#### Controlling Your Home By Computer

## \$2.95 December 1984 Issue 55 Vol. 6, No. 12 \$3.75 Canada 02193 ISSN 0194-347X ©

The Leading Magazine Of Home, Educational, And Recreational Computing

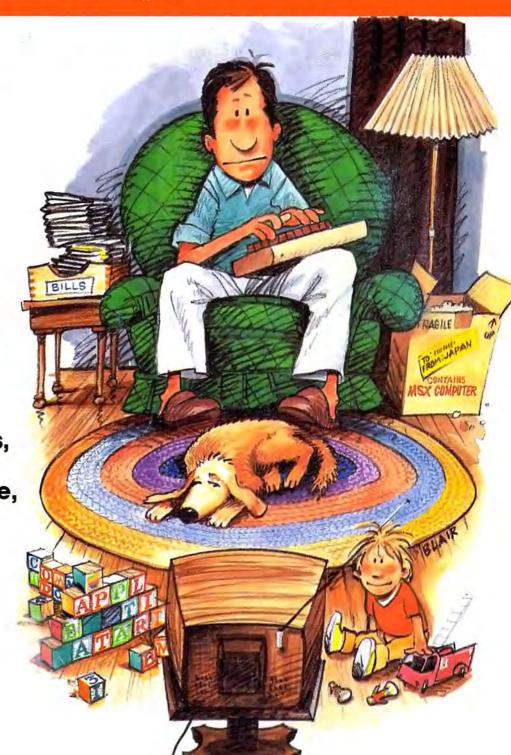
#### Special Home Applications Issue

Personal Finance Made Simple

MSX Is Coming A Special Report On The Japanese Invasion

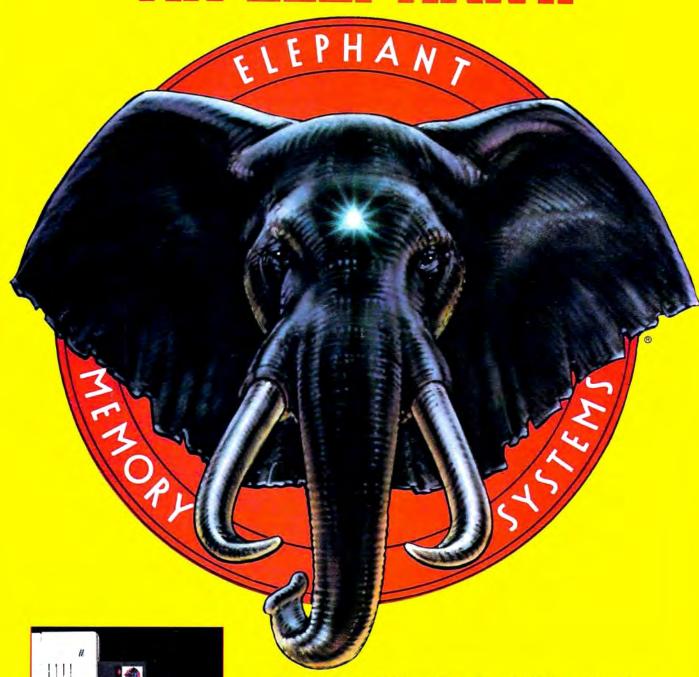
64 Paintbox Atari Graphics Commands For Your Commodore 64

Plus Application Programs, Reviews, And More For IBM PC, PCjr, 64, Apple, Atari, And Others





## TEST DRIVE AN ELEPHANT.

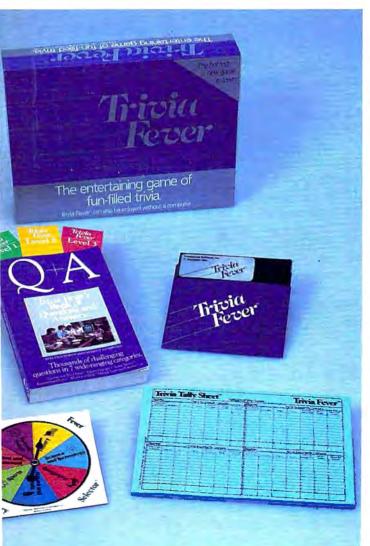


Elephant Floppy Disks are the perfect vehicle for storing and protecting data. Because Elephant never forgets. You'll get high performance that's 100% guaranteed for a lifetime of heavy use. So take them for a test drive. They're available now at your local computer showroom. And there's no waiting for delivery. For the Elephant dealer nearest you, call 1-800-343-8413. In Massachusetts, call collect (617) 769-8150.

Dennison

**ELEPHANT NEVER FORGETS.** 

# Catch COCI The Hottest New Game In Town"



At \$39.95, Trivia Fever comes complete with Question and Answer Book, Category Selector, and Tally Sheets to be used when played without a computer.

Trivia Fever is absolutely unique — it's the only software entertainment package that can be enjoyed *with* or *without* a home computer! When played on your home computer, Trivia Fever is a refreshing alternative to all those shoot'em up games. An elected "Master of the Game" uses the computer to randomly select subject categories, handicap players, generate questions and answers, keep score automatically, and more! Instructive by its very nature, Trivia Fever can be enjoyed by up to 8 individuals or teams. And when played without a computer, Trivia Fever has all the best features of the "popular" trivia games plus more — all without the cumbersome board, cards, and little game pieces. You can play in a car, on vacation, anytime, anywhere! And Trivia Fever is by far the best Trivia game available anywhere. Here's why:

Trivia Fever offers thousands of challenging questions in 7 interesting categories, so there's something for everyone. Each category

has questions with 3 levels of difficulty, which score comparable points. What's more, Trivia Fever allows players to HANDICAP all those so-called "trivia experts" three different ways, giving everyone a chance to win. And players can easily control the length of play from quick thirty minute

games to multi-hour party marathons!

Trivia Fever is unique, entertaining, educational, and most of all FUN. And at \$39.95, Trivia Fever is destined to quickly become the best selling software entertainment package of all time. There's even a \$5 rebate available to any non-computer users who return the computer diskette.

Trivia Fever can be enjoyed on the Commodore 64, IBM PC & PCjr and compatibles, Apple II series, and others. So don't delay. Catch Trivia Fever at your favorite software retailer today!

For additional information call 617-444-5224, or write to:



#### Fun and games from IBM.

Just in time for the holidays, IBM presents a batch of entertaining software programs for every IBM personal computer (and every IBM personal computer person) on

your gift list.

If it's pure fun and games you're after, or educational programs cleverly disguised as fun and games, you've come to the right ad. (If, on the other hand, your only interest is a spreadsheet or database manager, just remember what they say about all work and no play.)

Except for IBM PCjr ColorPaint, all the programs here cost less than \$50.\* And all are available through IBM Product Centers and authorized IBM Personal Computer dealers. For the location of the store nearest you, just call 1-800-447-4700. In Alaska or Hawaii. 1-800-447-0890.

#### **Arcade Games**



Jumpman<sup>™</sup>

You have to defuse hundreds of bombs to save the Jupiter Command Center, but be careful. The bad guys are shooting live ones. Requires color display or TV, joystick optional.

Mine Shaft

You have a little problem. Floodwaters have short-circuited your robot miners, and now they're running berserk. PCjr only. Requires color display or TV, joystick optional.

SHAMUS'

Find and eliminate the evil Shadow. 128 rooms and all manner of illmannered creatures stand between you and your goal. Requires color display or TV. joystick optional.



Crossfire

The streets are crawling with giant spiders. Your city is counting on you. Good luck. PC*jr* only. Requires color display or TV, joystick optional.

#### ScubaVenture

Dive for sunken treasure and live to tell about it. Maybe. PCjr only. Requires color display or TV. joystick optional.

#### **Adventure Games**



King's Quest

Save the Kingdom of Daventry from certain doom. An adventure game with advanced graphics, plus music and sound effects. PCjr only. Requires color display or TV.

Zvll

Explore the castle of a wicked sorcerer as a warrior, a wizard or a thief. A text adventure game for 1 or 2 players.

#### Education Programs

#### Gertrude's Secrets™

Progressively challenging games that stress logical thinking. Ages 4 to 10. Requires color display or TV.



Gertrude's Puzzles™

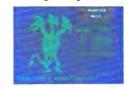
A series of exercises to sharpen a child's powers of deductive reasoning. Ages 8 to 13. Requires color display or TV.

Rocky's Boots™

39 interrelated games that teach the basics of computer logic and circuitry. Ages 9 to adult. Requires color display or TV.

**Turtle Power** 

A music and drawing program that introduces the fundamentals of programming with Logo turtle graphics. Preschool and up. Requires color display or TV.



Monster Math

Solve math problems and slay dragons. Or else. Requires color display or TV.

#### Adventures in Math

Roam through a castle and find hidden

treasure. Your math skill opens the doors. Requires color display or TV.

#### Bumble Games™

Six colorful programs that teach children to plot number pairs, a basic math skill. Ages 4 to 10. Requires color display or TV.

Juggles' Butterfly™

Reading and math for the uninitiated. Ages 3 to 6. Requires color display or TV.

\*Prices apply at IBM Product Centers.

Rocky's Boots, Gertrude's Puzzles, Gertrude's Secrets, Bumble Games, Bumble Plot and Juggle's Butterfly are trademarks of The Learning Company, Jumpman is a trademark of EPYX, Inc. SHAMUS is a trademark of SynSoft.\*\* Little Tramp character licensed by Bubbles, Inc., s.a.

#### Bumble Plot™

Geometry made fun. Yes, fun. Ages 8 to 13. Requires color display or TV.

#### Serious Fun

PC Pool Challenges

If you don't have room for a pool table, this is the next-best thing. I to 4 players. Requires color display or TV.



Touchdown Football

Realistic football action. Call your own plays against an opponent or the computer as the crowd cheers you on. PCjr only. Requires either color display or TV, and joystick.

#### Trivia 101: The Introductory Course

5,000 trivial questions in more than 200 trivial categories. Up to 14 players (or teams) compete against each other and the clock. Requires color display or TV.

#### TV and Cinema 101: Trivia from Talkies to Trekkies

#### Graphics Programs

#### IBM PCjr ColorPaint

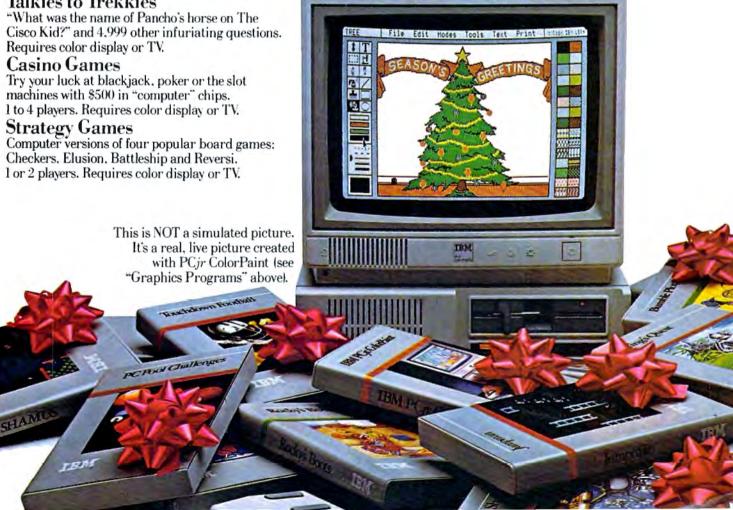
A program that helps you draw just about anything you can think (including the Christmas tree pictured below) in living. sparkling color. Very sophisticated, but very easy to use. PCjr only. Requires color display and mouse.

#### **Animation Creation**

Create colorful moving pictures on your computer. No knowledge of programming necessary. Requires color display or TV.

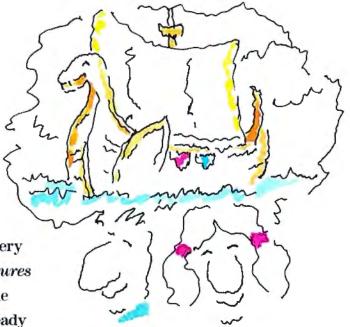


#### Personal Computer Software

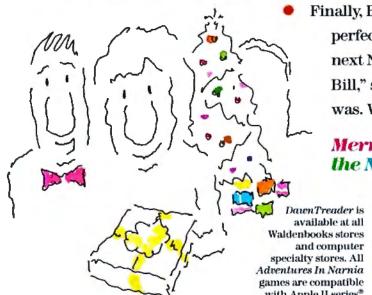


#### A Nice Christmas Story

Christmas Day was approaching in the Nice household. But Mr. and Mrs. Nice (Bill and Janet) didn't know what to get for their Nice children, Tom and Marybeth. They thought and thought, but nothing seemed to hit them just right. "Hula hoops?" said Bill. "No," said Janet. 
Tom and Marybeth, on the other hand, knew exactly what they wanted. In fact, they dreamed of it almost every night: DawnTreader, the latest in the Adventures In Narnia computer game series based on the stories by C.S. Lewis. Tom and Marybeth already



had the first game, Narnia, but now they dreamed about how they would captain the good ship Dawn Treader through the ocean to World's End. They dreamed about finding dufflepuds and sea serpents. And they knew that, just like Narnia, DawnTreader would be exciting, action-packed, and even educational, teaching them sound principles their Mom and Dad agreed with, too. But they wondered: would DawnTreader be under the tree come Christmas Morn? • One day very close to Christmas, Bill and Janet Nice reached into the cupboard for Narnia (after all, it's a game everyone in the family can enjoy) and came across a note. It said, "We're dreaming of DawnTreader. Love, Tom and Marybeth."



Finally, Bill and Janet had their answer. "It's perfect!" exclaimed Bill. "Let's get them the next Narnian adventure, DawnTreader!" "Oh Bill," sighed Janet, "What a nice idea!" was. Wouldn't it be nice for your children, too?

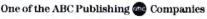
#### Merry Christmas from the Nice household to yours!

with Apple II series® and Commodore 64" home computers.





from Word Publishing





Apple II series is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. Commodore 64 is a trademark of Commodore Electronics, Ltd.

Dec	ember 1984 Vol. 6, No. 12		
F	ATURES		
39	30 Controlling Your Home By Computer Sharon Darling 39 Personal Finance Made Simple Kathy Yakal 48 MSX Is Coming, Part 1 Tom R. Halfhill and Selby Bateman		
E	EDUCATION AND RECREATION		
	62 Things In The Dark    Scott Baker      84 Chess    John Krause		AT/64/V/AP/TI/PC/PCjr 64/V/AT/AP
R	EVIEWS		
138 142	135EnchanterMarc Berman138Logo For The 64Andrew Keith142Microsoft Flight Simulator For PC & PCjrDavid Florance144DataPlus-PCDarryl G. Linkow		Mac/AP/AT/64 64 PC/PCjr PC
C	COLUMNS AND DEPARTMENTS		
10 105 110 146 150 154 162 193	6 The Editor's Notes		64 PC/PCjr AT TI
TH	THE JOURNAL		
130 159 170 183 186	1864 PaintboxChris Metcalf30VIC Music MakerFrank Colosimo59Applesoft SearcherIlan Reuben70Conic Curve PlotterLam-hing Wong83The Basics Of Commodore 64 Hi-Res GraphicsDavid Martin86Atari's "Hidden" Character ModesSheldon Leemon89IBM Personalized Form LettersDonald B. Trivette		64 V AP 64 64 AT PC/PCjr
206 209 212	News & Products COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing In Programs MLX Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 CAPUTE! Modifications Or Corrections To Previous Articles	NOTE: See page 206 before typing in programs.	
	20 Advertisers Index		AP Apple, AT Atari, P Pet/ CBM, Y VIC-20, C Radio Shack Color Computer, 64 Commodore 64, Mac Mac-

TOLL FREE Subscription Order Line 800-334-0868 (in NC 919-275-9809)



One of the ABC Publishing Companies: ABC Publishing, President, Robert G. Burton 1330 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019 COMPUTE! The Journal for Progressive Computing (USPS: 537250) is published monthly by COMPUTE! Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403 USA. Phone: (919) 275-9809. Editorial Offices are located at 324 West Wendover Avenue, Greensboro, NC 27408. Domestic Subscriptions: 12 issues, \$24. Send subscription orders or change of address (P.O. form 3579) to COMPUTE! Magazine, P.O. Box 914, Farmingdale, NY 11737. Second class postage paid at Greensboro, NC 27403 and additional mailing offices. Entire contents copyright © 1984 by COMPUTE! Publications, Inc. All rights reserved, ISSN 0194-357X.

Commodore 64, Mac Macintosh, TI Texas Instruments, PCJr IBM PCJr, PC IBM PC. "All or several of the above.

#### EDITOR'S NOTES

Never in the five-year-plus history of COMPUTE! have I written an editorial that could be interpreted to be as self-laudatory as this one. My apologies in advance. I assure you the topic is worthwhile. In early 1980, a fellow named Michael Tomczyk approached me with a desire to get involved in this budding industry of ours. He wanted to begin learning the ropes and building contacts in the rapidly expanding personal computer market. I gave him some sample assignments which he carried out well, and we began a relationship that has lasted through the years.

For a variety of reasons, the above being the foremost, I was aware that "someday" Michael wanted to write a book on Commodore and lack Tramiel. He was aware (given our history of expertise in Commodorerelevant areas) of our interest in publishing such a book. When Michael left Commodore this past summer, he began work in earnest on his long-dreamed-of book. And we began work in earnest on agreeing on a contract. Both were finished at almost the same time, and we put a task force of senior editorial staff, notably Richard Mansfield and Juanita Lewis, immediately to work on it.

The result is a just-released COMPUTE! book, The Home Computer Wars. It's an exciting, enticing chronology of Commodore, the home/personal computer industry, and the impact of Jack Tramiel. As a first-hand observer of the time frame

covered by the book, I can attest to its interest. It's also a well-written, well-edited book. I'll apologize again for such a syrupy editorial, but the book merits my comments. It is, after all, our first book division release in hardback, and our first non-applications book. We are quite pleased with it.

There seems to be some concern regarding the present state of the industry with all of the vendor and manufacturer consolidation that's presently occurring. Is the home/personal computer revolution over? Has the fad flagged? I think not. We argued some months ago that within any revolution there are companies that lead, companies that follow, companies that by age and evolution are "mature" growth companies, and companies that by different definition are "entrepreneurial" growth companies. It would seem to make sense that we've arrived at an evolutionary stage in our industry's development that's almost a pause to catch our collective breath. We're between buses. The dust is still settling from a rather massive industry shakeout that's been five years in the making; things have at last slowed down for a matter of months, and industry watchers are saying, "Ah-ha . . . that's it, I told you so . . . a fad."

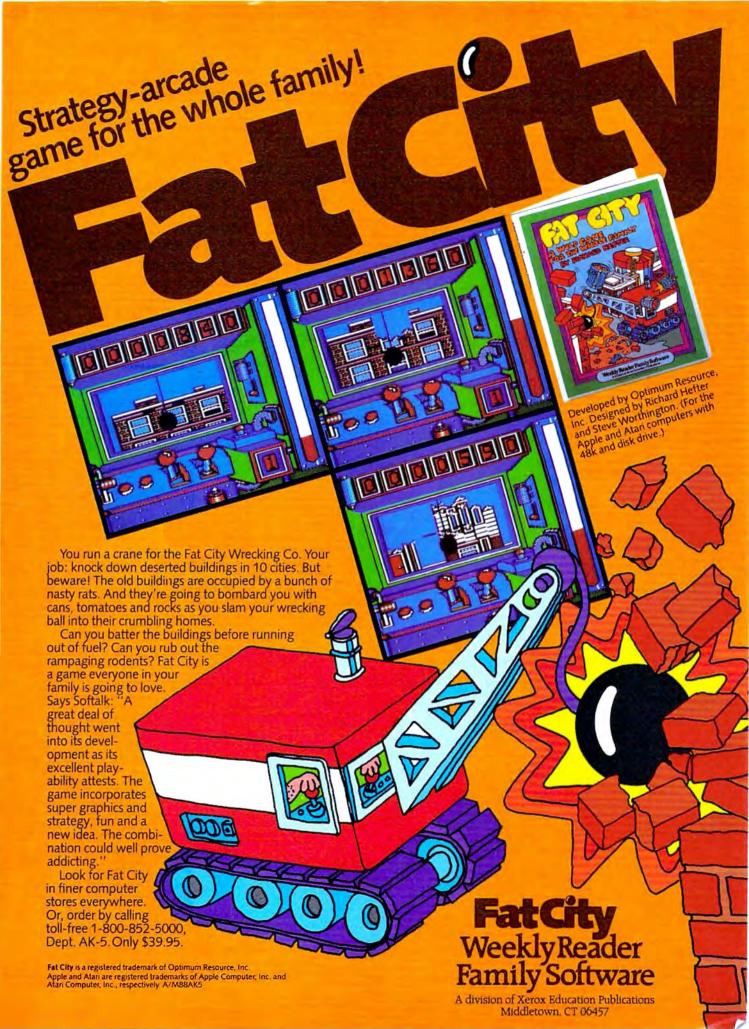
Perhaps, instead, a better perspective would be that we're pausing between surges, and we fully expect this industry to again move rapidly ahead in the not too distant future. It might be sparked by a major coup on

the part of a single manufacturer; it might be sparked by a single piece of software, but the march will resume. Commodore's Amiga Lorraine is just around the corner, and many argue that it represents the same quantum leap in personal computing technology and features that the VIC-20 did only three years ago when the notion of a \$299 color and sound computer was hard to believe, never mind one selling for \$200 or even \$100. And not long before that, customers bought Apples because they wanted something, anything, that would run a revolutionary new program called VisiCalc.

So, we're confident we're not a fad, not a blip on a relatively minor time line in some future historian's textbook. Personal computing is here to stay, and we're sure of it. Until next time, enjoy your COMPUTE!.

Tobert Jock

Editor In Chief



Editor In Chief Director of Administration Gary R Ingersoll Robert C. Lock Alice S Wolfe

Senior Editor Managing Editor Editor, COMPUTEI Production Director Production Editor Editor, COMPUTEI'S GAZETTE Technical Editor Assistant Technical Editors Program Editor Features Editor Feature Writer

Richard Mansfield Kathleen Marlinek Tom R. Hatthii Tony Roberts Lance Elko Otts R. Cowper John Krause, George Mile Charles Brannon Selby Bateman Todd Heimarck, Philip Nelson Kathy Yakal Sharon Daning

Research Assistant Programming Supervisor Assistant Programming Supervis **Editorial Programmers** 

Patrick Parish Tim Victor, Kevin Mykytyn, Gary Black, Kevin Martin, Rob Terrell Mark Tuttle

Programming Assistants David Florance, David Hensley, Susan Dass Juanita Lewis, Joan Rouleau. Ann Davies

Proofregders Executive Assistant Administrative Assistants

Copy Editors

Ethel Silver, Dwight Smith, Marty Selby Susan Young Vicki Jennings, Julia Fleming, Irls Brooks, Jan Kretlow

Associate Editors Jim Butterfield, Toronto, Canada Harvey Herman, Greensboro, NC Fred Dignazio, 2117 Carter Road. S.W., Roanokie, VA 24015 David Thornburg, P.O. Bax 1317. Los Atlas, CA 94022

Contributing Editor

COMPUTEI's Book Division Editor Assistant Editors Assistant Managing Editor Administrative Assistant Artists Director, Book Sales & Marketing Assistant

Stephen Levy Gregg Keizer, J. Blake Lambert Randal Fasner Loura MacFodden Janice Fory, Debbie Bray

Steve Voyatzis Corol Dickerson

Production Manager Art & Design Director Assistant Editor, Art & Design Mechanical Art Supervisor Artists Typesetting

ima Swain Janice Fary De Potter Leslie Jessup, Larry Sullivan Terry Cash, Carole Dunton

Mustrator Director of Advertising Sales Assistant Advertising Manager Production Coordinator

Ken Woodard Bonnie Valentino Jayce Margo

Mindy K. Kutchei

Sales Assistant Promotion Manager Promotion Assistant Circulation Manager Assistant Circulation Manager

Production Assistant

Caroline Dark Charles Post Patty Jones Fron Lyons

Single Copy Sales Supervisor Customer Service Manager Dealer Sales Supervisor Assistants

Philippa King Gail Jones Debi Gofarth, Sharon Minor, Rhonda

Individual Order Supervisor Assistants

Dorothy Bagan Betty Atkins, Gayle Benbow, Rosemane Davis, Chris Gordon, Mary Hunt, Liz Krusenstjema, Jenna Nash, Chris Patty, Anita Ropp, Sharon Sebastian, Judy Taylot Mary Sprague Jim Coward

Mali Room Coordinator Warehouse Manager

Data Processing Manager

John Archibald, John McConnell, Larry O'Connor, Sam Parker, Dal Rees, Eddie Roe, Eric Staley Leon Stokes Chrs Can

Vice President, Finance & Planning Director, Finance & Planning Accountant

Paul J Meglicia R. Steven Vetter Robert L. Bean Karen K. Rogalski Jil Pope, Jane King

Credit Manager

Financial Analysi

Barry L Beck Linda Miller, Doris Hall, Anne Ferguson, Pat Fuller, Susan Booth, Sybil Agee

Purchasing Manager Assistant

Greg L Smith Anna Harris

Robert C. Lock, Chief Executive Office Gary R Ingersoll, President Paul J. Megliola, Vice President, Finance and Planning Debi Nash, Executive Assistant Crassandra Robinson, Assistant TO ELECT



#### Coming In Future Issues

#### The New Computer Music

Plus/Term and JTERM: **Top-Quality Terminal** Programs For 64, VIC, **And Atari** 

#### Enhanced Applesoft INPUT

#### **IBM Pie Chart Maker**

Guitar Tuner For TI, 64, Atari, PC/PCjr, Plus/4, Commodore 16

COMPUTE! Publications Inc. publishes.

