TO $H: P=P+T P(X) / S U$
$150 P(X)=P:$ NEXT:GOSUB 600
160 FOR $N=0$ TO M :POKE $8 \mathrm{H} 6005+\mathrm{N}, 0$ : POKE \& $86016+\mathrm{N}, ~ D: P O K E \& H 602 \mathrm{E}+\mathrm{N}, \emptyset$ :POKE \& $\mathrm{H} 6033+\mathrm{N}$, D: POKE \& $\mathrm{A} 6038+\mathrm{N} .0$

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```
:POKE &H6030+N,0:NEXT
170 IF S1-0 THEN EXEC &H6002:G0T
0400
180 READ NX,MX,NY,MY
190 XS=255/(MX-NX):X0=1NT(-XS*NX
+.5): IF XO<0 THEN X O-&HFFFF+X O +1
200 YS=191/(MY-NY):YO=INT(-YS*NY
+.5):IF YO<@ THEN Y0=&HFFFF+Y0+1
218 V-VARPTR(NX):FOR N-0 T0 4:PO
KE &H65F7+N, PEEK(V+N):NEXT
220 V=VARPTR(MX):FOR N-6 TO 4:PO
KE &H65F2+N,PEEK(V+N):NEXT
230 V-VARPTR(NY);FOR N-0 T0 4:PO
KE :H6608+N.PEEK(V+N):NEXT
240 V=VARPTR(MY):FOR N-0 TO 4:PO
KE &H6603+N.PEEK(V+N):NEXT
250 V-VARPTR(XS):FOR N-0 TO 4:PO
KE :H 65EB+N, PEEK(V+N):NEXT
260 V-VARPTR(YS):FOR N-B TO 4:PO
KE &H65FC+N,PEEK(V+N):NEXT
270 MSB-INT (X0/256):LSB-X0-MSB*2
56:POKE &H65FO,MSB:POKE &%H65F1,L
SB
280 MSB=INT(YD/256):LSB=YO-MSB*2
56:POKE &H6601,MSB:POKE &H6602.L
SB
290 IF S1=0 THEN EXEC &H60D2
300 GOTO 350
310 CLS:PRINTO12, "M E N U":PRINT
" 1) FULL PICTURE"." 2> ZOOM IN"
320 AS-INKEYS:IF AS-"" THEN 328
330 ON VAL(AS) GOTO 350,900
340 GOTO 32@
350 FOR N-0 TO 4;POKE &H6000+N,P
EEK(SH65EB+N):POKE &H602E +N.PEEK
(&H65F2+N):POKE &H6033+N, PEEK(&H
65F7+N):NEXT
360 FOR N-G TO 1:POKE &H600F+N,P
EEK(&H65FO+N):NEXT
370 FOR N-6 TO 4:POKE 8H6611+N,P
EEK(&H65FC+N):POKE &H6038+N,PEEK
(&H6603+N):POKE &H663D+N,PEEK(&H
6688+N):NEXT
380 FOR N-D TO 1:POKE &H602D+N.P
EEK(AH6601+N):NEXT
390 SC-0
400 PMOOE4.1:SCREEN1.1
410 PCOPY 5 TO 1:PCOPY 6 TO 2:PC
OPY 7 TO 3:PCOPY & TO 4
420 EXEC &H649A
430 PCOPY 1 TO 5:PCOPY 2 T0 6:PC
OPY 3 TO 7:PCOPY 4 TO 8:GOTO 310
440 TRIANGLE
450 DATA 3,.5,0.0,.5,0,0.4
468 DATA .5,0,0,.5,1,0,4
470 DATA .5,B,8, 5, 5, 5,4
：POKE AH6030＋N，O：NEXT 0400
180 READ NX，MX，NY，MY
\(190 \times S-255 /(M X-N X): X 0=I N T(-X S * N X\) +.5 ）：IF XO＜ 0 THEN X \(0=8\) HFFFF \(+\times 0+1\) 200 YS－191／（MY－NY）：YO－INT（－YS＊NY +.5 ）：IF YO＜B THEN Y0－8HFFFF＋YO 1 KE \＆ \(\mathbf{H} 65 \mathrm{~F} 7+\mathrm{N}\) ，PEEK \((\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{N}):\) NEXT
\(220 \quad \mathrm{~V}=\operatorname{VARPTR}(\mathrm{MX}): F O R \mathrm{~N}-\theta\) TO 4 ：PO
KE \＆H65F2＋N，PEEK \((V+N)\) ：NEXT
230 V －VARPTR（NY）：FOR \(\mathrm{N}=9\) TO 4：PO
KE \＆ \(86608+N\) ．PEEK \((V+N)\) ：NEXI
240 V －VARPTR（MY）：FOR \(\mathrm{N}-8\) TO 4：PO
KE \(8 H 6603+N\) ．PEEK \((V+N): N E X T\)
250 V －VARPTR（XS）：FOR \(N=0\) TO 4：PO
aH65EB＋N．PEEK \((V+N): N E X T\)
260 V－VARPTR（YS）：FOR N－B TO 4：PO
270 MSB－INT（ \(\times 0 / 256\) ）：LSB－X0－MSB＊2 56：POKE \＆ \(\mathrm{H} 65 \mathrm{FD}, \mathrm{MSB}:\) POKE \(8 \mathrm{H} 65 \mathrm{~F} 1, \mathrm{~L}\)
SB
280 MSB＝INT（YD／256）：LSB＝YO－MSB＊2 56：POKE \＆H6601，MSB：POKE \＆H6602．L SB
IF SI－a THEN EXEC \＆\＆ 60002
300 GOTO 350
CLS．PRINTOI2，M E N U：PRINT
320 AS－INKEYS：IF As－＂＂THEN 328
330 ON VAL（AS）GOTO 350,900
340 GOTO 32 C
350 FOR N－B TO 4；POKE \＆H6000 \(+\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P}\)
EEK（ \(8 \mathrm{H} 65 \mathrm{~EB}+\mathrm{N})\) ：POKE \(8 \mathrm{H} 602 \mathrm{E}+\mathrm{N}\) ．PEEK
\(65 F 7+\mathrm{N}\) ）：NEXT
360 FOR N－ 9 TO 1：POKE \＆ \(\mathrm{A} 600 \mathrm{~F}+\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P}\)
EEK（ \(\left.{ }^{2} \mathrm{H} 65 \mathrm{~F} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { O }}+\mathrm{N}\right)\) ） NEXT
370 FOR \(N-6\) TO 4 ：POKE \(8 \mathrm{H} 6011+\mathrm{N}\) ， P EEK 8 H65FC +N ）：POKE \(\quad\) \＆ \(\mathrm{H} 6838+\mathrm{N}\) ，PEEK
（ \(2 \mathrm{H} 6603+\mathrm{N}\) ）：POKE \(\& H 663 D+\mathrm{N}\) ．PEEK（ 8 H \(6688+N\) ）：NEXT
380 FOR \(N=0\) TO 1：POKE 8 H6020 +N ．P EK（aH66日1＋N）：NEXT
390 SC＝\(\varnothing\)
400 PMOOE 4.1 ：SCREEN1，1
410 PCOPY 5 TO 1：PCOPY 610 2：PC
－ 4
EXEC \＆H649A
430 PCOPY 1 TO 5 ：PCOPY 2 T0 6：PC 440 ＇TRIANGLE
a bata 3．．5．0．0．．5．0．0．4
47 DATA ． \(5,6,8,5, .5, .5,4\)
```

480 ＇FERN
490 DDATA 4， $0,0, .2,14,6,-89,4$
500 ＇DATA ．22．－．53，．19．．19．4．69．
．38．4
510 ＇DATA－．16，．59，．19，．19，6．94．
$-63.4$
520 ＇DATA ．84．．09．－．02．．86．．94．1
．59．4
$530^{\circ}$ DATA ©．12．0．10
540 －TREE
550 －DATA 4，．42，．42，． $42, .42,0$ ．．
2.4

560 ＇DATA ． $42,-.42,42, .42,0, .2$ ． 4
4
$570{ }^{\circ}$ DATA $1,0,0, .1,0, .2,4$
580 DATA 0．0．0，．5．0．0．4
590 ＇DATA $-25,+.25,0,45$
600 DA－\＆ A 6042 ：FOR $\mathrm{N}=0$ TO 3
$610 \operatorname{V}-\operatorname{VARPTR}(A(N)): F O R \quad x-6$ T0 4：
POKE DA +X, PEEK $(V+X)$ ：NEXT X
$620 \mathrm{DA}-\mathrm{DA}+5$ ：NEXT N
630 FOR $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{B}$ TO 3
$640 \mathrm{~V}-\operatorname{VARPTR}(B(N)): F O R X=0$ TO 4：
POKE DA＋X，PEEK $(V+X)$ ：NEXT
650 DA $=D A+5$ ： NEXT N
660 FOR $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{b}$ TO 3
$670 \mathrm{~V}=\operatorname{VARPTR}(C(N))$ ：FOR $x-0$ TO 4：
POKE DA $+X$ ，PEEK $(V+X)$ ：NEXT $X$
68 DA $=D A+5$ ：NEXT N
690 FOR $\mathrm{N}=1$ TO 3
$700 \mathrm{~V}-\operatorname{VARPTR}(\mathrm{D}(\mathrm{N}))$ ：FOR $\mathrm{x}-1$ TO 4 ：
POKE DA＋X，PEEK $(V+X)$ ：NEXT $X$
710 DA $=0 \mathrm{~A}+5$ ： NEXT N
720 FOR $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{D}$ TO 3
$730 \mathrm{~V}=\operatorname{VARPTR}(E(N)): F O R \quad x=8$ TO 4：
POKE DA $+X$ ．PEEK $(V+X)$ ：NEXT X
740 DA $-\mathrm{DA}+5$ ：NEXT N
750 FOR $\mathrm{N}=0$ TO 3
$760 \mathrm{~V}-\operatorname{VARPTR}(F(N)): F O R \quad x-0$ TO 4 ：
POKE DA $+X$ ，PEEK $(~ V+X)$ ：NEXT $X$
77 DA D $=\mathrm{DA}+5$ ：NEXT N
780 FOR $\mathrm{N}=0$ TO 3
$790 \mathrm{~V}=\operatorname{VARPTR}(P(N)): F O R \quad x=104$ ： POKE DA $+X$ ．PEEK $(V+X)$ ：NEXT $X$
800．DA $=0 \mathrm{~A}+5$ ： $\mathrm{NEXT} N$
810 FOR $\mathrm{N}-0$ TO M
820 POKE $8 H 60 C E+N$ ．$(C C(N)-1) * 85: N$
EXT
830 RETURN
900 ＇ZOOM
910 PMOOE4．1：SCREEN1．1：GOSU日 110 $\square$
$929 \mathrm{XS}=255 /(\mathrm{MX}-\mathrm{NX}): \times 0=-X S * N X$
930 PRINTUSING＂X SCALE－非非非 XOF

$940 \times S=1 N T(X S): \times 0=1 N T(\times 0+.5): I F$

X0＜0 THEN X0－8HFFFF $+X 0+1$
95Ø $V$－VARPTR $(X S)$ ：FOR $N-\emptyset$ TO 4
960 POKE \＆H6000 +N ，PEEK $(\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{N})$ ：NEXT
970 MSB -1 NT $(\times 0 / 256): L S B=X 0 \cdot M S B * 2$
56：POKE \＆H600F．MSB：POKE 8H6010．L SB
980 YS－191／（MY－NY）：Y0－－Y5＊NY
998 PRINTUSING＂Y SCALE－借解 YDF

1060 YS $=1$ INT（YS）：Y $0=1 N T(Y 0+.5):$ IF
YO＜O THEN Y0－8HFFFF＋YO＋1
1010 V －VARPTR（YS）：FOR $\mathrm{N}-0$ TO 4
1020 POKE 8 H6D11＋N．PEEK $(V+N)$ ：NEX I
1030 MSB－INT（YD／256）：LSB－YO－MSB＊ 256：POKE \＆H6820，MSB：POKE \＆H6021． LSB
1040 PRINT：PRINT＂＜PRESS ANY KE Y TO CONTINUE ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
1050 EXEC $\operatorname{sHADFB}$
1060 PMODE4，1：PCLS：SCREEN1．1
1070 EXEC 8H649A：GOTO 310
1100 CURSOR ROUTINE
1110 $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{JOYSTK}(0) / 2)$＊ $8: Y=$ JOYS TK（1）＊3
1120 GET $(X, Y) \cdot(X+7, Y+7), G G: \operatorname{PUT}(X$ ．Y）$-(X+7, Y+7)$, CU：PUT $(X, Y)-(X+7, Y$ ＋7）．GG
1136 IF PEEK（FB）＜＞254 AND PEEK（F B）＜＞I26 THEN 1110
$1146 \mathrm{XX}-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{JOYSTK}(\varnothing) / 2) * 8+7$ ： $\mathrm{YY}-$ JOYSTK（1）＊3
1150 IF $X X-X<7$ OR YY－Y＜7 THEN 11 40
$1160 \operatorname{GET}(X, Y)-(X X, Y Y)$ ．NN：LINE $(X$ ． Y）$-(X X, Y Y)$, PSET，$B: P U T(X, Y) \cdot(X X, Y$ Y）．NN
1170 IF PEEK（FB）＜＞255 ANO PEEK（F B）$<>127$ THEN 1140
1180 IF SC -1 THEN 1240
1190 MX－ $0: V=\operatorname{VARPTR}(M X)$ ：FOR $N-\emptyset T$ 0 4：POKE $V+N$ ，PEEK（ $\& H 602 E+N)$ ：NEXT 1200 NX－0：V－VARPTR（NX）：FOR N－0 T 0 4：POKE $V+N$ ，PEEK（ $8 \mathrm{H} 6033+\mathrm{N})$ ：NEXT 1210 MY＝$\quad \mathrm{D}: \mathrm{V}=\mathrm{VARPTR}(M Y):$ FOR $\mathrm{N}=\varnothing \mathrm{T}$ 0 4：POKE $V+N$ ．PEEK $(\$ \mathrm{H} 6038+\mathrm{N})$ ：NEXT 1220 NY－ $0: V=V A R P T R(N Y): F O R N-\varnothing T$ 0 4：POKE $\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{N}$, PEEK $(8 \mathrm{H} 603 \mathrm{D}+\mathrm{N})$ ：NEXT 12316 SC－1
1240 OX－MX－NX：DY－MY－NY
$1250 \mathrm{MX}_{\mathrm{X}}-\mathrm{MX}-0 \mathrm{X} *(255-\mathrm{XX}) / 256$
$1260 \mathrm{NX}=\mathrm{NX}+\mathrm{DX}^{*} \mathrm{X} / 256$
$1270 \mathrm{MY}=\mathrm{MY}-(\mathrm{DY}) *(\mathrm{Y}) / 192$
$1280 \mathrm{NY}=\mathrm{NY}+\mathrm{DY} *(191-\mathrm{YY}) / 192$
1290 RETURN

Listing 4：AFFINE．ASM

| 00100 | P4PSET | MACRO |  | 00360 | VPRINI | MaCRO |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00110 |  | LDA | ＊191 | 00310 |  | LDD | 4 |
| 00120 |  | SUPA | $\ 1$ | 00320 |  | ADOD | ＊5406 |
| 00130 |  | LDE | \＄32 | 00330 |  | STD | \＄88 |
| 00140 |  | MUL |  | 00340 |  | LDX | \＃1 |
| 00150 |  | ADDA | \＄8A | 00350 |  | JSR | SBC14 |
| 06160 |  | TFR | D． X | 00360 |  | JSR | \＄80D9 |
| 08170 |  | LDB | 10 | 09370 |  | LEAX | －1． X |
| 00180 |  | LSRB |  | 00380 |  | JSR | \＄899C |
| 08190 |  | LSRB |  | 08390 |  | JSR | \＄8958 |
| 00200 |  | LSR8 |  | 00408 |  | ENDM |  |
| 80210 |  | A8X |  | 06419 |  |  |  |
| 88228 |  | LDA | 10 | 08428 | DPRINT | MACRO |  |
| 02230 |  | ANDA | 17 | 00438 |  | LDD | 110 |
| 02029 |  | LOU | －9920D | 03448 |  | ADOD | \＃5400 |
| 08250 |  | LDA | A，U | 00456 |  | STD | 588 |
| 00260 |  | ORA | ，${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 09460 |  | LDD | 11 |
| 00278 |  | STA | ，$x$ | 60470 |  | JSR | \＄8DCC |
| 00280 |  | EMDM |  | 00480 |  | JSR | \＄8958 |
| 00298 |  |  |  | 00490 |  | ENDH |  |



SYSTEM IV


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## The New Frontier:

## The Most Advanced Color Computer Drive Systems Ever Offered!

## Fast No-Halt SCSI Floppies Using Optional SCSI Controller Proven Performance for Demanding Home or Business Users

This is the most advanced, fully assembeled CoCo hard drive system offered. Using the optional OMTI 5200 SCSI controller with our Hard Drive Interface, our new system will support no-halt floppy drives. You nced not wait while typing or worry about clock time losses. Why be limited to 3 floppy drives? A complete system could now consist of $1-3$ standard CoCo floppy drives, 1-2 (or more) hard drives, and 1-3 no-halt floppies using standard (not just CoCo ) OS/9 format. You can use
single or double-sided 40 or 80 track drives with the SCSI no-halt controller.
There are several new features with this improved interface. These include:

- Full SASI/SCSI compatible (this allows many add-ons to the versatile SCSI buss)
- No-Halt Floppies with optional SCSI controller allows full type-ahead during access
- Low factory-direct prices

20 or 30 Meg. 40 Meg. 80 Meg .

System Prices: (Includes Hard Drive, case, \& fan, SCSI Controller*, LR/OWL Interface, Software. Fully assembled and tested.)

$$
\text { \$495. \$535. } \$ 875 .
$$

Super System Prices: (LR/OWL System as above but OMTI 5200 SCSI Controiler AND $3.5^{n}$ or $5.5^{\prime \prime}$ HD 80 Track Floppy in same case)
$\$ 595$. $\$ 645$. $\$ 1039$. 2 cases)
*SCSI controller is OMTI 5100. Add $\$ 75$ for OMTI 5200 with FDC.
Introducing the Quick-Link ${ }^{\text {m }}$ Interface
Provides both a 64 K Printer Buffer and Serial and Parallel Interfaces. Serial to Parallel Printer Interface ( 64 K Buffer)
\$65.
Converts serial computer output to parallel printer and also provides a $6 \mathbf{4 K}$ buffer in front of the printer. Serial side Femate DB- 25 and Parallel side is Centronics. Includes Centronics to Centronics cable and power AC-adapter. If you need an adapter from the CoCo 4-pin serlal to DB- 25 add $\$ 9$. From 300-38,400 Baud.

## Parallel to Serial Interface ( 64 K Buffer)

Same as above except it converts Centronics parallel computer output to DB- 25 Female serial. Plug Into an IBM printer cable to provide output to a serial plotier.

- Fast Delivery from factory stock
- Optional Real Tìme Clock with built in battery (3-10 year lifetime)
- With the Clock you have 240 Bytes of battery backed up RAM for password protection or data storage!


## -Same super stable LRTech quality

Interface Price only: \$85.
Real Time Clock-RAM: \$25.

| Drive System Parts |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20/30 Meg | ST/PTI | \$229. |
| 40 Meg | PT1 | 265. |
| 80 Meg | ST4096 | 590. |
| SCSI Controllers |  |  |
| OMTI 5100 | HD Only | 579 |
| OMTI 5200 | HDFD | 169. |
| OMTI 5400 | HD/FD/Tap | 199. |
| (Note: We have no drivers for tape yet) |  |  |
| Cases and Cables |  |  |
| Case, 45 Wat | PS, Fan | \$10 |
| Cable set ( 3 | pieces) | 25. |
| Drives have a 1-year limited warranty. Other parts are 90 -day warranty. Please Note - At these prices, only very limited support can be given. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Technology the Color Computer Frontier



Floppy Drive Systems
The Highest Quality for Years of Service Drive 0 Systems (Half Height, Double Sided,

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Drive 0 systems complete with drive, controller, legal DOS, cable, case, power supply, and manual
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Drive 1 Systems have drive, case, power supply. (You may require optional cable and/or DOS chip to use)

## Special for 0/1 Combos $(0,1,2,3) \$ 259$. SALE Prices on Drives!

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> UPGRADES FOR RS HORIZONTAL CASES
> Why only double the capacity of your system when you can triple in the same case? Kit includes: double-sided to fit your case, chip to run both sides of new drive, hardware, and detailed instructions. Easy! Takes only 5 minutes!

Model Only \$119.
500,501 , or 502

All drives are new and fully assembled. We ship only FULLY TESTED and CERTIFIED at these low prices. We use Fuji, YE Data, and other fine brands. No drives are used or surplus unless otherwise stated to you when you order. We appear to be the one of the few advertiscrs in Rainbow who can truly make this claim. We have 7 years experience in the CoCo disk drive market! We are able to provide support when you have a problem.

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OWL-WARE has a liberal warranty policy, Duning the warranty period, all defective tems will be repaired or replaced at ou option at no cost to the buyer except for shipping costs. Cal our tech number for return. Return of non-defective or unauthorized refurns are subject to a service charqe.

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# More Dot Commands 

by Eddie Kuns<br>OS-9 SIG Database Manager

Last month I introduced you to the most commonly used dot commands. There are quite a few other dot commands - more than I can mention in this space. Remember, the period for each dot command must be in the first column.

One of the simplest dot commands is .blank, which leaves a blank line (or you could use .blank 5 to leave five blank lines). This command can be shortened to .b. To center a single line, use the . center (or . c) command, following the , c (on the same line) with a space and the text to be centered. You can use .p to start a new paragraph. However, a blank line works just as well. You would use . p to start a new paragraph only if you didn't want to leave a blank line between paragraphs, but a blank line usually improves readability.

If you want to be silly, you can use the . ! command. Any text following this, on the same line, is for your eyes only - this is how you generate a comment line. This is perhaps the best and most polite way of telling someone off in the forums.

To indent a line of text five spaces, use the .15 dot command. This command indents the next line (only) five spaces, but only if that line is the beginning of a new paragraph. You can even create hanging indentations - if you want to create a fivespace hanging indentation, use the .wm 5 dot command. All of the text is indented beginning at the next new line of text. Rather than wrapping to the left margin, the

[^0]```
Greg told me:
.1m 4/annot->
Eddie, your recent forum postings are fust too silly.
.Im0
In response to the allegations of silliness. I have
prepared a long. carefully worder.
response.
.page Do you mant to read it?
First of all, here is a table of
my recent forum
postings and their silliness ratings
.1t
Month messages posted #silly ones
January 
February 
March /annot=
.el
So you can see that the number of Inane messages I've posted has actually been
dropping.
.! OK, so no one will believe me!
.blank }
*m 5
Well, no one will probably belleve me, but & just wanted to make
that point. It's done. So, as a final
-P
flourish:
.vim 0
.c Eddie Kuns
```

Figure 1: Sample Delphi Message (As Entered)
text wraps to five characters to the right of the left margin. Reset the word-wrap column to normal by using the .wim 0 dot command.

Figure 1 shows a sample message as you would enter it on Delphi. The message uses many of the dot commands we've covered. Figure 2 shows the same text as someone reading the Forum message (or a database group description) would see it. (Don't take the sample too seriously, it was written after midnight!)

Notice in the example that the /annot setting remains until you change it. Any text that is indented away from a left margin of zero, will be annotated with the currently set /annot value. This includes text indented by , i, .c. . Im and .wm.

If you want more information on dot commands, look for VAX/VMS documentation of the RUNOFF text formatter.

