



A numeric keypad. Woohoo!

Actually, the Commodore 128 had a bit more going for it than just a numeric keypad – the successor to the Commodore 64, it didn't foresake its predecessor, featuring a fully compatible 64 mode. In addition, it had an 80-column text display, a main CPU switchable between 1 and 2 MHz, a second Z80 CPU with CP/M compatibility, and an expanded BASIC. Oh, and of course 128K of RAM (hence the name.)

Other neat features included the ability to use two monitors at once (one using the 40-column display and the other 80), an option to "boot" a disk on power-on (unusual for a Commodore machine, but common in other con-

temporary 8-bit computers) and a sprite editor for budding game developers.

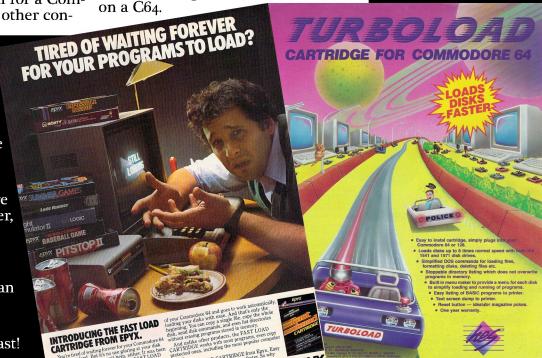
Commodore also released a new disk drive, the 1571, which promised much faster speeds than the glacially slow 1541 through a "burst mode". The drive was also double-sided, and combined with the C128s extra RAM and higher display resolution would make a great team for the GEOS graphical operating system, released for the C128 in 1987.

GEOS would prove less than stellar

The C128's expanded BASIC improved upon from the BAS-IC included in Commodore's failed Plus/4 model, provided a plethora of additonal features unseen in the 64, including sound and graphics commands that previously required the user to enter an arcane series of POKEs, structured looping, text mode windowing, joystick input, decimal to hexadecimal conversion, function key assignments, auto and line renumbering, tracing, a machine language monitor, and much

Couldn't afford a 1571? If you were "stuck" with the sloth-like 1541, there were a few options you could pursue:

- "Turboload" cartridges acted as a "middleman" between software and the 1541, "bursting" data transfers with larger packet sizes.
- You could use a "freeze" cartridge to save the state of your computer, and then reload it later (a faster, typically compressed process.)
- Sometimes, compressed "turbo tape" games could load faster than the same game off of a disk.
- Finally, you could buy games on cartridges. Those loaded really fast!





has a list of qualifications as long as your arm. With a powerful 16 bit processor and 512k of memory linked to high resolution graphics and 512 colours its work is fast, clear and sharp on your screen, no matter how demanding the task. Controlling the 520 is easy through its mouse and unique operating system incorporating GEM desk top manager, whilst its eleven peripheral connectors. has a list of qualifications as

THE ATARI 520ST

whilst its eleven
peripheral connectors
including MIDI
interface enables it to
mix and communicate
easily with other
computer products.
The ST which presents
itself in smart modern styling
comes with powerful BASIC

THE 520ST. OVER QUAL IFIED AND UNDERPAID.

Floundering as the effects of the video-game crash began to increase, Atari's parent company Warner Communications quickly wanted to divest themselves of what they saw as a toxic asset. Ousted as Commodore's CEO early in 1984, Jack Tramiel would make a deal later that year to buy Atari's home console and computer business.

When Tramiel left Commodore, he began working on a design for a new 16-bit computer system, and he purchased Atari as part of his plan to manufacture that system. However, it was discovered that Atari had already made a deal with a startup niga to develop a 16-bit computer. Tramiel wasn't interested in the Amiga, but Commodore was, so he sued in an attempt to bury Amiga's intellectual property, but he was unsuccessful, and Commodore acquired Amiga.

This saga gave Tramiel's team of largely ex-Commodore engineers the time to develop the ST. Using hardware similar to the Macintosh, and Tramiel purchased an operating system, GEM, from Digital Research (having rejected an offer from Microsoft to adapt Windows) and then had Atari port it to the 68000, the ST's microprocessor.

Atari would announce the 520ST in January of 1985. With its graphical GUI, the ST was quickly dubbed the "Jackintosh" -- a low cost alternative to the much pricier Macintosh. However, Tramiel's spotty reputation (see sidebar) discouraged computer retailers from carrying the computer, and software developers in turn were leery about expending the effort to develop products for a platform they worried might not go anywhere.

However, its high-resolution monochrome mode made it an attractive low-cost option for graphic designers, and its built-in MIDI ports wowed musicians. Ports of Atari games made it a viable video-game console and the ST was very popular in Europe, seen as a successor to the Commodore 64 and the Sinclair ZX Spectrum.

In North America the ST's sales were slow, but respectable.

LRATA



Jack Tramiel (1928-2012) was a colourful character in the com-puting world. He staan office machine company in the 1950s, expanding into digit-al calculators and then into computers.

were notorious. He was one of the first businessmen to buy out suppliers when he didn't like their prices. Other suppliers he would refuse to pay after they had delivered. But this allowed him to keep his prices down. is prices down.

E'S ONLY ONE WORD FOR THESE PRICES: RIP-OFF.

Introducing the Atari 520ST personal computer system. \$799.95* complete.

