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THE MAGAZINE FOR TRS-80 COLOR COMPUTER® AND MC-10® USERS.

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Mindbust

Reviewed Textpro III—A Word Processor That Knows Your Printer

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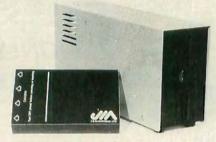
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Article submissions from our readers are welcomed and encouraged. Inquiries should be addressed to: HOT CoCo Submissions Editor, 80 Pine Street, Peterborough, NH 03458. Include an SASE for a copy of our writer's guidelines. Payment for accepted articles is made at a rate of approximately \$50 per printed page; all rights are purchased. Authors of reviews should contact the HOT CoCo Review Editor, 80 Pine Street, Peterborough, NH 03458. Problems with Subscriptions: Send a description of the problem and your current and/or most recent address to: HOT CoCo, Subscription Department, P.O. Box 975, Farmingdale, NY 11737.

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This symbol indicates the program's place loader, available on cassette. See our inste	ant CoCo ad for details.

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DIGRESSIONS

Software Sells Computers

nfocom, Spinnaker, Imagic. Software companies such as these have a solid reputation for quality in this still young microcomputer business. Yet until recently, very few "big name" software developers had any interest in the Color Computer market. Now the above-mentioned companies and several of their peers are enthusiastically converting best-sellers for other systems to the CoCo.

Why? Tandy has made it worth their while. The newly formed Tandy Home Education Systems Division (T.H.E.S.) is offering these well-known software titles in bundled groups. (See The Learning Page, p. 76, for more information.) Unfortunately, you won't find most of this software in Radio Shack stores.

HOT CoCo applauds Tandy for soliciting such fine software for the CoCo. But wouldn't it be even nicer if you could walk into the local Radio Shack and pick up the latest Infocom adventure, or that new Spinnaker package to help Junior with his homework?

And the availability of this software is just the short-term benefit for CoCo owners. If these software companies have a way to effectively market their products to Color Computer users, you will see more sophisticated, new software for your pride and joy.

I don't mean to suggest that there currently is no good software available for the Color Computer. Au contraire! Though small by comparison, Color Computer software developers have equaled and, in some cases, outdone the big boys with their efforts. But because they are small, these companies have a tough time promoting their software. If the big software companies jump into the Color Computer market, there would be a "coattail" effect where the smaller companies benefit for three reasons: The new software would whet CoCo owners' appetites for more software; the best-selling titles available for the CoCo would spur the machine's sales, increasing the market for everyone; and once the precedent is established, perhaps some of the better existing software titles from smaller companies could also make it into Radio Shack stores.

Too many people consider Commodore and the now comatose Atari to be the glamour machines of the home market. The CoCo out-performs both; the general public overlooks the Color Computer because it is out-hyped not only by Commodore and Atari, but also by the promotion and popularity of the software available for their machines.

Simply put, software sells computers, even in the low-buck market. The more CoCos sold, the more you stand to gain in support from Radio Shack and all the companies developing Color Computer software.

Let's hope the T.H.E.S. project is successful. And let's encourage Tandy to open the door even wider for vendors of best-selling software packages.

New This Issue

We've made a few changes in HOT CoCo this month. First, we have discontinued The Educated Guest, by Charles Santee, and replaced it with The Learning Page, written by our new Education Editor, Nancy Kipperman.

Nancy's job is to keep her finger on the pulse of the CoCo education scene in both the home and school. Nancy encourages reader input, so please drop her a line to let her know what you think of the column.

We have also discontinued The DOSsier due to low reader interest. We apologize to those of you who have been following the column. The DOSsier's author, Scott Norman, will continue to write reviews and articles for *HOT CoCo*.

Richard Ramella of Elmer's Arcade fame returns this month with a new column, Mindbusters. Mindbusters will present computerized puzzles and brainteasers that will test the mental prowess of both you and your CoCo.

And finally, we have devoted a whole page to advice on using HOT CoCo. We hope this page make it easier for novices to enter and run our program listings. This is the first month of this feature, so let us know if it can be done better. —Michael E. Nadeau

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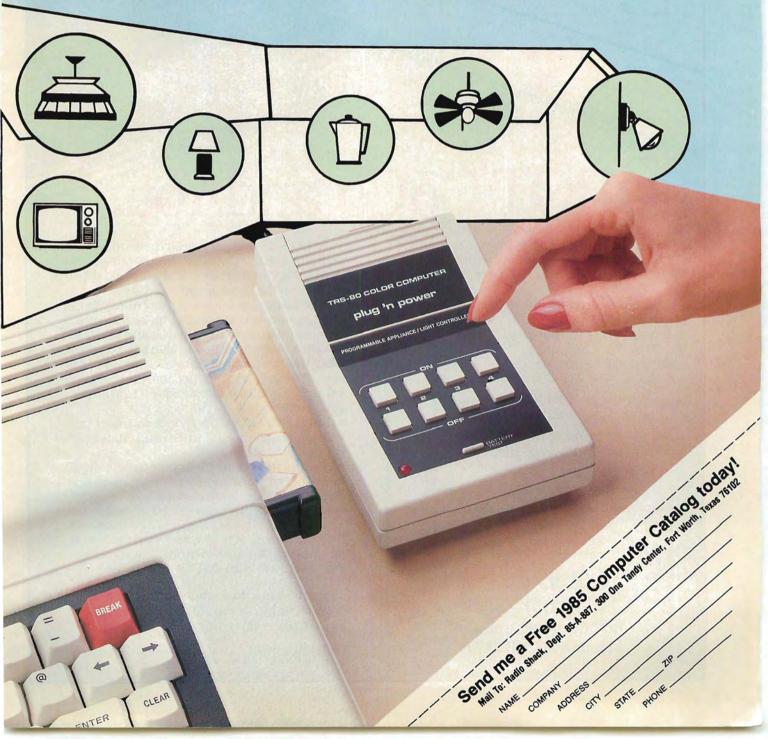
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• Looking to gain an advantage by adding more hardware or software? Read our reviews first decide for yourself what's worth its weight in gold, and what isn't worth a hill of beans.

Everything on the pages of **HOT CoCo** can bring out the best in you and your Color Computer. A wealth of knowledge—for an entire year—for **just \$24.97!**

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Back Issues

Yes, back issues of HOT CoCo are available for all months. This list shows the features in each issue:

June 1983—The CoCo word processor; a serial-to-parallel interface project; and the adventure, Cavehunt.

July 1983—How to upgrade your CoCo to 64K; cure video RFI.

August 1983—Speech synthesis via software; get more colors; build a color monitor driver. September 1983—Disk utilities; hi-res character generator.

October 1983—Animation techniques; ROM disassembly, part I.

November 1983—Nuclear submarine simulation; ROM-pack primer; banner printer.

December 1983—World capitals quiz program; talking spelling tutor; vocabularybuilding program.

January 1984—Programs for the businessman and investor; ins and outs of database management.

February 1984—CoCo-aided circuit design; simulate Extended Basic in Color Basic; change your CoCo's vocabulary.

March 1984—How a disk stores information; create your own wordsearch puzzles; dental/medical bill balancer.

April 1984—Peripherals buyer's guide; how to shop for a disk drive; disk-fix utility; Lisp interpreter.

May 1984—OS-9 review; financial transactions tracker; homebrew spelling checker; CoCo Reversi game.

June 1984—Horse-racing and stock-market simulators.

July 1984—Do-it-yourself lowercase mod; variable cross-referencer; the game, Python. August 1984—Basic-09 review; database manager program; graphics tutorials; hurricane tracker.

September 1984—Educational software buyer's guide; typing-teacher program; the CoCo as a marketing aid.

October 1984—A collection of sounds for your CoCo; how to make programs auto-execute; printer spooler.

November 1984—Personal money manager program; disk-file protection utility.

December 1984—Disk-drive timer; disk drive maintenance tips; full-featured text-editing program.

January 1985—Spreadsheet program; stockcharting program; make fancy graphics with your printer.

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Each back issue costs \$3.50 plus \$1 shipping and handling. On orders of 10 or more back issues, there is a flat \$10 shipping fee. Send your orders to *HOT CoCo*, Attn. Back Issue Orders, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

Instant CoCo Directory

Instant CoCo is a cassette tape containing the major programs from this issue of HOT CoCo. Its purpose is to save you the time and effort of typing long program listings into your Color Computer. You simply load the programs from the Instant CoCo tape using your cassette recorder. The instructions for operating each program are found in the corresponding HOT CoCo article. Both Basic and Assembly-language programs are included on the tape.

The Instant CoCo symbol appears in *HOT CoCo*'s table of contents and on the program listing for each article with a listing used on the Instant CoCo tape. As an added extra, each tape also con-

tains a never-before-published Bonus Program, complete with instructions.

The directory below lists all programs included on this month's Instant CoCo cassette. Shown first are the name of the article with a descriptive blurb and its author, followed by the page number in this issue where the article appears. Next comes the file name of the program on cassette. Finally, there is a brief description of the Color Computer system needed to run the program.

This month's Instant CoCo cassette is available for just \$11.47, including postage and handling, from Instant CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458. See our ad on p. 64 for more details.

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Space Hawks/Smith Get them before they get you.	22	SPHAWK	32K ECB
Trig It!/Roney Use math to create beauty on the video screen.	32	LISTI LIST2 LIST3 LIST4 LIST5 LIST6 LIST7	I6K ECB
		LIST8 LIST9 LIST10 LIST11 LIST12	
Do-It-Yourself Dumps/Berry Get a paper copy of your video creations.	40	SCRNDUMP	16K ECB
A Quick Fix For Your ROM/Meehar Convert 1.0 Disk ROM programs on the 1.1 Disk ROM. (CSAVEM FIX11'',3584,4475,3927)	to work	ROMFIXII	I6K DECB 1.1 Disk ROM
	Side B		
Where Docs the Value Go?/Weiss Figure depreciation on your investments.	54	VALUE	16К СВ
ROM Hacker Part V/Barabarello Use these programs to control you tron robot.	r Arma-	RTD RC	16K ECB
Attention Shoppers!/Reed Add efficiency to your shopping.	65	SHOPLIST	32K ECB
Alphatoons/Ramella Teach young children the alphabet board.	68 and key-	ALPHATNS	16K ECB
Mindbusters—Mazemaker/Ramella Generate your own mazes.	72	MAZEMKR	I6K ECB

Bonus Program

Easy Graphics Editor/Foti Enlarge and edit your graphics. GRAPH-ED I6K ECB

CB = Color Basic, DECB = Disk Extended Color Basic, ECB = Extended Color Basic, (m) = machine-language program (use CLOADM)

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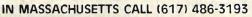
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How to Use HOT CoCo

Each month, HOT CoCo provides program listings for you to type into your Color Computer and use. If you are new to computing, read this page for advice that will help you avoid problems often encountered when entering programs manually.

Know the Basics

Before you begin, you should be familiar with the basic operation of your Color Computer. Read the manual and make sure you understand how to enter a program line, save a program to cassette or disk, and make corrections to a program line. The Color Computer manuals are well written, and you will enjoy your CoCo much more if you've read them.

Check the Requirements

The first thing you should do is make sure that the program you want to enter will run on your version of the Color Computer. You need to know the memory requirements, the type of Basic used (Color, Micro Color, Extended Color, or Disk Extended Color Basic), what peripherals might be needed, and in some cases whether a particular ROM version is needed. (See below for an explanation of the different ROMs.)

All this information is provided in the System Requirements box included with each article that has a program listing. This box gives the minimum requirements to use the program. If, for instance, the box reads "16K RAM, Color Basic," the program should also work on 32K or higher, Extended or Disk Extended Color Basic CoCos.

Once you've established that the program will work on your CoCo, read the article thoroughly. Sometimes it will include information vital to typing in the listing.

What You See Is What You Get

We print all Basic program listings 32 characters across—just as they appear on your video screen. Type in the listing exactly as it appears in the magazine, being particularly careful with spaces and punctuation. If you do this, the 32-character format will aid in proofreading what you have typed in by letting you match beginning and ending characters on corresponding lines. If you have a line that ends on a character other than what appears in the magazine, go back and check for a typo.

Common Errors

Some characters are easier to confuse than others when you are typing in program listings. And since your Color Computer interprets everything literally, the smallest error can crash a program. Below is a list of characters commonly confused with one another: zero and the letter O colon and semicolon lowercase I and the numeral one uppercase B and the numeral eight

Weird Characters

The up arrow indicates exponentiation on the Color Computer. Unfortunately, most printers do not have an up arrow. Our printer prints a caret (^) instead. Be sure to type an up arrow in place of all carets in Basic program listings.

Assembly-Language Listings

HOT CoCo often publishes programs written in Assembly language rather than Basic. Assembly listings "talk" to your computer on a much more direct level; Basic requires some translation before your CoCo can execute it. Therefore, Assembly works much faster than Basic. Unfortunately, it is more difficult to learn Assembly-language programming than Basic programming.

But you do not need to know how to program in Assembly to use these programs. You do need, however, something called an editor/assembler. An editor/assembler allows you to manually enter an Assembly listing, and then it "assembles" it into a form that your CoCo can execute. Since editor/assemblers can cost as much as \$80, you probably don't need one unless you want to learn Assembly-language programming.

It is possible to hand assemble an Assembly listing, but this is a tedious process that is best left to someone with a little experience with Assembly programming. It also requires a short Basic routine that prepares your CoCo for hand assembly.

We convert some Assembly programs to Basic DATA statements and include a short Basic routine to load and execute the DATA statements. This gives you a program that you can type in just like a Basic listing, yet it operates much like one written in Assembly.

If you want to run one of HOT CoCo's Assembly listings, but it hasn't been converted to DATA statements and you do not own an editor/assembler, check to see if the program is included on our Instant CoCo cassette. All Assembly programs on Instant CoCo are in assembled form, meaning you can load and execute them immediately.

Speaking of DATA Statements

Since DATA statements often consist of numbers only, it is easy to make a mistake typing them in. One wrong number can crash the program or lock up your machine. When this happens, the only way to recover is often to turn off the computer for a few seconds and then turn it back on. Of course, this wipes out your program in memory.

To avoid this, always save what you have typed in before running it. That

way, if you did make a mistake, you can load the program from tape or disk to look for the error, rather than retyping the entire listing.

One last thing about DATA statements: Error messages that occur due to a mistyped DATA statement line will refer to the corresponding READ statement line earlier in the program. Yet it is the DATA statement that is incorrect.

If All Else Fails

If you cannot get your typed-in listing to run after checking and double-checking for typos, you can ask us for help. Send a detailed description of your problem along with any error messages given. Ideally we'd like a printout of what you typed. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope for the fastest reply. Sorry, but we cannot help you if you have modified the original program in any way. Write to *HOT CoCo*, attn. Technical Editor, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

Different ROMs

Radio Shack has updated the Basic ROMsin the Color Computer several times since it was introduced. Below is a list of the ROMs and the problems and benefits you might encounter with each one:

• Color Basic 1.0—Cannot fully use the 64K upgrade and has only a 7-bit serial printer routine, which inhibits sending graphics data to a printer.

Color Basic 1.1—Fully supports 64K and has an 8-bit serial printer routine for graphics.
 Color Basic 1.2—Executes code faster than previous versions, but changed the way the ROM reads the keyboard. This makes some software written for the older ROMs incompatible with the 1.2 ROM. There is a simple fix, which HOT CoCo incorporates into every program in which this problem is encountered.

If you don't know what Color Basic ROM version you have, type EXEC 41175 after you first turn on your computer. The ROM version will be printed on the screen.

• Extended Basic 1.0—Has bugs in the PCLEAR, PRINT USING, and DLOAD statements.

• Extended Basic 1.1—Fixes the abovementioned bugs.

• Disk Basic 1.0—This is in the disk controller cartridge used with the grey CoCos and grey disk drives. The 1.0 Disk ROM is incompatible with the white 64K CoCos and CoCo 2s.

● Disk Basic 1.1—Works faster than 1.0, but you can use the 1.1 Disk Basic controller with the older, grey CoCos. Also, many routines have been moved, making some programs written using the 1.0 Disk ROM incompatible with the 1.1 ROM. (See "A Quick Fix for Your Disk ROM," by Mike Meehan, HOT CoCo, February 1985, p. 44, for a utility that overcomes this incompatibility in most cases.)■

Letters to the Editor

CGP-115 Screen Dump

Does anyone have a good word processor or screen dump for the CGP-115 printer? I have a 64K extended with cassette. I'd welcome programs from anyone out there. Your Feedback feature is fantastic.

> Stephanie Rousseau 2800 Lambertville 01 Ste-Foy, Quebec, P.Q. Canada, GIV-1B7

Color Computer Applications

Thank you for your review of *Color Computer Applications* in your September 1984 issue. I've had the book for eight months now and successfully run the programs on my MC-10. It's great for exploring design and animation possibilities.

Thomas Terry Tallahassee, FL

No More Football

Radio Shack has discontinued making their ROM pack, Football, which was like putting a wounded dog out of its misery. However, I fail to see a viable replacement for this late, great game. What's going to happen to us armchair quarterback computer users?

> David A. Czaba Hamburg, NY

Repeat-Key Feature

Here is a repeat-key feature for all 64K Telewriter-64 users. Just make the following additions to your boot program (use a back-up copy only). If your disk drive will handle 6ms, then include line 310 (DOS 1.0 or 1.1 versions).

> Jim Kalac Boring, OR

3Ø5 POKE&H94A1, 57: POKE&H94A2, Ø: P OKE&H94A3, Ø: POKE&H94A4, & HBD: POKE & H94A5, PEEK(& HAØØØ): POKE&H94A6, P EEK(&HAØØ1): A=&H94A7 3Ø6 READAS: IFAS<>"X"THENPOKEA, VA L("&H"+AS): A=A+1: GOTO3Ø6 3Ø7 POKE&HAØØØ, & H94: POKE&HAØØ1, & HA4 31Ø POKE&HD6CD, Ø: POKE&HD723, 2Ø:' FOR DOS 1. Ø:'POKE&HD7CØ, Ø: POKE&H D816, 2Ø:'FOR DOS 1.1 4ØØ DATA 34, 6, 27, F, B1, 94, A2, 27, 1 1, C6, 1F, F7, 94, A3, B7, 94, A2, 2Ø, 15, B7, 94, A2, 35, 6 41Ø DATA 4D, 39, 81, C, 27, F5, 7D, 94, A3, 27, 5, 7A, 94, A3, 6F, E4 42Ø DATA CC, FF, FF, FD, 1, 52, FD, 1, 5 4, FD, 1, 56, FD, 1, 58, 2Ø, DD, X Program Listing 1. Repeat-Key Feature Chapters Litters

Making Noises Faster

Philip McLaughlin in "Making Noises" (HOT CoCo, October 1984, p.34) gives a good example of efficiency in programming under the heading Octaves. However, the FOR. . .NEXT loop as presented in lines 230– 260 can be made faster by removing the "string" manipulation.

The technique below can be applied to the DRAW statement as well as the PLAY. It isn't new and probably was found by disassembling Basic.

As per article:

230FOR LOOP = ITO5 2400S = ''O'' + STR\$(LOOP) 250PLAYO\$ 255PLAY''1;2;3;4;5;6;7;8;9;10;11;12;'' 260NEXT

Suggested code:

IFOR L = ITO5 2PLAY''O = L;1;2;3;4;5;6;7;8;9;10;11;12;'' 3NEXT

Be sure to have a semicolon after the "= Variable" or you'll get a function-code (FC) error.

> Robert Gault Grosse Pointe Woods, MI

Croaker Series Addition

Here is a method to assemble Croaker on Tandy's EDTASM +. Croaker must be assembled using the AO (absolute origin) option. In other words, assemble it to tape with A/AO/WE.

The AO option must be used on all six parts so the object code will begin at the origin address listing at the beginning of the source code. Otherwise, the object code will be assembled wherever the assembler has free memory. This will cause the game to run incorrectly, and Part 4 will even return error messages.

> Mike Meehan Clearwater, FL

QType Clarified

Several people have written to me about the problems they experienced with "QType" (HOT CoCo, November 1984, p.30). There is some confusion about the arrows in lines 50 and 120. The footnote (change all underline characters to up arrows when typing this in) should be ignored. The first arrow (pointing to the left) should be just that: an arrow pointing to the left. It is the underline that should be ignored. The arrow pointing to the left is CHR\$(95) and is generated by holding down the shift key and then pressing the up arrow key.

> Robert E. Cutter Los Angeles, CA

Mead Data Central Access Increased

An article by Bobby Ballard in the September HOT CoCo (p.82) includes two inaccuracies about the database services of Mead Data Central.

The article states that the information retrieval services are only available through Mead Data Central terminals. This has not been true since December 1983, when users of the IBM PC, IBM Displaywriter, IBM 3101, and TeleVideo 950 first gained access.

Since then, Lexis, Nexis, Lexpat, Exchange, NAARS, InfoBank, Eclipse, and other Mead Data Central services have become accessible through the IBM 3270 PC, IBM Portable PC, Wang Professional Computer, Apple III, Xerox 820-11, and the new AT&T Personal Computer. Access is expected soon through the Apple Macintosh, Apple IIc and Apple IIe, as well as through other popular micros and terminals.

Also, Mr. Ballard suggests that Lexis, Nexis, and Lexpat are "specifically geared to lawyers and communications professionals." In fact, Mead Data Central's services are also used by executives and staff in advertising, government, engineering, finance, public affairs, business analysis, and any other field where fast, thorough research is valued. Lawyers and communications specialists are certainly major users of the Mead Data Central database but not exclusive ones.

> Andrea Axelrod Jeffcoat Schoen & Morrell Inc. New York, NY 10021

Oops!

The Systems Requirements for "Machine-Language Disk 1/O" (HOT CoCo, December 1984, p. 70) should read: Disk Basic ROM 1.0.

In Doctor ASCII, SDUMPX2 (HOT CoCo, December 1984, p.89) has a number missing in line 410. Line 410 should read: DATA 27, 90, 0, 27, 65, 8, 13, 255, 0, 0. This will return the printer head on the Gemini 10X to the left side of the page and move down a line,—eds.

The Korean CoCo

Radio Shack has just released its sixth version of the CoCo motherboard since the computer's inception in 1980. The predecessors were the C, D, E, F, and original CoCo II motherboards.

The newest 16K CoCo IIs with the raised keyboard (Catalog #26-3134 and #26-3136) are now being manufactured in Korea. I was surprised at what I saw inside this new machine. The 6847 VDG, the 6809E CPU, and the

Letters to the Editor_

two ROM chips (Extended and Basic) were no longer socketed! After overcoming this shock, I saw the reality of manufacturing a machine that will now retail for less than \$100. Elimination of sockets by wave soldering these chips saves production costs and helps Tandy meet these new price points.

The RAM chips are now aligned in two rows with three on the top and five on the bottom. These chips and the 6883 SAM chips are the only chips that havesockets on this new board. Upgrading to 64K is still extremely easy. The RAM sockets are still numbered 14–21, but thereare no more W1 solder pads. Instead, betweenresistors R7 and R27 at the lower left side of the board is a white rectangular box with two solder pads inside it.

On the top of the box, it says 64K RAM and on the bottom, it reads J1. Run a jumper between these two pads and replace the 5V 16K chips with (eight) 64K RAMs, and voila, you now have 64K. It is also easier to run this jumper than it was on the W1 pads because now it is more in the open.

The 5-amp regulator has been replaced with a 1-amp regulator, and the 6822 PIA chip has been replaced with a Motorola 67331 chip. Also, the RF modulator is now parallel to the board, and the power supply is enclosed inside a cage. Finally, a part of the board actually extends underneath the keyboard and gives you the overall impression of a smaller motherboard.

> Bob Rosen President, Spectrum Products San Jose, CA

Speed Up Night Racer

I found "Night Racer" (HOT CoCo, November 1984, p. 52-60) to be an interesting game. With some minor changes in Listing 18 (Main Program), you can have a "turbo boost" available by pressing the space bar and holding it down. See the changes in Program Listing 2. I also found an error that prevents you from setting your own level. To correct this, insert line 230. These changes add some more challenge to the game.

> Robert A. Essig Ashtabula, OH

34 IF PEEK(345)=247 THEN POKE 65 495,Ø:POKE 345,255:GOTO4Ø:ELSE P OKE 65494,Ø 36 FOR T = 1 TO Z*3:NEXT T 4Ø IF PEEK(1Ø24+C)<> 144 THEN9Ø 9Ø POKE 65494,Ø:RC=RC+1:FORE=8TO ØSTEP-1:CLSE:SOUND5,1:NEXTE:IF R C=3 THEN 33Ø ELSE FOR E=ØTO48ØST EP32:PRINT@E,BL\$;:NEXTE:GOTO6Ø 23Ø C\$=CHR\$(175):C=495

Program Listing 2. Night Racer Changes

Send your letters to Letters to the Editor, HOT CoCo, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

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The Basic Beat

DATAmania

by James W. Wood

Need to store any information? Want an easy way to create a computerized greeting card, or how about a quiz that shuffles the questions? The Basic Beat presents DATAmania, lessons in using the DATA statement to achieve these and other programming tricks.

Program Listing 1 isn't very exciting, but I have to start somewhere. It uses READ and DATA together; each one is useless without the other. Your CoCo won't notice DATA without READ, and a READ without DATA will create an OD (out of data) error. In the listing, READ A\$ looks for a string variable in a DATA line. It finds HOT CoCo and then prints A\$, in this case, HOT CoCo.

Program Listing 2 uses a variable without a dollar sign (\$). Here, the READ assigns the value it finds in a DATA line to the variable, W. Therefore, it prints 49.

READ can recognize more than one value. Line 20 in Program Listing 3 reads five variables and uses them in an equation. Notice the location of the DATA line in all three listings: Its placement isn't critical. If I'm writing a program with a few DATA lines that I won't add to later on, I place them near the READ statement. If my program contains a lot of data that I might change later, I prefer to place this data at the end of the program listing.

The first READ statement reads the DATA in the lowest numbered DATA line. Therefore, if there are two READ statements in a program, make sure that the DATA for the first has a lower line number than the DATA for the second.

Program Listing 4 lets you store names and perhaps an ID number. You could change the variables that read the numbers from N to N\$, because any number that isn't used in an arithmetic calculation can be stored and read as a string. For example, you rarely use telephone numbers in an addition or multiplication problem. If the computer read long ID numbers as numbers instead of strings, it would tend to change them to scientific notation. The CoCo couldn't read a phone number with a hyphen (-) separating the digits as a numeric variable. As a rule, store your numbers as strings if you are not going to use them mathematically.

Listing 4 shows signs of usefulness, but it only prints bunches of information. You couldn't use it for a computer search. The program does illustrate, however, that the number of items in the READ line doesn't have to match the number of items in the DATA line. The program keeps track of the ones it has read, and the next READ begins with the next item that hasn't been read. The item can be in the same DATA line, or on another.

Program Listing 5 is a telephone search. With numbers and names stored in the DATA lines, you can search for a number that corresponds to a name you enter, or you can search for a name that has a certain number. Finding the right phone number by typing in your cousin's name sounds like a good idea, and a reversed search also helps when you jot a number on a piece of paper, then come across it later and can't remember who the number belongs to.

See if you can get Listing 5 to find the correct information when you give it only part of a name. Lines 30–60 give you the choice of searching by name or number. Lines 70–130 search by number. You might want to modify the instructions for numbers that include an area code. NW is a variable stored in line 250. It tells how many names and numbers are in the list. To add or delete DATA lines, you only need to change the number of names in line 250.

Line 130 is what's known as "user friendliness." Line 110 sets F equal to 1 if it finds a match. If F isn't made equal to 1, then line 130 prints "None Found." Lines 150–210 search for a number to go with a name. These lines work the same as do lines 70–130. Line 230 RESTOREs the DATA and sets F equal to 0 again. The RESTORE causes the next READ to read the first data item; otherwise, you'll get an OD error.

Program Listing 6 is an example of an electronic birthday card. It shows that not only can the computer print DATA items; it can also use them to locate a PRINT; it can SOUND them; or it can SET, POKE, or use them with any Basic command.

Line 20 reads four numbers. These indicate a PRINT@ position, a string to print, a tone, and the length of the tone. You can change the "per" and "son" in lines 220–230 to a real person's name. The lowercase letters appear on your screen as green letters on a black background. Use a shifted 0 to change to lowercase, and again to return to uppercase.

Program Listings 7a and 7b perform the same tasks: Each one displays a star design. Listing 7b uses fewer SETs and parentheses, which makes it easier to type, but it's harder for a beginner to understand.

Program Listings 8a and 8b also do the same jobs: Each draws my special tomato worm. As graphic strings become longer, use the DATA method of storing CHR\$ graphics—unless you like to type hundreds of + CHR\$()s.

Program Listing 9 is an improved version of the quiz program in the January Basic Beat. It still uses an array to store questions, and it shuffles the questions. The program reads the questions

The Basic Beat

and answers into an array instead of setting each one equal to an element of the array. For example, S(1) = "ILLI-NOIS":C\$(1) = "SPRINGFIELD." This way, the DATA lines are much easier to read than they would be otherwise. You could easily modify Listing 9 to use it with other types of questions (e.g., presidents and vice presidents, ele-

> 10 READ AS 20 DATA HOT COCO 30 PRINTAS Program Listing 1 10 READ W 20 PRINT W 3Ø DATA 49 Program Listing 2 10 DATA 4.5.6.7.8 2Ø READ R,S,T,U,V ЗØ Z = (S+U+V)/(R+T)40 PRINTZ Program Listing 3

10 FORA=1TO6

20 READ NAS,N

3Ø PRINTNAŞ,N

40 NEXTA 5Ø DATA FRED,72,GEORGE,95 6Ø DATA HARRY,63,BILLIE,86 7Ø DATA BRENDA,94, PAMELA,78 Program Listing 4 1Ø CLS 20 PRINT"SEARCH BY (P)HONE OR (N)AME" 3Ø PRINT TYPE FIRST LETTER AND ' ENTER'": INPUT Q\$ 4Ø IF Q\$="P" THEN 7Ø 5Ø IF Q\$="N" THEN 15Ø 6Ø GOTO3Ø 70 PRINT"ENTER NUMBER AS 'XXX-XX ": INPUT PW\$ XX1 80 READ NN 90 FOR A=1 TO NN 100 READ P\$,N\$ 11Ø IF P\$=PW\$ THEN PRINTN\$:F=1 120 NEXT A 13Ø IF F=Ø THEN PRINT"NONE FOUND 140 GOTO 220 15Ø INPUT"NAME";NW\$ 16Ø READ NN 17Ø FOR A=1 TO NN 18Ø READ P\$,N\$ 19Ø IF N\$=NW\$ THEN PRINT P\$:F=1 200 NEXT A 21Ø IF F=ØTHENPRINT"NONE FOUND" 22Ø INPUT"ANOTHER SEARCH (Y/N)"; JŞ 23Ø IF J\$="Y" THEN RESTORE:F=Ø:G OTO2Ø 24Ø IF J\$="N" THEN END ELSE 22Ø 25Ø DATA 5 260 DATA 555-3452, FRED HILL 27Ø DATA 555-1923, HARRY SMITH 28Ø DATA 555-349Ø,BILL JONES 29Ø DATA 555-8867,GEORGE PATTAR 3ØØ DATA 555-6295,TREVOR MOORE Program Listing 5

ments and their symbols, or animals and their scientific names).

Program Listing 10 shows the popular method of reading data to POKE a machine-language program into memory. Run the listing and move your right joystick from side to side. Impressive, isn't it? If you own a 4K machine, change each 16000 to 4000.

Program Listing 11 is my introduction to next month's Basic Beat. It will include lots of fast-moving graphics, so pick up a copy and find out why they call it the Color Computer.

Address correspondence to James Wood, 424 Missouri, Box 507, Atwood. IL 61913.

6Ø DATA 188,142,158,254,254,158,

Program Listing 8b

2Ø N=1Ø:DIM S\$(N),C\$(N),P(1Ø) 3Ø FOR A=1 TO N:READ S\$(A),C\$(A)

10 CLSØ

5Ø GOTO5Ø

142,138

:NEXT A

20 FORA=1 TO 8:READ C

4Ø PRINT@17Ø,A\$;

1Ø CLS:CLEAR3ØØ

3Ø A\$=A\$+CHR\$(C):NEXT A

1Ø CLSØ 2Ø FORA=1TO26:READA\$,P,T,D 3Ø PRINT@P,A\$;:SOUNDT,D:NEXTA 4Ø DATAhap,133,89,2 5Ø DATAPY,136,89,2 6Ø DATAbirth,139,1Ø8,4 7Ø DATAday,144,89,4 8Ø DATAto, 148, 133, 4 9Ø DATAyou,115,15,8 1ØØ DATAyou,151,125,8 1ØØ DATAhap,197,89,2 11Ø DATApy,2ØØ,89,2 12Ø DATAbirth,2Ø3,1Ø8,4 13Ø DATAday,208,89,4 14Ø DATAto,212,147,4 15Ø DATAyou,215,133,8 16Ø DATAhap,259,89,2 17Ø DATApy,262,89,2 18Ø DATAbirth,265,176,4 19Ø DATAday, 27Ø, 159, 4 200 DATAde, 274, 133, 2 21Ø DATAar,276,133 22Ø DATAper,279,125,4 230 DATAson, 282, 108, 4 24Ø DATAhap,325,165,2 25Ø DATApy,328,165,2 26Ø DATAbirth, 331, 159, 4 27Ø DATAday, 336, 133, 4 28Ø DATAto, 34Ø, 147, 4 29Ø DATAyou, 343,133,8 3ØØ FORT=1T01ØØ:NEXTT:FORT=1T05Ø :CLSRND(9)-1:NEXTT:CLS 310 CLS Program Listing 6 1Ø CLSØ 2Ø SET(12,1,3):SET(48,1,4) 3Ø SET(2Ø,8,4):SET(4Ø,8,3) 4Ø SET(2,15,4):SET(16,15,3) 5Ø SET(3Ø,15,5) 6Ø SET(44,15,4):SET(58,15,3) 7Ø SET(2Ø,22,4):SET(4Ø,22,3) 8Ø SET(12,29,3):SET(48,29,4) 9Ø GOTO9Ø Program Listing 7a

1Ø CLSØ 2Ø FOR A=1 TO 13:READ X,Y,Z 3Ø SET(X,Y,Z):NEXT A 4Ø GOTO4Ø 5Ø DATA 12,1,3,48,1,4,2Ø,8,4 6Ø DATA 4Ø,8,3,2,15,4,16,15,3 7Ø DATA 3Ø,15,5,44,15,4,58,15,3 8Ø DATA 2Ø,22,4,4Ø,22,3,12,29,3 90 DATA 48,29,4 100 GOTO100

Program Listing 7b

1Ø CLSØ 2Ø A\$=CHR\$(188)+CHR\$(142)+CHR\$(1 58)+CHR\$(158)+CHR\$(254)+CHR\$(254) +CHR\$(158)+CHR\$(142)+CHR\$(138) 3Ø PRINT@17Ø,A\$; 4Ø GOTO4Ø

Program Listing 8a

. OLAT A
40 FOR $A=1$ TO $N:P(A)=0:NEXTA$
5Ø FORA=1 TO N
6Ø R=RND(N):IF P(R)=1 THEN 6Ø EL
SE $P(R) = 1$
7Ø PRINT"WHAT IS THE CAPITOL OF
";S\$(R)
8Ø INPUT CW\$
9Ø IF CW\$=C\$(R) THENPRINT"CORREC
T":C=C+1 ELSE PRINT"SORRY, IT IS
";C\$(R)
100 NEXT A
<pre>llØ PRINT"YOU GOT";C;"OUT OF";N;</pre>
"CORRECT"
12Ø INPUT"PLAY AGAIN (Y/N)";PA\$
13Ø IF PA\$="Y" THEN 4Ø ELSE IF P
A\$="N" THEN END ELSE 120
14Ø DATA ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD
15Ø DATA NEW HAMPSHIRE, CONCORD
16Ø DATA ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY
17Ø DATA COLORADO, DENVER
18Ø DATA DELAWARE, DOVER
19Ø DATA GEORGIA, ATLANTA
2ØØ DATA MONTANA,HELENA
21Ø DATA INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS
22Ø DATA NEVADA, CARSON CITY

230 DATA SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA

Program Listing 9

1Ø CLEAR2ØØ,16ØØØ 2Ø FOR A=16ØØØ TO 16Ø19 3Ø READ B:POKE A,B:NEXT A 4Ø DATA 189,169,222,182,1,9Ø,139 128,142,4,0,167,128,140,6,0,38, 249,32,236 50 EXEC 16000

Program Listing 10

```
1Ø CLS8
```

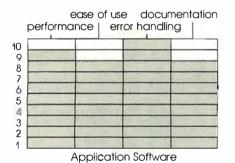
20 FOR A=1 TO 32:A\$=A\$+CHR\$(255) :NEXT A 3Ø B\$=A\$+"BASIC"+CHR\$(255)+"BEAT + A S 4Ø FORA=1TO42:SOUND RND(2ØØ),1:P RINT@16Ø, MID\$(B\$, A, 32);:NEXT 5Ø GOTO4Ø

Program Listing 11

REVIEW BY TERRY KEPNER

TEXTPRO III — A KEY TO BETTER WORD PROCESSING

Unlock your printer's special features with this professional, line-oriented text editor.



TextPro III, V3.2 (disk) Cer-Comp 5566 Ricochet Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89110 702-452-0632 64K, Extended Color Basic \$49.95 cassette \$59.95 disk

I f you're looking for a powerful, easy-to-use, disk-based word processor that provides full access to all your printer's special features, consider TextPro III. This word processor is designed for the 64K Color Computer, and Cer-Comp makes versions that work with the Word-Pak 80-character video cartridge and the TG-99 disk system.

TextPro III is actually two programs in one. It's a text editor that creates ASCII files of up to 156K in length, and a text processor that prints ASCII files. Imbedded commands let TextPro III format text for printing.

With TextPro III, the only limitation to the length of your files is the amount of space available on your data disk, not the memory available in your computer. In a 64K computer, TextPro III gives you a text buffer of approximately 44,000 characters. If you need more than that, you can "roll" part of your text buffer's contents onto your data disk. On a single-



Illustration by Nina Winters

drive system the practical limit to the text is half the space of a blank data disk, which on a standard Radio Shack data disk works out to be about 43 double-spaced pages of print. You need two files to work with any manuscript longer than the memory available in your computer—one for the input file and one for the output file. The output file contains all the changes you made to the input file.

If you have a two-drive system, the file size limit is the full space available on a disk (156K) because you can put the input-file data disk in one drive and the output-file data disk in the other drive. However, a file can't span more than one data disk.

This approach to large file handling does have a drawback. If there is a power failure, a power fluctuation that lasts long enough to affect your computer's memory, or any problem that forces a restart of the computer, you will not only lose your latest, unsaved corrections in memory, but also the entire output file. TextPro III has to properly close a file or else the DOS simply ignores it. If this makes you nervous, the best solution is to make disk backups frequently. If your file is small enough to fit entirely in memory, this is not a problem; in the event of a power failure, you lose only what's in memory, not what's on the disk.

TextPro is a line-oriented word processor that operates like a typewriter. You type until you reach the right margin and then press the enter key to return to the next line. A tone sounds to warn you that you are only 10 characters away from the end of the line. The line length is preset at 80 characters, but you can set it to any value up to 255 by using the LLINE command. At the end of a line, you can press either the enter key to go to the next line, or the clear key to keep typing on that line. No line can exceed 255 characters.

Unlike a typewriter, you have to number each line of text with this program. However, it does have an automatic line-number routine for long periods of typing. You need line numbers because they are the main method of manipulating text for editing. You use them to specify lines for listing, moving, copying, deleting, string searching, and string replacing. String search and string replacement are limited to text that is contained in one line. The program lists exact matches only.

Suppose you are looking for the ASCII string "the answer." If one line has "the" and the next has "answer", the string won't match. The only way to find it is to search for either "the" or "answer" separately, which might take a little longer. Similarly, the program does not read upper- and lowercase strings of the same letters as the same string. Searching for "Basic" won't glean "basic" or "BASIC."

After you create a text file, you want to edit it. Like Basic, TextPro uses a separate edit mode for altering lines. In this mode you can move left and right on a specified line, insert and delete characters, move to the beginning or end of the line, exit the edit mode without storing changes, exit the edit mode and save the changes, chop off a line from the point where you locate the cursor and exit the edit mode, go back to the previous line, and go on to the next line. Changing lines in the exit mode erases any changes you've made.

TextPro III lets you switch off between a high-resolution display and the normal 32-column by 16-row display the CoCo provides. The background color in the hi-res mode is adjustable. The hi-res screen is particularly helpful for preparing text files with margins wider than 64 characters, but the characters become too small to read.

Text Processing

TextPro III prints your documents according to the line length you select.

The program ignores the line lengths you might use in the edit mode. TextPro breaks up lines in your manuscript that are no longer than the line length you select. It adds together lines that are shorter than you have specified. You can turn off this feature for printing tables or other special documents that you want printed exactly as you enter them. You can also set the program for left, right, or full-justification.