Now that you know how to format your messages, how do you edit the message to include all those formatting commands?

```
Greg told ne:
> Eddfe, your recent forum postings are just too silly.
In response to the allegations of silliness. I have prepared a long. carefully
worded, response.
Do you want to read it?
First of all. here is d table of my recent forum postings and their silliness
ratings
\begin{tabular}{llcc}
\(>\) & Month & nessages posted & s 111 y ones \\
\hdashline & January & 27 & 17 \\
\(>\) & February & 20 & 15,2 \\
\(>\) & Harch & 35 & 10
\end{tabular}
So you can see that the number of inane nessage I've posted has actually been dropping.
```

```
Yell. no one wlll probably believe me, but I just wanted to make that point.
```

Yell. no one wlll probably believe me, but I just wanted to make that point.
It's done. So. as a final
flourish:
Eddie Kuns

```

Figure 2: Sample Delphi Message (As It Appears)

Well, you can enter them online using one of Delphi's editors. However, you can be more frugal if you edit those long formatted replies offline and then upload them when you are finished. This also allows you to use your favorite editor.

If you want to include text from a Forum message in your reply, use the Forum command FILE filename \(t x\) to place a copy of the current forum message in your workspace as filename. \(x\) t. You can then download this file from your workspace and delete it afterwards. Keep track of the message number to which you are replying.

Once you have edited your reply, upload it to your workspace. Then enter Forum and type the command

\section*{REPLY number filename.ext}
where number is the message number to which your reply is directed and filename.ext is the name of your reply in Workspace. Please use REPLY rather than ADD - it gives people a context to look back at if they do not understand your message.

\section*{Notify}

One slash command I haven't covered yet is /NOTIFY. This command is an intelligent /SEND - it sends a message to every SIG staff member who is online. If you are in the CoCo SyG and want to join a scheduled conference, but have never used conference, you could enter
```

/notify How do 1 enter conferenc
e from the Forum> prompt?

```

If there are no SIG staff members online or they are all busy, you will see "Sorry, nobody could be notified." Otherwise you'll see "Notification sent." Remember, the people receiving your question may be in mail or somewhere else where they cannot immediately reply.

\section*{Databases}

One of the most important changes in the oS-9 database reconstruction pertains to keywords. Occasionally, users complain because they cannot find something in the databases. Until now, there has been no real standard for assigning keywords, Greg Law recently took a close look at the keywords attached to groups in the databases and decided to set a standard. The new standard
dictates the following keywords should be included:
- Primary Keyword (depends on the database)
- Username of the uploader
- Username or last name of the author. if different from uploader
- Company name (if it refers to a commercial product)
- Company acronym (if appropriate)
- Product name or filename
- Descriptive Keywords

I will give some keyword examples next month. For now, there are a great many examples in the databases. Please follow this standard and think about the keywords you assign. Remember, when entering keywords enter each on a separate line. Keep descriptive keywords short, two words maximum, and use only keywords you think people will actually use to find the group. Use the description section, not the keywords, to describe the files in the group.

\section*{April Uploads}

Frank Hogg and Paul Ward posted more press releases about their companies' new computers. Guy Loucks uploaded Bruce Isted's KUtil, a utility that makes it easier to patch OS-9's Kernel. He also contributed a patch to the Kernel (using this utility) that allows OSK-compatible filenames. Philip Brown released the latest version of his port of Micro Emacs. Although the edit buffer is small, this is a full implementation of Micro Emacs v3.10.

Andrew Thibodeau posted the protocol for IFF graphics. If anyone wants to write an IFF viewer, the information is here! Steve Flock contributed several games. In Programmer's Den, Tim Kientzle released the latest version of his cstart.r replace-

\section*{Database Report}

\section*{OS-9 SIG}
General Information:
TIGER INTRO
FHOGG
IMS DESCRIBES NETWORK FOR MM/I
PKW
WHAT IMS HAS BEEN UP TO!
PKW

\section*{Applications:}

\footnotetext{
DBL - PRINT DOUBLE SIDED
WOAY Jim Martin
OECOMPRESS DYAASPELL'S DICTIONAR
BARSENAULT Bruce Aryenauit
}
KUTIL - COPY KERNEL TO DISK
GUYLOUCKS Guy Loucks
PRINTFORM REVISEO
WOAY \(\quad\) JIM Martin
UEMACS V3.0: LIMITED.
THEFERRET \(\quad\) Philip Brown

\section*{Device Drivers:}

AUTO BOOT EPROM
STEVEHILTON Steve Hilton
OS-9 KERNEL PATCH
GUYLOUCKS Guy Loucks
ment. This version fixes a couple of minor bugs from the previous version. Tony Schountz uploaded some graphics tools for Pascal.

In the 68 K -OS9 database, Ed Gresick released several useful files: смепи and TED form Mike Sweet's popular Ed editor, ported to UNIX. He also posted tar and compress binaries for OSK, and screen. screen allows multiple windows under OSK or UNIX.

In the CoCo SIG, Marty Goodman and Don Hutchison posted a number of articles to General Information. "Encounter with a

Tornado" describes Joel Hegburg's dramatic near-encounter with a funnel cloud. Marty also posted his RAINBOWfest report. Don Hutchison posted a funny list of computer terminology and a couple lists of BBSS.

April saw the smallest number of uploads to the CoCo 3 Graphics database in recent history! Dan Monday released a new MGE slide-show program. Kelly Thompson contributed Roger Taylor's maze game, Peliete. In Soapbox, Marty Goodman uploaded a couple of articles against Motorola's random drug testing program -
including a humorous article describing Motorola's anti-theft policy, which was originally posted on the Chicago USENet.

\section*{Conferences}

The newest conference is weekly: Rick Adams (rickadams) and John Farrar (TRIX) jointly host e weekly conference on "The Art and Science of UUCP." If you have any questions or suggestions, now you know where to send them. This conference takes place every Friday at 10 p.m., EST.

Database Report (continued)

```

68K-OS9:
CMENU AND TED (UNIX)
EDELMAR EdGresick
SCREEN - WINDOWS FOR OSK
EDELMAR Ed Gresick

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\section*{Without T\&D your Coco is a Barebone System}

Issue ass, MAY 1990 DREAMTIME ADV XTIAT SYSTEM
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ISSUE [101. NOV. 1990 GOSSTP COST ESTIMATOR SALO INVENTORY PERSONAL,STATS ALAIX 3 DEATH HINT
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Biogo Caller 3 Biogo Caller 3
DUCKHUNT 1H1 12tx.
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TURTLE RACE I SUPER SCRFEN DUM KEYROARDREMAP (KEYROA
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COCO JOKFSTER IETRAPAK: HIRAPAK
H1L-4
Last 12 issues shown here!

ISSUE P98, AUGUST 1990 ELSPPY TUTORIAL RECIPE/MEAL/OROCERY DUNGEON MAZE. SNOW SKI HOT LOAD SHIP WAR ERRORTRAP SPACE WAR 3 MAZEMASIER

ISSUE \#10N, FER. 199 WINECEIIAR BOMB RUN
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ISSUE D105, MARCH 1991 ROBOCROOK ISSUE \(\$ 106\), APRIL, 1991 CREDIT CARD ACCT. STOCK PORIFOLIO ABCS' \(2 \times 5\) ANTIQUECOLLECTOR OUR SCORE QUICR TAX
QUAD FDUCATION a SMADFBACATI SMURFa\|EsT
M/fusikil CROSUMS PUZZAE DLAMOND QUEST JON SKILIS 1OBAPPL BREAKIN3 PART? hilikill I vR ill


\section*{Tom Mix arcade games.}

\section*{}

RAINBOW
certiflcation SEAL. Check out all our public domain issues.


Music 1-7
MI - 8 Unitities \& 8 Songs
M2-17 Masicn Files
M3-16 Musica Files M4-16 Musiea Filex M5 - 25 Orehestra Files M6-23. Bin Filies ready to play M7 - 23. Hin Filex srady to play

Graphles 1-14
GR1 - Atlanta, Cabe, Space *
GR2 - Objects, Warzame, Worhtmap, *
GR3 - 9 Coco 3 Ginphic proqmirs.
GR4-22 Cneo Max Pictures
GRS - 22 Coco Max Pictures
GR6-22 Coco Max Fictures
GR7 - 15 Cueo Max lfetures
GR8 - 22, BIN Pictures
GR9-22 BIN Pietures
GR10- 14 Large BIN Pictures
GRII - M MGEE Pictures
GR12-Coes Mase 3 Pictures
GR13 - Mucpuint Gruphic Editor GR14-5 Macintosh Pictures

\section*{Advenfures 1,2}

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A2 - Andirea Devin, Curnc, Glsostship, Hogiowl
- Ierwar, Quest, Sorcerer, Survival, Adv, Ger.

Tefecommunkations 1-3
T1-Hayste, Kennit, Mikeylern, Teletern 72-Cchitis ilila Teminal Pacloge T3. Gelemp Conumanications
Education 1-4
E1-12 Programs for young kids. E2-12 Programs for High School Kids E3-11 Prograns Teach the Coco's Commands E4 - 5 Graphic Programs Abont Australla

HOME MANAGEMENT 1-4
\({ }^{2} 12\) Prograns Each Disk/Tape
H1 - Calendur, Financial Advise, Typing Tutor, * H2 - Check, Las Will, Word Iroceseor, H3-Envelope, Finance, Interest Rate, \({ }^{*}\) H4 - Specling Fis, Spelling Checkers, *

Utitlites 1-8
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ltralace: Tying the Knot

\author{
by H. Allen Curtis
}

Instructions
for using both versions of the CoCo 3 desktop publisher

From previous articles in this series, you should have leamed many fundamentals of Ultralace operation. This last installment discusses the fine points, as well as the fundamentals, of Ultralace operation. Explanations of Ulralace command usage are provided.

\section*{Adding Graphics}

Through previously given hints and experimentation you should know how to select (using the A command) a design or its mirror image in any of three sizes. You should also know how to draw the design using the SHIFT-right-arrow combination. Drawing artwork that consists of images in two or more slots of the Design menu requires the ability to draw the two images, one immediately below the other. For correct vertical spacing of the images. you must be using a compatible font. There are four font sizes: \(8,12,16\) and 24 dots in height. Fonts 8 and 16 are compatible with designs from any of the four rows of the Design menu no matter which design-size option you choose. Fonts 12 and 24 are compatible
H. Allen Curtis lives in Williamshurg, Virginia. He is interested in 17 th and 18 th cenury history and enjoys biking through the colonial capital. He balances the past and present in his computer work. You may contact him by writing 172 Dennis Drive. Williamsburg, va 23185 or by calling (804) 229-7086. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply.
only with designs chosen from the bottom two rows of the Design menu. Table 1 lists the fonts by height. Correct horizontal alignment of the upper and lower design sections is accomplished with the Ulralace Tab feature.

The following two examples should help you when drawing artwork composed of two or more sections. For the first example, suppose that you want to draw the rabbit found in Row 1 of the Design menu. For this you musi use a font of 8 or 16 dots. Choose any available font from the B- or 16 -dot column of Table 1. Retum to the Uliralace screen using the \(\mathbf{B}\) command. The cursor is initially positioned in the top-left portion of the screen. Move the cursor to a convenient place for drawing the rabbit at twice its normal width and length. Cursor placement is as follows: Press the CTRL key and then press the right arrow. Press any key to stop the cursor at the desired place (near the middle). Next, press the down arrow twice. With the position established, press F2 to get the Command menu. Use the T command to set the Tab key (the CLEAR key). Press \(C\) when asked for each of the two Tab values. The C stands for current cursor position. Next, use the A command to select a design. To select the upper part of the rabbit at twice its width and length, choose Option 3 of the Design menu option list. To select the top part of the rabbit, press 1 followed by a lowercase o. If you mistakenly type an uppercase 0 , you will hear a beep indicating you should try again. When you return to the Ultralace screen, press the SHIFT key and then press the right arrow to draw the upper half of the rabbit, which is twice the normal height at 64 dots high. Therefore, if you use a 16 -dot font, press the down arrow four times. Otherwise, press the down arrow eight times. Next, press CLEAR for the correct position from which to draw the lower part of the rabbit. Go to the Command menu and use the A com-
mand again with Option 3. From the Design menu, select the lower half of the rabbit by pressing 1 followed by a lowercase p. When you return to the Ultralace screen, hold down the SHIFT key and press the right arrow to complete the image of the rabbit.

The second example is presented in less detail to let you apply the knowledge gained in the first example. Let's draw CoCoCat in its normal size ( 96 dots by 96 dots). Press SHIFT-CLEAR to clear the Ultralace screen. Position the cursor to draw CoCo Cat. Use the cursor position as a tab setting as in the previous example. When drawing CoCo Cat, you must use the A command four times with Option 1. Press 2e, 2f, 3e and 3f to select the top-left, top-right, bottom-left and bottom-right sections, respectively. After you select the top-left portion of CoCo Cat, draw it on the Ultralace screen. Then without moving the cursor, select the topright part of CoCo Cat and draw it. Press CLEAR to move the cursor to its tab position. Press the down arrow \(6,4,3\) or 2 times, depending on whether the current font is 8 , 12, 16 or 24 dots, respectively. You do not need to count the number of times you press the down arrow since it will be obvious when the cursor reaches the proper position. Select the lower left portion of CoCo Cat and draw it. Similarly, select and draw the lower-right portion to obtain CoCoCat in his (her?) entirety. If you want a mirror image of CoCo Cat, complete the same steps but select the four parts in the following order: Top-right, top-left, bottom-right and bottom-left.

The other multiple-part images on the Design menu include Uncle Sam (top and bottom), a parrot (top, middle and bottom), an eagle (four parts) and the Statue of Liberty (four parts).
\begin{tabular}{|c|cccc|}
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{ Height } & 8 & 12 & 16 & 24 \\
\cline { 2 - 5 } Font & B & E & A & C \\
& J & F & I & D \\
& & G & K & M \\
& & H & Q & O \\
& & L & S & R \\
& & N & U & T \\
& & P & W & X \\
& & V & & \\
& & & \\
& &
\end{tabular}

As you have seen in the preceding examples, the CLEAR key operates much like a Tab key on a typewriter. Once the Tab position is set, the Tabkey moves the cursor (instead of the typewriter carriage) to the
specified position. The T command sets two tab positions. In the examples above, both positions were assigned the same value for the sake of simplicity. Suppose you want to construct a two-column table on the Ultralace screen, and you want the columns to start one-quarter and five-eighths of the way across the 640 -dot screen. In such a case, you would use the T command and type 160 for the first entry and 400 for the second entry. Then, when typing each line of the table, you would press CLEAR to find the starting position of the first column. When information for that column has been entered, press CLEAR again to locate the starting position of the second column.

Ordinarily, the Ultralace screen uses an HSCREEN 3 resolution of 640 dots by 192 dots (Mode 3). Ultralace can operate with an HSCREEN 1 resolution of 320 dots by 192 dots (Mode 1). Use the R command to change the Ultralace screen resolution from Mode 3 to Mode 1, or vice versa. The sole reason for switching to Mode I is to allow printing of font characters at double width. Any character written on the Mode 3 screen appears garbled in Mode 1. However, the characters printed on the Mode I screen are unchanged when Ultralace is switched back to Mode 3. To see what I mean, select Font N by using the F command. Type your name on the Mode 3 screen, then use the \(\mathbf{R}\) command to switch to Mode 1. Under the garbled version of your name, type your name again. Use the R command to return the screen to Mode 3. Note that the screen now has your name clearly printed with regular and double-width fonts. Designs cannot be drawn with the screen in Mode 1. If you try to do so, a beep reminds you to change the screen resolution to Mode 3.

\section*{Multiple Columns}

The ultimate purpose of Ultralace is to produce attractive printed documents. Printing is accomplished through any of three screen dumps - 1-, 2 - and 3-column printouts. Each column of these printouts consists of the images of four Ultralace screens. Before you can use any of the screen dumps, you must have written 4,8 or 12 screens (depending on the number of columns you are using) and saved them to disk. The three screen dumps have different printed-page margin requirements. The 2 - and 3 -column screen dumps also require you to specify the spacing between columns. These margin and column-spacing requirements correspond to similar screen requirements that must be set before a screen is written. The H command automatically takes care of the "housekeeping" chores of setting screen margins. Select H from the Command menu for an auxiliary menu that lists three options for the number of columns you want for
your printout. After you select the appropriate option by pressing 1,2 or 3 , the \(\mathbf{H}\) command specifies the correct screen margins for the desired screen dump.

The screens should not be saved on the File Disk containing ULT (or ULE) and its auxiliary files. If you have only one disk drive, you have to do some disk swapping. The D command helps you keep track of the contents of the disk (or disks) in the drive(s). The D command provides the same information as the Disk BASIC DIR command, and also informs you as to how many granules are still free.

After you have generated a physical screen of text and have already executed the H command, you need to employ the O command to save the screen. From the Command menu, press O . You are asked to specify a filename for the screen file to be saved. You must answer by entering a filename with six or fewer characters. Suppose you enter MYDOC as the filename. Under control of information furnished by the previous H command, two other characters are appended to the filename. If you want the screen saved on a disk in a drive other than Drive 0 , you must type a colon and the drive number immediately after the filename. If you are preparing for a 1 - or 2 column screen dump, each screen is saved in two files: MYDOCL1. HR1 and MYDOCL1 HR2. Only half a physical screen is saved for a 3column screen dump. The saved file would be MYDOCL1. HR. You can use the D command to verify the files have been saved.

For a 3-column printout, each column requires 320 dots or less horizontally. A half screen is sufficiently large to provide the required number of dots. A 3-column screen dump requires 12 half screen files ( 48 granules) that can be readily recorded within the 68-granule capacity of a 35 -track disk. When you return to the Ultralace screen after saving a half screen, you will notice the screen has been transformed. The transformation facilitates the saving process and leaves unchanged the portion of the screen that you generated.

After you print each of the next three screens, you need to use the O command, but you are no longer required to supply a filename. Each use of the O command for the 2 -column screen dump produces successive pairs of files: MYDOCL2.HR1 and MYDOCL2.HR2, MYDOCL3.HR1 and MYDOCL3.HR2, and MYDOCLA.HR1 and HYDOCL4. HR2.

For the 3 -column screen dump, the files saved for the left column are MYDOCL2. HR, MYDOCL3.HR, and MYOOCL4.HR. The files saved for the middle column are MYDOCM1. HR, MYOOCM2 . HR, MYDOCH3. HR and MYDOCM4 . HR. The right column is saved as MYDOCR1.HR, MYDOCR2.HR, MYDOCR3. HR and

MYDOCR4. HR. If you are preparing for a 2 - or 3 -column screen dump, the margin settings of subsequent columns are automatically specified. Again, after you write each of the four screens that comprise a single column, the O command saves the screen without you typing a filename.

When you have saved all the files you need for the screen dump of your choice, make sure your printer is ready. For a 1 -, 2 - or 3 -column screen dump to work properly there must be a full complement of 4,8 or 12 screen files, respectively, on the disk. Therefore, if you finish your intended document using less than the required number of screens, you must complete the set of screen files by saving blank sereens. Next, select the S command from the Command menu. You are greeted with an auxiliary menu that lists the three screen dump choices. Enter the number that corresponds to the screen dump you want and the screen-dump process begins. The files containing images of the top quarter of the printout are automatically loaded into Ul tralace memory, (For the 3-column screen dump, the files loaded are MYDOCL1.HR, MYDOCM1.HR and MYDOCR1.HR.) Then the printing starts. When the top quarter has been printed, each of the other three quarters are handled in a similar manner.

\section*{Using a Word Processor}

In addition to writing Ultralace screens directly from the CoCo 3 keyboard, you can prepare a document with your favorite word processor, save the document as an ASCII file and load it into Ultralace for automatic onscreen printing in the font of your choice.

Ultralace accepts ASCII files from any CoCo word processor - the files may contain no embedded codes, no printercontrol codes, no hyphenated line endings, and no characters not in an Ultralace font. In addition, there are further modifications you must make to the ASCII file.

You must append the [ character (produced by pressing the SHIFT-down-arrow combination) to the end of any line you do not want wrapped, provided the line does not start with one or more spaces. For example, in a letter, each line of the name and address of the person to whom you are writing would probably need to be terminated with a [. This would prevent the name and address from wrapping onto one line.

You must also append the ] character (produced by pressing the SHIFT-right-arrow combination) to the end of the final line of the document. For a long document it is preferable (for smoother Ultralace handling) to save a number of ASCII files, each containing about one typed page. Such files must be terminated with a ].

Files produced using a word processor
can be saved on a disk destined for the screen files of a 1 -or 3 -column screen dump. However, a 35 -track disk does not have the capacity to support both word processor files and screen files needed for a 2 -column screen dump. In such a case, you must save the word processor files on a separate disk and use disk swapping between screen-file and word-processor-file disks if you have only one disk drive. If you have a RAM disk, load the contents of the word processor file disk into it. Using a RAM disk for word processor files alone is a real convenience, whether or not the intended screen dump is for a 2 -column printout. A RAM disk speeds the process of generating screens.

Even though you may have written each word-processor file in the ASCII form required by Ultralace, it must be converted to a standard form. The conversion is accomplished using the C command. With the word processor files in a RAM disk or on a disk in the drive, use the \(\mathbf{C}\) command for each file. You are requested each time to enter the associated filename, in full, including its extension and drive number if different than Drive 0. The conversion takes a short time.

Use the I command to generate screens from the converted word processor files. The I command has four input options. Option 3, aptly labelled Word Processor File, is the one to use for loading the converted file on the Ultralace screen. After selecting Option 3, you are asked to enter the filename (no extension) and drive number (if 1.2 or 3 ). You soon see the contents of the file being printed on the Ultralace screen.

As always, H command housekeeping initiates the process of generating and saving screens destined for one of the three screen dumps. A screen is written - either manually or by Option 3 of the I command. Use the O command to save each screen. Clear each screen before loading the next.

When the onscreen writing is completed, you can choose whether or not to have the remainder of the file saved in a different file called REST. Unless you want to rewrite the screen, starting at another place on the screen, you will choose to have the remainder of the file saved as REST. Thereafter, enter REST for the I command, Option 3 filename until the entire file has been written. When it has been written, screen printing stops. Then you need to press ENTER to position the cursor before loading the next converted file.

When using Option 3 of the I command to generate screens, you may occasionally want to move a line of characters to the left or right. You can accomplish this by pressing SHIFT and the up arrow. Unlike other keys and key combinations (listed with the K
command), the use of this combination is not completely obvious. When moving it right or left, the printed line must generally begin or end with one or more spaces. To move a printed line to the right, you must position the cursor in the right half of the screen by pressing CTRL and the right arrow. Then, press SIdFT and the up arrow until the line has been moved the desired distance. Follow the same procedure to move the line to the left, but position the cursor in the left half of the screen by pressing CTRL and the left amow.

The other I command options are not concerned with word processor files. Options 1 and 2 are used to load screen files. The main purpose of these two options is to examine and change screens that have been saved for a screen dump. Option 1 loads screens intended for a 1 - or 2 -column screen dump. Option 2 loads screens intended for a 3-column screen dump. When the I command prompts you to enter the filename, you must enter it in full (exclusive of the extension). This means that you must include the last two characters of the filename that were automatically appended when the file was originally saved. After making changes on a screen loaded with Option I or 2 of the I command, save it with Option 1 or 2 , respectively, of the O command. During operation of the chosen option of the O command, you must enter the filename exactly as you did to load the screen. Options 1 and 2 of the \(O\) command can be used before or after - but not during - the execution of the complete process, including housekeeping, generating and saving all the screens for a screen dump.

Option 4 of the I command pertains to loading strings from STR. DAT, the file you generated with the program GENSTR. When you choose Option 4, you are presented with a menu of six choices. The first three choices are aids for drawing designs along the borders of the Ultralace screen. The strings of choices 1 through 3 are designed to work with normal- or double-width designs from Row 0 of the Design menu. Those strings should be used in conjunction with a 16 -dot font. For the designs to be drawn along the borders of the screen, the top, left, right and bottom margins of the screen must be set to \(0,0,640\) and 191, respectively. These are the default margin settings. If you used the H command as part of the process of generating and saving the screens needed for a 2 - or 3 -column screen dump, the margins are no longer at their default settings.

You can set the margins manually by using the M command. To specify default margin settings in preparation for borderdesign string usage, select \(\mathbf{M}\) from the Command menu. You are asked for the top,
left and right margin values. You must respond by entering 0,0 and 640 , respectively. You are then asked whether or not you want to change the bottom margin. Enter Y for yes. Enter N to answer the next question so the cursor is able to reach the lowest screen position that corresponds to a setting of 191. The M command is discussed in more detail shortly.

To use border-design strings, use the \(F\) command to select a 16 -dot font, such as Font I. Use the M command to set the margins to their default values. Clear the screen by pressing SHIFT-CLEAR. Use the A command to select, in normal size, a design from Row 0. For example, use that in Slot G. With the cursor at the top-left corner of the screen, you are ready to draw the top border design. After you select I from the Command menu, choose Option 4. When the menu of choices is formed, select Choice 1, which draws horizontally normal-sized designs. The top border is quickly drawn, except for a 16 -by-16-pixel space at the topright corner of the screen. The cursor is now in position to draw the right border design. From the menu of choices in Option 4, select Choice 2. You might think you should use Choice 3 , which draws designs vertically. Choice 3 draws designs vertically at the left border and everywhere else, but not at the right border. Strangely enough, either Choice 1 or 2 draws the right border design. When the right border is complete, position the cursor at the top left by pressing ENTER followed by CTRL and the up arrow. Now, use Choice 3 to draw the left border design. The cursor remains in position to draw the bottom border design via Choice 1, Option 4 of the I command. To draw a border around the screen with double-width designs, use the A command to select a doublewidth (32-by-16-pixel) design from Row 0 of the Design menu. Then carry out the example as before, but instead of selecting Choice 1 for top and bottom borders, select Choice 2.

The border design strings can also be used when the margins have been set by the H command. The procedure, however, requires slightly more manual positioning of the cursor. Rather than using the H command to establish margin settings. the M command is used to simulate the H command margin settings for the third column intended for a 3 -column screen dump. Therefore, use M to set the top, left, right and bottom margins to \(0,0,232\) and 191, respectively, or \(0,0,288\) and 191, respectively - depending on whether you are using ULT or ULE. Use the A command to select a normal-sized design from Row 0 of the Design menu. Clear the screen. (In the following discussion, Option 4 has been taken when choices are mentioned.) Choice

1 is designed to draw 39 designs horizontally. With a right margin of 232 or 288 , only 14 or 18 designs, respectively, can be drawn horizontally. After the 14 or 18 designs are drawn, each attempt at drawing the remainder of the 39 designs simply results in a beep. Choice 2 is designed to draw 19 designs horizontally. Therefore, it is more efficient to use Choice 2 for the previously shortened top and bottom borders, regardless of the size of the selected design. With the cursor at the top-left comer of the screen, select Choice 2. After the top border is drawn, press the left arrow (backspace) eight times to position the cursor for drawing the vertical border. Then use Option 3. since the vertical design is not to be drawn on the extreme right side of the screen. Position the cursor at the top left as in the previous example. Select Choice 3 to draw the left border design. Finish the rectangular border design by taking Choice 2 . If you had been dealing with a double-width design, you would have completed the example in a similar way, except you would have pressed the left arrow 16 times to position the cursor to draw the right border.