COMPUTE! COMPUTE'S WAZETTE

COMPUTE! Books COMPUTE'S

Corporate Office: 324 West Wendover Ave., Suite 200 Greensboro, NC 27408 USA

Mailing address: COMPUTE Post Office Box 5406 Greensboro, NC 27403 USA Telephone: 919-275-9809

#### Subscription Orders

COMPUTE! Circulation Dept. P.O. Box 914 Farmingdale, NY 11737

**TOLL FREE Subscription Order Line** 800-334-0868 In NC 919-275-9809

#### **COMPUTE! Subscription Rates** (12 Issue Year):

(one yr.) \$24 Air (two yrs.) \$45 (three yrs.) \$65

Canada and Foreign Surface Mail

Europe, Australia \$42 Middle Fost Central America and North

Africa \$52 South America, South Africa, For East \$72

**Advertising Sales** 

US



2. Mid Atlantic

John Saval Eastern Regional Manager 5. Northwest/ 212-315-1665 Andy Meehan Marsha A. Gittelman 215-646-5700 212-567-6717 (NY)

3. Southeast & Foreign

Harry Blair 919-275-9809 Gordon Benson 312-362-1821

Mountain/Texas

Phoebe Thompson (408) 345-5553 Jerry Thompson 415-348-8222

6 Southwest Ed Winchell 213-378-8361

Director of Advertising Sales Ken Woodard

COMPUTEI Home Office 919-275-9809

Address all advertising materials to: Patti Williams Advertising Production Coordinator

**COMPUTEI** Magazine 324 West Wendover Avenue, Greensboro, NC 27408

The COMPUTEI subscriber list is made available to carefully screened organizations with a product or service which may be of interest to our readers. If you prefer not to receive such mailings, please send an exact copy of your subscription label to COMPUTEI, P.O. Box 914, Farmingdale, NY 11737, Include a note indicating your preference to receive only your subscription.

Authors of manuscripts warrant that all materials submitted to COMPUTEI are original materials with full ownership rights resident in said authors. By submitting articles to COMPUTEI, authors acknowledge that such materials, upon acceptance for publication, become the exclusive property of COMPUTEI Publications, Inc. No portion of this magazine may be reproduced in any form without written permission from the publications, Inc. Rights to programs developed and submitted by authors are explained in our author contract. Unsolicited materials not accepted for publication in COMPUTEI will be returned if author provides a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Programs (on tape or disk) must accompany each submission. Printed listings are optional, but helpful. Articles should be furnished as typed copy (upper- and lowercase, please) with double spocing. Each page of your article should bear the title of the article, date and name of the author. COMPUTEI assumes no liability for errors in articles or advertisements. Opinions expressed by authors are not necessarily those of COMPUTEI. not necessarily those of COMPUTE

PET CBM, VIC 20 and Commodate 64 are trademarks of Commodate Business Machines, Inc., and/or Commodate Electronics Limited Apple is a trademark of Apple Computer Company

ATAIN is a trademark of Atain the 1991 (A. I.; a trademark of Teilas Instruments, inc Radio Shack Color Computer is a trademark of Teindy, the

## The enjoyment goes on forever!



For APPLE® II, ATARI®, COMMODORE® 64 and IBM® PC microcomputers

Strategy, Science Fiction, Fantasy, Adventure, Sports Illustrated®, Educational and even Arcade GAMES for the HOME COMPUTER from



#### microcomputer games°

#### The Avalon Hill Game Company

4517 HARFORD ROAD, BALTIMORE, MD 21214 (301) 254-9200

At leading Computer and Game Stores everywhere ... or CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-638-9292 for store locations or ordering information

> Use the coupon to send for a full-color brochure with pretty pictures and in-depth game descriptions.

	The Avalon Hill Game Company • 4517 Harford Road, Baltimore, MD 21214	
I want to play forever! Please send me your full-color catalog.  (Enclosed is \$1,00 to cover postage and handling.)		
	Name	
	Address	
	City, State, Zip	
	Type of computer	

#### **READERS' FEEDBACK**

The Editors and Readers of COMPUTE!

#### **New Life For Old Ribbons**

I have a Gemini 10X printer with a cloth ribbon, and have discovered a way to refresh the ink on a used cloth ribbon. First take the ribbon out of the printer and spread it out on newspaper, then spray an even but light coat of WD-40 on the ribbon. This will darken the ribbon a bit. After letting the ribbon dry overnight, wind it back into the cartridge and reinstall it in the printer. It's almost as good as a brand-new ribbon. This works because the WD-40 breaks up the ink particles and redistributes them from the unused portions of the ribbon.

John A. Hashem

Your method seems to be a good one, since WD-40 is a solvent, in addition to being a lubricant. The only question is whether or not the remaining WD-40 would interfere with the printhead, or infuse your correspondence with a petroleum odor. The added lubrication couldn't hurt, but it could cause extra dust to accumulate and gum up the printhead. Here's another trick that's worked for us. Pull out a small section of the ribbon, and make a half-twist. Now wind the twist into the cartridge and continue winding until the twist pops out again (it could take a while). The ribbon is now upside-down, and the rear surface of the ribbon has now come to the front. Since printers use only a portion of the ribbon, this should bring a fresh, unused part of the ribbon into play. Do not use this technique with carbon ribbons (which work only in one direction), or if your ribbon cartridge is too tightly wound to let the twist pass all the way through. Some ribbon cartridges automatically perform this half-twist for you.

#### IBM PC/PCjr BASIC Compatibility

I would like to know if a program written for the PCjr in Cartridge BASIC would work on the PC with a color/graphics adapter and BASIC?

Richard Bookal

The PC and PCjr are quite compatible, considering the differences in the hardware. Since Cartridge BASIC contains all the commands of BASICA (plus a few PCjr-specific commands), most programs written in BASIC or BASICA on the PC will work on the PCjr. To go the other way, the PC must have

BASICA and the color/graphics adapter, and it helps to have the game controller adapter (and joystick), since many PCjr programs take advantage of the built-in joystick interface.

One problem when running a PCjr program on the PC is that the PCjr has several graphics modes not found on the PC. The PC with the color graphics adapter supports SCREEN 1, the 320 × 200 four-color mode; and SCREEN 2, the 640 × 200 two-color mode. The PCjr, of course, supports quite a few more modes, including a 160 × 200 and 320 × 200 16-color mode. It's possible (though by no means easy) to rewrite such a PCjr program to run on the PC. Remember that some of the commands in Cartridge BASIC are not found in PC BASICA. These include PCOPY, PALETTE, and PALETTE USING.

Additionally, the PCjr boasts a 3-voice, 10-bit sound chip with white noise capability. The PC has only a programmable beeper, but since the PCjr also has this capability, you can use the beeper instead if you're interested in compatibility.

As long as you avoid these enhanced PCjr features, you can write programs on the PCjr that will run as is on the PC. Since both machines use the same microprocessor, machine language programs will also transfer, as long as you avoid direct calls into the ROMs. Instead, make use of the BIOS routines, documented in the PC or PCjr Technical Reference Manual. Also, do not use software timing loops, since the PC generally runs faster than a PCjr. You can instead use the programmable timer that behaves the same on both machines. IBM programmers have been eagerly awaiting a new color/graphics card for the PC that will emulate some of the features of the PCjr, but to date no such card exists.

#### **Commodore Comma Conflicts**

I have a Commodore 64. Whenever I try to INPUT something into a string using a comma, the computer rejects everything thereafter, including the comma. How do you enter commas in response to an INPUT statement?

Ronald Weber

INPUT is a versatile command, but you've run smack into its biggest limitation. You may not be



## You bought a computer to cultivate your kids minds. Make sure it's bearing fruit, not growing vegetables.

#### Introducing a whole crop of Learning Adventure games from Spinnaker.

When it comes to cultivating adventurous young minds, the computer's potential is endless.

Unfortunately, the search for software that makes the most of that potential has been endless, too.

That is, until Spinnaker created the Learning Adventure Series. A unique collection of games that reward curiosity with



#### It's new! PRESIDENT'S CHOICE.™

Welcome to the White House you're the President of the United States! Make the right decisions and you'll win re-election. Ages 13-Adult.

hours of adventure and learning. So the time kids spend with our games will help them develop valuable skills. Instead of just tired thumbs.

But what really makes our Learning Adventure games unique – educational value aside - is how much fun they are. Which isn't too surprising when you consider you can do things like bargain with aliens, search a haunted house, or build your own railroad empire.



#### It's new! ROCK 'N' RHYTHM. ™

It's your own recording studio. complete with instruments and equipment. Play and record existing music, or experiment with your own melodies and rhythms. Ages 10-Adult.

In fact, our games are so much fun, kids will really enjoy developing some very important skills. Deductive reasoning, note taking, and problem solving, for instance.

So, if you're in the market for software that will truly cultivate young minds, pick the Spinnaker Learning Adventure Series.

It's the best way to be sure your search will be fruitful.

Spinnaker Learning Adventure games are available for Apple. Atari. BM\* and Commodore 64 home



#### It's new! TRAINS.™

You're in charge of an old-time railroad — and whether it turns into a bonanza or a bust depends on how well you run it. But either way you'll find that working on this railroad is a challenge – and a lot of fun! Ages 10-Adult.



Disks for: IBM (PRESIDENT'S CHOICE). Atari and Commodore 64 (ROCK 'N' RHYTHM and TRAINS). aware of the intended purpose of the comma. For example, try this program:

10 INPUT "Name: Last, First";L\$,F\$
20 PRINT "Your name is ";F\$;" ";L\$

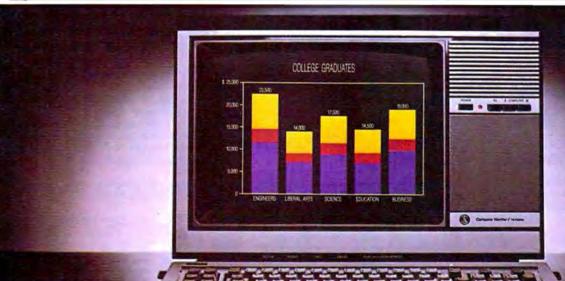
When you run this, you can enter both your last and first name on the same line in response to the INPUT statement. You separate the items with commas. Alternately, you can press RETURN after the first entry, and a question mark appears for the next. It's sometimes very convenient to use the comma for this purpose. But if the INPUT statement does not require more than one entry, the comma makes no sense to the computer, and it reminds you that it didn't know what to do by displaying ?EXTRA IGNORED. Everything thereafter (including the comma) is seen as an errant second input and is therefore thrown out. You may have also noticed that colons behave much like commas, giving you ?EXTRA IGNORED.

Aside from programming your own special version of INPUT by using the GET command, there is one trick that lets you enter anything into an INPUT statement, even leading and trailing spaces (which are normally removed). Just start your entry with a quote. This will put you in quote mode, so be careful with cursor controls. Alternately, you could enter two quotes, then backspace with DELete to erase the second quote. This gives you the leading

quote, but keeps you out of quote mode. INPUT accepts everything within quotes. Notice, though, that the quote marks are not included as part of the entry. Only what's inside the quotes will count. Also keep in mind that these limitations (or features) also apply to INPUT# with tape, disk, or other devices.

Sometimes the best solution is to just write your own version of the INPUT statement. Try this small subroutine with GOSUB 10000. It does not allow cursor controls (other than backspacing with DELete), but it will accept any printable character. The line typed as input is available in the variable IN\$. No prompt is printed, so your main program should PRINT the question before calling this subroutine. Since a string is limited to 255 characters, the variable IL is set to 255 on line 10000. If you want a smaller limit, change line 10000, or just set IL in your main program, make IN\$="", and GOSUB 100010."

10000 INS="":IL=255 :rem 213 10010 PRINT "[+][LEFT]"; :rem 65 10020 GETI\$:IFI\$=""THEN10020 :rem 25 10030 PRINT" [LEFT]"::IN=ASC(I\$):IFIN=13T HENPRINT: RETURN :rem 23 10040 IFIN=20ANDLEN(IN\$)THENIN\$=LEFT\$(IN\$ , LEN(IN\$)-1):PRINTI\$;:GOTO10010 :rem 67 10050 IF(INAND127)<320RLEN(IN\$)=ILTHEN100 :rem 250 10060 PRINTI\$;:POKE212,0:IN\$=IN\$+I\$:GOTO1 9919 :rem 112



## The computer monitor so ingenious,

If you're torn between buying a dedicated monitor and making do with your regular TV, there's a smarter alternative. The General Electric Monitor/TV,

First and foremost, it's a computer monitor.

Compatible with all major computer brands, it combines these advanced features to sharpen text and graphics and deliver a display that's easy-on-the-eyes: Direct and split video inputs; 320-line resolution via a comb filter; plus a computer grade, .5mm-pitch Neovision<sup>14</sup> picture system.

For the name of your nearest dealer, call The GE Answer Center Information Service, 1-800-626-2000.

#### Printer Interface Graffiti

I would like to inform the readers about a peculiarity within the Cardco Card/? G+ printer interface. I was playing around with my printer when it printed the following:

(c) Copyright 1983 CARDCO INC. Jackie, This one's for you! -Breck

Could you please tell me what this means and how I can get this to happen again?

Eric Milota

Most likely, you accidentally triggered the interface into a reset or self-test mode. It's somehow reassuring to discover affectionate graffiti hidden within the high-tech metal heart of a printer interface.

Atari XL Super POKEs

I read in an earlier issue of COMPUTE! that some Atari owners do not like the audible keyboard feedback (keyboard click). You can always turn down the volume, but this prevents you from hearing any other sound effects. This simple POKE will turn off the keyboard click: POKE 731,1. POKE it with a zero to turn the click back on.

Simulated Monitor/TV Picture.

Jeff Tjebckes

This POKE works only on the new XL Atari models, not on the original 400/800 computers. There is no easy software solution for the 400/800, but this POKE works fine on the 1200XL, 600XL, and 800XL. There are many other useful POKEs on the XL computers. Remember that none of these POKEs will work with the older 400/800 computers, so if you are writing programs for publication or sharing, keep this in mind.

First try this one: POKE 622,255:GRAPHICS 0. This allows fine scrolling of GRAPHICS 0 screens. Instead of jumping up a line at a time, the screen will smoothly scroll 1/8 character at a time. Use POKE 622,0:GRAPHICS 0 to reset the scroll. You must always follow this POKE with GRAPHICS 0.

POKE 756,204 enables the built-in international character set. Hold down CTRL and press some of the letters of the alphabet to see these new characters. Use POKE 756,224 to go back to the normal character set with the graphics characters. POKE 621,255 disables the keyboard, and POKE 621,0 reenables it. SYSTEM RESET will get you out of this mode if it gets you into trouble. You can read the HELP key with PEEK(732). Location 732 returns a 17 when the HELP key has been pressed. You must POKE it with a 0 to clear it out after you've acted on the key. SHIFT and CTRL also affect the HELP key, returning 81 and 145, respectively.

All keys begin to repeat when you hold them

S A TRADEMARK OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., @1984



down. To change the delay before the key begins to repeat, POKE 729 with the number of 1/60 seconds you want to delay. A value of 30 would be a half-second delay. The default is 48, or 4/5 second. A POKE to 730 controls how quickly a key repeats once the repeat has begun. The delay between repeats is also measured in 1/60 seconds. The default here is about 1/10 second.

If you want to take advantage of XL features, yet permit the program to run on the 400/800, you can check the operating system ID byte, found at location 65527 in ROM. There is a different number for every version of the Atari operating system. If this byte returns a value for the 400/800, you can skip over the statements specific to XL models. Consult COMPUTE! Books' Mapping the Atari for a comprehensive guide to Atari memory, and the article "An Introduction to Atari PEEKs and POKEs" in The Atari Collection, Volume 1, due to be released in a few weeks.

Operating System PEEK(65527)

400/800 Revision A 221, 87, or 243

400/800 Revision B 230

1200XL Revision A 10

1200XL Revision B 11

600XL 1

800XL 2

#### Disabling Apple's RESET Key

How do you disable the RESET key on the Apple II+ in BASIC?

Alex Tarlecky

The RESET key generates a hardware interrupt on the Apple, not a software interrupt. However, it's still possible to control the interrupt request by altering the RESET vector at memory locations 1010 and 1011 (\$3F2 and \$3F3). The value stored in these locations (in low-byte, high-byte form) is set at power-up by whatever program is controlling the Apple. If no disk drive is attached and the Apple has an Autostart ROM, the RAM RESET vector points to BASIC. If there is a disk drive, the computer enters the bootstrap program contained in ROM on the disk-controller card. The value of the RAM RESET vector is usually set by software loaded from the disk.

Autostart ROM only boots the disk on RESET when the computer is first turned on. Other RESETs initiate a jump to the address held by the ROM RESET vector. The operating system uses a code stored in location 1012 (\$3F4) to determine if the request for a RESET was initiated by a power-up or not. This code is never properly set at power-up, so a "cold start" results, rebooting the BASIC operating system from the disk. Any program can scramble this code and force a cold start by POKEing a new value into this location.

The code byte at address 1012 (\$3F4) must be

the Exclusive-OR between 165 (\$A5) and the contents of 1011 (\$3F3), or a power-up RESET will result.

If your intention is to prevent unauthorized people from LISTing your programs, you could enter this as your greeting (HELLO) program:

10 REM AUTO RUN GREETING 20 POKE 1012, PEEK(1012) AND 10 30 END

This alters the RESET vector to an invalid number, so pressing the RESET key to interrupt the program forces a cold start, causing the disk to reboot. One disadvantage is that all users, including you, will be prevented from interrupting or listing the program when booting from this disk.

Line 20 could also be included in the program you wish to protect. Pressing the RESET key would cause the disk to reboot, and the altered location would then be correct until the program was run again. But remember that no protection method is absolutely foolproof—this technique will only discourage people from attempting to tamper with your program.

#### Commodore Tape Sequential Access

I own a VIC-20 and have found that the computer won't recognize a file unless the cassette is set near the beginning of the file. Can this limitation be resolved?

Andy Little

Cassette files are always sequential, and must be read in the same order that they were written. The first part of a tape file is a header containing the filename and other information such as the starting and ending address of a program. Without this header, the computer's Kernal tape routines do not know how to locate and use the data that follows, so you can't just start reading a cassette file partway through. There are ROM routines for directly reading and writing blocks of data to the tape, but the technique is too involved to cover here, and there are many problems with such a method.

#### **Apple/Okidata Graphics Printing**

I am using a KoalaPad and am wondering if there is any way you can print pictures produced with *KoalaPaint*. I am using an Okidata 82A printer. Can this printer reproduce computer graphics?

Bob Spachman, Jr.

Koala Technologies offers a package called KoalaPrint that will print high-resolution pictures to a variety of printers. You may also be able to use other printer dump packages to print KoalaPad pictures. However, your printer does not have high-

## TM Your Personal Your Personal

#### Its only business is managing your home finances. No program does it more quickly, more easily, more directly.

Your Personal Net Worth systematizes the management of your household income, expenses, credit cards and check books using methods tested for accuracy by Touche Ross, one of the nation's leading accounting firms.

Your Personal Net Worth puts your computer to work, keeps your records straight, including your personal inventory of valuables and stock portfolio, tells you where and how you're spending your money or if you're making a shambles of your budget. And does it all

in less time than it takes you to balance your check book.

Nothing else — no other program at twice the price — makes handling your personal money matters simpler, faster and more direct than Your Personal Net Worth.

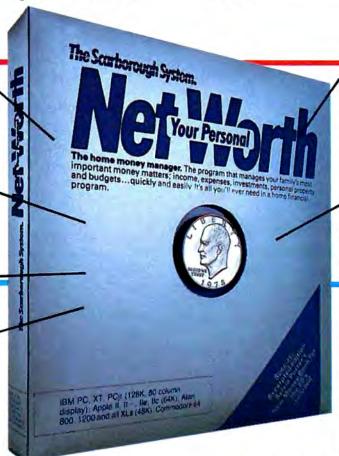
You'll find it at your favorite software retailer in the silver box with the real silver dollar on the front. It could be the single most valuable purchase you'll ever make.

Record all banking and . any credit card transactions, reconcile bank statements instantly (up to 10 separate bank accounts can be handled), - print checks, too.

Set up a budget (as many as 350 categories) — and then compare your actual income and expenses to the budget.

Never forget a tax-deductible item. Today or at tax return time.

Display or print every financial report you'll ever need.



Record stock, bond and other investment transactions. Inventory household valuables, collectibles and important papers for insurance and other purposes.

Your Personal Net Worth works fast because it's in machine language. Documentation in plain English is referenced for easy use. "Help" functions on screen at all times.

Available for:

IBM-PC/XT/PCjr (128K) Apple II + /IIe/IIc (64K) Commodore 64 Atari (48K) The Program comes with two disks, one of which has accounts already set up for entry. However, only one disk drive is necessary.

#### You'll grow with us. © 1984, Scarborough Systems, Inc., 25 N. Broadway, Tarrytown, NY 10591

resolution graphics capability. It can only print TRS-80 style graphics of a resolution of  $3 \times 2$  pixels per character.

#### **IBM PC & PCjr Magazine Correction**

There seems to be an error printed in the PCjr version of David J. Bohlke's "Cannonball" game, which ran in the August 1984 issue of COM-PUTE!'s PC & PCjr magazine. The program ran perfectly until I blew up RED's cannon, but all I got for an explosion was a line across the screen, then the program crashed. The error was in line 625, which reads:

625 W=INT(RND\*4+4): W,15,3:FOR J=1 TO 10:NEXT

I think it should read:

625 W=INT(RND\*4+4): W=15\*3:FOR J=1 TO 10:NEXT

It took quite a while to figure out, but I just had to experiment with the program.

Mike Batteiger

Since subscribers of COMPUTE!'s PC & PCjr magazine now receive COMPUTE!, we're publishing the answer here in "Readers' Feedback." The correction you've given will prevent the game from crashing, but the line should read:

625 W=INT(RND\*4+4):SOUND W,15,3:FOR J=1 TO 10:NEXT

We fully tested the program on a PCjr, but we made the listing for the PCjr version of the game on an IBM PC. The PCjr's SOUND command is not compatible with the PC's SOUND command, so the command itself would not list on the PC. Our staff have been alerted to watch for this potential problem in the future.

#### TV And Tape Interaction

My cousin sent me some programs on tape for my Commodore 64, but they will not load unless I turn off the television set. I've done everything the Datassette manual suggests. Can you offer any advice?

Brian Dorsey

At first, this interaction seems most peculiar. How could your TV have anything to do with your cassette recorder? In fact, though, a television or monitor used with a computer is a primary source of magnetic interference. Although the magnetic field (which can emanate from the TV's transformer) may not erase any tapes or disks, the field can prevent the read head from reading the tape or disk. To solve this problem, move your recorder or disk drive at least two feet away from the television. It's also

not a good idea to store tapes or disks within two feet of a television or monitor. And beware of stereo speakers, telephones, and any equipment with a transformer. You may also want to place the power supply boxes on the floor instead of on the same desk or table as your computer.

#### **Commodore Secondary Addresses**

I own a Commodore computer and can't find out what the different secondary addresses are for device #2 (the RS-232 port). What numbers do you use here?

Kevin Rose

The secondary address is not really used for opening an RS-232 channel, so you should use a value of zero. Remember that OPENing an RS-232 channel clears out all variables and closes all other files, so OPEN the RS-232 file at the beginning of your program before any variables are defined or DIMensioned. The optional parameters for RS-232 are specified in the filename (we use a file number of 2 here):

OPEN 2,2,0,CHR\$(control register);CHR\$(command register)

For 300 baud, with a word length of eight bits, one stop bit, full duplex, and no parity, you can use:

OPEN 2,2,0,CHR\$(6) + CHR\$(0)

Complete tables are given on pages 350 and 351 of the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide.

#### **Atari 800XL Memory Expansion**

Can you use the memory expansion intended for the 600XL to expand the memory of the 800XL?

Toby Buckalew

The 600XL memory expansion brings the total memory of the 600XL up to the maximum of 64K. Although it would plug into the 800XL, this would be futile (and would confuse the computer), since the 800XL already has 64K. Memory is not merely an add-on item—it has to fit correctly into the computer's memory map. Since the memory map is full on the 800XL, you would need some other kind of expansion memory that uses bank switching or windowing to get more than 64K of system memory. You could never have more than 64K of memory at one time, but you could swap out (bank switch) portions of the expanded memory in a cartridge that allows this. Don't expect any commercial software to take advantage of such an unusual memory configuration, though.

#### **Commodore Plus/4 Peripherals**

I own a Commodore 64, Epson RX-80 printer with a Tymac Connection interface, and an MSD

## So now you own a computer.



CBS Software can show you how to get the best out of it...

## How to get from Sesame St.





You've finished school. And you've made it all the way to a tough management job. But there's still plenty to learn. For instance, how to manage people, your own time and your career even better:

CBS Software can help with our *Managing for Success* \*\* series, developed by Thoughtware,\*\* leaders in computer-based management training.