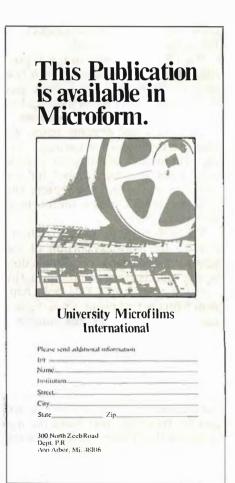
Most of TextPro's commands are the same as other word processors, but its footnote, tab, text-repeat, and character-fill options are unusual and extremely useful. Students, professors, and researchers might find it invaluable to be able to place footnotes at the bottom of the page automatically and without complex calculations. The justification options and the tab settings make graphically complex tables easy to create. The text repeat command, when used in conjunction with the text input command, can help you develop personalized form letters or notices. And the character-fill command reduces the room you need to make page banners and other attention-getting devices.

The TextPro III manual has more than 60 8½- by 11-inch spiral-bound pages. It is divided into three sections: the editor commands, the processor commands, and a 20-page tutorial. In spite of a few typographical errors, the manual does a good job of describing and explaining how to use the program.

TextPro III is a powerful wordprocessor. To me, it has just one, albeit minor, flaw: It doesn't automatically drop and return to the next line when you are entering text. You must press the enter key at the end of a screen line. I'm used to other systems that enter automatically. But you aren't likely to be bothered by this if you are used to a typewriter for generating text. Despite this minor inconvenience, TextPro III is loaded with smart features that make it a word processor to consider.

Address correspondence to Terry Kepner, P.O. Box 481, Peterborough, NH 03458. Terry Kepner is a free-lance writer and programmer. He writes monthly columns for 80 Micro, Portable 100, and HOT CoCo magazines. He's been writing about computers since 1979.





See List of Advertisers on page 89

GRAPHICS BY JOEL DOUCET

Symbols and a Color Mouse or joystick are the reasons why Paint King is a joy to use.

Paint King lets you create highresolution color pictures easily using only one joystick or the Color Mouse. The only time you have to use the keyboard is when you wish to draw hi-res characters, or to specify a file to be loaded or saved.

Paint King is as easy to use as possible. The screen is divided into two sections. At the left is the menu section, which covers about one-third of the screen. The rest of the screen is devoted to actual drawing space. To choose a function from the menu, use the right joystick or mouse to position cross hairs over the symbol for the function you want, then press the right joystick or mouse button until you hear a beep.

When you move the cross hairs over to the drawing portion of the screen, they'll change to a single dot, whose use is dependent upon the function you chose. This only happens with the first menu, since the second one doesn't have any functions that require on-screen drawing.

Draw and Paint

The line function allows you to draw a line at any angle between two points. To begin, you move the dot cursor on the drawing screen, pressing the button when you wish to set the starting point for your line. After this, when you move the dot, a line is drawn and erased swiftly as the dot moves. When you wish to make the line permanent, simply press the button again.

ant

With the paint function, you can paint inside the black areas of the screen with 255 different colors and textures. This is accomplished in the program with the commands "POKE 178,CC" and "PAINT(H,V),,1". The variable CC should have a value in the range (0-255), which will be the color code the PAINT command will use. This POKE command can also control the color for the LINE and CIRCLE commands, but this feature isn't used in this program. Try it in your own programs and don't be afraid to experiment. With a little practice, you'll see great results.

When you choose the paint function, you see the paint color displayed in the rectangle above the menu symbol (a paint brush). If you hold the button down, new colors are displayed until you release it. Then you can paint by moving the cursor dot to the area you wish to paint and pressing the button. Before painting, you must make sure that the area you wish to paint is completely bounded by a solid color. Trying to paint in one of the nonstandard textures often results in unexpected but interesting effects. The clear function, which is spelled "CLR" in the menu, simply clears the drawing screen.

Other Functions

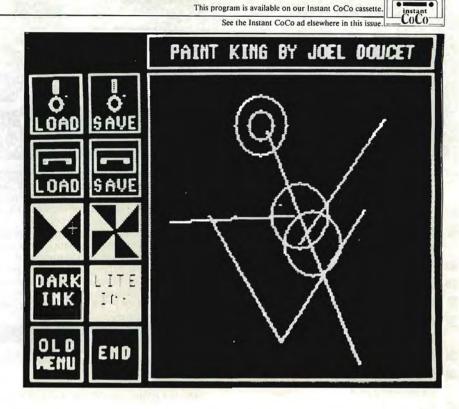
To use the hi-res character function, choose the proper menu item, move the dot cursor to where you want to write, and then press the button. The program writes characters or numbers on the screen as you type them, until you press the button again.

The erase function lets you erase parts of the screen in small, blockshaped chunks. You move a small flashing square on the screen, and when you press the button, the area under that square is erased.

The circle function lets you draw circles easily. Simply move the cursor dot to where you want the center of the circle to be and then press the button. To shrink the circle, move the joystick to the left; to enlarge it, move the joystick to the right. Press the button again to make the circle permanent.

The save function lets you save a copy of your picture in memory so it's protected while you make changes. The

> System Requirements 32K Extended Color Basic Cassette or Disk 1 Joystick or Color Mouse



draw function instantly redraws a picture that has been saved. Choosing the next menu item displays the program's second menu of functions.

The fast function uses the speed-up poke, POKE 65495,0, to make the program run faster. Choosing this function a second time slows the computer down by executing a POKE 65494,0 command. If your computer can't handle these POKEs, don't use this function. Always make sure the computer is in slow mode before doing any loading or saving to tape or disk. Not paying attention to this advice won't hurt the computer, but funny things may happen.

The I/O (input/output)device, load, and save functions let you load or save a screen to tape or disk. Simply choose the function you want, press the button, and type in a file name, which must be eight characters long. Caution—A file saved to tape without the disk controller won't load when it's plugged in. The converse is also true. The invert function lets you invert all the colors on the drawing screen.

The screen function switches the screen between the green screen mode and the bright "false color" screen mode. The two ink functions allow you to choose either light or dark ink for your lines and circles. The old menu function simply returns you to the first menu. The end function ends the program.

That's all there is to it. With just a bit of practice, you'll soon draw colorful hi-res pictures easily. Have fun!

Joel Doucet is an educational-software writer and author of Owl-Ware's Stellar Search program. Write him at R.R.#1, Box 3479, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada, B5A 4A5.

Program Listing 1.

Ø CLS:CLEAR:PCLEAR8:PMODE4,5:PCL S:PMODE4,1:PCLS:C1=1:PO=1:DIMM1(Ø,316),M2(Ø,316),IS(Ø,713) 1 DIMO\$(36):FORX=ØTO36:READA\$:O\$ (x) = A; NEXTX: DATAU422F2D1L4R4D3; UGR2F1D2L3R3D2G1L2/PU1F1R2E1G1L2, H1U4E1R2F1, UGR2F1D4G1L2, R3L3U3R2 L2U3R3, U3R2L2U3R3, U5E1R1F1H1L1G1 D5R3U3L1, UGD3R3U3D6, BR1R2L1U6R1L 2, U2D73U5 2/U2D2R3U6 ... 3R1E1 273 U6D6R3,U 6F2D2U2E2n6,U6F3D3U6 2 DATABU1F1R2E1U4H1L2G1D4,U6R3D3 L3,U6R3D6L3R3H1F2,U6R3D3L3R1F3,B U1F1R1E1U2L3U2E1R1F1,BR1U6R2L4,U 6D6R3U6,BU2U4D4F2E2U4,U6D6R2U3D3 R2U6,U1E4U1D1G2H2U1D1F4D1,BR1U3H 20101F2E2U1,R3L3U2E3U1L3,BU1F1R2 E1U4H1L2G1D4,BR1R2L1U6G1,R3L3U1E DATABULFIRLEIU2L2R2U2H1L1G1, BR 2U6D3R1L4U3, BU1FIR1E1U1H1L2U3R3, BUIU4E1R1F1H1L1G1D4F1R1E1U1H1L1 Ule3U2L4, BUlU4ElRIF1D4GlLIH1U2R3 , BUlF1R1E1U4H1L2GID1F1R2, BR2U1BU 2EIUIHILIG1:CS=8:GOTO16

4 IFH>249THENH=249	
5 IFV<22THENV=22	
6 IFV>185THENV=185	
7 RETURN	
8 FORX=5TO8; PCOPYX TOX-4; NEXT	TX · R
ETURN	
9 IFPEEK(6528Ø)=1260RPEEK(652	งคศา
=254THENJ=1:SOUND200,1:RETURN	
$EJ=\emptyset:RETURN$	0110
10 FORX=4TO39STEP35:FORY=21TC	100
STEP34: LINE(X, Y) - ($X+3\emptyset, Y+3\emptyset$)	
	PSE
T,B:NEXTY,X:RETURN	
-11 H=JOYSTK(Ø)*4:V=JOYSTK(1)*	•3:R
ETURN	
12 DRAW"C"+STR\$(C1):FORX=1TO	
M\$):A\$=MID\$(M\$,X,1):Y=ASC(A\$)	
Y>=65ANDY<=9ØTHEN:Y=Y-65:GOT(
13 IFY>=48ANDY<=57THENY=Y-22:	GOT
015	
14 IFY=63THENY=36ELSE C=C+E:	JEXT
Х	
15 DRAW"BM"+STR\$(C)+","+STR\$	(D)+
O\$(Y):C=C+E:NEXTX:RETURN	
16 SCREEN1, SM:LINE(75,21)-(25	5Ø,1
86), PSET, B: GOSUB10: DRAW" BM55	
108L2D8R2U8L4H2U12R2D1ØU1ØR21	
1ØR2D1ØU1ØR2D1ØU1ØR2D12G2L2"	
"LINE"; C=9; D=37; E=6; GOSUB12; I	
(9,44)-(29,44), PSET	11110
17 M\$="CLR":C=9:D=72:E=8:GOSU	1812
:M\$="DRAW":C=8:D=132:E=6:GOSU	
:M\$="SAVE":C=44:D=132:GOSUB12	
="ABC":C=44:D=73:E=8:GOSUB12	2:119
18 LINE(75,2) - (250,18), PSET, F	
MCC(Ø,23):PUT(5,22)-(33,5Ø),(C,N
OT:CIRCLE(54,1Ø4),1Ø:M\$="FAST	
=7:C=42:D=17Ø:GOSUB12:M\$="MOI	DE":
C=42:D=18Ø:GOSUB12	
19 DRAW"BM46,135C1R16D16L16U	16":
DRAW"BM1,1,135R16D16L16U16":D	
BM4,2D16R65U16L65":DRAW"BM11	
F12G4H12E12F12G8": POKE178,1:	
T(11,96),,1:POKE178,2:PAINT(12,1
Ø5),,1	
2Ø M\$="NEXT":C=8:D=17Ø:E=6:G	
12:M\$="MENU":C=8:D=18Ø:GOSUB	12:G

Listing continue

Circle Reader Service card #121 Telewriter-04 the Color Computer Word Processor

- 3 display formats: 51/64/85 $columns \times 24$ lines
- True lower case characters
- User-friendly full-screen editor
- Right justification
- Easy hyphenation
- Drives any printer
- Embedded format and control codes
- Runs in 16K, 32K, or 64K
- Menu-driven disk and cassette I/O
- No hardware modifications required

THE ORIGINAL

Simply stated, Telewriter is the most powerful word processor you can buy for the TRS-80 Color Computer. The original Telewriter has received rave reviews in every major Color Computer and TRS-80 magazine, as well as enthusiastic praise from thousands of satisfied owners. And rightly so.

The standard Color Computer display of 32 characters by 16 lines without lower case is simply inadequate for serious word processing. The checkerboard letters and tiny lines give you no feel for how your writing looks or reads. Telewriter gives the Color Computer a 51 column by 24 line screen display with true lower case characters. So a Telewriter screen looks like a printed page, with a good chunk of text on screen at one time. In fact, more on screen text than you'd get with Apple II, Atari, TI, Vic or TRS-80 Model III.

On top of that, the sophisticated Telewriter full-screen editor is so simple to use, it makes writing fun. With single-letter mnemonic commands, and menu-driven I/O and formatting, Telewriter surpasses all others for user friendliness and pure power.

Telewriter's chain printing feature means that the size of your text is never limited by the amount of memory you have, and Telewriter's advanced cassette handler gives you a powerful word processor without the major additional cost of a disk.

one of the best programs for the Color Computer I have seen .. - Color Computer News, Jan. 1982

TELEWRITER-64

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

64K COMPATIBLE

Telewriter-64 runs fully in any Color Computer 16K, 32K, or 64K, with or without Extended Basic, with disk or cassette or both. It

automatically configures itself to take optimum advantage of all available memory. That means that when you upgrade your memory, the Telewriter-64 text buffer grows accordingly. In a 64K cassette based system, for example, you get about 40K of memory to store text. So you don't need disk or FLEX to put all your 64K to work immediately.

64 COLUMNS (AND 85!)

Besides the original 51 column screen. Telewriter-64 now gives you 2 additional highdensity displays: 64×24 and $85 \times 24!!$ Both high density modes provide all the standard Telewriter editing capabilities, and you can switch instantly to any of the 3 formats with a single control key command.

The 51 \times 24 display is clear and crisp on the screen. The two high density modes are more crowded and less easily readable, but they are perfect for showing you the exact layout of your printed page, all on the screen at one time. Compare this with cumbersome "windows" that show you only fragments at a

time and don't even allow editing. **RIGHT JUSTIFICATION & HYPHENATION**

One outstanding advantage of the full-width screen display is that you can now set the screen width to match the width of your printed page, so that "what you see is what you get." This makes exact alignment of columns possible and it makes hyphenation simple.

Since short lines are the reason for the large spaces often found in standard right justified text, and since hyphenation is the most effective way to eliminate short lines, Telewriter-64 can now promise you some of the best looking right justification you can get on the Color Computer.

FEATURES & SPECIFICATIONS:

Printing and formatting: Drives any printer (LPVII/VIII, DMP-100/200, Epson, Okidata, Centronics, NEC, C. Itoh, Smith-Corona, Terminet, etc).

Embedded control codes give full dynamic access to intelligent printer features like: underlining, subscript, superscript, variable font and type size, dotgraphics, etc.

Dynamic (embedded) format controls for: top, bottom, and left margins; line length, lines per page, line spacing, new page, change page numbering, conditional new page, enable/disable justification.

Menu-driven control of these parameters, as well as: pause at page bottom, page numbering, baud rate (so you can run your printer at top speed), and Epson font. "Typewriter" feature sends typed lines directly to your printer, and Direct mode sends control codes right from the keyboard. Special Epson driver simplifies use with MX-80.

Supports single and multi-line headers and automatic centering. Print or save all or any section of the text buffer. Chain print any number of files from cassette or disk.

File and I/O Features: ASCII format files create and edit BASIC, Assembly, Pascal, and C programs, Smart Terminal files (for uploading or downloading), even text files from other word processors. Compatible with spelling checkers (like Spell 'n Fix).

See List of Advertisers on page 89

Cassette verify command for sure saves. Cassette autoretry means you type a load command only once no matter where you are in the tape.

Read in, save, partial save, and append files with disk and/or cassette. For disk: print directory with free space to screen or printer, kill and rename files, set default drive. Easily customized to the number of drives in the system.

Editing features: Fast, full-screen editor with wordwrap, block copy, block move, block delete, line delete, global search and replace (or delete), wild card search, fast auto-repeat cursor, fast scrolling, cursor up, down, right, left, begin line, end line, top of text, bottom of text; page forward, page backward, align text, tabs, choice of buff or green background, complete error protection, line counter, word counter, space left, current file name, default drive in effect, set line length on screen.

Insert or delete text anywhere on the screen without changing "modes." This fast "free-form" editor provides maximum ease of use. Everything you do appears immediately on the screen in front of you. Commands require only a single key or a single key plus CLEAR.

.truly a state of the art word processor ... outstanding in every respect. — The RAINBOW, Jan. 1982

ROFESSIONAL WORD PROCESSING

You can no longer afford to be without the power and efficiency word processing brings to everything you write. The TRS-80 Color Computer is the lowest priced micro with the capability for serious word processing. And only Telewriter-64 fully unleashes that capability.

Telewriter-64 costs \$49.95 on cassette, \$59.95 on disk, and comes complete with over 70 pages of well-written documentation. (The stepby-step tutorial will have your writing with Telewriter-64 in a matter of minutes.) To order, send check or money order to:

> Cognitec 704 N. Nob St. Del Mar, CA 92014

Or check your local software store. If you have questions, or would like to order by Visa or Mastercard, call us at (619) 755-1258 (weekdays, 8AM-4PM PST). Dealer inquiries invited.

(Add \$2 for shipping, Californians add 6% state tax, Allow 2 weeks for personal checks. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for Telewriter reviews from CCN, RAINBOW 80-Micro, 80-U.S. Telewriter owners: send SASE or call for information on upgrading to Telewriter-64. Telewriter-compatible spelling checker (Spell 'n Fix) and Smart Terminal program (Colorcom/E) also available. Call or write for more information.)

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Listing continued

ET(4,Ø)-(69,191),M1,G:PUT(4,Ø)-(69,191),M2,PSET:GOSUBIØ:FORX=19T O54STEP35:CIRCLE(X,36),4 21 pRAW BM"+STR(X)+",65L8D2R2U2 R14D2L2U2":DRAW BM"+STR\$(X)+",6Ø L12D12R24U12L12":DRAW BM"+STR\$(X)+",6Ø L12D12R24U12L12":DRAW BM"+STR\$(X) +",3ØL1U6R2D6L1":PSET(X+6,32):N EXTX:M\$="SAVE":E=7:C=42:D=49:GOS UB12; C=42: D=82: GOSUB12: M\$ = "LOAD" :C=7:D=49:GOSUB12:C=7:D=82:GOSUB 12 22 MS="OLD":C=9:D=170:E=8:GOSUB1 2: M\$="MENU": C=8: D=18Ø: E=6: GOSUB1 2:LINE(6,9Ø)-(34,118), PSET:LINE(34,9Ø)-(6,118),PSET:PAINT(2Ø,93) ,1,1:PAINT(2Ø,114),1,1:LINE(4Ø,9 Ø)-(68,118),PSET 23 LINE(68,9Ø)-(4Ø,118),PSET:LIN E(54,9Ø)-(54,118),PSET:LINE(4Ø,1 Ø4)-(68,1Ø4),PSET:PAINT(48,93),1 ,1:PAINT(64,99),1,1:PAINT(6Ø,114),1,1:PAINT(44,1Ø8),1,1 24 M\$="DARK":E=7:C=7:D=134:GOSUB 12:M\$="LITE":C=42:D=134:GOSUB12: M\$="INK":C=1Ø:D=144:GOSUB12:C=45 mail: http://www.setup.com/action/acti UCET": C=9Ø:D=13:GOSUB12 26 FORX=1TO4:PCOPYX TOX+4:NEXTX: SCREEN1, SM: SOUND200,1 27 GOSUB11 28 IFH<76THEN GOSUB57 29 GOSUB4 30 PSET(H,V,C1):FORX=1TO25:NEXTX :PSET(H,V,C2) 31 GOSUB9: IFJ=1THENFORX=1TO25:NE XTX:H1=H:V1=V:GOTO33 32 GOTO27 33 GOSUB11 34 IFH<76THEN GOSUB57 35 GOSUB4 36 COLORCI, C2:LINE(H1,V1)-(H,V), PSET: GOSUB8 37 GOSUB9:IFJ=1THENFORX=1TO25:NE XTX: PMODE4, 5: COLORC1, C2: LINE(H1, V1)-(H,V), PSET: GOSUB8: PMODE4, 1:G ОТО27 38 GOTO33 39 GOSUB11 4Ø IFH<76THEN GOSUB57 IFH>220THENH=220 41 42 IFV<48THENV=48 43 IEV>159THENV=159 44 PSET(H,V,Cl):FORX=1TO25:NEXTX :PSET(H,V,C2) 45 GOSUB9: IFJ=1AND H>100THEN FOR X=1TO5Ø:NEXTX:GOTO46ELSE39 46 Y=(JOYSTK(Ø)/3)+4:CIRCLE(H,V)
,Y,Cl:FORX=1TO25:NEXTX:CIRCLE(H, V),Y,C2 47 GOSUB9:IFJ=lTHENPMODE4,5:CIRC LE(H,V),Y,C1:GOSUB8:FORX=1TO5Ø:N EXTX: PMODE4, 1: SCREEN1, SM: GOSUB57 :GOTO 39ELSE46 48 GOSUB11 49 IFH<76THENGOSUB57 5Ø IFH>246THENH=246 51 IFV<22THENV=22 52 TEV>183THENV=183 53 COLOR1, Ø:LINE(H,V)-(H+3,V+2), PSET, BF: GOSUB8 54 LINE(H,V)-(H+3,V+2), PRESET, BF : GOSUB8 55 GOSUB9: IFJ=1THENPMODE4, 5:LINE (H,V)-(H+3,V+2), PRESET, BF: PMODE4 ,1:SCREEN1,SM 56 GOTO48 57 GOSUB59: IFRE=1THENRETURN 58 GOSUB9: IFJ=1THENGOTO65ELSE57 59 GOSUB11 6Ø IFH>72THENCOLORC1,C2:RE=1:RET URNELSERE=Ø 61 IFH<4THENH=4 IFV<6THENV=6 62 63 IFV>186THENV=186

-64 PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,SM:DRAW"BM"+ STR\$(H)+","+STR\$(V)+"Clu3D6u3L3R 6":FORX=1TO25:NEXTX:DRAW"BM"+STR \$(H)+","+STR\$(V)+"CØU3D6U3L3R6": GOSUB8 : RETURN 65 TEH>=8ANDH<=28ANDV>=24ANDV<=4 8THENPMODE4,5:PUT(5,22)-(33,5Ø), CC, NOT: GOSUB99: PO=1: GOSUB8: PMODE 4.1:GOSUB27 IFH>=44ANDH<=64ANDV>=9ØANDV< 66 117THENPMODE4,5:PUT(4Ø,9Ø)-(68,1 18), CC, NOT: GOSUB99: PO=4: GOSUB8: P MODE4, 1: GOSUB39 -67 IFH>=44ANDH<=64ANDV>=159ANDV< =183THENPMODE4,5:PUT(4Ø,158)-(68 ,186),CC,NOT:GOSUB8:IFSU=ØTHENPO KE65495,Ø:SU=1:PMODE4,1ELSEPOKE6 5494,Ø:SU=Ø:PMODE4,1 68 IFH>=44ANDH<=64ANDV>=24ANDV<= 48THENPMODE4, 5:GOSUB99:PO=2:PUT(4Ø,22)-(68,5Ø),CC,NOT:CC=Ø:GOSUB 89 69 IFH>=8ANDH<=32ANDV>=9ØANDV<=1 17THENPMODE4,5:PUT(5,9Ø)-(33,118), CC, NOT: GOSUB99: PO=5: GOSUB8: PMO DE4,1:GOSUB48 7Ø IFH>=8ANDH<=32ANDV>=57ANDV<=8 1THENGOSUB98 y71 IFH>=44ANDH<=64ANDV>=57ANDV<=</pre> 81THEN72ELSE85 72 A\$=INKEY\$: PMODE4, 5: PUT(40,56) -(68,84),CC,NOT:GOSUB99:PO=3:GOS UB8:SCREEN1, SM 73 GOSUB11 74 IFH<80THENGOSUB57 75 TEH>244THENH=244 76 IFV<33THENV=33 IFV>185THENV=185 77 78 PSET(H,V,C1):FORX=1TO25:NEXTX :PSET(H,V,C2) 79 GOSUB9:IFJ=1THENFORX=1TO5ØØ:N EXTX: GOSUB81ELSE73 8Ø GOTO73 81 TH=H:AS=INKEYS 82 M\$=INKEY\$:GOSUB9:IFJ=lORTH>24 4THENFORX=1TO5Ø:NEXTX:RETURN 83 IF(M\$>="A"ANDM\$<="Z")OR(M\$>=" Ø"ANDM\$<="9")THENSOUND2ØØ,1:C=TH :D=V-2:PMODE4,5:SCREEN1,SM:GOSUB 12:GOSUB8:PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,SM:TH =TH+7 84 GOTO82 85 IFH>=8ANDH<=32ANDV>=126ANDV<= 15ØTHENPMODE4,5:SCREEN1,SM:PUT(5,124)-(33,152),CC,NOT:PUT(76,22) -(249,185), IS, PSET: PUT(5,124)-(3 3,152), CC, NOT: GOSUB 8:: PMODE4, 1:S CREEN1, SM 86 IFH>=44ANDH<=64ANDV>=126ANDV< =15ØTHENPMODE4,5:SCREEN1,SM:PUT(4Ø,124)-(68,152),CC,NOT:GET(76,2 2)-(249,185),IS,G:PUT(4Ø,124)-(6 8,152),CC,NOT:GOSUB8:PMODE4,1:SC REEN1,SM IFH>=8ANDH<=32ANDV>=159ANDV<= 87 183THENPMODE4,5:SCREEN1,SM:GOSUB 105 88 GOTO57 89 PMODE4, 5: SCREEN1, SM: PUT(5,3)-(67,17),CC,PSET 9Ø CC=CC+1:IFCC=256THENCC=1 91 POKE178, CC: PAINT (5, 3), , 1: GOSU B8::PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,SM:FORX=1TO 25Ø:NEXTX:GOSUB9:IFJ=1THEN89 GOSUB11:H=H+1:V=V+1 92 93 IFH<76THENGOSUB57 94 GOSUB4 95 PSET(H,V):FORX=1TO25:NEXTX:PR ESET(H,V) 96 GOSUB9: IFJ=1THENFORX=1T025:NE XTX: PMODE4, 5: SCREEN1, SM: POKE178, CC:PAINT(H,V),,1:GOSUB8:PMODE4,1 :SCREEN1, SM:GOTO92 97 GOTO92 98 PMODE4, 5: SCREEN1, SM: PUT(5, 56) -(33,84), CC, NOT: COLORØ, 1: FORX=76 TO249:LINE(X,22)-(X,185),PSET:NE

XTX: PUT(5,56)-(33,84), CC, NOT: GOS

UB8:PMODE4,1:SCREEN1,SM:RETURN 99 IFPO=1THENPUT(5,22)-(33,5Ø),C C,NOTELSEIFPO=2THENPUT(4Ø,22)-(6 8,5Ø),CC,NOTELSEIFPO=3THENPUT(4Ø ,56)-(68,84),CC,NOTELSEIFPO=4THE NPUT(4Ø,9Ø)-(68,118),CC,NOTELSEP UT(5,9Ø)-(33,118),CC,NOT 1Ø4 GOSUB8:RETURN 1Ø5 GET(4,Ø)-(69,191),M1,G:PUT(4,158)-(33,186),CC,NOT:PUT(4,Ø)-(69,191), M2, PSET: GOSUB8: PMODE4, 1: SCREEN1, SM 106 GOSUB59 1Ø7 GOSUB9:IFJ=1THEN1Ø8ELSE1Ø6 108 IFH>=8ANDH<=32ANDV>=159ANDV< =183THENPMODE4,5:SCREEN1,SM:GET(4,Ø)-(69,191),M2,G:PUT(4,158)-(3 3,186),CC,NOT:PUT(4,Ø)-(69,191), M1, PSET: GOSUB8: PMODE4, 1: SCREEN1, SM:RETURN 1Ø9 IFH>=44ANDH<=64ANDV>=9ØANDV< =117THENPMODE4,5:SCREEN1,SM:PUT(4Ø,9Ø)-(68,118),CC,NOT:GOSUB8:PM ODE4,1:IFSM=ØTHENSM=1:SCREEN1,SM ELSESM=Ø:SCREEN1,SM 11Ø IFH>=8ANDH<=32ANDV>=9ØANDV<= 117THENPMODE4,5:SCREEN1,SM:PUT(5 ,9Ø)-(33,118),CC,NOT:PUT(76,22)-(249,185),IS,NOT:GOSUB8:PMODE4,1 :SCREEN1, SM 111 IFH>=8ANDH<=32ANDV>=126ANDV< = 15ØTHENIFC1=1THENPMODE4,5:PUT(4 Ø,124)-(68,152),CC,NOT:PUT(5,124)-(33,152),CC,NOT:C1=Ø:C2=1:GOSU B8: PMODE4, 1 =112 IFH>=44ANDH<=64ANDV>=126ANDV <=15ØTHENIFC1=ØTHENPMODE4,5:PUT(5,124)-(33,152),CC,NOT:PUT(4Ø,12 4)-(68,152),CC,NOT:Cl=1:C2=Ø:GOS UB8: PMODE4,1 113 IFH>=44ANDH<=64ANDV>=24ANDV< =48THENPUT(4Ø,22)-(68,5Ø),CC,NOT :GOSUB119:IFNS<>1THENGOSUB121:PM ODE4,5:SAVEMTI\$,PEEK(&HBA)*256,P EEK(&HB7)*256-1,413:PMODE4,1:GOS UB8ELSEGOSUB8 X 114 IFH>=44ANDH<=64ANDV>=57ANDV< =81THENPUT(4Ø,56)-(68,84),CC,NOT :GOSUB119:IFNS<>1THENGOSUB121:PM ODE4,5:CSAVEMTI\$, PEEK(&HBA) *256, PEEK(&HB7)*256-1,413:PMODE4,1:GO SUB8ELSEGOSUB8 115 IFH>=8ANDH<=28ANDV>=24ANDV<= 48THENGET(4,Ø)-(69,191),M2,G:PUT (5,22)-(33,5Ø),CC,NOT:GOSUB119:I FNS<>1THENGOSUB121: PMODE4, 5: SCRE EN1, SM:LOADMTI\$: PUT(4,Ø)-(69,191),M2,PSET:GOSUBS:PMODE4,1:SCREEN 1.SM ELSEGOSUB8 116 IFH>=8ANDH<=28ANDV>=57ANDV<= 81THENGET(4,Ø)-(69,191),M2,G:PUT (5,56)-(33,84),CC,NOT:GOSUB119:I FNS<>1THENPMODE4, 5: SCREEN1, SM: CL OADM:PUT(4,Ø)-(69,191),M2,PSET:G OSUB8: PMODE4, 1: SCREEN1, SM ELSEGO SUB8 117 IFH>=44ANDH<=64ANDV>=159ANDV <=183THENPUT(4Ø,158)-(68,186),CC NOT: GOSUB119: IFNS=ØTHENEND 118 GOTO106 ~119 GOSUB124:TC=C1:C1=1:A\$=INKEY \$:M\$="ARE YOU SURE?":E=7:C=116:D =13:GOSUB12:C1=TC 120 AS=INKEYS:IFAS=""THEN120ELSE SOUND2ØØ,1:IFA\$="N"THENGOSUB8:NS =1:RETURNELSENS=Ø:RETURN ~121 GOSUB124:TC=C1:C1=1:E=7:C=8Ø :D=13:M\$="ENTER FILENAME":GOSUB1 2:TI\$="" 122 FORQ=188TO237STEP7 123 A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THEN123ELSE SOUND200,1:TI\$=TI\$+A\$:M\$=A\$:C=Q: GOSUB12:NEXTQ:C1=TC:RETURN 124 PUT(9Ø,3)-(152,17),CC,PSET:P UT(153,3)-(215,17),CC,PSET:PUT(1 86,3)-(248,17),CC,PSET:RETURN

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END

GAME BY RODGER SMITH This program is available on our Instant CoCo cassette See the Instant CoCo ad elsewhere in this issue instant CoCo

CAN YOU SURVIVE SPACE HAWKS?

If a hawk swoops down on you, kill it before it destroys your ship!

Y our trip through space is only successful if you can avoid and destroy the deadly hawks. You must be alert: If a hawk swoops down on your ship, kill it before it destroys you.

Use the joystick to move your ship to the left or right, and press the fire button to shoot. You can hold the button down for continuous rapid fire, but plan your aim carefully. Any hawk that reaches the bottom of the screen will surely track and destroy you.

After you load the program and the title screen appears, press the right joystick's fire button to begin the game. The difficulty increases progressively after you destroy each wave of hawks. Each deadhawk is worth 50 points, and you get a free ship after every 10,000 points.

To create a binary file, load the Basic driver and delete the EXEC&H5000 in line 40. Run the program and type C-SAVEM "HAWK",&H5000,&H5C2F, &H5000.■

Address correspondence to Rodger Smith, 3775 Gilham Road, Eugene, OR 97401.

22 HOT CoCo February 1985

System Requirements 32K RAM Extended Color Basic

Illustration by Peter Bono

1Ø 'SPACE HAWK 2Ø 'BY RODGER SMITH 1984 3Ø A=&H5ØØØ 'START ADDR 4Ø READ D:IF D=999THENEXEC&H5ØØØ 5Ø POKE A,D:A=A+1:GOTO 4Ø 6Ø DATA 16,2Ø6,79,252,26,8Ø,127, 255,64,127,255,222,252,1,18,253, 89,215,253,89,217,183,255,192,18 3,255,195,183,255,197,183,255,19 9,183,255,2ØØ,134,248,183,255 7Ø DATA 34,134,53,183,255,3,23,Ø 9 ,151,23,Ø,215,23,1Ø,38,23,1Ø,17, 23,6,45,23,Ø,166,28,239,23,Ø,252 ,23,6,69,198,1,245,255,0,38,243, 150 80 DATA 1,39,3,23,6,55,26,80,23, 2,185,23,0,106,23,0,170,23,0,130 ,23,9,246,23,9,225,10,21,23,9,12 4,12,21,28,239,252,1,18,147,15 9Ø DATA 16,131,Ø,7,37,8,252,1,18 ,221,15,23,2,199,252,1,18,147,22 ,16,131,Ø,4,37,8,252,1,18,221,22 ,23,1,54,23,Ø,165,23,1,199,141 100 DATA 2,32,208,23,0,242,23,1, 96,23,3,174,23,1,237,134,1,151,0 ,19,150,19,39,3,23,2,97,23,0,244 ,23,1,122,23,3,227,23,1,248,57 11Ø DATA 142,81,25,191,1,13,198, 1,215,14,2Ø4,Ø,Ø,253,91,1Ø2,253, 91,1Ø4,253,91,1Ø6,253,91,1ØØ,134 4,151,21,57,204,0,0,253,1,18,22 1,15,221,22 12Ø DATA 151,0,151,1,151,7,151,1 2,151,20,134,62,151,4,151,6,134, 170,151,5,23,0,113,23,3,245,57,1 42,2,0,204,0,0,237,129,140,50,0, 37.249 13Ø DATA 57,124,1,19,38,3,124,1, 18,150,0,39,24,15,0,150,1,39,10, 15,1,183,255,202,183,255,204 .32 8,12,1,183,255,2Ø3,183,255,2Ø5,1 82,255,2 140 DATA 59,198,20,142,87,32,106 ,3,39,6,48,6,90,38,247,57,141,21 ,16,174,132,49,168,32,16,140,26, Ø,37,4,49,169,233,128,16,175,132 ,32,227,134 15Ø DATA 4,193,6,37,8,134,3,193 12,37,2,134,2,167,3,57,198,20,14 2,87,32,16,142,86,248,238,161,23 9,132,239,4,31,152,132,3,38,1,76 .167.2 16Ø DATA 141,213,48,6,9Ø,38,234, 57,198,2Ø,142,87,32,16,174,132,1 50,1,38,4,49,169,24,0,166,2,167 164,48,6,9Ø,38,236,57,198,2Ø,142 ,87,32,79 17Ø DATA 16,174,4,238,132,239,4, 13,1,38,4,49,169,24,Ø,167,164,48 ,6,9Ø,38,234,57,173,159,16Ø,1Ø,1 27,255,32,182,1,90,72,129,8,37,1 7,129,118 18Ø DATA 34,28,129,56,37,5,129,7 2,34,16,57,145,4,36,251,214,4,19 2,2,43,245,39,243,215,4,57,145,4 ,35,236,214,4,2Ø3,2,193,124,36,2 28,215,4 19Ø DATA 57,142,2,Ø,15Ø,1,38,4,4 8,137,24,Ø,191,88,211,1Ø,7,42,4, 134,1Ø,151,7,15Ø,7,129,5,34,6,16 ,142,89,117,32,4,16,142,89,137,2 άı 200 DATA 1,10,253,89,105,220,4,2 3,6,138,57,150,6,214,4,215,6,214 ,5,142,2,0,68,68,30,137,58,198,3 2,61,48,139,150,1,38,4,48,137,24 , p 21Ø DATA 2Ø6,Ø,Ø,198,1Ø,239,132, 48,136,32,9Ø,38,248,57,15Ø,12,38 ,32,15Ø,11,38,7,198,1,245,255,Ø, 39,1,57,150,4,151,8,150,5,128,5, 151,9 22Ø DATA 151,10,15,11,12,12,23,0 ,166,57,15Ø,9,128,5,129,12,34,5, 15,12,12,11,57,151,9,22,3,9Ø,15Ø 12,38,1,57,142,2,Ø,15Ø,1,38,4 23Ø DATA 48,137,24,0,191,88,211, 204,1,5,253,89,105,220,8,16,142, 89,107,23,6,6,57,150,12,38,7,150 ,11,38,1,57,15,11,214,1Ø,15Ø,9,1 51,1Ø

Program Listing. Space Hawk 24Ø DATA 15Ø,8,142,2,Ø,68,68,3Ø, 137,58,198,32,61,48,139,15Ø,1,38 ,4,48,137,24,Ø,2Ø4,Ø,Ø,237,132,2 37,136,32,237,136,64,237,136,96, 237,137,Ø 250 DATA 128,57,134,252,127,255 32,183,255,32,9Ø,38,247,57,48,31 ,38,252,57,142,Ø,Ø,141,246,9Ø,38 ,248,57,198,1,245,255,Ø,39,251,5 7,141,36,198,25 26Ø DATA 52,4,141,214,142,Ø,4,14 1,221,53,4,90,38,242,57,141,17,1 98,65,52,4,141,195,142,Ø,2,141,2 Ø2,53,4,9Ø,38,242,57,182,255,35, 132,247,138 27Ø DATA 8,183,255,35,57,15,13,1 98,25,215,2,142,87,152,166,8,38, 23,23Ø,4,193,1ØØ,38,4,198,3,231, 4,48,12,10,2,38,236,150,13,16,39 2.7 28Ø DATA 57,12,13,1Ø6,1Ø,38,19,2 3Ø,11,231,1Ø,23Ø,4,193,1ØØ,39,9, 93,38,4,1Ø8,4,32,2,111,4,1Ø6,6,3 8,214,214,20,38,14,134,19,167,8, 198,1 29Ø DATA 231,6,12,20,198,25,231, 5,129,3,16,39,Ø,92,129,4,16,39,Ø ,110,129,5,16,36,0,118,230,7,231 ,6,108,1,108,1,230,1,209,5,37,18 3ØØ DATA 23Ø,132,2Ø9,4,34,4,198 4,32,2,198,3,231,8,31,152,32,206 ,230,5,129,1,38,6,16,142,86,234, 32,4,16,142,86,220,166,132,171,1 65,167,132 31Ø DATA 92,193,13,35,13,95,166 8,129,1,38,3,76,32,1,74,167,8,23 1,5,23,1,14Ø,22,255,98,166,132,1 28, 2, 42, 6, 134, 4, 167, 8, 32, 12, 167, 132 32Ø DATA 134,1,167,6,23,1,116,22 ,255,74,166,132,139,2,129,121,37 ,236,134,3,167,8,32,218,38,4,134 ,19,167,8,106,8,129,12,34,30,166 ,132,139,2 33Ø DATA 129,121,34,2,167,132,16 6,1,139,2,167,1,1Ø6,5,38,2,15,2Ø ,145,5,16,34,255,112,32,19Ø,166, 132,128,2,42,228,32,228,15,19,14 2.2.0.150 34Ø DATA 1,38,4,48,137,24,Ø,191, 88,211,198,25,215,2,142,87,152,1 66,8,38,21,16,142,89,219,166,4,1 29,100,38,4,12,19,32,19,48,12,10 .2.38 35Ø DATA 232,57,16,142,89,157,16 6,4,38,4,16,142,89,173,204,2,4,2 53,89,105,236,132,52,16,23,4,33 53,16,32,220,198,25,215,2,16,142 ,87,152,166 36Ø DATA 4Ø,38,22,166,36,129,3,3 7,9,129,1ØØ,39,12,74,167,36,32,7 ,49,44,1Ø,2,38,231,57,236,34,238 ,164,239,34,142,2,0,68,68,30,137 58,198 37Ø DATA 32,61,48,139,15Ø,1,38,4 ,48,137,24,Ø,2Ø6,Ø,Ø,239,132,239 ,1,239,136,32,239,136,33,239,136 ,64,239,136,65,239,136,96,239,13 6,97,32,195,141 38Ø DATA 1Ø5,214,14,134,5,61,77 38,4,193,25,35,2,198,25,215,2,16 ,142,86,17Ø,214,14,9Ø,193,15,37, 2,198,14,2Ø6,86,155,23Ø,197,247, 83,157,134,5 39Ø DATA 151,17,15,18,142,87,152 ,236,161,237,132,237,2,111,4,111 ,5,198,4,231,7,150,17,167,6,150, 18,38,4,134,1,32,2,134,2,167,8,1 Ø,17,38 400 DATA 10,134,5,151,17,150,18, 136,1,151,18,111,9,198,2,231,10, 231,11,48,12,10,2,38,198,57,198, 25,142,87,152,111,8,48,12,9Ø,38, 249,57,23 41Ø DATA Ø,232,26,80,16,206,79,2 52,150,14,129,20,34,2,12,14,126, 80,94,166,132,144,4,36,7,64,129 6,35,6,32,25,129,3,34,21,166,1,1 44,5 42Ø DATA 36,9,64,129,3,16,35,Ø,1 36, 32, 6, 129, 9, 16, 35, Ø, 128, 15Ø, 12

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February 1985 HOT CoCo 25

BUILD YOUR OWN JOYSTICK

With this simple hardware project, you can build a joystick to equal any on the commercial market.