Each of choices 4,5 and 6 prints a string of characters on the screen. When you select Choice 4, your address is printed in characters from the current font. The printing begins at the current cursor position. When the first line of characters is finished, the second line is printed directly below the first. Choices 5 and 6 work in much the same way. When you use choices 4,5 and 6 ,it is advisable to extend the right margin of the screen with the \(M\) command.

There are a few remaining remarks that should be made about the M command. If you merely want to change one of the margins - say the right margin - you need only enter a value for that margin. Just press ENTER for each of the other margins to retain its current value. Because the H command employs the default settings of 0 and 191 for the top and bot-
tom margins, those margins are seldom changed. However, the top and bottom margins are changed automatically when you have printed a line or more on the screen and then change fonts. The top and bottom margins are changed in this case to provide a pleasing vertical spacing of the text in a line printed with mixed fonts.

Those of you who have Tandy DMP printers that print 960 dots instead of 800 dots across the page, will discover that a column composed of four screens is somewhat too long for a single page. Therefore, you will have to change the bottom margins for the fourth screen of each column. After you save three screens of a column, move the cursor to its lowest position. Press the up arrow key until the cursor is in the position at which you want the bottom margin. Use the \(\mathbf{M}\) command to establish the setting.

The \(P\) command facilitates the use of both the M and T commands. The P command prints the current values of the margin settings and the Tab key positions.

In emergencies, the BREAK key may be used to terminate Ultralace. However, the X command should be the standard means of exiting the program.

Good luck, and good publishing! ค


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\section*{CoCo}

\title{
Choose Your Charge
}

\author{
by Marty Goodman \\ Contributing Editor
}

> Can you tell me the pros and cons of using NiCad versus lead-acid hatteries as the power supply for a custom CoCo 3 or other device?

> Dennis McMillian (COCOKrwI) Pittsburg. California

AIn most ways sealed lead-acid batteries are far superior for rechargeablebattery applications. Lead-acid batteries are easier to properly charge without overcharging.

Indeed. most low-to-medium-priced commercial NiCad battery chargers cook the NiCads if you leave them connected, and in time destroy the NiCad batteries. Lead-acid batteries usually take up less space for a given amount of stored power than NiCads, partly because they offer two voits per cell as compared to the 1,2 volts per cell of a NiCad battery. Thus, a 12 -volt battery of lead-acid cells requires only six cells. But if you make the battery using NiCad cells, 10 cells are required. NiCad batteries have a slight weight advantage, but not nearly as much as most people think. The advantage tends to be only about 20 or 30 percent for the same amount of stored power compared to lead-acid cells, which is not significant in most applications. NiCad batteries have one major ad-

\footnotetext{
Martin H. Goodman, MD., 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 Ranbow's CoCo SIG and datahase manager of OS-9 Online. His non-computer passions include running, mountaineering and outdoor photography. Marty lives in San Pablo, California.
}
vantage over lead-acid batteries: They do not mind (indeed, they like) being fully discharged to near zero power. Lead-acid batteries, on the other hand, can be injured if totally discharged. NiCad batteries are known to suffer from charge memory - if NiCad batteries are repeatedly discharged to a given level then recharged back to full from that level, they refuse to discharge below that level. However, this chargememory problem is encountered only if you cycle the batteries exactly to a given level of discharge and back to full many times. As a result it is encountered a lot less than many folks think.

More common with NiCads are problems of the batteries being cooked due to poor charging circuits, which results in the slow destruction of the battery. A proper charger for lead-acid batteries provides a regulated voltage of 2.3 volts per cell to "float" the battery (maintain a full charge level) and of 2.4 volts per cell to "quickly" (six to 12 hours) charge the battery. A proper NiCad battery charger both charges and floats the battery at 1,41 to 1,45 volts per cell. As a rule in charging either NiCad or leadacid batteries, you should "float" the battery at \(1 / 100 \mathrm{C}\), where C is the charge capacity of the battery measured in amp hours. Similarly, charge the battery at around \(1 / 10\) c. Of course, expensive and fancy quick chargers can charge batteries faster than that. But beware - unless your quick charger is very well-designed, there is grave danger of cooking the battery after it is charged. Even when the quick charger is well-designed, the very act of charging a battery at a higher current level than \(1 / 10 \mathrm{C}\) decreases its life. If you want to use sealed lead-acid batteries, I recommend Gates brand cells. They are hideously expensive, but of superlative quality. Also, Yasusa
makes an excellent (and very economical) line of sealed lead-acid batteries.

There are two recent developments in the world of rechargeable batteries worth noting: New NiCad battery technology is about to double the amount of power that can be put into a given physical size battery. Sub-c NiCads typically are available in 1.2 -amp-hour capacity, with some high-performance NiCads available with 1.7 -amphour capacity. ( 2.4 -amp-hour sub-c NiCads will soon be available.) Until recently, one big problem with lead-acid batteries was they were just not made in sizes smaller than D cells. This is no longer the case. Sony, in its newest cordless phones, is using a two-cell, 4 -volt, 500 -milliamp-hour capacity lead-acid battery that is physically about the size of two N cells. A replacement battery of this sort costs \(\$ 18\) retail from Sony at this time, but I am sure the price of such small lead-acid cells will be going down as they are more commonly used.

\section*{Things That Go Bump in the Night}

I have an os-9-based CoCo 3 with a Multi-Pak, a disk controller and RS232 Pak. The controller is in Slot 4 and the RS-232 Pak is in Slot 1. While the power was on the other day.I bumped the RS-232 Pak so that it was seated in its slot at an angle. I now get a blank screen when powering up the system. If I power up just the computer. or the computer with the empty Multi-Pak plugged in, I get a normal Extended BASIC message. Putting the RS-232 Pak into any slot before power up does not affect this. However, if I put my disk controller into any slot of the Multi-Pak, regardless of whether or not that slot is selected by the switch, the system refuses to power up and I get a blank screen when I turn the power on. I get the same effect if \(/\) use just the CoCo 3 with the
disk controller plugged directly into it. I read in your column that such an accident can damage the 6809 chip. So, I replacedmy 6809 chip in the CoCo 3 (after socketting it), but the problem persists. What's going on? What can you recommend to fix things?

Richard Rae (RRAE) Jackson, Mississippi

AWhen you knock a plug-in card that is in a Multi-Pak, it often happens that the lands on the edge connector manage to short across two of the adjacent contacts on the female edge-connector socket of the CoCo or Multi-Pak. Now, in the Multi-Pak are sources of +12 and -12 volts on pins 1 and 2. Immediately adjacent to these pins are the Halt and nmi lines. respectively. It often happens that the -12 -volt line is shorted to the Halt line, and the +12 -volt line is shoned to the NMI line. This often results in the destruction of the 6809 chip, which is hooked directly to those lines.

The Halt and NMi lines also go to the disk controller, which generates Halt and NMI signals in the course of reading and writing sectors and tracks. Often the 12 -volt surge on these lines wrecks the output buffers on the disk controller that supply those signals. On virtually all disk controllers, a 7416 or \(740 \%\) Hex open-collector gate inverter is
used on the Halt and nmi lines. Most disk controllers use two of these chips, though usually only one of them is connected to the Halt and nmi lines. When these buffers get fried, they often die in the active-low direction of their outputs, causing a permanent Halt and/or NM1 to be seen by the 6809, This is usually responsible for the freezing of the boot process when you turn the computer on with the disk controller plugged in.

Here's a quick test to see if my guess about what is going on is correct. Put slips of transparent "magic" (frosted) tape over the Halt and NMI lands on the 40 -pin edge connector of the disk controller. These are pins 3 and 4, respectively, of the edge connector, Now (with the power off, of course), plug the controller into the CoCo 3 and turn the power on.

Does the CoCo 3 boot properly, giving you the Disk Extended Color BASIC sign-on message? If so, you've proven that a damaged Halt and/or NMI line is causing the problem. The cure usually involves merely replacing the fried 7416 or 7406 chip with a new 7406 chip. I urge you to replace a 7416 . if your controller has one, with a 7406, which is an exact pin-for-pin equivalent chip, but is rated for higher voltage capacity. On rare occasions, this still does not cure the problem. You must then trace the

Halt and NMI circuitry further back into the disk controller and possibly replace one or two more small scale logic chips that are involved with handling these signals. Of the last 10 disk controllers I have repaired. nine required replacing only the 7406 chip. but one required replacement of two other small-scale logic chips that fed the 7406 chip. By the way, don't feel bad about socketting and replacing the 6809 chip. Your 6809 likely was damaged by that surge of +12 and -12 volts on its Halt and NMI lines and might have caused you problems later on, even though it appeared to be working fine. Your 6809 is now socketted, allowing you to do any required similar repair in the future almost instantly.

\section*{Where's the Memory}
\(I\) see ads for something called a \(O K\) 5I2K upgrade. What are they talking about?

> Cathy Mack (CATHYM) Spokane. Washington

AUpgrades to 512 K are sold in two ways for the \(\operatorname{CoCo} 3\) : With and without memory chips. You can buy a 512 K upgrade with all 16 memory chips installed, and guaranteed by the seller to work. Or you can buy the upgrade board with empty

\section*{MLBASIC 2.0 - BASIC Compiler \\ If you want your BASIC programs to run up to 30 times faster, or want more} programming fastures without learning another language, MLBASIC is for you. MLBABIC ts the most compsitble BASIC compler avallable for the Color Computer. WHY? Because MLBASIC fully supports:
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MI.BASIC not only containis everything that you would expect a BASIC proErammine language should conthin, MLBABIC has features that offer flexibility of other languages like C. Pascal, FORTRAN and even assembly language. These features will allow programmers to diroctly access the CPU registers on the COCO, produce modular program code with SUBROUTINES, manipulate memory in blockg, and oven call ROM routines in other areas of memory

MLBABIC revision 2.0 has incorporated all enhancements thest were suggested by MLBASIC 1.0 users and mope. Revision 20 did away with all the incompatiblity probiems that existed with revision 1.0 .

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With all this going for MLBASIC, your might expect the cost to be a llttle out of your budget. After looking at prices of other BASIC compilers 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 tnterest once again in the COCO.

Before you buy another BASIO compiler for the COCO, find out If it supports everything MLRASIC supports. Then look at the price lag. We feel that it won't be Iong before you place an order for MLBASIC.
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This is the modem for which you have been waiting - all the great features of the 2400 baud \(v .42 / v, 42\) bis modem now with full v. \(32+\). Zoom modems have been receiving top reviews - see MACUSER Jan 91 and PC
MAGAZINE Mar 91 - this modem will receive the same enthusiastic reception.

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sockets, allowing you to install your own set of sixteen 256 K -by-1, 120 -ns DRAM chips. These chips are generically called 41256 chips. They are usually available new from chip vendors for under \(\$ 2\) each. I have seen them selling for under 50 cents apiece from vendors of surplus, salvaged and desoldered chips.

The unpopulated 512 K -upgrade board is referred to as a 0 K board, telling you there are no memory chips - just empty sockets. The same terminology is used by vendors of PC-compatible equipment. Thus, a quoted price on a " 286 mother board, 0 K " implies you would be getting an 80286 mother board with no memory chips installed.

\section*{Restoring Variables}

I am writing a BASIC application where I have broken the program down into smaller programs that load each other as needed. My problem is that my variables from one program disappear when I load another program. What can I do about this?

Tom Williams Council Blufjs. Lowa

ABASIC wipes out all old variables from a previous program when a new program is loaded. There are several ways around this problem. You can have your program poke information from one program into an unused area of memory. The next BASIC program you load can find the data there with a PEEK command. On a 512 K CoCo 3 . you can use the area between \(\$ 00000\) and \(\$ 2\) FO00 with the LPOKE and LPEEK commands. You can also have your program save its data values to disk for later access by the other program. An elegant solution involves using Extended ADOS-3 and saving data to files on its RAM disk to allow quick saves and data retrieval.

\section*{CM-1 and the CoCo}

I bought a Tandy 2000 system. including a CM-1 color monitor, as part of the close-out sale of all such "store" systems at a local Radio Shack. I was under the impression the CM-I monitor was an EGAtype RGB monitor. Can / use the CM-I with an EGA card in my IBM PC.compatible? Can I use the CM-I with a Color Computer 3?

William T. Stamps
Clinton, Utah

AThe CM-1 is not an EGA-type monitor. Rather, it uses a unique, weird and generally worthless signal protocol. The CM-1 is properly classified as a 4-bit (RGBI) digital RGB monitor with separate HSync and VSync inputs that syncs at between 25 and \(26-\mathrm{KHz}\) horizontal-sync frequency. Note
that IBM CGA monitors are 4-bit digital RGBI monitors that use separate sync, but sync at 15.75 KHz . EGA monitors are 6 -bit ( RrGgBb ) digital RGB monitors that use separate HSync and VSync and sync at \(21-\mathrm{KHz}\) horizontalsync frequency.

CoCo 3 s provide separate HSync and vsync signals, with the horizontal-sync frequency at 15.75 KHz , and output analog. RGB signals. Due to the vast difference between the sync frequencies of the CM-1 and either CGA or CoCo 3 video, there is no way the CM-1 can be used with either. This also means that, unlike real EGA monitors, the CM-1 is incapable of switching its sync down to 15.75 KHz and emulating a CGA monitor.

The IBM EGA protocol is the closest of all standard protocols to that supported by the CM-1. However, the differences are extensive enough to make the CM-I unsuitable for use with EGA. The sync frequency of the CM-1 ( 26 kHz ) differs enough from EGA sync frequency so that it cannot sync to an EGA signal, even if you get the polarity of the HSync and vSyne correct. It may be possible, by messing with the Horizontal Hold control (VR502 in the CM-1) and/or with R506 (a 12 K resistor in series with VR502) that you can shift the range of syne of the CM-1 down enough so that it will sync to the EGA sync frequency of 21 kHz . Note that switches 3 and 4 of the 4 -switch DIP switch block 5601 deep inside the CM-1 monitor on the motherboard control the required polarity of the incoming vertical and horizontal sync signals, respectively. You may need to adjust them, too. Even if you get the CM-1 to sync to EGA frequencies, the best you can do without further hacking is get a total of six colors plus black and white out of it. The CM-1 does not support secondary red, green and blue signals of the EGA protocol and you want to leave the intensity line input of the CM-I disconnected. Thus, you'd lose most of the color capability that goes with EGA. If you get the CM-1 to syne to the EGA signal, in theory you could wire a little circuit using two or three TTL logic chips or one PAL chip that converts 6-bit EGA RGB into 4-bit CM-1 RGB and get an extra seven colors out of the signal. Even then you'd be getting only 14 colors plus black and white, not the roughly 60 colors available with EGA. This is hardly worth the work. If you really want to try such things, be sure to order a service manual for the CM 1 from Tandy National Parts, The cost is around 58 , including shipping.

I have a couple of CM-Is and use one on my generic PC/XT. The way 1 accomplished this was through a special monitor card made by Tandy (Cat. \#26-3047), but discontinued long ago. You can hook the CM-1 to
it and use the monitor as if it were a CGA monitor, with one important exception: On all 80-by- 25 text screens, the characters are drawn with EGA, not CGA quality and resolution. All software used with this setup will recognize it as a CGA system and all graphics will be CGA-type graphics. My text screen with thissystem is quite decent and far superior to that of a real CGA monitor and card.

If you are lucky enough to lay hands on a Tandy 26-4037 videocard, you may be able to get EGA-like graphics capability out of your CM-1. Even if this works to achieve EGA graphics resolution ( 640 -by- 350 ), you still cannot get more than 14 colors, plus black and white, out of the CM-1. I have not been able to get a \(26-4037\) video card and cannot speak about this from experience. If anyone wants to offer one to me. I might be interested, if the price is right. Finally, note very carefully that, by some odd coincidence, the Tandy catalog numbers for these two video cards are awfully similar. The CGA-only card is number \(26-3047\) and the EGAVCGA card is 26-4037. Don't confuse them!

\section*{CoCo 2 Won't Drive the Disk}

I have a CoCo 2 that works fine with the tape recorder, but does not work with a disk controller. Does this mean the 6809 is bad?

Ray Reynolds
Pipestone, Minnesota

AProbably. A defective 6809 is usually the problem in situations where a CoCo works with Extended BASIC but refuses to work with the disk controller. Of course you must be sure the disk controller is good by testing it with another CoCo 2 or 3. After that, try replacing the 6809 to see if that solves the problem. Note that CoCo Is and \(2 s\) are quite happy using not only the old \(1-\mathrm{MHz}\) rated 6809 E , but also the newer and faster 68A09E and 68B09E chips (although you'll see no speed gain).

Game roms in the Disk Controller Can I pur the chip from Tetris into a spare socket on my Disto Super Controller with four sockets and get the game to work?

Tom Lhcas (TOMlucas) La Grange, Illinois

AYou should be able to do this if the chip in the ROM pak is a DIP-style chip. Note that some of the Tandy ROM paks used COBBS technology - the silicon chips are bonded directly to the circuit board. You cannot remove such chips without destroying them. Frankly, though, I think you
are taking the wrong approch to the problem. This is one case where using sof tware is far superior to a hardware approach. Tetris is relatively easy to run as a diskbased program - it is not copy-protected. You merely transfer the cartridge information to RAM and add a loader program to put it into high RAM after execution. You may have to alter one or two bytes of a blockmove program it uses to make sure the computer never is put into ROM/RAM mode. Just look for occurrances of stores to SFFDE and change them to stores to \$FFDF.

Finally, note that Eversoft sells a floppy-disk-based version of the game called Soviet Block. I have played both the Tandy and Eversoft versions, and I am convinced the Eversoft version is significantly superior. Their version is not only more colorful, but it allows better control of the game.

\section*{Using the CoCo PRO! RS-232 Pack}

0Will the CoCo PROI RS-232 pack or a DC Modem Pakmodified byme using CoCo PROI's modification kit or the article in THE RAINBOW work properly with any modem? Will I need to make a custom cable to connect it to my modem?

Robert E. Strack Covina, California

AThe devices you refer to (which I designed) should work with most modems. They certainly work fine with ordinary Hayes-compatible modems using straight-through DB- 25 cables. Since the 6551 chip in the Modem Pak does not receive data unless it sees a valid carrier detect, you may want to set a switch in your modem or arrange for a custom cable to force carrier detect to the pack High. This will allow you to see what you type when using a Hayes modem offline in the Command mode. To make such a custom cable, connect pins 2 , 3, 7, and 20 on both connectors together through four separate wires. Then short Pin 8 to Pin 20 on the connector that plugs into the CoCo PRO: pack. This kind of cable might benefit users of Tandy RS-232 Paks, too.

Some earlier modems also require that Pin 4 (RTS) coming to them be High before they will transmit data over the phone line. For such modems, you should not only connect Pin 20 between the CoCo PRO! pack and the modem, but also short Pin 20 to Pin 4 on the connector going to the modem. This is not a problem for users or Tandy RS. 232 Paks because those do support the RTS line. The CoCo PRO! pack does not.

Because MNP-equipped modems like to use the RTS and CTS lines, which are not
supported by the CoCo PRO: pack, for handshaking, users of such modems may have a problems fully using the MNP protocol. MNP is of limited value to Color Computer users. However, those using MNP should tell the MNP protocol to use XON/XOFF for flow control, not CTS/RTS, and to disable flow control when transferring files. This should solve any problerns involving use of the CoCo PRO! pack with an MNP modem.

Your technical questions are welcomed. Please address them to CoCo Consultations, the rainhow, p, O. Box 385, Prospect, ky 41059.
We reserve the right to publish only questions of general interest and to edit for brevify and clarity. Due to the large volume of mail we receive. we are unable to answer letters individually.
Questions can also be sent to Marty through the Delphi CoCosig. From the CoCo sig> prompt, pick Rainbow Magazine Services. Then at the RAINBOW> prompt, type ASK (for Ask the Experts) to arrive at the EXPERTS>
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\author{
by Tony DiStefana
} Contributing Editor

0ver the last two installments of "Turn of the Screw," we've covered construction of a real-time clock. In the first part of this project I gave a detailed description of the OKI MSM6242 clock chip. In part two of this series I showed you how to wire this clock chip to make a real-time clock (RTC) for your CoCo. Your clock circuit should now be assembled, tested and ready to go. Now it's time to make it tick, so to speak.

\section*{}

The software for our real-time clock comes in two parts. The first part is a Basic program that is used to set the clock. This software initializes all of the clock's registers and properly sets the time, according to the program setting. The second part is a machine-language program that can be used to integrate the real time into your BASIC programs. This program can display the time continuously or store it into a string that you can pull apart and use for your realtime application.

Enter Listing 1 and save it as SETM. When you run this program for the first time you will see random numbers on the screen, which is normal. Under the first line of numbers you will see how the real time is formatted. Now, press the space bar until you are under the first \(x\). If you want the 12 -

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.
hour mode, enter either AM or PM. If you want the 24 -hour mode, press the space bar twice. Fill in all of the other information according to the proper time. You don't have to use a colon (:) between parts - you can use a space instead. After you enter all of the data, press ENTER. Run the program again to make sure the clock has the correct time. The top line should now show the proper time. If the proper time is not shown, enter it again.