Personal Development and People Management help pinpoint your strengths and teach you effective leadership strategies. Delegation, Time & Tasks; Problem Solving, Stress & Conflict and Career Planning help you make the most of your time, both now and down the road. All five programs can help you improve any organization—even families!

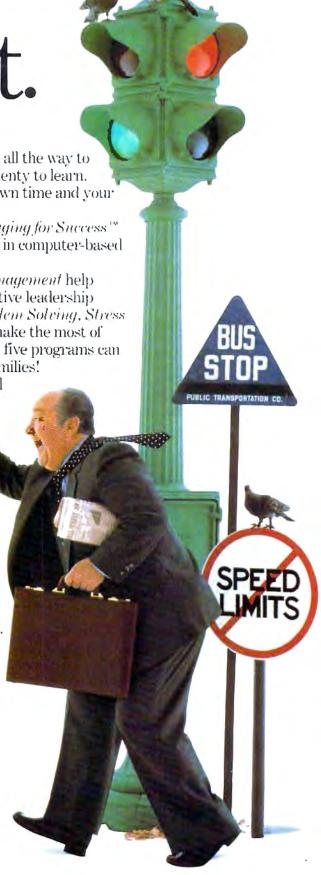
Once you're managing better, you'll have time to read better, too. Our *MicroSpeedRead*™ program helps you master the latest techniques for reading and comprehending more in less time.

As you can see, CBS Software

both children
and adults to
advance as
fast as they
want. And
that's just the
way we planned it.

Because we believe be no speed limits between Sesame Street and Wall Street.





## And now you know how to get the best out of your computer.

A computer is only as good as the software you put into it. When you put in CBS Software, you're

using programs developed by experts in their fields. People who know how to make learning an exciting, entertaining activity. Not just for kids, but for adults, too.

In fact, you'll find software the whole family can enjoy together:

Like an exciting computer party game where everyone matches wits. Or programs

for bridge players, math minds, word enthusiasts – even a program for murder mystery buffs.

And, as your family keeps growing our family keeps growing, too. You

can learn about all our programs by writing for our colorful full-

line catalog to: CBS Software,

One Fawcett Place, Greenwich, CT 06836.\*

Now that you own a computer—and you know about CBS Software—you know how to get the best out of it, too.





Making you the best.

single disk drive. If I purchase the new Commodore Plus/4, will I be able to use my 64 peripherals with it? Will my Commodore 64 software work on the Plus/4?

Otis Smerd

The Plus/4 uses a redesigned cassette jack, so you will not be able to use an existing Datassette with the Plus/4. As long as the printer interface does not use the 64 cassette port for power supply, it will work with the Plus/4. Almost any device using the round serial port, including your disk drive, will also work with the Plus/4. The Commodore 1702 color monitor is also compatible with this computer via the rear connections. Unfortunately, you can't use your 64 or Atari joysticks with the Plus/4 (even though the joystick circuitry is compatible) since the Plus/4 uses a proprietary joystick port. Perhaps Commodore or a third-party manufacturer will sell joystick or cassette port adapters.

Although the Plus/4 uses the same type of microprocessor and similar operating system as the 64, the hardware is not compatible with 64 software. Few 64 programs will run on the Plus/4, just as you can't readily transfer software between the VIC and 64. Some 64 (or VIC) BASIC programs that avoid PEEKs, POKEs, and machine language will load and run on the Plus/4, but you'll have to convert most programs yourself. Since the peripherals are compatible, the ideal solution is to own both computers.

#### Atari Attract Mode

I own an Atari 1200XL. So far, I have programmed two games in BASIC, but there is one problem I haven't solved. After about 8–10 minutes of play, the screen starts to change colors. Is there any way to get around this annoyance? Also, I heard that Atari has a contest for amateur programmers. Have you heard anything about this?

John Hnat

The Atari computers incorporate the color shifting to protect the screen from damage. Normally, you have nothing to worry about, since TV images change constantly, but theoretically an image could burn itself into the phosphor if left displayed unchanged for a long period of time. Back in the early days of Atari computers, rumors about this problem were seized upon by the public and blown all out of proportion. To allay fears, all Atari machines have this color shifting protection built-in. If the keyboard has not been touched for 8.5 minutes, all the colors cycle at a reduced brightness. This constant color shift prevents any one image from burning into the TV screen. However, we have never seen a documented case of a home computer damaging a television due to long exposure. Incidentally, the

color shifting is called attract mode, named after the way arcade games will play automatically to attract customers.

Every four seconds, memory location 77 is incremented by one. When it reaches 128, attract mode starts. To prevent attract mode, POKE 77,0 periodically. If you want to preserve the intention of attract mode, perform this POKE only when the player makes some action, as in moving the joystick. If you are playing a game that does not disable attract mode, you can press any key to stop the color shifting. Sometimes a keystroke interferes with a program, but you can often press the inverse video key (which doesn't generate an ATASCII keystroke) twice to cancel attract mode while a program is running.

The Atari Program Exchange (APX), which has been recently discontinued, was a potpourri of userwritten programs. You would send your program for consideration. If it was good enough, Atari would market your game through the APX catalog. There were also quarterly prizes in several categories for the best programs received, and the famous Atari Star award was given once a year for the best program overall. The prize money (\$25,000) gave the first Atari Star winner Fernando Herrera the impetus needed to start his own software company, First Star Software. IBM has started a similar mailorder service for the PC and PCjr, called Personally Developed Software.

#### Microsoft BASIC Variable Annihilation

When my program stops on an error, I edit the offending line, intending to CONTinue after I've made the change, but am amazed to find that changing a program line clears out all variables. I have to rerun the program and enter all the lost information every time I make a change. Why does this happen, and how can I get around the problem?

John H. Leonard

This problem, which is endemic to Microsoft BASIC (Atari BASIC preserves variables when you change a line) cannot be readily overcome. Variables are stored in memory immediately after the last line in your program. When editing or entering a line, the final program could become larger, and would overwrite some variables, turning them into an unseemly binary mush. BASIC could move the variables when a program changes size, but the designers of Microsoft BASIC decided to just clear all the variables.

#### **Commodore Repair Tips**

I am a Commodore owner, and am running a repair shop for Commodore equipment. I wanted

to pass on a few tips to your readers. First, about 90 percent of all machines are returned due to a blown fuse. This causes a blank picture, even though the power LED still shines. The fuse is easy to replace if you can open the case. The second biggest problem is due to a blown PLA (programmable logic array) chip. Unfortunately, I have not been able to obtain parts from Commodore, and am relying on used and broken 64s for spare chips. Also, I welcome any questions on repairs or simply on how things work.

Steve Fogolini 8232 Richard Street Fort Worth, TX 76108

We're publishing your address so that interested readers can contact you, but be ready for a deluge of mail. Also, readers should beware that they will void their 90-day warranty by opening or tampering with the computer. We have over a dozen 64s inhouse, and if a 64 goes bad, it is indeed usually the result of a blown fuse or a damaged CIA (Complex Interface Adapter) chip. It's easy to destroy the CIA merely by touching the exposed joystick port (which is connected to the CIA) in a static-prone environment. As you said, though, Commodore is reluctant to supply individuals with replacement chips.

#### Backing Up the Atari Macro Assembler

Due to built-in limitations, you can copy the Atari Macro Assembler/Editor (AMAC) package to another disk, but the copied program will not run. This prevents you from making a backup copy for archival purposes. Additionally, it is inconvenient to have to switch between the AMAC disk and your program disk when you are assembling from disk. It's easier if you can copy the assembler to the same disk as your source code files. Fortunately, this problem is easy to fix. First copy the file "D:AMAC" to another disk, then run this small program. It makes a small change to the assembler, so that the copy will work properly.

James A. Tunnicliffe

10 OPEN #1,12,0,"D:AMAC":FOR I=1 TO 8:GET #1,A:NEXT I:PUT #1,208:PU T #1,34:CLOSE #1

Thanks for the modification.

#### **Apple Trigonometry**

I was planning to do my trigonometry homework on my computer. I have an Apple II+ and wanted to use the functions SIN, TAN, and COS. I had assumed that the number you put into the parentheses was the number of degrees of an an-

gle, but when I tried it this way the result was not the same as the number on my chart. It didn't agree with COS, SIN, or TAN. So I looked up these functions in my user's manual, but they gave some explanation about radians and other things I could not comprehend. Could you please give me an understandable explanation of what these functions do?

Chuck Knakal, Jr.

The trigonometric functions on the Apple II+ as well as most other computers use radians instead of degrees to specify an angle. Most of us are accustomed to measuring angles in degrees, but radians are actually easier to use when performing complex calculations. Radians are based on the mathematical relationship between a circle's diameter and its circumference. Degrees, on the other hand, are arbitrary and as a result are cumbersome to deal with in calculations.

If you prefer to think in terms of degrees instead of radians, the following table will help you translate between the two.

Description	D. Hans
Degrees	Radians
0	0
90	$\pi/2$
180	$\dot{\boldsymbol{\pi}}$
270	1.5* π 2* π
360	2*π

(Where  $\pi$  is approximately 3.1416.)

The following formulas can be used in your program to convert from radians to degrees and vice versa:

Radians = degrees \*3.1416/180 Degrees = radians \*180/3.1416

Here's a program that will calculate the SIN of any angle specified in degrees:

10 INPUT "ANGLE IN DEGREES:";D 20 R = D \* 3.1416 / 180 30 PRINT "SIN="; SIN (R)

#### TI-99/4A Character Memory

Recently I came across something on my TI-99/4A which I don't understand. With Extended BASIC installed and no program in memory, I defined a character from 127 to 143 with the CHAR subprogram. I then typed NEW and SIZE (to give the amount of memory available). I found no memory had been used although the character remained redefined. Can you explain this?

Chris Teixeira

In Extended BASIC, the SIZE command returns the number of bytes left for BASIC programming and variable storage. Character codes for characters from 127 to 143, however, are stored in a separate protected area of memory. This is why you observed no



## MAGAZINE'S

#### RST OFFICIAL ACTION/STRATEGY COMPUTER GAME

WIN\* a free trip for two to New York City; Dinner with the staff of MAD Magazine and a guest appearance in MAD. FREE Subscriptions to MAD to the first 1000 purchasers of SPY VS. SPY to send in completed warranty card.

\*No purchase necessary. Void where prohibited by law. Entry blanks available at participating dealers, or write us at the address below.



AVAILABLE ON DISK FOR COMMODORE 64™, APPLE® II SERIES, AND ATARI® HOME COMPUTERS.



In affiliation with WARNER SOFTWARE, INC.

East 41st Street, New York, New York 10017 • 212-532-4666

difference in the memory available for programming after you defined a character in this range.

Since the area of memory used for defining characters 127 to 143 is not affected by the BASIC program, it can be used to pass variable values between programs. Variable data need only be coded into a 16-character hexadecimal string (a pattern identifier). CALL CHAR is used to store the string (which can hold eight bytes), and CALL CHARPAT will retrieve the string. For details on this method, see "Transferring Variables in TI Extended BASIC" by Patrick Parrish in COMPUTE!'s TI Collection, Volume 1.

#### **Atari USR**

I own an Atari 600XL, but don't have a complete manual. What does the USR statement do? I've seen it in several programs, such as A=USR(1536). What is the 1536 for? Why can't you enter USR(710) to change the color of the screen?

USR looks like any other BASIC function, but is the gateway from Atari BASIC to machine language. It does not work like POKE or PEEK, which can be used to change and read memory locations like 710, which holds the background color of a GRAPHICS 0 screen. An understanding of machine language is

Buy and sell stocks with your personal computer.

Now use your own personal computer to place stock and option orders 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Get quotes, review your portfolios and more. And save up to 75% on brokerage commissions\* For more information, call toll free today: 1-800-544-6666.

"As compared with full-cost brokerage firms.

Minimum commission is \$30.00



FIDELITY BROKERAGE SERVICES, INC. Member NYSE. SIPC.

essential in creating your own USR calls, but there are many plug-in subroutines (published in our books and in COMPUTE!) that you can add to your program.

For machine language programmers, USR lets you pass parameters (variable values or expressions) to the machine language program. A = USR(n,x,y,z)would start the 6502 executing the code at memory location n (instead of executing the BASIC interpreter). Since there are three parameters in the example, the number 3 will be the first item on the 6502 stack (use PLA to read a byte off the top of the stack into the accumulator). If there are no parameters, a zero is used, and you must pull this zero off before you use RTS to return to BASIC. The rest of the parameters are converted to 16-bit unsigned integers, and placed in order on the stack. Each parameter becomes a two-byte number which is found on the stack high byte first, then low byte: The stack after the call A = USR(1536,5,65535,2562):

Top of stack: 3 5 255 255 10 2

The next two bytes are the return address—1 of the BASIC interpreter, since ISR (which is how USR) calls the ML) stores this address on the stack.

Since USR is a function, you can't use it by itself, but must use a statement like X = USR(1536). The actual variable you use doesn't matter, but the ML program can pass a value back to BASIC by storing the low byte of the number in \$D4 and the high byte in \$D5. This value will be assigned to the variable used in the USR statement. ©

When it comes to Flexible Disks. nobody does it better than Wabash.

> MasterCard, Visa Accepted. Call Free: (800) 235-4137



#### PACIFIC **EXCHANGES**

100 Foothill Blvd. San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. (In Cal. call (805) 543-1037)

## Quick.

## How many plates can the Juggle?

#### Chinese Juggler

hat depends on you. You are the Juggler and your act is the delicate art of plate spinning. Yours will be a tough act to follow if you succeed in matching colors and spinning plates on all 8 poles at the same time.

As your skill increases, so does the pace and the challenge of the game. You must act with speed and precision or the curtain will come down and your act will be all washed up!

Chinese Juggler is a refreshing departure from the usual shootem-ups and strategy games. It's fun, fast-paced and will delight players of any age. For Commodore 64. New from Creative Software.

\$24.95

"Commodore 64" is a trademark of Commodore Electronics, Ltd.

#### How do you moonwalk, snake and tut?



#### **Break Street**

ou'll soon become a break dancing expert with our latest bestseller, Break Street. Now that combination of gymnastics, mime, funk, and just plain show-off, leaves the sidewalks and comes home to your Commodore 64.

Individual play guides you through the footwork of moonwalk, backspin, windmill, tut, and the rest of those sidewalk moves. Slow motion and lively musical accompaniment help you perform each move step by step. String together a whole series of moves and record them for future replay.

Catch the beat of the street with Break Street. For individual or team play. New from Creative Software.

\$24.95

The answers are at your finger tips.

#### What's the capital of Alaska?



#### **Roll Call USA**

o you know? Get ready to outwit your family and friends with Roll Call USA's fun facts on states, capitals and major industries.

Roll Call USA combines history and geography facts into a colorful question and answer game that challenges your knowledge of the 50 states, their capitals, major industries and statehood dates.

Feel confident? Drill yourself with a Flash Test. The game is speeded up, so think fast. Your answers are tallied up at the end for a final score.

Roll Call USA, a game of USA trivia for team or individual play. For Commodore 64. New from Creative Software.

\$14.95

Call and order today! Use your Visa, MasterCard or personal check. Toll Free 1-800-331-7990 (outside California), 1-800-448-1001 (in California), or 1-408-745-1655. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. If not completely satisfied, return within 10 days for full refund.

## Controlling Your Home By Computer

Sharon Darling, Research Assistant

In the cartoon home of George and Jane Jetson, computers controlled everything from preparing meals to walking the dog. While such a

supercomputerized house seems somehow overkill, reality has begun to catch up to the Jetson fantasy. There are some serious applications for the home. Your computer can connect to a variety of devices which let you control alarm systems, monitor heat and air conditioning, start your dishwasher, and even activate your coffee pot in the morning.

If we were still in the energy crisis mind-set of a few years back, William Brayden might now have more business than he could handle.

His company, Savergy, Inc., sells two control devices he developed for the Commodore 64 which will monitor and control energy use. While he estimates a homeowner can save at least 25 percent on energy consumption by using control devices, he says sales of his Computer Interface Module 112 have not been as great as he initially expected.

"We've seen a considerable attitude change in the last year," says Brayden, who has been in the energy management field since 1978. "It's like when gas first went up from about 30 cents a gallon to a dollar—everybody screamed about it, but nobody's screaming about it today. It's the same thing with home heat and energy—they were screaming about it like crazy. Now a lot of people tend to accept it rather than do something about it."

Brayden remains convinced, however, that computer owners who don't take advantage of their computer's capabilities to help control their homes are missing excellent opportunities to save money.

#### Savergy's Commodore Systems

Brayden offers two methods of cutting costs, both of which use the Commodore 64 or VIC-20 as controllers. Savergy's CIM 112 (\$479) is dedicated to controlling large appliances such as water heaters, washing machines,

air conditioners, and the like. The Powerport (\$99.95) turns lights on and off, controls lawn sprinkler systems, and even operates the percolator.

"You're never going to be able to do any serious energy management by controlling lights and coffee pots—you have to be able to control the high power loads that are really eating up the electricity," Brayden says. So, while devices hooked up to small appliances and controlled by your computer can be convenient, they're not going to save you much money.

Brayden's software uses time-of-day scheduling and duty cycling to conserve energy usage. With duty cycling, an appliance such as an air conditioner can be turned on for a preset number of minutes, then turned off. The cycle would then be repeated. With a traditional system, the air conditioner runs continuously, until the desired temperature is reached.

30 COMPUTEI December 1984

## IF YOU OWN A HOME COMPUTER THERE'S ONE NAME YOU SHOULD KNOW:

**ACTIVISION** 

Activision's bringing its unique kind of excitement to your home computer. We offer you the best entertainment software for the Commodore 64, Apple II. IBM PC, IBM PCJI Atari, and Adam home computers Realistic simulations like Space Shuttle: A Journey into Space.™Interactive fiction like Mindshadow™ and The Tracer Sanction.™ Creativity tools

like The Designer's Pencil.™ Adventure classics like Pitfall II: Lost Caverns™ Action hits like H.E.R.O.™ Sports challenges like The Activision Decathlon. And the strategy and action of Ghostbusters™

We don't make computers, but we sure make it exciting to own one.

#### CONNECT.

THE MAZE BECKONS. THE FLAMES
THREATEN. MASTER YOUR LOGIC AND
INTUITION, AND ALL PATHS WILL CONNECT
IN A FLASH OF REVELATION.



Designed by Matthew Hubbard.



#### LIFT-OFF.

YOU BEGIN AN UNPRECEDENTED SPACE FLIGHT SIMULATION. CALCULATE THRUST, TRAJECTORY, PITCH AND YAW. THE CHALLENGE IS YOURS. TAKE IT.



Designed by Steve Kitchen.

AVAILABLE FOR MAJOR HOME COMPUTER SYSTEMS:



#### RESCUE.

TRAPPED MINERS. BLOCKED SHAFTS
INFESTED WITH VILE CREATURES. YOUR AIR
RUNS LOW...YOU HESITATE...BUT THEIR
FATE IS IN YOUR HANDS.





Designed by Jon Van Ryzin.



#### SOLO.

CAUGHT ON A WEB OF INFINITE BEAMS. INSTANT REFLEXES ARE YOUR ONLY HOPE, YET THE HURTLING LASERS BLIND YOU. THIS IS NO JOYRIDE.





Designed by Dave Rolfe.

COMMODORE 64, ATARI, ADAM AND APPLE 11.

ALSO AVAILABLE FOR MAJOR GAME SYSTEMS: ATARI 2600, ATARI 5200 AND COLECOVISION.



Brayden explains that with duty cycling, the temperature "kind of peaks out in a nice, round peak and then tends to start tapering off—it doesn't immediately drop down to its off temperature, so if you turn it on for four minutes, and turn it off for one minute, you have an 80 percent duty cycle."

#### Apple, IBM, Commodore Connections

During that one minute offtime, heat or air conditioning would still be radiating throughout the house, Brayden says, but

for free, since the compressor would not be operating. "The combination of turning things off through scheduling when you don't need them on, and duty cycling them if they are appropriate for that, is how we very conservatively came up with the 25 percent savings," he adds.

control system might
begin with appliance
controllers, since they
are fairly inexpensive
and relatively easy to
install, says James Coffron,
author of several books on computerized home control, including The IBM PC Connection, The
Commodore 64 Connection, and
The Apple Connection (Sybex).

A simple computer

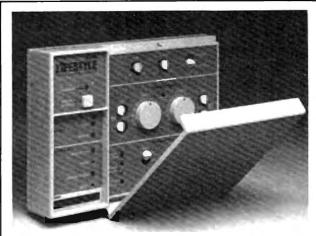
Coffron estimates that a person could set up a simple system, using a Commodore 64, for around \$200.

The heart of most control systems for small appliances and light switches is centered in modules (available from BSR Ltd. and Leviton Manufacturing Co., among others) which plug into the wall, and receive instructions from a computer. Your computer sends a signal which is received by the BSR module. The results, for example, may be that the lights are dimmed, the stereo starts play-

ing music, the coffee pot turns on, or any of a hundred other computer-activated chores are carried out. (For more do-it-yourself information, see COMPUTE! Books' Home Energy Applications On Your Personal Computer.)

#### **The Genesis Controllers**

Another firm which makes a series of home control products that can be used separately or together is Genesis Computer Corporation. The products run on either the VIC-20 or Commodore 64.



ESI's SavIt is an automatic temperature control system which contains its own computer.

Genesis' VIController (\$69.95) is a plug-in unit with software on disk which is used in conjunction with remote BSR-type switches to automate appliances and lights through time-of-day scheduling.

The firm's COMsense device (also \$69.95) allows doors and windows to be hooked up to the computer. Used in combination with the VIController and magnetic reed switches, a simple home security system can be set up.

Let's say you want to have your computer flash the lights on and off if a door or window is opened. The magnetic reeds (available inexpensively from hardware or appliance stores) are attached to the doors and windows that are to be monitored. When the connection is broken, the reeds send a signal to COMsense, which in turn delivers a message to the VIController. The controller then flashes the lights.

COMsense can also be programmed to sense such things as air or water temperature, ground moisture, and humidity. With that type of information, the VIController would know to turn on the lawn sprinkler when the moisture level drops below a certain point or turn on the heater when the temperature falls.

**Another Genesis** product, the COMclock (\$69.95), is a batterypowered, realtime clock which contains its own ROM chip. It connects to the Commodore 64 through the expansion port, and can automatically reboot the software used by the VIController if there is a power failure or interruption. Savergy's products are compatible with COMsense and COMclock.

#### Do-It-Yourself Transducers

For real do-it-yourselfers, another way to build a home security system is with *transducers*, says Coffron. Transducers sense physical information, such as a door being open, and send an electrical signal that the computer can understand.

Depending on what type of program you've designed for your security system, any one of a number of actions can be programmed: An alarm can sound, lights can start flashing, or your computer can automatically dial law enforcement authorities, via modem, alerting them to the break-in.

Software also can be used to schedule the times at which appliances and lights are turned on and off.

You don't have to be a

## SUDDENLY,

#### YOU CAN DRAW ANYTHING ON YOUR

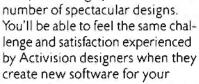
Put The Designer's Pencil in your hands. And suddenly, using only a joystick, you

com abili hav drav

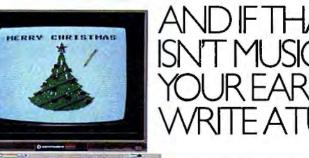
can command all of your computer's graphic abilities. You don't even have to be able to draw, because the computer does

it for you. And The Designer's Pencil doesn't just doodle around. It

uses a revolutionary, simple programming technique called Prograto create actual computerized graphics...an infinite



Commodore 64. Every command appears right on the screen as shown here. Just choose what you want to do, then watch as the computer carries out your every wish.



The Designer's Pencil also lets you program musical compositions to accompany your visual masterpieces.

Again, everything you need appears right on the screen—just choose your notes, then sit back and let your computer serenade you. It's a delight for your ears as well as your eyes. The Designer's Pencil will amaze you with its powers—and yours.

NOW PICTURE YOURSELF A WINNER. How creative can you be? We can't wait to see. Use The Designer's Pencil to create your wildest fantasies, then enter the results in The Designer's Pencil \$10,000 Contest. Details in every specially-marked package.



**ACTIVISION** 

Designed by Garry Kitchen.

THE DESIGNER'S PENCIL

mechanical genius to put such a system together, Coffron adds. "That had a lot to do with why I wrote the books," he says. "To show that you don't need to be a genius." Installing transducers and BSR modules is "a pretty straightforward kind of thing, and the wiring is like putting up speakers for your stereo-everybody takes that as a pretty mundane function," Coffron says.

But do you want to dedicate your computer to just controlling your home?

An alternative many people opt for is to buy a relatively in-

expensive machine, such as the VIC-20 or Commodore 64, and use it solely for home control. Coffron says he designed the systems diagrammed in his books to be used at times when the computer was not needed for other functions.

With the VIController, the computer can be used for other programs, once the time-of-day scheduling software is up and running, says Randy Brust, vice president of Genesis.

1-1/2 seconds, and automatically adjusts the heating and air conditioning for different times of the day.

