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By Carl Warren

Roll Your Own Computer Show

EVERYONE likes a computer show especially when it's a lot of fun. And fun is what we had a few months ago at the Heath Electronic Center located in Anaheim, CA. Bob Mathias, the president of the Anaheim Heath Users Group (ANAHUG), called and asked me if I would address that august group. After mulling it over for about 30 seconds, I told Bob I'd go him one better and put together a "mini computer show."

What I was able to do—and anyone can do it—was to get in touch with various notables in the industry and get their cooperation. Specifically, I called up Gary Kildahl, the creator of CP/M, and asked him to come and tell everyone about CP/M, MP/M and CP-Net. I also contacted the people at Remex and asked them to bring over their 8-in. intelligent floppy disk drives that are now being incorporated into the Heath/ Zenith computer systems. Shugart Technology planned a special trip down to show off its ST-506 microWinchester drive and answer questions about interfacing equipment.

But that wasn't all. I contacted Dilithium Press, Reston Publishing, Sybex, and TAB books, explaining what we were doing. All the publishers responded by sending copies of their microcomputer books to be used as giveaways.

Heath came through with flying colors also. During the past year, Heath has provided me with several kits to be used for evaluation purposes in my columns. Consequently, I was able to use these kits as prizes. Intel provided an SDK-86 evaluation board for some tially, T/Maker is a powerful program, lucky winner, and Osborne/McGraw Hill added its latest book.

Heath's Chief Design Engineer, Carl Goy, made sure that we had the 16K update for the H-89, and the 8-in. floppy disk controller for all to see. Magnolia Microsystems provided its version of the origin zero PROM via the good offices of Lifeboat Associates. Tony Gold, president of Lifeboat, went further and provided his latest software marvel, T/ Maker®, for demonstration.

Although this mini exposition was put together on short notice, more than 60 people showed up to examine the wares and ask questions. Of immediate interest to the ANAHUG members were the Remex drives. These intelligent units are the heart of the H-47 floppy system that Heath began offering with its October catalog.

The Remex RFS4800 drive is a double-sided, double-density drive that ac-

commodates up to 3M bytes of online storage when used in tandom with three 5.25-in. drives and an 8-in. slave drive. What makes this unit exciting is that it incorporates a 6809 microprocessor in the controller, thus permitting the building of a bus interface with less than six chips. You can't buy the drives directly from Remex, since they sell only on an OEM basis. But you will likely want to consider products that use them.

The Shugart Technology ST-506 microWinchester drive also caused quite a stir among attendees. This unit, which I have reported on in an earlier column, offers 6.38M bytes unformatted, 5M bytes formatted, and gives the smallbusiness user a uniquely large storage capacity in a very small box.

Supporting the 5.25-in. microWinchester effort is American Computer and Telecommunications, which has developed an interface for the drive that can be used with the H-89, S-100 bus systems, and TRS-80. The interface is called the ACT 506, priced at \$1,250. According to a company spokesman the interface supports CP/M 2.2 and HDOS. This appears to be worth looking into and will add an extra dimension to your system. My contacts at Heath say the ACT-506 interface is currently being carefully evaluated by the engineering staff and may be offered as part of the line.

Although we didn't get a chance to show T/Maker to the ANAHUG group in the manner that we wished to, all were very interested in its capabilities. Essenwritten in CBASIC, that permits development of management reports in tabular fashion. The T/Maker program is comparable to the popular Visicalc[®] system, but adds some other features. Among these are a full screen editor for setting up the tables. This editor permits both vertical and horizontal scrolling, arithmetic functions so totals can be generated, and the ability to create and include text material in a report. T/ Maker is designed to run under the CP/ M operating system either origin zero or the special implementations for a standard H-89 or TRS-80. However, since Heath/Zenith is offering a zero base and 8-in. drives, the standard distribution package fits right in. T/Maker is priced at \$275. Should you want only the manual, it costs \$25.

T/Maker requires 48K of memory. If you are planning to use it on a CP/M system that starts at 4200₁₆, some difficulties will arise. This is primarily due to the loss of 8K of memory space. You can solve this problem by adding the 16K update in the Heath system, but if you go to all that trouble. I suggest that you incorporate the zero-base PROM.

Speaking of computer shows, those of you who live in California or want an excuse for a trip there, can plan on attending the Sixth West Coast Computer Faire April 3-5 at the San Francisco Civic Auditorium. Should you have a project you are working on or have expertise in some field of microcomputing, you might consider chairing a confer-

Let Us Go FORTH. Just about everything you read talks about BASIC, how to program in it, and so on. There are alternative high-level languages, however, and one of these is called FORTH. This language was created by Charles H. Moore in 1969 at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory (Charlottesville, VA). Like many innovators, Moore felt he needed a language that met his special needs, particularly for observatory automation.