Enter Listing 2 and save it as CLKGEN. When you run this program, it saves a file called CLOCK on disk. If you do not have a
disk drive, change the line that reads SAVEM to CSAVEM (Line 150), which routes the file to cassette. (Are there any people still running on cassette?) Now, in theory, you no longer need the CLKGEN program, but keep it just in case you do. (You don't want to enter it again do you?) The CLOCK program is a machine-language driver to run the clock. After you LOADM it, enter EXEC. If you have to load other machine-language drivers, you must remember where the driver is located in memory, and execute the right address. By default, this driver loads at \(\$ 0\) E00. Therefore, to get the time you must

\section*{32K Disk}

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

18 GOT050 : PPROGRAM TO SET THE
CLOCK FOR THE RAINBOW TURN OF TH
E SCREW TIME PROJECT V2.b
29 GOSUB60:AS-STRS(A):AS-RIGHT$(
A$.LEN(AS)-1):IFLEN(AS)<2THENAS-
"0"+As
30 PRINTAS;:RETURN
4 0 ~ 1 F P > L E N ( A S ) T H E N 8 2 ด ~ E L S E R E T U R N ~
50 AS(g)="SUN":AS(1)-"MON":AS(2)
="TUE":AS(3)="WED":AS(4)="THU":A
$(5)="FRI":A$(6)="SAT":GOTOBD
6 0 ~ R E T U R N
7 0 ~ R E T U R N
80 CLS:X-8HFF50: POKEX+1,13: POKE
X,\varnothing:POKEX+1,15:POKEX,0:PRINT
90 PRINT"TIME> ";
100 POKE\&HFF03.PEEK(\&HFFD3)AND\&H
FE
110 GOSUB60
129 POKEX+1,15:A=PEEK(X)AND15
130 IF(A AND4)THENPRINT" "::PO
KEX+1,5:A=PEEK(X)AND15:G0T0150
140 GOSUB60:POKEX+1,5:A-PEEK(X)A
ND15:IF(A AND4)THENPRINT"PM ";EL
SEPRINT"AM ":
150 POKEX+1,4:A-10*(A AND3)+(PEE

```

\footnotetext{
K(X)AND15)
160 GOSUB20
170 PRINT":";
18 D POKEX +1 . 3: A=PEEK (X)AND15: P0K
\(E X+1,2: A=A * 1 \theta+(15 \operatorname{ANDPEEK}(X))\)
190 GOSUB20
200 PRINT":";
210 POKEX +1,1:A-PEEK (X)AND15:POK
EX \(+1 . \bar{D}: A-A * 10+(15 A N D P E E K(X))\)
220 GOSUB20
236 PRINT" ";
240 POKEX +1 ,12:PRINTAS(PEEK ( \(X\) )AN
D7):" ":
250 POKEX \(+1.7:\) A-19*(PEEK (X)AND15
): POKEX \(+1,6: A=A+(\) PEEK (X)AND15)
260 GOSUB2b:PRINT" /":
270 POKEX +1.9 : A-16* (PEEK (X)AND15 ): POKEX+1,8:A-A+(PEEK(X)AND15)
280 GOSUB20:PRINT"/":
290 POKEX \(+1,11\) :A-10*(PEEK (X)AND1
5): POKEX \(+1,10: A-A+(\operatorname{PEEK}(X) A N D 15)\)

300 GOSUB20: PRINT:GOSUB910
310 POKE\&HFF03. PEEK (\&HFFD3)OR1
320 LINEINPUT" SET: ":AS 330 POKE\&HFF03. PEEK (\$HFF03)AND\&H FE
}
enter EXEC\&HOEOO. This also works from within a BASIC program as follows:

\section*{1000 EXEC 8 HOEOO}

The time is shown at the current position of the cursor.

The CLOCK program has three functions. One function is that it shows the present time onscreen. Another function of CLOCK is the permanent onscreen display of the time. To use this function enter EXEC:ON, which displays the real time. The time reappears even after a screen scroll. To end this functionenter EXEC: OFF. Again, if you load other drivers you must specify the clock driver's address. For example, enter EXEC\&HOEDO:OFF.

The remaining function gives you the ability to save the current time in a string. The command for this function is EXEC: As. Variable As receives the contents of the clock at the time the command is issued. You can then print As where you want or get parts using MIDS, whichever suits your needs.

By default the driver loads into memory from \$0E00 to \(\$ 1025\). This driver is completely relocatable, so you can load it with an offset to anywhere in memory. Remember though, you must keep track of its location to use it. Also, if you are using graphics and a long Basic program, you must protect CLOCK from being overwritten. Your BASIC manual instructs you on this procedure. Enjoy your time!

\section*{\(340 \mathrm{P}=1\)}

350 GOSUB60
369 GOSUB40
370 IFLEFTS(AS.2)="AM"THENMI-1
380 IFLEFTS (AS.2) \(=\) "PM"THENM1-2
390 GOSUB60:POKEX \(+1,15\) : B-PEEK (X)
OR1: POKEX, B: IF M1-B THEN B-B OR 4 ELSE B-B AND 11
406 POKEX, \(\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}\) AND 14:POKEX, \(\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{P}\) OKEX \(+1,5: B=\) PEEK \((X)\) AND \(3:\) IFM1-2THE NB-B OR4
410 GOSUB60: POKEX \(+1,5\) : POKEX, 8
420 GOSUB4D
430 P-P+4
446 GOSUB40
450 GOSUB 60: POKEX \(+1,5\) : A-PEEK (X)A N015
460 IFMIOS(As, P-1.2)く>" "THENA A AND12
470 A-A \(\operatorname{OR}(V A L(M I D S(A S, P-1,1)))\) 480 GOSUB60: POKEX \(+1,5\) :POKEX, A 490 IFMIDS(AS, P, 1) < >" "THENGOSUB 60 : POKEX \(+1,4\) : POKEX, VAL (MIDS (AS, P ,1))
\(500 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{p}+3\)
510 GOSUB40

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520 1FMIOS（As．P－1，2）＝＂＂THEN55B
530 GOSUB6D：POKEX＋1．3：POKEX，VAL（ MID（A5，P－1．1））
540 GOSUB60：POKEX +1.2 ：POKEX，VAL（ MIOS（AS，P，1））
\(551 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{P}+3\)
560 GOSUB40
570 IFMIDS（AS，P－1，2）＜＞＂פ日＂THEN59 9
580 GOSUB69：POKEX＋1，1：POKEX，0：GD
SUB68：POKEX＋1．D：POKEX． 8
590 P－P＋4
600 GOSUB4D
610 B\＄＝MIDS（AS．P－2．3）
620 IFBS－＂＂THEN670
630 FORA \(=\) DT06
640 1FBS－AS（A）THEN660
650 NEXTA：G0T0670
660 GOSUB60：POKEX＋1．12：POKEX．A
\(670 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+3\)
680 GOSUB40
690 IFMIDS（AS．P－1．2）＝＂＂THEN72の
7 OO GOSU860：POKEX＋1，6：POKEX．ASC MIDS（AS，P，1））
710 GOSUB60：POKEX \(+1,7\) ：POKEX，ASC（
\(\operatorname{MIDs}(A S, P-1,1))\)
\(720 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+3\)
730 GOSUB40
740 IFMIO\＄（A\＄．P－1．2）＝＂＂THEN770
750 GOSUB60：POKEX +1.8 ：POKEX，ASC MIDS（AS．P．1））
760 GOSUB6D：POKEX＋1．9：POKEX，ASC（
\(\operatorname{MIDS}(\) AS， \(\mathrm{P}-1,1)\) ）
770 P－P＋3
780 GOSUB4』
790 IFMIDS（AS．P－1．2）＝＂＂THEN82日
800 GOSUB60：POKEX＋1．10：POKEX，ASC
（MIDS（AS．P．1））
810 GOSUB60：POKEX \(+1,11\) ：POKEX．ASC （MIDS（AS．P－1．1））
820 ＇CHECK FOR EVERY 4 TH YEAR
830 ．
840．（Y／4－INT（Y／4））
850 GOSUB6B：POKEX \(+1,9: A=\) PEEK（X）A ND15：GOSUB68：POKEX \(+1,8: A-A * 10+(P\)
EEK（X）AND15）：IFA＞2THENA－b：GOT089 g
860 GOSUB60：GOSUB60：POKEX＋1．10：A －PEEK（X）AND15
879 GOSUB69：POKEX \(+1,11\) ：A－A＊10＋（P EEK（X）AND15）
\(88 \emptyset \operatorname{IF}(A / 4)-\operatorname{INT}(A / 4)\) THENA－4 ELS EA－（1）
890 GOSUB60：POKEX＋1．7：B－PEEK（X）A
ND3：B＝B ORA：PDKEX，B
909 POKE\＆HFF03．PEEK（\＆HFF03）OR1：E ND
910 PRINT＂\(X X\) HH：MM：SS DAY DD／MO／YY＂：RETURN
920
930
940
960
970
980
990
1000
1010 0
1020－FOR THE MSM6242 CLOCK
1830 －VERSION 2.8 NOV 31988
1048 ．REPRINTED BY PERMISION

\section*{Listing 2：CLKGEN}

1 －GENCLK
10 －PROGRAM TO GENERATE THE
20．CLOCK DRIVER
30．BY TONY DISTEFANO FOR
40．TURN OF THE SCREW
50＊DRIVER PROGRAM BY
60 －DANIEL CHOUINARO
99 CLEAR 300
100 FOR I＝ 8 HEOD TO 8 H1025
110 READ AS
120 X －VAL（＂\＆H＂＋A\＄）
130 POKE I．X
140 NEXT I
150 SAVEM＂CLOCK／BIN＂，\＆HEOD，8H102
5．8HEDO
160 END
1890 DATA 9D，9F．4D．27．29． 81 88，27．2A． 81
1810 DATA AA，27．48．C6，18．BD
，B5．60，34， 10
1020 DATA BD，83，57，1F，12， 0 ． 6．10，27， 1
1030 DATA C4，35，10，34，30， 80
，42．35，30．AF
IO40 DATA 22．C6．18．E7．A4， 39
，8E，Ø．日． 20
1050 DATA 34．30．80，1，B1， 34. 10．10．BE， 1
1060 DATA \(\mathrm{D}, 10 . \mathrm{AC}, \mathrm{E}, 27, \mathrm{~A}\) ，
BF．1，D． 10
1070 DATA AF． \(8 \mathrm{D}, 1, \mathrm{AE}, 9 \mathrm{D}, 9 \mathrm{~F}\) ． 39，AE，8D， 1
1080 DATA A7．BF，1，D，90，9F．
B6．EO． 30,84
109E DATA DF，B7，ED．30，B6，ED －46．84，DF．B7
1100 DATA ED，46，39，34，37，1A 50．86，FF， 10
1110 DATA 8E，FF，50，C6，D，E7．
21，E6，A4，CA
1120 DATA 1，E7．A4，12，E6，A4， C5，2，27， 18
1130 DATA C4，FE，E7，A4，4A， 27 ．2．20．EA． 31
1140 DATA 80，1．88．A6．AQ． 10. 27．D．A5． 17
1150 DATA 0．B0．20．F5．C6．F． E7，21，E6，A4
1160 DATA C5，4，27．A，86， 20,
17．0．9F． 17
1170 DATA 0．9C．20，18，C6， 5,
E7．21．E6．A4
1189 DATA C5，4，26，4，86， 41.
20．2，86， 50
\(1190^{2}\) DATA 17，0，87，86，4D， 17. 0．82，86， 20
1200 DATA 17，D，7D，C6，5，E7．
21．A6．A4， 84
1210 DATA \(3,88,30,17,0,70\).
C6，4，80， 60
1220 DATA 86，3A．8D，68，8D，5A ．80．58．86．3A
1230 DATA 8D．60，80，52，80， 50 ．86．20．8D． 58
1240 DATA C6，C．E7，21．E6，A4， C4，7，86． 3
1250 DATA \(30,34,10,39,8 \mathrm{D}, 1\). \(1,3 \mathrm{~A}, 1 \mathrm{~F}, 13\)
1260 DATA 35,10 ．A6，Cg，BD．3E ，A6，C0，8D，3A

1279 DATA A6．C4．8D．36．86． 20 ．8D．32．C6． 7
1280 DATA \(80,22,8 D, 26,86,2 F\)
．80，28，C6， 9
1290 DATA 80，18，8D，16，86，2F ，80，1E，C6， 8
1300 DATA 80, E，8D，C．C6，D．E 7．21，E6．A4
1310 DATA C4．FE，E7，A4，35， 87 －E7，21，A6．A4
1320 DATA 84，F，8B，30．BD， 2.
5A，39，BC，
1330 DATA 6，27，8，8C，5，FF， 2 5，B，A7， 80
1348 DATA 39，34，36，AD，9F，AD ，2，35，86， 34
1350 DATA 2，B1，40，25，6，81．
60． \(25,4,84\)
1360 DATA DF．88，40，A7，BB， 35
－2，34，36， 0
1370 DATA E7．26，2，35，B6．B7．
DF，FF，86，EØ
1389 DATA 30，8A．29，87．Eด，3D
－B6，ED．46．8A
1398 DATA 20．B7，Eb，46，B6，FF
，A1．34，3，1A
1406 DATA 50，86，36，87，FF，A1
．8C．4．9． 26
1410 DATA 13．BD，35，34，10， 86 ，20．E6．3F． 8 E
1420 DATA 0．50．ED，A1，30，1F， 26，FA，35， 10
1430 DATA IF，10．83，4，9， 58.
49，80，18， 34
1440 DATA 20．E3，E1，1F，1．06，
E7．58，86， 28
1450 DATA 3D，C0，32，3A，B6，OF ，FF，A7．84， 35
1460 DATA 3，B7，FF，Al．20，A3． 34．2，10． 8 E
1470 DATA 27，88，96，E7，4A， 27 ．4． \(10,8 \mathrm{E}, 2 \mathrm{~F}\)
1480 DATA D，35，B2，C6，18，7E，
\(\mathrm{AC}, 46,7 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{FF}\)
1490 DATA \(51,86, F F, 50,84, F\) ，
8B，70，B1， 4
1500 DATA 12，26，3．7E，D7，BC．
8E．4．8， 17
1510 DATA FE，67，20，F5，53， 55
． \(4 \mathrm{E}, 4 \mathrm{D}, 4 \mathrm{~F}, 4 \mathrm{E}\)
1520 DATA 54，55，45，57，45， 44 ．54．48．55． 46
1530 DATA 52，49，53．41．54． \(4 E\) ，4F，20，43，4C
1540 DATA \(4 F, 43,4 B, 20,46,4 F\)
． \(55,4 \mathrm{E}, 44,6\)

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\title{
Addressed to You
}
ince I bought a hard drive for my CoCo, I've switched almost exclusively to OS-9. This has left me looking for ways to rewrite my favorite utilities for BASICOS. Since BASIC09 is fairly different from Extended BASIC (it uses stricter syntax and has special requirements), this has been quite a struggle for me. For example, while I was writing Address Lahel, the program looked as though it should run. But all it gave me was an Excedrin headache. That is, until I added an appropriate DIM statement for ppa that Offset 0022 in the PrintLabel procedure. After that, it worked perfectly. I simply hadn't realized BAsIC09 requires

Bernie Besherse is a Merchant Marine staff officer who works on Alaska's Marine Hig/rway. He enjoys "messing around" with boats and compurers. Bernic has contributed many articles to a PacificNorthwest os-9 newsletter. He can be contacted at Po. Box ossl. Ketchikan. AK gy901. (9071225./324. Please include an SASE when requesting a reply
```

OS-9

```

The Listing: AdrLabel,b09
PROCEDURE AdrLabel
OODO DIM n:INTEGER
0007 DIM ans:STRING[1]
6013 DIM a:STRING[32]
001F DIM D:STRING[32]
092B DIM C:STRING[40]
0037 DIM Cl:STRING[32]
0043 DIM c2:STRING[32]
D日4F DIM I;INTEGER
\(0056 \mathrm{n}=25\)
0050 a="Bernie \& Barbara Besherse"
097D b""P. O. Box 9381"
0092 c="Ketchikan. AK 99901"
```

פロAD
00B2 1E DOEC
DOEE 0100 0112 6124 0126 8156 0158日1B8
日188 B1E8 0218
0218 PRINT* PRINT" You can almays hit 0 toquit."
9745
024/ JNPUT " Select one ",ans
8279 JF ans="Y" OR ans="y" THEM
B28E RuN printlabel(n.a.b.c)
02A1 INPUT " Do you want some more?".ans
82C6
0206
020F
07F4
07E 6
g2EB
07F0
03\&2
03:7
031B
8310
0332
034A
034F
0353
0355
0355 (HNPUTM Enter New City % :M,tl
O3日9 \NPUT " Enter State and 2lP:",c2
03AB C:-cl+". '+c2
O389 PRIMT CHRS{12)
930
03BE
03C2
B3C4 [t ans-*G" OR ams-'g" THEN
0309 1NPUY " How many labels do you want? :".0
0407 PRINT EHR$(12)
0487
4408
0400
B423
    PRINT CHRS(1?)
    PRINT " This program will print " % n: " Adress Labeis for:*
        PRIN!
        PRINT " "; a
        MRINT " 
        PRINT
        MRINT " If you wont ": r. * of these, hit y."
        MRINT ", If you want ": m; * of these, hit % Y'"
        PRTMT " If you want to change the name mit
        C."
        PRINT " If you want a new Address hit
        PRINT " For a mew city. State. or zipuse
        PRINI "
        PRINT
            1/ ans="Y" ON ancr"y" THEN
            RUN aurlabel
            ELSE END
            ENDIF
        EMD|F
    IF ans="D" OR ans="d" TH[N
        IMPIJ " New name? :".a
        PR|MT CHRS(17)
        GOT0 :O
    [ND/F
    IF ams="!" GR ans="e" THEN
        [NPIST " Nem address? ;*.D
        PRINT CHRS(12)
        GOTO 10
    ENDIF
    IF ans="F" OR drss="r" IHEN
            GOTO 10
    ENCIF
            GOTO 10
    ENOTF
    1F ams="g" OR dMS="q" THEN END
    ENDIF
PRGCLLUNRE printlabel
    OODO PARAM n:IMTEGER
    0GQ7 PARAH 3.D.C:STRING[32]
    AB1B DIM FaDET:INIEGER
    002% DIM PPalh:BYIE
    0029 FRINT CHR$(12)
OQRF PRINT " Pom printing '": n: " labels for:"
0
0253
0355 PRINT " ": a
00107
00/9
OOBB
OBCD PRINT
BO8F OPEN NDPath,"/P":WRITE
0Q9C PRINT \#ppath,CHR$(2/); CHR$(69);
OOAB FOR lobel-1 '0 n
GEBG PRINT [HRS(7):
ODC2 PRINT USING ":4>",1abel:
gOLF PRINT \#ppath,a
OQD9 PRIN[ \#ppatm,b
OQE3 PRIMF Pppath.c
GOED PRJM \#ppatm.CHR$(13)
    GOF7 PRINI #ppath.CHR$(13)
010: PRINT \#ppatm.CHRS(I3)
01G9 NEXT label
0116 COOSF 非ppath
Q116 FND

```

: ज i . lanel!









4.: :

-.II 'i:!









































\title{
Patching Dynacalc
}

\author{
the rainbow Staff
}

gI recently purchased Dynacaic, and I have a problem with it. Although I've used \(\times\) mode to set the printer spacing for single spacing. outpurf from the program is still double-spaced. I hate to have to change the DIP switch settings on the back of the printer to achieve this. I was browsing through back issues of THE RAINBOW and came across a letter in the September 1988 issue that addresses this problem. In your response, you listed four values that need to be changed. I just haven't quite figured out how to use debug or modpatch to make the change. Can you help?

Dale Phillips
Schroon Lake, New York
Sure. To eliminate the extra linefeed supplied by Dynacalc, the values found at the following offsets must be changed as shown:
\begin{tabular}{ccc} 
Offset & Old Value & New Value \\
7 & 80 & 81 \\
8 & 63 & 62 \\
\(4 B E 2\) & 26 & 20
\end{tabular}

The September 1988 letter to the editor indicated four changes. The last change, to Offset 5215 , is intended to update the CRC. We'll let modpatch do this for us.

Unfortunately modpatch is not documented in the OS-9 Level it manual even though the command comes with the package. To get the documentation for it, you must have the Development System. However, you can use the he 1 p command to get some information about modpatch. Just enter help modpatch. The commands we need to use are L, C and V, which link a module, change a byte and verify (update CRC). respectively.

There are a few things you need to know
about modpatch. First, it is designed to work on modules (programs) in memory, so you'll have to load Dynacalc before doing anything. Second, modpatch does not resave the modified file. But we can get around that. Finally, it can accept changes entered from the keyboard (standard input) or routed from a text file (redirected input). We'll use a text file for this modification.

To create the patch file, we'll use the build command. Enter
build dcfix
at the os-9 prompt. For each line of text you enter, you'll be prompted with a question mark. Type the following lines, pressing ENTER after each:
```

L dynacalc
C 7 80 81
C 8 63 62
C 4BE2 26 20
V

```

After entering these lines, press ENTER once more at the remaining ? prompt and build saves the text file to disk with the name dcfix.

We are now ready to patch the dynacalc file. First load the file into memory by entering
load /dd/cmds/dynacalc
After the program is loaded, it is considered a module and modpatch can work with it. Make the patches by entering
modpatch <dcfix

The < symbol tells modpatch to get its input from the file we created earlier. At
this point, you can run Dynacalc by simply entering its name. The patched version will execute from memory.

If you don't have the os-9 save command, which also comes with the Development System, you'll have to load Dynacalc and patch it with modpatch every time you run it. If you do have save, save the module back to your CMOS directory. The patches are saved with it.

Because you didn't tell us what system configuration you have (floppy drives, hard drive, etc.), we were not able to provide specific directions regarding the directories and disks you might be using. We assume you have some familiarity with OS-9's directory structure. If you are using a backup of the Dynacale distribution disk, copy modpateh to the CMDS directory on that disk. Also, we recommend you store dcf \(f x\) in the same directory in which dynacalc.trm is located. Change to that directory before loading, patching and running dynacalc.

\section*{OS-9 at a Distance}

aHow can I connect my CoCo 3 to another CoCo 2 or \(\operatorname{CoCo} 3\) under OS- 9 ? What hardware and software is required. and how do t mon and \(\log\) in figure in? What are the limitations of such a setup (i.e. speed, file-locking, etc.)?

Frank Randle Kenosha, Wisconsin

aIn such a situation, one computer acts as a host. while the other acts as a terminal. The host is the main computer, where the files and programs are stored. The terminal must log onto the host before it has access to these files.

As far as hardware goes, you'll need a null-modem cable to go between the serial ports of the host and terminal computers.

Since speed and reliability are important, you'll want to operate at 9600 or \(19,200 \mathrm{bps}\). This requires an RS-232 Pak or similar ACIA interface on both the host and terminal units. Hook the null-modem cable between these interfaces.

Now for the software; we aren't clear from your letter whether you want the host running Level II or Level I. However, because the limitations under Level I make it fairly unfeasible, we'll assume you do want your host running Level II.

On the host computer, you need the Level II versions of tsmon and \(\log\) in in the CMDS directory. These were marketed as part of the Development System from Tandy. You can try Tandy's Express Order System at \((800) 321-3133\), but we're not sure if they have that package now. Several versions of tsmon can be found in the Telcom section of the database on Delphi. In addition, there is a group called LOGIN.FIX in the Patches topic. This is a modpatch file that fixes the Level 1 login command for use with Level II. The timesharing monitor, tsmon, watches selected serial ports and runs \(\log\) in when it detects activity. The login utility verifies the user's name and password with a file called password located in the SYS directory, and it prints a message of the day (motd, also found in the SYS directory) on
the user's terminal. The password file is not included with Level II, but you can copy it from the Level I disk when you get login.

For the terminal computer, you need only a basic terminal program. However, it should support the RS-232 as mentioned above, and you may want certain features. The terminal program you use can be written for either OS-9 or Disk BASIC.

Once you are ready, activate tsmon by entering

\section*{tsmon /t2s}
at the OS-9 prompt. The ampersand (\&) tells OS-9 to run tsmon in the background so you can continue to use the host. If you want the terminal user to be the only active user, leave the ampersand off - just make sure you leave an "out," such as a second window, for the host.

To log on from the terminal, just press ENTER. tsmon will run login and you're in. To log off, just press CTRL-BREAK.

A limiting factor is speed, which is affected by transmission rate and user/process priority. If two people use the system at the same time, memory could be a problem depending on what each user is doing. OS-9 Level in provides complete, automatic fileand record-locking capabilities, but OS-9

Level I does not. We haven't covered all the ins and outs here, but have presented enough to get you going. Good luck, and welcome to the world of multiuser systems.

\section*{True Lowercase}

,In the May 1991 issue of THE RAINBOW. Mr. James Gerrie of Huntsville. Ontario is looking for a way to use the true lowercase capabilities of his CoCo 2 under OS-9. The BASIC09 program in Listing I will put a command called tl case in the CMDS directory of Drive / d 0 . The assemblylanguage source is shown in Listing 2. The tlcase program puts my CoCo 3 in true lowercase while on a 32 -column VDG screen in os-9 Levelil. If your CoCo 2 supports true lowercase. this program will work with os9 Level 1 .

Jean-Guy Cote
Clemisford, Ontario
Canada
Thanks for the information. According to the OS-9 Level II manual on pages \(6-89\) and 6-102, tmode type -1 or xmode /dev type-1 achieves the same result. According to several readers, this was originally implemented in OS-9 Level 1 Version 2.0. As seen in the assembly-lan-



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\section*{OS-9}
```