Build your own inexpensive alternative to commercial joysticks. The joystick featured here has a sturdy, professional-looking case, and it works as well, or better, than those selling for \$50 or more. (You'll find a parts list in Table 1.)

To begin construction, remove the two Phillips-head screws from the Odyssey joystick and pull the top cover. You will see a white plastic plug connected to six wires. Carefully pull the plug and put the cable aside.

Push down the round, black plastic ring on the shaft and cut the retainer that holds it down. (You won't need this anymore.) Next, hit the joystick handle against a hard surface until a plastic retainer at the bottom breaks loose. Don't worry about being gentlesince you can't damage anything. Save this retainer.

Push the handle down. When you see

the shaft coming out from the bottom, cut the white plastic bushing around the shaft and discard it.

Everything should now be loose. Pull the shaft using the black rings as a handle. Discard the big spring and the plastic rings. (You might need to pull a little harder if it does not come off the first time.)

You will see a board with a plastic sheet glued to it. This is the switch matrix used in the Odyssey 2 joystick. You will just be using the fire-button switch. (The fire-button has a stop point to prevent too much pressure from being applied on contact. There will always be a preset maximum of pressure on the contact regardless of how hard the button is pressed.

Place the Radio Shack pot on top of the board and position one control toward you and the other toward your right. Put the cover on and align the hole with the handle. Once they are aligned, lift the cover, making sure that the pots did not move, and mark the location. Now drill four holes, 1/8-inch in diameter, to coincide with holes on the Radio Shack pots. If you don't have a drill, use a sharp punch to make the holes.

To prepare cable to wire the pot, look for a metal clip near the plug around the brown insulator. Push it back four inches. (You might need to loosen it.) Peel off the brown insulator close to the clip.

Pull up the red, green, yellow, and orange wires off the plug, and cut the white wire two inches from the plug. Cut the orange wire at the clip and save it. (You will use it to make jumpers.) Do not disturb the black wire.

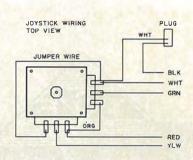


Fig. 1. Top View of Joystick Wiring

1 joystick from the Odyssey 2: part number 171572-1, available from any Magnavox
parts department. (\$10 each)
1 joystick pot: part number 271-1705, Radio Shack. (\$4.95)
1 6-pin DIN plug: part number 17PP048, available from Mauser Electronics, 11433
Woodside Ave., Santee, CA 92017. 619-449-2222. (\$.95)

Table 1. Parts List



Illustration by Robert Dukette

Next, solder the wires to pot following the diagrams in Figs. 1 and 2. Mount the pot on the board with screws and insert the plug in its original place with the black wire towards the back of the joystick. Place the board back in the bottom half of the box. Secure the cover with the Phillips screws. Put the plastic retainer in the bottom cover using a strong glue such as Crazy Glue.

To wire the DIN plug, pull all wires off the plastic connectors and cut the orange wire close to the brown insulator. Solder wires to the DIN plug according to Figs. 1 and 2.

The entire project should take about 35 minutes.

Address correspondence to Lalo Martinez, 190 Congress St., Jersey City, NJ 07307.

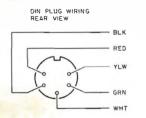


Fig. 2. DIN Plug Wiring (rear view) See List of Advertisers on page 89



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GENERAL BY PAUL STATT

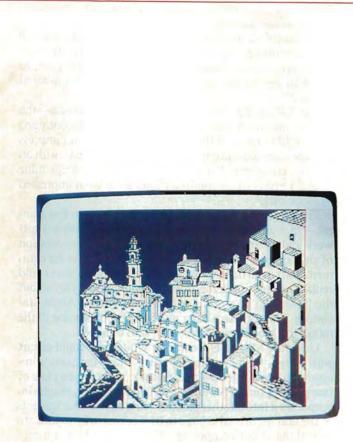
Professionals and amateurs alike are using their Color Computers for artistic expression. So can you.

Portrait of the CoCo Artist

A rt has never been simple. Artists and philosophers from Aristotle to Tolstoy have been arguing for ages and the word isn't final. But beyond issues of aesthetics, utility, craftsmanship, and religion, the computer has made art in our time more complex than ever.

28 HOT CoCo February 1985

Illustration by Richard Cowdrey



Artwork by Ana Landa

Ana Landa spends her free time—when not driving her son to Boy Scout meetings and greeting sick children with laughter at the pediatrician's office where she works—drawing at the keyboard of a 64K CoCo. She claims she is not an artist. Eric White speaks softly and carefully about the future of art for artists—a time when he imagines all the visual material in a magazine like this one being produced on computer with a program being designed by a technically adept artist. Ron Kiyomura makes his money at the local Radio Shack store.

These CoCo artists are diverse. They prove that anyone can be an artist, or at least, as Ana Landa would say, that anyone can draw with the computer: "I don't really consider myself an artist since I have to erase so many times. I don't knowhow real artists do it, but at least I get pleasant pictures after a lot of trying." She sighs like someone who has worked carefully and slowly to build a sand castle. She takes pains. Ana is a friend of Marty Goodman, who markets the Graphicom software she uses. Goodman helped her get started in art, along with a few hours on CompuServe, where she saw the work of other amateurs. "But that's getting too expensive," she admits. Money brought Ana to the CoCo as well: "It was very inexpensive at the time I started. I began with a tape recorder and 16K of memory. I knew I could expand, and now I have ended up with 64K and a disk drive."

Ana has hopeful words for those who don't know the difference between 64K and Special K. A wealth of computer lore is not necessary for the creative person, she claims. "I didn't know anything about microprocessors. I'm really not at all interested in the computer itself. I play games on the computer. I have a lot of other software (in addition to Graphicom) that I don't really know what to do with. Her voice rises as she suddenly remembers "I did take some Fortran courses in high school." But she fades, "I did lousy."

Drawing is a hobby for Ana, one she could not practice without a computer. The machine makes it possible for the creative person—who could never stay between the lines in a coloring book—to draw. Her advice to other beginners is not to study the masters or to draw while standing on their heads, but just "to stick with it. It opens a lot of future to a person who really likes art.

"You should know a little bit of drawing. But no skill is necessary—only a lot of patience. With (Graphicom's) stamps and erase command, you can save the picture and do it over and over again, move it around, and put it into different positions until it looks right to your eye. That's not easy when you're drawing."

Ana is getting better, she thinks. She says that when she first began, her work was "primitive." But lately she notes the improvement of added background. "My work is very abstract. I use alot of lines. I see others using a lot of shading and shadow, but I don't. Maybe it's just a lack of knowledge."

Ana's preference is for abstract modern art. She especially enjoys, as so many computer people do, the geometrical precision and whimsy of M.C. Escher.

Last fall she sold some Halloween pictures to a local exposition. When told that the sale of her paintings ended her status as an amateur, she laughs and replies, "Is that all it takes?" But she's still enjoying a hobby.

In assessing her skill, Ana maintains, "I've always liked drawing, but I've never done much because I wasn't any good. Graphicom makes it easy." "The real mark of a professional," according to Eric White, "is not how good he (or she) is at the actual rendering, it's how good he covers his mistakes." Eric studied visual communications at the Art Institute of Pittsburg. He works as a commercial artist for a graphics shop in Florida. His CoCo is no hobby. But the very thing that makes Ana Landa doubt that she is a true artist—erasing—is what he claims is the sign of the professional.

"In normal artwork, say airbrush or line work or whatever, whenever you're doing your stuff and you mess up you draw the line too far or you spray over something you shouldn't have—it's a problem. But if you're good, even if you make a mistake, you can fix it and it won't look like a mistake has ever been made. Everbody makes mistakes; it's how good you fix them."

The lure of the computer is perfection. Computer art may compromise precision or clarity but in favor of absolute perfection of form. On a computer, mistakes are nonexistent. "It's as if they never happened, says Eric. "Your printout or screen slides look perfect, and nobody in his right mind could tell if you once drew a big X on the middle of the screen—you cannot tell. When you're finished, it looks like you did it right the first time."

The first time is seldom the last. Eric has "updated versions" (Mona Lisa 1.2?) of all his pictures. When he started using the CoCo for his art two years ago, the Radio Shack X-Pad was not the tool that Eric has since programmed it to be. Eric wrote the software he uses. As he improves his programs, he goes back to work done with older software to see if he can't "fix it up a bit." Imagine a painter discovering a new type of canvas and redoing all his earlier pictures.

Eric is a computer person. "Ever since high school I've been interested in getting a computer. I just knew that they would be neat if they ever got to where a normal person could afford them." Eric feared that if he ever got started, the limited access to the machines at his school would stifle him. He did "a bit of programming" in college and some free-lance work.

Eric and a colleague at Whitesmith, an unincorporated partnership for computer graphics work, use a 32K CoCo with Extended Color Basic. A multi-expansion port, disk drives, and an Amdek monitor round out their equipment. He has written custom software for printer dumps.

"Recently we have been working on a program that will do printer dumps for us; It does all sorts of wild stuff: fourcolor separations, enlargements of certain areas. We're trying to get a color printer—an ink-jet or ribbon-based printer."

The X-Pad that Eric uses came without software—the artist writes his or her own. Radio Shack has discontinued the X-Pad in favor of the Koala Pad, which didn't impress Eric because of the pre-packaged software he used it with on another computer. "It doesn't do the same things mine does." Drivers of customized racers are seldom impressed by stock cars.

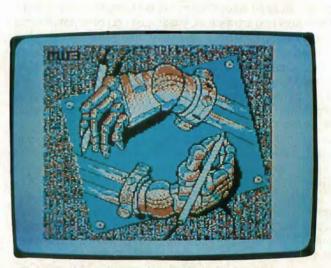
The future for Whitesmith looks like a Micron Eye camera—"a digitizing device that will enable us to take any artwork and do any enlargement, any reduction, any rotation of any degree." Eric sees a significant development for commercial art in all this technology. "Computer graphics could replace a lot of magazine artists. It's not for every artist, but the future will be a machine that looks like the Apple Macintosh. Not the Mac, but a machine that does some of the things the Mac does." In color, it is to be hoped.

Using the Micron Eye camera, Whitesmith could restart with a logo, "take the image, touch it up—the camera images aren't much good—make it look pretty, take a piece of one picture, turn it around, do whatever I want, maybe incorporate it into another picture." Eric advises that students of the graphic arts who hope to be working in 20 years learn something about computing. "What works best is a programmer-artist combination; the artist knows what he wants and the programmer knows how to do it. The system of the future will be designed by the people who use it."

Ron Kiyomura was trained to be an artist, not a computerist. "I was an art major at UCLA," he says. "One of my favorite media was watercolor. Working with paper I have more flexibility. With the computer it's an on/off thing." Like most art students, Ron was exposed to a wide variety of media at school: oils, water color, pencil, charcoal, prints, and more. He believes that the experience of dabbling in many kinds of creation helped prepare him for the tech-



Artwork by Eric White







Artwork by Ron Kiyomura

nological art he does now.

"The computer is just another medium to adjust to. It has limits and strengths. It's interesting to see the different sorts of effects I can get with the computer. There is always a challenge in something different."

Photography, for instance, was a challenge to accepted notions of art in the late 19th century. The camera not only defined a new medium for artists like Steichen and Steiglitz, it forced the more traditional media—oils and such—to turn away from realism, away from "photogenic" reproduction, aswecallit now. Ron imagines that the computer could have something of that camera effect in the late 20th century. And, just as the photograph also changed the nature and purpose of the art gallery, the computer and modem might make art accessible in a new light.

Print-making, an earlier technological innovation, altered the availability of art in the European Middle Ages. Ron finds that computer art is "more like print-making than water color," using a revealing historical analogy. "When you do a water color," he observes, "it has to come out right the first time." Like Ana Landa and Eric White, Ron believes that the computer gives him room for mistakes that are often creative. The artist is free to play.

But Ron notes an immense block to his CoCo creativity; "I haven't been real successful at coming up with a lot of colors. This is limiting, but an artist works within and around the limitations. It's not how I make my living, but I guess I am an artist."

Ron earns his daily bread and pays for his garret by working at a Radio Shack store, where he repairs uncooperative computers. "For my artwork," he believes, "that means things that might mean panic to some people don't scare me." An error message or a whining disk drive doesn't slow Ron Kiyomura down. "I know how to take the computer apart and fix it," he points out. For instance, a common CoCo maintenance problem: "The disk controller is apt to become oxidized,—to get dirty. I know to get in there and clean it."

Employment at the source doesn't mean that Ron uses only the latest "state-of-the-art" equipment. "For graphics I use the Graphicom package, a modified Kraft joystick—I mean a Radio Shack joystick, they look just alike—and a color monitor. Essentially that's it. The color monitor is great. It's a lot easier on the eyes than the TV." Ron's complaint with the limitations of computer art are closely tied to his experience with the equipment. "The VDG chip in the CoCo is a big hindrance. I guess it was improved for the Commodore 64"—a machine that Ron tried and liked. "The CoCo supports only four colors in high-resolution; the 64 supports 16. I know how expensive it would be, but that's the kind of change I'd like to see in the machine."

The parent company—Ron's employer—comes in for some mild criticism. "Radio Shack is really strange. They offered no (software) support for the X-Pad. And now there's no software for the Radio Shack Touch Pad that replaced it."

Ron is quick to modestly assert that he's been doing computer art for only a year now, "and for the last few months I've been doing nothing. But people keep after me to do more artwork. Nothing that I've done would I consider to be really serious. Most of my stuff lately—let's say it's 90 percent bad, although some is really good—most of the good stuff I uploaded onto CompuServe(#72256,2737). I'd like to get back into that."

The most popular of Ron's works on CompuServe has been a picture of "a naked person." Ron isn't thinking of becoming a pornographer, but he can see what sells. He likes the open market for art that telecommunications offers. "CompuServe as a gallery—I can see what others are doing, get extra ideas, and show my own work, too. For a beginning artist. . . I would recommend CompuServe. It is expensive, compared to the hardware, but if the artist is isolated, it's a great way to meet others."

To the beginner, Ron offers this wisdom: "Drawing with the computer will take patience and perseverance. It's a joystick and is going to be frustrating at the start." Remember the first time you picked up a pencil?

To Tolstoy and Aristotle, who asked: "What is art? What is good?"—a bit more wisdom. Ron Kiyomura has found a technological fix as an answer. "I look at my ratings on CompuServe—how many downloads. I count the downloads and I know how good my work was."

Address correspondence to Paul Statt, c/o HOT CoCo, 80 Pine Street, Peterborough, NH 03458. Paul Statt is a free-lance writer who writes a regular column in PICO—The Briefcase Computer Report.

GRAPHICS BY WILLIAM H. RONEY

TRIG IT!

Who says Art and Math don't mix? These short routines prove that they do.

Relatively simple trigonometry can be applied to achieve artful pictures with the Color Computer. Trigonometry's sines and cosines effectively produce the curvature seen in most of nature, including animals, vegetation, and people—and often in man-made things, such as the Jefferson Memorial, Fords, and hockey sticks. It's pretty hard to draw those things with just LINE, DRAW, and CIRCLE commands, even though a circle is shaped by a trig formula.

Now don't let sine and cosine (or even tangent and arctangent), frighten you. Radio Shack tells about SIN and COS in the *Getting Started* manual that came with your CoCo. It explains how to determine the value of angles and sides of triangles, the main stuff of trig, but it doesn't tell you how to apply SIN and COS to graphic art. The *Going Ahead* manual does give a sample program for drawing SIN/COS curves, but that's about all.

About the Listings

The 11 art programs contain no GO-SUB, RETURN, or GOTO commands (except in line 999 GOTO 999 to end a program) that keep you frantically chasing up and down the listing to see how the program works.

Most programs are not confined to

trig procedure but provide more common Basic procedures to give artistic context, such as sunlight reflections on water, small birds, and clouds.

All programs are in PMODE 4 to take advantage of high resolution. Color is not an important consideration. It is usually introduced into the screen image by the TV's "color fringe" effect, the color set (zero or one) in the SCREEN statement, or the color adjustments of the TV. If you insist on lots of color, use

> System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic

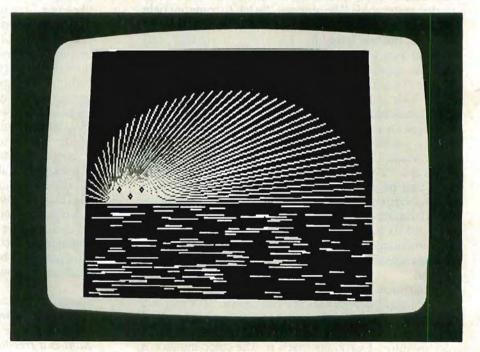


Photo I. Beaver Emerging from a Pond

a PMODE less than four, with appropriate PCLS and screen codes, followed in a separate line segment by a COLOR statement (e.g., PMODE 3,1:PCLS 3:SCREEN 1,0:COLOR 2,3). Forget PAINTing, as it applies to tightly closed boundaries of areas to be painted, few of which are in these programs. A PAINT job can ruin your masterpiece.

For analyzing coordinate positions on the screen, especially when composing your own programs, refer to the suggested Graphics Guide of Program Listing 12. You can stop a program at any point to study its progression and get ideas for other programs by simultaneously pressing the shift and @ keys. Press any key to continue.

Dare to Experiment

Try to be a real artist as well as a good computerist. When you compose, give your main subjects contexts that do not rely wholly on trig, such as sunlight reflections and clouds, using nontrig procedures. Few things are completely suspended in empty space.

When you compose your own programs, dare to be experimental and even unorthodox. For example, try doubling up on RND to make it RND(RND(N)), or reverse the usual order of X,Y and make it Y,X in PSET and LINE statements. You'll be surprised and maybe pleased with the results.

Some of these programs run quite slowly, but be patient. Few artists expect to see their works born instantly before their eyes.

Leave It To Beaver

When I first spied the subject of Program Listing 1 in the woods, he looked like a porcupine. (See Photo 1.) But he was just emerging from a pond, so I figured he must be a beaver. This gives me an excuse to show how to create sunlight reflections on water.

The beaver himself is made by simple trig statements. Line 50 sets up an angle A that varies from 0 to 180 degrees, in steps of 4 degrees, to create a furry body. Line 70 converts the angle (at any moment) to radians, small fractions of circular arc that the computer can understand for graphics. (This is used in all the programs that follow.)

Lines 80 and 90 establish coordinates (X,Y) in the LINE statement of line 100, which draws the body. In line 80 the COS value varies from 1 to 0 as the angle A varies from 0 to 90 degrees and from 0 to -1 as the angle proceeds to 180 degrees. (Keep in mind that the COS of angles from 90 to 180 degrees is a *negative* value.) Thus, points on the X axis are plotted from 0 to 250. At the same time, the SIN function in line 90 positions the points vertically between 35 and 120 on the Y axis.

The result is to draw an imaginary, semielliptical curve stretching from 0 to 250. Each imaginary point on the curve is joined to a common, fixed coordinate (25,120) in line 100, thus producing the beaver's fur. Finally, the SIN function in line 90 works opposite to the COS. That is, the SIN varies from 0 to 1 as the angle varies from 0 to 90 degrees and from 1 to 0 as the angle proceeds to 180 degrees.

The beaver's eyes and nose in lines 140–160 are self-explanatory.

If you're not lost in the woods with all that trig, try out the sunlight reflections on the pond (lines 190–310). They don't rely on trig but use the familiar RND function and a single LINE statement. Try a different pattern of reflections by varying the parameters. If you want more sunlight showing, increase the value of N in line 190.

Stingrays and Strange Birds

Once when snorkling, I discovered Stingray (Program Listing 2) and thought I should transfer him to the TV screen. Lines 50–110 easily make his body. In this case, the COS and SIN statements contain expressions more complex than just COS(TH) and SIN(TH). They are expanded to COS (1 + SIN(TH)) and SIN(1 + COS(TH)). There is no advance insight that they are the forms needed, unless you are experienced in trig art. Like many other trig art procedures, they are the result of doodling and patient experimentation.

I couldn't recognize this creature when I saw him—hence Strange Bird in Program Listing 3. He apparently has two tails, possibly because he doesn't understand trig correctly.

At any rate, he illustrates how you can draw birds in general, and you're back to simple COS(TH) and SIN(TH). The outcome is controlled by line 70 in

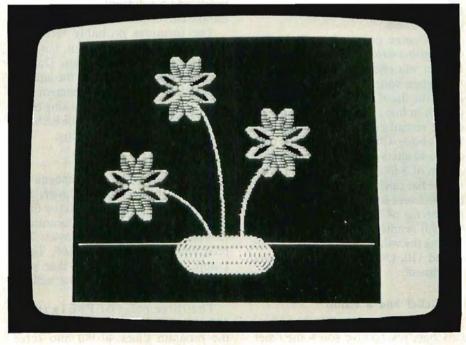


Photo 2. Ribbon Flowers

the manner explained. If you increase the bird's size over 100, the program will probably crash. Try changing the parameters for different sizes, shapes, and textures—without crashing. When moving about on the screen, the bird has a bad habit of trying to stick his tail beyond the screen border and crashing the program. This touchy character also has a habit of detaching his head when, in lines 110 and 120, the origin point (125,95) is changed.

Good luck trying to keep this bird under control.

Which Witch's Hat?

I found this hat (Program Listing 4) on my porch floor after the trick-andtreaters had wearily gone home. To create it, first spread out the brim by changing the STEP value of line 40 to 10. Now note the upper segment. It's formed by interconnecting coordinates as follows: (X,Y) to (X1,Y1) in line 160, (X1,Y1) to (X1,Y1-10) in line 170, (X1,Y1-10) to (X,Y) in line 180, and (X,Y) to (60,60) in line 190.

These segments are successively drawn in an arc of 90 degrees, determined in line 40, thus producing the hat's brim in three-dimensional perspective. Now restore the STEP value of line 40 to 5.

To change perspective of the hat: Change line 40 to show 359 degrees (360 degrees will result in a double impression when you run the program), and move the tip of the hat from (60,60) to (80,80) in line 190. The hat is now circular, resembling a sombrero as seen from above. Changing the STEP value of line 40 alters the character of the hat. A step of 3 to 5 appears best.

The hat can be transformed into several different designs. In line 190, shifting the tip of the hat from (60,60) to (125,95) results in several designs when altering the values of M and M1 in lines 60 and 110. Use your imagination and experiment.

Net Relief and a Lamp

Program Listing 5, 3-D Net, is an easy one, just to give you some relief. But it's an effective drawing in 3-D perspective, even if it won't haul in many fish.

Try changing the parameters in line 90, such as (95,X) for (X,95), and (Y,125) for (125,Y). You'll get a startling design if you hit the right combination. Most other programs in 3-D perspective take many more lines. This one shows the magic of trig graphics.

I came across this lamp in Program Listing 6 at a flea market. It looks oldfashioned but rather pretty. It's slow to develop when run. Be sure to wait about two minutes for the long table line to appear at the end.

Why so slow? The answer is in an explanation of the program. After running the program as written, changeline 80 to read "ST = 5 + (etc.)", and in line 90 change the width from 35 to 50. This change spreads the horizontal lines and increases the space between the dots which form them, by increasing the STEP(ST) value of line 80. (Behold! Another creation—some kind of vessel.)

Now observe the vertical SIN and COS curves composed of dots. These curves are squeezed tightly together in the original lamp program as they approach the lower edge of the shade, producing a solid image of the lamp. Simple curves form the lamp.

The formulas probably look like nonsense to a mathematician, but they work for graphics. Conclusion: Dare to be unorthodox. Here again the lamp is the product of tedious experiment and random imagination. Try drawing other kinds of lamps by following the REM instructions in the program listing.

Champagne and Flowers

Program Listing 7, Champagne for Three, is tempting. However, the glasses will not be filled until the three guests have arrived. In the meantime, let's see how to create the glasses. The program is similar to Listing 6, Table Lamp. If you understood that program, the details of this one will be clear.

The three pairs of PSETs (lines 130,150; 190,210; and 250,270) split the program (lines 40–90) into three parts, producing the three glasses at dif-

ferent positions. Again, the program is based on vertical SIN and COS curves cut off at two Y axis points (40 and 70, in line 40).

Try changing the parameters in different ways to get unpredictable objects that probably won't hold champagne. For an ambitious learning exercise, try putting one glass by the previous lamp (Listing 6), on the same table. Now you need some flowers to complete the party setup, so move on to Program Listing 8, Ribbon Flowers.

I have actually batted out these flowers on my keyboard. (See Photo 2.) They show that it takes SIN and COS to get curvature for advanced graphics. You can't do these with just LINE, DRAW, and CIRCLE commands.

This is an arduous program to compose and not a snap to understand. Nevertheless, please bear with me for a reward of merit: the satisfaction that comes from aesthetic creation with a computer.

The program (lines 50–180) is split into three parts—the three blossoms in lines 150–170. The general procedure is similar to those in previous listings. You can change the number of petals on the blossoms by altering the number in line 80. If you want more petals, it will take longer to run the program. If you change the position of the blossoms, they will leave their stems high and dry. The latter are made with a separate subprogram.

Drawing the vase (lines 210–240) is not hard. It's when you get to the stems that exasperation sets in. It takes trial and error to get the arcs (stems) of the right radius (of their parent circles) and length. This is where Listing 12's Graphics Guide comes in handy. With the guide, you can estimate the radius of the arc and its proper coordinates. Just make sure the center of the arc is within the boundaries of your screen. Otherwise, the program will probably crash.

Mountain Majesty

The volcanic giants in Program Listing 9, Mountain Scene, slowly take shape on your screen. They are drawn with slowly swinging LINEs pivoted at their peaks (lines 100, 150, and 200). Two of the mountains have craters from ancient eruptions (lines 250–280). The foreground clouds leisurely roll in to the foot of the large mountain (lines 320–410). Finally, small clouds in the distance fill in the rest of the expanse (lines 430–500), and you have a panoramic view.

Line 60 is quite unorthodox as a trig formula, using TAN and ATN for the first time in these programs. However, it works for graphic mountains. Delete the TAN and ''1 + ATN'' parts, and you'll see how simplification destroys the picture. Also, line 60 permits simpler statements by substitution in lines that follow.

The key to making craters is to use a color in lines 260–270 that matches the background color, so the craters erase the peaks.

In making clouds, note the rare use of a double random, RND(RND(70)), in line 350. This concentrates the clouds in the distance, thereby providing perspective. You may determine the number of clouds in both cases by changing the value of N in lines 320 and 430.

Turn this picture into a fantasy, as follows:

 Change line 30 to PMODE 3,1:PCLS 3: SCREEN 1,0.

2) Add line 36 COLOR 2,3.

3) Add line 37 POKE 178,56.

You now have striped mountains (by the POKE statement) and yellow clouds of smoke belching from the craters. Delete the POKE statement to eliminate the stripes.

For a grand finale of bizarre coloring, add line 510 PMODE 4,1: SCREEN 1,0. The special effect comes at the end of the RUN.

When using the POKE procedure, POKE 178,N, "N" is a particular number in the range 127–255 or is a variable, short range such as 127 to 130. As an example:

FOR N = 127 to 130 POKE 178,N NEXT N

Short ranges such as the above seem to give better effect than long ranges such as 127 to 200. By now you probably feel

like you've climbed the highest mountain.

Bird and Bath

If you stand on the shore of Lost Lake some late evening, you'll probably see the glowing Devilbird skimming over the water. You'll see his fiery wings reflected by the lake, and in disbelief you'll vow never again to indulge in so much tempting CoCo.

The first part of Program Listing 10, Devilbird, (lines 50–140) produces the wings, which you can reshape if you wish. (See Photo 3.) The remarks explain the program. You can improve on the body. As drawn here, it's just a hurried suggestion.

The rest of the program is in normal Basic. The reflection in the water is done in the same manner as you used in Listing 1, Beaver/Porcupine. The distant birds are a bit tricky, being made with small arcs of circles to serve as wings. The punch line is number 530, which throws the scene into a reddish glow. Be sure the color controls on your TV are adjusted properly for this effect.

Program Listing 11, Bird Bath, is for the birds that inhabit your yard, not including the Devilbird of the last program. It's no ordinary bird bath, since you can change it into a more ornate form.

Line 60 permits you to widen or narrow it by altering the range of M. The RND value in the same line controls the texture of the horizontal lines. Birds like something rather solid, so don't make the RND value too large.

In iine 90, altering the ratio changes the height of the bath. Some birds like it tall; others prefer it short. If you wish to make a more omate bath, do as follows:

1) Add line 37 to read FOR N = 1 to 4.

 In line 40 change STEP 5 to STEP 3+RND(7).

3) Change line 130 to NEXT M,A,N.

This causes the program to pass down the Y axis N times (four in this case). You can make the bird bath more solid by increasing the value of N. If you make N large enough (say eight), a solid white bath will eventually appear. The larger the value of N or any RND number, the longer it will take to complete the picture. The two versions given here require about two and three minutes, respectively.

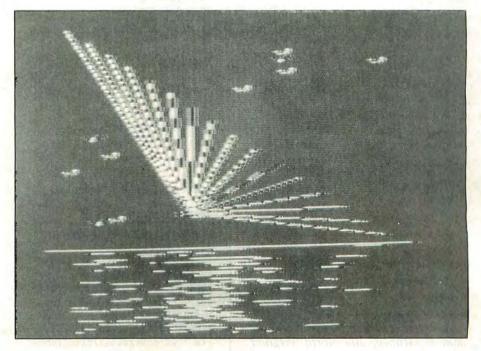


Photo 3. Devilbird

Graphics Guide

Program Listing 12 offers the option of comparing coordinates in the previous program listings with the display screen coordinates during or after running the programs, or you can use the guide as an aid in composing other graphics programs.

The grid display consists of points (dots), 0-255 on the X axis and 0-190 on the Y axis, at intervals of 10 spaces horizontally and vertically; and two solid X axis and Y axis reference lines intersecting at coordinate 125,95, the middle of the grid.

You can type in and run the guide before you enter any other program. (Recording the guide to tape or disk and merging it with other programs is helpful.) Lines 10 and 20 may be written in any form, such as placing the file name in line 10 and the subject in line 20. You can use any PMODE in line 30, but PMODE 4,1 gives the best results for the previous programs.

Lines 31–35 produce the guide. Consider them to be temporary while you study an existing program or compose a new one. In the latter case, switch back and forth between LIST and RUN to determine appropriate coordinates for the program.

The program (aside from the PMODE in line 30) should start at line 40 (thus eliminating the remark as shown). Be sure to enter line 999 GOTO 999 (end of program) before running the guide; otherwise, the program is likely to crash when you use the guide. (Avoid using 999 END, which will probably result in a crash.) Also, be sure to anticipate using any ending line number larger than 999 if a program exceeds line number 999. ■

Address correspondence to William H. Roney, 309 North Virginia Ave., Falls Church, VA 22046.

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```
Program Listing 1. Beaver/Porcupine
                                400
10 REM**LISTING 1
   REM**BEAVER/PORCUPINE
20
ว่ต
   PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1
4 Ø
   REM*BODY
50 FOR A=0 TO 180 STEP 4 'STEP
6Ø
   ' VALUE CONTROLS TEXTURE
7Ø TH=A/57.3
8Ø X=125-125*COS(TH)
9Ø Y=12Ø-85*SIN(TH)
100 LINE(25,120)-(X,Y), PSET 'DRA
WS BODY
120 NEXT A
130 REM*EYES AND NOSE
14Ø CIRCLE(3Ø,11Ø),2,2
15Ø CIRCLE(5Ø,11Ø),2,2
16Ø CIRCLE(4Ø,115),2,2
    REM*SUNLIGHT REFLECTIONS
170
180
      ON POND
19Ø FOR N=1 TO 15Ø 'CONTROLS NUM
BER OF REFLECTION LINES
21Ø X=RND(25Ø) 'CONTROLS HORIZON
TAL PLACEMENT OF REFLECTION LINE
24Ø Y=12Ø+RND(7Ø) 'CONTROLS VERT
ICAL PLACEMENT OF REFLECTION LIN
ES
27Ø Z=5+RND(25) 'CONTROLS LENGTH
OF REFLECTION LINES
29Ø LINE(X,Y)-(X+Z,Y),PSET 'DRA
       WS REFLECTION LINES
300
310 NEXT N
999 GOTO 999
      Program Listing 2. Stingray
                            no.
10 REM**LISTING 2
20 REM**STINGRAY
   PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1
 30
   REM*MAIN BODY
FOR A=\emptyset TO 36\emptyset STEP 3
TH=A/57.3
40
5Ø
60
    X=75+1\emptyset\emptyset*COS(1+SIN(TH))
70
    Y = 35 + 100 \times SIN(1 + COS(TH))
80
9Ø LINE(5Ø,35)~(X,Y),PSET 'DRA
1ØØ ' WS BODY
```

110 NEXT A 120 REM*TAIL 130 LINE(174,135) - (214,175),PS ET 140 LINE(175,135) - (215,175),PS ET 150 REM*EYES 160 FOR R=0 TO 2 170 CIRCLE(55,50),R,2 180 CIRCLE(72,40),R,2

19Ø NEXT R 999 GOTO 999

Program Listing 3. Strange Bird

```
20
   REM**STRANGE BIRD
3Ø PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1
4Ø REM*BODY/WINGS/TAIL
5Ø
   FOR A=Ø TO 36Ø STEP 1ØØ
   TH=A/57.3
60
    FOR M=Ø TO 1ØØ STEP 5 'CON
7Ø
8Ø
      TROLS SIZE OF BIRD (DON'T
   ' EXCEED 100), STEP VALUE
0 ' CONTROLS TEXTURE OF WINGS
90
100
11Ø X=125+M*COS(TH)
12Ø Y=95+M*SIN(TH)
13Ø LINE(125,95)-(Y,X),PSET'DRA
14Ø 'WS BODY/WINGS/TAIL (NOTE
```

```
150 ' Y,X ORDER)
 160 NEXT M,A
  17Ø REM*HEAD
  180 FOR R=0 TO 7
  19Ø CIRCLE(13Ø,95),R,1,.4
  200 NEXT R
  210 REM*HORIZON
  22Ø LINE(5,12Ø)-(85,12Ø), PSET
  23Ø LINE(135,12Ø) - (25Ø,12Ø),PS
  FT
  999 GOTO 999
      Program Listing 4. Witch's Hat
                          725
  10 REM**LISTING 4
      REM**WITCH'S HAT
PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1
FOR A=Ø TO 9Ø STEP 5
   201
  30
  40
      TH=A/57.3
   50
  6Ø M=2Ø 'CONTROLS SIZE AND CHAR
7Ø ' ACTERISTICS
  8Ø C=COS(TH):S=SIN(TH)
  9Ø
     X = 125 + M * C
  100 Y=95+M*S
  11Ø M1=8Ø 'CONTROLS SIZE AND
12Ø ' CHARACTERISTICS
  13Ø X1=125+M1*C
  14Ø Y1=95+M1*S
   150 REM*DRAW HAT
       LINE(X,Y)-(X1,Y1),PSET
   160
       LINE(X1,Y1)-(X1,Y1-1Ø),PSET
LINE(X1,Y1-1Ø)-(X,Y),PSET
   170
   180
       LINE(X,Y)-(6\emptyset, 6\emptyset), PSET'PEAK
'OF HAT
   190
   2ØØ
   21Ø NEXT A
999 GOTO 999
        Program Listing 5. 3-D Net
```

 Program Listing 5. 3-D Net

 1Ø REM**LISTING 5

 2Ø REM**3-D NET

 3Ø PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1

 4Ø FOR A=Ø TO 359 STEP 6

 5Ø TH=A/57.3

 6Ø X=125+8Ø*COS(TH)

 7Ø Y=95+8Ø*SIN(TH)

 8Ø PSET(X,Y,1)'DRAWS DOT CIRCLE

 9Ø LINE(X,95)-(125,Y),PSET 'DRA

 10Ø 'WS NET

 11Ø NEXT A

 999 GOTO 999

Program Listing 6. Table Lamp 10 REM**LISTING 6 20 REM**TABLE LAMP 30 PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1 40 FOR A=75 TO 130 STEP 1.2 50 TH=A/57.3 60 N=6 'CHANGE TO 7 FOR ANOTHER 70 'STYLE OF LAMP 80 ST=1+2*SIN(N*TH) 90 FOR C=1 TO 35 STEP ST 'CONT 100 'TROLS WIDTH OF LAMP 110 N1=3 'CHANGE TO 5 FOR 120 ' ANOTHER STYLE OF LAMP 130 Y=A 140 REM*DRAW LEFT HALF OF LAMP

Listing continued

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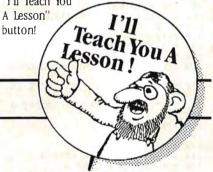
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Listing continued

15Ø PSET(125+C*SIN(N1*TH),Y,1) 16Ø REM*DRAW RIGHT HALF OF LAMP 17Ø PSET(125-C*SIN(N1*TH),Y,1) 18Ø NEXT C,A 19Ø REM*DRAW TABLE LINE 2ØØ LINE(5Ø,129)-(2ØØ,129),PSET 999 GOTO 999

10

Program Listing 7. Champagne for Three