Another control package, the HomeBrain Intelligence System, controls and monitors energy consumption, security and fire safety, environment, and lighting and appliances. Produced by HyperTek Incorporated, HomeBrain lets you program the variables you desire for temperature and light sensors, sirens, switches, and motion sensors. Once these are set, a personal computer isn't



The Powerport from Savergy, Inc., plugs into the user port of a Commodore 64 to control appliances.

needed with HomeBrain. The

The system has a variety of subtle monitoring formats. For example, a rain sensor can make sure that the lawn is not watered during a rainstorm. Motion detectors can tell when the house is empty, so that heat or air conditioning won't run needlessly when no one's home.

At \$1499 suggested retail, the HomeBrain system isn't cheap. The manufacturers estimate a three- to five-year payback, with energy savings of 10 to 30 percent.

HyperTek also makes an enhanced package, complete

with software and peripherals, which retails for \$2149. That system is preprogrammed for a typical house, says Eric Davidson, director of marketing at HyperTek.

#### That Warm Feeling

Brust and Coffron agree that one of the most popular uses for computer control devices is home security. It offers an intangible psychological benefit, Coffron says—peace of mind.

"It gives you a warm feeling that everything

is as it should be."

While it may be a somewhat exacting process to start a computer-based home control system from scratch, both Coffron and Brayden foresee a

#### The High-End Future

For people interested in an entire home control system, there are several high-end products which come complete with their own microprocessors. While their costs are significantly higher, they point the way to what will surely be the home control formats of the future.

Electronic Systems International has introduced the \$898 SavIt Lifestyle energy control computer, which monitors heat and air conditioning use. The system can reportedly save up to 42 percent on a home's or small business's annual heating and cooling costs.

The computer electronically senses the temperature, as well as temperature changes. It checks the temperature every

unit's CPU takes care of the rest. Up to 300 different switchcontrollable devices can behooked up to HomeBrain, although not all simultaneously.

BSR Ltd. Route 303 Blauvelt, NY 10913

Electronic Systems International 2797 Peterson Place Norcross, GA 30071

Genesis Computer Corporation P.O. Box 1143 Bethlehem, PA 18018

HyperTek Inc. Salem Industrial Park P.O. Box 137, Route 22 East Whitehorse, NJ 08888

Leviton Manufacturing Co. 5925 Little Neck Parkway Little Neck, NY 11362

Savergy, Incorporated 1404 Webster Avenue Fort Collins, CO 80524

For the books The IBM PC Connection, The VIC Connection, The Apple Connection, and The Commodore 64 Connection, by James Coffron, contact:

SYBEX Incorporated 2344 Sixth Street Berkeley, CA 94710



LOST.

#### ENDLESS CAVERNS. ATTACKING BEASTS. FIND THE DIAMOND, THE GOLD. MAYBE.





Get the number one software entertainment title of the year for your Commodore 64, Atari, Apple II and IBM PCjr computer systems. Also available for major game systems. Designed by David Crane

WE'LL OPEN DOORS FOR YOU.

COMMODORE 64" IS A TRADEMARK OF COMMODORE ELECTRONICS, LTD. ATARI." IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF ATARI, INC. IBM." AND PCIF. ARE REGISTERED TRADEMARKS OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP. APPLE II." IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF APPLE COMPUTER < 1984 ACTIVISION, INC.

time when houses will be built with computers already installed.

"I firmly believe that within five to ten years, builders will start building a computer nook into a home, and at that point, it becomes very feasible to have your so-called black box [controller] sitting next to that home computer," Brayden says.

Coffron predicts that homes in the not too distant future will have computer jacks in every room, the way electrical outlets and telephone jacks are commonplace now. Along with the jacks, "there will be interfaces for whatever computer you have, and they'll be tied in to wiring all over your house, so you really won't have to do anything but run your home security package, or run your home control package."

# \$120!

**Modem Starter Set** 

Get the complete modem/software package for your Apple II, II+, or IIe that includes 300 Baud Modem card, easy menu-driven communications software and a subscription to the SOURCE\* Ask your computer dealer about the NETWORKER\* or call us at 1-800-631-3116 and we'll tell you where to pick one up. The NETWORKER\* modem is made in the U.S.A. by ZOOM Telephonics, Inc.

\*SOURCE offer good through December 31, 1984.

ZOOM Telephonics/207 South St./Boston, MA/02111

#### "STILL #1 FOR THE COMMODORE 64™ "





We've totally improved *THE CLONE MACHINE™* to bring you the finest back-up & utility program available for your system. Back-up all types of files including relative files, display & edit track/blocks in Hex or ASCII, alter directory, plus new *SUPER CLONE™* that provides one of the fastest copies known to date. Our *SUPER UNGUARD* which replaces the standard Unguard, allows you to easily do errors 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, and 29 without any disassembly of your drive (like some competitors' products suggest) and it works much more efficiently and faster than the now obsolete Unguard. We've added some new tricks which we didn't even know were possible, to allow you to back up what was formerly considered uncopyable by any means. Don't worry about your old obsolete Clone Machine because as long as you have registered your postcard with us, the new version is available for only \$10 plus shipping and handling.

#### STILL ONLY .......... \$49.95

#### Check out these other fine Utility products

MR TESTER™ — A product that can test your complete Commodore™ system (including memory, joysticks and ports, 1541 drive load and save, SID chip, printer, screen and color display, recorder, plus more). A necessary addition to your software library that adds the assurance of a correctly operating system. — ONLY \$29.95

SCREEN DUMPER 64<sup>TM</sup> — How would you like to print what's on the screen (including hi-res graphics, text, multicolor sprites, and even what you have drawn with your KOALA PAD\*)? Well this utility will easily transfer what's on the screen to your Commodore printer or other type matrix printer\* by simply pressing the proper key sequence. Best of all, this program was designed to reside in a hidden area that will not steal memory from most programs allowing Screen Dumper 64 to be loaded along with many of the popular graphic software and games. That means it's easy to print out your favorite screens, business graphics, and/or text while your program is up and running. — A BARGAIN AT ONLY \$29.95

\*Standard matrix printers require an intelligent graphics interface such as the Micro-World MW-350, Tymac Connection, or others.

FANTASTIC FILER™ — A thorough data base program that holds an average of 1000 records per disk. Fast access time with full menu driven subsections. A virtual steal at only \$29.95

Available from



201-838-9027

Dealer & Distributors Inquiries Invited

Super

# Personal Finance Made Simple

Kathy Yakal, Feature Writer

No matter how much money you earn, it never seems enough. Stretching your income to pay for everything you need, and still putting a little away for retirement, often require the services of an accountant. But thanks to recent personal finance software for your computer, the accountant's fee may be one expense you can forego.

ndrew Tobias, best-selling author and financial guru, watched through a one-way mirror as people tried using his new home finance software. Unlike most such programs, Tobias's package has personality: It incorporates his dry wit as well as his financial talents. The program is comprehensive, easy-to-use, and entertaining. As Tobias anonymously observed the final consumer testing, everything seemed to be going well and the responses were favorable.

Then one of the test customers raised an objection. After using the program for a while, he announced he would never buy it. "It's got a sense of humor," he said. "Money is a very serious matter."

No pain, no gain. If it tastes bad, it must be good for you. Keeping track of personal finances is something that many of us have always assumed must be painful. But now a home computer can help ease that burden. Personal budget programs, ranging from simple

checkbook-balancers to complete financial packages, are simplifying money matters for thousands of people.

ho needs it? "Anyone who is motivated and forward-looking, because people who have no interest in the future and aren't motivated don't buy computers," says Tobias.

"Anyone who fits that profile by definition has the intelligence, motivation, and financial needs. They may not have a lot of money, but they have earning power and they have a future they're trying to plan for, and they certainly have to pay bills and pay taxes. Anyone like that is a suitable applicant."

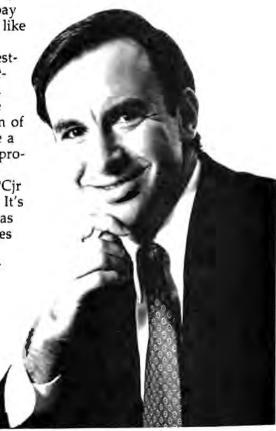
Tobias, author of the bestselling book The Only Investment Guide You'll Ever Need, recently teamed up with the Micro Education Corporation of America (MECA) to produce a sophisticated home finance program, Managing Your Money (available for the IBM PC/PCjr and Apple IIe/IIc; \$199.95). It's quickly gained a reputation as one of the best such packages on the market.

Though he was familiar with personal computers, having bought an Apple III a few years back, Tobias was doubtful

Andrew Tobias, best-selling author and designer of Managing Your Money, an acclaimed financial package.

whether a home computer could handle a comprehensive financial package. "I kept saying, 'Can it do all that?' And they kept telling me, 'Forget what it can do. Just tell us what you want it to do.""

He found out the computer could do everything he wanted. "My idea was to have a place in the program for everything that a family would have-short of the Rockefellers and Mellonsanywhere from middle class to upper-middle class. What does a family like that have? Checking and savings accounts, budgeting



and charge accounts, stocks and bonds, insurance, taxes, investment and loan analysis, and retirement planning. I threw in a reminder pad and net worth analysis. Basically, I just looked at my book and said, 'What's in here that I just talked about in terms of advice?'"

The program turned out, he thinks, better than a book. "Far from just telling someone, 'Gee, you should make a budget,' we actually give them something that will help them make a budget and keep up-to-date. This thing is a utility. It actually does things. [It's] the difference between a cookbook that gives you recipes and a kitchen that has seven or eight appliances and each of them does things. This will keep records, generate reports, calculate things, put into action what you would have had to do with a pencil and paper after reading a book."

And it does all of those things with virtually no documentation. The manual accompanying the program basically tells you how to get the program running; once you've accomplished that, everything you need to know is explained by the software itself.

anaging Your Money is but one of dozens of new home finance programs. Varying in sophistication from simple budget-balancers to full-blown financial forecasters, they may be one of the most practical software investments you can make, claim their publishers.

"One of the things people want to do early on is button down their finances," says Ken Currier, vice president of Softsync. "I think they feel that's a good primary use for their computer, something they can get tangible results with."

Softsync started out devel-

oping software for the Timex/ Sinclair. A few years back, the company published a very simple checkbook-balancing program and was amazed when it sold 80,000 copies. Then, recalls Currier, they realized that people might be interested in using computers for fairly serious financial purposes. But the challenge was to strike a good balance between true usefulness and the work involved in maintaining a budget on a computer. "Checkbook programs aren't really that useful," admits Currier. "That tends to be a lot easier with pencil and paper. On the other extreme, nobody I know really needs accounts payable and accounts receivable and other business stuff like that."

So they sat down with a bank manager who also happened to be a computer programmer and talked about what kind of features would be helpful to the typical home computer owner. The result was The Personal Accountant (available for the Commodore 64 on cassette and disk for \$29.95 and \$34.95; and for the IBM PC/PCjr and Apple IIe/IIc for \$49.95). The Personal Accountant keeps track of income and expenses with a double-entry bookkeeping system. "The process is really quite simple," says Currier. "You don't have to know anything about accounting. All you have to know is that money comes from one place and goes to another."

In addition, The Personal Accountant can provide professional financial reports listing assets and liabilities, income over expense, and trial balances, reports that can help prepare tax returns. An amortization section and integrated data base manager complete the package.

Another program, Personal Money Matters, by Avante-Garde Publishing Corporation, is designed to both simplify



Tobias's Managing Your Money program is spiced with subtle wit, such as this quotation on a reminder pad screen.

bookkeeping and facilitate longrange forecasting. (It's available for the Apple II series, \$79.95; IBM PC, \$99.95; and soon for the Commodore 64.) Each segment of the program comes on a separate disk. Budget Master balances bank and credit accounts, sets spending priorities, and monitors expenditures. The Organizer keeps an inventory of all valuables, household goods and properties, as well as important dates, payments, and special transactions. And Investment And Loan Calculations lets you explore various investment opportunities and compare options.

Tom Measday, vice president of marketing and sales for Avante-Garde, says Personal Money Matters is aimed at people relatively new to computers, generally upper-middle class families. "The kind that keep decent financial records on paper," he explains. "The computer helps them do something they already know how to do."

personal finance program may be one of the most difficult types of software to design—people have a tremendous variety of financial needs and ways of taking care of them. "It's hard to make the software flexible enough that people can suit it to their





# **INTRODUCING OKIMATE 10... THE FIRST**

## The printer in a class by itself.

It's here! The new OKIMATE 10 Personal Color Printer. The first color printer that lets you show off and tell all. The printer that lets you print all the information you can create with your Atari® or Commodore® computer. But with the remarkable ability to create original drawings and graphics as well, in over 26 beautiful colors.

A class act! The OKIMATE 10 gives you crisp, clean term papers, school reports and homework. Word processing capability means everything you do can be printed letter quality in minutes, instead of typed

color gives you the opportunity to print graphs, charts and pictures from popular graphics and drawing programs. OKIMATE 10's brilliant color means you'll shine, every time.

in hours. OKIMATE 10

### OKIMATE 10 feels right at home. Anywhere.

A special PLUG 'N PRINT™ package lets you plug your new OKIMATE 10 into your Atari or Commodore computer. And print. It's that easy. In minutes you'll be printing everything from soufflé recipes to needlepoint patterns. Party invitations to kitchen inventory. Love letters to gardening directions. At 240 remarkable words per minute. And not just in black and white, but in over 26

brilliant colors!

# Financial statements will keep you tickled pink for very little green.

If you use your personal computer to keep track of mortgage payments, tuition payments, balance your checkbook or jump ahead of the Dow Jones', there's good news for you. You'll find that the new OKIMATE 10 gets down to business quickly. And easily.

A "Learn-to-Print" diskette and tape shows you how to set up your new personal color printer and start printing. A complete OKIMATE 10 Handbook will show you how you can take your imagination to places it's never been before.



# PERSONAL COLOR PRINTER UNDER \$250.

And while your imagination is soaring, you'll be glad to know that your new printer can keep right up with it! The new OKIMATE 10 is built with the same tradition of quality and manufacturing excellence that has made Okidata the most respected name in computer printers. Okidata craftsmen specially designed and engineered the new OKIMATE 10 to be incredibly small and lightweight. And they made it quiet as a whisper. But their imagination didn't

stop there. To help you and your personal computer keep within your personal budget, they made the OKIMATE 10 available at retailers everywhere for less than \$250. Something that should make every personal

every personal budget tickled ik

pink

# Color your world.

If you've been playing games on your personal computer, now you can get serious and still have fun. The new OKIMATE 10 is completely com-

patible with a variety of software packages that will run on your Atari and Commodore with a

simple disk drive. Just load and you're off and running. Plotting charts. Designing special graphs. Creating original illustrations and pictures. Drawing special graphics. And printing them all beautifully for everyone. On most kinds of paper. In over 26 beautiful colors!



# UESTIONS NSWERS

Q: Why do I need a printer?

A: You might as well ask, "Why do I need crayons?" When it crayons?" When it comes to communicating, "putting it on paper" is still the best way to get your message across. You can have lots of computer equipment, but without the OKIMATE 10, it doesn't mean very much. Unless you get your letter, report, term paper or party invitation off the screen and down on paper, nobody's going to see it.

• What makes the OKIMATE 10 better than any other printer?

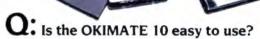
Because the OKIMATE 10 is unlike any other A: printer. First, it prints in COLOR. Up to 26 beautiful colors. Second, it prints up to 240 words a minute, so quietly you can talk in a whisper right next to it and still hear every word! And third, it prints letter quality, every time.

Q: What about graphics and pictures?

A: The OKIMATE 10 does it all. Graphs. charts. symbols. pictures. illustrations. and special drawings! With a compatible drawing package, anything you create on your screen can be printed in full color; a disk drive is required for color screen printing.

> • What kind of paper can I use? ▲ • Just about any kind of smooth paper you want. From continuous feed computer paper to single sheets. From mailing labels to plastic acetate for overhead transparencies. the OKIMATE 10 prints crisp, clean, colorful images you'll be proud to send to friends, teachers, business associates, or frame

and hang right in your own living room!



As easy as "PLUG 'N PRINT!" A: No other printer is easier to use than the OKIMATE 10. Connecting the printer to your Commodore or Atari computer is, literally, a snap. The exclusive PLUG 'N PRINT package snaps into the

printer. One cable connects it directly to your computer or disk/tape drive. Turn it on and you're in business. Once your OKIMATE 10 is up and running, the

"Learn-to-Print" software program (included) teaches you printer basics—the "Color Screen Print" disk (also included) automatically prints everything on the screen in a single stroke. As a matter of fact, most of your printing can be done with just one command.

# • What's the printer like in operation?

In one word: easy! In-· credibly easy! The ribbon comes in a "Clean Hands" cartridge. So it's as easy to change as the tape in your audio cassette player.



Okidata has built the reputation of its com- plete line of printers on quality, dependability and rugged construction. The OKIMATE 10 is no exception. Don't let its light weight and compact size fool you. This printer is not a toy. It's a workhorse.



needs," says Tobias. "If it's too rigid, you'll hit only a certain amount of people who want to do it your way. You have not only the complication of the computer, which is daunting, but most people find personal finance daunting."

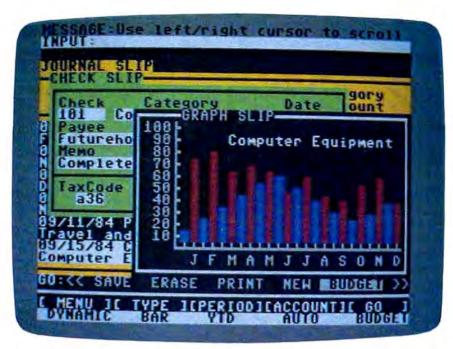
Yet, Tobias doesn't advocate a separate program for each purpose. "Any program that just does one thing, especially if it's just a checkbook program, is a toy. You don't need a computer to balance your checkbook. The bank has a very big computer that does a good job itself of balancing things.'

(Besides, Tobias confides, you don't really need to balance your checkbook. "I never balanced a checkbook in my life. I just look to make sure all the checks are mine—I once got 15 checks from a Chinese laundry-and that no one has forged my signature. And I take a very quick look down to see that all my deposits have been credited. You know in a vague sort of way what the balance is supposed to be.")

Because people's financial needs and options constantly change, most publishers of financial software frequently revise their packages. "Actually, any good software product should be updated every 12 to 18 months," says Avante-Garde's Measday. "You not only need to ask people upfront what they want by doing extensive beta-testing [testing software with consumers], but you need to keep checking along the way."

Software publisher Futurehouse tackles that problem by mailing bimonthly newsletters to its customers and maintaining a technical support hotline. Futurehouse recently released the third version of its popular Commodore program, The Complete Personal Accountant.

To ease the transition from shoebox accounting to home



Futurehouse's Complete Personal Accountant brightens up bookkeeping with lavish use of color graphics and overlapping screen windows.

computer accounting, the latest version of CPA incorporates lots of graphics, windows, and icons. It even uses screen graphics to make checks, deposit slips, and credit card receipts look like their paper counterparts. "What's wrong with making a check look like a check?" asks Andrew Hock, vice president of Futurehouse.

"I think you're going to see a lot more financial packages using things like icons and windows in the future," adds Hock. "They're a lot more userfriendly, and they require less documentation. After all, that was the whole idea behind the Macintosh."

ome finance software won't make you rich, and it won't automatically run your household, either. You'll still need to spend some time filling in the blanks on the screen. That's the chief drawback of most checkbookbalancing programs. It's far

more work to enter all the data into the computer than it is to keep your checks on file and balance your books with a

pocket calculator.

For a personal finance program to be practical, the benefits must outweigh the labor required. Entering information "has to be very fast. Otherwise, why bother?" says Softsync's Currier. "At the end of the month, you should be able to sit down with all your receipts and within 20 to 30 minutes have everything in, maybe run a couple of reports and see where you are each month."

"It's worth it," says Andrew Tobias, "even if someone only uses it five or six times a year, maybe for tax hypotheses and rental property analysis. For those people, it would basically be the ultimate pocket calculator. But for most people, I would hope they'd use it once a week. You can get the same work done as before, but it will be under control, instead of having the whole thing pile up in a shoebox."

There are dozens of personal finance programs, and space doesn't permit us to list all of them. But here's a selection of what's available for various brands of computers.

The Home Accountant Arrays, Inc./Continental Software 11223 S. Hindry Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90045 IBM PC \$150.00; PCjr \$74.95; Apple II series, TRS-80, Atari, and Commodore 64 \$74.95.

Personal Money Matters Avante-Garde Publishing Corporation P.O. Box 30160 Eugene, OR 97403 Apple II series \$79.95; IBM PC \$99.95; soon available for Commodore 64.

Dow Jones Home Budget Decision Support Software, Inc. and Dow Jones & Co., Inc. Dow Jones & Co., Inc. P.O. Box 300 Princeton, NI 08540 IBM PC \$139.00

Financial Cookbook Electronic Arts 2755 Campus Drive San Mateo, CA 94403 IBM PC/PCjr, Apple II series, Commodore 64, and Atari \$50.00

Complete Personal Accountant **Futurehouse** P.O. Box 3470 Chapel Hill, NC 27514 Commodore 64 \$79.95; \$20.00 additional for technical support.

Managing Your Money Micro Education Corporation of America 285 Riverside Avenue Westport, CT 06880 Apple Ile/IIc, IBM PC/PCjr \$199.95.

MicroCheck Microbits Peripheral Products 225 3rd Avenue S.W. Albany, OR 97321 Atari and Commodore 64 \$49.95.

Dollars and Sense Monogram 8295 La Cienega Boulevard Inglewood, CA 90301 IBM PC/PCjr \$179.95; Apple Macintosh \$149.95; Apple IIc \$119.95; Apple II/II+/IIe \$100.00

Your Personal Net Worth Scarborough Systems, Inc. 25 N. Broadway Tarrytown, NY 10591 IBM PC/PCir \$99.95; Apple II series, Commodore 64, and Atari \$79.95.

The Personal Accountant Softsync, Inc. 14 E. 34th Street New York, NY 10016 IBM PC/PCir, Apple IIe/IIc \$49.95; Commodore 64 disk \$34.95 and cassette \$29.95.

64-Accounting System Software Design, Inc. P.O. Box 570 Waterloo, IA 50704 Commodore 64 \$69.95.

Money Manager Timeworks P.O. Box 321 Deerfield, IL 60015 Commodore 64 \$24.95; IBM PC/PCir \$59.95; Apple II series \$39.95.

# Wizard of ease.

# Easy user.

Letter Wizard is an ideal word processing program for even the most serious wordsmith in your family. It boasts a spelling checker and compatibility with all popular printers. Nice thing is, commands are a whiz to learn and perform.

Compose and edit right on the screen. At the stroke of a key, you can move, delete, insert, search and replace words and paragraphs like. . . well, magic.

# Easy speller.

Letter Wizard includes a spelling checker which allows easy in-line corrections of over 33,000 words. And you can even create custom dictionaries of your own special words. Have we got you under our spell yet?

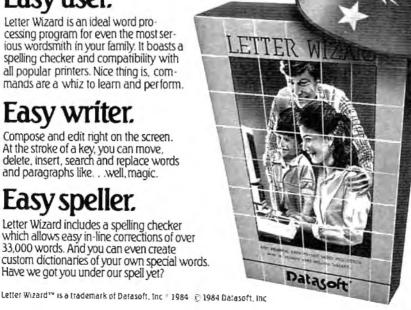
Easy buyer.

OK, a powerful program like this must cost a powerful lot of money, right? Stuff and nonsense. Even though Letter Wizard offers more than most, it costs less than most. And that's no voodoo.

For Commodore 64, Apple II and Atari systems.

Letter Wizard with Spelling Checker

Datasoft, Inc., 19808 Nordhoff Place. Chatsworth, CA 91311 - (818) 701-5161



# INACLASS BY HERSELF.



When Jennifer's parents discovered DesignWare programs, they put Jennifer in a class by herself.

Because unlike most educational software, DesignWare gives Jennifer individualized attention for months on end.

For starters, DesignWare focuses on important skills—the ones Jennifer learns in school. In fact, all DesignWare programs are developed by educators. And tested by kids.

The graphics, sound and game play are unquestionably superior. If they weren't, they couldn't keep learners like Jennifer involved for as long as they do.

DesignWare programs provide multiple levels of challenges, which let Jennifer continue to grow long after she first starts to use each program.

to use each program.

But best of all, Jennifer won't really outgrow a DesignWare program. Because they're designed to let her type in her own questions and problems.

So Jennifer's parents can tailor her DesignWare program to match her homework assignments. Or Jennifer can change her program to challenge her parents.

Jennifer's parents think DesignWare is in a class by itself. So it's not surprising they give her DesignWare. Because they think Jennifer's in a class by herself.

# FOR ALMOST EVERY AGE, SUBJECT AND COMPUTER.

DesignWare offers programs for children ages 4 to 16, and for parents of all ages.

They cover a wide range of important subjects including math, geometry, algebra, geography, vocabulary, spelling, grammar, history, computer literacy, and music.

history, computer literacy, and music.
And they run on Apple,\* Atari,\*
Commodore 64,\* IBM\* PC and IBM\* PC Jr.
For the name of your nearest dealer or
to order our free catalog, call us toll-free
at (800) 572-7767. (415-546-1866 in
California.)



LEARNING COMES ALIVE<sup>8</sup>

Commodore 64 is a trademark of Commodore Electronics Ltd. IBM PC and IBM PC Jr. are registered trademarks of International Business Machines, Inc. Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. Atari is a registered trademark of Atari, Inc.