Listing 1: tl case.D09
PROCEDURE tlcase
0000 DIM outpath.bt;BYTE
0008
O00C CREATE "outpath."/dg/cmds/tlcase":UPDATE
0026
0.27
0039
READ bt
03E
0.48
0053
0054 CLOSE Woutpath
005A SHELL "attr /d0/cmds/tlcase e pe"
0077
0078
0BA9 DATA 67,65,83,197,134,80,183,255,34,95,16,63,6,135,184,35

```

Listing 2: tlcase. asm
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{00001} & nam & t1case \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{00002 tt1 True Lowercase} \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{00603} \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{00004 ifpl} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{00005} & use & /dd/defs/os9defs \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{00006} & ende & \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{00007} \\
\hline 00008 & 0011 & & Type & set & PRGRM+OBJCT \\
\hline 00069 & 0681 & & Revs & set & REENT+1 \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{00010} \\
\hline 00011 & 0000 & 87CD日01F & & mod & Length, Name, Type, Revs.Start, Mem \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{00012 ( 000} \\
\hline 00013 & D 0 000 & & Stack & rmb & 1 \\
\hline 00014 & D 0001 & & Mem & equ & . \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{00015 ( 000} \\
\hline 00016 & 0000 & 746C6361 & Name & fcs & /tlcase/ \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{00017 (1)} \\
\hline 00018 & 0013 & 8650 & Start & LDA & \#80 \\
\hline 00019 & W 0015 & B7FF22 & & STA & SFF22 \\
\hline 00020 & 0018 & 5 F & & CLRB & \\
\hline 00021 & 0019 & 103 F66 & & OS9 & FsExit \\
\hline 00022 & 001 C & 4850DA & & emod & \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{00023} \\
\hline 00024 & 001 F & & Length & equ & * \\
\hline ロ0025 & & & & end & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

00600 error(s)
0001 warning(s)
S001F 00031 program bytes generated
\(\$ 000100001\) data bytes allocated
\(\$ 179506037\) bytes used for symbols
guage listing, the general technique is to store a value of 80 at address \(\$ F F 22\) for true lowercase.

\section*{Creating a Boot Disk}

.I need a little help with a bootlist for an OS-9 procedure. In the April 1988 issue on Page 150, there is an article on how to use DeskMate 3 with windows. the hi-res interface and a module called vdgint.io.

I understand the article and the basics as to how all this works. But from what I understand about OS-9, you just can't put together any bootlist. In Paul Ward's book, Start OS-9, Mr. Ward talks about a bootlist order bug (BLOB).

In order to create a new bootable disk with 059 gen , this list must be in a particular order for it to work.

If anyone out there in CoCo Land is familiar with this article or if you have a bootlist with this module in it, \(I\) would appreciate hearing from you. Presently I'm using a customized version of DeskMate 3 (see the Letters to the Editor in May 1989.

My setup includes a 512 K CoCo 3, two 40 track double-sided drives, a CM-8 monitor. a DMP-I30a printer and a \(1200-\) bps modem.

Ernest Bazzinottie, Jr.
Dorchester, Massachusettes

\footnotetext{
c
The bootlist order bug seems to be very dependent on the particular Color Computer you are using. Some CoCo
}

3's rarely exhibit problems with the bootlist order bug while others may exhibit no end of problems. It's as if each CoCo 3 has a mind of its own. At any rate, the bootlist I use on the CoCo 3 at work is shown in Figure 1. This includes the driver and descriptor for the Tandy \(35-\mathrm{meg}\) hard drive and /term is a 32 -celumn VDG screen. The most important detail is to keep all RBF devices in the same 8 K block. This includes rbf, the floppy driver and descriptors, and hard drive drivers and descriptors. This can be determined by examining the offsets given by the mdir e command. Since each block is \(\$ 2000\) bytes, the offsets should be within \(\$ 0000\) to \(\mathrm{SIFFF}, \$ 2000\) to \(\$ 3 \mathrm{FFF}, \$ 4000\) to S5FFF, and so on. We initially had clock. 60 hz located between cc3go and rbf.,mn, which placed all of the RBF devices within the same block except d0_40d.dd and dl_40d.dd. Even though this caused no problems on our system, we moved clock. 60 hz between dl_40d. dd and scf.mn to move d0_40d. dd and dl 40 d . dd within the same block as the other RBF modules.


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CoCo 3

\section*{Soviet Bloc}

The increasingly popular falling-block games have held my fancy since I played Tetris, the granddaddy of them all. Soviet Bloc is much like the original game, but with the addition of a larger field of play. The field has grown from the standard 10 -by- 20 to a more challenging 18 -by- 22 block surface.

For those of you who have never played this type of game, and I do mean both of you, I will include this brief description. The object is to arrange seven differentshaped blocks, all of which fall one at a time from the top center of the screen, into solid rows across the bottom of the screen. Completely formed rows disappear from the screen which causes unfinished rows to drop and fill the void. If you misplace the building blocks - and you will eventually - the shoddily built wall gets higher and higher until there is no room for a new block. The game ends at this point.

This seemingly easy task is complicated after reaching higher levels of play. With each new level the blocks fall a little faster, which reduces your reaction time. If you've ever been curious to see how well you can perform simple feats at high speed, then this game is a fun test. At times 1 felt like Lucille Ball when she was trying to wrap candies that were coming down a conveyor belt gone haywire. Eventually you'll slip. but it's all in good fun.


As the blocks fall, you rotate and move them into the proper positions via the arrow keys or the joystick and firebutton. A ping sounds when a new block falls into play or a block is moved or rotated. The ping is very helpful at higher levels of play where positioning must be fast and accurate. The next new block to fall is shown in an on-deck
box. To make life easier, each shape of block is a different color. The color scheme shows up well on either an RGB monitor or a composite monitor. The Soviet Bloc game screen is colorful, right down to the red brick (Red Square) background. If you don't mind a lack of color, the game is fun - and possibly more challenging - on a monochrome monitor.

Soviet Bloc is a quality machine-language program that requires a CoCo 3 and a disk drive. The block movement and response time is very good. This game can be enjoyed by the whole family. The 10 highest scores are shown after each game. This list is cleared when you exit the program, which gives every player the opportunity to have a high score. You can stant the game at any level between 0 and 9 . However, the right to play any level above 9 must be eamed. Which level can you reach?
(Eversoft Games, Ltd., p.O. Box 3354, Arlington, WA 98223-3354; 206-653-5263; \(\$ 19.95\), plus \(\$ 2.50 \mathrm{~S} / \mathrm{H}\) )

\section*{Finance}

CoCo 3

\section*{High Finance}

High Finance is a mouse-and-menu application program that gives you the ability to calculate parameters associated with investment income, loans and depreciation. The program is written in Microware C and runs under os-9 Level II. A CoCo 3, os-9 Level II, Mufti-Vue, and at least 128 K (but preferably 256 K or 512 K ) are required for this program. Two disk drives or a hard drive, a RAM disk and a printer are also recommended. Multi-Vue is not actually necessary to run the system, but you need the windint module from the package. Therefore, since this module is not available separately, Multi-Vue is necessary. This does not mean you must run the program from Multi-Vue. I have been running it directly from the Shell command line by simply entering hifi. Having both options is nice and should please most people.

High Finance installation is very easy and straightforward. The manual, which I'll say more about later, provides all the detail of setting up directories and copying the appropriate files to the correct directo-
ries. After copying all the files, you are encouraged to set up a RAM disk. This is not provided with High Finance, but there are many varieties of RAM disks available on the information services. Using a RAM disk greatly speeds the execution of the program's extensive calculations. However, a ram disk is not required to run High Finance. Those of you who have 128 K need to be aware that High Finance cannot be run at the same time as Multi-Vue. In this case you would run High Finance from the command line.

Once you have High Finance running, the screen appearance is similar to most Multi-Vue applications, with a menu bar across the top of the screen from which you can select a pull-down menu with the mouse.

As noted before, High Finance performs calculations for investments, loans and depreciation. The following list, as provided in the manual, illustrates the financial calculations that High Finance performs:
- Present value
- Present value of an annuity
- Future value
- Future value of an annuity
- Sinking fund
- Time required to reach a desired value
- Time required for an annuity to reach a desired value
- Rate required to reach a desired value
- Rate required for an annuity to reach a desired value
- Income produced
- Rate of return
- Regular loan payment/cost of borrowing
- Regular loan balloon payment/cost of borrowing
- Regular loan term
- Regular loan balance
- Serial loan payment
- Serial loan final payment/cost of borrowing
- Serial loan term
- Serial loan balance
- Straight-line depreciation rate
- Straight-line depreciation amount
- Sum of the years digits depreciation amount
- Declining balance depreciation amourit.

For most of these calculations, you can produce and print the appropriate schedules for the type of calculation being performed. Options to display the summary results or the full schedule are simply a mouse click on a pull-down menu. In addition, the Tandy
applications programs that come with MultiVue (clock, calendar, calculator, etc.) are all accessible from the High Finance screen.

For example, let's consider the problem of determining the amount of a monthly mortgage payment. Selecting the Loan option from the menu bar produces a pulldown menu for the various loan calculations. Under the Regular Loans option, select the payment/borrowing cost selection. A data entry window appears and requests information about the original loan amount, the annual percentage rate, the number of payments per year and the term of the loan. After entering each of these parameters and insuring the accuracy of the data, simply click on the Done option and wait for calculation of the summary results. For those who don't like all this mouse clicking, you can use the alternate approach and press ALT plus a letter, such as ALT-D for Done.

Now suppose you want to recalculate the mortgage, but at a different interest rate. Just move the mouse to the interest rate line. click and enter the new rate. Again, click on the Done option or press ALT-D and new results are calculated. If you want to start all over again, click on Clear and enter all new data. This approach is used throughout all of the High Finance options, except different prompts appear in the data entry window, appropriate for the selected type of calculation.

Continuing with this example, suppose you have determined the correct morigage parameters and want a printed amortization schedule. Clicking on the View selection of the menu bar allows you to change from the Result option to the Schedule option. A data entry window appears and requests the beginning date of the loan. After entering the appropriate date, the loan amortization schedule is prepared. This is a time-consuming process if you are considering monthly payments over 30 years. In this case a RAM disk is more beneficial as compared to a hard disk: Once the schedule has been calculated and displayed on the screen, you can scroll through the schedule by clicking on the scroll bars. For a hardcopy, select the Files option from the menu bar and choose the Print option. A word of caution, howeyer: High Finance uses cocopr, the document formatter supplied with Multi-Vue, which means that cocopr must he located in the same execution directory as High Finance. If you prefer another method of printing the schedules, use the Save option from the Files
menu and save the schedule as a standard text file to disk. Such a file can then be read into most word processors and edited as needed.

An extremely nice feature of High Fi nance, besides the calculations, is a function referred to as MV-Tutor. Once you click on the MV-Tutor option, you can obtain help for all options in High Finance by simply clicking on the pull-down menu. Instead of doing the calculation, High Finance displays a Help screen that describes the function of that particular option. Clicking again on the MV-Tutor option resets High Finance back to the calculation mode. This is an extremely useful method of providing online help.

If the on-line help is not sufficient, consult the 68 -page manual. The manual is not intended as a financial textbook, but it meets the requirements of a software manual. Simply put - the manual is excellent! I have been reviewing CoCo software for THE RAINBOW since about 1983 and have rarely seen a good manual. This is one of those rare occasions. The author spent a considerable amount of time planning the format and organization of the manual to
produce a document that provides explanations and examples of each option.

In general, this software is very easy to use. Since 1 am in the process of considering a new home, I used High Finance extensively for performing mortgage calculations. I found it to be comparably accurate to other sources. The program is nicely designed so that when you are doing a number of repetitive calculations, it is a simple matter to change a single parameter (for example, the interest rate) and recalculate without having to reenter all of the parameters.

One problem I observed with the MVTutor option is that the help information was not properly formatted to fit the display window. In other words, the line was longer than the width of the window, which caused ugly word wrap. This was not a problem after 1 loaded the Help file into Dynastar and reformatted the text file. However, I suggest the author correct this problem as the purchaser should not have to do this.

As I hope you can see, 1 am extremely pleased with this excellent software package, and I highly recommend it for your consideration. At the suggested retail price,

the program is a steal and should be a part of your applications library.
(Mv Systems, P.O. Box 818, Arvada, CO 80001-1682; \$24.95)
- Donald Dollberg

\section*{Home Help}

CoCo 3

\section*{Calendar 1}

Calendar \(I\) is a handy, home utility written for the CoCo 3 with one disk drive. Two versions of the program are supplied on the disk. One version runs on the stock 128 K or 512 K CoCo 3 and the second version
requires 512K and Microcom's Disk Boot. This means that by using Disk Basic, Calendar \(l\) can be used as a stand-alone product, or with the extra programming space provided by Disk Boot, it can be added to larger programs as a modular component. A full hardcopy printout of the BASIC source code for Calendar I is provided. Calendar \(I\) is not copy-protected, so you can make a backup for your own safekeeping.

Calendar 1 allows for onscreen review of any year between 1800 and 2050. There seems to be a little math error, though while the documentation claims this is 242 years, I had no problem seeing calendars for all 251. All of the calendar years are based on one of 14 calendar layouts. In other words, the days of the week each year fall on dates in one of 14 ways.


The computer displays on two screens a simple calendar for the 12 months of the selected year. (There is no room to add reminders and what not.) You can toggle backward and forward between the two screens on which the months are displayed. The 80-column, Hi-Res text capability of the CoCo 3 is tested with black printing on a white background in an easy-to-read threecolumn format.

My only complaint with Calendar I is its failure to provide an option to print the calendars. Perhaps a screen print utility would suffice, but this is not mentioned in the documentation. Aside from this one

shortcoming, Calendar \(/\) is a nice addition to your software library. Check to see on which day of the week a particular event occurred (or will occur), or use it to plan your vacations for the next 59 years.
(R.S. Research Associates, 479 South River St., Wilkes-Harre, PA 18702; s25)
- Jerry Semones

Programming Language
OS-9/68000

\section*{Microware Basic}

Most computer users have at least a passing familiarity with BASIC. As such, it is a classic of the programming languages. No, it isn't the fastest language, and little commercial software is written in BASIC. However, it is easy-to-leam, easy-to-use and it provides a quick way of solving problems using a computer. Microware Bas\(i c\), designed for use with os-9 on \(68000-\) based computers, is no exception.

We received Version 2.3 from Microware for review. Included is a \(31 / 2\) - or \(51 / 4\)-inch disk (in Universal format) and a 180 -page manual. On the disk are two executable files in the CMDS directory: basic and runb. The first program is the actual Microware Basic environment, which includes the BasIC compiler, a line editor and an interactive
debugger. The run-time program, runb, is a stripped-down version that executes packed BASIC programs from the oS-9 command line (outside the BASIC workspace).

The manual is divided into two parts. The tutorial section relates the intricacies of
> \(\mathbf{W}_{\text {ith a little }}\) practice, it is easy to create very powerful and efficient problemsolving tools with Microware Basic.

BASIC in general and Microware Basic in particular. Several examples are given that show how to use the language efficiently. The remainder of the manual is a reference guide that gives explanations for individual commands and provides several appendices and sample programs.