FORTH is what is termed a threaded language. This means that calls are inherent or threaded together. For example, if you want to jump to a subroutine, only the destination is required; the jump is implied. The language makes use of stack operations and, depending on the operation data, is either pushed or pulled on or off the stack(s). This design makes it possible to write compact code that can handle real-time operations.

Interest in FORTH is rapidly increasing, and the language is receiving a great deal of support from the FORTH interest group. This organization, located in San Carlos, CA., publishes a magazine called "Forth Dimensions," holds seminars, provides information on how to implement a FORTH package, how to program, and assists interested parties in becoming familiar with the language.

Those of you who find FORTH attractive can get on the bandwagon by contacting the FORTH interest group and obtaining copies of the magazine. When you are ready, they can supply a copy of the language for your machine.

Software Tidbits. I've tried out Business Micro's Filetrans product and found it most interesting. This package works in concert with the Omikron Mapper system I discussed last month, and permits transferring of TRSDOS files to CP/M and back again. This is an important utility, especially if you plan to use a TRS-80 for anything serious—in which case, you will need CP/M.

The Filetrans package comes in four flavors. Versions 1.01 and 1.02 are priced at \$99 and permit file transfer in one direction to CP/M. Version 1.03 is for 4200 hex-based CP/M and 1.04 is for standard CP/M. Both allow file transfer in both directions.

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A REMARKABLE MAGAZINE

What makes this package important is that it establishes compatibility between a text editor designed to operate under TRSDOS and a CP/M text processor (such as Textwriter III from Organic Software). First you create your text under the editor package. Then transfer it to CP/M and let Textwriter process it. More important, you can take BASIC programs written under TRSDOS and transfer them to CP/M. In the case of the TRS-80, you will find that in most cases the program runs as originally written.

Let Us All Convert. In the past two columns, I discussed the conversion from one version of BASIC to another. As I indicated, various versions of this language exist; and with the differences between them, it can be difficult for an owner of a microcomputer to use all the software packages available.

In a discussion with Les Solomon, Senior Technical Editor of PE, the following simple idea to make all BASICs understandable was proposed. Let us use lots of REM's, even if it means one REM per BASIC line.

Obviously, on simple BASIC statements, no REM's are needed. However, in those lines that are specific to one

machine, a REM should clear things up. For example, a TRS-80 owner would immediately recognize the BASIC state-

MORE INFORMATION

For additional information about products or services mentioned in this column, contact the companies directly.

American Computer and **Telecommunications** 11301 Sunset Hills Road Reston, VA 22090 703-471-2688

Business Micro Products Livermore Financial Center 1838 Catalina St. Livermore, CA 94550 415-449-4412

FORTH Interest Group Box 1105 San Carlos, CA 94070

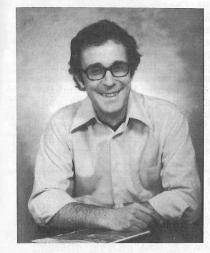
Lifeboat Associates 1651 Third Ave. New York, NY 10028 212-860-0300

ment CLR as the screen clear command for his machine. But, what does CHR\$(27);CHR\$(69) mean to him? This is the screen clear command used in Heath systems (quite meaningless to TRS-80 or Apple users). Therefore, we suggest:

REM-screen clear 10 CLS 10 CHR\$(27);CHR\$(69) REM-screen clear as the way out. This same approach should be used at each BASIC line that does something unique to the particular

system for which the program is written. Some commands are not directly translatable-such as graphic commands. However, even these are not insurmountable since at least the person using the program will know what the author is trying to do. In many cases, the user can convert to commands his machine can perform even if it means writing small subroutines.

As an afterthought, another simple approach is for the microcomputer user to keep a notebook that contains all his BASIC statements, so that he can enter similar statements from other BASIC versions he encounters. This, of course, means a translator for a translator, which is not a very good thing, but one way to preserve sanity in the high-level



David Ahl, Founder and Publisher of Creative Computing

"The beat covered by Creative Computing is one of the most important, explosive and fast-changing."—Alvin Toffler

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creative

You might think the term "creative computing" is a contradiction. How can something as precise and logical as electronic computing possibly be creative? We think it can be. Consider the way computers are being used to create special effects in movies-image generation, coloring and computer-driven cameras and props. Or an electronic "sketchpad" for your home

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Alvin Toffler, author of Future Shock and The Third Wave says, "I read Creative Computing not only for information about how to make the most of my own equipment but to keep an eye on how the whole field is

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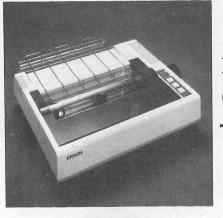
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