# MSX OMING

# Part 1 Tom R. Halfhill, Editor Selby Bateman, Features Editor

More than a dozen consumer electronics and computer companies-primarily Japanese-are gearing up to enter the U.S. market in early 1985 with new inexpensive home computers designed around the so-called MSX standard. What is MSX, and what does it mean for American computer companies, software publishers, and consumers? We'll examine these questions in this first installment of a special two-part series.

giant silicon-based question mark is rising on the Far Eastern horizon. The shadow it casts is stalking the U.S. home computer industry, and millions of dollars in future sales hang on how far it creeps. Depending on your point of view, it will either brighten the market for everybody or darken the future for American competitors. One way or the other, its arrival on these shores will help determine the course of the consumer electronics and home computer industries for years to come.

The question mark is something called MSX, and it's an enigma waiting for answers. Will it signal the first successful Japanese invasion of the U.S. home computer market? Will it establish the long-awaited standard among home computers? Will it banish the confusion over home computing and make incompatibilities. computers as widely accepted and popular as TV sets and

stereos? And finally, how will American manufacturers react to the Japanese invaders? Will they try to beat them, or shrug their shoulders and join them?

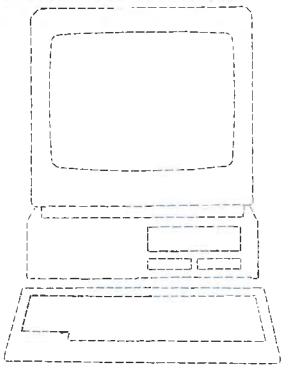
Mindful of past Japanese takeovers (or near-takeovers) of the U.S. camera, motorcycle, audio, video, auto, and steel industries, the leading American computer firms are watching MSX very closely. Powerful Japanese consumer electronics companies with such familiar names as Sony, Yamaha, Panasonic, Sanyo, Hitachi, and others have been planning their MSX strategies for more than a year and a half. Their target: the tens of millions of Americans who still haven't bought a home computer, plus millions more who perhaps already own a computer but are confused and frustrated by a mishmash of conflicting nonstandards and

The secret weapon of MSX is its answer to the dream of

# For personal computers that have been very, very good this year...



Picture a computer under \$1000 that runs over 1000 of the best programs written for the IBM PC.



# Now picture this.

# There's a lot that's new about PCjr and it's all good news for you.

PCir now has a lower price. A new typewriter-style keyboard.

A new option that can give

Right now. PCjrcan run

the powerful Lotus 1-2-314

PCjr Installation Kit and

additional memory). The new cartridge version.

requiring no additional

Managing Your Money

by Andrew Tobias, new

on cartridge for PCir. is a

comprehensive personal

financial advisor and

Turn your screen into

a canvas. The new

cartridge program.

dimension of color.

create with the added

PCjr ColorPaint, lets you

manager

this fall.

memory, will be available

user memory a dramatic boost.

And new business and personal programs to add to its fast-growing library of up-toon diskette (with Lotus 1-2-3 date programs.

All of which can make PCjr the most useful computer a little money can buy.

It comes standard with 128KB of user memory – twice the memory of its most popular competitor. An

advanced 16-bit processor. And a double-sided diskette drive that can store over twice as much information as most single-sided drives.

all the way to a hefty 512KB. With all these features. PCir can run over a thousand of the most popular programs written for the IBM PC. And with the new optional 128KB Memory Expansion Attachment.

it can run over a thousand more.

growing number of powerful cartridge programs. They work faster than





The new PCjr Memory Expansion

quick lift to 256KB. Or, along with

a PCjr Power Expansion Attachment,

Attachment can give memory a

diskettes, and don't take up a bit of user memory. The three newest examples being Lotus 1-2-3,15 the fascinating PCjr ColorPaint and Managing Your Money™ by financial expert Andrew Tobias.

As its library of software keeps growing, PCjr keeps growing, too. By leaps and bounds. Because IBM designed it with 13 ports for add-on options. And a modular construction that will accept new capabilities down the road. Even those that haven't been invented yet.

All this in a

computer that weighs a mere 10 pounds.\*

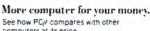
Takes up just a bit over a square foot of desk space. And costs less than \$1,000 t.

without monitor. Picture yourself with a PCjr. Try one out and see what's new at an authorized IBM PCjr

dealer or IBM Product Center.

For the name of the store nearest you. call

1-800-IBM-PCJR. In Alaska and Hawaii, call



computers at its price Memory Software
User Memory (RAM): Runs over 1,000

128KB (expandprograms written for the IBM PC able to 512KB) Permanent Memor Runs both diskette and cartridge programs (ROM): 64KB Display

Diskette Drive 40- and 80-column Resolution: Double-sided, double density 4-color: 640h x 200v Capacity: 350KB 16-color: 320h x 200v Processor 16-bit 8088

Expandability Open architecture Optional 128KB Memory Expansion Attachment(s) 13 ports for add-ons including built-in serial interface

1-800-447-0890.



IBM PCA Growing by leaps and bounds.

Keyboard Typewriter-style Detached; cordless

Warranty

1-year limited

warranty

Lotus Development Corporation \*Weight does not include power pack and monitor

\*IBM Product Center price

1.2.3 and Lotus are trademarks of



practically everyone who has tried to piece together a computer system with today's hardware and software. MSX is a true standard—a coordinated system of hardware and software that is fully compatible across the product lines of competing manufacturers. The beauty of MSX is that any software program on tape, disk, or cartridge which runs on one MSX machine will run on any other. You can plug a Sony MSX program cartridge into a Yamaha or Panasonic MSX computer and it works exactly the same. Or pop a Sanyo MSX tape or disk into a JVC or Hitachi MSX computer. No emulators, no adapters, no confusion.

MSX peripherals are compatible, too. Disk drives, tape drives, printers, modems, joysticks, light pens—any accessory which adheres to the sharply defined MSX standard can be hooked up to any MSX computer. While American consumers and software publishers have had to wrestle with the mutually incompatible systems of Apple, Commodore, Atari, IBM, TRS-80, and others, MSX introduces a common, unified system.

What's more, MSX even offers some compatibility with popular de facto standards. The disk operating system, MSX-DOS, was written by the author of MS-DOS and is formatcompatible with MS-DOS. That means an MSX computer can read disks formatted on an IBM PC or PC-compatible. MSX-DOS works almost exactly like MS-DOS, too. MSX-DOS also can run most programs written for the CP/M-80 operating system (opening up a library of thousands of programs, mostly business-oriented). And MSX BASIC is a very powerful and complete language which closely resembles IBM PCjr Cartridge BASIC and TRS-80 Color Computer Extended BASIC.

Most important, MSX isn't just a prototype or an untested product. The first generation of MSX computers made their debut in Japan in November 1983, and by midsummer 1984 more than 265,000 units had been sold, capturing a significant share of Japan's low-end home computer market. Now MSX is moving into Europe. The U.S. market, potentially the most lucrative, is next.

One of the main criticisms of MSX is that it's technologically obsolete compared to the newer 16- and 32-bit personal computers.

n the surface, the MSX concept might appear quite simple. Yet there are interesting paradoxes. First, although Japanese manufacturers are the strongest proponents of MSX, it's not owned by a Japanese company. It was developed by an American company, Microsoft Corporation (MSX stands for Microsoft Extended). The prime force behind MSX development was Kazuhiko "Kaye" Nishi, president of Microsoft's Far East Division. Nishi also cofounded the giant Japanese software and magazine publishing company ASCII-Microsoft, and designed the popular TRS-80 Model 100 portable computer.

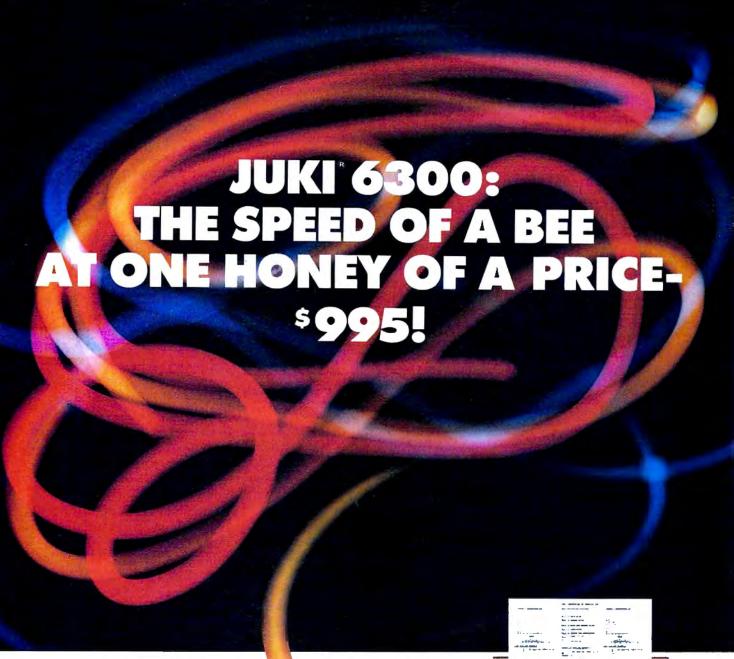
Microsoft owns the rights to MSX and licenses the technology to the manufacturers. Since

Microsoft announced MSX in Japan in June 1983, it has sold licenses to 16 Japanese and Korean consumer electronics firms, one European electronics giant (Philips), and a U.S. computer company with factories in Hong Kong (SpectraVideo).

Microsoft, of course, is virtually a household name—if your household has a personal computer. It was founded in the mid-1970s by two young college students, Bill Gates and Paul Allen, who wrote the first commercial BASIC interpreter for a microcomputer (the Altair). Since then, Microsoft BASIC has become the standard built-in language on nearly all personal computers, including Commodore, IBM, Apple, TRS-80, and numerous others. Microsoft is also the company behind MS-DOS, the most popular operating system for 16-bit personal computers.

But the fact that Microsoft has always been at the cutting edge of a very fast-moving marketplace raises another paradox: It has based MSX on the Zilog Z80A microprocessor (an 8-bit central processing unit), the Texas Instruments 9918A video chip (16 colors, 32 programmable sprites), the General Instruments programmable sound generator (three channels, eight octaves), 32K of ROM, and 16K to 64K of internal RAM. The technology is solid, versatile, cheap—and old. In fact, one of the main criticisms of MSX is that it's technologically obsolete compared to the newer 16- and 32-bit personal computers starting to appear.

Ironically, however, the low-end MSX computers (which will probably sell for around \$200 or less) can be hooked up to everything from digital televisions and sophisticated light pens to powerful music synthesizers, laserdisc players, and a variety of other high-tech peripherals. If what really counts in a computer is not the



It's the buzz of the industry—our new letter-quality printer that zips along at 40 characters per second and sells for less than a thousand dollars! Its 13" print line will handle your spreadsheets and every imaginable kind of correspondence—plus graphics! Quiet, too—less than 60 dbA. And the 3K buffer memory (expandable to 15K) lets you use your computer for other purposes while the JUKI is printing. Compatible with most computers. (You can even get an optional tractor feed and cut-sheet feeder for it!) Now you know why JUKI printers are humming in offices all over the world!



The worker.
JUKI INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA, INC.

### NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS:

DA DIVISION

299 Market St., Saddle Brook, NJ 07662 (201) 368-3666

# WEST COAST:

CALIFORNIA DIVISION

3555 Lomita Blvd., Torrance, CA 90505 (213) 325-3093



The GoldStar FC-200 MSX Personal Computer, a Korean creation. The keyboard layout is very similar on all MSX computers. Notice the editing keys, cursor keypad, and preprogrammed special function keys. The hatch at the upper right conceals the ROM cartridge slot. The hole next to it is a light pen holder.

technology inside it, but the applications you can squeeze out of it, then the MSX machines may actually seem *more* advanced than today's home computers—especially to consumers who won't know an 8-bit chip from a Frito.

Experience in the marketplace lends credence to this theory. For instance, although Apple II-series computers have changed relatively little since 1977 and are as technologically obsolete as MSX computers, the vast selection of quality software and expansion hardware helps to keep the Apple IIe and IIc very popular, even at high-end prices. It's apparent that people perceive the value of a computer in the tasks it can perform, not the circuitry it's made of

If this principle holds true for MSX machines, their old technology may not be a handicap. Who will worry about the 8-bit CPU if MSX home computers are the only ones on the market that can blend computer graphics and videodisc images on your TV screen for super-

realistic videogames and educational programs? Who will care about the limited three-channel tone generator if the MSX computers are the only ones that can be easily and economically converted into state-of-the-art polyphonic music synthesizers? Technical-minded hobbyists might care, but the MSX companies aren't hunting for that market. They have a much bigger game in mind.

ated though it may be, the MSX technology will be tied to modern marketing strategies which could radically change the way home computers are sold. You can expect that part of this strategy will be to avoid the tiresome bits-andbytes sales pitches and confusing comparisons that chase people out of the store. All the big MSX backers are consumer electronics companies, not computer companies. They're accustomed to mass-marketing TV sets, stereos, and videocassette recorders, and that's the way they'll try to sell MSX home computers.

Consider the sheer marketing strength of 18 companies selling what is essentially the same computer simultaneously. Industry observers were impressed earlier this year when IBM budgeted an estimated \$40 million for an advertising campaign to launch the PCjr. IBM is one of the few companies that could afford such a sum. Apple budgeted \$20 million to introduce the IIc, and even more for the Macintosh. Yet if the 18 MSX companies averaged, say, \$5 million each for advertising and promotion, it would have the same impact as a competitor's \$90 million campaign. If they each chipped in \$10 million, it would be a \$180 million campaign. When you figure in the MSX advertising from independent software publishers and the likelihood of additional MSX licensees, you can see why MSX is a marketing force to be reckoned with.

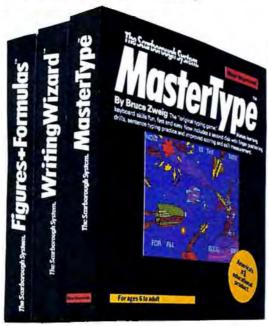
"The success of MSX really boils down to the number of companies that can, during a relatively short period of time, make their product introductions into the U.S.," says Ron Hisogi, manager of Far East business development for Microsoft. "In other words, having two companies selling MSX computers in the U.S. will not be as effective as if ten companies come here and say, 'We are here with these MSX machines. This is what our respective products do.' That would carry a lot more weight. Critical mass is really a key to making sure MSX takes off."

Most, but not necessarily all, of the 18 MSX companies will probably market MSX computers in the U.S. next year. Microsoft would like to see them enter the U.S. market soon, and indications are that it will most likely happen at the January 1985 Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in Las Vegas. At last June's CES in Chicago, MSX machines were

Introducing

# New Improved MasterType""

and the newest members of the MasterType Family.



America's #1 educational software program now has the elements of a traditional touchtyping course in addition to being the most entertaining way ever to learn to type. New Improved MasterType now includes a second diskette of finger positioning drills and games to increase your typing speed and accuracy.

You'll become an expert typist faster than ever as you master the keyboard. Then you'll be ready to try two new programs in the

MasterType Family.

MasterType's Writing Wizard.™ The easiest, friendliest full-function word processing program you'll ever find. And Writing Wizard will help you write effectively too. Color highlighting for easy editing, dual windows, a handy database with mail merge capability and multiple typefaces make it easy for you and your children to express yourselves clearly and creatively.

MasterType's Figures & Formulas.™ The "computing encyclopedia" of weights and measures for kids and adults. From centimeters to light years, you can calculate, convert and compare. Figures & Formulas will even

allow you to create customized guizzes for your kids.

The MasterType Family of programs makes learning more fun and easier than ever for both you and your children. Look for these programs at your dealer's now.

# Availability:

New Improved Apple IIe/IIc,®

IBM-PC/XT/PCir.® MasterType:

Atari,® Commodore 64.® All with 2 disks, only 1 disk

drive necessary. Macintosh disk.

Atari and Commodore

cartridges.

MasterType's

Apple IIe (128k)/IIc, Writing Wizard: Commodore 64.

Both with 2 disks, only 1 disk drive necessary.

Master Type's Figures & Formulas:

Apple IIe/IIc, Commodore 64.

# © Scarborough Systems, Inc., 25 N. Broadway, Tarrytown, New York 10591

# OUR ARCADE GAMES WE BROUGHT



Bally Midway's Spy Hunter puts you in the driver's seat of the hottest machine on four wheels. You're after enemy spies. The situation is life and death. You'll need every weapon you've got – machine guns, and guided missiles, oil slicks and smoke screens. But the enemy is everywhere. On the road, in the water, even in the air. So you'll have to be more than fast to stay alive in Spy Hunter. You'll need brains and guts, too.

Do you have what it takes?



Bally Midway's Tapper would like to welcome you to the fastest game in the universe.

You're serving up drinks in some of the craziest places you've ever seen. And the service better be good, or else. You'll work your way through the wild Western Saloon to the Sports Bar. From there to the slam dancing Punk Bar and on into the Space Bar full of customers who are, literally, out of this world.

Are you fast enough to play Tapper? If you have to ask, you probably already know the answer.



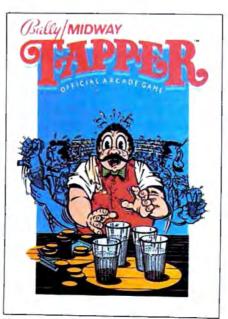
Bally Midway's Up 'N Down by Sega. In this game, a crash is no accident.

In fact, it's the whole object of the game. You'll race your baja bug over some of the worst roads south of any border. Leap dead ends, gaping canyons and oncoming traffic in a single bound. And if anyone gets in your way, crush 'em.

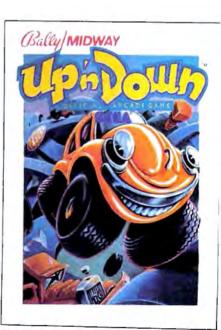
Crashing, bashing Up 'N Down. It's one smash hit that really is a smash.



The #1 Arcade Game of 1984.



Nominated as Most Innovative Coin-Op Game of 1984 by Electronic Games magazine.



#1 Arcade Hit, Play Meter Conversions Poll, 8/1/84.

# WERE SUCH BIG HITS, THEM HOME.



Sega's Congo Bongo rocked the home game world when it shot up to Number 3 on the Billboard chart

this spring.

And now it's available for even more home systems. So check the chart and get ready for jungle action. You'll pursue the mighty ape Congo up Monkey Mountain and across the Mighty River. Do battle with dangerous jungle creatures. Ride hippos, dodge charging rhinos and try to avoid becoming a snack for a man-eating fish.

Congo Bongo. It's fast and it's fun. But be careful. It's a jungle in there.



Sega's Zaxxon. If you haven't played Zaxxon, you must have been living on another planet for the past few years.

And now the ultimate space combat game is available for even more home systems. You'll pilot a space fighter through force fields and enemy fire on your way to do battle with the mighty Zaxxon robot. Countless others have gone before you in this Hall of Fame game. But this time your life is in your own hands.

Zaxxon killed them in the arcades. But compared to what it will do to you at home, that was child's play.

	SPY HUNTER	TAPPER	UP 'N DOWN	CONGO BONGO	ZAXXON
Atari 2600 cartridge	NEW	NEW	NEW	•	1
Atari 5200 cartridge				×	NEW
Atari Computers* cartridge	NEW	NEW	NEW	9	NEW
Atari Computers† diskette	NEW	NEW	NEW		1
ColecoVision & ADAM cartridge	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	1
Commodore 64 cartridge	NEW	NEW	NEW	-	NEW
Commodore 64 diskette	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	1
Apple II, IIe, IIc diskette	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	1
IBM PC diskette	NEW	NEW	NEW	** NEW	NEW



One of only ten games ever to make Electronic Games' Hall of Fame.

Published by Sega Enterprises, Inc.

Published by Datasoft, Inc. under license from Sega Enterprises, Inc.

Published by Coleco Industries, Inc. under license

from Sega Enterprises, Inc.

Published by Synapse Software Corporation under license from Sega Enterprises, Inc.

Atari 400, 800, 600XL, 800XL and 1200XL.

\*Atari 400, 800, 600XL, 800XL and 1200XL.
(Congo Bongo cartridge: 400, 800 and 800XL.)
† Atari 800, 600XL, 800XL and 1200XL.
\*\*Also available for IBM PCjr.
All new games are scheduled to be in your stores for Christmas. Check your local dealer.

□ 1984 Sega Enterprises, Inc.
INumber of game levels varies on cartridges for Atari and Commodore systems. Atari, 2600, 5200, 400, 800, 600XL, 800XL, and 1200XL are trademarks of Atari Corporation. Commodore 64 is a trademark of Commodore Electronics. Inc. ColectoVision and ADAM are modore Electronics, Inc. ColecoVision and ADAM are trademarks of Coleco Industries, Inc. Apple, II, IIe, and IIc are trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. IBM, PC and PCjr are trademarks of International Business Machines Corp. UP 'N DOWN is a trademark of Sega Enterprises, Corp. UP 'N DOWN is a trademark of Sega Enterprises, Ltd., manufactured under license from Sega Enterprises, Ltd., Japan. Videogame copyright © 1983 Sega Enterprises, Ltd. BALLY MIDWAY is a trademark of Bally Midway Mig. Co. Package and program copyright © 1984 Sega Enterprises, Inc. TAPPER and SPY HUNTER are trademarks of Bally Midway Mig. Co. Videogame copyright © 1983 Bally Midway Mig. Co. All rights reserved. ZAXXON is a trademark of Sega Enterprises. Inc. Copyright © 1984, Sega Enterprises, Inc. CONGO BONGO is a trademark of Sega Enterprises, Inc. Copyright © 1983, Sega Enterprises, Inc. Copyright © 1983, Sega Enterprises, Inc.



Arcade and Home Smash. Hit #3 on Billboard magazine's Top Video Games survey.

already on display at booths run by three Korean manufacturers—Daewoo, GoldStar, and Samsung—and a Japanese company, JVC. One evening during CES, Microsoft held a private showing of Japanese MSX machines for selected third-party developers at Chicago's chic Javon Restaurant. The party, hosted by Microsoft's Bill Gates, also was intended to lure more manufacturers into the fold.

To date, the MSX licensees include the three Korean companies mentioned above, Philips (The Netherlands), Spectra-Video, and the following Japanese consumer electronics firms: Canon, Fujitsu, General, Hitachi, Kyocera, Mitsubishi, Matsushita (also known as National or Panasonic), Pioneer, Sanyo, Sony, Toshiba, Victor (JVC), and Yamaha.

Do most of those names sound familiar? They should. They practically dominate the U.S. market for TV sets, audio equipment, videodisc players, videocassette recorders, and other consumer products. And the companies themselves are banking on that name recognition, too.

ome critics spot a potential flaw in the ambitious MSX marketing strategy. What if the unified approach and attempt to establish a true standard backfires? How can so many manufacturers compete by selling the same computer?

The MSX companies have a response: the same way they compete by selling TV sets, stereos, VCRs, cameras, and other virtually identical consumer products. Each computer will be slightly differentiated by extra features or enhancements which are related to the company's particular strengths in the consumer electronics field.

Yamaha, for example, will offer an optional plug-in music synthesizer and piano-style keyboard which converts its MSX YIS503 computer into the equivalent of a sophisticated Yamaha DX7 polyphonic music synthesizer. The computer becomes a real musical instrument which puts even the Commodore 64 SID chip to shame. And if you can't play a note, don't worry; an optional bar code reader lets you feed popular tunes into the synthesizer for playback. Then you can modify the music almost any way you want, changing the beat, tempo, pitch, or instrumentation. If you want to play along, you can do that too—a keyboard display on the screen even shows beginners which note to play next.

The General Corporation, a Japanese firm known for its high-quality TV sets, has another angle. It manufactures a TV with a built-in MSX computer. "You plug a detachable keyboard into it and it turns into an MSX machine," explains Microsoft's Hisogi. "The nice thing is that the cartridge slot, the printer port, and all of that are integral parts of the TV set itself." The 14-inch TV, selling in Japan for the equivalent of about \$550, houses the tuner and MSX system behind a three-inch panel below the screen.

Sanyo might emphasize its

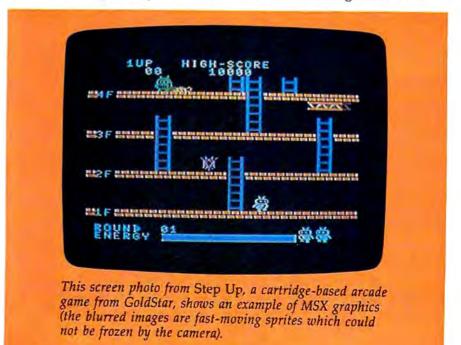
high-quality light pen system with the MPC-10 32K computer. Sony's HitBit 64K machine has built-in productivity software. Pioneer's Palcom PX-7 contains a video interface which mixes computer graphics and laserdisc images on the same screen. And the list goes on.

"Victor has an MSX machine [the 32K HC-6] that has an RGB transposing unit," says Hisogi. "You can actually take images created from a personal computer and superimpose them on an RGB monitor in conjunction with a videodisc player. It also has the capability to be used for a monitoring station to control your audio and

video equipment."