Microware Basic is powerful in that it combines the best features of Pascal (data structures and program modularity) and FORTRAN (I/O formatting) with the ease of BASIC. Line numbers are not required, though you can use them if you want. (For control-transfer commands, such as GOSUB and GOTO, line numbers are required - but only on the lines to which control is transferred.) In fact, the environment makes it easy to use separately named procedures for subroutines - your overall program becomes a group of related program modules. Data is passed between the separate procedures as parameters.

Variables can be defined as any of five different types: Byte, Boolean, Integer, Real and String. The last three types of variables are self-explanatory, but the first two might seem a little strange to the uninitiated. Types Byte and Boolean have certain uses, as described in the manual, that simplify program writing and flow. These data types can be used in conjunction with the TYPE
command to create complex data structures. For example, you could define an array of records for a checkbook. Each single array element, or record, can contain data of mixed types - you can use numbers in some fields and text strings in others. Microware Basic supports one-, two- and three-dimensional arrays.

In addition to a "standard" repertoire of BASIC commands, including math/trig functions, Microware Basic provides for several useful control structures. These are:

\section*{IF/THEN/ELSE/ENDIF}

FOR/TO/STEP/NEXT
REPEAT/UNTIL
WHILE/DO/ENDWHILE
LOOP/ENDLOOP
EXITIF/THEN/ENDEXIT

In the right hands, these features can lead to highly structured programs. And the manual does a good job covering the subject of program optimization. With a little practice, it is easy to create very powerful and efficient problem-solving tools with Microware Basic.

The package holds no surprises for those already familiar with BASIC09. There are some noteworthy differences, however. The system includes a form of inkey that returns the number of bytes waiting in the buffer, not the value of the pressed key. You'll have to use GET commands to read single keystrokes. While syscall is not included as an executable program on the disk, the 68000 assembler source code is provided in the manual. Further, Microware Basic does not include any graphics
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}
support, as does Basic09 with \(\mathrm{g} \mathrm{f} \times\) and \(\mathrm{g} \mathrm{f} \times 2\). This is likely due to the diversity of system configurations seen in the 68000 market. BASIC09 was designed to be run on a specific computer with a known minimum configuration. On the positive side, because of abilities of the 68000 processor, Microware Basic uses 4-bytes for integers, whereas BASIC09 uses only two bytes. Similarly, Microware Basic uses a full eight bytes for real values and variables, as compared to BASIC09's five.

The most noticeable (and perhaps most important) difference between BASIC09 and Microware Basic concems usable memory. Since BASIC09 is designed to run under OS-9/6809, its users are limited to the 64 K address space allowed by the 6809 microprocessor. As it is designed for 68000 -based computers, Microware Basic supports a workspace of up to 16 megabytes for BASIC programs. (Not that anyone will ever write a program that big, but it's nice to know the space is there.)

I have two negative comments about the functionality of the package. First, there appears to be a small bug that interferes with memory requests. Supposedly you can use the MEM command to alter the amount of memory allocated to your program workspace. I found I could reduce the amount of allocated memory, but all efforts to increase it with MEM failed. If I didn't request enough memory upon entering BASIC, I had to save my source code, then exit and reenter BASIC, requesting more memory the second time around.

The second negative comment is that accidentally pressing the Escape key causes you to exit BASIC - no questions asked! You end up back at the system prompt and if you haven't saved your source code, it's gone and you'll have to enter it again. While Microware claims this is intended in Microware Basic's design, I consider it a frustrating bug. It also appears in BASIC09 and I feel it should have been changed.

Microware Basic is a fairly powerful version of a common language. I encountered few problems using the package. (Of course I did create a few programming errors of my own, but the debugger helped me correct those quickly.) Despite its power and usefulness, however, I do find the package outrageously overpriced for this market. At \(\$ 500\) a pop, it is way out of reach for most users - especially those who could use it most. Obviously it is priced for the VME market and industrial users, and not for the single end-user. Who knows, though? If enough interest is generated or if it becomes available in a "bundled" package, the actual price you pay could be lower. Unfortunately, I find it hard to recommend Microware Basic, purely on a
bang-for-your-buck basis. Otherwise it is an excellent tool for program development.
(Microware Systems Corporation, 1900 N.W. 114th Street, Des Moines, IA 50322, 515-224-1929; \$500)
- Cray Augsburg

\section*{Potpouni \(\quad\) CoCo 1,283}

\section*{T\&D Software Issue \#105}

The 105th issue from T\&D Subscription Software contains a wide variety of programs for your CoCo 1, 2 or 3. These programs are supplied on either a floppy disk or cassette, both of which include a software menu for running the programs. T\&D Subscription Software /ssue \#105 contains the following programs:

Robocrook - a 32 K text adventure that features a robotic menace and other characters such as Spuds, Freddy and Norman. Uses customary adventure syntax, such as

T\&D Subscription Software Issue \#105 lives up to the reputation set by previous issues. It provides excellent programs for the Color Computer at a fair price.
\(\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{W}\), and verb/noun combinations. Credit CardAccountant - a handy way to keep track of your charges on up to 12 credit cards. Supports a printer and saves data to tape or disk.

ABCs ' \(n\) I23s - a series of four cute
guessing games in which you try to guess the computer's selection - clues are provided. You can also let the computer try to guess your selection.

Antique Collector - a nice home application that keeps a permanent record of your treasures, their history, value, etc. Data can be saved to tape or disk and printed as hard copy.


Four Score - a board game based on the old game of Wari. You must move stones around pots to collect any set of four. You start out with 12 pots and four stones. Additional onscreen instructions are provided for this challenging puzzle-type game.

Quick Tax - provides a quick way to estimate your tax liability. Uses standard information, such as number of dependents, single or married and head of household.

Hi-Load - a disk-only utility that allows you to use disk tracks 35 and higher (depending on your drive). Lets you run programs from the higher tracks without first having to copy them to lower tracks.

Quad Education 3 - a menu-driven CoCo 3 program that provides students with lessons involving capitalization, forms of 'be,' compounds and synonyms.

Smurf Quest 3-a CoCo 3 game that uses the right joystick to control Hefty Smurf up and down ladders and platforms. It's written in machine language, so it's fast and smooth with nice colors and sound effects.

Buzzworm - the old Tom Mix Software favorite. Use a keyboard (which is difficult) or a joystick to guide your worm around the maze to eat snake bait. The worm grows longer when he eats, but moves faster when he doesn't. A real challenge!

T\&D Subscription Software Issue \#los lives up to the reputation set by previous issues. It provides excellent programs for the Color Computer at a fair price.
(T\&D Subscription Software, 2490 Miles Standish Dr., Holland MI 49424; \$8, tape or disk)
- Robert Gray

> 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.

Super Sleuth - OS-9/68000, a collection of programs that enable users to examine and modify binary program files on disk or in memory. Programs can be disassembled into source code that can be displayed, printed or saved to disk. Labels produced by Super Sleuth can be changed globally to labels of the user's preference. Cross reference listings of labels can be generated to aid in debugging or modifying the program. Programs in ROM can be altered, saved on disk and later be used to program a new ROM. Frank Hogg Laboratory, 204 Windemere Road, Syracuse, NY 13205, (315) 469-7364; 5/00, plus \(\$ 5\) S/H.

Data Windows Version 1.1b, a complete database package for the CoCo 3 . It requires os-9 Level II and at least 256 K . Gives complete access to all functions necessary in manipulating complex databases. Data Windows allows you to manipulate databases with windows (hence the name) - you can define many different databases for all of your needs. Data Windows generates reports and mailing labels. Picture elements are used to define how each record will look on paper. In addition to the pictures, reportbreak fields and report-total fields can be defined. CoCo Pro! Products, 1334 Byron Ave., Ypsilanti, MI 48198, (3/3) 481.3283; \$59.95, plus \$4 S/H.

MicroMessage No. 1, short, \(10-\mathrm{minute}\) messages suitable for Sunday School, nurs-ing-home ministries and other similar situations. Each message includes an exposition of the passage it addresses along with stories and anecdotes to illustrate the passage. Each message is accompanied by a file of expository notes on the passage to aid you in expanding or çustomizing the message for your own particular needs. Both the messages and the expository note files are saved in ASCII (without control codes) to facilitate importing into your own word processor. A reader program is included for those without a word processor. BDS

Software, P.o. Box 485 , Glenview, IL 60025 . 0485, (708) 998-1656; 35.

KJV on Disk, \#22, Isaiah 1-37 from the King James version of the Bible in ASCII files for the CoCo 1.2 and 3. A word processor or text editor is recommended for viewing the files. Requires at least 32 K and one disk drive. BDSSoftware, P.O. Box 485 , Glenview. IL 60025-0485; (708) 998-1656; \(\$ 3\).

KJV on Disk, \#23, Isaiah 38 - 66 from the King James version of the Bible in ASCII files for the \(\mathrm{CoCo} 1,2\) and 3. A word processor or text editor is recommended for viewing the files. Requires at least 32 K and one disk drive. ADS Software P.O. Box 485 , Glenview. il 60025-0485; (708) 998-1650): \(\$ 3\).

CoCo Cassette \#106, a variety of programs presented monthly for the CoCo 1, 2 and 3. This month includes: Stock Portfolio, a program to help you analyze your stock and security transactions; The Barrel, a puzzle game; Service Manager, keep track of your small business customer service records; Crosums Puzzle, an addition puzzle; Diamond Quest, ao adventure game in which
you are an explorer searching for a huge diamond; Job Skills, a program that maintains a list of job skills and positions that require those skills; Job Applicant, works in conjunction with Job Skills; Eldus 3, a CoCo 3 graphics-adventure game; BreakIn 3 Part 2, a game similar to Breakout; Katerpillar It, plays similar to the popular centipede game. T\&D Software, 2490 Miles Siandish Dr., Holland, Ml 49424, (616) 399 9468; 58.

Check Writer, a menu-driven program that allows you to use a printer and ordinary bank checks to help handle your monthly bills. Each time you enter data into the program, a file is created that includes the names of the people and firms to whom you write checks, along with other pertinent information. The program automatically sets up a two-column, alphabetic screen index of your business accounts. To prine a check, select a name and press ENTER. Versions available for the CoCo 3 or CoCo 1 and 2. The Trading Post, P.O. Box 3453 , Carbondale, IL 02902-3453, (618) 457.5258; \$19.95, plus \(\$ 3\) S/H.

The Seal of Certification 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 program 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.

\title{
Name That
} Country by Phil Elliot, Jr.

What in
the
World
Is
It?

countries around the world. Enter the program and save it to tape or disk. To run it. first enter PCLEAR1. Then enter RUN"COUNTRY". The title screen appears and you are given a choice of nine areas of the world about which to test your knowledge. These areas, shown as menu options. are South America, Africa, Southeast and Southwest Asia, Westem Europe and Scardinavia, Cariada and Alaska, U.S.S.R., Cen-
tral America, or all of the above in the order of their screen appearance.

After you select one of these options, a map for the appropriate area is displayed on the screen. One country on the map appears in white, and you are asked to name that country. Although the program is called Country, not all answers are countries; some answers may be provinces, territories or republics. Type your
answer and press ENTER. If you don't know how to spell the name of a country. or if you just want a list of countries from which to choose, press the up arrow. After viewing the list of possible choices, you can press any key to return to the graphics screen. Your score is displayed onscreen throughout play, and when you complete a screen, the percentage of correct responses is shown.

\section*{\(\mathrm{COCO}_{3}\)}


\section*{The Listing: COUNTRY}
- 'NAME THAT COUNTRY
** BY PHIL ELLIOT. JR.
1 'COPYRIGHT (C) SEPTEMBER 1991
** BY FALSOFT, INC.
** RAINBOW MAGAZINE
2 ONBRKGOTO2: POKE65497. \(0:\) HSCREEN 2:PALETTED, 0:PALETTE14,32:PALETT E15,40:HCOLOR14
3 HDRAW"BM56. \(78 \mathrm{M}+2,-7 \mathrm{M}+8,-16 \mathrm{M}+5\). \(-5 U 2 M-6,+3 M-8,+4 M-7,+7 M-8,+10 M-2\) \(.+5 M-1,+5 M-2 .+6 M+2 .+2 R 3 M+4,-12 M+\) 8, \(-16 \mathrm{M}+2,-5\) BM \(58,9 \boxminus \mathrm{M}+9,-9 \mathrm{M}+22,-24\) \(M+3,-4 U 5 M-2,-1 M-2,+3 M-5,+18 M-4,+\) \(18 M+7,-1 M+8,-5 N M+5,-4 M+3,+4 R 2 M+6\) \(,-3 M+5,-4 N M+2,-3 R 3 M+2,-1 M+12,-10\) \(M+6,-10 M+1,-2 M-5,+2^{\prime \prime}\)
4 HDRAM"M-5, \(+5 \mathrm{M}-4,+12 \mathrm{M}-4,+13\) BM11 \(4.51 \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{M}-3,+2 \mathrm{DM}+7,+2 \mathrm{BM} 157,61 \mathrm{M}-11\). \(+6 M-8,+5 D M+2,+2 M+8,-1 M+8,-3 M+5\). \(3 M-2,-1 M-6,+2 M-3,+2 M-10,+9 M-2,+2\) \(M+3,+1 M+5,-1 M+8,-4 M+16,-7 M+16,-1\) 9M \(-6,-2 L 5 M-3,+1 M-8,+1405 M+4,+1 M+\) \(4,-1 M+8,-4 M+8,-5 M+6,-5 M+4,-5 U 4 M-\) \(1,-114 \mathrm{M}-5,+7 \mathrm{M}-9,+1307^{\prime \prime}\)
5 HDRAW"RM \(+8,-3\) NM \(+3,-3\) D3R4M \(+4,-3\) \(M+4,-4 B M 192,82 M+3,+2 M+2,-1 M+5,-2\) U7M200. \(75 M+2,+4 M+3,+1 M+3,-1 M+10\).
\(-10 M+2,-3 M-12,+13 M+4,+4 M+5,-1 M+9\) \(.-9 M+7,-5 M+3,-4 \cup 3 M-3,+1 M-6,+1005\) \(M+2,+1 R 5 M+4,-2 M+4,-5 M-2,-2 L 55 M+5\) , +3BM201,61M+5,+1M+5,-1BM272,63M \(-75 .+55 M+7,-5 M+88,-43^{\prime \prime}\)
6 HORAW"BM272,89M-10, +3M+5,+2": H COLOR15: \(\operatorname{HPRINT}(3,22) .{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\) 1990 BY: Phillip R. Elliott Jr.":HCIRCLE (27,179) , 7:PLAY"T1L1P1P1"
7 POKE41598, 255:ONBRKGOTO37:WIDT H4D: CMP:ATTR2, D:CLS1:BX=RND (-TIM \(E R): \operatorname{DIMX}(48), Y(48), \operatorname{AS}(48), \times 1(48)\) ,Y1(48), B(48): POKE\&HFO15.33
\& PRINT" WHICH AREA:": PRINT"
1) SOUTH AMERICA":PRINT" 2)AF RICA": PRINT" 3)AUSTRALIA": PRIN T" 4)S.E./S.W. ASIA":PRINT" 5) WESTERN EUROPE/SCANDINAVIA":PR INT" 6) CANADA/ALASKA":PRINT"
7)U.S.S.R.":PRINT" 8)CENTRAL AMERICA"
9 PRINT" 9)ALL OF THE ABOVE": 2 ZS-INKEY S:PRINT:PRINT" WHICH 0 NE? (1-9)"
10 ANS=INKEYS:IFANS<"1"ORANS>"9" THEN1 \(\emptyset E L S E C N=V A L\) (ANS)
11 WIDTH32: PALETTED, 32 :PALETTE1.


8: PALETTE2,63
12 HSCREEN4 : POKE65434, 32: POKE\&HF F98,128: POKE\&HFF99.8H3D: POKE\&HEF 8F. 24 :POKE65434,32
13 HCOLOR1
14 FORX \(=1\) T07:REAOZ \((X)\) :NEXT:IFCN -10RCN=9THENELSEFORX-1TOCN-1: FORT - 1 TOZ \((X)\) : READZS: NEXTT, X

15 TFCN=9THENFORP=1T08 ELSEP=CN
16 ONP GOSUB40.58.107.127.169.20 6.220.236

17 READA:FORX-1TOA:READAS (X) :NEX T: FORX-1TOA:READX \((X), Y(X): I F Y(X)\) \(>200 T H E N Y(X)=Y(X)-1000:\) READX1 \((X)\) . Y1 ( \(X\) )
18 NEXT:READN\$,T,U,V,W, X9, Y9:HPR
INT(T,U).NS:HPRINT(V,W),NS
19 FORO-1TOA
\(27 B=R N D(A)\) : \(I F B(B)=-1\) THEN2ดELSEB (B) -1
\(21 \operatorname{HPAINT}(X(B), Y(B)), 2,1:\) IFX1 (B) - \(\square\) THENELSEHPAINT \((X 1(B), Y 1(B)), 2\). 1
22 HCOLOR1: HPRINT \((15,24)\), "WHAT C OUNTRY IS THIS? "+STRING \((35,32)\)
: \(\mathrm{PO}=38\) : \(225=1\) NKEY
23 HPRINT(PO 24), CHRS(255)
24 ANS-INKEYS:IFANS="^"THEN35ELS EIFANS-CHRS(13)THEN28ELSEIFANS=C HRS (8)THEN26ELSEIFANS-CHRS (21)TH EN27ELSEIFAN\$>="A"ANDANS<="Z"ORA

N\$=" "ORAN \(\$="\) "ORAN \(\$="\) "THENELSE 24
25 IFLEN(INS)=30THEN24ELSEINS=IN \$+AN \(\$\) : \(\operatorname{HPRINT}(P O, 24)\), AN \(\$: P 0=P O+1\) : GOTO23
26 IFPO-38THEN24ELSEIFPO=39THENH PRINT (38,24)." ":PO-38:1N5-"":G 0 TO23ELSEPO-PO-1: HPRINT (PO, 24)."
": IN\$=LEFT\$(IN\$, LEN(IN\$)-1):GD 1023
27 IFPO<-39THEN26ELSEIN \(\$=\) "*":HPRI NT (38.24).STRING\$ \((32.32): P D=38: G\) 0 T023
2 IFIN\$=*"THEN23ELSEHPRINT(15.2 4), STRING\$ \((55.32)\) : IFIN \(\$<\) AS \((B)\) TH EN3BELSEHPAINT(X(B),Y(B)), D, 1:IF \(X 1\) (B) - OTHENELSEHPAINT \(X 1\) (B), Y1 (B )). 0.1
29 HPRINT (15.24). "CORRECT. HIT A NY KEY": CO=CO +1 : GOT032
30 HPAINT \((X(B), Y(B)), 1,1: I F X 1(B)\) - \(\quad\) THENELSEHPAINT \((X 1(B), Y 1(8)), 1\). 1

31 HPRINT (15.24). "WRONG. THE ANS WER IS "+AS(B)+". HIT ANY KEY": N \(R=W R+1\)
32 HPRINT (X9, Y9) "SCORE: "+STR\$( CO)+" OUT OF"+STRS(CO+WR): EXEC44 539:HPRINT \((15,24)\). STRING\$ \((55.32)\) :IN\$="":ZZ\$=1NKEY\$:NEXT
33 FORX=1TOA:AS \((X) \mathrm{m}^{n n}: B(X)=D: X(X\) \()=0: Y(X)=0: X 1(X)=0: Y 1(X)-0:\) NEXT 34 IFCN-9THENHCLSD:NEXT:GOTO37EL SE37
35 HSCREEND:WIDTH40:CLS1:R-B:FOR \(X=1\) TOA STEP2:LOCATE \(Я, R: P R I N T A \$(X\) ): : LOCATE20,R:PRINTAS \((x+1):: R=R+\) 1:NEXT
36 ME \(\$={ }^{\prime \prime} H I T\) ANY KEY TO RETURN": A TTR3. B: FORX-2T021: LOCATE18. X:PRI NTMIOS(MES, X-1,1)::NEXT:ATTR2, B: LOCATE39.23: EXEC44539: POKE59108. 23B:HSCREEN4: POKE59108.231: POKE\& HFF98,128: POKE\&HFF99, 8H3D: POKE65 434,32:225-INKEY : GOT024