```
10 REM**LISTING 7
2Ø REM**CHAMPAGNE FOR THREE
3Ø PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1
4Ø FOR A=4Ø TO 7Ø STEP 1.2
5Ø TH=A/57.3
6Ø ST=1+2*SIN(TH)
7Ø FOR C=1 TO 35 STEP ST 'CON
8Ø ' TROLS WIDTH OF CLASSES
     TROLS WIDTH OF GLASSES
80
9Ø Y=A
110 REM*UPPER GLASS:
120 REM*LEFT HALF
13Ø PSET (125-C*SIN(3*TH),Y+3Ø,1
140 REM*RIGHT HALF
15Ø PSET (125+C*SIN(3*TH),Y+3Ø,1
170
    REM*LEFT GLASS:
18Ø REM*LEFT HALF
19Ø PSET(5Ø-C*SIN(3*TH),Y+5Ø,1)
200 REM*RIGHT HALF
21Ø PSET(5Ø+C*SIN(3*TH),Y+5Ø,1)
23Ø REM*RIGHT GLASS:
24Ø REM*LEFT HALF
25Ø PSET (2ØØ-C*SIN(3*TH),Y+5Ø,1
26Ø REM*RIGHT HALF
27Ø PSET (200+C*SIN(3*TH),Y+50,1
28Ø NEXT C,A
999 GOTO 999
```

Program Listing 8. Ribbon Flowers

10 REM**LISTING 8 20 REM**RIBBON FLOWERS 30 PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN1,1 40 REM*THE BLOSSOMS 5Ø FOR A≃Ø TO 36Ø STEP 1.5 TH=A/57.3 60 70 B=25 'SIZE OF FLOWER 80 N=4 '2*N=NUMBER OF PETALS ON 90 ' EACH BLOSSOM 100 R=B*SIN(N*TH) 'MULTIPLIER $110 X = 90 + R \star COS(TH)$ 12Ø Y=4Ø+R*SIN(TH) 130 FOR Z=1 TO 5 STEP 2'Z DIMEN 14Ø ' SION OF RIBBON 15Ø PSET(X+Z,Y,1) 'MIDDLE BLOSSO 16Ø PSET(X+Z-4Ø,Y+7Ø,1) 'LEFT BL OSSOM 17Ø PSET(X+Z+8Ø,Y+4Ø,1) 'RIGHT B LOSSOM 180 NEXT Z,A 190 200 REM*VASE 21Ø FOR X=1ØØ TO 15Ø STEP 4 22Ø FOR Z=1 TO 6 STEP 2 23Ø CIRCLE(X+Z,155+Z),15,5,.75 240 NEXT Z,X 25Ø 26Ø REM*FLOWER STEMS: $27\emptyset$ REM*LEFT STEM $28\emptyset$ FOR A= $27\emptyset$ TO $36\emptyset$ 29Ø TH=A/57.3 300 X=60+60*COS(TH) 310 Y=170+60*SIN(TH) 320 FOR Z=1 TO 2 'THICKNESS OF S TEM 33Ø PSET(X+Z,Y+Z,1) 'DRAWS STEM 34Ø NEXT Z,A 350 36Ø REM*RIGHT STEM 37Ø FOR A=31Ø TO 365 38Ø TH=A/57.3 390 $X=2\emptyset \emptyset - 6\emptyset * COS(TH)$ 400 Y=140+60*SIN(TH)

41\$ FOR 2=1 TO 2 'THICKNESS OF S TEM 42\$ PSET(X+2,Y+2,1) 'DRAWS STEM 43\$ NEXT 2,A 44\$ 45\$ REM*MIDDLE STEM 46\$ FOR A=27\$ TO 365 47\$ TH=A/57.3 48\$ X=95+3\$COS(TH) 49\$ Y=14\$9\$*SIN(TH) 5\$\$ FOR 2=1 TO 2 'THICKNESS OF S TEM 51\$ PSET(X+2,Y+2,1) 'DRAWS STEM 52\$ NEXT 2,A 53\$ REM*TABLE LINE 54\$ LINE(5,15\$)-(25\$,15\$),PSET 99\$ GOTO 999

Program Listing 9. Mountain Scene 10 REM**LISTING 9 20 REM**MOUNTAIN SCENE 30 PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1 4 Ø FOR A=Ø TO 15Ø STEP Ø.8 5Ø TH=A/57.3 6Ø C=COS(TAN(TH)):S=SIN(1+ATN(TH)) 70 REM*CENTRAL MOUNTAIN $X = 1 \emptyset \emptyset + 1 \emptyset \emptyset * C$ 8Ø 9Ø Y=35+1ØØ*S 100 LINE(100,35)-(X,Y),PSET 'DRA WS MOUNTAIN 120 REM*2ND MOUNTAIN 130 X=200+50*C 140 Y = 50 + 50 * S15Ø LINE(2ØØ,5Ø)-(X,Y),PSET'DRA 16Ø ' WS MOUNTAIN 17Ø REM*SMALL MOUNTAIN 180 X = 210 + 25 * C190 Y = 90 + 30 * S200 LINE(210,90)-(X,Y),PSET'DRA 210 ' WS MOUNTAIN 22Ø NEXT A 23Ø REM*REDUCE FIRST TWO PEAKS 24Ø ' TO MAKE CRATERS 25Ø FOR R=Ø TO 2Ø 26Ø CIRCLE(1ØØ,35),R,2,Ø.5 27Ø CIRCLE(2ØØ,5Ø),R,2,Ø.5 280 NEXT R 29Ø REM*HORIZON 300 LINE(3,85)-(47,85),PSET 31Ø REM*MAIN CLOUDS 32Ø FOR N=1 TO 7Ø'CONTROLS DENS 33Ø ' ITY (NUMBER) OF CLOUDS 34Ø X=RND(25Ø) $35\emptyset$ Y=13 \emptyset +RND(RND(7 \emptyset)) 36Ø R1=RND(18)'VARIABLE SIZE OF 37Ø ' CLOUDS 38Ø FOR R=Ø TO R1 39Ø CIRCLE(X,Y),R,1,Ø.25 'DRAWS 4ØØ ' CLOUDS 410 NEXT R,N REM*CLOUDS AROUND SMALL 42Ø 425 MOUNTAIN 43Ø FOR N=1 TO 9Ø 'CONTROLS DEN ' SITY (NUMBER) OF CLOUDS 44Ø $450 \times x = 180 + RND(75)$ 46Ø Y=115+RND(2Ø) 470 R = 3 + RND(5)48Ø CIRCLE(X,Y),R,1,.4,Ø.5 'DRA 49Ø ' WS CLOUDS 5ØØ NEXT N 999 GOTO 999

Program Listing 10. Devilbird 🏼 🖊 💷

1Ø REM**LISTING 1Ø 2Ø REM**DEVILBIRD 3Ø PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1 4Ø REM*WINGS 5Ø FOR N=1TO16'NUMBER OF RIBS 6Ø ' IN WINGS (HALF IN EACH) 7Ø A=3Ø:TH=A/57.3'VALUE OF 'A' 8Ø ' CONTROLS SHAPE OF WINGS 9Ø R=17 'VALUE CONTROLS DIP OF W INGS 100 X=N*R*COS(TH) 11Ø Y=N*R*SIN(TH) 12Ø LINE(1ØØ,12Ø)-(X,Y), PSET'DR 'AWS WINGS 130 140 NEXT N 15Ø REM*BODY 16Ø CIRCLE(1Ø5,12Ø),8,1,.3 170 REM*HEAD CIRCLE(95,12Ø),3,1,.5 19Ø REM*HORIZON 200 LINE(0,140)-(255,140),PSET 210 REM*BIRD'S DIRECT REFLECTION IN WATER 23Ø FOR N=1 TO 75 $24\emptyset = 8\emptyset + RND(5\emptyset)$ 250 Y = 140 + RND(50) $26\emptyset \quad Z=5+RND(2\emptyset)$ 27Ø LINE(X, Y) - (X+Z, Y), PSET 280 NEXT N 29Ø REM*BIRD'S SCATTERED REFLECT ION 31Ø FOR N=1 TO 75 32Ø X=15+RND(2ØØ) 330 Y = 140 + RND(50) $340 \ Z = 5 + RND(15)$ 35Ø LINE(X,Y)-(X+Z,Y),PSET 360 NEXT N 37Ø REM*BACKGROUND BIRDS(UPPER) 38Ø FOR N=1 TO 5 'CONTROLS NUM 39Ø ' BER OF BIRDS $400 \times 135 + RND(115)$ $Y = 1 \emptyset + RND(4\emptyset)$ 410 42Ø CIRCLE(X,Y),7,3,.75,.1,.4 'D RAWS 43Ø ' BIRDS 44Ø NEXT N 45Ø REM*BACKGROUND BIRDS(LOWER) 46Ø FOR N=1 TO 5 'CONTROLS NUM 47Ø ' BER OF BIRDS 48Ø X=1Ø+RND(4Ø) $49\emptyset Y = 7\emptyset + RND(6\emptyset)$ 500 CIRCLE(X,Y),7,3,.75,.1,.4 'D RAWS 51Ø ' BIRDS 520 NEXT N 53Ø PMODE3,1:SCREEN 1,1 'COLORS PICTURE 54Ø 999 GOTO 999

Program Listing 11. Bird Bath

1Ø REM**LISTING 11 2Ø REM**BIRD BATH 3Ø PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1 4Ø FOR A=12Ø TO 22Ø STEP 5 5Ø TH=A/57.3 6Ø FOR M=Ø TO 5Ø STEP RND(3) 'CO N 7Ø 'TROLS WIDTH & LINE TEXTURE 8Ø x=125+M*COS(5*COS(TH)) 9Ø Y=A/2'RATIO CONTROLS HEIGHT 1ØØ REM*DRAW PICTURE 11Ø PSET(X,Y,1) 12Ø PSET(125-M*COS(5*COS(TH)),Y, 1) 13Ø NEXT M,A 999 GOTO 999 Program Listing 12. Graphics Guide

1Ø REM**LISTING 12 2Ø REM**GRAPHICS GUIDE 3Ø PMODE 4,1:PCLS:SCREEN 1,1 31 FOR X=Ø TO 255 STEP 1Ø 32 FOR Y=Ø TO 19Ø STEP 1Ø 33 PSET(X,Y,1):NEXT Y,X 34 LINE(Ø,95)-(255,95),PSET 55 LINE(125,Ø)-(125,19Ø),PSET 4Ø REM*START PROGRAM ON THIS LIN E 999 GOTO 999 'END OF PROGRAM 2ØØØ ' 2Ø1Ø REM * DELETE LINES 31-35 WH EN 2Ø2Ø 'PROGRAM IS COMPLETED. END 2Ø3Ø 'PROGRAM WITH LINE NUMBER 2Ø4Ø 'LARGER THAN 999 IF NEEDED.



See List of Advertisers on page 89

February 1985 HOT CoCo 39

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DO-IT-YOURSELF



Get hi-res printouts of your screen graphics and learn a little about how it's done.

hen you've completed your graphics masterpiece, how do you send a copy to Mom? If you have a printer and the right program, you do a dump of the TV screen to the printer. Writing this program yourself involves three steps:

• Understanding how data is displayed on the TV screen.

•Understanding how data is printed by the printer.

• Designing a routine to reformat the data.

Assembly language is necessary for this project because the printer uses only a small part of each byte at a time (see Program Listing 1, Screen Dump); Basic cannot do the required bit manipulation. If you don't have an assembler, study this article to learn the process and then use the Basic Program Listing 2 to produce the finished machine-language program. The program listing is for Radio shack's EDTASM +

Screen Format

Each dot of light (called a pixel) on the TV screen is controlled by the computer's video display generator (VDG). The data that tells the VDG to set (lighten) or clear (darken) the

System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic Printer (DMP 100 or LP VII) EDTASM + Optional pixels are stored in memory. When the normal text screen is displayed, byte &H400 (1024) is the first space in the upper left corner of the screen. There are 512 (&H200) spaces for characters on the text screen, so the memory address of the last byte is 1535 (&H5FF).

Try POKEing some numbers within this range to see the process in action. For example, POKE &H500,255. This puts a small orange square half-way down the edge of the screen. In the text mode, a specific letter, number, or graphic character is displayed for each byte in this section of memory. The character generator does this automatically. The printer uses a similar system for printing characters on paper.

When graphics are displayed, the character generator isn't used. Every byte of data is directly displayed on the screen. Disk system graphics memory begins at &H0E00 (&H600 on nondisk systems). The number 170 (&H0AA) is 10101010 in binary. This byte is displayed on the graphics screen as a small row of dots, eight pixels long. The pixels are set and cleared in an alternating pattern corresponding to the pattern of ones and zeros in the binary number being displayed. Type the following commands (and press the enter key) and POKE various numbers into the graphics memory:

PCLS:POKE 359,57:PMODE4,1.

When you type "SCREEN 1," you

see a plain screen. To switch back to text, type "SCREEN 0." POKE a variety of numbers into memory between &H0E00 and &H25FF (nondisk systems between &H600 and &H1DFF). You can't see what you type while in this mode, so enter your commands while in the text mode. When you're ready, type "SCREEN 1" to switch modes and see the product. There are 256 pixels in each line of the screen and each pixel is controlled by 1 bit. Since there are 8 bits per byte, there are 32 bytes per line. POKE several numbers into three or four locations 32 bytes apart and notice how a pattern begins to appear (e.g., A = &H0E40: B = A + 32: C = B + 32; POKE A, & HC3: POKE B,&H37: POKE C,&HC3).

Key: The screen is drawn in horizontal rows of 32 bytes (256 bits) in increments 1 bit high and 8 bits (1 byte) long. The VDG reads straight through the graphics memory and draws each line as it goes.

Printer Format

The printer also draws in rows across the paper, but it draws seven vertical dots at a time. It reads through memory (built into the printer itself) and prints stacks of dots across the page. In order to convert from TV to printer, it's necessary to collect 1 bit at a time from up to 7 bytes located one above the other on the screen. Recall locations A, B, and C from the last practice exercise. They were 32 bytes apart but were displayed as a vertical stack.

See the Instant CoCo ad elsewhere in this issue.

Key: The printer produces lines that consist of 256 (or more) increments seven dots high and one dot wide.

Reformatting Data

Follow the program listing as you read the next part. Define character out (CHROUT) to printer, device number (DEVNUM) (0=TV, -1= Tape, -2= Printer), SCREEN, and screen end (SCREND). Select the value for SCREEN needed for disk or tape systems.

Push the registers onto stack S to make a smooth return to Basic. Set a counter for the number of lines on the screen and send two control codes to the printer. The first is 31, which shifts it to the double-width mode. The second is 18, which sets the graphics mode.

Beginning with the first byte of the graphics memory (call it START), take a byte and shift 1 bit left to the carry flag. Rotate the carry flag into storage (call it STORE). Put the byte back into memory until 4 bits have been shifted. This approach reads only 4 vertical bytes at a time and inserts a zero between each new bit. The extra spaces and double-width mode permits a larger printout. Jump 32 bytes to get the first bit from the next byte down and do it again.

When STORE has 4 bits and three spaces, complement it. This changes all ones to zeros and all zeros to ones. Omit this command for a photographic negative effect. Set the highorder bit to alert the printer that it's graphic data. AND the register with

10000000000	10.75	1000	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Marchine .					-
			S. Carl	1					
			006F A002		CHROUT	EQU	\$6F \$A002		
			0E00		SCREEN		\$E00	DISK SYSTEM	
					*SCREEN			NON-DISK	
	15.14		2600	00140	SCREND	EQU	SCREEN+\$1800	נ	
	3E00			00150	+0000000		\$3E00		
	3 E 0 0	34	76		*CONVER		EEN TO LP FO	DRMA'I'	
	3 E 0 2		30	00180	JIANI	LDA		SET # LINES	
	3E04		3FB4	00190		STA	LNCT	PER SCREEN	
	3E07		FE	00200		L DB			
	3E09 3E0B		6F 8D 009D	00210			DEVNUM	SET PRINTER FOR	
	3EOF		80	00230	LP1		,X+	GRAPHICS MODE	
	3E11		FF	00240			#\$FF		
	3E13		06	00250			BLDLIN		
	3E15		9F A002	00260			[CHROUT]		
	3E19 3E18		F4 0E00	00270	BLDLIN	BRA	#SCREEN		
	3E1E		10	00290	DEDEIN	PSHS			
	3 E 2 O		8D 008F		NXTLIN		PRTBUF, PCR		
	3E24			00310		LDY		8 COLUMNS	
	3E28 3E2A		04 3eab	00320	L P 3	LDB	#4 STORE	4 ROWS	
	3E2D		84	00340	LP4	LDA	,X	GET A BYTE	
	3E2F			00350		LSLA		THEN 1 BIT	
	3E30		3EAB	00360			STORE	TO TEMP.	
	3E33 3E36		3EAB 84	00370		STA	STORE	PUT A SPACE	
	3E38		88 20	00380			32,X	REPLACE THEN DO NEXT	
	3E3B			00400		DECE			
	3E3C		EF	00410		BNE			
	3E3E		3 EAB	00420			STORE	RE-GET TEMP	
	3E41 3E42		D5	00430 00440		COMA	A. #\$D5	REVERSE B/W Clear spaces	
	3E44		40	00450			4\$40	TEST FOR	
	3E46	27	06	00460		ΒEQ	LP5	ADJOINING	
	3E48		10	00470			#\$10	SET BITS,	
	3E4A 3E4C		0 C 2 0	00480		BEQ	LP6 #\$20	AND FILL IN SET FIRST SPACE	
	3E4E		10	00490	LP5		#\$20 \ #\$10	SET FIRST SPACE	
	3E50		06	00510		BEQ			
	3E52		04	00520			#\$04		
	3E54		0 C 08	00530		BEQ			
	3E56 3E58		04	00540 00550	LP6	BITA	#\$08 \ #\$04	SET SECOND SPACE	
	3E5A		06	00560	LF 0	BEQ			
	3E5C		01	00570		BITA	#1		
	3E5E		02	00580		BEQ			
	3E60 3E62		02 C0	00590	1.07	ORA		SET THIRD SPACE	
	3E64			00610		STA	J #BUFEND		
	3E68		10	00620			PRTLIN		
	3E6 A		10	00630		PULS			
	3E6C 3E6E		10 3F	00640		PSHS	5 X (-1,Y	DEC BIT COUNTER	
	3E70		B6	00660		BNE		DLC DIT COUNTLY	
	3E72	35	10	00670		PULS	X		
	3E74		01	00680			1,x	READY NEXT LINE	
	3E76		10	00690		BRA			
	3E78	20	AA		*PRINT				
	3e7a	31	8D 0031		PRTLIN		PRTVAL, PCR		
	3E7E		AO	00730	LP8	LDA		GET A BYTE	
	3E80	AD 108C	9F A002	0074000750			[CHROUT] (#BUFEND	SEND TO PRINTER	
	3E88		F4	00760		BLO			
	3E8A	35	10	00770		PULS			
	3E8C		88 61	00780			\$61,X	NEXT COLUMN	
	3E8F 3E91		10 0 A	00790		PSHS	#\$OA	SEND CR/LF	
	3E93		9F A002	00810			[CHROUT]	SEND CRY Dr	
	3E97		3FB4	00820			LNCT		
	3E9A		02	00830			EXIT		
	3E9C 3E9E		82 10	00840 00850	EVIT	BRA	NXTLIN		
	JEA0		10 1E	00860	EVII		#\$1E	RE-SET PRINTER	
	3EA2		9F A002	00870			[CHROUT]		
	3EA6		6 F	00880			DEVNUM	RE-SET SCREEN	
	3 E A 8 3 E A A	35 39	76	00890		PULS	5 U,Y,X,B,A		
	JEAN				STORE	RMB	1		
	3 EAC		1F12		SETVAL	FDB	\$1F12		
	3EAE		FF	00930			ŞFF		
	3EAF		1810		PRTVAL		\$1B10		
	3EB1 3EB3		0000	00950	PRTBUF	FDB	\$0 \$100		
	3FB3				BUFEND	RMB			
	3FB4		CECTP 4	00980		RMB	1		
	00000) mom	3E00	00990		END	START		
	JUUUL	J TOTA	AL ERRORS						

Program Listing 1. Screen Dump, Assembly Version



&HD5 to reclear the spaces. The series of BIT tests checks to see if any spaces can be filled in to avoid a striped look in the final print. The program loops until one full line has been saved in the print buffer (PRTBUF). Each line is headed by the control codes 27,16,0, and 0 to tell the printer to begin at the left margin. Change the second zero to move the printing to the right on the page. When all printing is completed, exit by restoring the original registers from the stack. Send control code 30 to return the printer to text mode and RTS.

Assemble the source code using "A/IM/AO/WE" ("WE" to check for errors). Save the program with the appropriate format for tape (CSAVEM "SCRNDUMP",&H3E00,&H3EB3,& H3E00) or disk (SAVEM"SCRNDUMP/ BIN",&H3E00,&H3EB3,&H3E00).

Using Screen Dump

Save a PMODE 4,1 or PMODE 3,1 graphics display to disk or tape, using the following addresses:

> Tape—&H600,&H1DFF,0 Disk—&HE00,&H25FF,0

Next, type CLEAR 200,&H3DFF to keep Basic out of Screen Dump. Basic defaults to PCLEAR 4, which keeps it above the graphics pages.

LOADM "TITLE/BIN" (or CLOADM "TITLE") and then LOADM "SCRNDUMP/BIN" (or CLOADM "SCRNDUMP"). To watch the process occur, type PMODE4, 1:SCREEN1,1:EXEC&H3E00. You'll be able to see each line turn dark as it's stripped from the screen and reformatted for the printer. The text screen will reappear when printing is complete.

Using Basic

If you don't have an assembler, type in the Basic listing. You may run it as a stand-alone screen-dump program or save it as a machine-language program as shown above. Now, write Mom and let her see what great work you have been doing.

Address correspondence to R. Stephen Berry, Box 5396, Jacksonville, FL 32207.

Program Listing 2. Screen Dump, Basic Version



See List of Advertisers on page 89

Circle Reader Service card #97

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1Ø CLEAR2ØØ,&H3DFF 2Ø FORX=&H3EØØ TO &H3EB3 зø READ A 40 POKEX, A 50 NEXT X 6Ø EXEC&H3EØØ 70 END 80 DATA 52, 118, 134, 48, 183, 6 3, 180, 198, 254, 215 90 DATA 111, 48, 141, 0, 157, 16 6, 128, 129, 255, 39 100 DATA 6, 173, 159, 160, 2, 32 244, 142, 14, Ø 11Ø DATA 52, 16, 51, 141, Ø, 143 , 16, 142, Ø, 8 12Ø DATA 198, 4, 127, 62, 171, 1 66, 132, 72, 118, 62

 b6, 132, 72, 110, 62

 13Ø DATA 171, 116, 62, 171, 167, 132, 48, 136, 32, 9Ø

 14Ø DATA 38, 239, 182, 62, 171, 67, 132, 213, 133, 64

 57 Dirac 200, 122

 15Ø DATA 39, 6, 133, 16, 39, 12, 138, 32, 133, 16 16Ø DATA 39, 6, 133, 4, 39, 12, 138, 8, 133, 4 17Ø DATA 39, 6, 133, 1, 39, 2, 1 38, 2, 167, 192 18Ø DATA 17, 131, 63, 179, 44, 1 53, 16, 52, 16 19Ø DATA 49, 63, 38, 182, 53, 16 , 48, 1, 52, 16 200 DATA 32, 170, 49, 141, 0, 49 , 166, 160, 173, 159 210 DATA 160, 2, 16, 140, 63, 17 37, 244, 53, 16 9. 22Ø DATA 48, 136, 97, 52, 16, 13 4, 1Ø, 173, 159, 16Ø 23Ø DATA 2, 122, 63, 18Ø, 39, 2, 32, 13Ø, 53, 16 24Ø DATA 134, 3Ø, 173, 159, 16Ø, 2, 15, 111, 53, 118 25Ø DATA 57, Ø, 31, 18, 255, 27, 16, Ø, Ø, Ø

UTILITY

BY MIKE MEEHAN

A Quick Fix For Your ROM

Your updated Disk Basic ROM and older software can speak to each other with this utility.



When you bought your CoCo 2 disk-drive controller, I'm sure you didn't expect that many of the disk software packages for the original CoCo would refuse to function correctly. The following program attempts to cure this problem by fixing machine-language disk programs so they will run on the new controller.

The program is written in Assembly and requires 16K Disk Extended Color Basic 1.1. The problem with the new controller lies in the ROM it uses. The new ROM contains the same routines as the old ROM, but the routines have been scrambled slightly. The fixer program simply looks through a machinelanguage program, finds a place in which a disk routine is called, and replaces the old address of that routine with the new address.

To accomplish this, I compiled a list of all the disk routines, documented and undocumented, that I could find and their old and new ROM addresses. I listed these addresses under the label TABLE. I placed a (1) beside the old address for a routine and followed this with an address with a (2) beside it. The (2) represents the address for the equivalent routine in the new ROM.

For example, you can see by looking at the table that if the program is searching and finds the command, JSR \$D65B, it would change it to + JSR \$D74E.

Unfortunately, this program can't account for all the programming tricks that programmers use, such as storing addresses in tables. Neither can it account for all the ROM routines. While I've made the table as complete as possible, I'm sure there are other routines I haven't discovered. You can add new routines to the table yourself by inserting them into the table at the end (just before the zeros) and reassembling the program.

In spite of these flaws, the fix program works for the large majority of programs I've tested it on. Once assembled, the program is easy to run. Simply load it and EXEC it. It asks you for a file name. Insert the disk containing the program you wish to fix into the disk drive and type the file name. There's no need to add the extension because the fixer program automatically adds "'/BIN" to your file name. Your program is then loaded, fixed, and saved to the disk to replace the old file. You are then prompted for another file name. You can fix several programs in a row like this. To break out, you must turn the computer off and back on.

This program is available on our Instant CoCo cassette See the Instant CoCo ad elsewhere in this issue

> There are only two rules to follow while running this program: Never fix a program twice and *never* fix the fixer program itself.

> The fixer program was written in Assembly because an equivalent Basic program might take several hours to fix some programs. Also, larger programs can be fixed with an Assembly program than with a Basic program.

> I wrote the fixer program for the new controller and it works fine without any changes. Those users with old controllers should not attempt to run it because it could ruin the data on the disk in the drive.

> Questions and comments are welcome. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope for responses.

Address correspondence to Mike Meehan, 1300 Fairfield Drive, Clearwater, FL 33546.

System Requirements 16K RAM Disk Extended Color Basic 1.1

Listing communication	00100 *****CCCO2 DISK RCM FIX*** 00110 *****CCCO2 DISK RCM FIX*** 00120 *****CCCOPTIGNE MS**** 00140 *COLCR HORIZONS SOFTWARE* 00150 FDB SOFTWARE* 00150 FDB SOFTWARE* 00150 FDB SOFTWARE* 00150 FDB SOFTWARE* 00190 FDB SOFTWARE* 00200 FDB SOFTF [1] 00260 FDB SOFTF [2] 00270 FDB SOFTF [2] 00270 FDB SOFTF [2] 00280 FDB SOFTF [2] 00310 FDB SOFTF [2] 00410 FDB SOFTF [2] 00410 FDB SOFTF [2] 00410 FDB SOFTF [2] 00410 FDB SOFTF [2] 00440 FDB SOFTF [2] 00440 FDB SOFTF [2] 00440 FDB SOFT [2] 00440 FDB SOFT [2] 00500 FDB SOFT [2] 00510 FDB SOFT [2] 00510 FDB SOFT [2] 00510 FDB SOFT [2] 00500 FDB SOFT [2]	01090 FDB 01100 FDB 01110 FDB 01120 FDB 01130 FDB 01140 FDB 01150 FDB 01170 FDB 01200 FDB 01210 FDB 01220 FDB 01230 FDB 01240 FDB 01250 FDB 01260 FDB 01270 FDB 01280 FDB 01300 FDB 01400 FDB 01400 FDB 01400 FDB 01400 FDB 01400 FDB 01400 </th <th>SCED8 (1) SCC52 (2) SCC52 (1) SCC24 (2) SC27 (1) SC24 (2) SC597 (1) SDSFF (1) SD328 (2) SD27 (1) SD328 (2) SC27 (1) SD327 (1) SCA07 (2) SCC59 (1) SCC62 (1) SCC62 (2) SCC57 (1) SCC62 (1) SCC62 (2) SCC62 (2) SCC62 (1) SCC63 (2) SCC64 (2) SCC65 (1) SCC64 (2) SCC65 (1) SCC64 (2) SCC65 (2) SCC66 (2) SCC67 (1) SCC68 (2) SCC69 (1) SCC61 (1) SCC62</th> <th>02080 CMPA 02090 BLD 02110 LOOP3 STA 02120 STA 02120 STA 02120 BRA 02120 BRA 02140 CPA 02140 STA 02170 LFAX 02180 BRA 02210 STA 02220 STA 02220 STA 02220 LDA 02230 LDA 02310 CMPA 02330 ADDA 02330 LDS 02330 LDS 02330 LDS 02340 LOPB 02440 LDA 02450 LDA 02440 LDA 02450 LDA</th> <th><pre>#\$40 LCOP3 #\$40 ,X+ LCOP2 #\$20 #\$50B LCOP2 X -1,X LCOP5 #\$20 #\$50B LCOP2 X ** *1,X LCOP5 #\$20 X #\$94C #\$50B LCOP5 #\$1 *50B #8 *4 *4 *51 CCOP7 X LCOP6 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1FF \$\$57 #\$100 \$\$77 #\$1000 \$\$77 #\$1000 \$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$</pre></th>	SCED8 (1) SCC52 (2) SCC52 (1) SCC24 (2) SC27 (1) SC24 (2) SC597 (1) SDSFF (1) SD328 (2) SD27 (1) SD328 (2) SC27 (1) SD327 (1) SCA07 (2) SCC59 (1) SCC62 (1) SCC62 (2) SCC57 (1) SCC62 (1) SCC62 (2) SCC62 (2) SCC62 (1) SCC63 (2) SCC64 (2) SCC65 (1) SCC64 (2) SCC65 (1) SCC64 (2) SCC65 (2) SCC66 (2) SCC67 (1) SCC68 (2) SCC69 (1) SCC61 (1) SCC62	02080 CMPA 02090 BLD 02110 LOOP3 STA 02120 STA 02120 STA 02120 BRA 02120 BRA 02140 CPA 02140 STA 02170 LFAX 02180 BRA 02210 STA 02220 STA 02220 STA 02220 LDA 02230 LDA 02310 CMPA 02330 ADDA 02330 LDS 02330 LDS 02330 LDS 02340 LOPB 02440 LDA 02450 LDA 02440 LDA 02450 LDA	<pre>#\$40 LCOP3 #\$40 ,X+ LCOP2 #\$20 #\$50B LCOP2 X -1,X LCOP5 #\$20 #\$50B LCOP2 X ** *1,X LCOP5 #\$20 X #\$94C #\$50B LCOP5 #\$1 *50B #8 *4 *4 *51 CCOP7 X LCOP6 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1A LCOP8 #\$40 X* #\$1FF \$\$57 #\$100 \$\$77 #\$1000 \$\$77 #\$1000 \$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$77 #\$1000\$\$</pre>
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OS-9* SOFTWARE

SDISK—Standard disk driver module. Allows the use of 40 or 80 trk single/double-sided drives with coco OS-9, plus you gain the ability to read/write/format the standard OS-9 disk formats used on other OS-9 systems.—**\$29.95**

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Listing continued		
03050 LOOP16 03060	LEAX LDA	2,X ,X
03070	CMPA	#00
03080 03090	BEQ	LOOP13 LOOP14
03100 LCOP17	BSR	SETUP
03110 03120	LDB LDX	#1 #SA
03130 03140 SAVE	BSR LEAS	PRINT -6.S SAVE FIXED
03140 SAVE	LDX	EADD PROGRAM
03160 03170	LEAX STX	-1,X 2,S
03180	LDX	#END
03190 03200	STX LDD	4,S 157
03210 03220	SUBD ADDD	#END BADD
03230	STD	0,S
03240 03250	LDX STX	#\$200 \$957
03260	JSR	\$CA04
03270 03280 LOOP18	CLRA BSR	LOOP22
03290	LDD	2,5
03300 03310	SUBD TFR	4,S D,Y
03320 03330	BSR LDD	LOOP21 BADD
03340	BSR	LOOP21
03350 LOOP19 03360 LOOP20	LDX LDA	#END ,X+
03370	JSR	\$0024
03380 03390	LEAY BNE	-1,Y LOOP20
03400 03410	LDA BSR	#\$FF LOOP22
03420	CLRA	Source Le
03430 03440	CLRB BSR	LCOP21
03450	PUIS	A,B,X,Y
03460 03470	BSR CLRA	LCOP21
03480 03490	CLRB JSR	\$A42D
03500	JMP	START
03510 LOOP21 03520 LOOP22	BSR JSR	LOOP22 \$CC24
03530 03540	EXG	А,В
03550 SETUP	RTS	#\$400 CLEAR
03560 03570 LOOP23	<u>LD</u> A STA	#\$20 SCREEN
03580 03590	CMPX BNE	#\$601 LOOP23
03600	LDA	#8 CHANGE TO
03610 03620	STA LDB	\$FF22 DARK SCREEN #4 PRINT TITLE
03630 03640 PRINT	LDX LDY	#TITLE ,X++ PRINT ON
03650 LOOP24	LDA	,X+ SCREEN DATA
03660 03670	BEQ CMPA	LOOP26 STORED AT X #\$40
03680 03690	BLO	LOOP25 #\$40 INVERT LETTER
03700 LOOP25	STA	, Y+
03710 03720 LCOP26	BRA	LOOP24 ANOTHER LINE?
03730 03740	BNE	PRINT LINE?
03750 TITLE	RTS FDB	\$407 DATA FOR TITLE
03760 03770	FCC FCB	/COCCO2 DISK ROM FIX/ \$00
03780	FDB	\$428
03790 03800	FCC FCB	/BY: MIKE MEEHAN/ \$00
03810 03820	FDB FCC	\$449 /COPYRIGHT 1984/
03830	FCB	\$00
03840 03850	FDB FCC	\$464 /COLOR HORIZONS SOFTWARE/
03860	FCB FDB	\$00 \$502
03870 FI 03880	FCC	/FILENAME?/
03890 03900 LO	FCB FDB	\$00 \$50C
03910 03920	FCC FCB	/LOADING/ \$00
03930 SA	FDB	\$50C
03940 03950	FCC FCB	/SAVING/ \$00
03960 FDXX 03970	FDB FCC	\$50C /FIXING/
03980	FCB	\$00
03990 BADD 04000	NOP	BEGINNING ADDRESS
04010 EADD 04020	NOP	ENDING
04030 END	NOP	BEGINNING OF PROGRAM
04040	END	START
		End



Circle Reader Service card #185



HOT CoCo's Worldwide User's Group List

To some people, owning a Color Computer is a learning experience. For others it is a form of recreation. Still others use CoCos in business or a profession. All these people can benefit from being members of a user's group.

The term "user's group" is really computerese for "computer club". In fact, many organizations call themselves clubs. All the organizations here, though, have the same goal regardless of what they call themselves: They want to help you get the most out of your Color Computer.

Many offer programming classes or make available libraries of public-domain software to members. Others have arrangements with vendors for discounts on commercial software and hardware. And you can always get advice on where to get the best deal on a printer, or an opinion on which word processor is best.

Meeting regularly with people who areas enthusiastic about their computers as you are with yours is also just plain fun. Some clubs plan social events in addition to regular meetings, which makes for some closely knit groups.

Ideas, advice, discounts on software, and fun—this is what user's groups are all about. And this list will help you find one close to you.

About the List

Our user's group list is organized by state and country. We have used standard two-letter abbreviations for each state, but we assigned arbitrary abbreviations for several countries. Table 1 ex-

by the HOT CoCo Staff

plains all the abbreviations used in this list.

We have divided this list into two parts: those exclusively for Color Computerusers and those that accept users of CoCos and other makes of computers as well. We have further divided each part according to whether or not dues are charged. Generally, a club that charges dues is able to offer more to its members, usually in the form of a newsletter that not only informs members of club activities, but might also include type-in program listings or reviews of software and hardware.

HOT CoCo Club Rate

AL Alabama

AU Australia

CA California

AZ Arizona

CD Canada

FL Florida

GA Georgia

HI Hawaii

IA Iowa

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IN Indiana

HO Holland

CO Colorado

CT Connecticut

Another bonus to belonging to a user's group is that *HOT CoCo* offers a special rate to group members. The standard club rate is \$21.97 for a year's subscription—a \$3 savings. Higher dis-

KS Kansas KY Kentucky LA Louisiana MA Massachusetts MD Maryland MI Michigan MO Missouri MX Mexico NC Noth Carolina ND North Dakota NJ New Jersey NM New Mexico NY New York OH Ohio

counts are available for large orders. Interested club members should write to **Debbie Walsh, Circulation Department,** *HOT CoCo,* 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458 for club-rate subscription cards or more information on the largeorder discounts.

New Clubs and Updates

We have made every effort to provide an up-to-date list. However, clubs often change mailing addresses and phone numbers with a change of officers, and new clubs are being formed every day. We announce these changes and additions regularly in the Clubs section of *HOT CoCo*'s Letters to the Editor column. If your club listing is incorrect or you want to announce a club not listed here, drop us a line. We would be happy to publish it in the next available issue.

> OK Oklahoma OR Oregon PA Pennsylvania RI Rhode Island SC South Carolina TN Tennessee TX Texas UG User's Group UK United Kingdom UT Utah VA Virginia WA Washington WI Wisconsin WV West Virginia

Table 1. Abbreviations Used in the User's Group List

CoCo-Only Groups - Dues Charged

State	e or Count r y	Group Name	Address	City	Zip N	1embers	Phone Number	Contact Person
AL AU		Color-80 User's Group City Colour Computer UG	10111 Versailles Drive 27 Alford St.	Huntsville	35803 2148	25	205-882-2485 026269936	Randy Niemann
AU		orth User's Group	64 Noble St. Clayfield	Blacktown, NSW Brisbane, Qld	4011	30 20	07-262-8869	Keith Gallagher Jack Fricker
AU		Computer Club	3 Daisy St.	Newton. Geelong	3220	81	052-21-4749	Lionel Cowley
AZ		lor Computer Club	6619 West Palo Verde Ave.	Glendale	85302	48	602 - 939-5666	MIke Huffman
AZ BE	HCC TRS-80	or Computer Club	6857 A Lightning Cir. #22		85708	95 50	602 - 790-4353	William H. Nunn
CA			Ruytenburgster 74 2227 Canyon Road	2600 Berchem Arcadia	91006	50 75	213-355-6111	Peersman G Mark Randall
CA		lley Color Computer Club	P.O. Box 61593	Sunnyvale	94088	98	213 333 0111	Glen Eric Montgome
	L.A. Wilsh	ire Color Computer UG	269 S. Lafayette Park Pl.		90057	20	213-389-3334	Norm Wolfe
CA		or Computer Club	P.O. Box 6991	San Bernardino	92412	12	714-887-9794	Terry Steen
CD CD		Color Computer Club Computer Club	3167 East 3rd Ave. 23 Hudson Circle	Vancouver, BC Kitchener, Ont.	V5M 1G N2B 2V		255-4093	Ronn O'Conner Peter Karwowski
CD		or Computer Club	26 Tweedmuir Bay	Regina, SK	S4X 28		306-949-3942	George Glass
CD		lour Computer Club	54 Kerr Road	Toronto, Ont.	M4L 1K	5 40		Patricia Jackson
CD		rtmouth CoCo User's Group		Dartmouth, N.S.			902 - 469-3656	Roger Pocklington
CD CD		lor Computer Club	151 Whitelock Place N.E. 7707 Jubilee Drive	Calgary, Albert	T1Y 45 L2G 7J		416-357-3462	D. Baily
CD		gional CoCo Club nd CoCo Club	P.O. Box 1740	Niagara Fls.Ont Port Hardy, BC	VØN 2P0		604-949-6761	Gerry Chamberland Ann-Marie MacKay
CD		uter Moncton UG (COCOMUG)	91 Woodland Drive	Moncton, NB	ElE 3C		506-382-2190	Leo Allain
CD	London CoC		36 Nottinghill Crescent	London, Ontario			519-471-1345	Mark Watts
CD		Color Computer Club	P.O. Box 186	Streetsville,ON				Howard Porter
CD CO		Color Computer Club olor Computer Club	Box 146, R.R. 2 P.O. Box 3492	Saskatoon, Sask Northglenn	S7K 3J 80233	68	303-650-9768	Harold Balitski Joe Applegate
FL		Computer Club of Sarasota	4047 Bee Ridge Road	Sarasota	33582	100	813-921-7510	Ernie Bontrager
٤Ľ		le Color Computer Club	2411 Hirsch Äve.	Jacksonville	32216	55	904-721-0282	Bill Brown
£Γ		User's Group	P.O. Box 651385	Miami	33173	93	0.04 460 53.00	John Lovell
FL FL		unty Color Computer UG	Rt. 2, Box 530 6 Belle Meade Circle	Alachua Largo	32615 33540	37 25	904-462-5392 813-581-7779	George McDonald
I A	Color Comp	Color Computer Club	325 North Dubuque	Iowa City	52240	8	319-337-6094	Linda Signor Steve Roberts
IL		or Computer Club	38 La Kemper Drive	Metamora	61548	28	309-383-4312	Larry Parker
IL	CoCo Cups	-	RRT. 2	Creal Springs	62922	42	618-996-2697	Charles Thome
IN KS	Co*Co*M*U*		3635 North 300 East 2224 Hope	Marion Topeka	46952 66614	16 21	317-662-7887 913-272-1353	John A. Helwig
KS		or Computer User's Group Computer Club	C/O Rivco 1205 N. Mosley	lopeka Wichita	67214	73	316-755-1314	Kevin Cronister Rex Rivers
KY		ff Color Computer Club	287 Highland Dr.	Radcliff	40106	20	510 755 1514	Bryan Harp
ΚY	THE LOCO-C	000	3141 Doreen Way	Louisville	40220	65	502-458-6690	Mike Standefer
LA	Cajun CoCo	Club	104 Karen St.	New Iberia	70560	80	318-365-7706	Bob Hoevel
MA MA	NECCUG 6809'ers		R.D. 2, Box 261 93 Grochmal Ave, #90	Harvard Springfield	Ø1451 01151	100 35	617-456-8291 413-732-6633	Chris Sweet Paris Nepus
IAN		ston Super Color UG	6 Boulder Drive	Burlington	01803	85	617-433-5689	Bob Biamonte
MA		Color Computer Club	43 Fox Hill Road	Framingham	01701	30	617-879-0570	Mitch Cohen
111		olor Computer Club	310 S. Jefferson St.	Sturgis	49091	75		Clay Howe
MI	Color C.H.		586 Eastridge 670 Liegl Drive	Ortonville Alanson	48462 49706	75 14	313-627-2235 616-347-0607	Julie Hallock
MI MN		rea CC Club (PAC3) s Color Computer UG	3001 Kyle Ave. N.	Golden Valley	55422	85	612-735-1358	Dennis Hoshield Bob Rutledge
MO	CoCoNuts		1610 N. Marlin	Springfield	65803	21	417-485-3419	Steve Knittel
ND		ware User's Group	Box 683	West Fargo	58078	300	701-281-0549	John Steiner
NJ		te Color Computer UG	5 North 20th Ave. 146 Wisconsin SE	Manville Albuquerque	Ø8835 87107	20	201-725-5028	Darren Nye
NM NY	Broome CoC	r Soc. Spcl Int. CC UG	57 Front St.	Binghamton	13905	35	293-8567 607-723-8223	Steve Maggs Bucky Helmer
NY	Local CoCo		P.O. Box 901	Bellmore	11710	15	516-783-7506	Joe Castelli
NY		Society of Syracuse	5856 Ira Dixon Road	Camillus	13031	50	315-672-3694	Daniel Button
OH	Color Comp		P.O. Box 478	Canfield	44406	120	216-782-6764	Larry Cadman
OH OH		nd Central Ohio CoCo Club k Color Computer UG	19 E.N. Broadway 527 Malvern Drive	Columbus Painesville	43214 44077	124 35	614-268-5366	Don Sparrow
PA		y Color Computer Club	P.O. Box 2742	Lehigh Valley	18001	55		Anthony Rugue Jerry Behler
PA	6809's Com	puter Club	114 Kenneth Drive	Delmont	15626	19	412-463-5498	William A. Walker
RI	New Englan		38 Cooke St.	Providence	02906	110	401-521-2626	Andy Nulman
SC SC		an Greenville CoCo Club al Software Group	P.O. Box 6 3562 Linbrook Drive	Gray Court Columbia	29645 29223	50 55	803-967-8851 803-786-0541	David Dewease Tom Reed
TN	Memphis Co		4903 Warrington RD.	Memphis	38118	75	901-362-5945	Ben Barton
TN	Memphis Co	lor Computer User's Group	3422 Plaza Ave.	Memphis	38111	65	615-323-1183	Arnie Graber
TX		c User's Group (CBUG)	P.O. Box 634	Big Sandy	75755	20	214-636-4129	William Arnold Byr
TX VA		omputer Club A Color Computer Club	704 Baltimore P.O. Bux 1614	Hereford Manassas	79045 22110	15 31	806-364-6204	Russell Brownlow
VA		olor Computer UG	2115 Buford Road	Richmond	23235	31 30	703-820-0658 804-320-0019	Logan McMinn R.W. Graham
		-		-				

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continued

WA Northwest Color Computer Club	P.O. Box 4533	Spokane	99202	11	509-928-5883	Tim Watson
WI CoCo-Mug	2420 Misty Lane	Waukesha	53186	100	414-542-0600	Tom Fandre
WI Pro-Color-File National UG	12851 W. Balboa Drive	New Berlin	53151	100	414-425-8810	Jorge Mir

continued

CoCo-Only Groups - No Dues Charged

State	or Country	Group Name	Address	City	Zip	Members	Phone Number	Contact Person
AU	Brisbane We	est User's Group	17 Penley St, The Gap	Brisbane, Qld	4061	80	07-30-2072	Brian Dougan
AZ	CoCo User's	Group	218 West Calle Margarita	Tucson	85706	50	602-889-82544	Steve Parkman
		ter/Bakersfield UG	2521 Bishop Apt. A	Bakersfield	93306	7	805-872-8618	Larry Sheridan
CO	LOWRY AFB !	licro Club/ CoCo UG	2249 Moline Street	Aurora	80010	47	303-343-3473	Jerry Surrite
IL	Northern II	Color Computer Clubb	9346 Landings Square	Des Plains	60187	115	312-824-1291	Kevin O'Brien
		Computer Club	P.O. Box 68702	Indianapolis	46268	60	317-257-3300	Mike Davis
		CoCo User's Group	P.O. Box 462	Poseyville	47633	9	812-874-2210	Brian Boyles
MX	Mexico City	/ Color Computer Club	Laja #230,01900,Mexico DF	Mexico City		25	568-78-75	Marcelo Luft
NC	Raleigh Col	lor Computer Club	P.O. Box 681	Garner	27529	132		David Roper
NC	Greater Wil	mington CC User's Group	ll5 Dellwood Drive	Wilmington	28405	21	919-791-5829	Bob Owen
ND	CoCo User's	Group	Box 683	West Fargo	58078	15	701-281-0549	John Steiner
NY	Adirondack	Color Computer Club	Box 365	Bolton Landing	12814	20	518-644-9927	Bill Edwards
OH	Northern Ol	nio Color Computer Users	307 West Maple St.	Clyde	43410	43	419-547-9876	Daryl G. Wing
OH	Dayton CoCo	User's Group	609 Applehill Dr.	West Carrollton	45449	48	513-859-3529	Joseph P. Evans
OK	East Oklaho	oma Color Computer Club	P.O. Box 326	Tulsa	74966	5		Doug Moller