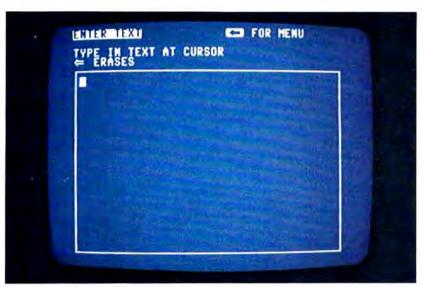
In a recent demonstration at COMPUTE!, the Pioneer PX-7 MSX computer was interfaced with a laserdisc player. Using a joystick, you controlled a computer-generated space fighter (a sprite) while zooming through stunning scenes stored on the laserdisc. You could shoot at enemy spacecraft and maneuver through harrowing canyons on alien planets. It was like leaping into Star Wars. The images were every bit as good as those in the latest videodisc arcade games.

The PX-7, by the way, revealed something else about



THE BANK STREET APPROACH TO WORD PROCESSING:

# SIMPLIFY! SIMPLIFY! SIMPLIFY!"



Using the Bank Street Writer is almost as simple as sitting down with a blank sheet of paper - just load the program and start writing.



n the weeks following its introduction, the Bank Street Writer became a leading best seller, and for some very simple reasons.

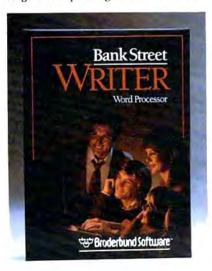
Here, finally, is a word processor that lives up to its promise to be easy to use. Most people (children included) can begin using it in a matter of minutes. Yet it puts you in full control of the powerful features most wanted in a sophisticated word processing program. All at a price that makes it as easy to buy as it is to use.

### SIMPLY MORE SIMPLE.

The Bank Street Writer was developed in association with the Bank Street College of Education in New York. Designed to be its own tutor, the Writer will guide you along with on-screen prompts and easyto-follow menus so you can concentrate on what you're doing instead of how. On-screen prompts and selections are in plain English, so there's no memorizing complex computer codes, keys or symbols. You'll be writing, correcting and rearranging your words with just a few keystrokes.

### SIMPLY MORE POWERFUL.

For all its simplicity, the Bank Street Writer offers some very impressive features. You can center titles or indent with ease, and automatic word wrap lets you forget about pressing "return" at the end



of each line. Never worry about changing your mind-you can add, move, insert or delete single words, lines or even entire blocks of text and then restore the deleted copy if you want it back. Using the search and replace option, the Bank Street Writer will scan your document for a particular word, replace it with another, and then verify the replacement. And when you're ready to print, you can format your text in any way you'd like. Answer a few simple questions and you can set margins and line spacing. The Writer will number pages either at the top or bottom or not at all-whichever you prefer. You can easily save your text on a disk, then retrieve it later to re-read, print or do more editing.

And to make your writing letter perfect, soon there will be a spelling checker available for use with the Bank Street Writer. Bank Street Speller finds errors instantly and corrects them by looking up entries in its electronic dictionary.

### SIMPLY MORE AFFORDABLE.

Best of all, Bank Street Writer's suggested retail price of \$49.95 for the Commodore 64 makes it simply the best word processing value around. And it comes with everything you need, including complete documentation and a free back-up disk, to begin simplifying your life today.

THE BANK STREET WRITER is also available for the Apple, IBM and Atari home computers. Apple is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. Commodore 64 is a trademark of Commodore Electronics, Ltd. Atari is a trademark of Atari Corp. IBM is a trademark of International Business Machines, Inc. For more information about Brodersbund and our products, write to us at: 17 Paul Drive, San Rafael, California 94903. © 1984 Brøderbund Software.

SIMPLICITY. POWER. VALUE. IT MAKES GOOD SENSE. THE BANK STREET WRITER FROM BRØDERBUND.



MSX marketing strategy—it didn't resemble a traditional home computer at all. Rackstyled to match Pioneer's audio and video components, it looked more like a front-loading VCR or stereo receiver. To use it as a computer, you plug in a detachable keyboard on an extension cord.

espite all the development work and market planning that has been invested in MSX, its success is hardly guaranteed. The U.S. home computer market is as volatile as it is lucrative; as many fortunes have been lost as won. In mid-1983, the sky seemed the limit. By mid-1984, the adolescent-like growth started leveling off as the industry matured. Experienced companies such as Texas Instruments and Mattel have been knocked out of the fight completely. Coleco is fighting

an uphill battle. Atari, which had everything going for it two years ago, is severely weakened. Even mighty IBM, which seemed a shoo-in last year, stumbled embarrassingly in the home market with its PCjr. Is MSX a year too late? Why has introduction into the U.S. been delayed until 1985?

"All of them [the Japanese companies] had one thing in mind, and that was to cultivate their own domestic market-place—that's Japan," explains Hisogi. "The second reason, I believe, is because it's true that about the time MSX was introduced in Japan, the home computer market was going through a major shakeup, at least for the United States. I believe many Japanese manufacturers said, 'Well, let's wait and see until the dust settles.'"

As the U.S. marketplace continues to race along on its own course—with 64K home computers beginning to give

way to 128K machines, and 8bit chips to 16- and 32-bit CPUs—many industry observers still contend that memory limitations and dated technology will doom the new MSX computers before they even arrive. Hisogi disagrees: "I don't think the manufacturers that are bringing MSX machines into the U.S. will even try to market 16K or 32K computers. They already have 64K machines . . . and adding RAM is not a big deal. I would suspect that they will study the competitive environment here and determine that no one practically sells any 32K or 16K machines. And I believe they will try to match their configurations to the point where they can effectively compete."

Next month, Part 2 takes you inside MSX and reveals some of the technical features which make it a versatile, workable standard. We'll also analyze the performance of a typical MSX computer.

# **Program Your Own EPROMS**

➤ VIC 20 ➤ C 64

Ď

romena

0

\$99.50

PLUGS INTO USER PORT. NOTHING ELSE NEEDED. EASY TO USE. VERSATILE.

 Read or Program. One byte or 32K bytes!

OR Use like a disk drive. LOAD, SAVE, GET, INPUT, PRINT, CMD, OPEN, CLOSE—**EPROM FILES!** 

Our software lets you use familiar BASIC commands to create, modify, scratch files on readily available EPROM chips. Adds a new dimension to your computing capability. Works with most ML Monitors too.

- Make Auto-Start Cartridges of your programs.
- The promenade<sup>™</sup> C1 gives you 4 programming voltages, 2 EPROM supply voltages, 3 intelligent programming algorithms, 15 bit chip addressing, 3 LED's and NO switches. Your computer controls everything from software!
- · Textool socket. Anti-static aluminum housing.
- EPROMS, cartridge PC boards, etc. at extra charge.
- Some EPROM types you can use with the promenade™

  2758 2532 462732P 27128 5133 X2816A\*
  2516 2732 2564 27256 5143 52813\*
  2716 27032 2764 68764 2815\* 48016P\*

  27016 2732A 27064 68766 2816\*

\*Commodore Business Machines

Call Toll Free: 800-421-7731

'Denotes electrically grasuabl Nors

promenade

In California: 800-421-7748

JASON-RA

JASON-RANHEIM 580 Parrott St., San Jose, CA 95112



# Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation as Required by 39 U.S.C. 3685

- 1A. COMPUTE!
- 18. 537250
- 9-21-84
   Monthly
- 3A. Twelve
- B \$24.00
- 324 West Wendover Ave., Suite 200, Greensboro, NC 27408
   Same
- Publisher, Gary R. Ingersoll, 324 W. Wendover Ave., Suite 200, Greensboro, NC 27408
   Editor, Robert C. Lock, 324 W. Wendover Ave., Suite 200, Greensboro, NC 27408

Greensboro, NC 27408 Managing Editor, Kathleen Martinek, 324 W. Wendover Ave., Suite 200, Greensboro, NC 27408

 American Broadcasting Companies, Inc., 1330 Ave. of Americas, New York, NY 10019

8. Leonard H. Goldenson, 1330 Ave. of Americas, New York, NY 10019

10. Extent and Nature of Circulation

	Average no. of copies each issue during preceding 12 months	Actual no. copies of single issue published nearest to filing date
A. Total no. Copies (Net Press Run)	527,009	580,814
Paid Circulation     Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors, and counter sales	185.452	164.015
2. Mail subscriptions	159.282	177.774
C. Total Paid Circulation	344.734	341.789
Free Distribution by mail, carrier, or other means, samples, compli- mentary and other free copies	2,	-3.444
E. Total Distribution	3,124	2,840
F. Copies not Distributed 1. Office use, left over, unaccounted	347,858	344,629
for, spoiled after printing	23,670	16,740
2. Returns from news agents	155,481	219.445
G. Total	527,009	580.814

I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete, Alice S. Wolfe, Director of Administration.

# Available November 15 from COMPUTE! Books

# An Insider's Account of **Jack Tramiel** and Commodore by Michael Tomczyk \$16.95 hardback ISBN 0-942386-75-2 \$9.95 trade paperback ISBN 0-942386-78-7

COMPUTE! Publications, the leading home computer publisher, brings you the exciting story of the home computer industry. This book takes the reader into a vivid, dramatic world where a powerful, brilliant businessman almost single-handedly fashions the American consumer computer industry.

A survivor of the Nazi Holocaust, Jack Tramiel took a tiny typewriter parts company and built it into a major American corporation. In the process, he became a modern corporate legend. Some of his vice presidents thought he was a saint; some thought he had the world's hardest heart. But few deny the brilliance of this complex entrepreneur.

For the past four years, Michael Tomczyk has been Tramiel's right hand man. Throughout Commodore's explosive rise to leadership in the computer field, Tomczyk was a close insider. And, most importantly, Tomczyk is a keen observer and takes you where the action is.

To order your copy, send the attached card, with your payment, to COMPUTE! Books, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403 or call toll-free 1-800-334-0868.

Add \$3.00 shipping and handling to hardback copy; add \$2.00 shipping and handling to trade paperback.



Can you wrest control of the Dark World from the norfs by capturing snakes, dinits, blockheads, and pink graps? "Things In The Dark" is populated by a myriad of strange creatures and is paced for youngsters. Originally written for the Atari (16K RAM with tape, 32K RAM for disk), we've added versions for the Commodore 64; unexpanded VIC-20; Apple (at least 48K RAM); TI-99/4A; IBM PC (at least 64K RAM and color/graphics adapter); and PCir. The Atari and Commodore versions require a joystick.

You are in a strange Dark World populated by bizarre creatures. Your job is to keep this world free of gremlins, dinits, blockheads, snakes, and pink graps. To accomplish this, you move your robot over these creatures. If you score 2500 points you are rewarded with another robot (except in the TI version).

Your adversaries in the Dark World are the terrible norfs, who can appear anywhere on the screen. They won't attack you directly, but if you bump into one, your robot and the norf will be zapped out of existence. As more and more norfs fill the screen, it becomes increasingly difficult to maneuver. Eventually, you may have to sacrifice a robot to escape from a ring of evil norfs, creatures whose rapacity cannot be overemphasized.

# Avoiding Turncoat Graps

All versions of "Things In The Dark" have their own instruction screens explaining the particular details of each program. But they share the same basic features. Each version has six levels of difficulty. The game automatically advances to higher levels at 5000-point intervals unless you select the No Advance option (which allows you to play the entire game at the same level). The robot in play always appears first at the center of the screen. A spare robot appears in the upperright corner of the screen, ready to jump into action should your current robot be done in by a norf.

Your score is recorded in the upper-left corner of the screen. Above the score is the grap count, which tells you how much time is left before a grap changes color. This is important because you gain points by running over a normal-colored grap, but you'll be destroyed by touching one that has changed color. (Grap colors vary in the different programs; also, the grap turns upside-down instead of changing colors in the Apple version.) The game's present level of difficulty is also displayed on the screen, along with the number of turns you have left. If the turn counter reaches zero, the game ends.

In the IBM, TI, and Apple versions, your robot moves continuously. Use the cursor keys to control direction in the IBM and TI versions; use I-J-K-L in the Apple version.

You can temporarily freeze the action on the Atari, Commodore 64, and VIC-20 versions by pressing the joystick button. Continue the game by pressing the button again. On the TI version, freeze by pressing P (for Pause) and continue by pressing R (for Restart). On the IBM version, freeze by pressing Ctrl-Num Lock on the PC or Function-Q (Pause) on the PCjr; continue by pressing a cursor key. On the Apple version, freeze by pressing CTRL-S; continue by pressing CTRL-S again.

To fit Things In The Dark into an unexpanded VIC-20, the VIC version is broken into two programs. Program 3 is the loader and Program 4 is the main program. Type in and save both programs before attempting to run the game. Save Program 4 with the filename V5. (If you're using cassette, be sure to save Program 4 immediately after Program 3 on the tape, and

# Express Yourself!

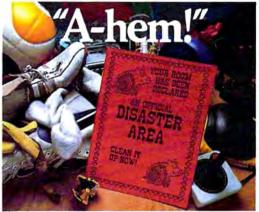
A few minutes and a few keystrokes. That's all it takes to turn your personal

computer into a personal print shop.

Everything you need is in the program: typefaces, border designs, background patterns, pictures, symbols and a starter kit of colored paper and matching envelopes. The Print Shop will also guide you along, step by step, even if you've never touched a computer before.

So think what you'd like to say, then put it in your own words with The Print Shop.

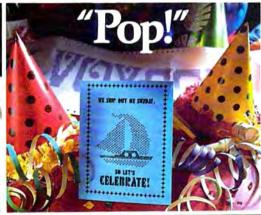
Make quite an impression with just five easy keystrokes.





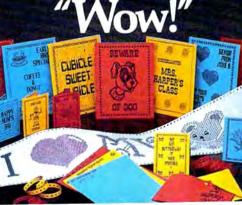
Everybody's creative with The Print Shop. You just can't help it!

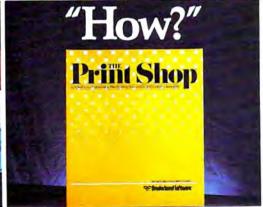




Dozens of pictures and symbols to suit every purpose and occasion.

Letterheads, logos, banners and signs. If you can imagine it, you can make it!





Keep your creativity flowing...put it in your own words with The Print Shop.

The Print Shop is available for the Apple, Commodore 64 and Atari home computers. Coming soon for the Macintosh and IBM PC/PCjr. Apple and Macintosh are trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. Commodore 64 is a trademark of Commodore Electronics, Ltd. Atari is a trademark of Atari Corp. IBM-PC and PCjr are trademarks of International Business Machines, Inc. For more information about Brøderbund and our products, write to us at: 17 Paul Drive, San Rafael, California 94903 or call (415) 479-1170.



























# AND NOW FOR SOMETHING INCOMPLETELY DIFFERENT!

Incomplete, yes. But it's not just because we're always bringing out new stories in the Infocom interactive fiction collection. Nor is it simply due to the fact that with all the writing and re-writing, honing and perfecting that we put into every one of our stories, our work is seemingly never done.

The real reason is: an Infocom work of fiction can never be complete until you become a part of it.

You see, as hard as we work at perfecting our stories, we always leave out one essential element—the main character. And that's where you enter in.

Once you've got Infocom's interactive fiction in your computer, you experience something akin to waking up inside a novel. You find yourself at the center of an exciting plot that continually challenges you



In CUTTHROATS," the plot involves a motley band of hardbitten salts who get wind of a shipwreck laden with sunken treasure near the remote island where you live. In exchange for your diving skills, they offer you a piece of the action. Your challenge: survive them, the perils of the deep, and escape with the treasure and your life. Good luck!



THE HITCHHIKER'S GUIDE TO THE GALAXY\*\*
by Douglas Adams is the most mind-boggling story we've ever published. In the person of Arthur Dent, you'll chortle as your planet is demolished. You'll yelp with laughter as your life is threatened by a galaxy of horrors. Your sides will positively split as you search the universe for... well, you'll find out. Maybe.

with surprising twists, unique characters (many of whom possess extraordinarily developed personalities), and original, logical, often hilarious puzzles. Communication is carried on in the same way as it is in a novel—in prose. And interaction is easy—you type in full English sentences.

But there is this key difference between our tales and conventional novels: Infocom's interactive fiction is active, not passive. The course of events is shaped by the actions you choose to take. And you enjoy enormous freedom in your choice of actions—



In SUSPECT?" our newest mystery thriller, you're a reporter who gets the scoop on the society event of the year—the murder of a Maryland Blue Blood at a fancy costume ball. Great! Except you're the prime suspect. And if you can't find the real killer, your next by-line could be in the obituaries.

you have hundreds, even thousands of alternatives at every step. In fact, an Infocom interactive story is roughly the length of a short novel in content, but because you're actively engaged in the plot, your adventure can last for weeks and months.

In other words, only you can complete the works of Infocom, Inc. Because they're stories

that grow out of your imagination.

Find out what it's like to get inside a story. Get one from Infocom. Because with Infocom's interactive fiction, there's room for you on every disk.

# INFOCOM

Infocom, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, MA 02138

For your: Apple II, Atari, Commodore 64, CP/M8", DECmate, DEC Rainbow, DEC RT-11, IBM PC" and PCjr. KAYPRO II, MS-DOS 2.0" NEC APC, NEC PC-8000, Osborne, Tandy 2000, TI Professional, TI 99/4A, TRS-80 Models I and III.

\*Use the IBM PC version for your Compaq, and the MS-DOS 2.0 version for your Wang or Mindset.

CUTTHROATS and SUSPECT are trademarks of Infocom, Inc. THE HITCHHIKER'S GUIDE TO THE GALAXY is a trademark of Douglas Adams. change the 8 to a 1 in line 400 of Program 3.) Finally, run Program 3. It displays the instruction screens and automatically loads the main program from disk or tape.

### **Atari Version Notes**

When you run Things In The Dark, the screen will blank out for 13 seconds as the program initializes. Afterward you'll see the first of three instruction screens. Press SELECT to advance to the next screen or to return to the first screen from the final screen.

Type in the level you want when the menu appears on the third instruction screen. You can also press the OPTION button to choose the No Advance option. To begin the game, press START.

On the higher levels, you have fewer turns in which to score (only ten turns in level six). Also, turns will go by rapidly, fewer creatures will be plotted, and graps will stay pink for a shorter period of time.

Toward the end of the game, it's wise to open important channels by sacrificing a robot against a norf. After all, there's no point in having extra robots if the turn counter runs out. Remember that the robot can wrap around to the other side of the screen. You can safely pass over dinits, although no points will be earned. In addition, a norf will never appear on a space occupied by a dinit.

### **Smart Snakes And Other Secrets**

After playing Things In The Dark for a while, you may notice that the snakes never land on any green or orange creatures. Basically, the series of LOCATE statements in the snake subroutine (lines 350–434) tell the snake to check first for a space free of orange or green creatures in front of itself.

The variable D determines whether to go to the LOCATE routine from lines 380–389 or to the routine from lines 390–399. These routines move the snake right and left, respectively.

If there is a clear space in front of the snake, it moves to that space and the program returns to the main loop. If the space is occupied, the spaces below the snake and then above it are checked for a clear space. If both these spaces are occupied, the snake is stuck. The snake never reverses direction except when it reaches the left or right side of the screen.

Similar logic moves the grap, except that it avoids orange creatures and moves diagonally. DATA statement 2600 decides whether to pass control to line 560, 580, 600, or 620, where routines locate the first space to the lower right, lower left, upper left, and upper right, respectively. Also, unlike the snake, the grap only tries

to move once before control returns to the main

Both the snake and the grap display a simple sort of simulated intelligence, and the logic behind them may be worth using in other games.

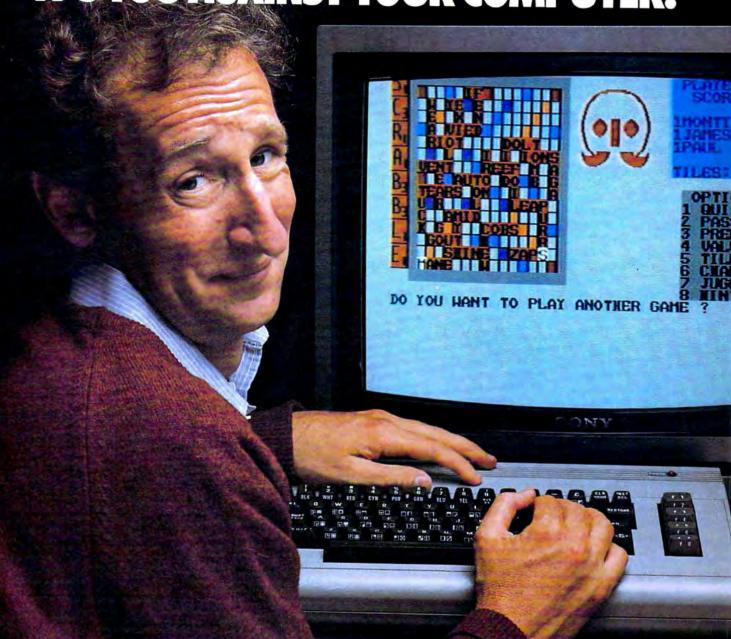
Atari Versio	n Variable Listing
SNK	Number to score before a new snake appears.
SNKCT	Flag set to one to prevent more than one snake from being onscreen at the same time.
E	Column position of the leftmost bonus robot.
XRBT TRNCT	Number to score to earn a bonus robot. Maximum number of turns left in which you must score to prevent the game from
MN	ending. Flag set to one when a string of dinits is plotted, preventing green things and norfs
INCRLVL	from being plotted. Automatically advances game to next level of difficulty when INCRLVL is less than
OP	SCORE and OP equals zero. Prevents levels from advancing when set to one.
EDCT	Controls number of times through inner main loop before a norf, dinit, or green thing is plotted. Set equal to LVL when grap first appears.
LVL	Maximum number of turns in which you must score for a given level of difficulty.
LEVEL	Level of difficulty.
D	Determines the direction the snake will travel.
ND	Determines the direction to plot a string of dinits.
COL, ROW SNKC, SNKR GRPC, GRPR	Horizontal and vertical position of robot. Horizontal and vertical position of snake. Horizontal and vertical position of grap.

# Program 1: Things In The Dark For Atari

Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.

```
DA 5 GOTO 2000
PH 10 GRAPHICS 17: POKE 756, B: POKE 71
     Ø,152:POKE 7Ø8,38
CH 20 COL=9:ROW=11:COLOR 162:PLOT CO
     L, ROW: SOUND Ø, 190, 10, 10
MA 50 SCORE=0:SNK=1000:SNKCT=0:E=20:
     XRBT=2500: TRNCT=LVL: MN=0: INCRL
     VL=5000
11 60 SOUND 0,0,0,0:GOSUB 723
JA 70 POSITION 0,1:? #6; " 9
     (5 SPACES) "; LEVEL; :? #6; " [
     B "; TRNCT
PO 80 POSITION 0,0:? #6:"GCH"
AN 99 REM 100-190 MAIN LOOP
CL 100 EDCT=5:60TO 500
NM 120 FOR CT=EDCT TO 1 STEP -1
AD 125 IF EDCT>5 THEN GOSUB 550
KE 130 W=0: GOSUB 200
JH 135 IF STRIG (0) = 0 THEN 2700
EC 140 IF TRNCT=9 THEN COLOR 0:PLOT
      18,1
A0 145 POSITION 17,1:? #6:TRNCT:TRNC
```

# SCRABBLE. THE COMPUTER VERSION. IT'S YOU AGAINST YOUR COMPUTER.





Now, through the magic of your computer you can play SCRABBLE\* even when you don't have a human opponent handy. SCRABBLE,\* the computer version, pits you (and up to two other players)

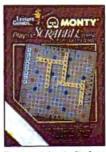
against the computer in the most popular word game of all time. The computer program provides you and your computer-controlled opponent with seven letters, and the contest is on. The program displays the board status, tracks the score, and deals out new letters. You and your computer-controlled opponent try to maximize your

score on each word. There are four different levels of difficulty and, of course, there are double and triple letter and word scores. There's even a "hint" option when you're having problems. Now, you 100 million SCRABBLE\* players have a new challenge: Are you good enough to beat your computer?

One to three players. Keyboard-controlled disc or cassette.

Marketed and Distributed by





Manufactured under kicense from Ritam Corporation owner of the registerist trademain MONTY\* and Selchow & Righter Company owner of the registered trademain SCRABBLE\* and of the copyrighted rules of instruction and board nesson.



Evading norfs in "Things In The Dark," Atari version.

