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RCA Interactive Data Terminals as low as \$236*



Reliable, portable RCA VP 3000 series Interactive Data Terminals feature: video and audio output; color-locking circuitry for sharp color graphics and rainbow-free characters; reverse video; tone and noise generator; 20 and 40 character formats; resident and

programmable character set; LSI video and microprocessor control. All have a unitized 58-key, 128 character keyboard with flexible membrane switches, plus the features of the ASCII keyboards below.

VP 3501 Videotex Data Terminal. (Shown) Built-in RF modulator and 300 baud direct-connect modem. Ideal for time sharing data base applications. Works with standard TV or monitor. Also has expansion interface and 16-key calculator keypad. As low as \$265.*

VP 3303 Interactive Data Terminal. Similar to VP 3501, without modem or calculator keypad. Has selectable baud rates and RS232C/20Ma current loop interfaces. As low as \$246.*

VP 3301. Same as VP 3303, without RF modulator. As low as \$236.*

...and RCA ASCII Encoded Keyboards as low as \$49.*

RCA VP 600 series ASCII keyboards feature: flexible membrane keys with contact-life over 10 million operations; unitized keyboards are spillproof, dustproof with finger positioning overlay and positive keypress; 2-key rollover circuitry; tone feedback; high noise immunity CMOS circuitry; 5V DC operation and 58-key, 128-character keyboard, selectable "upper case only."



VP 616. EIA RS232C compatible, 20 mA current loop and TTL outputs; six selectable baud rates. Standard keyboard plus 16-key calculator. As low as \$78.*

VP 611. Similar to VP 616 with 8 bit parallel output. As low as \$59.*

VP 606. Same as VP 616, less calculator keypad. As low as \$65.*

VP 601. (Shown) Same as VP 611, less calculator keypad. As low as \$49.*

To order, or more information, call toll-free 800-233-0094.

In PA, 717-393-0446. Or write:
RCA MicroComputer Marketing,
New Holland Avenue,
Lancaster, PA 17604.

RCA

*OEM quantity prices.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An accusation

An article by Mr Henry Davis (Aug 1982, p 103) has been called to my attention. I do not read this magazine, hence, I did not see the article when it was published.

I wish to point out to you that Mr Davis plagiarized my work, almost word for word. Oblique reference was given in Table 2 and the bibliography; however, my name was misspelled. A drafting error in my paper was even copied directly into Fig 4 of Mr Davis' article.

Based on this introduction to your publication, I now know why I do not read it.

Harvey Cragon
Texas Instruments
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Dallas, TX 75266

A rebuttal

The analysis of the different pure computer architectures contained in my article is based on theoretical work done in 1978 by myself for "Comparing Architectures of Three 16-bit Microprocessors" published in Computer Design (July 1979, p 91). Since Mr Cragon's paper contained several simplifying assumptions that would enhance reader understanding and had little impact on the validity of my own analysis, I elected to use it as a reference for this article. Since I did follow Mr Cragon's derivation in my manuscript, full, explicit credit was given to him. I also elected to use Mr Cragon's figure with credit since it showed very similar results to my own.

Unfortunately, during editing, credits to Mr Cragon and Harold Stone as originators of several figures and general approaches were removed by the staff of Computer Design.

Finally, it is my responsibility that Fig 4 was reproduced with the errors and Mr Cragon's name was misspelled. I apologize for these errors.

Henry A. Davis
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An explanation

Computer Design's editors did delete the specific credits to Mr Stone for Figs 6 and 7, although his article was listed in the bibliography. However, credits to Mr Cragon for Table 2 and Fig 4 were published exactly as in the manuscript received from Mr Davis. The editors of Computer Design sincerely apologize to both Mr Cragon and Mr Stone for the unfortunate action.