		gon Color Computer Club	3947 NW 21st	Redmond	97756	12	503-548-3292	Paul Bellemore
		iter User's Group	1901 J.F. Kennedy Blvd.	Philadelphia	19103	40	215~567-4276	Arnold Weiss
PA		(Harrisburg User's Group	2012 Mill Plain Court	Harrisburg	17110	30	717-657-2789	George Lurie
PA		nd Area CC Operators Club	RD #1, Box240 AA	New Stanton	15672	18	412-925-1914	David Chess
		of Austin Texas	1809 Dexter	Austin	78704	12	512-442-6317	David Karam
	Ogden CoCo		4535 South 2600 West	Roy	84067	53	801-731-6789	Kathy Rush
	SEA-TAC COO	Co Club	1851 S. Central Place	Kent	98031	70	206-854-7072	Michael D. Nugent
WI	So. Wiscon:	sin Color Computer Club	829 Hickory Road	Twin Lakes	53181	30	414-877-3988	David C. Buehn
WV		nia Color Computer Club	949 Baier St.	St. Albans	25177	30	304-727-6764	William W. Mucklo

General Groups - Dues Charged

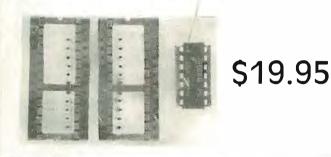
Sta	te or Country	Group Name	Address	City	Zip	Members	Phone Number	Contact Person
A L A L	G2C3 Central Ala	bama Micro Society Inc.	4307 Old Shell Road P.O. Box 17021	Mobile Montgomery	36608 36117	60 75	205-272-5069	Gerald T. Regan
AU		cro User's Group	36 Sturt St.	Adelaide	5000	225	337-6682	R. Stevenson
AZ		User's Group	6557-A East Calle La Paz	Tucson	85715	40	602-889-8244	Burt Haberman
AZ		puter Society	P.O. Box 15623	Pheonix	85060	20		
CA			P.O. Box 1105	San Carlos	94070	3500	415-962-8653	William Ragsdale
CA	Soland Micr	o Computer User's Group	550 Marigold	Fairfield	94533	75	707-422-3417	David A. Irwin
Č.		Valley TRS-80 User's	750 East 5th St. #75	Azusa	91702	150	213-969-3605	Dan Dresselhaus
CA	S. CA. Amat	eur Radio Comp. Club	962 Cheyenne	Costa Mesa	92626	150	714-549-8516	Fried Heyn
CA	San Diego 1	RS-80 User's Group	P.O. Box 17109	San Diego	92117	70	619-565-4947	Warren McKenna
CE	Toronto Mic	crocomputer User's Group	P.O. Box 875 Postal St. A	Toronto,Ont.	M5W 10	G 3 100		
CE	Vancouver 7	RS-80 User's Group	#805-1985 Woodway Pl.	Burnaby, BC	V5B 4		733-2558	Stan Talaczyk
CI		omputer Club of Ottawa	178 Monterey Drive	Nepean, Ont.		A8 160	613-820-2170	Robert J. Whitla
CE		aters of Microcomputers	Box 1001	Regina, SK	S4P 31		522-8808	R.W. Moffat
CI		toro of oper a orour		Winnipeg, Man.	R2J 2E		452-5978	Don Wood
CI	21100211002201	nal Adventure User Group	84 Camberley Crescent	Brampton, Ont.	L6V 3		416-451-9452	M. Dow
CC	eeu oneen oo	olorado Computer Club	1635 South Prairie Ave.	Pueblo	81005		303-564-3545	Lloyd Armstrong
CI		Computer Society,Inc	1199 Farmington Ave.	West Hartford	06107	220	203-561-3659	Bruce Brown
C			Dept. 7, 844 Vernon ST.	Manchester	06040		203-643-4072	Paul Monaco
C		County Computer UG Inc.	10 Richlee Road.	Norwalk	06851		203-866-7883	Alan Abrahmson
C		of Central Connecticut	P.O. Box 1575	Hartford	06114	130		Henry H. Hunt
FI		orida Computer Society	P.O. Box 8019	Maitland	32751	50	305-862-1329	Bill Wellman
FI		TRS-80 User Group	1721 Greenlee Drive	Clearwater	32751	120		Tom Stiles
FI		le Area Computer Society	#202 7350 Blanding Blvd.	Jacksenville	32210		904-772-6418	Mel Scarberry
FI		ity Computer Society	POB 248, 2950 NE 55th Ave		32688		904-629-8060	Roy Kahkonen
FI		e Area Computer Society Microcomputing Club	P.O. Box 6716 315 Inlet Ave.	Tallahassee Merrit Island	32314	100 200		D. O. Laskussed
F1 G/		ter Society	P.O. Box 784		32953 30903	200 50	404-733-1232	Ray O. Lockwood
H		ruikers Vereniging Benelu	P.O. Box 551, 2070 An	Augusta Santpoort-Noord	20902	2300	31 23 384135	Steve Larson
I		ea Comp. Hobbyists Exch.	323 S.Franklin,804,PO 176		60611	2300 50	312-935-6809	G. Zuiderduyn
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IL		1836 So. Pasfield	Springfield	62704	102	217-523-2764	
IN	Northeast Computer Club						Larry Sandhaas
		P.O. Box 50252	Indianapolis	46250	140	317-849-8149	
MA	The Boston Computer Society	Three Center Plaza	Boston	02108	7000	617-367-8089	Sunny Tarby
MA	TRUGEM	61 Lake Shore RD.	Natick	01760	60	617-443-3327	Mathew W. Slate
14D	TBUG	102 N. Collington Ave.	Baltimore	21231	50	301-338-7568	J.E. Spath
MI	Kalamazoo Area Computer Assn.	1927 Winchell Ave.	Kalamazoo	49008	20	616-327-2210	Jim Johnston
MI	CMTUG INC.	410 Liberty St.	Lansing	48926	50	517-482-2294	Dennis Hill
MI	Computer Shack	1691 Easen	Pontiac	48054	100	313-673-8700	Gordon Monnieri
MI	The Plutonian Society	8191 Woodland Shore #12	Brighton	48116	100	515 075 0700	Kazys Varnellis
MO	North County 80 Users Group	#12 Ville Donna Court	Hazelwood	63042	195	314-739-4078	Tom Vogel
MO	Kansas City TRS-80 User's Group	300 N.W. 83rd St.	Kansas City	64118	70	514-759-4078	
MO		5600 Clayton Road	St. Louis	63110	300		Mary Youngblood
NC	Triad Amateur Computer Society	Box 7073	Greensboro	27417			
		6613 Summerlin Plaza			195	919-299-0708	Kenn Melton
NC			Charlotte	28226	157	704-542-9959	Bill Hardin
NЈ		2 Briar Mills Drive	Bricktown	08723	50	201-458-5169	Ed Newman
NJ	Home Computing Newsletter	1371 White Oak Bottom Rd.		08753	3		Mickey Jsol\$os
NJ	Amateur Computer Club of NJ	Box 319	So. Bound Brook	08880	1,400	201-246-3749	Mark Sproul
NY	Kings Bvte_Inc.	1063 East 84 ST.	Brooklyn	11236	80	212-763-4233	Morty Libowitz
NY	TRS-80 User's Group	244 Mill Road	Yaphank	11980	1800	516-924-9229	V. Edwardson
NY	L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L L	P.O. Box 15476	Rochester	14615	133	510 524 5225	Nabeel Al Salom
	User's Group	245 Mapleview Road	Cheetowaga	14225	88	716-832-0778	Dr. R.E. Pontera
NY		310 West 106th St15D	New York	10025	40		
						212-222-8751	George Mueden
	North Central Ohio computer Society		Mansfield	44901	40		
OH		Box 28355	Columbus	43228	120	614-267-0554	Bill M.
	Tulsa Computer Society	P.O. Box 1133	Tulsa	74101	450	918-743-6831	Ray Mclain
OK		P.O. Box 246	Geronimo	73543	44		Dan Goddard
OR	Micro-80 Group, TRS-80 Users	P.O. Box 1472	Eugene	97440	55	503-688-5847	Bob Walters
OR	Milwaukie TRS-80 User Group	3520 S.E. Vineyard Road	Milwaukee	97222	25	503-659-8842	Jim Clayton
OR	Portland Computer Society	P.O. Box 17371	Portland	97271	100	800-452-2444	Jim Clayton
	Portland Area TRS-80 User's Group	P.O. Box 02500	Portland	97202	256	800-452-2444	Jim Clayton
	CAPATUG	340 Lewisberry Rd.	New Cumberland	17070	158	717-652-1161	Tim Sukay
PA		1109 Madison Ave.	Prospect Park	19076	55	215-583-8307	
PA		215 B Computer Bldg. PSU	University Park	16802	700		Gary Dillio
			-		100	814-863-0422	Chester M. Smith
TX		P.O. Box 2031	Waco	76703			
ТX		P.O. 4391	Wichita Falls	76308	65	817-692-1798	J. Wesley Taylor
ТΧ		2201 Hickory Drive	Portland	78374	40	512-643-7690	Pat Michaud
	Midland Microcomputer Users	P.O. Box 50246	Midland	79710	50	915-697-7012	Lonnie Yee
UK		ll Star Street	Ryde I.O.W.	PO332HX	140		Mr. S. Colson
UK	North London Hobby Computer Club	Polytechnic of N. London	Holloway Rd Lon	N7 8D8	160	01-607 2789	R.J. Larkin
VA		P.O. Box 2826	Fairfax	22031	376		
WA	Northwest Computer Society	P.O. Box 4193	Seattle	98104	425		
WI		34 Pleasantview Court	Appleton	54911	150	424-731-7183	Mike Schwartz
	TRS-80 User's Group of Madison	354 West Main St.	Madison	53703	35	424-121-1102	
							Dick Stransky
WI	Durant Computer Club	901 S. 12th St.	Watertown	53094	25	414-699-3214	

continued

General Groups - No Dues Charged

S	ate or Country Group Name	Address	City	Zip	Members	Phone Number	Contact Person
AL C. C. F. G. L. L. N. N. N. N. V. W.	 Blue Mountain Computer Club Valley TRS-80 User's Group WGBF Central Coast Computer Club of CA North Dade Computer Society Toccoa Micro-Computer Society Marshalltown Computer Club Iowa City TRS-80 User's Group Group of Southwest Indiana Beginning Basic Programmers TRS-80 UG of Saulte Ste. Marie Northern NJ Amateur Computer Club TRS-80 UG Church Applications Central New York State TRS-80 UG Permian Basin Amateur Comp. Group Pioneer Computer User's Group Olympia Computer Society (TRS) 	6 Hillcrest Ave. 19100 Killoch Way 10 Fieldbrook Place 2840 Halcyon Road 1712 NE Miami Gardens Dr. Rt. 2, Box 124 2510 South 6th St., #C-11 RR6 The Woods Box 3284 3000 Evangeline #90 1804 West 18th St., #155 6 Bryson Road P.O. Box 279 5107 Briarledge Road P.O. Box 3912 P.O. Box 604 8540 Mill Bright Road NE	Faulconbridge Northridge Moraga Arroyo Grande N. Miami Beach Eastanollee	2776 91326 94566 93420 33179 30538 50158 52240 47732 71201 49783 07410 13804 13212 79760 244506 98506	40 50 335 20 40 25 4 40 6 35 25 50 192 20 39	Phone Number 047-512258 805-481-2387 305-947-7930 404-779-3472 515-752-5131 319-337-6094 812-476-5572 906-632-3248 607-265-3774 315-458-8388 915-332-9151 206-491-2099	Eric B. Lindsay Charlie Rider Tim Knight Wes Porter Roy Renderer Terry Fleming Donald O. Groves Susan P. Chapler Mike Anderson David Bahn Jack Jecker Herman Sachs Merril Cook Richard W. Johnston John Rabenaldt Charley S. Heath
W.	TRS-80 User's Group	C/O Honda, 5915 6th Ave.	Tacoma	98406	30		Highland Honda

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f you purchased a new car five years ago, the moment you drove it off the lot, it depreciated \$1,200. Today, it loses approximately \$3,000 in value.

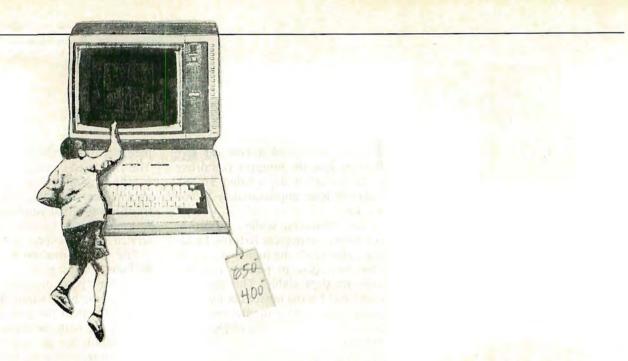
Cars, counters, scales, furniture, computers, permanent fixtures, buildings—almost all the items you use in a business (except pencils and paper)—are depreciable. This program is designed for the novice bookkeeper, businessman, and computer owner to figure depreciation using a 16K CoCo computer.

Three Methods

This Valuation of Fixed Assets program lets you choose from three methods of calculating depreciation. The first is the straight-line method. It calls for you to enter the cost of the item or merchandise, the salvage or trade-in value that you hope for in the future, and the number of years of service life you expect from the item.

The second method is accelerated declining balance. This time you're asked for "years of service life" first and then the book value, which is the cost of the item the first year or the cost of the item minus accumulated depreciation for the following years. The important thing to remember when using this method is that the depreciation expense for each year is found by subtracting the accrued de-

System Requirements Color Computer or Expanded MC-10 16K RAM Color or Micro Color Basic Printer Optional



preciation from the present book value of the asset at the beginning of the period. In addition, the value remaining on the books at the end of the service life on the item must equal its salvage value. The program does most of this for you. However, you must keep track of salvage-value/ book-value balance.

The last method is sum-of-the-year digits. It's an accelerated method that provides the largest amount of depreciation during the first year and relatively smaller amounts in each succeeding year. Under this method, a common fraction that decreases in size each year is applied to the cost, less its salvage value. The program is set up for five years, which is the allowable depreciable life of a computer per the IRS. If you wish to add more years, you can add YI = lines after 540. However, you also have to change the YI = figures in lines 720-760 and add another line for each additional year. If you want the program to give you a printed statement of the output, change the PRINT statements of lines 250, 280, 360, 410 and 580 to PRINT# - 2, statements.

Even if you don't own a service or a business, this program can be useful to determine whether you spent hardearned money on something with value-holding power or a quickly depreciating item.

Address correspondence to Rod Weiss, 12 Woodland Circle, Columbus, GA 31904.

Prog	ram	Listir	1g.
Valuation	of	Fixed	Assets

4ø	CLS
42	PRINT" ************************************

5Ø	PRINT@64+8, ** VALUATION OF *
6Ø	PRINT@96+8, ** FIXED ASSETS *
	PRINT@128+8,"* BY R. WEISS *
67	PRINT ************************************
***	*****
7Ø	INPUT KD\$
80	CLS: PRINT@66, "WHICH METHOD?"
	PRINT@128+2,"1 - STRAIGHT LIN
Е "	
	Ø PRINT@16Ø+2, "2 - ACCEL. DEC
	NING-BALANCE"
	<pre>Ø PRINT@192+2,"3 - SUM OF YEAR</pre>
	DIGITS"
	Ø INPUT N
	IF N<1 OR N>3 THEN 80
	ON N GOSUB 200, 320, 450
15Ø	CLS:GOTO 8Ø
200	STRAIGHT LINE METHOD
205	5 CLS

21Ø INPUT"TOTAL COST OF MERCHAND ISE"; TC
22Ø INPUT"SALVAGE VALUE";SV
23Ø INPUT"SERVICE LIFE";LX
24Ø D=(TC-SV)/LX 25Ø PRINT"ANNUAL DEPRECIATION IS
";D
26Ø INPUT"HOW MANY YEARS?";Y
27Ø AC=D*Y 28Ø PRINT"ACCUM. DEPRECIATION IS
S":AC
290 PRINT DO YOU WISH TO CONTINU
E? (Y/N)";
300 INPUT KKS
31Ø IF KK\$="Y" THEN 8Ø
315 IF KK\$="N" THEN 700
317 GOTO 3ØØ
32Ø 'ACCELERATED DECLINING-BALAN CE
330 CLS: INPUT "YEARS OF SERVICE L
IFE: ": TL
34Ø INPUT"BOOK VALUE"; BV
$350 \text{ DP} = (\text{BV} \times 2)/\text{TL}$
36Ø PRINT"DEPRECIATION IS \$";DP
370 PRINT TO FIND ACCUMULATED
380 PRINT" DEPRECIATION"
390 INPUT"ENTER LAST YEARS FIGUR
E";LY
400 AD=LY+DP
410 PRINT" ACCU. DEPRECIATION IS
\$";AD
420 PRINT DO YOU WISH TO CONTINU
E? (Y/N)";

43Ø INPUT KLŞ
44Ø IF KLŞ="Y" THEN8Ø
442 IF KLS="N" THEN 700
443 GOTO 43Ø
45Ø 'SUM OF YEARS DIGITS
46Ø CLS: INPUT" TOTAL COST OF MERC
HANDISE ";SC
47Ø INPUT"SALVAGE VALUE";VS
48Ø INPUT"SERVICE LIFE";LS
49Ø INPUT"FOR WHICH YEAR?";YI
$5\emptyset\emptyset$ IF YI=1 THEN $72\emptyset$
51Ø IF YI=2 THEN 73Ø
$52\emptyset$ IF YI=3 THEN $74\emptyset$
53Ø IF YI=4 THEN 75Ø
54Ø IF YI=5 THEN 76Ø
55Ø SYD=(LS*(LS+1))/2
56Ø R=SC-VS
57Ø W=(R*YI)/SYD
580 PRINT DEPRECIATION IS";W
590 PRINT DO YOU WISH TO CONTINU
E? (Y/N); 600 INPUT KKS
61Ø IF KKS="Y" GOTO 8Ø
612 IF KKS="N" THEN $7@@$
700 PRINT0416-20, "END" : END
72Ø YI=5:GOTO 55Ø
73Ø YI=4:GOTO 55Ø
74Ø YI=3:GOTO 55Ø
75Ø YI=2:GOTO 55Ø
76Ø YI=1:GOTO 55Ø
, op 11-1,0010 35p

END



FLEX trademark Technical Systems Consultants. OS-9 trademark Microware.

TCE News Release

MONDAY OCTOBER 1, 1984

GAITHERSBURG, MARYLAND

(616) 396-7577

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BUSINESS DIVISION

P.O. BOX 2477 GAITHERSBURG, MD 20879

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In 1985 TCE Will Introduce CHILD'S PLAY

Mouse Technological Software For The Color Computer!

Ted Malaska, President & Co-founder of TCE Programs Inc., announced today a new division for the development of business software.

The new division will distribute a series of machine language business

programs, under the name Child's Play beginning in the first half of 1985. The Child's Play series will use mouse technology and what Mr. Malaska termed "Floating Overlays", to control the operations within the program.

TCE

When asked why the Child's Play name was selected for a business series, Mr. Malaska responded: "Floating Overlays will make the program operation seem like Child's Play, compared to other business software of today."



Send for

HARDWARE CONSTRUCTION By JAMES J. BARBARELLO

ROM HACKER PART V

Complete and test your computer-controlled robot arm, and then get ready for what's next.

CoCo Arm

Ed. Note: Last month's ROM Hacker ended with the instructions on how to modify the Armatron itself for computer control. This month Jim Barbarello shows you how to fabricate the PC board electronics.

abricate a PC board from Fig. 1. Use three additional 16-pin sockets to mount Q1 to Q12 instead of sol-58 HOT CoCo February 1985 dering them directly to the board. Mount all parts to the PC board by following Fig. 2. Be sure to observe the polarity of IC1, Q1 to Q12, C1, and C2. Keep in mind that the MOS-FETs are static-sensitive. Handle them only by their ends. Before touching them, neutralize any static charge you might have by touching a ground point, such as the screw holding on the face plate of an electric outlet. Make sure that you mount the MOSFETs with the printing on them facing upside down.

Connect the two lugs on J1 to the two square, undrilled pads on the PC board using short lengths of wire. Refer to Fig. 2. Then cut six five-inch lengths of black wire and six five-inch lengths of red wire. Strip 1/4 inch of insulation from both ends of all wires.

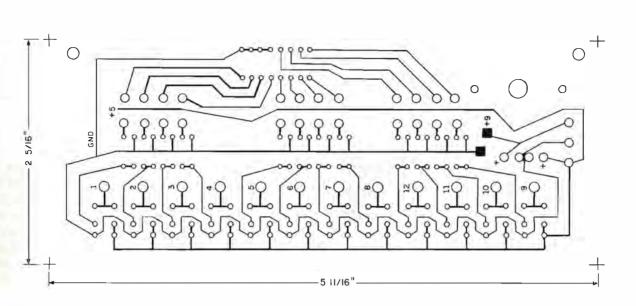


Fig. 1. Control PC Board Layout and Dimensions

Solder the wires to the 12 remaining pads according to Fig. 2. Follow Fig. 3 to solder the other ends of the wires to the terminals on the six motors.

Use the dimensions in Fig. 4 to cut a blank plate from PC-board stock. Then, etch off all the copper and set it aside for the moment. Place the PC board with the electronics on the face plate area, letting the two mounting holes fall on the corner wedges. Drill holes with a $\frac{3}{32}$ -inch bit through the corner wedges by using the mounting holes in the PC board to guide you. Carefully thread #4 1/2-inch sheetmetal screws into each of the two holes to secure the PC board to the unit. Then, position the blank plate over the opening above the PC board, testing it for proper fit. When you are satisfied with the way it fits, glue it down with Duco cement-you've completed construction of the CoCo Arm.

Test and Alignment

Because of its inexpensive hard-

System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic ware construction, the CoCo Arm is not a precision device. Slippage among the gears, speed variations in the motors, and other physical factors cause the performance of the CoCo

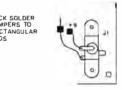
> "Before you touch the MOSFETs, neutralize any static charge you might have by touching a ground point."

Arm to be inaccurate. But you can compensate for these variations to make your CoCo Arm extremely precise with the software you'll find here.

Program Listing 1 lets you test your CoCo Arm to determine calibration factors you need to implement the control program. Enter and save Listing 1 under the name of RTD and then run it. The screen shows 12 commands with explanations of the functions they perform. To the right of the function is a large, black-bordered box displaying JB and X = 0.

This program is available on our Instant CoCo cassette See the Instant CoCo ad elsewhere in this issue

This is the best time to attach the DIP connector from your Master In-



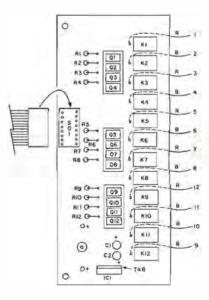


Fig. 2. Control PC Board Component Placement terface to S01 on the CoCo Arm. The DIP cable has a white triangle embossed on its connector that must point away from the CoCo Arm when you hook *it* up. Connect the power cube plug to J1 by pushing it through the hole in the PC board.

Type HR and press the enter key. The hand part of your CoCo Arm will begin to rotate to the right. Press the enter key again to stop movement. Note that when you press the enter key, the contents of the black-bordered box change. You'll find that HR (for hand right) has taken the place of JB and that the value of X has changed. Repeat this

1 REM** ROBOT ARM TEST & DEMO
2 REM** NAME: RTD
3 REM** (C)1984, J.J.B.
4 REM** V1.1, 8/Ø1/84
5 REM
10 C = $&HC000D=&HC002DIM POK(1)$
2)
2Ø POKEC+1, Ø: POKEC, 255: POKEC+1,4
:POKEC,Ø
3Ø POKED+1,Ø:POKED,255:POKED+1,4
:POKED,Ø
4Ø CS\$="ALARAUADELERFIFOHLHRHUHD
":C\$="JB"
$5 \not PO(1) = 8: PO(2) = 4: PO(3) = 1: PO(4)$
=2' P I A S I D E B!
6Ø PO(5)=8:PO(6)=4:PO(7)=1:PO(8)
$=2:PO(9)=64:PO(1\emptyset)=128:PO(11)=32$
:PO(12)=16'P I A S I D E A! 7Ø CLS:PRINT"*** coco robot arm
/Ø CLS:PRINT"*** coco robot arm
test/demo ***";
80 PRINT"COMMANDFUNCTION PE
RFORMED"; 9Ø PRINT" AL ARM LEFT "ST
90 PRINT" AL ARM LEFT "ST
RING\$(1Ø,128)
100 PRINT" AR ARM RIGHT ";
STRING\$(2,128)" "C\$" "STRING\$(
2,128)
110 PRINT" AU ARM UP ";
STRING\$(2,128);:PRINTUSING"X=###
#";INT(6.5*I);:PRINTSTRING\$(2,12
8)
120 PRINT" AD ARM DOWN ";
STRING\$(10,128)
13Ø PRINT" EL ELBOW LEFT"
140 PRINT " ER ELBOW RIGHT
150 PRINT" FI FINGERS IN"
160 PRINT " FO FINGERS OUT
17Ø PRINT" HL HAND LEFT"
19Ø PRINT" HU HAND UP" 20Ø PRINT" HD HAND DOWN"
200 PRINT" HD HAND DOWN" 210 C\$=" ":INPUT"ENTER COMMAND.
210 C\$=" ":INPUT"ENTER COMMAND.
";C\$
220 IF LEN(C\$) $<>2$ THEN 70
23Ø I=INSTR(CS\$,C\$):IF I=Ø THEN
70
$24\emptyset$ I=(I+1)/2:IF I<5THEN SIDE=&H
CØØ2 ELSE SIDE=&HCØØØ
250 PRINT@448, "PRESS any KEY TO
STOP FUNCTION";
26Ø POKE SIDE, POK(I)
27Ø A\$=INKEY\$:IFA\$=""THENI=I+1:G
ото27Ø
28Ø POKE C,Ø:POKED,Ø:GOTO 7Ø
Program Listing 1. Test and Determi-

Program Listing 1. Test and Determination of Calibration (RTD) procedure for the 12 commands in Table 1 to make sure that each command works properly.

> "When you are sure that all functions are operating properly, begin determining the calibration factors."

If AR, AL, AU, or AD do not function, you'll have to add phantom resistors to the circuit (see Fig. 5). If you hear a whirring sound, but see no movement, you'll have to reposition the motors so that they properly engage with the drive gears. From left to right as you face the robot arm, the six motors control the movements of the fingers, elbow, hand up and down, hand left and right, arm left and right, and arm up and down.

When you are sure that all functions are operating properly, begin determining the calibration factors. Enter the FO command to move the fingers all the way out. Then execute FI, the opposite command, stopping

F(n)	Command	Motor*	POKE**
1	AL (arm left)	2	B, 8
2	AR (arm right)	2	B, 4
3	AU (arm up)	mole.	B, 1
4	AD (arm down)	I	B, 2
5	EL (elbow left)	5	A, 8
6	ER (elbow right)	5	A, 4
7	FI (fingers in)	6	A, I
8	FO (fingers out)	6	A, 2
9	HL (hand left)	3	A, 64
10	HR (hand right)	3	A, 128
11	HU (hand up)	4	A, 32
12	HD (hand down)	4	A, 16
*Numbered 6-1 from left to right.			
**PIA side, decimal number, B = \$C002; A = \$C000.			
Table 1. List of Movement Commands			

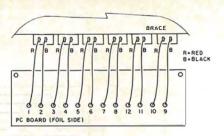


Fig. 3. Final Wiring

movement when the fingers have closed all the way. The number in the black-bordered box indicates the required factor for 100-percent movement of the function you are calibrating. Write on a piece of paper, FI:X = nnnn, where nnnn is the factor. Carry out the same procedure for the remaining 11 functions.

Enter the command program, Listing 2, and save it under the name RC. Line 30 defines the PO and F arrays. The F array contains a number that is the factor divided by 100. The CS\$ (command string) in line 20 contains the 12 commands you use to control the CoCo Arm. The subscript of the F array corresponds to the command position in the string. For example, F(1) corresponds to AL, and F(12)corresponds to HD. Change the F array elements according to the factors you determined with the RTD program. For instance, if you determine that the factor of AD is 1,250, change F(4) to 12.5. AD is the fourth command in the CS\$ string, and 12.5 is 1,250 divided by 100. Table 1 contains factor array elements, POKEs you use to create movement, and motors associated with the 12 movement commands.

Robot Command

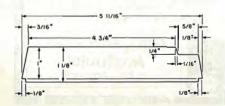
When you have revised all the factors, resave the program. Don't apply power to the CoCo Arm until you have run Listing 1 or 2. Otherwise the PIA lines might not all be low, and the robot arm will begin moving in some manner. After you have run Listing 2, apply power to the Arm by plugging the power pack (cube) into the wall and the power plug into J1. The program asks you "Load Procedure File (Y/N)?" Press N. The screen clears and displays the title "Robot Commander." Below the title you'll find "Help = Instructions, End To End." Enter a command, such as HR 25. The CoCo Arm will move according to your instruction. Make sure that there is a space between the command and the percent of movement number.

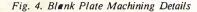
Robot Commander lets you create and use nested subprocedures within a procedure or to call another procedure from a procedure. The program has five commands: Make, End, Do, List, and Help. Use the Make command, followed by a blank space and up to an eight-character name, to create a file of the procedure that you want to enter. The End command signals the end of the Make function. The Do command executes a procedure. List All calls a display of all the names of the procedures you have filed. Typing List and the name of the procedure lists all the commands in that procedure. The program has two help screens available through the Help command. Use GOTO 30 to reenter a program if you inadvertently end it.

The following test routines will help you familiarize yourself with this program. Enter "Make Test." When you see the make screen, enter the commands below. Press the enter key after each command.

HR	20
FO	20
HL	25
FI 1	0
EN	D

Press the enter key to return to the command mode. Then enter "Do Test." The screen displays the message "Executing Test." When the CoCo Arm finishes executing the commands specified by the test, the program returns to the command mode. Now enter "Make Move." After the program displays the make screen, enter the following commands.





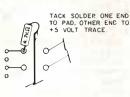


Fig. 5. "Phantom" Resistor Atlachment

TEST AL 10 TEST AR 10 END

Press the enter key to return to the command mode and enter "Do Move." The CoCo Arm should move left and right at 10 percent of full travel, performing the test procedure in between. To revise a procedure, enter "Make" and the name of the procedure. The program informs you that a file by this name already exists and asks you if you would like to recreate the file. If you respond Y for yes, the new movement commands you enter supersede the previous ones, but are not permanent until you enter "End" and follow the Save procedure.

Connections And What's Next

This project completes the ROM Hacker series. I hope you have enjoyed it as much as I have. I am pleased to receive your calls and letters.

Many of you have run into a problem because Spectrum Projects has been unable to provide the Master Interface cable and connector. Bob Rosen of Spectrum said that everyone who ordered these parts from Spectrum will receive a refund. An alternative source for the connector is Alpha Products (79-04 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, NY 11421, 800-221-0916). It is also possible to make the cable yourself from parts available at your local Radio Shack store. If you would like details about this, please send me a legal-size, self-addressed, stamped envelope.

My next hardware venture is based on a completely different concept. I am presenting a CoCo-based, handicapped-assistance system. It can provide the handicapped person with the ability to gain control over his environment at a cost that won't break anyone's wallet. The series should also be intriguing to readers who are not interested in handicapped-assistance programs, because the hardware can be used for home control. One aspect of the series is the construction of a Plug-'N-Power-like controller. It lets you control up to 48 remote receiving units through your electrical wiring. As always, I'll be providing complete construction details and programming material.

Address correspondence to James J. Barbarello, RD 1, Box 241H, Tennent Road, Englishtown, NJ 07726.

Progr a m	Listing 2. Robot Command
1 REM** 2 REM** 3 REM** 4 REM** 5 REM	COCO ROM HACKER ROBOT COMMANDER (RC) (C)1984 J.J.B. V1.1 - 8/Ø1/84
ØØ:BL\$=S1	MODE Ø:PCLEAR 1:CLEAR 8Ø RRING\$(32,128):DIMP\$(2Ø) .P(2Ø),S(2Ø),PO(12),F(12
5:POKE C+ OKED+1,Ø:	ØØ:POKE C+1,Ø:POKE C,25 +1,4:POKE C,Ø:D=&HCØØ2:P POKED,255:POKED+1,4:POK = "ALARAUADELERFIFOHLHRHU 3 6ØØ
= 2 : PO(5) = = 2 : PO(9) = : PO(12) = 1 1Ø: F(4) = 1	8: PO(2) = 4: PO(3) = 1: PO(4) 8: PO(6) = 4: PO(7) = 1: PO(8) 64: PO(10) = 128: PO(11) = 32 6: F(1) = 20: F(2) = 20: F(3) = 0: F(5) = 12: F(6) = 12: F(7) = 0: PO(2) = 0: 100 = 0: 100 = 1
:F(12)=10 40 CLS:PF M A N D F	F(9)=9:F(10)=9:F(11)=1Ø J'F(X)=FACT/1ØØ(%) INT" R O B O T C O M C R":PRINT@32,"(help=INS S, end TO END)":PRINTBL\$
1THENF=Ø ROCEDURES \$(PN\$(I)+ 6Ø PRINT(ELP"THENS	996," "C\$:PRINT" ":IFF= IFPN<>ØTHENPRINT@16Ø,"P S:":FORI=ITOPN:PRINTLEFT STRING\$(7,32),8);:NEXT 9128,;:INPUT C\$:IF C\$="H 5ØØELSEIFINSTR(C\$,"MAKE
")THEN3)<>ØTHEN4 Ø	N15ØELSE IF INSTR(C\$,"DO ØØELSEIFINSTR(C\$,"LIST " AØØELSEIFC\$="END"THEN 7Ø
Ø ELSE CO	CR(C\$," "):IFS<>3 THEN 9 C\$=LEFT\$(C\$,2) CR(CS\$,CC\$):IFJ<>ØTHEN1Ø
9Ø C\$="CO OTO 5Ø 1ØØ J=(J+	DMMAND NOT RECOGNIZED":G +1)/2:T=VAL(MID\$(C\$,4,2) RT>99THEN4Ø
11Ø IF J SIDE=&HC 12Ø POKE	<pre>S THEN SIDE=&HCØØ2 ELSE CØØØ SIDE,PO(J):FORI=lTO F(J</pre>
Ø 14Ø '**MA 15Ø S=INS	STR(C\$," "):A\$=LEFT\$(RIG
16Ø CLS: A\$:PRINT 17Ø IFPN=	EN(C\$)-S),8):C\$="" PRINT"make procedure: "; BL\$;:TMP=PN =ØTHENPN=1:PN\$(1)=A\$:GOT
STHENNEX 02ØØ 18Ø PRIN	FOR I=1TOPN:IFPN\$(I)<>A C:PN=PN+1:PN\$(PN)=A\$:GOT C0128, "PROCEDURE EXISTS.
DO "+PN\$	/N)?"; B&ØØ:IF Q\$="N"THENC\$="RE (I)+" ABORTED":GOTO 4Ø E !P\$(PN)="" I@128," "C\$:PRINT" ":PR
	Listing continued

Listing continued

INT@16Ø,; 21Ø INPUT C\$:IF INSTR(C\$,"END")< >ØTHEN26ØELSES=INSTR(C\$," "):IFS =Ø THEN 23Ø ELSE S=S-1:CCS=LEFTS (C\$,S)

22Ø J=INSTR(CS\$,CC\$):IFJ<>ØTHENJ $=(.1+1)/2 \cdot GOTO240$

23Ø IFPN=ØTHEN29ØELSEFORI=1TOTMP : IFC\$=PN\$(I)THENP\$(PN)=P\$(PN)+CH R\$(I+127):GOTO2ØØELSENEXT:GOTO29

24Ø T=VAL(RIGHT\$(C\$,LEN(C\$)-S)): IFT<10RT>99THEN21Ø

250 PS(PN) = PS(PN) + CHRS(J) + CHRS(T)):GOTO 200

26Ø P\$(PN)=P\$(PN)+CHR\$(255):PRIN T@327, "PROCEDURE COMPLETE": IFTMP >PN THEN PN=TMP

27Ø PRINT@483, "PRESS enter TO CO NTINUE ...

28Ø C\$=INKEY\$:IFC\$=""THEN28ØELSE IFASC(C\$)=13THEN4ØELSE28Ø

29Ø C\$="COMMAND NOT RECOGNIZED": GOTO2ØØ

300 IFPN=0THEN90ELSEFORI=1TOPN:I FINSTR(C\$, PN\$(I)) = ØTHENNEXT:GOTO 9Ø

31Ø CLS: PRINT@324, "EXECUTING ";P N\$(I)

32Ø S=1:A\$=P\$(I):S(1)=I:P=1:FORI =2TO2Ø:P(I)=Ø:S(I)=Ø:NEXT 33Ø N=ASC(MID\$(A\$,P,1)):IF N=255

THEN 370 34Ø IFN>127THEN36ØELSE T=ASC(MID

\$(A\$,P+1,1)):IF N<5THEN SIDE=&HC ØØ2 ELSE SIDE=&HCØØØ

35Ø POKE SIDE, PO(N): FOR X=1 TO F (N)*T:NEXT:POKE C,Ø:POKE D,Ø:P=P +2:GOTO 330

36Ø IF N>147 THEN POKE C,Ø:C\$="E RROR":GOTO 4Ø ELSE N=N-127:P(S)= P+1:S=S+1:P=1:A\$=P\$(N):S(S)=N:GO

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A grophic-enhanced lunor lander simulator. The pliot breaks out of lunar orbit and ottempts a soft landing on the lunar surface. Joysticks control thrust and craft ollitude and information is con-tinually being displayed on harizontal and verticol velocities, acceleration values, vertical and horizontal distonces from forget, fuel consump-tion, and much more. On odvanced levels, pro-blems such as fuel leoks and computer screen foliures can provide hoir-raising final approaches. Disk version allows choice of landing site between Mars and Earth's Moon. Takeoffs from the surface con be made and the upper slage placed bock in arbit. The simulation is as educational as it is un and excling. A great toolf or that future astronaut or physicist. 32K. 2 Joysticks required. Available in tape or an enhanced disk version. Tape - \$24.95. Disk or Amdek - \$29.95.

Sketchpad

A grophics drawing program designed to provide the computer hobbyist with easy manipulation of The computer noopylst will easy manipulation of the powerful graphics capabilities of the CaCo. Advanced pro-grammers con design graphics screens and characters for Basic and ML programs and games. In fact, Sketchpad was used to create the graphics for "Eagle" (see above). 32K. 2 Joysticks and disk drive required. Disk or Amdek - \$29.95.

The Digestive System An educational quiz game for 2 players that covers different aspects of the human digestive system. Each question is assigned a point value relative to its difficulty. A fun way to learn about a not-so-fun subject. 16K.

The Circulatory System

Using the same format as "The Digestive System," this program covers the heart, lungs, veins, arteries, blood, etc. 16K.

BOTH ONLY: Tape - \$19.95. Disk or Amdek - \$24.95. ·

370 S=S-1: IFS=0THEN40 ELSE AS=P\$ (S(S)):P=P(S):GOTO33Ø 39Ø '**LIST** 400 S=INSTR(C\$, " "):A\$=RIGHT\$(C\$,LEN(C\$)-S):C\$="" 41Ø FORI=1TOPN: IFA\$<>PN\$(I) THENN EXT:CS="PROCEDURE NOT AVAILABLE" · F=1.COTO40 420 CLS:PRINT"procedure: "A\$:A\$= PS(I): IFAS=CHRS(255) THENPRINT"/E ND":GOTO270 43Ø FORI=ITOLEN(A\$)-1:IFASC(MID\$ (A\$,I,1))<127THENJ=ASC(MID\$(A\$,I ,1)):PRINTMIDS(CSS, J*2-1, 2)::I=I +1:PRINTASC(MID\$(A\$,1,1));CHR\$(8 /";:GOTO45Ø 44Ø PRINTPN\$(ASC(MID\$(A\$,I,1))-1 27)"/": 45Ø NEXT:PRINT"END":GOTO27Ø 500 CLS: PRINT" ********* H E L SIØ PRINT" AU=ARM UP"," HL=HAND LEFT":PRINT" AD=ARM DOWN"," HR=H AND RIGHT":PRINT" EL=ELBOW LEFT" ," HD=HAND DOWN":PRINT" ER=ELBOW RIGHT"," HU=HAND UP":PRINT:PRIN T"A SPACE must SEPARATE XX AND Y 520 PRINT@485, "PRESS enter FOR M ORE...";:GOSUB 91Ø

TO 33Ø

53Ø PRINT@64,"DIRECT COMMANDS: D O, MAKE, LIST ":PRINT"SYNTAX: d o name":PRINT"ACTION: DOES PROCE NAME'":PRINTTAB(7)"(NAME < DURE 8 CHARACTERS).":PRINT"SYNTAX: make name":PRINT"ACTION: MAKES A

PROCEDURE 'NAME' "TAB(7)" (END MA KE WITH 'END')

54Ø PRINT"SYNTAX: list name":PRI NT"ACTION: LIST PROCEDURE 'NAME' ":PRINT:PRINT:GOTO 27Ø 6ØØ CLS:PRINT " R O B O T

CO M M A N D E R":PRINTBLS:PRINT@13 Ø, LOAD PROCEDURE FILE (Y/N)?...

61Ø GOSUB 8ØØ:IF QS="N"THENRETUR NELSEGOSUB9ØØ

NELSEGOSUB999 62Ø PRINT@264,"SEARCHING...":OPE N"I",#-1,"ARMDATA":PRINT@264,"LO ADING...":INPUT#-1,PN 63Ø FORI=ITOPN:INPUT#-1,PN\$(I),L

:FORJ=1TOL: INPUT#-1, DAT: PS(I)=PS (I)+CHR\$(DAT):NEXTJ,I:CLOSE:RETU RN

700 CLS:PRINT" R O B O T C O M M A N D E R ":PRINTBL\$:PRINT@13 Ø,"SAVE PROCEDURE FILE (Y/N)... :IFPN=ØTHENQ\$="N"ELSEGOSUB8ØØ 71Ø IFQ\$="N"THENQ\$="NO SAVE. ": ø

":G OT073Ø

72Ø GOSUB9ØØ:PRINT@264, "SAVING.. .":OPEN"O",#-1,"ARMDATA":PRINT#-1,PN:FORI=1TOPN:X=LEN(P\$(I)):PRI NT#-1, PN\$(I), X:FORJ=1TOX:D=ASC(M ID\$(P\$(I), J, 1)): PRINT#-1, D, :NEXT

J,I:CLOSE:Q\$="DONE." 73Ø PRINT@13Ø,Q\$;"PROGRAM ENDED. ":PRINT" ":PRINT@258,"(ENTER GOT 0 3Ø TO REENTER)":PRINT@36Ø,;:EN

800 QS=INKEYS:IFQS=""THEN800 81Ø IFQ\$<>"Y"ANDQ\$<>"N"THEN8ØØEL SERETURN

900 PRINT@130, "PREPARE CASSETTE RECORDER": PRINT@162, "PRESS enter WHEN READY..." 91Ø Q\$=INKEY\$:IFQ\$=""THEN91Ø

92Ø IF ASC(Q\$)<>13THEN92ØELSERET URN

END

Saguaro Software OTHXO Olhelo * machine language game for the 16K Co-Co. 2 modes of play - you agoinst a friend or you against the computer. When Amdek Dual 3" Disk Drive \$350 Includes Box Of Diskettes & Cable If You Can Find A Better Price, Show Us...We'll Beat It! New! Amdek Color Monitors Color 300 • Color 500 Call For Absolute Lowest Price! ESK 5 1/4" Disk SSDD 10 For\$20 100% Tested - 10 Vr. Guar. Amdek 3" Diskettes 10 For \$55 Tope 24.95 **Gift Certificates** Available! In Any Amount · · 44. *

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ATTENTION SHOPPERS!

Protect yourself from surprises at the checkout counter by planning your shopping purchases on your CoCo.



Frank Cordelle photo

Do you ever do this? You go shopping, you reach the checkout register, and then you go into shock when you see the total ring up? You vow that next time you'll make a

> System Requirements 32K Extended Color Basic Cassette or Disk Printer Optional

shopping list and add up all the prices of the items. What a chore!

With this shopping program, making the shopping list is a breeze. If you have a printer, the computer prints out your shopping list, complete with individual prices and totals. Your shopping list looks much like the list you receive from the computerized checkout registers.

Selecting Items

The item selection screen displays 15 grocery items at a time. You enter your

selections at the bottom of the screen. To select an item, enter the number shown at the left of that item, and then enter the number of units you want. If you want to change the listed price, enter it next. If you just press the enter key at this point, the price won't change. If you don't know how many units of an item you're going to buy, enter "1", and then the total amount you plan to spend for that item. This works well for items that are sold by the pound, such as bananas. The grand total of all items selected appears at the bottom right of the screen. This total changes every time you select an item.

Making Changes

You may find yourself spending a larger total amount than you had planned. Then you look for items to take off the list. Go back to the item you decide to remove from your list, enter the item number, and enter zero units. The cost of that item will be subtracted from your total. You can also change the number of units of any item, and the totals will be recalculated.

I've set up control keys to scroll through the list. The up arrow moves up a full page, the down arrow moves down a full page, the left arrow moves up half a page, and the right arrow moves down half a page. If you enter a letter, the list starts with that letter at the top of the screen. For example, if you're at the beginning of your list and you want to select spaghetti, enter "S". The first item that begins with S will appear at the top of the screen.

Printing the List

When you're finished with your