T=TRNCT-1: IF TRNCT=-1 THEN 90 LE 150 IF EDCT=5 AND SCORE>=SNK THEN GOSUB 350 BE 160 NEXT CT: IF EDCT >5 THEN GOSUB 750 AD 168 IF MN=1 THEN 445 NN 17Ø V=INT(2Ø\*RND(1)):H=INT(22\*RND (1))+2:LOCATE V,H,P NF 180 IF P=162 OR P>133 AND P<137 T HEN 170 16 183 IF P=35 OR P=170 THEN 100 JM 185 R=INT((10\*LEVEL)\*RND(1)): IF R =Ø THEN 44Ø MI 190 COLOR 35: PLOT V, H: GOTO 100 EE 199 REM MOVE ROBOT MP 200 ST=STICK(0): IF W=LVL THEN RET URN 00 210 IF ST=14 THEN 220 CO 211 IF ST=11 THEN 240 10 212 IF ST=13 THEN 260 AJ 213 IF ST=7 THEN 280 0E 215 W=W+1:GOTO 200 10 220 COLOR 0: PLOT COL, ROW FJ 225 IF ROW=2 THEN ROW=24 SN 23Ø ROW=ROW-1: GOSUB 3ØØ W 235 RETURN MA 240 COLOR 0: PLOT COL, ROW 08 245 IF COL=Ø THEN COL=2Ø N 250 COL=COL-1:GOSUB 300 HM 255 RETURN # 260 COLOR Ø: PLOT COL, ROW FL 265 IF ROW=23 THEN ROW=1 @ 270 ROW=ROW+1:GOSUR 300 40 275 RETURN ME 280 COLOR 0: PLOT COL. ROW FL 285 IF COL=19 THEN COL=-1 M 290 COL=COL+1: GOSUB 300 IA 295 RETURN AR 299 REM CHECK NEW ROBOT POS., PLOT ROBOT & UP SCORE OR KILL ROB OT C# 300 SOUND 0,190,10.10 M 302 LOCATE COL.ROW.P:SOUND 0.0.0. HL 304 IF P=35 OR P=41 THEN 950 PO 306 IF P=4 THEN SCORE=SCORE+100:G OSUB 700:GOTO 330:REM BLOCKHE AD

SUB 700:GOTO 330:REM GREMLIN 16 3 1 Ø IF P=134 OR P=135 THEN SCORE= SCORE + 200: SNK = SNK + 1000: SNKCT = Ø:GOSUB 700:GOTO 670:REM SNAK 07320 IF P=136 THEN SCORE=SCORE+400 :EDCT=5:GOSUB 700:GOSUB 760:R EM GRAP ED 330 COLOR 162: PLOT COL, ROW: RETURN AG 349 REM SNAKE SUBROUTINE 06 350 IF SNKCT=1 THEN 375 BJ 352 SNKC=INT(2\*RND(1)):SNKR=5:SNK CT = 1U 354 IF SNKC=1 THEN SNKC=19:D=1 KJ 356 IF SNKC=Ø THEN D=Ø 66 360 LOCATE SNKC, SNKR, P EB 362 IF P=4 OR P=5 OR P=35 OR P=16 2 OR P=41 AND SNKR<24 THEN SN KR=SNKR+1:GOTO 360 EH 365 IF SNKR=24 THEN SNKCT=0:RETUR N 16 370 IF D=Ø THEN COLOR 134:GOSUB 4 95: RETURN JX 372 IF D=1 THEN COLOR 135: GOSUB 4 95: RETURN 11 375 IF D=1 THEN 390 #E 380 LOCATE SNKC+1, SNKR, P CC 382 IF P=162 THEN 485 DN 383 IF P=4 OR P=5 OR P=35 OR P=41 THEN 400 KL385 COLOR Ø: GOSUB 495 E6 387 SNKC=SNKC+1: COLOR 134: GOSUB 4 95 PA 388 IF SNKC=19 THEN D=1:GOTO 400 IE 389 RETURN # 390 LOCATE SNKC-1, SNKR, P CD 392 IF P=162 THEN 485 10 393 IF P=4 OR P=5 OR P=35 OR P=41 THEN 400 M 395 COLOR Ø: GOSUB 495 EK 397 SNKC=SNKC-1: COLOR 135: GOSUB 4 95 LG 398 IF SNKC=Ø THEN D=Ø:GOTO 4ØØ IF 399 RETURN NG 400 IF SNKR=23 THEN 488 LP 402 LOCATE SNKC, SNKR+1, P BN 404 IF P=162 THEN 485 DL 406 IF P=4 OR P=5 OR P=35 OR P=41 THEN 420 KH 408 COLOR 0:GOSUB 495 6# 410 SNKR=SNKR+1: IF D=1 THEN COLOR 135 BN 412 IF D=Ø THEN COLOR 134 NF 414 GOSUB 495: RETURN KF 420 IF SNKR=2 THEN 488 MD 422 LOCATE SNKC. SNKR-1.P P 424 IF P=162 THEN 485 H 426 IF P=4 OR P=5 OR P=35 OR P=41 THEN RETURN KJ 428 COLOR Ø: GOSUB 495 HA 430 SNKR=SNKR-1:IF D=1 THEN COLOR 135 P 432 IF D=Ø THEN COLOR 134 NH 434 GOSUB 495: RETURN HA 439 REM 440-483 DINIT SUBROUTINE C6 44Ø MN=1:COLOR 17Ø:PLOT V.H:IF V< 11 THEN ND=0:GOTO 120

GC 308 IF P=5 THEN SCORE=SCORE+10:GO

# INTRODUCING COMPUTER ACTIVITY TOYS...



# ...BECAUSE BUILDING YOUR CHILD'S IMAGINATION IS NOT A GAME.



We all know that you can't kid a kid. And younger kids are growing tired of arcade-type computer games that don't hold their interest, while learning programs frequently don't generate any interest at all.

Now, EPYX introduces Computer Activity Toys, featuring Barbie,™ Hot Wheels™ and G.I. Joe.® The perfect way for children ages 4–10 to engage in imaginative, non-structured, non-competitive play patterns either individually or with a friend.

Now on your computer screen, your little girl can dress a Barbie™ Doll and change her clothes and her hair styles. Your boy can move a Hot Wheels car around a Hot Wheels™ garage, after actually designing the car on the computer

screen. He can engage in a make-believe battlefield scenario with G.I. Joe® pitted against Cobra.™

The hours of time tested, imaginative free play generated by these well-known toys and dolls can now have added dimensions of control, versatility and realism through the magic of the home computer. They are disc-based products so you can be sure there are enough activities to keep your child occupied and entertained hour after hour.



Computer Activity Toys... Because building a child's imagination is not a game.

BARBIE and HOT WHEELS are trademarks owned by and used under license from Mattel, Inc. O 1984 Mattel, Inc. All Rights Reserved. G.I. JOE is a registered trademark and COBRA is a trademark owned by and used under license from Hasbro Industries, Inc. O 1984 Hasbro Industries, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

```
KA 442 ND=1:GOTO 120
PE 445 IF ND=Ø THEN 460
IN 448 IF V-1<Ø THEN MN=Ø:GOTO 120
PF 45Ø LOCATE V-1, H, P
AM 453 IF P>133 AND P<137 THEN 120
PG 455 V=V-1:GOTO 482
MA 460 IF V+1>19 THEN MN=0:GOTO 120
PH 463 LOCATE V+1, H, P
AP 465 IF P>133 AND P<137 THEN 120
0A 47Ø V=V+1
HN 482 IF P=35 OR P=41 OR P=162 OR P
      =170 THEN MN=0:GOTO 100
PN 483 COLOR 170: PLOT V.H: GOTO 100
0E 485 SCORE=SCORE+200:GOSUB 700
GF 488 COLOR Ø: PLOT SNKC, SNKR
NI 49Ø SNK=SNK+1ØØØ:SNKCT=Ø:GOTO 67Ø
EJ 495 SOUND Ø, 13Ø, 1Ø, 12: PLOT SNKC, S
      NKR
M 498 SOUND Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø: RETURN
68 499 REM GREMLIN & BLOCKHEAD ROUTI
      NE
LD 500 GOSUB 545
PL 504 IF P=35 OR P=170 OR P=162 OR
      P=134 OR P=135 THEN 500
U 510 SOUND 0,100,10,11:COLOR 5:PLO
      T V1.H1
FJ 52Ø J=INT((LEVEL+1) *RND(1)); SOUND
       0,0,0,0:IF J>0 THEN 120
U 523 GOSUB 545
PD 527 IF P=35 OR P=170 OR P=162 OR
      P=134 OR P=135 THEN 120
60 530 SOUND 0,193,10,12:COLOR 4:PLO
      T VI, H1: FOR W=Ø TO 5: NEXT W:S
      OUND Ø.Ø.Ø.Ø:GOTO 120
AN 545 V1=INT(20*RND(1)):H1=INT(22*R
      ND(1))+2
RL 548 LOCATE V1, H1, P: RETURN
MA 549 REM GRAP SUBROUTINE
PP 550 POSITION 4,0:? #6;CT:W=0:IF C
      T=9 THEN COLOR Ø:PLOT 5.0
# 555 READ I: IF I=99 THEN RESTORE 2
      600: READ I
CD 557 GOTO I
# 560 IF GRPR=23 OR GRPC=19 THEN RE
      TURN
BN 563 LOCATE GRPC+1, GRPR+1, P
MF 564 IF P=35 OR P=41 THEN RETURN
LM 565 GOSUB 660
FI 568 COLOR Ø: PLOT GRPC, GRPR
ON 570 GRPR=GRPR+1:GRPC=GRPC+1:GOTO
      695
£ 580 IF GRPR=23 OR GRPC=0 THEN RET
      URN
CB 583 LOCATE GRPC-1, GRPR+1, P
MH 584 IF P=35 OR P=41 THEN RETURN
LO 585 GOSUR 660
64 588 COLOR Ø: PLOT GRPC, GRPR
P# 59Ø GRPR=GRPR+1:GRPC=GRPC-1:GOTO
      695
BI 600 IF GRPR=2 OR GRPC=0 THEN RETU
      RN
BM 603 LOCATE GRPC-1, GRPR-1, P
MA 604 IF P=35 OR P=41 THEN RETURN
LH 605 GOSUB 660
FJ 608 COLOR 0: PLOT GRPC, GRPR
OM 610 GRPR=GRPR-1:GRPC=GRPC-1:GOTO
      695.
                                       FI 750 EDCT=5: COLOR 41: PLOT GRPC, GRP
```



"Things In The Dark" on the Commodore 64.

The robot is busy eliminating blockheads in this game of M 623 LOCATE GRPC+1, GRPR-1, P MC 624 IF P=35 OR P=41 THEN RETURN 11625 GOSUB 660 COLOR Ø: PLOT GRPC, GRPR FL 628 OM 63Ø GRPR=GRPR-1:GRPC=GRPC+1:GOTO 695 00 660 COLOR Ø:PLOT GRPC, GRPR: IF P=1 62 THEN SCORE=SCORE+400:EDCT= 5:GOSUB 700:GOSUB 760:GOTO 12 18 665 RETURN GRPC=INT(20\*RND(1)):GRPR=22:E PN 670 DCT=LVL:CT=EDCT CE 675 LOCATE GRPC, GRPR, P: IF P=162 T HEN 67Ø FH 68Ø COLOR 162: PLOT COL, ROW: RESTOR E 2600 ME 695 SOUND 3, INT (150\*RND(1))+25, 10 ,10:SOUND 3,0,0,0 06 698 COLOR 136: PLOT GRPC, GRPR: RETU RN JI 699 REM SCORE & LEVEL ADVANCE KH 700 SOUND 0,65,10,8:POSITION 3,1: ? #6; SCORE: SOUND Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø 60 701 IF OP=1 OR SCOREKINCRLVL THEN 710 NO 703 IF LVL>10 THEN LEVEL=LEVEL+1: LVL=LVL-10: INCRLVL=INCRLVL+50 ØØ: POSITION 12,1:? #6; LEVEL CE 704 FOR W=80 TO 0 STEP -W/10:SOUN D Ø, W, 10, 10: POKE 712, 2\*W: FOR W1=Ø TO W: NEXT W1 JJ 706 SOUND 0,0,0,0:PBKE 712,0:NEXT W CC 710 TRNCT=LVL:POSITION 17,1:7 #6; TRNCT: IF SCORE >= XRBT THEN 720 HN 715 RETURN LF 719 REM EARN EXTRA ROBOT El 720 XRBT=XRBT+2500 GL 723 SOUND 2,243,10,12:POKE 77,0 CM 725 E=E-1: IF E=6 THEN E=7 MM 730 COLOR 162: PLOT E.Ø BF 740 FOR W=0 TO 9: NEXT W: SOUND 2,0

Ø.Ø:RETURN

EL 760 CT=0: POSITION 4,0:? #6:"

FE 620 IF GRPR=2 OR GRPC=19 THEN RET

# IMPOSSIBLE MISSION. YOUR MISSION-TO SAVE THE WORLD.



As a member of the exclusive Anti-Computer Terrorist Squad (ACT), your mission is to find and reach the infamous Elvin, who is holding the world's population hostage under threat of nuclear annihilation. You must negotiate a

path through the rooms and tunnels of his headquarters trying to avoid Elvin's robot protectors.

Should you try to outrun or jump over the next robot or play it safe and take the time to assemble the codes needed to deactivate the robots and then to

find and stop Elvin.

Use your camera to photograph as many clues as possible to find the password which will allow you to penetrate Elvin's control room.

Your Mission-To Save The World, But Hurry!

One player; joystick controlled.



Strategy Games for the Action-Game Player



```
ETURN
AA 800 POKE 708,38:COLOR 0:PLOT E,0
GH 81Ø E=E+1:PLOT COL,ROW:COLOR 162:
      CDL=9:ROW=11:PLOT COL,ROW:GOT
J6 900 POSITION 0, 10:? #6; "■3U3" "; L
      EVEL; " YOU FAILED TO SCORE I
      I ";LVL;" TURNS":GOTO 1000
IC 95Ø SOUND Ø, 255, 8, 12: POKE 7Ø8, 1Ø4
      :IF EDCT>5 THEN GOSUB 750
JM 96Ø FOR W=Ø TO 5Ø:NEXT W:SOUND Ø,
      Ø, Ø, Ø: IF E< 20 THEN 800
IH 1000 FOR W=1 TO 100 STEP 5: SOUND 0, W, 10, 10: NEXT W: SOUND 0, 0, 0
       ,Ø:POSITION 6,4:? #6;" ELE G
       ... "
PK 1010 OPEN #2,4,0,"K:"
# 1025 POSITION 1,16:? #6; "PRESSE
       (33 SPACES) select instruction
       nsstart(3 SPACES)begin game
BJ 1030 IF OP=0 THEN POSITION 0,20:?
        #6; "Option
                    advance
       (5 SPACES)level every 5000 p
       ts":GOTO 1045
PA 1040 POSITION 0, 20:? #6; "OPTION
                    level every 5000
       no advance
        pts"
FA 1045 POSITION 0,22:? #6;"
       (2Ø SPACES)"
OE 1050 POSITION 0,23:? #6; "choose 1
       evel ";CHR$(17);CHR$(13);CHR
       $(22);CHR$(26);" ";LEVEL
CA 1060 IF PEEK (764) <255 THEN GET #2
       ,K:IF K>ASC("Ø") AND K<ASC("
       7") THEN LEVEL=K-48:LVL=70-(
       LEVEL*10)
HF 1070 IF PEEK (53279) <>3 THEN 1100
NI 1080 IF OP=0 THEN OP=1:GOTO 1040
NI 1090 IF OP=1 THEN OP=0:GOTO 1030
HD 1100 IF PEEK (53279) = 5 THEN CLOSE
       #2:GOTO 2100
BD 1110 IF PEEK(53279)=6 THEN CLOSE
       #2:GOTO 10
MB 112Ø GOTO 1030
KA 1999 REM STEAL & MODIFY CHARACTER
        SET
JD 2000 POKE 559,0:DIM S$(1024)
DN 2010 A=ADR(S$):B=INT(A/512+1)*2:C
       BASE=B*256-A+1
JL 2020 FOR I=0 TO 511
PI 2040 S$(CBASE+I, CBASE+I) = CHR$(PEE
       K(I+57344)):NEXT I:H=16:V=23
10 2060 FOR CT=0 TO B
HH 2070 FOR I=H TO V
KH 2080 READ W:S$(CBASE+I,CBASE+I)=C
       HR$(W):NEXT I:V=V+8:H=H+8
IM 2090 NEXT CT: LVL=60: LEVEL=1
PB 2100 GRAPHICS 17:POKE 756, B:POKE
       71Ø,152:POKE 7Ø8,38:? #6;" t
       hings in the dark "
KD 2110 ? #6; " LAND THE ROBOT "; CHR$
       (162);" DN"
HH 2120 ? #6; "GREMLINS..."; CHR$(5); "
         10 PTS":? #6:"BLOCKHEADS."
       ; CHR$ (4); " 100 PTS"
```

- JB 2140 ? #6; " AVOID THE NORFS "; CHR \$(35);" BOTH THE ROBOT AND THE NORF VANISH WHENTHEY TO UCH." L0 2150 ? #6:? #6; " TOUCHING AN ORAN GE GRAP "; CHR\$ (41); " IS LIKE (6 SPACES) TOUCHING A NORF." HD 2160 ? #6:? #6:? #6;"{4 SPACES}pr ess select(8 SPACES)to conti nue" IB 217Ø IF PEEK (53279) <>5 THEN 217Ø CX 2200 POSITION 0,0:? #6; "{CLEAR} T HE ROBOT "; CHR\$ (162); " GRAP "; CHR\$ (136); " AND SNAKE "; CH R\$(134);" CAN" M0 221Ø ? #6; "LAND ON A DINIT "; CHR\$ (170); "(3 SPACES) BUT A GREML IN "; CHR\$ (5); " (5 SPACES) BLOC KHEAD "; CHR\$ (4); " OR" JA 2220 ? #6; "NORF "; CHR\$ (35); " CANN OT.":? #6:? #6;" number of t urns II in which to score (3 SPACES)per level 🖭" ? #6;"-----":? #6:? PH 223Ø 6: "EB EB":? #6:? #6;"1 YOU MUST(5 SPACES)2 5Ø SCO RE BEFORE" TURN ##:? #6;" EJ 224Ø ? #6; "3 40 3Ø REACHS Ø." #6; "5 20":? #6;"6 FP 2250 ? 1Ø" ? #6:? #6:? #6:"{4 SPACES}pr HN 2290 ess select(8 SPACES) to conti nue" JB 2295 IF PEEK (53279) <>5 THEN 2295 BN 2300 POSITION 0,0:? #6: "(CLEAR) G RAPS REMAIN PINK "; CHR\$ (136) "UNTIL THE GRAP COUNTER RE ACHS Ø." KJ 231Ø ? #6:? #6:" YOU EARN 1 CHANC AT A SNAKE "; CHR\$(134); " E EVERY 1000 PTS, AND AT A" NA 232Ø ? #6; "GRAP "; CHR\$ (136); " EVE RY SNAKE "; CHR\$(134) KH 233Ø ? #6; " YOU EARN 1 ROBOT "; CH R\$(162);" EVERY 2500 PTS.":? NK 234Ø ? #6; " PRESS THE TRIGGER TO STOP OR CONTINUE A GAME." #8 2400 GOTO 1010 00 2500 REM DATA FOR ROBOT, NORF, BLOC KHEAD, GREMLIN, SNAKE (R), SNAKE (L), GRAP(162), GRAP(41), DINIT IC 2510 DATA 24,36,24,126,90,90,24,6 IC 2520 DATA 126,153,255,195,90,126, 36,102 BH 2530 DATA 126, 90, 126, 255, 24, 60, 36 .102 LO 2540 DATA 24,36,24,60,126,60,66,1 MP 2550 DATA Ø,Ø,12,190,245,67,Ø,Ø B6 256Ø DATA Ø,Ø,48,121,175,194,Ø,Ø PB 2570 DATA 66,126,90,60,231,129,19 5,0 PC 258Ø DATA 66,126,9Ø,6Ø,231,129,19
- 5.Ø BE 2130 ? #6; "SNAKES...."; CHR\$ (134) 6A 259Ø DATA 65,93,42,28,42,73,20,54 ; " 200 PTS": ? #6; "PINK GRAPS FD 2599 REM DATA FOR GRAP MOVEMENT NG 2600 DATA 600,620,580,600,620,600

."; CHR\$(136); " 400 PTS"

# BREAKDANCE." BREAKIN' MADE EASY.





The hottest craze in the U.S. this fall is Breakdancing, and you don't have to miss it. Now anyone can Breakdance. Just grab your joystick and control your Breakdancer in poppin, moon walking, stretching and breaking...all on your computer screen.

Breakdance, the game, includes an action game in which your dancer tries to break through a gang of Breakers descending on him, a "simon-like" game where the dancer has to duplicate the steps of the computer-controlled dancer and the free-dance segment where you develop your own dance routines and the

computer plays them back for you to see. There's even a game that challenges you to figure out the right sequence of steps to perform a backspin, suicide or other moves without getting "wacked."

Learn to Breakdance today! Epyx makes it easy!

One or two players; joystick controlled.



Strategy Games for the Action-Game Player



NC 21	,620,580,560,580,600,620,560 ,620,600,580,600,620,620,600 ,620,600,99 700 IF STRIG(0)=0 THEN 2700 705 IF STRIG(0)=1 THEN 2705 710 IF STRIG(0)=0 THEN 140	440 450	M1:PD=W :rem 63 POKEW,PV:POKEW+C,PC:GOTO170 :rem 231 KX=SX:KX=KX+1:J=PEEK(KX) :rem 22 IFJ<>BLANDJ<>DITHENKX=KX+39:GOSUB1090 :J=PEEK(KX):IFJ<>BLANDJ<>DITHEN470 :rem 78
	gram 2: Things In The Dark For 64		POKESX,BL:SX=KX:GOTO490 :rem 3 KX=KX-80:GOSUB1090:J=PEEK(KX):IFJ<>BL
Versi Refe	on by Kevin Mykytyn, Editorial Programmer r to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" re entering this listing.	480	ANDJ <> DITHEN 490 :rem 28 GOTO 460 :rem -111 POKESX, SN: POKESX+C, 8: RETURN :rem 68
	POKE52,48:POKE56,48:CLR:GOSUB540:GOSU	500	<pre>KX=GX:KX=KX+JY(RND(1)*5):GOSUB1090:IF PEEK(KX)=BLTHENPOKEGX,BL:GX=KX:rem 86</pre>
110	B690:GOSUB980 :rem 77 GOSUB840:GOSUB920:POKE53281,0:rem 203 IFNM=0THENPRINT"{HOME}{DOWN}"TAB(31)"		POKEGX, 39:POKEGX+C, CG:GC=GC-1:rem 17 IFGC<=.THENGC=.:GR=0:POKEGX+C, 4
	{6 SPACES}":GOTO1040 :rem 86	530	rem 145 RETURN :rem 120
	PRINT" [HOME] [DOWN] "TAB(32)" [7 SPACES] " :rem 90		$TH$="{Y}O{DOWN}{4 LEFT}{G}{Q}{1-{Q}}$
140	<pre>IFNM&gt;lTHENFORA=lTONM-l:PRINT"(HOME) {DOWN}{YEL}"TAB(32+A);"!";:NEXT</pre>	550	<pre>IUIUI{DOWN}{10 LEFT}&amp;G3JI  [DOWN]{10 LEFT}&amp;G3J&amp;W3JK":rem 71 TH\$=TH\$+"{DOWN}{4 LEFT}JK":D\$="{RVS}</pre>
	TU=55-5*LV:T1=TU:PRINT"{3 SPACES}" :rem 196		<pre>{SPACE}{OFF} {RVS} {OFF} {RVS} {OFF} {SPACE}{RVS} {OFF} {RVS} {OFF} {RVS} {SPACE}{OFF} {RVS} {OFF} {RVS} ":C\$="</pre>
16Ø	PRINT"{HOME}{4 DOWN}************************************		[DOWN] [15 LEFT]" :rem 247
	Tl=Tl-U :rem 97	560	A\$="{RVS}{2 SPACES}{*}{OFF} {RVS}£ {*}{OFF} {RVS}{2 SPACES}{*}{OFF}
180	<pre>IFSC&gt;=SSTHENSS=SS+1000:SF=1:POKESX,BL :SX=INT(RND(1)*10)*V+M1:GR=.:POKEGX,B</pre>		{RVS} {OFF} {RVS} "+C\$+D\$+C\$+D\$
	L :rem 10	570	:rem 179 A\$=A\$+C\$+"{RVS} {OFF} {RVS} {OFF}
190	PRINT" {HOME } {DOWN } {2 SPACES } GC: "GC" {LEFT } ": PRINT" {HOME } {3 DOWN }	3.0	<pre>{RVS}{3 SPACES}{OFF} {RVS}{2 SPACES}</pre>
	{2 SPACES}SCORE: "SC" {5 SPACES}L: "LV"		<pre>{OFF}£ {RVS}{2 SPACES}{OFF}£"+C\$+D\$ +C\$+"TRVS}{2 SPACES}{OFF}£ TRVS}</pre>
	[8 SPACES]T:"T1"[LEFT][2 SPACES]" :rem 255		{OFF} {RVS} {OFF} {RVS} {OFF} {RVS}
	IFSFTHENGOSUB440 :rem 1	500	{OFF} {RVS} {OFF} " :rem 209 A\$=A\$+"{RVS} ":POKE53281,0 :rem 237
210	IFSC-LC=>5000ANDAD=UTHENLC=LC+FV:LV=L V+1:IFLV>6THENLV=6 :rem 41		PRINT "[CLR][2 DOWN][WHT][7 RIGHT]"TH
220	IFSC-BC>=2500THENBC=BC+2500:NM=NM+1:G OTO140 :rem 38		<pre>\$"{3 DOWN}IN{2 DOWN}{3 LEFT}THE {4 DOWN}{5 LEFT}"A\$C\$"{2 DOWN} {2 RIGHT}{RVS}PLEASE WAIT"; :rem 153</pre>
	IFGRTHENGOSUB500 :rem 1 IFPEEK(M4)=111THENGOSUB1120 :rem 95	600	POKE56334, PEEK (56334) AND 254: POKE1, PEE
	WAITM4,M7,.:JV=M5-(PEEK(M4)ANDM5)	610	K(1)AND251 :rem 183 FORI=ØTO511:POKEI+12288,PEEK(I+53248)
260	:rem 186	010	:NEXT:POKE1,PEEK(1)OR4 :rem 39
200	IFJVTHENPOKEX1,BL:X1=X1+JY(JV):POKEV1,33:J2=JV :rem 197	620	POKE56334, PEEK (56334) OR1: PRINT " {CLR}"
270	IFT1=.THENPOKES+4,32:GOSUB1000:GOTO10 40 :rem 108		:POKE53272, (PEEK(53272)AND240)OR12 :rem 178
	KX=X1:GOSUB1Ø9Ø:X1=KX :rem 42	630	FORI=12552T012631:READA:POKEI,A:NEXT:
290	PE=PEEK(X1):POKEV1,32:ONPE-31GOTO370,	640	RETURN :rem 238 DATA24,36,24,126,90,90,24,60,126,153,
	370,300,310,320,330,330,340,340,370 :rem 147		255,195,90,126,36,102 :rem 31
	GOSUB1000:GOTO120 :rem 218 SC=SC+100:LS=LS+100:T1=TU:GOTO370	650	DATA126,90,126,255,24,60,36,102,24,36,24,60,126,60,66,195 :rem 237
310	:rem 220	660	DATAØ,Ø,12,19Ø,245,67,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,48,121,
32Ø	SC=SC+10:LS=LS+10:T1=TU:GOTO370		175,194,0,0,66,126,90,60,231,129,195,
330	:rem 125 SC=SC+200:LS=LS+200:T1=TU:GR=U:SF=0:G	670	crem 63 DATA66,126,90,60,231,129,195,0,65,93,
	C=50-2*LV:CG=3:GX=M1+M3*RND(U):GOTO37		42,28,42,73,20,54 :rem 98
340	CG=PEEK(X1+C)AND15	690	DATA 0,0,0,0,255,0,0,0 :rem 216 POKE53281,0:PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT} LA
35Ø	IFCG=3THENSC=SC+400:LS=LS+400:T1=TU:G		ND THE ROBOT. ! ON GREMLINS. [BLU]S
36Ø	R=::POKEGX,BL:GOTO370 :rem 158 GOSUB1000:GOTO120 :rem 224	700	<pre>{WHT} 10" :rem 231 PRINT" PTS: BLOCKHEADS {GRN}#{WHT}</pre>
37Ø	POKEX1, RO: POKEX1+C, U		[SPACE] 100 PTS: SNAKES. " :rem 238
280	IFRND(U) < FTHENFORT=1TO20:NEXT:GOTO170	710	PRINT" [YEL] % [WHT] 200 PTS: CYAN GRAP
390	:rem 151 W=RND(U)*M3+M1:PW=PEEK(W):V=INT(RND(U	720	PRINT" [DOWN] AVOID THE NORFS [RED]"
	)*4)+1:PV=ME(V,U):PC=ME(V,TW) :rem 54		; CHR\$(34); :POKE646,1:PRINT". BOTH THE
410	IFPV=DITHENW=PD-U:PD=W :rem 207	730	:rem 171 PRINT" ROBOT AND THE NORF DISAPPEAR W
	IFPV=DIANDPEEK(W) <> BLTHENW=RND(U) *M3+		HEN THEY" :rem 223