37 CHP: HIDTH40:CLS1:POKE41598,3: POKE282,255:POKE41598,3:WIDTH32: POKE65496, B:CLS1:POKE\&HF015,170: PRINT"TOTAL: "CO+WR:PRINT:PRINT"R IGHT: "CO:PRINT"WRONG: "WR: PRINT"P ERCENTAGE: ": : IFCD+WR=ØTHENPRINT" \(g^{\prime \prime}\) : ENDELSEPC-CO/(CO+WR): PRINTINT (PC*10000)/100: END
38 DATA55,154,58,123,111,54.60 39 REM**** SOUTH AMERICA **** 40 HDRAH"BM222,7R5M+2,-1K-3,-1L3 \(M-7 .+2 M-5 .+2 L 10 M-5 .+1 D M-8 .+2 D M-4\) \(,+1 M-4,+4 M+3,+3 M-2,+2 M+1,+2 M-3,+\) \(3 M-6,+102 M-4 .+2 L 7 D 2 M-7 .+2 M+5,+5 R\) \(3 E 2 M+1 .+1 M-3 .+2^{\prime \prime}\)
41 HDRAW"D3R6M+7, \(-4 M+15,-3 M+4,-4\) \(M-7,-2 R 5 M+5,+2 R 7 M+5,+4 R 20 M+5,+2 M\) \(-4,+3 M+5,+2 M+4,-8 M-5,-3 M+9,-1 M-5\) \(,-1 \mathrm{M}+2,-1 R 7 \mathrm{M}+8,-102 R 4 \mathrm{M}-10,-18 \mathrm{M}+2\) \(,-3 M-7,+1 \mathrm{~L} 9 \mathrm{M}-10,-3 \mathrm{M}-5,+1 \mathrm{M}-9,-5 \mathrm{M}+\) 4. 5 -5M222.78M179.29M193.34"

42 HDRAW"BM260, \(34 \mathrm{M}+10,+2 M+10,-2 M\) \(-8,-7 M+7,+1 R 19 M+15,-3 U M-6,-2 M+8\), \(-2 \mathrm{H}-2,-1 L 2 \mathrm{H}+5,-3 \mathrm{~L} 6 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}-14,-1 \mathrm{UR} 5 \mathrm{M}-\) \(20,+1 \mathrm{~L} 7 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}-10,+1 \mathrm{H}-10,-2 \mathrm{H}-4,-2 \mathrm{~L} 2 \mathrm{D}\) 2R2M-10, +204M-3, +1L5M222, 7" 43 HDRAW"BH163,44M-10, \(+3 \mathrm{H}+5,+3 \mathrm{~L} 3\) \(M+13,+4 M+7,+6 M+10,+5 R 5 M+3,+4 \mathrm{DM}+2\) \(3,+6 M+10,+1 M+7,+3 M+5,-2 U M+3,-1 U 2\) M-5, \(-2 R 5 M+5,-3 U 5 M-6,-3\) L \(9 U 5 M-6,+1\) \(M-7,-1 L 4 M-3,-3 M+2,-4 R 2 H 2 M+12,-4 M\) \(236.47^{\circ \prime}\)

44 HDRAN"BM307. \(16 \mathrm{M}+10 .+4 \mathrm{M}+7 .+3 \mathrm{M}+\) \(3,+2 M-3 .+2 M+5,+3 M+4,+5 M-9,+1 L 7 M-\) 8, -1 U4M \(-3,-3 M 304,25^{\prime \prime}\)
45 HDRA " \({ }^{\text {"B }} \mathrm{H} 324,23 \mathrm{M}+22,+1 \mathrm{M}-3,+3 \mathrm{M}+\) \(4,+4 M-2,+1 M-3,+1 M-5,-1 M-3,+1 M 333\) . \(35^{\prime \prime}\)
46 HDRAW"BM2 33, 80M+1, +18M-8, +10M \(-2,+4 \mathrm{D} 7 \mathrm{M}-10,+7 \mathrm{M}-3,+6 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{M}-3,+3 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{M}+\) 3, +1E2F3M-3, +2 D5M \(+4,+2 \mathrm{M}-2,+1 \mathrm{~L} 3 \mathrm{M}-\) \(3,+4 M-2,-2 L 4 M+2,+4 M+10,+4 M-7,-1 D\) \(\mathrm{M}+2,+1\) L3D3RM \(-5,+2 \mathrm{DM}+5,+2\) L2D9LD2M \(+11,+1 \mathrm{M}+11,+2\) R14NU8"
47 HDRAW"R13F1M \(^{\prime \prime} 7,-2 M-13,-3 H 241\). 180U3M-7,-1L15M-1,-2U3L3U5M+5,-7 \(M+5,-7 M-3,-1 R 5 M-4,-2 U 2 L 2 M+3,-5 M-\) 2, -2R2U3R3M+2,-4M-2, \(-4 M+1,-4 E 3 U 8\) \(M+2,-7 M+10,-7 U 3 H 2 M+4,-4 M+13,-5 M-\) 5, -1M-5, -2U5M241,76"
48 HDRAW"B4393.175R4UM+9, -1R50M+ \(2,-1 \mathrm{M}+4,+102 \mathrm{~L} 5 \mathrm{M}-3,+2 \mathrm{~L} 3 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}-10,+2 \mathrm{H}\) 303.175"

49 HORAW"BM249, 61M+5,+1M+24,-3D3 \(\mathrm{M}+5 .+3 \mathrm{R} 10 \mathrm{M}+15,+3 \mathrm{R} 2 \mathrm{M}+3,+305 \mathrm{R} 1502 \mathrm{~F}\) \(2 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{M}-4,+3 \mathrm{~L} 2 \mathrm{M}-8,-2 \mathrm{~L} 15 \mathrm{M}-8,+5 \mathrm{M}-12,+\) 1M-10. - 1M253.85"
50 HDRAW"BM284, \(\mathrm{B} 8 \mathrm{M}+8,+4 \mathrm{M}+8,+3 \mathrm{M}+1\) 1. +1 F2R7F \(2 \mathrm{M}-5,+5 \mathrm{M}+12,+1 \mathrm{M}+10 .-2 \mathrm{M}+\) 5. \(-4 \mathrm{M}+2\). \(-4 \mathrm{~L} 7 \mathrm{U} 3 \mathrm{~L} 15 \mathrm{M} 317.85^{\prime \prime}\)

51 HDRAW"BM344, 100M+10, +103L3M-2 \(5,+9 R 7 M+3,+2 R 7 M+11,+2 M+10 .+5 M+8\), \(-9 R 502 \mathrm{M}+15,-8 U 7 \mathrm{M}+29,-3 R 5 U 2 R 25 \mathrm{M}+1\) 8, \(-15 \cup 7 M+3,-3 M+8,-1 M+3,-3 M+17,-6\) U5M-5, -3L15M-20, -4L15HL10G2M-2. \(2 M-24,-2 L 2 M-5,+2 L 15 M+15,-1 M+5,-3\) L15M-10. \(+{ }^{\text {" }}\)
52 HDRAW"UM+14,-3U2L5U3M-5, -4M34 6.24BM374.31M-13.+4M-5.+1L19U5" 53 HDRAW" \(8 \mathrm{M} 326,113 \mathrm{M} 321.121 \mathrm{M}+4,+3\) \(\mathrm{M}+1 \mathrm{~B} .+1\) R12M364,122"
54 HDRAW"BM241,177M-3,-8R7M+3.-1 \(\mathrm{U} 3 \mathrm{M}+15,-5 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{~L} 10 \mathrm{M}-5,-3 \mathrm{M}+5,-2 \mathrm{M}+7,-2\) R5U 5 M \(+6,-2\) L5U2R \(5 M-4,-5 M+2,+1 R 15 M\) \(+2,-1 U 5 M+6,+1 M+25,-1 M+9,-5 M 321,1\) \(21^{\prime \prime}\)
55 DATA15. COLUMBIA. VENEZUELA. GUY ANA, SURINAME, PERU, BRAZIL.BOLIVIA . PARAGUAY. CHILE. URUGUAY, ARGENTIN A, TIERRA DEL FUEGO. FALKLAND ISLA NDS, ECUADOR, FRENCH GUIANA 56 DATACOD, 30, 250, 15, 312, 23, 330. \(25,290,50,357,58,267,73,312,88,2\) 37.1088.235.178,350.118,282.118. \(256,187,307,176,177,38,357,30\) 57 RETURN: DATASOUTH AMERICA, 2,12 . 65.12 .2 .14
58 REM****** AFRICA ******* 59 HDRAW"BM160, 13M-7, - 1M-6, +1M-7 \(,-2 \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{M}-8,+5 \mathrm{M}-8,+1 \mathrm{M}-8,+102 \mathrm{M}-6,+2 \mathrm{D}\) \(5 M-12,+3 M-17,+3 R 34 U 3 M+14,-3 M+24\), \(-1 M+2,-2 M+14,-5 M-4,-2 M 160,13^{\prime \prime}\)

60 HDRAW"M+23, \(-5 M+24,-1 M+4,+1\) R12 \(M+3,-2 M+5,+1 R 7 M-3,+3 M-3 .+1 D 4 M-3\), \(+2 M+6,+4 M+6,+5 M+4,+6 D 5 M+8,+3 M+5\). \(+3 M+16,+2 M-68,+10 L 9 M-2,-1 M+4,-1 M\) \(-8,-2 L 5 M-6,-4 M-49,-9 M 111,33^{\prime \prime}\) 61 HDRAW"BM238, \(7 \mathrm{M}+5,-1 \mathrm{M}+2,+1 \mathrm{R} 3 \mathrm{M}+\) 2. \(+1 \mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{DM}-4,+2 \mathrm{M}+4 .+1 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{M}-6,+2 \mathrm{DH}+12\) \(,+2 \mathrm{M}-18,+4 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{M}-4,+2 \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{M} 241,26^{\prime \prime}\) 62 HDRAW"BM260, \(21 M+15,+1 M+4,+1\) R 8 \(M+3,+1 D M+13,+1 M+12,+2 M+8,-1 \cup 5 M+1\) 2. \(-1 \mathrm{RBM}+6,+1 \mathrm{M}+17,+2 \mathrm{M}-2,+2 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{R} 3 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{O}\) \(\mathrm{M}-1,+5 \mathrm{LBM}-64,-8 \mathrm{M}-8,+1 \mathrm{M} 274,45 \mathrm{BM} 40\) \(7,114 \mathrm{M}-6,-4 \mathrm{NM}+6,-4 \mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{M}+2,-1\) R3BM 40 B. \(172 \mathrm{H}+8,+103 \mathrm{M}-7,+2 \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{M}-4,-2 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{R} 6 \mathrm{M}\) 400.172"

63 HDRAW"BH366,24M+23,+2R13M+4, 1 R5URBM \(+24,+105 M-2,+3 M-14,-503 M+\) \(9,+5 M+7,+4 M+5,+203 M+8,+10 M 367,48\)

64 HDRAM"BM111,3305L230BM-10. +3 M \(+2,+2 M-31,+1 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}+7,-4 \mathrm{M}+12,-7 \mathrm{M}+6\). 1M77.33"
65 HDRAW"BM49.52M+5.+2R2M+2,+4D7 \(\mathrm{R} 6 \mathrm{H}+2,-1 \mathrm{H}+9,+1 \mathrm{R} 602 \mathrm{M}+8,+2 \mathrm{M}+4,-1 \mathrm{M}+\) 9, \(-1 M+4,-1 M+2,+1 R 23 M+4,-4 M-5,-1 M\) \(-6,-20 \mathrm{M} 131.3 \mathrm{~B}^{\prime \prime}\) 66 HDRAW" 8 M93, \(68 \mathrm{M}-2,+2 \mathrm{M}+2,+2 \mathrm{M}-1\), \(+2 R 12 M+5,+1 M+2,+2 M+6,-103 M+23,-1\) \(M+2,-3 M+10,-3 M+8,-1 M+5,-3 M+16,-3\) \(M+6,-1 M+2,-1 R 8 M+2,-2 M 206,55^{\prime \prime}\)
67 HDRAW"BM181, \(65 M+13,+5 M+9,+1 M+\) \(7,+2 M+6,-4 M+8,-1 R 4 M+6,+2 R 2 M+2,-1\) \(\mathrm{R} 9 \mathrm{H}+2,+2 \mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{M}+2,-2 \mathrm{R} 2 \mathrm{GM}+7,-2 \mathrm{M}-3,-3 \mathrm{M}\) +17. -6 M294.45"
6 H HDRAM"BM286. \(67 \mathrm{M}+6 .+1 M+4,+3 M+4\) \(,+2 R 2 M-2,+1 L 4 D 2 M+4,+1 R M+3,+2 M-3\). \(+2 R 15 M+16,-3 M+4,-1 M+8,-1 M+10,-3 R\) \(6 \mathrm{M}-6,-1 \mathrm{~L} 6 \mathrm{M}-2,-1 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}+4,-2 \mathrm{M}-4,-3 \mathrm{M}+7\) .-2U3R8M358.53"
69 HDRAW"BM360. \(7306 \mathrm{M}+15,+1 \mathrm{M}+4,+4\) \(\mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{H}+6,+4 \mathrm{M}+2,+2 \mathrm{RBM}+6,-1 \mathrm{M}+9,+2 \mathrm{R} 16 \mathrm{M}\) \(+12,-2 M+13,-1 M-4,-4 M-12,-3 M-3,-1\)


UR9U5M+16.-5U7M+7. - 3M+8, - 3 M-8. -2 M456.47"
70 HDRAW"BM58.65M-4.+3M-4.+1FR4D \(2 R R 8 M+2,-1 M+7,+102 M-4,-1 M-13,+2 D\) 2R22M92.74"
71 HORAW"BM56,75M-3,-1M56.72"
72 HDRAW"BM310.96D4M-12,-1M-2,-1
 \(1 M+2,+1 M+4,+1 M+5,+4 M+4,-2 M+8,-1 M\) \(+6 \cdot-1 D M+8,-1 M+8,-3 U 4 M+10,-4 \cup 5 M+2\) . 3 M310.96"
73 HDRAW"BM \(56.77 \mathrm{M}+2,+2 R 5 M+6 .+2 M+\) 3.-1R4M +2 , -1M78.77"

74 HDRAW"BM69. \(81 M+8 .+3 M+2,+2 M+4\).
\(-2 M+6,-2 R 1003 M+4,+2 R 4 M+2,+2 M+10\).
\(-2 \mathrm{M}+2\). 1 M117.79"
75 HDRAM"BM 79.86 M \(+8 .+4\) M \(+4,+1\) M1 103 .87"
76 HDRAW"BM91.91M \(+12 .+3 \mathrm{M}+18,+3 \mathrm{U} 4\) L4UM+2.-1M119.87"
77 HDRAW"BM140.78M+2.+1R17M+4. +2 U5R20M+4, -1M+4.+1M203.71"
78 HDRAW"BM210. \(7304 \mathrm{M}-6 .+305 \mathrm{M}-2,+\) \(4 \mathrm{R} 14 \mathrm{M}+6,+1 \mathrm{R} 2 \mathrm{M}+4,+1 \mathrm{~L} 602 \mathrm{R} 24 \mathrm{M}+12,-5\) R 5 M \(+12,-5 M+10\). \(-402 \mathrm{M} 296.71^{\prime \prime}\)
79 HDRAM"BM183. \(76 \mathrm{M}+5,+3 \mathrm{M}-3 .+4 \mathrm{M}+4\) \(,+2 D 2 M+4,+2 M-24,+3 L 8 U M-4,-3 M+4\). 3M163.81"
83 HDRAW" 8 M193.89R4M-2.-7U2L3M19 1.768M193.89M282.89"

81 HDRAW"BM246.93M+5,+2R4D4R12M2 \(90.98 B M 310,96 M-8,-2 U 3 M-4,-2 M 301\), 81 "
B2 HORAW"BM323.95M \(+6,-4 \mathrm{M}+8,+2\) R17 M+3,-1R8M+8,-1M393, 88"
83 HDRAH"BM459.88R12DM +12 , +2RBU2

R8DR \(6 M+8,-2 R 6 M+4,-1 R 8 M+2 \emptyset,-7 M-30\) \(.-1 M-6,-4 M+4,-2 M-4,+1 L 8 M-2,-2 M+2\) -2R8UL4M-20,-4M-6,-2M48б.56BM51 9.73M515.79"

84 HDRAW"BM519.73M \(+4,+2\) R8M \(+12,-1\) \(\mathrm{M}+3,-1 \mathrm{M}+28,-205 \mathrm{M}-16,+9 \mathrm{M}-20 .+9 \mathrm{M}-3\) \(2,+8 M-8\), 2 UBM505,90"
85 HDRAW"BM268.9903L14M256.99"
86 HDRAN"BM254,102D4NR2DM266,112
87 HORAW"日M277,118R36M+7. \(+5 \mathrm{M}+16\),
\(-1 M+3,-2 M+B,-1 D R 4 D 5 R 4 D 2 L 3 D 2 R 16 R 8\) \(M+8,+1 M+7,-1 M+12,+3 D 2\) R8U4LBU7R12 M-4, \(-5 L 4 U 5 M+8,-2 U 6 L 8 M+2,-2 E 2 H 2 M+\) 8, -3M418,91"
88 HDRAN"BM4 \(15.105 R 1\) QU3R2GU2M+3. -2M446.89"
89 HDRAN"BM \(445,102 M+38,+10 M+2,-3\) M506,102"
90 HDRAW"BM368.12905L1609M+10.+2 \(M-14,+1 M-24,-1 L 48 M+2,-6 M+8,-5 U 5 M\) -3.-2U3м277.118"
91 HDRAK"BM362.145M+10.-1M+6.+1R \(16 M+4,-2 M+3,-2 M+4,-1\) R12U2M \(+8,-1 M\) \(+10,-1 \mathrm{M}-3,-1 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}+3,-1 \mathrm{U} 6 \mathrm{M} 415,123^{\prime \prime}\) 92 HDRAW"BM37B, 145 DM \(+6,+2 M+8,+3 M\) \(+12 .+5 M+4,+2 R 17 M+10,-4 U 8 R 3 M-3,-4\) L16M417,140"
93 HDRAM"BM276.14502M \(+12,+5 M+8 .+\) \(6 M+2,+5 M+4,+5 M+2,+3 M+8,+2 M+1,-2 M\) \(+4,+10 R 16 M+4,-1 U 8 \mathrm{M}-2,-8 R 948 \mathrm{M} 378\), \(146^{\text {" }}\)
94 HORAK"BM \(337,164 \mathrm{M}+5,+4\) R8M \(+8,-2\) \(M+4,-3 R 14 M+6,+1 R 4 U M+4,-4 M 408.158\)

95 HDRAW"BM312.173M \(+6 .+5 D 6 M+4,+3\)
\(M+12,+1 M+16,-1 R 24 M+12,-1 M+16,-4 M\) \(+12,-5 M+13,-5 M+8,-4 L 15 U 3 M+3,-1 M+\) 5. -1 M \(425,158^{\prime \prime}\)

96 HDRAW"BM524,138M \(+3,+6\) M \(-8,+405\) \(M+8,+5 M+5,+1 M+16,-2 M+10,-9 M+4,-5\) M \(+3,-5 U 5 R 4 M+2,+1 R 2 M-2,-6 L 3 U L 4 M-8\) . +5 M-8. +3 M-12. +1 M \(524.138^{\prime \prime}\)
97 HDRAM"BM435,136R2DM+5,+1R3M+8 \(,+5 M+2,-4 M-4,-3 M-3,-2 U 3 M-6,-4 M-2\) .-1L2DM435,126"
98 HDRAN"BM448,131R6M+32,-2M+2, 1M-4, -4 U 4 M \(+4,-1\) M \(483,112^{\prime \prime}\)
99 HDRAW"BM121,97M+10.-1M161,92" 109 HDRAW"BM486.128R6DL3D10M-16, \(+5 M-16,+2 M-8,+3 M-4,+3 M+3,+2 M+4,+\) \(503 \mathrm{M}-12,+3 \mathrm{M}-6,+1\) L 6 M 428.163 BM4 34 . 166M435.168"
101 DATA 48, MORDCCO, ALGERIA, TUNIS IA, LIBYA, EGYPT, WESTERN SAHARA,MA URITANIA, MALI, NIGER, CHAD, SUDAN, S ENEGAL, GAMBIA, CONGO, GUINEA-BISSA U,GUINEA, SIERRA LEONE, LIBERIA, UP per volta.nigeria
102 DATAGHANA, TOGO, BENIN, CAMEROO N, CEN. AFRICAN EMP., ETHIOPIA, DJI BOUTI, SOMALIA, MBINI, GABON, ZAIRE. UGANDA, KENYA, ANGOLA, ZAMBIA, ZJMBA BHE, NAMIBIA, BOTSWANA, SOUTH AFRIC A, MADAGASCAR, MALAWI, TANZANLA, IVO RY COAST
103 DATAMOZAMBIQUE, SWAZILAND, BUR UNDI. RHANDA, LESOTHO
104 DATA136.23.290.28.245.19.280
. 45 . 400 . 32.72 .43 .100 .58 .152 .58 .2 \(48,58,328.65,408.63 .72,66.57 .73\). 300,106, \(75.78,115,79,85,86,95.91\)

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, 184,72,248,78,170,83,188,82,263 .75,278,85,344.86,488,78,515.71. 520,93,260,100,280.102
185 DATA360, 108,426,101,472,103. \(328,128,380.133,424,143,312,1148\) . 362 .146.360.153.360.173.552.148 . \(440,136,456,113,136,83,472,133\). \(430,167,408,111,412,107,409,175\)
106 RETURN: DATAAFRICA, 60,2,15,20 .5.16
167 REM***** AUSTRALIA/EAST INDI ES *****
108 HORAW"BM259.75051L8M-5.+2M-1 7, +1M-7,+1M-4, +3M-27,-1D3L5M-5.+ 1L15M-5,-2L2U2R3U6M-5, -6U3M-10,9R5D2R2M \(5,-6 U 6 R 5 M+15,-5 M+15,-1 M\) \(+20,-3 M+5,-3 U 3 M+2,-2 M+5,+3 U 3 R 5 M+\) \(7,-3 M+10,-3 M+6,+204 M+2,-3 M 259,75\)

139 HORAW"M+7, \(+3 U 5\) R \(3 U 3 M+5,-2 M+16\) \(,-1 M-5,-2 M+3,-1 M+4,+1 R 3 D M+13,+1 M\) \(+6,-102 R 5 M-7,+3 M-4,+5 M+8,+3 M+12\). +3030M259,112"
110 HDRAW"BM328.112R20038M-8,-3U 3M-5.-1U2L6U2R2M-5,-3M-5,+3L5UR3 \(U 2 \mathrm{M}+2,-6 \mathrm{M}-12,+603 \mathrm{~L} .6 \mathrm{U} 3 \mathrm{M}-12,-6 \mathrm{M}-10\) - 1M-5.-2M259.126"

111 HDRAM"BM \(328,82 M+6,+102 R 10 M+5\) , \(-5 \mathrm{M}+2,-11 \mathrm{M}+7,-2 \mathrm{M}+3,+3 \mathrm{M}+1,+3 \mathrm{R}_{2} \mathrm{D} 5\) R2M \(+2,-1 M+5,+206 R 405 M+10,+3 M+9,+\) \(3 M+5,+6 R 5 M+5,+4 M+12,+7 D 6 M-7,+4 M 3\) 48,121"
112 HDRAW"BM423,119M+4.+105M-5,+ \(6 \mathrm{M}-9,+6 \mathrm{M}-7,+6 \mathrm{M}-5 .+3 \mathrm{M}-3,+6 \mathrm{M}-10,-3\) U3L12M-19, -4M348, 136"
113 HDRAM"BM \(348,150 \mathrm{M}+10,+1 \mathrm{M}+7,+2\) R5U2R7DM \(+10,+2\) M +10 , 6 M \(398,152^{\prime \prime}\)
114 HDRAW"BM \(370,158 R 5 M+3,+2 R 8 M+5\) , -1 R5DAM \(-3,+203 L 7 M-1,+2 M-10,-3 U 3\) M370.158"
115 HORAW"BM2D, \(17 \mathrm{M}+10 .+1 \mathrm{M}+10 .+3 \mathrm{D}\) \(2 R 5 M+10,+5 M+5,+2 R 4 D 2 M+5,+2 M+5,+2\) \(R 504 R 303 M+7,+307 L 5 M-3,+1 M-7,-2 M-\) 15. \(-6 \mathrm{M}-7,-6 \mathrm{M}-12\). -6U2L6M20, \(17^{*}\) 116 HDRAW"BM95,56M+2.-1M+10,+1M+ \(15,+1 M+7,-2 M+8,+1 M+5,+3 R 1003 M-30\) .-2M-20.-1M95.56"
117 HDRAW"BM129,27R19M \(+2,+1\) R3U4R \(5 M+10,-4 M+10,-2 R 3 U M+10 .-4 R 5 D 2 M+5\) , +2R30L702L5L12M-3.+3M-7. +8L17Mj, +2 M120,27M-3, \(+3 M+2,+6 R 506 R 10 M+\) \(2,+2 M+10,-1 M+5,+2 R 19 M+3,-7 R 5 M+2\), \(-1 \mathrm{M}+2,-5 \mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{M}-10\). -6 R 5 M \(174,20^{\prime \prime}\)
118 HDRA "'BM195.30R39M \(+6 .-2 D 3 M-1\) \(0 .+2 L 20 M-2,+102 M+5,+1 M+2,-1 M+12\). \(-2 D M-10,+2 M+5,+5 M+4,+3 M-B,+1 M-2\), -5L5D7L7U6M-2,-2M+2.-1M195.30" 119 HDRAW"BM 2 B \(2,35 M+12,+1\) D4R2M +5 \(.+3 R 2 M+12,-5 M+20,+2 M+4,+1017 M-5\), \(-2 M-5,-1 L 3 M-2,-2 M-2,-1 U 2 M-9,-3 M-\) 10. -2L10U2M-10,-1M-3.+2M-4,-3UR7 U2L10U2L6M282.35"
120 HDRAM"BM339.41M \(+15 .+2\) R 5 M \(+7 .+\) \(1 M+7 .+3 D M+12 .+1 M-5 .+2 M+11 .+6 R 5 D R\) 2DR5D2M-12,-1L5M-14,-6L15D2M-5,+ 2M339.58"
121 HDRAW"BM500, \(90 M+10 .+3 M+4 .+2 M\) \(+3,+10 M-2,+1 M-10,-2 M-5,-3 M-1,-2 M\) \(500.90 "\)
122 HDRAW"BM575, 154M \(+5,-2 M+3,-2 U\) \(3 M-15 .-9 U 3 R 3 M+2,+2 M+5,+2 D 2 M+7,+2\) \(M+2,-2 M+2,+104 M+5,+2 R 7 M+3,-1 M+5\), \(+1 M-4 .+203 L 5 M-2 .+1 D 2 M-5,+10 M-7,+\) 3M-3,-6M575.154"
123 HDRAW"BM568,158R2DR704M-10,+ \(6 M+3,+1 M-3,+1 M-3,-1 M-7,+4 M-7,+60\) \(M-5,+1 M-5,-1 L 8 M+5,-5 M+10,-4 M+10\),
\(-3 M+7,-3 M 568.158^{\prime \prime}\)
124 DATA16. WESTERN AUSTRALIA. NOR thern territory, south australia. QUEENSLAND, NEH SOUTH WALES, VICTO ria, tasmania, sumatra, java, malays IA, BDRNEO,CELEBES,NEH GUINEA, PAP UA NEH GUINEA, NEW CALEDONIA.NEH ZEALAND
125 DATA20日, 116, 290. 93, 290, 117, 3 \(80,165,389,124,350,143,380,164,6\) \(5,33.135,59.155,26.155,36.195 .40\) , 320.48, 365,52,500.91,545.1177,5 90.153

126 RETURN: DATA"AUSTRALIA/EAST 1 NDIES", 8, 20, 55, 5, 55.8
127 REM*** S.E.1S.W. ASIA ***
128 HDRAW"BM 336,4 M \(+2,-2\) R \(6 U 2 M+11\) \(,-1 M+3,-1 M+17,+3 R 16 M-3,-3 M+9,-4 R\) \(5 M+7,+2 M+5,+4 R 11 M+9,+1 R 5 D 3 M+24\). \(1 M+8,-2 M+3,+1 M+8,+1 M-7,+4 R 13 M+3\). \(+1 \mathrm{D} 3 \mathrm{~L} 13 \mathrm{M}-8,+3 \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{M}-3,+1 \mathrm{M}-11,+1 \mathrm{D} 6 \mathrm{M}-\) \(10,+1\) L15M-6.+2M-29,-5M-17,+2M-13 - \(-7 \mathrm{~L} 5 \mathrm{M}-11,-2 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}+2,-2 \mathrm{M}-3,-2 \mathrm{M} 336,4\) - "

129 HDRAW"BM \(286,92 \mathrm{M}+2,+4 \mathrm{M}+10,+3 \mathrm{D}\) \(2 M+2,+4 M+26,+5 R 9 U 4 R 5 M-1,+2 M+2,+1\) \(M+6,+1 M+11,+1 M+2,-2 M+4,-2 M+6,+1 R\) \(2 U L 2 M+7,-3 R 8 M+3,+2 M-2,+3 L 4 M-8,+4\) R3M-5, +3 L3M \(-1,+3 M-5,-2 M+1,-2 U 2 L 1\) \(5 \mathrm{M}-2,-1 \mathrm{~L} 9 \mathrm{DM}-2,+1 \mathrm{M}+4,+3 \mathrm{D} 7 \mathrm{L903M}-7\). \(+2 M-26,+9 M-2,+11 M-3,+3 M-5 .+2^{n}\)
130 HORAN"M-3,+1M-3,-1M-10, -9U3M
 3U2R6U2L6M-4, -1M+9.-2R3U3M-4,-2U 2L6U3R8M \(+5,-3 M+5,-2 U 2 R 3 U 2 M+11,-4\) M+4.+1M286.92"
131 HDRAM"BM298.99R7M \(+5,+2 M+5,+1\) M \(+3,+2 M+7,+1\) M \(335,106 B M 341,169 M+3\) , -2R12M360.109"
132 HDRA "BM 349.124 R4M +3 . - 1R2M +3 ,-1 UR \(5 M+2,-1 M+3,+5 R 2 U M+2,-1 M 368\), 119"
133 HDRAW"BH388.166M+7,+1M+5,+5D \(2 M-3,+1 M-4,+4 R 4 M+2,+2 M+4,+2 M-3,+\) 1D2R8M-3, +3 L2M-3, +1 L5M-3, \(+2 \mathrm{M}+2,+\) \(5 M+4,+102 M-2,+2 M+2,+2 M+2,+5 M-1,+\) \(2 M-2,+3 L 3 M+1,-4 M-6,-6 M-7,-7 M-5,+\) 3LBM +2 , \(-2 M-2\). -3 U3L3M362.125" 134 HDRAW"BM405.129R2M \(+3 .+7 M+8\), \(1 M+3,-1 M+6,+103 M+2,+2 M-2,+3 L 8 M-6\) \(,+2 M+3,+3 M-5,-1 L 5 M-5,+503 R 3 D 2 R 2 M\) \(+3,+3 R 5 M+2,+1 M-1,+2 M-5,-1 M-4,-2 M\) -11. 5 M394.154"
135 HDRAK"BM406,160D4M \(+4,+4 \mathrm{M}+5\), + \(2 \mathrm{M}+2,+1\) R5M-2,-8M417.161BM142.112 L3U2R3
136 HDRAK"BM107,73M+15,-1M+6,-1M \(+3,+1 M+2,+7 R 5 M+5,+2 R 1303 R 5 M+5,-1\) \(R 10 M+1,+2 R 8 M+7,+3 R 4 M+1,+3 M-3,+3 M\) \(+2,+108 M+2,+2 M-3,+4 M+8,+5 D R 4 D M-1\) \(1,+3 M-23,-2 U 5 L 8 M-3,+2 M-13,-3 M-11\) ,-7L8M-3,-2U2M-12, \(-6 M+4,-4 M-9,-6\) M197.73"
137 HDRAM"BM427,143R1105M-8,+2DM -4, -1M-5, +2L5M413.148"
138 HDRAK"BM421,15202M-2,+2R4M+9 \(-4 M+14,-2 U 5 M-2,-5 M-7,-5 U L 2 M-2\). \(1 M+5,-4 M+5,-2 M-4,-1 M-4,-2 L 8 M-7,+\) \(3 M+6,+2 R 2 D M-2 .+1 M+9,+7 M 438.143 B M\) 408.126R2DR2U2M420.127"

139 HDRAH"BM455.134R11M-3.+4L7M2. -1 M 455 . \(134^{\prime \prime}\)

140 HDRAW"BM512,134M+8, +1M-3.+4M \(-1,+2 M+2,+2 M+11,+3 D 3 M-7,-2 M-4,-1\) L6U2M-1, -1U2M512,134"
141 HDRAW"BM516,118R4DM-2.+3M-6. \(+5 \mathrm{H}-5,-2 \mathrm{M} 516.118^{\prime \prime}\)

142 HDRAK"BM560.95M+7. \(-1 \mathrm{M}+11 .-4 R\) \(8 M+5,+1 M+4,-3 U 2 R 2 D M+6,-1 M+7,-7 M-\) 2. -2 U 2 RBDM \(+2,+103 \mathrm{M}-6,+408 \mathrm{~L} 7 \mathrm{M}-8,+\) \(3 M-5,-2 L 2 M-7,+2 L 8 M-13,+5 L 5 M+2,-4\) M560.95
143 HDRAW"BM607.70M+2. \(-4 \mathrm{M}+6 .-2 \mathrm{U4}\) \(\mathrm{M}+4,+3 \mathrm{M}+8,+2 \mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{D} 3 \mathrm{~L} 7 \mathrm{M}-3,+2 \mathrm{M}-7,-1 \mathrm{M}-\) 4.+3M607.70"