```
12ØØ FLS="SHOPLIST"
121Ø OPEN "I", #-1,FLS
123Ø INPUT #-1,FS(I),N(I),P(I),E
(I),T
125Ø CLOSE #-1:MX=I-1:PTR=1
95ØØ FLS="SHOPLIST":OPEN "O",#-1
,FLS
951Ø FOR I= 1 TO 15Ø:PRINT#-1,FS
(I),N(I),P(I),E(I),T
952Ø CLOSE#-1:END
```

Table 1. Changes for Using a Cassette File

shopping list, press the shift and clear keys. This step avoids accidentally printing out the list before you're ready. You are then prompted to make sure that your printer is ready. The program prints out all the items that have a number of units greater than zero. At the end of the list, the grand total is printed, and a form feed is sent to the printer. All you do then is tear off your list, and you're ready to head for the store.

If you put your shopping list in a file, you can change the prices or add new items. To use a cassette file, make the changes as shown in Table 1.

Address correspondence to Bill Reed, 429 Brooksboro Terrace, Nashville, TN 37217.

```
5Ø CLEAR 8ØØ
6Ø GOSUB 5ØØ:'INITIALIZATIONS
7Ø A$=INKEY$:IF A$="" THEN 7Ø
8Ø IF A$>="Ø" AND A$<="9" THEN G
OSUB 4000
90 IF A$>="A" AND A$<="Z" THEN S
OUND100,1:GOSUB 7000
100 IF AS=SCS THEN GOSUB 5000:GO
TO 130
110 IF A$=F1$ OR A$=F2$ OR A$=B1
$ OR A$=B2$ THEN GOSUB 3000
12Ø GOTO 7Ø
13Ø END
500 ************************
510 'INITIALIZATIONS
520
530 CLS: PRINT@6*32+5, " ONE MOME
NT
   PLEASE ..
54Ø DIM F$(16Ø),N(16Ø),P(16Ø),E(
160)
55Ø F1$=CHR$(1Ø):F2$=CHR$(9)
56Ø B1$=CHR$(94):B2$=CHR$(8)
57Ø SC$=CHR$(92)
58Ø PS="8
                   8
                       ** **.**
590 LS="### 8
                        . ... .. ..
 ***.***
600 CUR$=CHR$(175)
61Ø FOR I=1 TO 16Ø
620 READ F$(I), P(I)
63Ø IF F$(I)="END" THEN 65Ø
640 NEXT T
650 MX=I-1:PTR=1
66Ø GOSUB 1ØØØ
67Ø GOSUB 2ØØØ
68Ø RETURN
1000 '*************************
DITIØØØ
      PRINT TITLE SCREEN
101101
     1+
1020
1030 CLS: PRINT032+8, "S H O P P I
1040 PRINT@3*32+9, "CONTROL KEYS"
1050 PRINT04*32,"
                       UP ARROW -
 UP
       1 PAGE"
1Ø6Ø PRINT@5*32,"
                       DOWN ARROW -
 DOWN 1 PAGE"
1Ø7Ø PRINT@6*32,"
                       LEFT ARROW -
 UP
      1/2 PAGE"
1080 PRINT07*32,"
                       RGHT ARROW -
 DOWN 1/2 PAGE"
1Ø9Ø PRINT@9*32,"
                       ANY LETTER -
 STARTS AT LETTER"
1100 PRINT@10*32+1, "<SHIFT>CLEAR
```

Program Listing. Shopping

- PRINT LIST" 111Ø PRINT@13*32+1,"ENTER ITEM #
, HOW MANY, PRICE" 112Ø PRINT@15*32," PRESS ANY KEY TO START"; 113Ø I\$=INKEY\$:IF I\$="" THEN 113 1135 CLS: PRINT@68, "1. LOAD FILE? ":PRINT@132,"2. CONTINUE?" 1136 PRINT@499,"TYPE 1 OR 2";:GO SUB9010 1137 IF AA<1 OR AA>2 THEN 1135 1139 CLS:ON AA GOTO 1200,2000 114Ø RETURN 1200 FLS="SHOPLIST/DAT" 121Ø OPEN "I", #1,FL\$ 1215 FOR I= 1 TO 15Ø IF EOF(DV)=-1 THEN 125Ø 1220 123Ø INPUT #1,F\$(I),N(I),P(I),E(I), T 124Ø NEXT I 125Ø CLOSE #1:MX=I-1:PTR=1 2000 '************************* 2Ø1Ø 'PRINT GROCERY ITEMS 2020 2Ø3Ø CLS 2Ø4Ø FOR I=Ø TO 14 2050 IF PTR+I>MX THEN 2080 2060 PRINT USING LS; PTR+I, F\$(PTR +I),N(PTR+I),P(PTR+I),E(PTR+I) 2070 NEXT I 2080 PRINT@15*32,"I# p" N 2090 PRINT@15*32+20,USING "TOTS## ##.##";T;:PRINT@15*32+3,CUR\$; 2100 RETURN ****** 3000 3010 'SCROLLING ROUTINE *********** 3020 ***** 3Ø3Ø IF AS=F1S THEN O1=15 3040 IF AS=F2S THEN O1=7 3Ø5Ø IF AS=B1S THEN O1=-15 3Ø6Ø IF AS=B2S THEN O1=-7 3Ø7Ø IF PTR+O1>MX THEN PTR=MX-O1 ELSE PTR=PTR+O1 3080 IF PTR<1 THEN PTR=1 3Ø9Ø GOSUB 2ØØØ 3100 RETURN 4000 ****************** 4Ø1Ø 'ENTER ITEM#, UNITS, PRICE 4Ø2Ø '************************ **** 4Ø3Ø S9=15*32+3:E9=15*32+6:P9=15 *32+3:LN=3:TY\$="N":C8\$=A\$:C9\$=" :GOSUB 621Ø:IT=C9 4040 IF IT>MX THEN SOUND 20,2:GO

```
TO 4100
4Ø5Ø T=T-E(IT)
4Ø6Ø S9=15*32+9:LN=2:TY$="N":GOS
UB 6ØØØ:N(IT)=C9
4Ø7Ø S9=15*32+14:LN=5:TYS="N":GO
SUB 6000:IF C9$<>"" THEN P(IT)=C
4080 E(IT)=N(IT)*P(IT)
4090 T=T+E(IT)
4100 GOSUB 2000
411Ø RETURN
5ØØØ
                   ***********
5010 'PRINT SHOPPING LIST
5020 '
        ********
5Ø3Ø 'SET UP PRINTER
5Ø4Ø POKE15Ø,87:'6ØØ
                              BAUD
5Ø5Ø CLS: PRINT@68, "1. HARDCOPY?"
PRINT@132,"2. SAVE FILE?"
5Ø55 PRINT@499, "TYPE 1 OR 2";:G
OSUB9Ø1Ø
5060 IF AA<1 OR AA>2 THEN 5050
5065 CLS:ON AA GOTO 5090,9500
5Ø9Ø FOR I=1 TO MX
51ØØ IF N(I)>Ø THEN PRINT#-2,USI
NG P$;F$(I),N(I),P(I),E(I)
511Ø NEXT I
512Ø PRINT#-2, CHR$(1Ø)
5130 PRINT#-2, USING"TOTAL COST S
S##.## ":T
514Ø PRINT#-2, CHR$(12): 'PAGE EJE
CT
515Ø RETURN
6000 ************************
6Ø1Ø 'INKEY INPUT SUBROUTINE
6020 *********
6Ø3Ø P9=S9:E9=S9+LN:C9S=""
6040 PRINT@P9, CUR$;
6Ø5Ø C8$=INKEY$:IF C8$="" THEN 6
Ø5Ø ELSE C8=ASC(C8$)
6060 IF C8<32 AND C8<>8 AND C8<>
9 AND C8<>13 THEN 6050
6070 IF C8<>13 THEN 6050
6070 IF C8<>13 THEN 6090
6080 PRINT0P9, ";:C9=VAL(C9$):R
ETURN
6Ø9Ø IF C8<>8 THEN
                           6140
6100 IF P9=S9 THEN 6050
611Ø IF P9>S9+1 THEN C9$=LEFT$(C
9$,LEN(C9$)-1) ELSE C9$="
612Ø PRINT@P9," ";:P9=P9-1:PRINT
@P9,CUR$;
613Ø GOTO 6Ø5Ø
614Ø IF C8<>9 THEN 619Ø
615Ø IF P9=E9 THEN 6Ø5Ø
616Ø PRINT@P9, ";:P9=P9-
                     ";:P9=P9+1:PRINT
@P9,CURS;
                               Listing continued
```

Listing continued

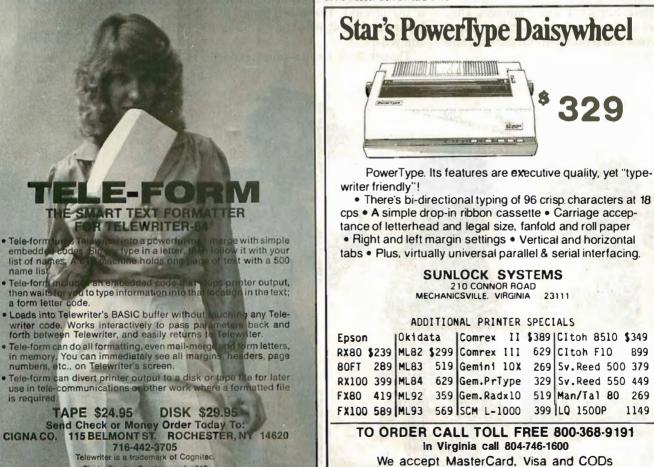
617Ø C9S=C9S+" " 618Ø GOTO 6Ø5Ø 619Ø JF P9=E9 THEN 6Ø5Ø 62ØØ JF TY\$="N" THEN JF (C8\$>="Ø " AND C8\$<="9") OR C8\$="." OR C8 \$="+" OR C8\$="-" THEN 621Ø ELSE 6950 621Ø C9\$=C9\$+C8\$ 622Ø PRINT@P9,C8\$;:P9=P9+1:PRINT @P9,CUR\$; 623Ø GOTO 6Ø5Ø 7ØØØ '******* 7010 'GO TO FIRST LETTER 7020 ********** 7Ø3Ø FOR I=1 TO MX 7Ø4Ø IF LEFT\$(F\$(I),1)=A\$ THEN P TR=1:GOTO7Ø8Ø 7050 IF LEFTS(FS(I),1)>AS THEN P TR=I-1:GOTO 7Ø8Ø 7060 NEXT T 7070 PTR=I-1 7080 IF PTR<1 THEN PTR=1 7Ø9Ø GOSUB 2ØØØ 7100 RETURN 8000 ************************ 8030 DATA ALUMN FOIL, 1.75, APPLE JUIC, 1.59, APPLES, .25, APPLESAUCE, 99 8032 DATA ASPIRIN, 1.59, BABY FOOD ,.39, BACON,2.19, BAK POWDER,.79 8034 DATA BAK SODA,.79, BANANAS, 49, BATHR TISS, 1.29, BBQ SAUCE, 1.1 8Ø36 DATA BEER,3.69,BISCUITS,.39 ,BLEACH, .99,BOLOGNA, 1.99 8Ø38 DATA BREAD, 59, BRKFST DRK, 2 .69,CAKE FROST,1.Ø9,CAKE MIX,1.Ø 8Ø4Ø DATA CANDY, .35, CAT FOOD, 2.5 9, CAT LITTER, 1.99, CATSUP, 1.59

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N,1.59,POPSICLES,1.99,PORK CHOPS 1.99 8080 DATA PORK&BEANS, .53, POT PIE S,.59, POTATO CHP, 1.89, POTATO FLK 1.49 8082 DATA POTATOES, 1.29, PUDDING, .69,RAZOR BLDS,1.68,RICE,.89 8Ø84 DATA ROAST,2.39,RUG SHAMPOO ,2.39,SAGE,1.99,SALT,.32 8086 DATA SANDW BAGS,1.55,SHAMPO 0,1.99, SHAVE CRM, 1.99, SHORTENING 2.29 8088 DATA SOAP, .59, SOAP PADS, 1.2 9, SOUP, 35, SOUR CREAM, 85 8090 DATA SOY SAUCE,1.29, SPAG SA UCE, 89, SPAGHETTI, 89, SQUASH, 99 8092 DATA SUGAR,1.69, SYRUP,1.99, TAMPONS, 2.99, TEA BAGS, 2.49 8Ø94 DATA THYME,1.99,TOMATO PST, 79, TOMATO SAU, . 69, TOOTHPASTE, 1. 89 8Ø96 DATA TOOTHPICKS, 49, TRASH B AGS,2.19,TURKEY,.89,VANILLA,2.29 8098 DATA VINEGAR,.79,WHIP CREAM ,1.Ø9,WOSTER SAU,1.15,YAMS,.89 81ØØ DATA ZUCCINI,.89,END,Ø 9000 PRINT@480,"PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE. ۰. 9010 FOR AA=1 TO 2:A\$=INKEY\$:NEX 9Ø3Ø AA\$=INKEY\$:IFAA\$=""THEN 9Ø3 9Ø4Ø AA=VAL(AA\$):RETURN 95ØØ FL\$="SHOPLIST/DAT":OPEN "O" #1,FL\$ 951Ø FOR I= 1 TO 15Ø:WRITE#1,F\$(I),N(I),P(I),E(I),T 9515 NEXT 952Ø CLOSE#1:END

END

Circle Reader Service card #456



See List of Advertisers on page 89

Circle Reader Service card #219

February 1985 HOT CoCo 67

EDUCATION/GAME BY RICHARD RAMELLA

This program is available on our Instant CoCo cassette. See the Instant CoCo ad elsewhere in this issue.



ALPHATOONS

Young children can have fun with this game while they learn the alphabet and the keyboard.

Ant, ball, and cat. Xylophone, yardstick, and zero. Small children are curious about computers. They are fascinated by the keyboard and screen that produce words, pictures, and sounds.

Alphatoons is a computerized ABC book with 26 pictures keyed to the letters of the alphabet. Youngsters from 3 to 7 years old who have tried this game have enjoyed it.

Though Alphatoons is simple enough

System Requirements 16K RAM Extended Color Basic







for a young child to run, the varied scenes and large graphic letters available in Extended Color Basic heighten its interest level. I've used CIRCLE, LINE, and DRAW commands to create a variety of animals and objects. M is for moon, and this moon has craters and a short eclipse animation. The xylophone, a familiar instrument to many children, shows and sounds an octave of notes.

You'll have to explain the rules of the game to the young player. Type RUN and press enter to start the program. It draws a blue frame on the screen. Press any letter key and the computer responds with a short sentence, such as "A is for ant," with a scene illustrating the word. When the picture is drawn, a rectangular cursor appears at the bottom left of the word. The player then types in the word. Pushing the wrong letter key has no effect. It's a matter of finding the key for the letter just above the empty space and pressing it. When you type the word correctly, the program flashes an "okay" and sounds a few notes before the screen blanks for the next letter choice. The program continues until you press the break key to end it.

When you select a letter, only the letter key registers. There is one doubleword entry, *ice cream*, and you must press the space bar between the words.

Very young players will need lots of

Z\$="Ø92Ø2Ø5Ø5Ø797414": RETURN 4 z\$="ØØØ9Ø9696978786464Ø4647373 71716Ø6ØØØ": RETURN 6 2\$="716Ø6Ø1Ø1Ø1Ø1Ø8Ø819196969 78" · RETURN Z\$="ØØØ9Ø96969757572725Ø5ØØØ": 7 RETURN 8 Z\$="7ØØØØØØ909790565": RETURN 9 2\$="7ØØØØØ9Ø565": RETURN 1Ø 2\$="6Ø1Ø1Ø01Ø101070729296969667 646": RETURN 11 Z\$="ØØØ97Ø79Ø575": RETURN 12 Z\$="2Ø6Ø29694Ø49": RETURN 13 Z\$="7Ø777759593939Ø6Ø6Ø4": RE TURN 14 Z\$="ØØØ9Ø57Ø2379": RETURN 15 Z\$="ØØØ9Ø979": RETURN 16 Z\$="Ø9ØØØØ45457Ø7Ø79":RETURN 17 Z\$="Ø9ØØØØ79797Ø": RETURN 18 Z\$="1070707969190801":RETURN 19 Z\$="0901107171746505":RETURN 2Ø Z\$="1Ø7Ø7Ø796919Ø8Ø17956": RE TURN 21 Z\$="Ø9ØØØØ7Ø7Ø73736464Ø4Ø479" RETURN 22 Z\$="7ØØØØØØ4Ø474747979Ø9": RE TURN 23 ZS="00704049": RETURN 24 2\$="ØØØ9Ø979797Ø": RETURN 25 2\$="ØØ49497Ø": RETURN Z\$="ØØ2929454569697Ø":RETURN 26 2\$="ØØ79Ø97Ø": RETURN 27 28 Z\$="ØØ45457Ø4549": RETURN 29 Z\$="ØØ7Ø7ØØ9Ø979": RETURN NEXT: RETURN 100 CLEAR 500: PCLEAR 4: S\$=" IS FOR ": PCLS 1 11Ø PMODE 3,1: COLOR 3,Ø: X=5: S CREEN 1,1: PCLS 1: LINE(Ø,Ø)-(25 5,135),PSET,B 12Ø COLOR 3,Ø: X=5: Y=14Ø 13Ø Q\$=INKEY\$: IF Q\$<"A" OR Q\$>" 2" THEN 13Ø 14Ø K=ASC(Q\$)-63: GOSUB 69Ø $150 \times = \times + 20$ 16Ø K=INSTR("ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS TUVWXYZ", Q\$): ON K GOSUB 18Ø,21Ø ,22Ø,25Ø,3ØØ,31Ø,33Ø,34Ø,35Ø,36Ø ,38Ø,4ØØ,42Ø,44Ø,46Ø,49Ø,52Ø,54Ø ,55Ø,56Ø,57Ø,58Ø,6ØØ,63Ø,66Ø,68Ø IF JK=1 THEN JK=Ø: GOTO 11Ø 17Ø GOTO 13Ø 18Ø E\$="ANT": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 71 19Ø DRAW "BM8Ø,6Ø;D8L5H1ØU1ØR2U2 R3U1RF7R2E6U3R2U2E5R5U1R5D1R5F3R 5F3R5F5D2R3U3E4U1E5R7U1R5U1R15D1 R1ØD1R5D1F8R2F1ØD4R2D15L5U1L1ØU1 L1ØH5L1ØH5L1ØH5L5H5L5G1ØL15U1L5H 1ØG1Ø' 200 DRAW "BM105,58;H4G20D10G5;BM 12Ø,56;E4F15D3F1Ø;BM11Ø,58;E3R2F 3Ø CIRCLE(7Ø,53),4: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 21Ø E\$="BALL": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 7 1Ø: FOR V=1 TO 5Ø STEP 2: CIRCLE (128,6Ø),V,RND(3)+1: NEXT: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 22Ø E\$="CAT": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 71 Ø: COLOR 4,Ø: LINE(128,4Ø)-(1ØØ, 12Ø),PSET: LINE-(156,12Ø),PSET: LINE-(128,4Ø), PSET: CIRCLE(128,2 , 3Ø, , 23Ø LINE(125,9Ø)-(11Ø,12Ø),PSET:

2 GOTO 100

X=X-6: RETURN

3

RCLE(128,32),1Ø,,.5,.Ø1,.5: CIRC LE(128,27),4: DRAW "BM1ØØ,2Ø;U1Ø F7;BM156,2Ø;U1ØG7" 24Ø FOR V=118 TO 138 STEP 2Ø: CI RCLE(V,2Ø),3,,2: NEXT V: FOR V= 16Ø TO 19Ø STEP 3: LINE(15Ø,1ØØ) -(V,3Ø), PSET: NEXT V: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 25Ø E\$="DOG": A\$=S\$+"DOG": GOSUB 71Ø: FOR V=2ØØ TO 75 STEP -2: C IRCLE(V,7Ø),2Ø: NEXT 26Ø DRAW "BM195,5Ø;R2ØHE1ØR5E1ØU 1ØH8U4F12D2ØG15D5ØR5D5L2ØU5R5U15 L5": CIRCLE(138,9Ø),75,,.2,.Ø1,. 270 DRAW "BM65,90:D15R5D5L20U5R5 U25": CIRCLE(4Ø,5Ø),2Ø,,2: FOR V =1 TO 1Ø: CIRCLE(4Ø-V,48),18,,2, .5.,75: CIRCLE(4Ø+V,48),18,,2,7 5,1: NEXT V 28Ø FOR V=34 TO 46 STEP 12: CIRC LE(V,35),6,,2: CIRCLE(V-1,32),3: NEXT V: LINE(36,5Ø)-(44,6Ø), PSE T, BF: LINE(35,75)-(45,73), PSET 29Ø COLOR 1,1: X=8Ø: Y=7Ø: AŞ="P UPPY GIRL": GOSUB 71Ø: COLOR 3,Ø : GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 3ØØ EŞ="EGG": AŞ=S\$+EŞ: GOSUB 71 Ø: CIRCLE(17Ø,5Ø),5Ø,..9,.5,Ø: C IRCLE(17Ø,5Ø),52,,1.5,Ø,.5: FOR V=Ø TO 3: PAINT(170,8),V,3: NEXT :X=13Ø: Y=3Ø: COLOR 1,1: FOR W=1 TO 6: A\$=MID\$("EASTER",W,1): GO SUB 71Ø: Y=Y+14: NEXT W: GOSUB 7 30: RETURN 31Ø E\$="FOUR": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 7 10: FOR V=130 TO 10 STEP -1: COL OR RND(4),1: LINE(100,V)-(120,V) PSET: NEXT V: P=1ØØ: FOR V=1Ø T
O 8Ø: COLOR RND(4),1: LINE(P,V)(P+2Ø,V),PSET: P=P-1: NEXT: C=8Ø FOR V=3Ø TO 145: COLOR RND(4), 320 LINE(V,C)-(V+15,C-15), PSET: NEXT: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 33Ø E\$="GOLD": A\$=S\$+E\$: SCREEN 1, \emptyset : GOSUB 71 \emptyset : P=12 \emptyset : L= \emptyset : FOR G=1 TO 1 \emptyset : FOR V=3 \emptyset +L TO 22 \emptyset -L : S TEP 2Ø: LINE(V,P)-(V+18,P+9),PSE T,B: PAINT(V+3,P+3),2,3: NEXT V: L=L+1Ø: P=P-1Ø: NEXT G: GOSUB 7 3Ø: SCREEN 1,1: RETURN 34Ø E\$="HEART": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 71Ø: FOR V=9Ø TO 15Ø STEP 6Ø: CO 710: FOR V=90 TO 150 STEP 60: CO LOR 4,1: CIRCLE(V,50),40: NEXT: CIRCLE(120,52),65,1.1,007,45: LINE(150,112)-(124,130),PSET: LI NE-(90,112),PSET: LINE(110,70)-(130,122),PRESET,BF: PAINT(110,7 0),4: GOSUB 730: RETURN 350 E\$="ICE CREAM": A\$=\$\$+E\$: GO SUB 71Ø: COLOR 4,Ø: FOR V=1ØØ TO 2ØØ: LINE(15Ø,13Ø)-(V,5Ø),PSET: NEXT: FOR V=1 TO 5Ø: CIRCLE(15Ø 5Ø), V, RND(3)+1, 1, .5, 1: NEXT V: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 36Ø E\$="JET": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 71 Ø: COLOR 2,Ø: DRAW "BM4Ø,5Ø;H2ØU 4R15D2R1ØD3R1ØD2R13ØF5R5F5R5D2L5 G5L5G5L4ØG35L1G1L1G1L2ØL1H1L1H1E 351.40021.2021.35 37Ø CIRCLE(14Ø,32),14,...5,..5,1: PAINT(14Ø,4Ø),2,2: FOR V=39 TO 5

 PAINT(14\$\mathcal{p},4\$\mathcal{g}),2,2: FOR V=39 TO 5

 1 STEP 3: LINE(8\$\mathcal{g},V)-(18\$\mathcal{g},V),PRE

 SET: NEXT: GOSUB 73\$\mathcal{g}: RETURN

 38\$\mathcal{g} E\$\$="KITE": A\$=\$\$+E\$: GOSUB 7

 1\$\$: SCREEN 2,\$\$: LINE(253,135)-(7

 Ø,2Ø), PSET: LINE-(6Ø,1Ø), PSET: L

INE-(50,20), PSET: LINE-(60,35), P

LINE(135,9Ø)-(148,12Ø), PSET: CI

Program Listing. Alphatoons

SET: LINE-(7Ø,2Ø),PSET: PAINT(6Ø ,2Ø),4,3: L=6Ø: FOR V=35 TO 12Ø: U=RND(2): IF U=1 THEN L=L+1 ELS E L=L-1

39Ø PSET(L,V,RND(3)+1): NEXT: GO SUB 730: RETURN

400 E\$="LADDER": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 71Ø: COLOR 4,Ø: LINE(9Ø,4Ø)-(24 Ø,13Ø),PSET,BF: COLOR 3,Ø: L=13Ø : FOR V=2Ø TO 13Ø STEP 1Ø: LINE(

V,L)-(V+1Ø,L-1Ø),PSET: LINE-(V+4 Ø,L-1Ø),PSET: LINE-(V+3Ø,L),PSET L=L-1Ø: NEXT: COLOR 3,1: LINE(100,10)-(180,10), PRESET

41Ø GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN

42Ø E\$="MOON": PMODE 4,1: SCREEN 1,1: A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 71Ø: CIRCL E(15Ø,65),6Ø: PAINT(15Ø,7),1,1 43Ø COLOR Ø,1: FOR V=1 TO 1Ø: CI RCLE(58+RND(14Ø),15+RND(1ØØ)),RN D(3)*3: NEXT: FOR T=1 TO 500: NE XT T: FOR V=Ø TO 15Ø STEP 3: CIR CLE(V,65),6Ø,,1,.75,.25: NEXT: C OLOR 1,Ø: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN

44Ø E\$="NIGHT": PMODE 4,1: SCREE N 1,1: A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 71Ø: 45Ø FOR V=Ø TO 24Ø STEP RND(25):

L=RND(5 \emptyset): LINE(V,13 \emptyset)-(V+RND(5 \emptyset ,13Ø-L),PSET,B: NEXT V: CIRCLE(4Ø,4Ø),2Ø: PAINT(4Ø,4Ø),1,1: FOR V=1 TO 2ØØ: PSET(RND(255),RND(8 Ø),1): NEXT: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 46Ø E\$="OCTOPUS": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSU B 71Ø: COLOR 2,Ø: CIRCLE(128,6Ø) 5Ø,,1.2,.5,1: LINE(78,6Ø)-(178,

 (β), PSET: PAINT(128,1Ø),2,2: FOR
 v=11Ø TO 146 STEP 36: CIRCLE(V,
 4Ø),5,4,9: NEXT: CIRCLE(128,5Ø) 15,1,.3,0,.5

47Ø U=82: FOR V=1 TO 8: M(V)=U: U=U+13: NEXT: FOR P=6Ø TO 95: E= RND(2): FOR V=1 TO 8: IF E=1 THE N M(V)=M(V)-1 ELSE M(V)=M(V)+148Ø LINE(M(V),P)-(M(V)+5,P),PSET : NEXT V,P: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 49Ø E\$="PIE": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 71 Ø: CIRCLE(128,67),68: LINE(128,Ø -(128,135), PSET: LINE(6Ø,67)-(1 96,67), PSET: FOR V=1 TO 25: P=12 8: L=67: Pl=RND(2): Ll=RND(2): I F P1=1 THEN P=P-5 ELSE P=P+5 $5\emptyset\emptyset$ IF L1=RND(2) THEN L=L-5 ELSE

L=L+551Ø PAINT(P,L),RND(2)*2,3: NEXT: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN

52Ø E\$="QUAIL": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 71Ø: CIRCLE(2ØØ,4Ø),2Ø: FOR V=6Ø TO 5 STEP -5: CIRCLE(130,56),V, ,2,35: NEXT V: CIRCLE(162,60), 40,,1,1,.5: DRAW "BM227,40;NL5NG 6NH6": DRAW "BM155,98;D20NL7NF7N

E7": DRAW "BM161,98;F15NL7NF7NE7 53Ø CIRCLE(21Ø,35),2,4,.7: DRAW

"BM2ØØ,2Ø;U8L2U2R4D2L2": PAINT(2 ,2),2,3: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 54Ø E\$="RING": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 7

1Ø: CIRCLE(128,8Ø),55: CIRCLE(12 8,86),45: PAINT(128,3Ø),3,3: FOR V=1 TO 15: CIRCLE(128,20),V,4: NEXT: GOSUB 730: RETURN 550 E\$="STRING": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 710: FOR V=1 TO 45: CIRCLE(50,5 V. NEVT: D=00, LINE(D 50),25

Ø), V: NEXT: P=9Ø: LINE(P,5Ø)-(25 Ø,5Ø),PSET: FOR V=45 TO 25 STEP 1: CIRCLE(5Ø,5Ø),V,1,1,.Ø1,.99:

LINE-(1ØØ+RND(2ØØ),5+RND(13Ø)), PSET: NEXT V: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 56Ø E\$="TREE": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 7 1Ø: COLOR 4,Ø: LINE(12Ø,5Ø)-(135 ,13Ø), PSET, B: COLOR 2, Ø: FOR V=1 TO 100: CIRCLE(128+RND(100)-50, 6Ø-RND(5Ø)), RND(12): NEXT: GOSUB 730: RETURN

57Ø E\$="UMBRELLA": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOS UB 71Ø: CIRCLE(128,42),6Ø,,.5,.5 1: FOR V=78 TO 178 STEP 2Ø: CIR CLE(V,42),1Ø,.5,.5,1: NEXT: DRA W "BM126,42;D6ØF5R7E5L2G5L2H6U6Ø W "BM126,42;D6ØF5R/E5L265B2105C, ": PAINT(127,44),3,3: PAINT(128, 4Ø),4,3: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 58Ø E\$="VIOLIN": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB

71Ø: COLOR 4,1: CIRCLE(21Ø,9Ø), 4Ø: CIRCLE(16Ø,75),3Ø: LINE(15Ø, 6Ø)-(2Ø,1Ø),PSET: LINE-(15,3Ø),P SET: LINE-(15Ø,8Ø),PSET: LINE(25 2Ø)-(21Ø,9Ø), PRESET: PAINT(25,2 5),4,4

590 FOR V=0 TO 16 STEP 5: LINE(3 Ø,17+V)-(25Ø,99+V),PRESET: NEXT: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN

600 E\$="WITCH": A\$=S\$+E\$: GOSUB 710: CIRCLE(128,67),34,,2: LINE (60,50)-(188,50),PSET: PAINT(128 ,25),3,3: COLOR 4,0: FOR V=1 TO 2Ø: LINE(95,5Ø+RND(3Ø))-(75-RND(3Ø),7Ø+RND(3Ø)),PSET: NEXT: FOR V=1 TO 2Ø: LINE(161,5Ø+RND(3Ø))-(181+RND(39),7Ø+RND(3Ø)),PSET 61Ø NEXT: FOR V=118 TO 138 STEP 2Ø: CIRCLE(V,6Ø),1Ø,2,.7: CIRCLE (V,6Ø),4,4,.3: NEXT: COLOR 3,Ø: DRAW "BM129,65;D5G6D2G6D3FR5U1R3

E7": FOR V=95 TO 110: CIRCLE(128 ,V),15,3,.8,.Ø1,.5: NEXT: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 63Ø E\$="XYLOPHONE": A\$=S\$+E\$: GO

SUB 71Ø: P=Ø: COLOR 4,Ø: FOR V=5 7 TO 77 STEP 2Ø: LINE(5,V)-(25Ø, V+15), PSET, BF: NEXT: COLOR 3, Ø: FOR V=1Ø TO 24Ø STEP 3Ø: LINE(V, 2Ø+P)-(V+25,13Ø-P),PSET,BF: P=P+ NEXT

64Ø COLOR 1,Ø: V\$="CDEFGABC": Y= 7Ø: X=19: PLAY "T4": FOR V=1 TO 8: A\$=MID\$(V\$,V,1): GOSUB 71Ø: P LAY AS: X=X+18: IF V=7 THEN PLAY "04"

65Ø NEXT: PLAY "O3": A\$="XYLOPHO NE": GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 66Ø E\$="YARDSTICK": A\$=S\$+E\$: GO SUB 71Ø: LINE(1Ø,5Ø)-(24Ø,8Ø),PS ET,B: FOR V=6 TO 22ØSTEP 6: LINE (V+15,55)-(V+15,6Ø),PSET: IF (V/ 6)/12=INT((V/6)/12) THEN COLOR 2 (V/ LINE(V+15,55)-(V+15,65),PSET ,Ø: : COLOR 3, \emptyset : NEXT ELSE NEXT 67 \emptyset COLOR 4, \emptyset : X=2 \emptyset : Y=2 \emptyset : A\$="T HREE FEET IN YARD": GOSUB 71 \emptyset : X =2: Y=1 $\emptyset\emptyset$: A\$="TWELVE INCHES IN FOOT": GOSUB 71Ø: GOSUB 73Ø: RET URN 68Ø ES="ZERO": AS=SS+ES: GOSUB 7

1Ø: CIRCLE(7Ø,66),65: CIRCLE(7Ø, 66),5Ø: PAINT(7Ø,15),2,3: Y=8Ø: X=15Ø: A\$="NOTHING": GOSUB 71Ø: GOSUB 73Ø: RETURN 69Ø ON K GOSUB 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,1Ø, 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,2Ø,21 ,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29 700 GOSUB 30: RETURN 71Ø FOR P=1 TO LEN(A\$) Q\$=MID\$(A\$,P,1): IF Q\$=CHR\$(32) THEN 72Ø ELSE K=ASC(Q\$)-63: GOSUB 69Ø 72Ø X=X+12: NEXT P: RETURN 73Ø COLOR 3,Ø: LINE(1ØØ,163)-(11 5,168), PSET, BF: Y=16Ø: X=121: FO R V=1 TO LEN(E\$) 74Ø N\$=INKEY\$: IF N\$<>MID\$(E\$,V, 1) THEN 740 75Ø A\$=N\$: GOSUB 71Ø: NEXT 76Ø X=5: Y=18Ø: PLAY "T16": A\$=" OKAY": GOSUB 710: FOR V=1 TO 20:

PLAY MID\$("CEG", RND(3),1): NEXT PLAY "T8": JK=1: RETURN

770 END

help typing the words to ease frustration and show the game's possibilities. Soon enough they'll want to experiment alone, and this will lead to learning the keyboard.

Is Alphatoons educational? Yes; all things are educational to small children. But be warned that no computer program can match the educational qualities of crayons, pencils, and supplies of blank paper. Preschoolers need to develop small muscle coordination in their hands, for in kindergarten and first grade, they'll have to grasp a writing tool and move it around a confined space, creating sensible shapes. Typing isn't the answer to this need, but Alphatoons is fun and can teach quite a bit.

The words in this electric abecedarian are ant, ball, cat, dog, egg, four, gold, heart, ice cream, jet, kite, ladder, moon, night, octopus, quail, ring, string, tree, umbrella, violin, witch, xylophone, yardstick, and zero. Some scenes show other words, but those are only important if the player asks about them.

The program uses all but about 435 bytes of a 16K system, so be wary of making changes in it.

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CoCo for Hire

e began this column last month with a look at the mechanics of word processing, and an introduction to working at home and how you go about it. This month we conclude our look at word processing.

Legalities

You should keep several factors in mind when you set up a word-processing business. One is the legal ramifications of typing someone else's copy. The words you type for your customers are not yours. Someone else wrote them, and someone else might legally own them.

If you retain copies of a manuscript for yourself or your files, you are violating copyright laws. Make it a habit not to discuss the copy you type with anyone but your customer. It might be very confidential. This is particularly important with theses and television scripts.

If you store text on tape or disk, erase or give the medium to your customer. Add to your charges if you include a tape or disk in this fashion, and don't include a copy of your word-processing program. This is actually an extra service because your customers can come back to you for additional copies in the future. You can ensure that your customers return to you for additional copies they might need by purchasing a datascrambler program, which makes your files unreadable by anyone but you.

When you finish a manuscript, make two copies and give both to your client. For the second copy you can photocopy, carbon copy, or print on an inexpensive paper stock.

If a customer is dissatisfied with the finished copy, in most cases you should promptly refund all money paid. Be sure that you receive all the materials you provided as part of your agreement. Word Processing, Part II

> by Terry Kepner and Linda Tiernan

Students can benefit from new tax laws that make part-time work earnings under \$3,000 tax free. Call the Internal Revenue Service for more information. Unless you are a student, you must report any money you earn from a home business along with your regular wages. If you make enough money, you could move into a higher tax bracket, meaning that you'll lose some of your additional earnings to the IRS.

Prices and Charges

Typing services usually charge by the finished manuscript page. The standard page is double-spaced and has a title line, one-inch margins on all sides, and 10-characters-per-inch spacing (also called pica). Each page holds about 300 words in this format. Tighter character spacing, smaller margins, or different line spacing should change the price you charge.

To get an idea of current prices, check local newspapers for advertisements or a recent issue of *Writer's Market* to get an idea of the current rates and services offered by other typing services. Prices usually range from \$1.50 to \$2 or more per page. Because you are using a word processor and printer, you can easily offer two or more copies of a manuscript and charge a low rate for the additional copies. For example, you might charge \$2 per page for the first copy and 50 cents per page for additional copies.

Another factor that should affect your charges for a job is the kind and amount of materials that you supply. Some customers will want to provide their own paper. But for a master's thesis you might have to supply a special weight of paper.

The look and feel of the paper you use can make a big difference in the appraisal of the final critic of a manuscript. In most cases, standard tractor-feed paper just isn't good enough for the job. Although the new lasercut paper lets the tractor-hole strips separate cleanly, the perforations between the pages still give computer paper away.

Most of your customers are likely to be private individuals, such as students with term papers or theses, or businesspeople and others with resumes. It's a good idea to charge on a cash-on-delivery basis. For these occasional or small jobs, C.O.D. is fine.

If the bill becomes larger than petty-cash proportions, however, companies might ask for 30-day billing. Charge an additional fee for this kind of billing unless you anticipate long-term dealings with a company. In that case you can afford to be a little flexible and to offer better terms. But in most situations, C.O.D. should be the only way you accept payment.

Advertising

Your geographic location is apt to determine your market. If you live three blocks from a large university, you probably won't bother to look beyond that bonanza. If there is no college or university in your area, you'll find that you are eking out your market from local businesspeople and writers, among other sources. The market that you find nearby determines the sort of advertising you should employ.

To reach college students and professors, the campus newspaper and bulletin boards are the best media. Be sure to list all the formats you are

CoCo for Hire_

prepared to type: resumes, theses, and reports. To get your business started, you could tell customers that you'll give them a discount if they bring in a friend.

If you don't have a college nearby, post notices at the laundromat, grocery store, and library to attract authors in your area. You'll be surprised at the response. Another method is to search the local newspapers for community teaching programs that sponsor writing seminars. Leave information about your business with the instructors of such courses—be prepared for articles, novels, short stories, resumes, and research papers.

Don't advertise in every place at once. You might be taking on more than you can handle. Aim for the segment of the market that you feel is most likely to reward you with plenty of business. If you need to, you can always add other advertisements later on. Remember, the best advertising is word of mouth. If you turn out quality typing and manage it quickly, you'll have very few problems getting customers.

Setting Policy

Come up with a written service policy that you can hand out as part of a welcoming package for firsttime customers. It should state exactly what services a customer can expect from you. Include your rates and an explanation of the method you use to adjust them, how and when you expect to be paid, and what print formats your equipment is capable of producing.

Your written service policy should outline all aspects of your service. If your customers know what to expect from the start, they aren't likey to be disappointed. This is the place to lay down the "law" about the legibility of manuscripts, or the turnaround time you promise. (Include some extra time in this figure in case an old friend shows up unexpectedly or you pull jury duty.) It's a good idea to include your telephone number in the policy as well—it may save some of your customers a great deal of aggravation.

A written service policy is a good place to mention some of the laws that govern a word-processing business. For example, you might in"A letter-quality printer is vitally important to a word-processing business. Don't let anyone tell you differently."

clude a line explaining that copyright laws prohibit you from photocopying government documents or large amounts of material for private use. Copyright laws (Title 17, U.S. Code) don't let you retain any copies of your finished work; a written policy is a good place to make sure your customers understand this and keep their own spare copies. Make sure your customers are aware that this law applies to copies of word-processing tapes and disks, too.

You might want to consider augmenting the service you provide. If most of your customers are students at the local university who might not have transportation, perhaps you are willing to pick up and deliver. Do you accept checks? When does a customer have a right to demand a refund? For what do you charge extra? You might be offering a unique service that no one else can offer. Set it down in your service policy.

Despite all the can'ts and won'ts, and all the disclaimers and warnings, be sure that your service policy shows that you welcome and value the business of your customers.

Tools of the Trade

You don't need a fancy system to start a CoCo typing service. A 64K Color Computer 2 is the best way to start, but a 16K CoCo will get the job done. The most important memory consideration is whether you have enough room in memory for both your word-processing program and at least one full page of text. If you have the older-model computer, you might consider getting a quality keyboard for it-but you won't need it immediately. See how the business works with the system you have now, and upgrade with the profits you earn.

A printer is vitally important to a

word-processing business. Dot-matrix printers are simply not good enough. You must have a letterquality printer, such as Radio Shack's DWP-210 printer, also called a daisy-wheel printer. Don't let anyone tell you differently. A master's theses is worthless if it is printed on a dot-matrix machine. Daisy-wheel printers are the standard. Some customers could be considering paying a great deal more for professional-quality typesetting and printing. Keep in mind that the quality of your print is the basis of the service you provide.

Software is the easiest part, since a good typist can take a bad word processor and make it perform successfully. A typewriter is about equal to the most basic and mediocre of word processors. In most cases all you need is a word processor that can paginate, print page headers, number pages automatically, and underline. Most other features benefit you as a typist, but have little effect on the product except in minor ways. For example, ROM-pack Scripsit uses reverse video to indicate uppercase letters. That does not provide the best on-screen appearance. If you find it objectionable, you can get a word processor that supplies true upper- and lowercase letters in its display, or get a lowercase hardware kit.

You don't need disk drives for a typing service because you aren't concerned with rapid text storage. In fact, your typing service will work just fine with a 16K CoCo, ROMpack Scriptsit and a letter-quality printer. You can buy all the components you need for under \$1,000 from Radio Shack.

Next month we'll discuss how you start a mailing-out list service and look at insurance for work-at-home businesses.

Address correspondence to Terry Kepner, P.O. Box 481, Peterborough, NH 03458. Terry Kepner is a free-lance writer and programmer. He writes monthly columns for 80 Micro and Portable 100 magazines. He's been writing about computers since 1979. Linda Tiernan is a librarian with a master's degree in bio-medical research. She has worked with computers since 1980.

Mindbusters



any artists and mathematicians have enriched the world by playing with puzzles. Lewis Carroll laced Alice in Wonderland with puzzles. Blaise Pascal invented the theory of probability while figuring the odds of a card game for a friend. Leonhard Euler founded topology-rubbersheet geometry- by proving the impossibility of solving an obscure folk puzzle that sought to link bridges and islands. Leonardo da Vinci hid perfect circles in the face of the Mona Lisa. And M.C. Escher burst into a fourdimensional realm with his intriguing graphic art.

Mindbusters is an exploration of the world of puzzles grounded in a spirit of play. The underlying idea is to use puzzles as a jumping-off point for a better understanding of the physical world-and the computer. Computers and puzzles are linked by two main ingredients: math and logic. The Color Computer is a superb puzzle machine because it has power, speed, sound, and a prismful of graphics.

Amazement

Let's begin by considering the maze. There are many fabled mazes and some still extant from ancient times. The first mazes were probably conceived as a method of thwarting the onslaught of enemy soldiers. Folktales often portray labyrinths as prisons for enemies and as hiding places for lovers. The labyrinths of antiquity were often bound up in an aura of magic and mystery.

Today, lab animals run mazes in scientific experiments, while in the vast and sometimes very old gardens of Europe it is not uncommon to find

> System Requirements **16K RAM Extended Color Basic**

MAZEMAKER-SOUARE ONE FOR PUZZLERS

by Richard Ramella

beautiful labyrinths sculpted in shrubbery. Some churches display mosaictile labyrinths that symbolize the difficulty of traveling through life without erring spiritually. And thousands of years after its conception, the maze has a serious computer purpose—the

use of maze-solving algorithms to study artificial intelligence. It's no wonder the maze is the playing environment of so many computer games.

The program listing for Mindbusters this month is called Mazemaker. It demonstrates how to create a logical maze by forming a 289-cell maze while you watch. When you run Mazemaker, most of the screen becomes a large block square—the stuff from which the maze's walls will be carved.

The program begins by randomly