Go ahead. Compare those other machines with the new Atari 520ST™ They cost hundreds of dollars more, but you don't get much in return. That's what we call a rip-off.
For \$79995* the 520ST comes complete with high-resolution monochrome

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monitor, 2-button mouse, 3.5" disk drive, TOS" Operating System, including GEM" Desktop plus Loger and Later BASIC programming languages, 2020 more gives you an ICB color monitor virib 312 glowing colors. Choose innovative business, entre-tainment, education, systems manage-ment, and integrated package software. Expand your 52/DST with industry standard parallel printers, moderns, MIDI controlled synthesizers and key-

boards 1 megalyte floopies 10 MB and larger hard disks and more All available rows drive 10 megalyte 1

JLATARI Power without the price.



Depending on who you ask, ST stood for SixTeen, or Sam Tramiel, Jack's son.

ATARI 8 BIT COMPUTERS

No. AA130XE

The Atari 130XE Computer

\$139.00



Tramiel would also revamp the Atari 8-bit computer line, repackaging them in an ST-style case and introducing a 128K model, the 130XE. Unlike the C128, the 130XE didn't have any additional functionality beyond the extra RAM.

The Atari 800XL Computer



A powerful, versatile tool for work and play, the Atari 800XL Home Computer features built-in Atari Basic programming language, a full-stroke keyboard, a Help key and an international character set—plus built-in 64K memory. This additional memory gives the user access to over 2,000 software programs, while an expansion connection proves the potential for adding sophisticated peripherals. Teamed with the right Atari programs and peripherals. Teamed with the right Atari programs and peripherals in the 800XL can teach, entertain, program and help manage a home or hysticaes.

No. AA800X

\$7999

The Atari 65XE Computer

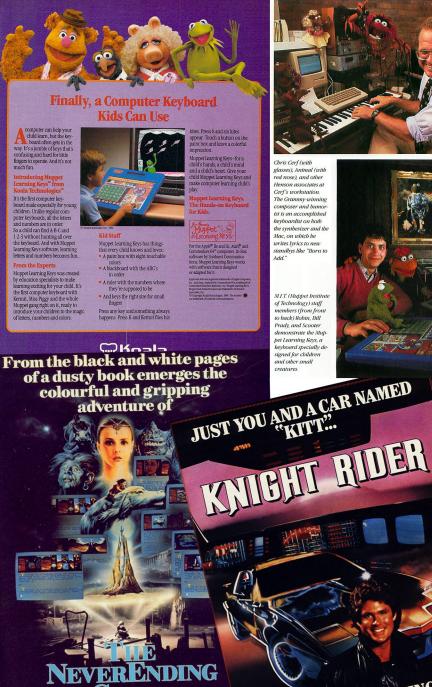
Atari has added a new slant to the world of computing. Beauty, inside and outside. Brians and beauty combined to give you more of what you want from a personal computer. More graphics modes, colors, Random Access Memory, text modes, and independent sound voices than any other computer of its size. All in one stunning new body at a very low price. The Atari 65XE has 65,000 bytes of RAM. It uses the 6502C microprocessor and is software compatible with the thousands of programs available for the 800XL series.

\$8999

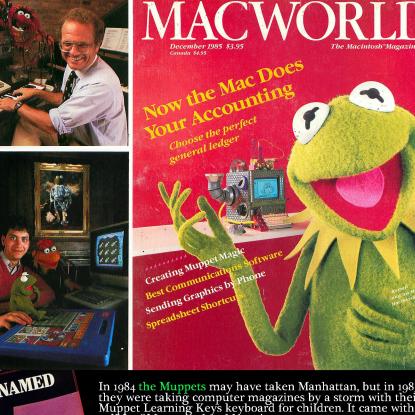


Atari would discontinue its 8-bit computer line in 1992.

No. AA65XE



GOONIES



In 1984 the Muppets may have taken Manhattan, but in 1985 they were taking computer magazines by a storm with their Muppet Learning Keys keyboard for children. It came with a disk of Muppet-related learning programs.

British software house Ocean licensed Knight Rider and put out a video game, but it was pretty terrible, scoring a huge 16% in computer magazine Zzap64. You're better off watching old Knight Rider re-runs on Youtube.

In contrast, Ocean's also-licensed graphical text-adventure The NeverEnding Story was much better received by players (which wasn't a high bar) who appreciated its complex ending (unusual for text adventure games which typically ended abruptly.)

Datasoft, meanwhile, released a spin-off video-game for the blockbuster The Goonies for the Apple II, Commodore 64 and Atari 8-bit computers. Like Ghostbusters, The Goonies featured a chip rendition of the film's theme song, "Goonies R Good Enough" by Cyndi Lauper.







S EDYX



fischertechnik Robotic Computing Kit

Isaac Asimov would be proud—learn all about robotics with the fischertechnik Robotic Computing Kit. The kit includes everything you need to build your own computer-controlled robot. \$199 from fischer America, 175 Route 46 West, Fairfield, NJ 07006, (201) 227-9283.

Animatronic bear Teddy Ruxpin would rule the holiday season.
Like earlier toy robots, Ruxpin utilized one channel of a tape inserted into its in-built cassette player for movement data, while playing back the second channel to serve as the

bear's voice.

Variations on the toy have been on sale ever since.

KoalaPad +
By all means, touch the
KoalaPad + to draw "freehand" with your Apple II.
The KoalaPad + includes
KoalaPad tablet, Koala
Painter program, and
Graphics Exhibitor software.

\$125 from Koala Technologies, 3100 Patrick Henry Drive, Santa Clara, CA 95050, (408) 946-4483.

Robots were still cool, veering off into more educational territory with card-controlled robotics kits which offered more precise movement.

One of the first low-cost drawing tablets, the Koalapad did not require a special electronic stylus, and could be used to draw with your fingers.

However, because of this, while suitable for low-resolution displays, its accuracy at higher resolutions left something to be desired.







Thanks to you, pools coming...

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