144 HDRAW"BM618.56M+2. \(-20 M-3 .-1 U\) \(7 \mathrm{M}+4,-1 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}+3 .+1 \mathrm{DR} 2 \mathrm{D} 12 \mathrm{M}+6,+5 \mathrm{DL} 2 \mathrm{M}-\) 5. \(-1 \mathrm{M}-2 .+2 \mathrm{O} 3 \mathrm{M}+6,+4 \mathrm{M}-4,-2 \mathrm{M} 618,56^{\prime \prime}\) 145 HORAW"BM534,81M+4, +1D3M-3, +1 \(M+9,+2 M+4,-2 R 9 U 3 M-7,-2 M+11,-5 U 2 M\) \(+5 .-3 \mathrm{M} 566.71^{\text {" }}\)
146 HDRAW"BM544,88M+2. \(+106 M+11\). \(1 M+5,-3 M-2,-4 M 557.86^{\prime \prime}\)
147 HDRAH"BM195.103R22M+7, -4R7U3 R8M \(+4,-5 R 5 M+6,-10 M 272.768 M 197.85\) \(R 11 M+7,-2 M+9,-3 R 9 M+2,+1 M+9,-2 M+5\) \(.-3 M+6 .+1 M+2 .+1 M 270.74^{* \prime}\)
148 HDRAW"BM196.113R25D2R3M \(+4,+2\) M241.116"
149 HDRAW"BM107.73U2M+3, -1L4M-4. \(-4 L 9 M-7,+1 L 11 M-15,-3 L 9 M-11,+4 L 11\) \(M-5,-3 U M-7,+2 M-2,+3 M+5,-1 M+7,+1 D\) L \(6 M-4,+2 M+5,+6 M+11,+3 R 8 M+6,-1 R 17\) \(\mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{M}+4,-1 M+3,-1 M+5,-1 R 18 M 110,78^{\prime \prime}\)
150 HDRAW"BM45.84M+5, \(-1 M+4,+2 M-4\) . +1 L3M45.84"
151 HDRAN"BM94,79M-5, \(+5 \mathrm{M}-2,+3 \mathrm{M}-1\) \(1,+4 M-11,+3 L 4 U 3 M+4,-3 M-4,-1 M 64,8\) \(2^{\prime \prime}\)
152 HDRAH"BM130.98LBM-3,+1L11M-2 4.-6M76.91"

153 HDRAW"BM127.9804L.7M-6.+1M108 .99"
154 HDRAW"BM128,102M+7, +4R2M+6.+ \(5 M+3 .-2 M+2 .+103 L 603 M+8 .+1 R B M+6\). 1R5D6M-6, \(+3 \mathrm{M}-12,+4 \mathrm{M}-19,+2 \mathrm{M}-15,+5\) \(M-16,-8 M-6,+1 M-15,-9 U 3 M-20,-17 R 6\) M+9. -4 M84. \(93^{\prime \prime}\)
155 HDRAW"BM148.113R12M+8, \(-3 M+2\). \(+104^{\prime \prime}\)
156 HDRAW"M+5, \(+3 R 4 M+9,+4 M-6,+5 M-\) \(3 .+2\) DM \(-25,+5\) M151. \(129^{\prime \prime}\)
157 HDRAW"BM117,136M-6.+3M-7,+1R \(9 M+36,-5 M+5,+1^{\prime \prime}\)
158 HDRAW"BM95.129M+10.+118M60.1 00M61.94"
159 HDRAW"BM60,100M-8, -7M+6, -3M6 \(1.94^{\prime \prime}\)
160 HDRAW"BM61.87L4M58.9g"
161 HDRA "BM390. 155 R \(7 \mathrm{M}+2 .+205 \mathrm{M}-4\) +1L5M300.155"
162 HDRAW"BM443,127R905R4U4R11M+ 7. \(-3 R 11 M+5,-2 R 2 M+2,-1 R 2 M+6,-5 M+2\) \(,-1 M+7,-4 U M+3,-3 L 2 U 6 M-6,-5 L 3 M-2\), \(-2 M+8,-5 R 8 \cup 2 L 11 M-5,+2 M-6,-5 M+6\),
\(1 M+11,-4 M+2,-1 R 2 M+3,+2 M-7,+4 R 3 M+\) 19, \(-4 M+9,-5 R 8 U 2 R 6 M+9,-3 R 7 U 6 R 8 M+6\) \(.-8 M+4,-1 U 3 M-14,+1 M-4,-1 M-6,-5^{\prime \prime}\) 163 HORAW"L2M-1,-2L5M-6, -5U3M-7. \(-8 M-3 .+1 M-2\). -1 L11M-10. +2 DR 2 D3M- 5 \(,+3 \mathrm{M}-8,+3 \mathrm{M} 482,39 B \mathrm{M} 336,40 \mathrm{~L} 7 \mathrm{M}-5,+2\) D5LIIM \(-3,-1 \mathrm{M}-2,+5 \mathrm{~L} 6 \mathrm{H}-10,+2 \mathrm{M}+6,+7\) L2D2M-17, +3D3L13M-3,+3R5M+2,+3M+ \(2,+2 M+7,+2 M+1,+2 R 2 M+4,+1 R 17 D 2 M-5\) . +2 D4M286,92"
164 DATA37, MONGOLIA, INDIA, NEPAL, BHUTAN, BANGLADESH, BURMA, THAILAND . MALAY, IRAN, KAMPUCHEA, VIETNAM, HA INAN, LUZON, TAIWAN, JAPAN, SAKHALIN , NORTH KOREA, SOUTH KOREA, AFGHANI STAN, PAKISTAN, LAOS, TURKEY, CYPRUS .SYRIA, IRAQ, KUWAIT, SAUDI ARABIA. UNITED ARAB EMIR. .OMAN
165 DATAP.D.R. OF YEMEN, YEMEN, JO

RDAN, ISRAEL. LEBANON, CHINA. SRI LA NKA, QATAR
166 DATA403.43,282.118,315,103,3 \(48,108,348,115,381,118,403,133,4\) \(09,163,150,93,428,145,425,1126,4\) \(27,151,460,135,514,136,518,120,5\) 80.1092.618,65

167 DATA \(623,42,545,78,550,88,216\) , 88,260,88,410,130,51,73,47,85,7 \(3,83,86,88,120,101,106,108,156,1\) \(15,172.118,120.137,106,133,68,94\) . 58.93, 61, 89, 403, 88, 303, 157, 145. 111
168 RETURN: DATA"S.E./S.H. ASIA". 10.5.60.20.10.2

169 REM***** WESTERN EUROPE **** *
170 HDRAW"BM470. \(24 \mathrm{M}+3 .-2 \mathrm{M}+7,-3 \mathrm{M}-\) 10. -2 UR1 \(10 M+7,-2 M-18,-2 M-5,+2 L 5 M-\) 3, \(-2 R 5 M-5,-3 M-27,+2 M-15,+5 D 3 L 5 M-\) 10, \(-4 M-22,+4 M-20,+7 M-28,+18 M+5 .+\) \(2 D 2 L 8 M-5,+5 M-23,+1 B M-27,+5 M-8,+4\) \(016 M+10,+6 M+3,+1 M+10,-1 M+15,-5 M+\) 15, \(-1 M+4,+3^{\prime \prime}\)
171 HDRAW"M+7, \(-6 M+4,-1 M-5,-4 M+5\),
\(-3 \mathrm{M}-7,-5 \mathrm{U} 7 \mathrm{M}+7,-5 \mathrm{M}+10,-1 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{H}-4,-1 \mathrm{M}\) \(+5,-9 M+2,-2 R 3 M+8,-6 M+8,-3 R 5 U 4 M+1\) \(4,+1 R 7 \cup 5 \mathrm{M}+4,-1 R 5 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}+6,+1 \mathrm{M}+7,+4 \mathrm{M}+\) \(12,+2 M+2,-1 M+10,+1 M+5,-3 R 4 U 4 M+7\), -3R8M470,24"
172 HDRAW"BM401, \(27 \mathrm{M}+10,+4 \mathrm{M}+10,+2\) \(\mathrm{M}+8,+7 \mathrm{M}+7,+11 \mathrm{~L} 18 \mathrm{M}-10,+7 \mathrm{M}+3,+3 \mathrm{~L} 4 \mathrm{D}\) \(3 M-13,+1 D 2 M-16,+6 M-4,+5 M+8,+6 M+7\) \(,+2 D 3 M-18,+7 M-9,+9 M-10,+2 M-11,+2\) L10U3M328.91"
173 HDRAW"BM436. \(51 \mathrm{M}+7,+1 \mathrm{M}+8 .+302\) \(M-11,+1 M-15,+11 D 6 M+2,+1 D 6 M+6,+2 R\) \(802 R 10 M+12,-2 M+20,-1 M+10,-6 U 2 M+1\) B, \(-4 U 2 M-15,-5 M-8,-9 M+6,-3 M-10,-8\) \(M+8,-4 M-10,-7 M 470,24^{\prime \prime}\)
174 HDRAW"BM123.113R14U2R4M-5, - 2 \(\mathrm{UM}+8,+1 \mathrm{M}-2,+4 \mathrm{R} 14 \mathrm{D} 9 \mathrm{~L} 12 \mathrm{M}-15,+3 \mathrm{~L} 3 \mathrm{U} 7\) M-6.-1M123.113"
175 HDRAW"BM144.109R3M+3, -2R6M+6 , \(+20 \mathrm{M}+3\), \(+2 \mathrm{M} 156.113^{\prime \prime}\)
176 HDRAW"BM186.111M-16, +1M-3,-1 U2R3M-2,-7M-2,-1M-5,+2L6U4M+8,-4 \(\mathrm{U} 3 \mathrm{M}+3,-1 \mathrm{M}+8,+1 \mathrm{M}+12,-102 \mathrm{M}-10,+3 \mathrm{M}+\) \(2,+2 M+8,-1 R 15 D 2 M-15,+5 D M+12,+2 D M\) \(-10 .+1\) M186.111"
177 HDRAK"D6M-12, +2 D4L7M-3. \(+2 M+2\) \(.+1 R 6 M+5,+1 R 10 M+8,-10 M-8 .+2 M-10\). \(+2 M-12,+2 D M+10,-1 M+6,+1 M+5,-2 M+9\) \(,+1 \cup 2 R 3 Q U 2 L 5 M-2,-2 M+5,-3 L 10 U R 4 M-\) 7. -4 UM - 8. - 1M198.107"

178 HDRAW"BM297, 113 U3L2M - 2, - 2 M +2 \(,-3 M+9,-2 U 2 M-10,+1 U M+2,-1 R 5 M+11\). \(-3 R 3 M-3,+50 R 4 D 2 L 4 M-7,+3 M+7,-1 D 4 L\) BM \(-2,+2\) M 297,113 BM 316,105 R10D4M- 3 . \(+1 \mathrm{M}-4\). \(+1 \mathrm{M} 316.105^{\prime \prime}\)
179 HDRAW"BM289,120M-6,-1L10M-6. \(+1 M-8,+7 M+20,+2 M-3,-3 M+10,-3 M 289\) \(.120^{\circ \prime}\)
180 HDRAW"R11M+2,-2M-3,-2M297.11 \(3 B M 3 B 2,113 M+13,+20 M+8,+1 M-10,+14\) \(M+22,+204 M+9,+202 L 10 M+4,+4 L 22 M-7\) \(-2 M^{-}-5,+2 L 15 M+7,-5 M-14,-2 M-5,-3 M\) 279.129"

181 HDRAW"BM \(323,117 \mathrm{M}+14,-1 \mathrm{M}+13,+\) \(303 \mathrm{M}+6 .+306 \mathrm{M} 335.133 \mathrm{BMI} 84.127 \mathrm{M}-7\). \(-3 M+5,-4 M-3,-2^{\prime \prime}\)
182 HDRAW"BM350, 119M+20, \(-3 M+15\). \(3 R 7 M+5,+1 R 3 M+1,+1 M+7,-1 M+2,+1 R 33\) \(D 3 M+5,+2 M-4,+3 M+3,+2 D 6 M+4,+1 M-14\) \(,+7 \mathrm{M}-17,-4 \mathrm{M}-12,+1 \mathrm{UM}-10,+1 \mathrm{M}-4,-1 \mathrm{~L}\) 6M-5, -2M356.131"
183 HORAW"BM259.127L7M-7. \(+2 \mathrm{M}+10\),
\(+3 M+12,+3 M 282,138 B M 277.132 M 267,1\) 35"
184 HDRAW"BM245,129L10M-5,+103L6 M-16.+3U2L9M+4.+4R4M-2.+1L17UL15 \(0 M+20,+3 M+15,+6 M+5,+5 M-6,-1 M-5,+\) \(7 M+5 .+2 M+15 .+1\) R25U3R20M \(+6 .+1 \mathrm{~L} 5 \mathrm{M}+\) 12. \(-3 \mathrm{M}-4,-7 M 2 B 9.145^{\prime \prime}\)

185 HDRAW"BM2D2,159L1BM-5, -1M-5. \(+1 M-13,-1 M-12,+3 M+4,+4 R 20 D L 5 M-6\). \(+15 R 6 M+5,+1 D 2 M+6,+1 M+10,-3 R 16 M+1\) 0, \(-4 M+8,-1 M+2,-1 M-5,-2 M+12,-6 M+2\) B, -3M247,162"


186 HDRAW"BM153.165D7M-6. +204R8M \(-6,+3 M 162.181^{\text {² }}\)
187 HDRAN"BM437,188M+2, \(-1 \mathrm{M}+12,+1\) \(M+2,+1 D M-4,+1 M-12,-1 M 437,188^{\prime \prime}\)
188 HORAW"BH304, \(145 \mathrm{M}+5,+2 \mathrm{H}+2,-1 \mathrm{D}\) \(2 \mathrm{M}+4,+2 R 5 \mathrm{M}-10,+3 \mathrm{~L} 19 \mathrm{M} 276,150\) " 189 HDRAM"BM320,150M+20,+1M+25, + \(1 M+5,-3 M-4,-2 M+3,-1 R 7 \cup M-7,-2 M+3\), \(-1 M-14,-2 M-10,+1\) M344.139BM311.14 6M316.145"
190 HDRAW"8M437,138M-10, \(+3 \mathrm{M}-16\). \(1 \mathrm{M}-10 .+4 \mathrm{M}-2,-1 \mathrm{M} 376.145^{\prime \prime}\)
191 HDRAW"BM427, \(141 \mathrm{M}+8,+1 \mathrm{M}-4,+2 \mathrm{M}\) \(-15 .+4 M-10 .+2 \mathrm{M}-13 .+2 \mathrm{M} 365.152^{\prime \prime}\) 192 HDRAW"BM435,142R10M+10, \(-1 M+B\) , \(-1 M+15,+8 D 3 M-3,+2 M+3,+3 R 19 D 3 M-4\) \(, 1 \mathrm{M}-6,+6 \mathrm{M}-10,-2 \mathrm{~L} 10 \mathrm{M}-10,+2 \mathrm{M}-24\), 2U3M-5.+1L13U3L10M393.152"
193 HDRAW"BM424,162M-2,+6M+6,+1D \(3 M+15,-1 M+10,+1 M+5,-1 M+12,-3 U M+4\) . -1 M478.164"
194 HDRAW"BM428, 172M-20, \(+2 \mathrm{M}-10,+\) \(5 M+12,+604 M+8,+2 M+8,-2 M+10,-4 U 2 M\) \(-10,-2 M-3,-4 M+1,-1 M+12,+2 M+5,-1 M\) -2, - IUR20M458,171"
195 HORAW"BM \(398,179 M-5,-2 U 8 R 1502\) M408,174"
196 HDRAN"BM349, 151M-5, +3R4D4M+4 . 2 R \(5 \mathrm{M}+3 .+3 \mathrm{M} 393.171^{\text {" }}\)
197 HDRAW"BM335,154M-10. \(+2 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{M}+8\). \(+2 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{M}+44,+11 \mathrm{DL} 3 \mathrm{M}-10,-2 \mathrm{M}-2,+2 R 7 \mathrm{D} 3\) \(M-10,+4 M-3,-1 M+3,-1 M-4,-5 M-30,-5\) \(M-17,-4 M-5,-3 M-10,-2 M 280,157^{\prime \prime}\)
198 HDRAN"ВМ 325.184 M \(+10 .+1\) R10M +9 \(,-1 D 2 M-2,+1 D 3 L 5 M-3,-1 M-20,-3 M 325\) \(.184^{\prime \prime}\)
199 HDRAW"BM290, \(170 \mathrm{M}+8,+2\) DL 404 M \(5,-1 M-3,+1 M-5,-1 \cup 6 M 290,179 B M 296\). \(168 U 2 M+3,-1 M-4,-3 M-4,+1 L 4 D 3 M 290\). \(168^{\prime \prime}\)
200 HDRAN"BM304.145M+5,-2M316.14 \(5^{*}\)
201 DATA33. NORWAY, SWEDEN, FINLAND . IRELAND. NORTHERN IRELAND.SCOTLA ND, ENGLAND, DENMARK, NE THERLANDS, M

EST GERMANY. EAST GERMANY POLAND, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, FRANCE, SPAIN. PORTUGAL, CRETE, SHITZERLAND, AUSTR IA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, ROMANI A, BULGARIA, GREECE, ALBANIA


252 DATAYUGOSLAVIA, ITALY, SICILY, SARDINIA, CORSICA, LIECHTENSTEIN, W ALES
203 DATA30日, 81, 390, 45, 470, 69,140 ,120.152,111,180,100.200,120,305 \(.1165 .325,108,270.123,305,135,33\) \(0,123,390.123,270,132,272,134,25\) \(0.147,190,174,150,177,450,190\) 204 DATA \(300,147,350,144,370,135\), \(400,147,4510,149,470,165,420,178\), 400, 170,390,157,330,1153,373,175 ,346,187,290,173,290,165,307,145 . 180.126
205 RETURN:DATA"HESTERN EUROPE/S CANDINAVIA", 3. 5, 50, 12,3.9
206 REM**** CANADA/ALASKA **** 207 HDRAW"BM164.52M-11.-3L11M-11 \(,-2 L 8 M-13,-1 M-7,+1 M-11,-2 M-3,-2 L\) \(5 M-7,-1 M-15,+3 M-4,+2 M-11,+2 M-11\). \(+6 \mathrm{M}-11,+103 \mathrm{M}+11,+3 \mathrm{M}+16,+7 \mathrm{~L} 16 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}-\) \(10,+2 M-8,+2 M+8,+1 M-6,+1 M+8,+3 R 18\) 04L7M-23, \(+7 M+11,+4 M+4,+4 R 6 M+3,-3\) \(M+3,+6 M+24,-2 M-20,+1003 M+38,-11 U\) L4"
208 HORAW"M+18, \(-9 M+9,+2 M-11,+1 M\) \(4,+6 R 6 M+15,-7 R 11 \mathrm{M}+26,+4 \mathrm{M}+23,+6 \mathrm{R} 1\) \(1 M+11,+10 M+11,+1 U 2 M-20,-14 L 6 M-4\). \(+2 M-12,-4 M 164,52^{\prime \prime}\)
209 HDRAW"R14M+10,+4D19R15M+7,+2 D \(6 \mathrm{M}+10,+7 \mathrm{DM}+22,+6 \mathrm{M}+6,+5 \mathrm{M} 165,93^{\prime \prime}\) 210 HDRA "BM188, 56 R \(5 M+21,-4 R 5 M+1\) 1. \(-4 \mathrm{M}+2,+3 R 6 \mathrm{U} 2 \mathrm{M}+3,-4 R 3 \mathrm{M}+14,+7 \mathrm{M}+1\) 1. \(-2 M+31,+5 R 6 M+5,+2 M-8,+20 R 22 M+1\) \(8,+8 R 2 M-6,-7 M+13,-4 M+7,+3 R 6 M+6,+\) 2D314248.93"
211 HDRAW"BM371.62R17M+4.-3M+8.+ \(1 D 2 M+4,+4 R 11 U 4 M+4,-5 M+11,-4 M+7,+\) \(2 M+2,+6 M+11,-4 M+6,+2 M+4,+6 D 4 M+5\), \(+4 M-6,+2 M-2,+5 M-10,-1 M-6,+6 M-11\).
\(-10 \mathrm{M}+6,+1 \mathrm{M}-16,+4 \mathrm{M}-6,+3 \mathrm{M} 371,93^{\prime \prime}\)
212 HDRAW"BM207, 111 D \(6 \mathrm{M}+11,+6 \mathrm{M}+24\) .+7R53M-28,-13U24BM285,130R36NU3 7R48NU37R33U11M+34,-14M-18,-2M42 0.93"

213 HORAW"BM400, \(130 \mathrm{M}+31,+2 \mathrm{M}+11\). \(2 M+11,+2 M+3,+4 M+11,+1 M+11,+4 L 7 M-\) \(11,+6 R 7 M+13,-2 M-5,-1 M+26,-4 U L 11 M\) -15,-4U12M-13,-6U6M436,185" 214 HDRAW"BM475,123R5U11M+11, - 4 U \(4 M-9,-4 U 2 R 6 U 5 M-3,-1 M+4,-2 U 5 M+22\). \(+1 M+20 .+6 M+3,+2 M-3,+5 M+11 .+2 M+15\) \(,-7 M-3,+2 M+4,+604 M+2 .+106 L 18 M-3\). \(+6 M+11,+2 M+6,-2 M+3 .+1 M+36,+1 M-15\)
\(.+3 \mathrm{M}-50,+2 \mathrm{M}-22,+7 \mathrm{DM}+17,-4 \mathrm{M}+16,-2\) D3L11M-11, +3M-10, +6 M486, 149" 215 HDRAM"BM557.94M+6.+202M+11,+ \(703 \mathrm{M}+22,+6 \mathrm{M}+7 .+4 \mathrm{D} 4 \mathrm{M} 595.121\) BM602. \(123 \mathrm{M}-14,+8 \mathrm{M}-4,+2 R 29 \mathrm{H}-3,-2 \mathrm{M}+3,-2 \mathrm{~L}\) \(9 \mathrm{ULL} 4 \mathrm{M}-3,-2 \mathrm{M}+7,-7 \mathrm{M} 602,123 \mathrm{BH} 519,1\) \(34 R 7 M+3,+5 R 18 M-11,+1 M-3,+102 R 6 M+\) 19.-4U2L6M-11.-2U3M530.131"

216 HDRAK"BM529,139M558,137BM549 .133R3DR10D2L15M-3,-1M549.133" 217 DATA14, ALASKA, YUKON, MACKENZI E, KEEHATIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA,ALBE RTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA ONTARI O. QUEBEC, NEWFOUNDLAND. NEW BRUNSH ICK.PRINCE EDWARD ISL..NOVA SCOT IA
218 DATA105,62,175,75,300,70,391 \(, 70,248,106,303.110,336.110,391\), \(110,435,126,520,1114,539,130,567\) ,1118,604,132,535,138,550,135,55 7.138

219 RETURN: DATA"CANADA/ALSAKA" .5 . 17.50,5,5.20
220 REM***** U.S.S.R. *****
221 HDRAM"BM \(73,48 \mathrm{M}+5,+1 \mathrm{M}+8,-1 \mathrm{M}+3\) \(,+202 M+3,+6 M-8,-1 M-5,+1 M-8,-3 U 2 M\) \(73.48 B M 86.48 M+8 .-2 M+4 .+1 M-2 .+4 M+\) \(6,-1 M+5,+202 M+2,+2 M-9,+3 M 92,58 B M\) \(102.50 \mathrm{M}+7,-3 \mathrm{R} 2 \mathrm{M}+4 .+2 \mathrm{M}+4 .+3 \mathrm{M} 109.5\) \(6^{\prime \prime}\)
222 HDRAM"BM71,55M-11,+2M-5,+2M+ \(7,+102 M+7,+8 M+11,+2 M+3,-2 R 3 M+2 .+\) \(2 R 4 M+3,-5 M+7,-2 M 160,59 B M 55,59 M-8\) , +3L2UL100L7M \(+2,+6 \mathrm{M}+7,+4 \mathrm{DM}-14,+5\) D \(3 \mathrm{M}+15,+2 \mathrm{M}+3,+5 \mathrm{M}-5,-1 \mathrm{M}-3,+5 R 4 \mathrm{M}+2\) \(.+2 M+6,+1 M-3,-3 M+4,-1 M+19 .+4 R 14 M\) \(+7,-2 M-8,-8 M+5,-7 M 80.72^{\prime \prime}\)
223 HORAW"BM37,72R5D2M+2.+2M-4.+ \(2 \mathrm{M}-5 .+2 \mathrm{M}-3,-2 \mathrm{M} 23.78 \mathrm{BM} 48.11902 \mathrm{M}+3\) , +3R2U3M48,119BM60,117R2M+3,+2R2 \(M+3,-2 M+3,+4 M+6,+1 D 3 M-3,+2 M+3,+2\) \(M-5,-1 M-14,+3 M-2,-1 M+2,-4 M 54,124\) \(M+3,-2 M-1,-1 R 3 M-1,-2 M 60,117 M-10\), -3M48.119"
224 HDRAW"BM103,129R6D4M+4, +2M+5 \(,+1 M+2,-1 R 13 M+5,+1 D 2 M-3,+2 M+5,+1\) \(M+1,+2 D 2 M+13,+10 M-2,+3 M-10,-2 M-5\) \(+2 L 2 B M-2,-5 M-5,-5 M-5,-4 M-16,-4 M\) \(-14,-1 M+7,-6 R 3 M+2,-1 M-5,-2 M+3,-2\) M+5.+2R5M103.129"
225 HORAM"BM113.135M+18,-10M+12. \(+2 M-7,+4 D M+10 .+4 M+5,-202 M+11,+3 R\) \(3 M+3,+3 D 7 M+7,+2 M+10 .-1 M+9,-1 D M-5\) \(,+1 M+2,+2 M+3,-1 M+6,+3 L 5 M-2,+1 M-8\) .-2UR2M-5.-1M-12.+2M-6,-104M-7.+ 3M152,158"
226 HDRAH"BM79, 122M+6,-6U3M+21, \(1 M+9,+1 M+10,+3 D 2 M-7,+2 M-7,-2 L 4 M-\) \(2,+2 \mathrm{M}-4,-2 \mathrm{M}-3,+5 \mathrm{M1} 03,1298 \mathrm{M} 194,14\) \(9 M+10,+1 M+2,+1 M+7,-1 M+33,+7 M+3\). 7R18M+8, \(-5 M+13,+1 M+13,-5 U 3 L 7 M-10\) , 5 LTM \(-15,-12 \mathrm{~L} 17 \mathrm{M}-7,-6 \mathrm{M}-12,-3 \mathrm{~L} 10\) \(M-20,-4 M-8,+4 M-5,+2 D 4 M-30,-8 U 4 M-\) 13.-4"

227 HDRAW"L10M-6.-1M-12.+3M109.1 12BM157.160M \(+20 .+1 M+3 .-1 M+2 .+6 M+\) 12,-102M+5,+1R2M-3,-7M-23,-5UM18 \(5,154 B H 198,161 M+5,-2 R 3 B M+10,-1 M 2\) 46.157"

228 HDRAW"BM390, \(63 M+7\), - IR13M +16 . \(-2 R 15 M+2,+202 M+6,+1 M+20,-6 M-5,-2\) \(M+12,-4 M+5,+1 M+2,-3 M+12,+2 M+12\), \(6 M+18,+2 M+5,+6 M+5,+4 M-7,+4 M-7,+8\) \(M-2,+9 M-10,+2 M-4,+10 M-14,+6 M+2,+\) \(9 M-18,+5 L 10 M-7,-1 L 10 M-18,-8 L 5 M-2\) \(1 .+5 \mathrm{M}-5 .-1 \mathrm{U} 12 \mathrm{M}-17 .-10^{\prime \prime}\)

229 HDRAW"U15M+10. -5M390,63BM70. \(117 U 4 \mathrm{M}-5,-2 \mathrm{M}-5,-4 \mathrm{M}-8,-407 \mathrm{M}-5,+2 \mathrm{M}\) 50.114 BM 52 , 103U9M \(+17,+1\) M \(65.95^{\prime \prime}\) 236 HDRAK"BM1 \(19,52 \mathrm{M}+8,+2 U 4 \mathrm{M}+20,+\) \(1 M+4 D,-13 R 8 M+3,+11 M-2,+4 M-6,+1 M-\) \(5,-1 M-8,-8 M-3,+4 M-10,+4 M+20,+4 M+\) \(12 .+1 \mathrm{M}+10,-4 \mathrm{M}+6,+3 \mathrm{~L} 702 \mathrm{M}+37,+402 \mathrm{M}\) \(+7 .-2 M+15,+8 M+2,=5 M+20,-7 M+5,+2 M\) \(-10,+12 \mathrm{M}-19,+4 \mathrm{M}+4,+2 \mathrm{M}+17,-4 \mathrm{R} 805 \mathrm{R}\) \(6 U 6 M-9,-2 M+10,-10 M+15,+6 U 4^{\prime \prime}\)
231 HDRAK"M \(+25,-8 M+3 B,-5 M+15,+6 M\) \(-13,+7\) M390. 63 BM519.49M +10 . -8R10U \(2 M-6,-1 M+36,-11 M+16,-4 M+9,+5 M-22\) \(.+6 M+4,+7 M+22,-102 M-6,+1 M+3,+13 M\) \(-12 .+8 \mathrm{M}+7 .+6 \mathrm{M}+20 .+1406 \mathrm{M}-25,-8 \mathrm{M}-7\) \(,-4 M-5,-20 M-8,-3 M-10,+8 M-5,+12 M\) \(30 .+11 \mathrm{M}-7,+18 R 15 U 2 R 13 M+16,+14 \mathrm{M}-5\) . \(+16 \mathrm{M}-6 .+8^{\prime \prime}\)
232 HDRAW"L20M-6, \(-5 M+7,-2 M-2,-11\) M-18, +4 M \(-6,-2 L 12 M-20,-8 L 15 M-10,+\) \(4 M+4,+1 M-3,+9 L 23 M-25,+6 M-17, \sim 3 M-\) \(12 .+2 M-20 .-6 M-6,+2 D 4 M-25,-3 M 301\), \(141^{\prime \prime}\)
233 DATA16, LITHUANIA, LATVIA, ESTO NIA, 8ELORUSSIA.UKRAINE.MOLDAVIA. AZERBAIJAN, ARMENIA, TURKMENIA. UZ8 EKISTAN, KAZAKSTAN, TAJIKISTAN, KIR GHIZIA, YAKUTIA, RUSSIA.GEORGIA 234 DATA80, 56, \(95,48,110,50,80,62\) , \(60,80,40,74,65,1122,50,122,55,1\) 18,120,148,150,1144,195,154,200, \(132,190,164,210,156,450,84,300,1\) 00,60,112
235 RETURN: DATA"U.S.S.R." 50,20 . 35.5.35.2

236 REM**** CENTRAL AMERICA **** 237 HDRAM"BM \(29.46 M+24,-2 M+36,+4 M\) \(+36,+2 M+4,-3 R 18 M+26,+13 R 12 M+9,-4\) R8M \(+12 .+4\) D2M 2 12. \(+5 M+14 .+3 M+6,+2 D\) \(2 M-6,+2010 M+26,+13 M+9,+3 M+36,-3 M\) \(+12,-7 M+12,-2 R 24 D 4 M-6,+203 M-9,+3\) \(M-12,+2 M-18,-1 M-10,+4 M+5,+3 L 12 M-\) \(6,+3 M-24,-4 M-18,+3 M-96,-16 U 8 M-36\) . -16 L8U4M-44,-16M-16,-2"
238 HDRAW"O6M \(+36,+15 M+12,+10\) R 4 M + \(8 .+5 \mathrm{M}-8,+2 \mathrm{M}-36,-16 L 8 \mathrm{M}-10,-4 \mathrm{M}+6\). \(2 \mathrm{M} 20.46 \mathrm{BM} 282.113 \mathrm{M}+30 .+6 \mathrm{M}+11,-2 \mathrm{M}+\) \(4,-4 M+8,-2 M-2,-2 M-6,+1 M 323,104 \mathrm{BM}\) 335,102 D6M333.1098M323.117R18M +5 . +4 M-14. -1 M312.119"
239 HDRAW"BM335,111R48M+10,+3L9M \(-26,+6 M-2,+2 M 346,121 M+19,+6 R 26 M-\) 4, 4 M \(+5 .-4\) M 393.114 BM 365.127 D3M +1 \(4,+2 M+26,+1 M+5,-1\) M \(385,127 B M 4 B 4,1\) \(32 M+20,+4 M+20,-4 M+12,+1 M+12,+604\) L6M-6, -2U2M-14,-2M-6,+2M-4,+4L10 M-12,-4M-12,-1M379,132"
240 HORAW"BM392, \(87 \mathrm{M}+24,-2 M+24,+2\) \(M+12,+2 R 8 M+30,+7 M+12,+2 M-7,+2 L 28\) U3M-14, -4M-35,-4M-20,+3L6M392,87 BM \(464,104 M+16,+1 M-6,+2 M-12,-1 M-4\) . -2 M464, 1048M518, \(98 \mathrm{M}+17,+1\) NM \(-5 .+\) \(6 R 10 M+3,+2 R 12 M+10 .+3 D L 12 M-30 .+1 M\) \(-30,+1\) U3R24M-9, -3 M518.98"
241 HDRAK"BM588,104R12M-1,+3M-17 .+1M588.104
242 DATA13, MEXICO.GUATEMALA.BELI ZE, EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, NICARAGU a, costa rica, panama. Cuba. Jamaica , HAITI, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, PUERTO RICO
243 RETURN: OATA164,76,315,116,33 \(0,105,335,119,356,116,380,124,38\) \(0.130,412.139 .452,92,470,105.524\) \(.101 .548,102,596,165\), "CENTRAL AM ERICA" \(30,5,30,20,30.18\)

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[^0]:    Eddie Kuns is pursuing a PhD in physics at Rutgers University. He lives in Aurora, Illinois, and works as a programmer and researcher at Fermilab. Eddic is co-manager of the CoCo SIG; his username is EDDIEKUNS.