```
100 REM * MAZEMAKER * TRS-80 EXT
                                                URN
ENDED COLOR BASIC 16K / RAMELLA
                                                33Ø FOR N=Ø TO 6: K=INSTR(A$(N),
11Ø PMODE 4,1: PCLS 1: CLS: CLEA
R 3ØØØ: DIM A$(6): SCREEN 1,1: C
                                                0$)
                                                34Ø IF K>Ø THEN A$(N)=LEFT$(A$(N
P=1
12Ø U=Ø: POKE 65495,Ø: LINE(5,5)
-(176,176), PRESET, BF
13\emptyset X = 1 + RND(17) * 1\emptyset; Y = 1 + RND(17) *
10
14Ø LINE(X-4,Y-4)-(X+4,Y+4),PSET
, BF
150 = 1 + RND(10)
16Ø B=RND(4)
17\emptyset IF PPOINT(x-1\emptyset, y)=5 AND PPOI
NT(x+1\emptyset, y)=5 AND PPOINT(x, y+1\emptyset)=
5 AND PPOINT(X, Y-1\emptyset)=5 THEN 33\emptyset
180 IF B=1 AND PPOINT(x-10, y)=5
OR B=2 AND PPOINT(x+10, y)=5 OR B
=3 AND PPOINT(x, y-10)=5 OR B=4 A
ND PPOINT(X, Y+1\emptyset) = 5 THEN 16\emptyset
19Ø U=U+1: IF B=1 THEN FOR S=X-4
 TO X-14 STEP -1: LINE(S,Y-4)-(S
,Y+4),PSET: NEXT S: X=X-1Ø
2ØØ IF B=2 THEN FOR S=X+4 TO X+1
4: LINE(S,Y-4)-(S,Y+4),PSET: NEX
ጥ
   S: X=X+1\emptyset
21Ø IF B=3 THEN FOR S=Y-4 TO Y-1
4 STEP -1: LINE(X-4,S)-(X+4,S),P
SET: NEXT: Y=Y-1Ø
22Ø IF B=4 THEN FOR S=Y+4 TO Y+1
4: LINE(X-4,S)-(X+4,S),PSET: NEX
T S: Y=Y+1∅
23Ø CP=CP+1:
                 IF CP=289 THEN 39Ø
24Ø GOSUB 27Ø
25Ø IF U=E THEN U=Ø: GOTO 33Ø
26Ø GOTO 16Ø
27Ø X1$=STR$(X): Y1$=STR$(Y)
28Ø IF LEN(X1$)=3 THEN X$="Ø"+RI
GHT$(X1$,2) ELSE X$=RIGHT$(X1$,3
29Ø IF LEN(Y1$)=3 THEN Y$="Ø"+RI
GHT$(Y1$,2) ELSE Y$=RIGHT$(Y1$,3
300 OS=XS+YS
31Ø B=RND(7)-1: IF LEN(A$(B))>24
  THEN 310
32Ø A$(B)=A$(B)+Q$+CHR$(32): RET
```

),K-1)+MID\$(A\$(N),K+7) 35Ø NEXT 36Ø J=RND(7)-1: IF A\$(J)="" THEN 36Ø 37Ø K=LEN(A\$(J))/7: H=RND(K)*7+1 2 Q\$=MID\$(A\$(3),H-7,6) 38Ø x=VAL(LEFT\$(Q\$,3)): Y=VAL(RI GHT\$(Q\$,3)): GOSUB 31Ø: GOTO15Ø 39Ø POKE 65494,Ø: GOTO 39Ø 400 REM * -----410 REM * GAME SEQUENCE 42Ø Y=RND(16)*1Ø+7: LINE(Ø,Y-1)-(6,Y+9), PRESET, B 43Ø Y1=RND(16)*1Ø+7: LINE(5,Y)-(7,Y+8),PSET,BF 44Ø Y=Y+4: Y2=Y: X=3: X1=X: B=4: LINE(175,Y1)-(177,Y1+8),PSET,BF Y1 = Y45Ø Z\$=INKEY\$: PSET(X1,Y1,5):PSE T(X,Y,Ø) 46Ø IF X>179 THEN POKE 65494,Ø: PLAY "1": GOTO 46Ø 47Ø IF B=1 AND PPOINT(X,Y-1)= \emptyset O R B=2 AND PPOINT(X,Y+1) = \emptyset OR B=3 AND PPOINT(X-1,Y)= β OR B=3 AND PPOINT(X-1,Y)= β OR B=4 AND PPOINT(X+1,Y)= β THEN 56 β 48 β IF 2\$=CHR\$(94) THEN B=1 ELSE IF 2\$=CHR\$(1 β) THEN B=2 ELSE IF 2 = CHR\$(8) THEN B=3 ELSE IF 2 CHR\$(9) THEN B=4 49Ø X1=X: Y1=Y 5ØØ IF B=1 THEN GOSUB 52Ø ELSE I F B=2 THEN GOSUB 53Ø ELSE IF B=3 THEN GOSUB 540 ELSE GOSUB 550 51Ø GOTO 45Ø 52Ø Y=Y-2: RETURN 53Ø Y=Y+2: RETURN 54Ø X=X-2: RETURN 55Ø X=X+2: RETURN 56Ø PSET(X,Y,5): B=4: Y=Y2: X=3: GOTO 450: END

Program Listing 1. Mazemaker

This program is available on our Instant CoCo cassette. See the Instant CoCo ad elsewhere in this issue.

Mindbusters_

picking a cell from the 17- by 17-cell grid inside the black square. This cell turns white, beginning a network of white cells that snakes along for either an unfixed number of moves or until the pathway reaches a dead end of white cells.

Mazemaker recognizes three kinds of cells: black cells where nothing has happened, white cells with the potential for starting new branches of the network, and white cells that are already a part of the network. Every white cell is stored in a set of array strings—A\$(0) to A\$(6). When the program needs a new starting point, it examines the strings. If its random choice is surrounded by white cells, it eliminates the coordinates of that particular choice from the string, preventing the repetition of a pointless selection.

Running Mazemaker

Line 120 contains POKE 65495,0, which makes the program run faster on newer models of the CoCo. It also disables the computer's ability to communicate with peripherals, such as printers and cassette recorders. The program has a "slow poke" in line 390 so that a complete run of the program returns the computer to its normal setting. If you interrupt the program's run to move onto other activities, type POKE 65494,0 and press the enter key.

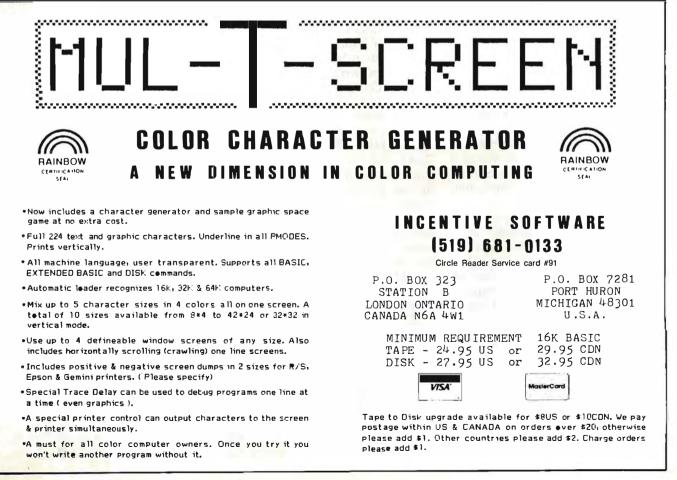
Mazemaker counts the white cells it creates and goes to line 390 when they are complete. This line is an endless loop; you must press the break key to exit the program. When you run Mazemaker for the first time, take a look at the maze before you erase it forever. Choose any cell on the left wall and any cell on the right wall. In tracing a line from one to the other, you can see that only one path runs between them (without doubling back). The same is true of any two cells anywhere in the maze.

Mazemaker's 17- by 17-cell maze is relatively easy to solve because of the bird's eye view it provides. To make it a little more interesting, try the game that begins at line 420. To run the game, enter 390 POKE 65494,0: GOTO 420. Then type "RUN." When the maze is complete, the program chooses two cells at random, one on each side, and opens them to the outside walls. The left wall opening sprouts a crescent-shaped protrusion, and a dot races out of it to the right. The object of the game is to direct this dot with the cursor keys through the maze to the wall opening on the other side. The hitch is that the dot never stops moving. If you let it run into a wall, it appears back at the starting position and you must start over again. When you make it through the opening in the right wall, you'll hear a repeating tone signifying that you've won.

Some ideas for customizing Mazemaker to suit your own needs include writing a printing routine or a multi-maze generator, and designing a round maze, a three-dimensional maze, or a maze with one true path to its center.

Next month, we'll explore the Knight's Tour, a millenial puzzle.■

Address correspondence to Richard Ramella, 1493 Mt. View Ave., Chico, CA 95926.



The Learning Page

the sale of the second

by Nancy Kipperman

Ave you ever wished that you could walk into a store and purchase a package of educational software with a guarantee that it would turn your children on and teach them something worthwhile as well? Wouldn't it be great if the kids could try it out before you buy it?

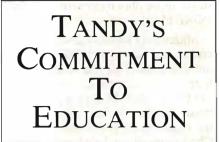
The Tandy Home Education Systems (T.H.E.S.) Division now offers you just that service at home. Although its primary purpose is to reach families who aren't yet comfortable going into a store to buy a computer system, present CoCo owners are included in this marketing effort.

Current Color Computer owners who wish to upgrade their machine through the T.H.E.S. Division can do so if they live in one of the target areas now open. The cost to upgrade is the same as is listed in the Radio Shack catalog plus installation. The total price depends on what additions you make to your system. The T.H.E.S. Division offers six software packages ranging from \$125 to \$300 each. All programs are on disk, so you'll need a disk drive.

Tandy Color Computer owners who have a 64K computer, Extended Color Basic, and a disk drive and do not need any upgrade or new items will be able to purchase these software packages through a special catalog, which they will receive in the mail, or by writing to the Tandy Home Education Systems Division, 1301 West 22nd Street, Suite 400, Oak Brook, IL 60521.

Present CoCo owners who wish to upgrade their systems to 64K can receivea disk drive, two deluxe joysticks, a telephone modem, modem cable, Color Basic Programming manual, Logo package, Vidtex, delivery and installation, five free hours of Compu-Serve, three free months of Compu-Shop, one free hour of Dow Jones News Retrieval, and three blank disks, plus a choice of two out of six software packages. An alternate offer includes a dot-matrix printer and word processing (Scripsit) as well.

The six software packages are the result of the efforts of the T.H.E.S. software development team and leading



educators and software developers. The idea is that each family can choose the packages best suited for the ages of its children.

The preschool package by Spinnaker offers Kids on Keys, Alphabet Zoo, Kindercomp and Facemaker. CTW Software Group and Tandy collaborated on the K-2 package, which includes Play with Language, three word and reading activities to develop comprehensive skills (Picture Place, Roll-A-Word, and Bagasaurus); Hands On; and Color Math. For the elementary grades (3-5), the emphasis is on developing quick thinking and planning and includes Taxi, Star Trap, Peanut Butter Panic, The Factory, The Pond, Teasers by Tobbs, and Color Math. These were developed by CTW Software Group, Sunburst, and Tandy.

For middle school grades (6-8), CTW Software Group and Tandy offer Creative Exploration, which requires quick thinking and interaction. This includes Grobot (reaction skills), Time Bound (historical facts), and Slipside (strategy). Also included are Typing Tutor, Sands of Egypt (strategy and graphics), and CoCo Extravaganza (50 programs). The highschool package by CBS Software offers Mastering the SAT and Success with Math.

The sixth software package is for the family and contains Infocom's Seastalker, an interactive text adventure game; Color Profile, an electric filing system; and Spectaculator, a family budgeting program.

T.H.E.S. will offer more software soon. A good software package, according to Julie A. McGee, director of software development and marketing, is one that "has a high motivational level built into it, provides educational value as well as enjoyment, and has a reuse potential so that the user doesn't tire of it or solve it quickly."

These software packages will only be available to CoCo owners through the T.H.E.S. program and cannot be purchased as packages in Radio Shack stores.

The key to this whole effort is reaching people in their homes, offering support and training, and answering questions. Tandy is most interested in reaching people who have never used computers and is offering demonstrations of the use of computers in education to school-parent organizations and presenting computer shows to students. An opportunity is provided for parents to respond if they are interested in a Tandy computer-management consultant coming to their home for a free demonstration. The cost of the complete package is less than \$1,500.

Tandy anticipates extending its marketing area to cover the whole country within three years. The computermanagement consultants have been drawn from a variety of backgrounds but all have some sales experience. As one of them said, "This is an exciting package to sell. As soon as I hook up the computer, I attach the modem and access CompuServe. People can't believe that it's so simple and that they're now talking to another computer. Then I let one of the kids begin to play with the software and sit back to answer the parents' questions. People feel free to ask me much more in their home than they would if they were in a computer store."

So, the next time someone asks you, "Should I buy a computer for my family?", feel free to pass the buck to the Tandy Home Education Systems Division. They plan to have the answers.

On another note—this column will provide a forum for sharing developments in the field of educational software and innovative computer use for both classroom and home education. Please participate by sending your experiences, ideas, and comments to me in care of *HOT CoCo*, 80 Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458. ■ DYAGALG

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Making The Most Of CompuServe

by Bobby Ballard

As the winter winds blow and the snow piles up outside, I want to show you some great reasons to stay inside and warm in front of your Color Computer. I'll tell you how to take care of your banking, shopping, and mail; plan your vacation; attend a forum; and even purchase software without leaving home.

All this is available through CompuServe. I've discussed Compu-Serve in the past, and this month I'll give you an overview of its services. In a future column I'll deal with some of CompuServe's expert, timesaving features. Now, let's see why telecommunicating is a great winter sport.

CompuServe continues to grow each month. Just when I think they've covered everything, my latest issue of *Online Today*, Compuserve's monthly print publication, arrives announcing more services and features.

You receive a one-year subscription to Online Today when you become a member of CompuServe. It is a glossy, standard-sized magazine in full color with reviews of software and hardware, as well as up-to-date information on CompuServe and other telecommunicating topics.

The world's largest on-line Color Computer club is found on Compu-Serve. The Color SIG (special-interest group) is run by a SYSOP (system operator), Wayne Day, just like a private bulletin-board system. Wayne has put together a large collection of information, programs, and text for all CoCo nuts.

Some of the special areas and databases for the CoCo include OS-9, Flex, telecommunications, business, utilities, graphics, music, games, and MC-10 programs. The SIG also includes a help file for new users.

The Color SIG has a conferencing mode for conducting live, real-time conversations with other CoCo owners. A regular feature includes guest software and hardware developers discussing their latest revisions or answering questions about the Color Computer. So, even if your car is snowed in or you live in a remote area of the country where software authors tend not to gather, you can still be directly involved in the CoCo world.

Other SIGs

CompuServe can supply ski buffs with daily updates on the major slopes in the U.S. The American Ski Association supplies the updates on the Ski SIG.

If skiing is not your bag, how about multiplayer games, cooking, education, travel, or sports, to name a few topics of other SIGs. There is also the Author's SIG for writers. Groups involved with golf, music, working at home, ham radio, law, and literature have their own SIGs, too.

Services

No matter what your interests are, CompuServe has some service to aid you. If you're interested in travel, but not in joining a SIG, you'll find some businesses there to help you with everything from planning to booking. Also on line are the Department of State, the Official Airlines Guide, and the Pan Am Travel Guide. CompuServe provides more than one service to interests such as taxes, business, medicine, stocks, teaching, soap operas, games, aviation, news, weather, mining, handicapped services, electronics, adventure, and blackjack, among many others.

One of the most popular features, according to CompuServe, is CB Simulator. It works like a CB radio, letting you exchange information or opinions by typing at your keyboard. CB Simulator has special commands to change channels, check your terminal status, identify to whom you are talking, and exit the mode. You could have a conversation with any number of other members calling from other states and cities. This translates into low long-distance communication costs for you, especially if you access CompuServe late at night when connect rates are low.

Also attracting much attention for CompuServe is the Electronic Mall, where you'll find vendors for a variety of products ranging from Heathkit computers to Bloomingdale clothes. You can order any number of products or just download information for comparison shopping. The Electronic Mall offers computer users supplies, peripherals, and books from vendors such as Digital Research, Novation, Mc-Graw-Hill, Waldenbooks, and CW Communications, publisher of many computer magazines including HOT CoCo.

Finally, CompuServe offers general-interest services such as on-line news wires, stock quotes, national and international AP weather, and the Academic American Encyclope-

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HOT CoCo

dia. Several banks, including the Horizon Home Bank, Huntington National, Shawmut Bank of Boston, and United American Bank, provide services through CompuServe.

There are more than 600 services available on CompuServe, along with electronic mail and personal computing space for storing large programs or blocks of data. I will go into greater detail about specific features and services in future columns.

Membership Information

If I've excited you about telecommunicating, you can contact CompuServe at 5000 Arlington Centre Blvd., Columbus, OH 43220. Call them toll-free at 1-800-848-8990, or spend your own dime by calling 1-614-457-8650.

Radio Shack sells the Universal Sign-Up Kit for \$19.95 (catalog number 26-2224), which will get you on line immediately.

CompuServe rates vary according to your established baud rate and the time of day. Prime rates are higher for day hours at 1,200 baud. At night the rate for 300 baud drops below \$7 an hour.

If you haven't bought a modem yet, look for one that includes a CompuServe sign-up. Many vendors include it as a premium.

I invite you to get in on the fun and stay warm telecommunicating the winter away.

Address correspondence to Bobby Ballard, 1207 Eighth Ave. 4R, Brooklyn, NY 11215 or contact him through CompuServe, CIS ID 72746.2373.

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Doctor ASCII

by Richard E. Esposito, Jesse W. Jackson, and Ralph E. Ramhoff

Having technical difficulties? Consult the Doctor for an answer. Due to the volume of mail Doctor ASCII receives, we cannot guarantee that your query will be published. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with all letters to Doctor ASCII c/o HOT CoCo, Pine St., Peterborough, NH 03458.

Q How can I find out the required start, end, and EXEC • addresses to save cassette machine-language programs to disk? Are there are any books or magazines that list POKEs and their uses? *Chris Buffett, Grand Bank, NFLD, Canada.*

First, CLOADM the program; then PRINT •PEEK(487)*256 + PEEK(488) gives the start address, PRINT PEEK(126)*256 + PEEK(127) gives the end address, and PRINT PEEK(157)*256 + PEEK(158) gives the EXEC address. If the start address is below 3584, you need Tapefix from "Disk Utilitites," HOT CoCo, September 1983, p. 134, because the program otherwise interferes with Disk Basic's pointers. Microcom Software, P.O. Box 214, Fairport, NY 14450 markets POKEs, PEEKs, 'N EXECs for \$8.

Q. I have a CoCo 2 with 64K, one disk drive, and a DMP-120 printer. I have written a program for my store that provides a running inventory, rental status, and profits. I can't figure out what the optimum CLEAR value should be in order to hold the maximum amount of information in RAM. I'm using three two-dimensional string arrays like A\$(5,N) with 32 characters per cell maximum, two two-dimensional numeric arrays like M(5,N) and four single-dimension arrays like X(5).

What is the largest value for N and what CLEAR value must I use to get enough string space? Al Walser, Monroe, WA.

A There is a formula that will give N and the CLEAR value, however, solving your problem this way can lead to other problems if the program ever needs to be modified. I'll first tell you how to calculate N and the CLEAR value and then I'll discuss a more flexible method of solving your problem.

To compute N you need the amount of free memory (total memory minus your program size of Basic's pointers and stack), the amount of memory taken by each of the N entries, and the additional memory space used by your program. To obtain the total free memory, load your program and type "PRINT MEM." This will print the number of free memory bytes on your screen. Remember, you can obtain additional memory by using a PCLEAR 1 before you load the program. Each of the string arrays is in the form of A\$(5,N), so for each N there are five elements. Each element contains a length pointer (1 byte) and the data (up to 32 bytes) plus a variable pointer (2 bytes). Therefore, the total string space per entry is 35 bytes/element * 5 elements/ array * 3 arrays/entry, or 525 bytes/entry of string space. Each numeric element requires 5 bytes plus one variable pointer for the entire array (2 bytes). Therefore, the memory space needed per entry for the two-dimensioned numeric array is 5 bytes/element * 5 elements/array * 2 arrays/entry + 4 bytes/entry (for pointers), or 50 bytes/entry + 4 bytes.

The single-dimensioned arrays take a fixed amount of space: 5

bytes/elements * 5 elements/array * 4 arrays + 8 bytes of pointers, or 108 bytes. Totaling this gives you 575 bytes/entry + 112 bytes. The last piece of data that you need is the additional memory required. You must count all your string variables and all your numeric variables not included in the above arrays. For string variables you need to know how long each one will be (maximum). The memory space needed for the string is the length + 1 byte for the last pointer and + 2 bytes for the variable pointer. For each numeric variable you need 5 bytes for the data and 2 bytes for the variable pointer. By adding these two numbers together you get your total additional memory requirements.

To compute N you need to subtract your total additional memory requirements and the 108 bytes from the number obtained above from your total free memory. I recommend reserving 200– 300 bytes in addition to allow for some expansion room for your program and for any errors in the computation. The number left after the subtraction is the total memory available for your individual entries. To determine the number of entries that will fit, divide it by 575. This gives you N. To get the CLEAR value, multiply N by 525 bytes/entry. You can probably use a smaller number since all your strings are not 32 characters long. To find out how much longer you can go, you need to determine how many bytes out of the 32 bytes/entry are not being used.

The more flexible, and I believe more elegant, solution is to use one direct-access file for your data rather than trying to keep chunks of data in memory. Your disk drive is a random-access device, which means that it can read record 100 and then go back and read record 10. This random-access feature is what makes a disk system more powerful than a cassette one for data manipulation. Using direct access allows you to do sector-by-sector input and output with your data file. You should read Chapter 7 of your disk manual and understand it thoroughly before trying this.

Q. I own a 16K Color Computer 2, which I would like to upgrade to 64K. After reading "64K Modification" (HOT CoCo July 1983, p. 44), I removed the cover and found that there are no jumpers and no positions labeled 64K. Without more information I don't want to use the two program listings for fear of erasing the ROMs. Do you have a procedure for upgrading my computer? Robert G. Karl, Goose Creek, SC.

A Your machine is a Color Computer 2, which did not exist when the upgrade article was published. The procedure for upgrading is as follows: Remove the eight 16K chips from sockets U14 to U21. Solder a jumper wire connecting the two solder pads to the right of WI. Install the eight new 64K RAM chips into sockets U14 to U21. Unless you have experience soldering PC boards, *DO NOT* attempt this yourself, have a qualified technician clo the soldering for you. As there seems to be some confusion concerning ROMs and RAMs, I am including a short glossary of commonly used computer memories.

- **ROM**—**Read-Only-Memory:** This type of memory cannot be written to. These chips are preprogrammed at the factory.
- **PROM**—**Programmable Read-Only Memory:** This type of memory requires special equipment to allow your computer to write to it. Once they are written, they cannot be altered.
- EPROM—Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory: This type of memory requires special equipment to allow your computer to write to it. A window in the top of the chip allows

Doctor ASCII.

it to be erased and reused by exposing it to an ultraviolet light. There are several varieties of EPROM programmers for the CoCo.

- Dynamic RAM—Dynamic Random-Access Memory or Dynamic Read/Write Memory (RWM): Use of this type of memory chip is widespread throughout the computer industry. These chips require a refresh cycle from the computer to retain their data. On the CoCo the 6883 synchronous address multiplexer (SAM) chip handles the refresh.
- Static RAM (or RWM)—Static Random-Access Memory: These chips are somewhat more expensive and less dense than the dynamic variety and have only marginal advantage in that they do not require a refresh cycle.

I hope I have a simple question that needs only a simple • answer. I own a fawn-colored CoCo (not a CoCo 2), Radio Shack drive 0, and 1, and an Epson MX-80 printer with a Micro Works Pi-80C serial-to-parallel interface. I purchased a program from Radio Shack called Disk Graphics. The program works great with my CoCo and monitor. However, I bought the program because I need a printed copy of the graph. This program is supposed to send the display screen to the printer, but all I get is garbage! I had the same problem with Disk Scripsit. This patch corrects the problem of Scripsit:

> LOADM"DOS/BIN" Charles and the Pole POKE &HEBC,&H8D POKE &HEBD,&H06 POKE &HEBE,&H12 SAVEM"DOS/BIN",&HE41,&H1EA0,&H1050

This did not work with Disk Graphics. Do you have a patch that will make this program work with my Epson printer? *James R. Demers, Chicopee, MA*.

Sorry, no simple answer for you, James. However, a simple answer could be purchasing DynaCalc, which is available with graphics! DynaCalc (Computer Systems Center, 13461 Olive Blvd., Chesterfield, MO 63017) is a spreadsheet program that can present entered or calculated worksheet data in the form of line graphs, bar graphs, and pie charts. But since it's about \$100, I would call that an alternative solution, considering the following possibilities.

Even though you think you have the same problem with Scripsit as with Disk Graphics, you don't. Your problem with Scripsit was the serial format, the problem with Disk Graphics is that Epson and Radio Shack graphics codes are different, though the format problem may still exist there, too. Your Epson printer requires an escape sequence (esc K n1, n2, or esc L n1, n2) to toggle it into highor low-resolution graphics mode and inform it as to how many horizontal columns are allowed (n1 *256 + n2). Radio Shack printers have only one mode, requiring a code of a single byte \$12 (DC2).

If Disk Graphics saved its pictures in binary form, you could use any graphics-dump program that works with your Epson printer, but I don't think Disk Graphics does that. Try this: Call up a chart on Disk Graphics, return to the main menu, and exit to Basic. Type in and run the following program.

```
1Ø CLS
2Ø INPUT" PMODE SELECT < Ø-4 > "
;M
3Ø INPUT" PAGE SELECT < 1-8 > "
;P
4Ø PMODE M,P: SCREEN 1,1
5Ø IF INKEYS="" THEN 5Ø
6Ø GOTO2Ø
```

Use combinations of graphics modes and pages to try to find your picture. If it remains after exiting Disk Graphics, you can use a screen-dump program that works with Epson printers.

If you want to get Disk Graphics to work with the Epson from within the program, you'll have to disassemble the graphics-dump portion, looking for the Radio Shack printer escape sequence. When you find that, you'll have to patch the code in for your Epson escape sequence. Since this isn't a one-for-one substitution, you'll probably have to jump out of Disk Graphics to an unused RAM area for your patch, then jump back into Disk Graphics just after the Radio Shack sequence.

Q If you have Disk Basic 1.1, you are instructed to execute • Sands of Egypt by entering the command "DOS." This command is not documented in the Radio Shack disk manual. What is this command? What does it do? Joe S. Garzik, Greenville, NC.

A The DOS command was added to make it easier to boot the CoCo into OS-9. Radio Shack's OS-9 package comes with two disks, one containing the boot loader, the other the real OS-9 disk. The boot supplied on the disk is simply a machinelanguage program that reads in the true boot loader from the second disk, giving us a pair of boots! Seriously, remember Disk Basic and OS-9 disks have different file structures and Radio Shack didn't want to leave those with Disk Basic 1.0 out of the OS-9 market. I think they put in the DOS command to save disks, not because we're too lazy to do a two-disk boot!

The DOS command reads track 34 of the disk in drive 0 into memorystarting at &H2600, and then EXECs it at &H2602. Here is a program that lets you put a position-independent code (PIC) machine-language program on a freshly formatted disk so that when you type DOS, it loads and EXECs for you! Please note that the start address must also be the transfer (EXEC) address, and the program must be 4,094 bytes or less.

```
LØ CLEAR 7ØØ: A$=STRING$(128,255
):B$=A$
20 PRINT" INSERT FRESHLY FORMATT
ED DISKETTE IN DRIVE Ø
3Ø INPUT"
DY ";SA
                PRESS A KEY WHEN REA
4Ø INPUT"START ADDRESS ";SA' MUS
T ALSO BE TRANSFER ADDRESS
                               ";EA
5Ø INPUT"END ADDRESS
6Ø IF SA-EA >4₿94 THEN 5ØØ
7Ø DSKI$ Ø,17,2,A$,B$
8Ø IF INSTR(66,A$,CHR$(255)) <>6
6 THEN 6ØØ
9Ø IF
       INSTR(67,A$,CHR$(255)) <>6
7
  THEN 600
100 MID$(A$,66,2) = STRING$(2,20)
1):SA=SA-2' ADJUST START ADDRESS
11Ø DSKO$ Ø,17,2,A$,B$

12Ø FOR SE=1 TO 18

13Ø VA=VARPTR(A$):VB=VARPTR(B$)

14Ø AØ=PEEK(VA+2)*256+PEEK(VA+3)
: B\emptyset = PEEK(VB+2) * 256 + PEEK(VB+3)
15Ø FOR I=ØTO127: POKE AØ+I,PEEK
( SA +(SE-1)*256+I ): NEXT I
155 IF SE=1 THEN POKE AØ,79:POKE
AØ+1,83'FIRST TWO BYTES = " OS"
16Ø FOR I=ØTO127: POKE BØ+I,PEEK
( SA +(SE-1)*256+I+128):NEXT I
17Ø PRINT"TRACK 34, SECTOR ";SE:
17Ø PRINT"TRACK 34, SECTOR
PRINTA$,B$
18Ø DSKO$ Ø,34,SE,A$,B$
185
     IF (SA+SE*256) >EA THEN 200
19Ø NEXT SE
200 PRINT"DONE "
21Ø END
500 PRINT" FILE LENGTH EXCEEDED"
  GOTO4Ø
600 PRINT" TRACK 34 HAS FILES":
GOTO20
```

Reader's Forum

EDTASM + Control

Here is an easy way to control the cassette motor and audio while using Radio Shack's EDTASM + ROM pack.

First, enter Z-Bug. Then, type "B" and press the enter key to enter the single-byte mode. To turn on the cassette motor type:

- FF21/ (this will prompt the current value of this byte).
- 3C and enter (turns on cassette motor)
- To turn off the cassette motor repeat above instructions, but type 34 instead of 3C.
 - To turn on the audio type:
- FF01/ (this will prompt current value of byte)
- BC and enter
- FF23/
- BC and enter (cassette audio will now be on)

To turn off audiorepeat above instructions, but type B4 instead of BC.

Note that if you return to the edit mode the audio will be automatically shut off. So perform all tape alignments and adjustments while in Z-Bug.

> James McDowell Burlingon, VT

Secret Algorithm

This drawing-board program uses the right joystick to move a cursor around the screen, as do other drawing-board programs. I have added an algorithm that moves the dot around the screen faster in correspondence to how far you can move the joystick. This feature allows for more accurate drawings, and you spend less time correcting errors.

The following listing is my secret algorithm in a simple program that you can elaborate on or modify.

Warren Hyde Miami, FL

```
10 PMODE 4,1:PCLS
20 INPUT"SPEED (FAST:1 - SLOW:10
0)";S
30 SCREEN 1,1
40 A=INT((JOYSTK(0)-32)/5):B=INT
((JOYSTK(1)-32)/6)
50 IF ABS(A)=A THEN 70
60 A$="M"+STR$(A)+","+STR$(B):
GOTO 80
70 A$="M"+"STR$(A)+","+STR$(B)
80 FOR X=1 TO S:NEXT X
90 DRAW A$
100 GOTO 40
```

Color Basic TIMER

The absence of the TIMER function in Color Basic forces many programs to use loops and counters for timing, an unreliable procedure because it depends on the speed of the Basic interpreter, which is far from constant. More accurate timing capability is, however, available in Color Basic from the duration countdown of the SOUND statement. The trick is to activate the countdown without activating sound.

To do this, first POKE 65283,PEEK(65283)OR1. This POKE activates a machine-language interrupt handler in Color Basic. You can now turn on the timing countdown, so sound might not be used during timing.

POKE 141,255:POKE 142,255 turns on the countdown. Think of this as equivalent to the statement TIMER = 0 in Extended Basic if you are doing program conversions. Replace TIMER thereafter with the formula (65535-PEEK(141)*256-PEEK(142)). In original programs, you will probably want to use (65535-PEEK(141)*256-PEEK(142))/60 as a count of elapsed seconds. (The Extended Basic version would read TIMER/60.)

This method of measuring elapsed time differs from TIMER only in two minor respects. When TIMER reaches its limit of just over 18 minutes, it automatically resets to zero and continues to time. The countdown in Color Basic will simply turn itself off after the maximum time period. Also, TIMER is activated by Extended Basic when you turn on your computer. After a while, its value is unpredictable by the human mind so it can be used in RND() to reseed the random-number generator. TIMER activated manually will not effectively reseed the random-number generator.

> Ronny Ong Arlington, TX

Speed Your Screen

This short program speeds the creation of your high-resolution graphics screens. It simply makes a 10-by-10 grid on your screen, eliminating the need to first draw on graph paper.

Brian Alsop Traf ford, PA

```
10 SCREEN 1,0:PMODE4,1:PCLEAR4:P
CLS
20 FOR I=0 TO 192 STEP 10
30 LINE(0,I)-(255,I),PSET
40 NEXT
50 FOR I=0 TO 255 STEP 10
60 LINE(I,0)-(I,192),PSET
70 NEXT
80 SCREEN 1,0:GOTO 80
```

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ease of use documentation performance | error handling 10 9 8 7 6 5 Δ 3 2 N/A 1 Application Software

Wizard

D. Dean Rector 2601 Bridalwood Drive, Apt. 4 Knoxville, TN 37917 16-64K, Telewriter-64 \$16.95 cassette (Program is disk compatible.)

by Scott L. Norman

Wizard is a program for Telewriter-64 devotees. It is a patch that outfits this favorite word processor with a brand-new video alphabet. The product has other benefits, too. If you study Wizard's documentation carefully, you'll be able to further modify the display to suit your typographical tastes. Even if you do nothing but install the Because Telewriter has two com-

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patch as is, you'll learn a great deal about the way Telewriter is organized.

How It Works

Wizard is a short Basic program that replaces the stock character tables used by Telewriter with new ones. That's not as mysterious as it sounds. The character tables are nothing but a 756-byte chunk of RAM containing numerical codes that define how the video pixels turn on and off to represent the characters in Telewriter's repertoire.

plete character sets, there is more than one table. One defines everything in a four-pixel-wide matrix, and another defines a matrix that is three pixels wide. The tables and character sets you use depend on the line length you choose for your video display, the capabilities of your television set or monitor, and your own taste. Dean Rector, the program's author, created complete upper- and lowercase alphabets, punctuation marks, and a new number 9 for both narrow and wide character sets.

Keep a few things in mind about this program. Wizard affects only the video display. The appearance of printed text depends on information stored in your printer's ROM and is not affected by any mucking around you do in the character tables. The program is also a modification to Telewriter-64, the current "all-ROM versions, all-RAM sizes" edition of the word processor. Although I have not tested Wizard with any of the earlier versions, I doubt very much that it would work with them-at least, not without a great deal of address modification.

Wizard uses DATA statements and their corresponding POKEs to

STANDARD	CHARACTER	SET:
----------	-----------	------

abcdefshijklnnopgrstuvuxyz A B C D E F G H I J K L M N D P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 1234567890:-!"#\$%&*() + , 2 <>?

Fig. 1. Telewriter's Wide Character Set. Notice that the lowercase g, q, and y do not actually extend below the line.

NIZARD CHARACTER SET :"

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuywxyz BCDEFGHIJKLMNDPQRSTUWWXYZ 234567890:-! *** X* () *= 2; * + , 2 < > ?

Fig. 2. Wizard's Wide Character Set. There are descenders on many of the lowercase letters and a few of the uppercase letters as well. The small black triangles are carriage return markers.

get character codes into memory. It can be used as either a run-time package—a separate program you invoke after you get the conventional version of Telewriter running—or a permanent modification to Telewriter itself. Neither the size of the text buffer, nor any other aspect of Telewriter's operation, is affected by the changes. Wizard's documentation contains complete instructions for both kinds of operation, and for using either a cassette or disk system.

Wizard performs RAM tests to locate the character tables before starting up. Their location is different for 64K computers than for 16K and 32K computers, and also depends on whether you are using disk or cassette. Telewriter might have been loaded with an address offset, as well; there is plenty of checking for the program to do.

How It Looks

Trying to describe a type font in print is similar to attempting to explain a spiral staircase without using your hands. Take a look at Figs. 1 and 2 for examples of the standard four-pixel-wide Telewriter-64 character set and the new one created by Wizard. Both photographs were taken from the screen of a nine-inch monochrome monitor.

The most apparent difference between the type styles is the lack of descenders (portions of the letters that extend below the line) in Telewriter's lowercase alphabet; look at the g and p, for example. The Wizard typeface has several descenders that drop one pixel below the line. This makes the text more readable, although it is still not as clear as the printed page. (Because most printers use a larger character matrix than the CoCo's video display does, they can devote two dots to descenders.)

The character set that Wizard produces has descenders where you might not expect them. For instance, the f, 1, and t have descenders. Some uppercase letters have descenders as well. In the instruction leaflet, Rector writes that he chose a calligrapher's freewheeling approach to designing his alphabet, primarily for reasons of proportion.

My first impression of Wizard's alphabet was that the letters had too much of an uneven look—as though

"Perhaps best of all, you can customize Wizard to fit your own needs."

they were hand-drawn, or as though a Hobbit had gotten into my computer. After using my modified copy of Telewriter for some major pieces of writing, however, I became much more comfortable with the new style. I think the new three-pixelwide letters make 60-character lines more legible on a nine-inch monitor. The difference is less pronounced when I switch to a 13-inch screen.

Wizard's typeface looks better on a 13-inch black-and-white TV screen, too, but for that application I still prefer to restrict Telewriter to a 51-character line with the wide character set.

I suspect that I'll end up customizing the typeface even more before I am completely satisfied. Wizard's documentation points out a pretty painless method. The scheme used to encode the on and off pixels in the character matrix is illustrated with a figure, and the text tells you how to find the RAM address of any character in the table if you want to do the modification POKEs while the program is loaded. Alternately, you could modify the appropriate DATA statement in Wizard's source code; it's reprinted in the leaflet.

It Does More

Wizard makes another change in the Telewriter display: it generates carriage-return markers—the small black triangles in Fig. 2. These are not particularly useful when the word-wrap feature is turned on, except for counting blank lines between pieces of text. They can be handy if you use Telewriter to prepare program source code, however, because that's where a misplaced carriage return could have serious consequences.

You can also customize the video by changing the screen color of the editor and the speed of cursor movement. Replacing a pair of REM statements in the Wizard code does the job. I like the setting of the cursor, but I did welcome the opportunity to change the display background from buff to green. The original setup produces a large change in monochrome contrast when you shift from a Telewriter menu to the editor. After changing to green, I no longer have to ride herd on my monitor's intensity control.

The final customization option has to do with replacing Telewriter's standard line feed-code (ASCII 13, actually a carriage return) with something else, such as the ASCII 10 required by some printers.

I recommend Wizard for Telewriter devotees who want to do something nice for their hard-working word processor. Dean Rector clearly knows his way around Telewriter, and I think his program performs a great service. Perhaps best of all is the program's ability to let you customize it to fit your own needs.

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Application Software

Easy-File

Mark Data Products 24001 Alicia Pkwy, 207 Mission Viejo, CA 92691 714-768-1551 32K, disk drive, Extended Color Basic 80-column printer optional \$59.95

by Steve Brown

Mark Data Products is creating a library of application programs for the CoCo that work alike—a family approach that doesn't require the user to learn a new set of instructions with each program. (See HOT CoCo, June 1984, p. 24 for a review of Mark Data's Business Accounting System and July 1984, p. 98 for a review of the Order Entry System.) Easy-File is a database-management system that shares the menudriven format and many of the features

of the other Mark Data business programs.

Performance

Easy-File comprises five separate programs. It lets you chain these programs together to operate file-handling functions without loading and reloading programs. When you run Easy-File, a set-up routine loads and executes Mark Data's Super Screen. (See HOT CoCo, January 1984, p. 40 for a review of Super Screen.) Super Screen is a screen environment that prints all computer output to the graphics screen instead of the text screen, allowing you a 52-character by 24-line working area.

Easy-File lets you build files as large as a disk with records up to 254 bytes long. With a one-drive system, it stores information directly on the program disk. If you have two disk-drives, Easy-File uses one drive for the program and the other for a data disk.

You enter data into Easy-File one screen at a time. The program prompts you for the information required by each field. You can change or correct data at any time, either during or after typing it. I'd like to see a full-screen editor in future modifications that lets you make changes or additions anywhere on the screen and save them.

To set up records with Easy-File, you enter the character lengths of the fields you want. Once you have formatted a file in this manner, all the records in the file retain that format. If you change your mind, the program also has a routine that modifies the layout of the fields. Easy-File can sort and print based on fields.

Easy-File can sort and select records by record number and by contents. When a file is written to the disk, it is assigned a sequential record number. Because you might not remember what record number you want, the program can also look for a name, a zip code, or a similar bit of data. Easy-File can search for exact-character matches or wildcard-character matches, such as Smithe, Smithson, or Smithfield for Smith.

Easy-File has a clever and efficient approach for handling files. Once you flush out a file's records on disk, the program never rearranges them, even during sorting procedures. Instead, it opens an index file in which it writes the record numbers in an order that corresponds with whatever file-ordering functions you select. An index file be"I've examined four database programs for the CoCo in the last few months. Elite-File is the easiest to master and the one that best addresses my needs."

comes a reference for the rest of the program functions.

In addition to being clever, this routine saves you time. Easy-File can perform a five-level sort and handle more than 600 records. But it sorts directly from the disk file, requiring frequent and time-consuming disk accessing. It manages to save time because it never reshuffles the records on a disk. Instead it follows an index file. And Easy-File can store several index files at once.

Features

Easy-File has a feature its documentation calls a "delete" code that marks records for special handling. If you put a delete code into a record, Easy-File no longer accesses it during searches.

Suppose some members of your CoCo club temporarily cancel their subscriptions to the club newsletter while on vacation. If you had Easy-File to handle your mailing list, you could put delete codes on the travelers' name records to keep the newsletter from piling up outside their doors. But their name records would not actually be deleted from your file. When they return home, you could just remove the delete codes to start up their subscriptions again.

These are more like "ignore" codes because records aren't deleted, they're just passed over by the program. Delete codespermit a whole range of file-handling tricks. Most importantly, you can save records that have delete codes into an entirely different disk file. In other words, you can use delete codes as a criterion for record selection.

Easy-File offers several print-format options, including vertical or horizontal, and 80- or 132-column modes. You can imbed codes during the formatting procedure to send compressed characters to the printer that print 132 columns on an 80-column sheet. The program lets you establish three separate report formats for each file. Easy-File reporting has a mailing-label option for printing on standard ¹⁵/₁₆-inch gummed labels. In addition, it can automatically print names in last-name-first or firstname-last order. A record in your file might be recorded as "Smith, Joe," sorted alphabetically by Smith, and printed on mail labels or reports as "Joe Smith."

One of Easy-File's best features is the panic key. If you get lost while following the menus or become unsure of where you are going, you can press the downarrow key to go back to the previous menu. Although Easy-File isn't difficult to use, database managers are unfamiliar to many of us. It's nice to be able to go back and double check once in a while to get your bearings.

There are still other things that Easy-Filecan do. It lets you create a password for each disk file, a process that bars the program from accessing a protected file without your password. Easy-File can also arrange fields in a dollar-and-cents format and total them.

Summary

In reviewing software for the CoCo over the last couple of years, I've consistently found Mark Data's documentation to be among the clearest and most complete. Easy-File documentation maintains this high standard in three ways. It leads you through all the functions of its programs. It comes with demonstration files and report format already on the disk. It includes a nameand-address file and a household-inventory file on the disk. All you have to do is run through the manual, call up the formats, and start plugging in your data.

I've examined four database programs for the CoCo in the last few months. Easy-File is the easiest to master and the one that best addresses my needs. Its menu-driven format is a boon because the logical steps of the menu seem to come naturally.

Easy-File is what its name suggests. But it is also much more than that. It is a sophisticated database manager that offers CoCo owners as much flexibility as you can expect. Easy-File's documentation is superb; its demos are tools in themselves. If you need to better organize the information in your life, Easy-File might just be the best method.

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Datalist Computer Associates Inc. P.O. Box 683 West Fargo, ND 58078 800-437-4757 32K, Extended Color Basic \$24.95 cassette \$32.95 disk

by John Ogasapian

Datalist is a well-conceived and easy-to-use database manager. It has all the standard, small databasemanagement routines and doesn't take up much space in RAM. In fact, the program leaves a large portion of RAM for file contents. When you start up Datalist, you don't need any extra POKE commands. For the cassette version, reviewed here, entering CLOAD and the RUN command twice does it all. Then you type in the size of the file you want to store. The program clears sufficient string space and displays the main menu, from which you can format a new file or load an old one. Once a file is in the memory, you can call up Datalist's other routines, including adding, deleting, sorting (with a fast machine-language subroutine), saving, listing, and printing.

With Datalist, you can print all or part of any number of records in a file, in horizontal-report and vertical mailing-label formats. The horizontal report print routine is designed for the Epson MX-80 and Gemini-10 printers and offers a choice of 10, 12, or 17 characters per inch.

This program is difficult to crash. Pressing the break key, which is easy to do accidently when you are trying to enter numeric data quickly, interrupts the program. But you can restore the main menu—without data "Datalist's documentation is well written and easy to understand, making the program a good bet for the novice. It's very easy to learn and use right away."

loss—by entering GOTO 1. In fact, GOTO 1 is Datalist's all-purpose crash control, and it works very well.

Pressing the clear key by accident merely invokes a "Redo" prompt. If you push the break key and then enter RUN, everything comes to a grinding halt. The key combination voids the memory and returns the program to its title routine.

Datalist wraps characters that can't fit on a line or in a field around to the



(so port) v.t. **1**. To bear the weight of, especially from underneath; uphold in position; keep from failing, etc. **2**. To bear or sustain (weight; etc.) **3**. To keep from failing; strengthen: *PBJ*, *Inc. supports their product line with technical personnel that are always there to help you.* **4**. To serve, to uphold or corroborate(a statement, theory, etc.) substantiate; verify: *PBJ*, *Inc. receives testimonials on a daily basis that support their product line.* **5**. To provide (a person, institution) with maintenance; provide for: *PBJ*, *Inc. supports the CoCo user by consistently creating new advancements in their field.*

Synonyni: PBJ, InC. Circle Reader Service card #214

A long description indeed, yet very applicable to the kind of service delivered by PBJ, Inc. When the serious CoCo user needs back-up support, technical information or assistance, PBJ, Inc. is there! From the products they manufacture through to the strategic solutions they offer, PBJ, Inc. has rightfully gained the reputation of "the company with *the most support* for the Color Computer."



See List of Advertisers on page 89

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next line or field. For this reason, if your printer doesn't have condensedprint capability, you must be careful about the number of characters in each record. An inconvenient aspect of the program is that you have to reenter a record to correct or edit a single field once you have exited it.

In the print routine, Datalist sorts and sets up print runs with a "targetcharacter" string search that requires a cumbersome set of operations. However, a main-menu routine scrolls your file vertically and numbers the characters, making the process easier once you are used to it.

Datalist's documentation is well written and easy to understand, making the program a good bet for the novice. The main-menu routines have secondary menus and prompts to guide you through commands. Datalist is very easy to learn and use right away. In addition, its documentation contains a tutorial that leads you through each routine with a six-record sample file.

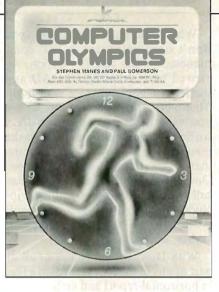
Considering its price, reliability, ease of use, and ability to handle anything that might reasonably be expected of a 32K database manager, Datalist is an excellent program. It might not run a mail-order business or keep track of all the books in a public library, but Datalist is an ideal database program for almost all home, college, and personal filing needs.

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Computer Olympics Stephen Manes and Paul Somerson Hard/Soft Press, Scholastic Inc. 703 Broadway New York, NY 10003 212-505-3000 \$4.95 softcover, 168 pp.

by Richard Ramella

Computer Olympics comprises 39 programs with Olympic themes. The book provides versions for the



Computer Olympics. Hard/Soft Press

Color Computer and the MC-10. In reading the listings I found no MC-10-illegal commands or statements.

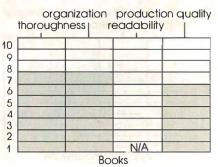
The listings are written in elementary Basic, so expect no sound or graphics, and little movement. The original versions are for the IBM PC and PCjr. Special sections following the listings provide changes for the CoCo. I entered several programs with changes for the CoCo and found no bugs.

One of the most complex programs, Basketball Action, is a kind of running commentary of a game whose action and scoring are determined randomly. Other titles present a fair idea of their content: Olympic Translator, How Long Is That Race?, and Carry the Torch, a text drawing of a torch.

Some programs' titles seem to promise more than they deliver. A View from the Blimp is in fact a series of words, such as hooray and rah, that represent an unseen crowd. Text graphics of diving competitions are the same each time—a simplistic, pseudo-animation.

Young readers will learn Olympic facts, get practice typing in short listings, and perhaps begin to learn programming techniques. As an adult, I was interested in comparing listings for I0 computer models.

Any work that manages to fit listings to different brands of computers tends to leave out some of the most interesting program features. But this book's wealth of simple material and low price make it a bargan.



BBS Log Book Robert E. Ballard Atmospheres 1207 Eighth Ave. Brooklyn, NY 11215 212-788-6799 \$5.95, spiral bound notebook, 77 pp.

by Jeffery S. Parker

The BBS Log Book will be familiar to amateur radio operators and people who use business phones. It is a log book designed to hold operating information for a bulletinboard service (BBS) directory and a personal phone directory.

The book has a three-section format: BBS log, a personal directory, and a telephone log. The BBS log helps you keep track of all the information necessary to contact BBSes, including access numbers, passwords, baud rates, messages, correct times, dates, and whether programs have been up- or downloaded.

The personal directory is printed on the divider between the BBS log and the telephone log. It contains columns for noting information about accessing databases such as The Source and CompuServe, and long-distance services such as MCI and Tymnet. You can also use it to keep track of security and control codes, and access numbers.

The final format is the telephone log, designed for regular telephone calls. This feature is handy for making a record of phone calls or keeping track of phone bills.

There are a couple of things to consider when using this book. The first is a question of security. With all my passwords in one place, I want to keep the book under lock and key at all times. Second, you must do a significant amount of telecommunicating for the book to really serve its purpose.

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COMING NEXT MONTH

Printers and disk drives are currently the hottest peripherals going for the Color Computer. If you already have or are considering purchasing one or the other, you won't want to miss the March HOT CoCo.

Our Doctor ASCII columnists, Richard E. Esposito and Jesse W. Jackson, give a rundown on what to look for when shopping for a printer. And they top off the article with a universal screen-dump program that adjusts itself to your dot-matrix printer.

Education Editor Nancy Kipperman has been on the phone to developers of CoCo educational software to find out what kinds of systems for which they are writing. The word is "get a disk drive," if you want to get the most out of educational software. Find out why next month.

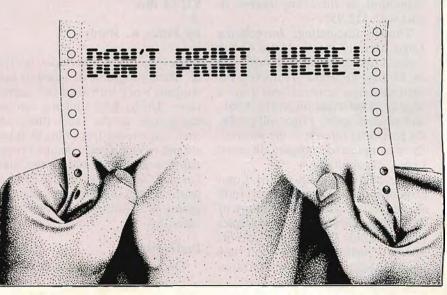
What does it take, dollar-wise and equipment-wise, to get on line? Bobby Ballard, our communications expert, says you don't have to spend a lot ot money to get started. See for yourself in March's 6809 On Line column.

POKEs, PEEKs, and EXECs let you access little, helpful programs built into your CoCo. John Majka's "Those Amazing POKEs" lists some of the more useful ones next month.

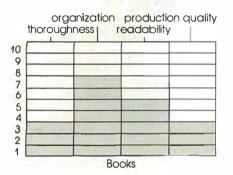
Cassette users will appreciate John Nicolettos' utility that lets you control your recorder from the CoCo's keyboard-no more plugging and unplugging cables or pressing the wrong buttons.

Bored with Basic? Baffled by Assembly? Maybe Pascal is the programming language for you. Reviewer Scott Norman takes an in-depth look at DEFT Systems' Pascal Compiler in next month's HOT CoCo.

See you in March.



The BBS Log Book is a specialty item, which, if taken seriously and handled properly, can be very effective in tracking information essential for telecommunicating and long-distance phone calls. The information columns are laid out well and provide adequate space for entries. If the security question is seriously addressed, and a real need for such a book exists, the BBS Log Book could be a very handy addition to a personal-computing library.



Introducing Logo Peter Ross Addison Wesley Publishing Co. Reading, MA \$12.95, 249 pages

by Richard Ramella

The subtitle of this book notes it applies to several types of Logos, including Radio Shack Color Logo. Yet, on page 15 is a startling caveat in which author Peter Ross writes, "Radio Shack Color Logo has so many differences that you should not rely on any of the information given in the body of this book."

If you can't rely on any of the information, is there any reason to part with \$12.95?

Though fascinating, Introducing Logo literally treats Radio Shack Color Logo as an afterthought—in an 11-page appendix. However, the serious Logo student will find a wealth of information in the book, and teachers using Logo will profit. Of particular interest is the possibility to sample and compare different Logos' capabilities.

The beginner with Color Logo cartridge or disk would best look elsewhere for instructions. Many of the rudimentary program examples work in Color Logo. Many do not, and this frustrating. Why don't they work? Because they're in Terrapin Basic for the Apple II computer.

Author Peter Ross is an artificialintelligence researcher at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. His writing is precise, flowing, and friendly, and his introduction includes interesting short essays on programming as a tool for exploring ideas, history, artificial intelligence, and advice for teachers.

The lexicon of Logo is here. You can understand the topics even when the examples don't work, but later sections of the book go into areas of no use to Color Logo users.

The 11-page Color Logo appendix gives our favorite turtle its due. This appendix is a concise explanation of available commands.

I don't think this book will become an abiding reference work for the Color Logo user, but its ideas—if they can be translated—suggest interesting applications, no matter what form of Logo you may possess.

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Educational Software

Pre-Algebra I, Integers Tom Mix Software 4285 Bradford N.E. Grand Rapids, MI 49506 616-957-0444 16K, Extended Color Basic \$29.95 cassette \$32.95 disk

by James K. Hardy

Pre-Algebra I is a series of five Basic programs designed to help students work with algebraic expressions. Up to four students can use the system at the same time, and each can choose from nine skill levels and receive a performance report. All five programs follow the same format, so the system is easy to learn. As the title indicates, the programs deal only with integers, not variables.

Performance

The initial menu options offer four

"Pre-Algebra I presents its problems in a simple drill format and makes no attempt at creativity."

different quiz programs in which you must solve problems such as the following:

+4 - +4 = ? (Integer Quiz) -3 + ? = -2 (Missing Number) -1 + ?3 = 2 (Missing Sign) -1 + +4? -2 + +6 (Compare Integers)

The skill level you select determines both the size of each number used as well as the number of values in each expression. You can also choose to answer from one to 50 problems.

You get two chances to answer correctly. If you do so the first time, you get credit toward the percentage correct. Giving the right answer the second try gets you a "correct" message, but no credit, and two failures displays the correct answer on the screen.

After you've answered all the questions, the progress report tells you the number of questions you answered correctly the first try, how many you got the second try, how many were wrong, and how long it took you to work all the questions.

The instructions and the examples for the Missing Sign program (like the one above) lead you to expect that the sign for one number in the given equation will be missing. Actually, the function (+, -, *, /) is left out. The resulting problem is an acceptable one, but the information about it is misleading.

There are also limitations concerning the types of problems generated. When the programs create equations using multiplication or division, the problem includes only two members, regardless of the skill level selected. In fact, on level 7 (which should generate all the functions), multiplication and division never appear together or with addi-

tion and subtraction on the same side of the equation.

The Compare Integers program is the only one that uses functions involving multiplication or division on one side of the equation with addition/subtraction combinations, multiplication or division on the other.

Ease of Use

Because these five programs all work the same way, even beginning algebra students should be able to learn the system. There are some problems, though.

Sample problems use X as the multiplication symbol, but the actual problems use the asterisk (*). Those familiar with Basic should know that the asterisk represents multiplication, but others might not. Furthermore, it was difficult to distinguish between the * and the + on the screen.

A formula like +4 - -4 = is somewhat confusing. In a standard math text, the typeface for the subtraction function and the negative sign would be different and therefore easy to tell apart. Displaying one sign in reverse, or otherwise clarifying the difference, would be a help.

Because each program displays the same Tom Mix logo while loading, you can't tell if you've selected the correct program until you've answered all the initial prompts (your name, menu selection, number of problems, skill level, and so on) and you see the first problem.

Error Handling

Pre-Algebra is somewhat limited in its ability to handle errors. The programs won't let you select options not available from the menus, and you can't enter a value as an answer for each problem. However, you can enter characters other than numbers as answers, even when these would be improper choices. However, such an entry is merely considered a wrong answer.

The system also contains a few quirks. You enter your name after you load the program, but typing more than 32 characters will fragment the name into separate lines, and more than 39 characters generates a syntax error when the program tries to center and display the material.

In the Missing Sign program, the first five options from the problemtype menu appear and then disappear. And when the program generates a long equation as skill level 7, it produces a subscript-out-ofrange (BS) error in 6040.

Documentation

Pre-Algebra I comes with a single photo-reduced sheet of instructions. While somewhat difficult to read, the material does tell you how to load and run the various programs in the system and outlines each program objective. The text is written for the teacher or parent and doesn't give the student much to learn from. A brief instruction set for sixth through eighth graders would be helpful.

Summary

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its problems in a simple drill format and makes no attempt at positive reinforcement or creativity. It doesn't teach the steps in solving algebra problems and offers little to hold a student's interest. This program probably isn't your best bet, unless you're working with highly motivated students.

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Universal Video Driver Mark Data Products 24001 Alicia Parkway, 207 Mission Viejo, CA 92691 714-768-1551 All Color Computers \$29.95

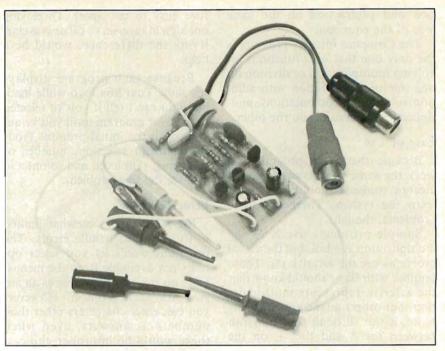
by Peter Paplaskas HOT CoCo staff

How can the Universal Video Driver (UVD) help you? Your Color Computer is designed to connect to a television set, which deprives you of the crisp, clean display of a color or monochrome monitor. The UVD lets you adapt any monitor to any version of the CoCo.

The Color Computer sends video to your TV through a radio frequency (RF) modulator. Monitors, on the other hand, use a voltage frequency known as an IF signal. If you try to use a monochrome monitor with the CoCo's RF modulator, all you'll get is blank screen. Mark Data's Universal Video Driver intercepts the IF signal before it gets to the RF modulator. Using your favorite word processor becomes an entirely new experience with the UVD and a monitor.

Installation

The UVD comes as a kit that is very easy to install, even for the novice. It attaches with color-coded test clips that create solderless connections. The kit comes with three wiring diagrams



The Universal Video Driver, Mark Data Products

that cover all the CoCo's motherboard versions and a table that assigns a contact point to each color-coded clip. The kit connects to the audio, ground, chroma, luminance, and positive 5-volt power contacts.

The UVD installs a little easier in the CoCo 2 than in the other versions. You don't have to make connections to IC chips because of the improved circuitry in the CoCo 2's RF modulator. The other board versions require you to connect clips to pins on the video display generator (6847) and video mixer (1372) chips. To make these connections more secure, loosen the chips slightly before attaching the UVD's clips. Then reseat the chips.

There's a chance that you'll run into excessive brightness and contrast on a monochrome monitor. Mark Data includes instructions that eliminate the problem, simply and effectively. You have to remove one connection and move it to the ground contact. This doesn't occur with color monitors.

The UVD mounts with doublesided tape on top of the RF modulator in all board versions except the CoCo 2. It mounts on top of the 6847, 6822, and 74LS273 chips in the CoCo 2 because the RF modulator is mounted vertically and doesn't offer a secure mounting surface. The kit's two RCA-plug leads run through the hole for the CoCo's video output.

The New Look

It's not uncommon to encounter color artifacts when using PMODE4 graphics. But not with the UVD and a color monitor-the colors are crisp. I was impressed by the clarity of PMODE4 graphics on a monitor. I did, however, find color artifacts in the 64-column high-resolution mode of my word processor. I think this is caused by the vertical line density of the text characters. Adjusting the computer's clock-frequency trimmer should rectify the problem without causing any ill effects to the computer. If you use your CoCo for word processing, the UVD offers true clarity of text in 50- to 65-column formats on a monochrome monitor.

Audio output with UVD is strong without any indication that the adaptor loads down the CoCo's sound generator. If your monitor doesn't provide audio output, the UVD's documentation lists two good sources for speaker and amplifier kits that sell for under \$12.

The Universal Video Driver offers a clear picture, a modest price, easy installation, and compatibility with all CoCos and monitors. If you've been thinking about setting your CoCo up with a composite video monitor, this is an adaptor you should consider.

Game Tips

Shifting Sands

I've found the shovel, snake, canteen, torch, and the magnifier in The Sands of Egypt. I've wandered the pool area but can't seem to do anything else yet. I filled the canteen with water and can't seem to get a drink. Am I missing something?

Virgi Westcott Bakersfield, CA

When draining the pool in The Sands of Egypt, the scepter can be used as a hook to pull the cover loose.

Michael Buksas Gilbert, AZ

Trouble in Raaka-Tu

You can't get past the rug in Raaka-Tu nor the golden gates outside the temple. They're just there as decoys to distract the player from other things.

> Jeff Mercer Gainesville, FL

I can't seem to get past the gargoyle. I am a lover not a fighter. Give me a hint, please. Also, what good is the Ring of Motion when it seems to get you killed all the time?

In Shenanigans, how do you get past the snake?

Virgi Westcott Bakersfield, CA

Dog in Bedlam

To get the red key in Bedlam, use the window hook to fish it out of the cabinet in the dispensary. The red key will unlock all red doors. To obtain the green key, which is in the electroshock therapy room, stand outside the room and type "Get key with window hook."

Since the escape route in Bedlam changes each time you load, it isn't always possible to kill the guard dog. To kill the dog, get the hamburger from the refrigerator and put the blue pill in the meat. Then feed the meat to the dog. If the dog dies, then go south. Guards will lock you in a shed. Use the green key to open the door of the shed, and you're free. If the dog doesn't die, you must search for another escape route. The only other way out I know of is through Picasso's painted door. Does anyone know of any others?

> Paul Riddle Linthicum, MD

Pyramid Parts

The coins in Pyramid are past the unpassable pit. To get across, just swing the scepter and a bridge will appear. Swing it again, and the bridge will disappear. Also, if you pick up thegold nugget, you won't be able to go up the stairs.

> Jeff Mercer Gainesville, FL



To locate the treasure chest in Pyramid, first make sure the mummy has stolen some treasure. Then enter the maze, and make the following moves: E, S, S, S, N, E, E, NW. You should be at a dead end with the chest and the stolen treasure. To exit the maze from this point, type SE, N, and D.

> Paul Riddle Linthicum, MD

Madness and the Minotaur

In Madness and the Minotaur, most of the important items that you need can only be obtained if you have two or three other items. To find out what you need to get an item, either look in the pool or ask the oracle if he's present.

> Jeff Mercer Gainesville, FL

Canyon Climber

There's an easy way to get an endless number of points on Canyon Climber. When you get to the second round, press and hold down both the up arrow and right arrow keys, pressing the space bar to jump over any arrows. As soon as you are underneath the ladder, let go of the right arrow key. When you reach the top of the ladder, pause for several seconds, then go back down to the bottom. The Indian's arrows will go right through you, and then all you have to do is tape the space bar down and wait about 15 minutes. The score turns over after 999,990.

Now then, does anyone out there know what an offog is?

Jeff Mercer Gainesville, FL

Do you have a hot tip on a game or need one? Share your discoveries and frustrations here.

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PRODUCT NEWS

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Structure Is Everything

SBasic 1.0 is a precompiler that adds 11 structured Basic commands to Color Basic on all versions of the CoCo. You can use it to nest loops of up to 255 levels. It has full compile-time error messages, and the compiler is easily activated.

SBasic adds the following commands and constructs to Color Basic: LOOP. ..UNTIL, WHILE DO. ..ENDLOOP, WHILE DO. ..UNTIL, LOOP ...ENDLOOP, CASEOF...\$...ENDCASE, structured IF. ..THEN ...ELSE...EN-DIF, CONTINUE. ..QUIT.

The 64K version lets you have source and object codes in memory at the same time, and you can save and retrieve with one keystroke.

SBasic costs \$19.95 (\$24.95 in Canada) on disk or cassette, plus \$3 for shipping and handling (\$1 in Ontario and Montreal). For more information, phone or write Tandar Software, 12 Arman Drive, Agincourt, Ontario, Canada, M1T 2P6. 416-293-2014.

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CoCo Diagnosis

If you suspect something is wrong with your CoCo, you might want to check out CoCo Checker. It will test your ROM, RAM, disk drives and controller, printer, keyboard, cassette, joysticks, sound, PIAs, VDG, internal clock speed, and more.

Spectrum Projects also has a new screen-dump program for Epson and Gemini printers. The CoCo Screen Dump offers reverse images with regular or double-size pictures and can use 600 to 9,600 baud.

The CoCo Checker and the CoCo Screen Dump require 16K and cost \$19.95 each on tape or disk, plus \$3 for shipping and handling. Spectrum Projects, P.O. Box 21272, Woodhaven, NY 11421.718-441-2807.

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edited by J. Scot Finnie



Kodak's New Line of 8-, 51/4-, and 31/2-inch Disks

Kodak Disk Now Floppy

Kodak disks aren't just for cameras anymore. The company has announced a new product line of floppy disks for mini- and microcomputers. Kodak is forming a new manufacturing division to handle production of its memory products. The suggested retail price for a single-sided, doubledensity, $5^{1/4}$ -inch Kodak disk is \$3.85 in a 10-pack box. Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State St., Rochester, NY 14650.

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Stack Packs

Inland Corp. produces a full line of print stands in metal, acrylic, and oak for 80- and 132-column printers. The company has more than 17 styles and sizes of print stands from the most inexpensive and functional metal stands to their top-of-the-line hand-rubbed oak stands. Inland also manufactures monitor holders, disk storage units, surge suppressors, and computer covers. Inland Corp., 32051 Howard, Madison Heights, MI 48071. 800-521-8428.

Reader Service ~ 559

Rembrandt And Ragoona

How about a graphics utility program with advanced features that include circles, ellipses, drawing, painting in 16 patterns, stamps, enlarging, and editing. **Rembrandt** also prints text on the graphics screen, saves and loads pictures, has four text fonts, and a resolution of 256 by 192 pixels. The program includes six sample pictures. Rembrandt requires 32K, joysticks, and Extended Color Basic. It comes on cassette for \$24.95 and on disk for \$27.95.

Castle Ragoona is a challenging adventure with hi-res graphics, sound, and music. On the flip side of the cassette is a humorous beginner's adventure that has a unique compass. Cas-



Printer Stands from Inland

tle Ragoona requires 32K and Extended Color Basic. It is available on cassette for \$24.95. For more information, contact Family Computers, 4047 Bee Ridge Road, Sarasota, FL 33582. 813-921-7510.

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Buzzing In the Air

CoCo owners who are looking to keep their chips cool can use The Bee Fan. It is powered electrostatically and uses two piezoceramic mylar blades that move five cubic feet of air per minute. This fan has no parts that can wear out.

The Bee has its own built-in dc power supply, so it can't cause starting surges or spikes. Because it is small enough at 2 inches by 3.3 inches by 1.12 inches to fit almost any computer or peripheral, you can hook it up to an internal power source and free up an outlet: It uses 1/15 of the power of conventional rotary fans and produces no electromagnetic or radio interference.

Atmospheres offers a one-year warranty on The Bee Fan, which costs \$24.95, plus \$3 for shipping and handling. Contact Atmospheres, 1207 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11215. 718-788-6799.

Reader Service 🖌 552

Music To Your Eyes

MusiWriter is a new way to organize your musical creativity. If you have a 32K CoCo, a disk drive, and a dot-matrix printer, you can write and edit music on screen, and then print it out with MusiWriter.

MusiWriter can contain up to 10 staves at a time. It gives you treble and bass clefs, 15 key signatures, time signatures from 1/1 to 19/8, rests from full to sixteenth notes, dotted notes and rests, single and double bar lines, and bar lines for the beginning and end of repeated sections. Place notes on any line or space from two ledger lines above and below the staff. Ledger lines appear automatically as you need them. Choose notes of any duration, from double to sixteenth notes.

MusiWriter is a fully interactive, screen-oriented editor. You see the staff on the screen exactly as it is when printed. Edit any part of a staff. You have full cursor control along60 columns, which scroll with

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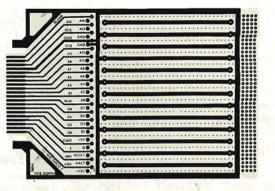
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February 1985 HOT CoCo 95





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PRODUCT NEWS.

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Graphics Support

SGS is a machine-language utility progran that adds 21 easyto-use graphics commands in support of the semigraphics capabilities of the CoCo. These new commands are similar in format to the Extended Color Basic commands. SGS (SemiGraphics Support) speeds up the execution of circles, rectangles, coloring, animation effects, user-created sounds, and more from an Extended Color Basic or Color Basic Program. The utility provides for full graphics capabilities in five different semigraphic modes and uses up to eight colors on black at a maximum resolution of 64K by 192 pixels.

SGS runs under Extended Color Basic 1.1 and Color Basic versions 1.0 and 1.1. SGS is available on disk for \$34.95 and on cassette for \$29.95. The price includes a 60-page users manual and a demonstration program. Micro Computer System, 1404 Sunset Drive, Friendswood, TX 77546. 713-996-9477.

Reader Service - 553

New From Tandy

What's more natural for the CoCo than a graphics tablet? Radio Shack thinks so, too. The new Radio Shack **TRS-80 Touch Pad** is produced by Koala Technologies, a forerunner in hardware interface technology (Catalog number 26-1185).

Radio Shack has also just released its new ROM-pack **Sound/ Speech Cartridge** synthesizer, which offers sound effects in addition to voice synthesis driven by software you enter yourself (Catalog number 26-3144).

Three more Radio Shack products are available. **Spidcrcide** is a new ROM-pack game with novel sound effects that tries to catch you in its web before you can shoot your way out (Catalog number 26-3049). The Electronic Book is a notebook with a 12-key entry pad in the back that plugs into the joystick port. It accepts colorful overlays for little fingers (Catalog number 26-3141). The Color Computer Playground has 42 program listings that help young kids have fun while learning. The book has 255 pages of big print and easy-to-read program listings (Catalog number 26-3196).

Radio Shack, 1400 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102. Reader Service \$\$57

Infocom

For the CoCo

Infocom, the well-known textadventure software game company, has announced that its two newest games, Suspect and The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, are available for the CoCo.

Suspect is an intriguing murder mystery in which you find that you are the chief suspect after a murder at a masquerade ball for the wealthy. You arrived as a reporter writing a story for the Sunday Living section of the paper, but you're going to end up in jail if you can't clear yourself. In The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy, cowritten by Douglas Adams, author of the best-selling novel by the same name, you hitchhike a ride away from impending doom for planet Earth with an Electronic Thumb. Your companion, Ford, is a visitor from another world. The two of you travel through the galaxy, discovering strange places and encountering misadventures. The book's recurring admonition is retained in the game: "Don't Panic."

Suspect and The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy require 32K and are available on disk for \$39.95 each. Infocom Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138, 617-492-1031.

Reader Service 🖌 560

For CoCo 2 Users

The TRS-80 Color Computer 2 User's Guide is a new book for CoCo 2 owners written by Bill Brewer, Mark Brownstein, and Roger C. Sharp. It has 128 pages, nine chapters, and an index. The book is softcover and sells for \$5.95. It is published by Macmillan Publishing Company, 866 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022.

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