The gifts computer users can't wait to open

#### Introduction to Apple II + Keyboarding

By Peter Mears. Put an end to "hunt and peck" on the micro with a gift designed to improve keyboarding skills *fast*. Featuring a wide variety of exercises and drills graded by difficulty, this combination book and disk set makes an ideal practice package. \$40.45

#### Arcade Games for the Commodore 64

By Fanfare House Inc. Software as challenging as it is entertaining. By using the documentation in the book, players can change the 12 original games into hundreds of new ones...and learn programming at the same time! Disk with complete documentation. \$32.95

#### **Exploring the NEC PC 8201**

By Marvin C. Mallon. The first complete guide to getting the most out of NEC's popular new portable for people on the go. Includes a clear explanation of its operation and capabilities; detailed descriptions of all available software; and much, much more. \$18.45

#### The DEC Rainbow 100: Use, Applications and BASIC

By Eric W. Kiebler. Here's the book every DEC Rainbow 100 owner has been waiting for! Filled with examples, it explains everything from BASIC essentials to the procedures for using subroutines and writing programs. \$18.45

#### Your TI Professional Computer: Use, Application and BASIC

By Thomas W. Madron and C. Neal Tate. How to use TI's successful business personal computer to boost productivity— with in-depth chapters on financial modeling and database management, and appendices listing information and software sources. \$20.45

# COMPAQ Portable Computer: Use, Application and BASIC

By William R. Arnold. Examples for both home and office use highlight this much-needed "hands on" guide that helps beginners and pros learn as they operate the COMPAQ. Find out how to program DOS and BASIC; format diskettes; batch process; write or copy programs; and much, much more. \$19.45

#### The Business Microcomputer Handbook: Evaluation, Acquisition and Use

By Louis Fry and Marcia Adams. Do I really need a computer? Which one should I buy? How much will it cost? Two experts supply up-to-theminute answers and take a hard look at true cost and contract negotiation—subjects covered only in this book. With worksheets and checklists \$19.45

# Thinking About (TLC) LOGO: A Graphic Look at Computing with Ideas

By J. R. Allen, R. E. Davis and J. F. Johnson. Delight your favorite LOGO-phile with "an irreverent, freewheeling discussion of sophisticated computational ideas...[that provides] a feeling for the proper breadth and perspective of LOGO."—The National Logo Exchange. \$17.45

... And a FULL-COLOR activity book for the whole family!

#### **Nudges: IBM LOGO Projects**

By Steve Tipps et al. Close to 100 projects focusing on math, art, music, and logic make learning LOGO fun for all ages.
Written with the technical support of IBM. \$16.95

Ask to see our full line of titles wherever computer books are sold.

Computer
Books
FROM HOLT. RINEHART & WINSTON
When A Help Command Isn't Enough

CBS/HOLT, RINEHART & WINSTON, Division Marketing Unit, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017

740 PRINT" TOUCH. TOUCHING A PURPLE GRAP	
{SPACE}IS LIKE{3 SPACES}TOUCHING A NO	<b>Program 3:</b> Things In The Dark, VIC Loader
RF." :rem 135	Version by Kevin Mykytyn, Editorial Programmer
750 PRINT" [DOWN] THE ROBOT, GRAP AND SNAK	Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs"
E CAN LAND ON A": :rem 138	before entering this listing.
760 PRINT" DINIT "CHR\$(41)" BUT A GREMLIN	100 POKE52,28:POKE51,0:POKE56,28:POKE55,0
, BLOCKHEAD OR [5 SPACES] NORF CANNOT."	:CLR :rem 156
:rem 139	110 THS="EY30 (DOWN) {4 LEFT } EG3EQ31-EQ3
770 PRINT" (DOWN) YOU MUST SCORE BEFORE TH	IUIUI (DOWN) {10 LEFT } [G]JI
E TURN COUNTER" :rem 63 780 PRINT" T: REACHES Ø. THE GRAPS REMAIN	TDOWN   10 LEFT   EG  JEW   JK   :rem 64   120 TH   =TH   +
780 PRINT" T: REACHES 0. THE GRAPS REMAIN CYAN" :rem 156	[SPACE] {OFF} {RVS} {OFF} {RVS} {OFF}
790 PRINT" UNTIL THE GRAP COUNTER GC: REA	{SPACE}{OFF} {RVS} {OFF} {RVS} {OFF} {RVS}
CHES Ø. :rem 35	[SPACE] (OFF) [RVS] [OFF] [RVS] ":C\$="
800 PRINT" [DOWN] YOU EARN ONE CHANCE AT A	{DOWN}{15 LEFT}" :rem 240
SNAKE EVERY" :rem 244	130 A\$="[RVS][2 SPACES][*][OFF] [RVS]£
810 PRINT" 1000 POINTS AND AT A GRAP EVER	[*]{OFF} {RVS}{2 SPACES}[*]{OFF}
Y SNAKE." :rem 6	[RVS] {OFF} {RVS} "+C\$+D\$+C\$+D\$
820 PRINT" [DOWN] PRESS FIREBUTTON TO FREE	:rem 172
ZE ACTION." :rem 91	140 A\$=A\$+C\$+"{RVS} {OFF} {RVS} {OFF}
830 PRINT" (DOWN) (5 SPACES) PRESS ANY KEY T	<pre>{RVS}{3 SPACES}{OFF} {RVS}{2 SPACES} {OFF}£ {RVS}{2 SPACES}{OFF}£"+C\$+D\$</pre>
O CONTINUE";:WAIT198,1:RETURN:rem 166 840 PRINT"{CLR}{4 DOWN}{5 SPACES}ADVANCE	+C\$+"\[RVS\{2\SPACES\{OFF\}\varepsilon\] \{RVS\}
{SPACE}OR NO ADVANCE A/N "; :rem 95	{OFF} {RVS} {OFF} {RVS} {OFF} {RVS}
850 GETA\$:IFA\$<>"A"ANDA\$<>"N"THEN850	[OFF] [RVS] [OFF] " :rem 202
:rem 31	15Ø A\$=A\$+"{RVS} ":POKE36879,8 :rem 252
860 PRINT A\$ :rem 144	160 PRINT "{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TH\$"{3 DOWN}I
860 PRINT A\$ :rem 144 870 IFA\$="A"THENAD=1 :rem 119 880 IFA\$="N"THENAD=0 :rem 132	N{2 DOWN}{3 LEFT}THE{4 DOWN}{5 LEFT}"
300 2017 11 2112112	A\$C\$"{2 DOWN}{2 RIGHT}{RVS}PLEASE WAI
890 PRINT"{3 DOWN}{4 SPACES}LEVEL 1-6 , 1	T"; :rem 182
IS THE EASIEST "; :rem 212	170 FORI=0TO511:POKEI+7168,PEEK(I+32768):
900 GETA\$:IFA\$<"1"ORA\$>"6"THEN900 :rem 67 910 PRINT A\$:LV=VAL(A\$):PRINT"{CLR}"	NEXT :rem 187 180 PRINT"{CLR}":POKE36869,255 :rem 62
:rem 220	190 FORI=7432TO7511:READA:POKEI,A:NEXT
920 NM=2:GC\$="":JY(1)=-40:JY(2)=40:JY(4)=	:rem 119
$-1:JY(8)=1:X1=1524:JY(3)=\emptyset:V=40$	200 DATA24,36,24,126,90,90,24,60,126,153,
:rem 216	255,195,90,126,36,102 :rem 23
930 $JY(5)=-41:JY(6)=39:JY(7)=0:JY(9)=-39:$	210 DATA126,90,126,255,24,60,36,102,24,36
JY(10)=41 :rem 225	,24,60,126,60,66,195 :rem 229
940 C=54272:M1=1224:M2=2023:M3=800:M4=563 20:M5=15:SN=37:U=1:F=.7:TW=2 :rem 119	220 DATA0,0,12,190,245,67,0,0,0,0,48,121,
950 S=54272:FORK=STOS+24:POKEK,0:NEXT:POK	175,194,0,0,66,126,90,60,231,129,195,
ES+24,15:DX=1:LC=0:BC=0:FV=5000	:rem 55 230 DATA66,126,90,60,231,129,195,0,65,93,
:rem 155	42,28,42,73,20,54 :rem 90
960 BL=32:M7=16:RO=33:DI=41:V1=54276:POKE	240 DATA 0,0,0,0,255,0,0,0 :rem 208
54273,10:POKE54277,0:POKE54278,240	250 PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN] [WHT] LAND THE ROBOT
:rem 28	! ONGREMLINS {BLU}\${WHT} 10";
970 PD=1400:SX=2025:LS=0:SC=0:GC=0:GR=0:S	*rem 82
F=0:SS=1000:RETURN :rem 77	260 PRINT" PTS: [2 SPACES] BLOCKHEADS
980 FORA=1TO4:FORB=1TO2:README(A,B):NEXTB A:RETURN	{GRN}#{WHT} 100 PTS: SNAKES";
990 DATA 34,2,35,5,36,6,41,1 :rem 91	270 DRIMM! (WELL) (WWW) 2000
1000 NM=NM-1 :rem 146	270 PRINT" {YEL}%{WHT} 200 PTS: CYAN GRAP S{CYN}'{WHT} 400 PTS."; :rem 184
1010 POKES+18,33:POKES+19,17:POKES+20,240	280 PRINT"[DOWN] AVOID THE NORFS {RED}"
:rem 90	; CHR\$(34); :POKE646,1:PRINT". BOTH THE
1020 FORZ1=1TO3:FORZ2=20TO0STEP-1:POKES+1	ROBOT"; +rem 100
8,33:POKES+15,Z2:POKES+18,32:rem 250	290 PRINT" AND THENORF DISAPPEAR WHEN"
1030 NEXTZ2,Z1:POKEX1,BL:X1=1524:POKEX1,B L:RETURN	* rom 22
1040 POKES+24,0:PRINT"[HOME][DOWN]	300 PRINT THEY TOUCH. TOUCHING (2 SPACES)
116 DICUM CANADA	PURPLE GRAP IS LIKE TOUCHING A NORF.
1050 PRINT" [15 RIGHT] PLAY AGAINS" . TOTAL	
1060 GETAS: IFAS<> "Y"ANDAS<> "N"THEN1060	310 PRINT" (DOWN) THE ROBOT, GRAP AND
*rem 120	{2 SPACES}SNAKE CAN LAND ON A":rem 71 320 PRINT"DINIT) BUT A GREMLIN, BLOCKHEA
10/0 IFAŞ="Y"THEN110	D OR NORE 14 SPACES ICAMATOR II
1080 POKE828, 0:SYS828	330 PRINT"{2 DOWN}{5 SPACES}HIT ANY KEY":
1090 IFKX <mithenkx=kx+m3< td=""><td>116111120 a l</td></mithenkx=kx+m3<>	116111120 a l
1100 IFKX>M2THENKX=KX-M3 :rem 16	340 PRINT" [6 DOWN] YOU MUST SCORE BEFORET
	HE TURN COUNTER T:"
1120 WAITM4,M7,0:WAITM4,M7,M7:RETURN	350 PRINT "REACHES 0. THE GRAPS (2 SPACES )
:rem 240	EMAIN CYAN UNTIL THE" : rem 116
76 COMPUTE! December 1984	-10 110





by Ed Hobbs

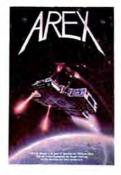
Color Computer Version by Jeff Francis

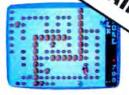
The imaginative game scenario centers around a master tic-tac-toe board. Score an "X" by selecting and successfully battling one of nine weird foes. Three X's in a row and Bingo! - you automatically advance to the next level! But the core of TRIAD is the colorful hi-resolution graphics and great sounds. They simply have to be experienced firsthand!

TRIAD excells in the "frills department," too keyboard or joystick option, game freeze, running high score and more. And a succession of teeth-gritting skill levels is guaranteed to test the eye-to-hand coordination of the most valiant of armchair warriors. Joystick required on Commodore version.

APPLE 2 DOS 3.3 Required Flippy Disk 48K ATARI 400/800 102-0173 \$34.95 (£25.49 inc. VAT) Color Computer 16K Tape 060-0173 \$34.95 (£25.47 inc. VAT)

Commodore 64 version distributed by Commodore





# AREX

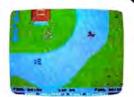
by William Muk Commodore 64 Versions by Phil Case Atari Version by John Anderson Color Computer Version by Roger Schrag

AREX - Enter and neutralize at least 90% of the enemy's territory while avoiding 3 distinct types of alien ships. A successful invasion earns advancement to subsequent (and, of course, more difficult) levels of play.

AREX features phenomenal graphics routines. high score retention, one- or two-player option and multiple skill levels.

172 \$34.95 (£25.49 inc. VAT)
172 \$34.95 (£25.49 inc. VAT)





**ATARI** 

Winner of 1984 CES Showcase Award

#### RALLY SPEEDWAY

by John Anderson

A colorful, scrolling roadscape serves as an exciting backdrop for fun-injected action - choose one of several different courses provided or "construct" your own. Players are challenged to hot rod their joystick-controlled cars down grueling straightaways, around hairpin corners and past an ever-changing landscape that includes houses, lakes, orchards and more. Work on improving your lap time with a solo game, or invite a friend along for a one-on-one duel to the finish line - there's plenty of excitement to go around! Joystick required.

ATARI 16K Cartridge 053-0171 \$49.95 (£35.99 inc. VAT) Commodore 64 version distributed by Commodore





Nominated for 1985 **Electronics Games** Magazine, Game of the Year.

#### C'EST LA VIE

APPLE **ATARI** COM. 64

by Gordon Eastman

It's a dream come true! The streets are littered with \$10, \$20 and \$50 bills, and you're challenged to collect as many bucks as you can. But there are flies in this financial ointment - thieves and tax men abound. A loan from your friendly neighborhood loan shark may tide you over, but you'd better repay him on time or else!

Great graphics and sounds. For one or two players. Joystick optional.

APPLE 2 48K DISK DOS 3.3	042-0218	\$34.95	(£25.49 inc. VAT)
ATARI 48K DISK	052-0218	\$34.95	(£25.49 Inc. VAT)
ATARI 48K TAPE	050-0218	\$34.95	(£25,49 inc. VAT)
COMMODORE 84 DISK	192-0218	\$34.95	(£25.49 Inc. VAT)
COMMODORE 64 TAPE	190-0218	\$34.95	(£25.49 Inc. VAT)
Commodore Pluets distributed	by Commo	dom	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4





#### WHOMPER STOMPER

by Mario Inchiosa and Mike Wall

The weekend sun beamed warmly over Bill Bunion and his long awaited picnic lunch. "Nothing can go wrong on a day like today," he thought lazily. Wrong! Just as Bill finally began to unwind ... ants! A wave of the dreaded pests on his food. Wildly stomping, Bill attempted to annihilate his small enemies, helped by Artie, his ever ravenous aardvark.

But other dangers lurked. Birds, obviously in league with the ants, bombarded him with their lethal weapons. Can he dodge them while saving his picnic basket from the ants?

Features multiple skill levels. Joystick required. (Whomper Stomper on C64 soon to be released).

ATARI DISK 48K APPLE DISK 48K





#### **MAXI®** GOLF

Endorsed by the world's golf "fun" pro's Chi Chi Rodriquez & Fuzzy Zoeller.

by John Horan

So what if it's raining! MAXI GOLF, an incredibly realistic golf simulation for 1 to 4 players, will have you on the greens faster than you can say "FORE." This beautiful high resolution golf course is always perfect for teeing off, no matter what the weather or time of day.

There are many features that will help you practice your swing or to make that birdle. You can alter your stance, choose any variation of club, change the swing speed and add a hook or slice to the ball. The two golf courses provided come complete with those dreaded water hazards, sand traps and roughs.

After becoming the pro of your neighborhood, have your own challenging tournament. Just to make it interesting, utilize the most unique feature of the game - the Course Designer - to create the golf course of your dreams.

MAXI GOLF is a fine blend of strategy, judgement, and playing skill, and is highly recommended for all players.

APPLE 2 DISK 42-0228 \$29.95 52-0228 \$29.95 ATARI 48K DISK ..... 52-0228
COMMODORE 64 DISK ...... 192-0228





#### OLIN IN **EMERALD**

by Gordon Morrell, PhD, and George Taylor, M.S. Graphics by Sheila Morrell, "Graphics created with Penguin Software's Graphics Magician'

Imagine going on a treasure hunt past a sea of chocolate syrup and sharing your peanut butter and jelly sandwich with a hungry critter! You can do all this as well as help good King Olin escape from the clutches of the evil sorcerer Vargor,

As you travel on this graphic adventure through the Kingdom of Myrrh, you must write down all the clues you find. It will be helpful for you to draw a map of Myrrh so you don't get lost, and you'll get lots of practice using your decision making skills as you and Anara, your companion on the journey through Myrrh, try to find King Olin.

Note to Parents: Author Gordon Morrell, PhD. in Education from the University of California, has had several years of teaching experience and has published COMPUTER-EASE, a book on selecting a personal computer. George Taylor has a B.A. in Mathematics from the University of California, and earned his M.S. from the University of Utah.

APPLE 2 DISK 42-0229 \$29.95 ATARI 48K DISK 52-0229 \$29.95



APPLE DISK



### KINGDOM OF FACTS

132-0232 \$29.95

by Gordon Morrell, PhD, and George Taylor, M.S. Graphics by Sheila Morrell, "Graphics created with Penguin Software's Graphics Magician"

Engage in a "battle of wits" in the exciting KINGDOM OF FACTS! Choose your own skill level, and compete against your friends in four categories: Words (spelling and vocabulary), Social Science (history and geography), Math and Science, and Trivia, all selected from current elementary school textbooks.

You can even enter your own sets of questions with the Text Editor section. This feature ensures that parents, children and teachers will be able to use this program to enhance learning for a long, long, time.

This second of a series featuring the Kingdom of Myrrh characters will delight players of all ages, and even more important, will make learning fun. And when you get down to it, that's what counts! \$29.95 \$29.95 C64 DISK

. ...........





#### THE HULK™

#### by Scott Adams

Listen up, True Believer! The world's premier comics company has joined with the originator of Adventure games to bring you the awesome QUESTPROBE<sup>Lm</sup> series: an epic group of home computer Adventures by Marvel Comics and Scott Adams in which you become the greatest Marvel Superheroes<sup>Lm</sup>.

In this first QUESTPROBEIM, you become Bruce Banner (and the HULKIM). You will encounter such dastardly villians as Ultron and Nightmare, and some good guys such as Ant Man and Doctor Strange. You'll find yourself in some pretty strange places, and you'll have to rely on the Hulk's strength to make it through. You might even be lucky enough to solve the riddle of the Chief Examinerim. Some versions with graphics.

All QUESTPROBE<sup>tm</sup> disk versions (except TRS 80) are available through Commodore & sold retail by Adventure.

available infought continuousle a solu teta	III DY MUY	enture.
ATARI 48K TAPE	50-0225	\$29.95
COMMODORE 64 TAPE WITH GRAPHICS	190-0225	\$29.95
TRS COCO 16K TAPE	60-0225	\$29.95
TRS 80 Mod 1 & 3 & 4 48K DISK	12-0225	\$29.95
IBM DISK	132-0225	\$29.95*
APPLE DISK	042-0225	\$29.95*
C64 DISK	192-0225	\$29.95*
*Available retall only. Note prices subject to cha	nge withou	it notice.





#### SPIDER-MAN™

by Scott Adams

Here's the second installment of the QUESTPROBE<sup>tm</sup> series, and True Believers, you're in for a treat. It's not business as usual at the Daily Bugle, or with our hero, Spider-Mant<sup>tm</sup>. Instead of cuddling with a cutie, he's battling it out with Lizard<sup>tm</sup>, Hydroman<sup>tm</sup>, and Mysterio<sup>tm</sup>.

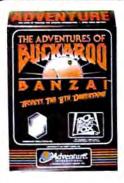
Once again you have the opportunity to command the powers of a Marvel Superherotm as Spider-Mantm is faced with new and excited challenges. Even the help of Madame Webtm might not be enough to get you through this one.

Become Spider-Man, and climb walls, sling webs, and perhaps solve the riddle of the Chief Examiner.

Graphics on some versions . . . Disk versions available through Commodore.

ATARI 48K TAPE 50-0226	\$29.95
COMMODORE C64 TAPE 190-0226	\$29.95
TRS CoCo 16K TAPE 60-0226	\$29.95
TRS 80 Mod 1 & 3 & 4 48K DISK . 12-0226	\$29.95

Marvel Super Heroes and their distinctive likenesses are trademarks of the Marvel Comics Group and are used with permission, Artwork of Marvel characters is copyright 1984 Marvel Comics Group. All Rights Reserved, QUESTPROBE is a co-owned trademark of the Marvel Comics Group and Scott Adams, Inc. Buckaroo Banzai # 1984 Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. and Sherwood Productions, Inc. Im Designates a trademark of Sherwood Productions Inc.





#### BUCKAROO BANZAI™

#### by Scott Adams and Phil Case

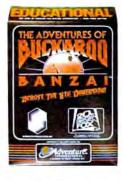
You saw the hit movie, now play the adventure! Join the members of the Banzai Institute as they solve the mysteries of the universe with Buckaroo Banzaitm.

Not just another pretty face, Buckaroo is a neurosurgeon and particle physicist who drives a super-sonic jet powered automobile, and displays his musical talent with a rock group called the Hong Kong Cavaliers.

In this adventure, you, as Buckaroo, must disarm the doomsday bomb that has been left on Earth by the evil Lectroids.

This bomb will destroy the world unless Buckaroo can transmit the radio code necessary for disarmament. What will Buckaroo do now that the bomb has entered the final countdown stages? The bomb will go off today - so Buckaroo must act quickly!

APPLE 2 DISK	42-0227	\$29.95
ATARI 48K DISK	52-0227	\$29.95
ATARI 48K TAPE	50-0227	\$29.95
COMMODORE 64 DISK	192-0227	\$29.95
TRS 80 MODELS 1 & 3 & 4 DISK	12-0227	\$29.95





#### BUCKAROO BANZAI™ EDUCATIONAL

by Roderick Smith and Rhonda Lore, MA

Buckaroo Banzai<sup>tm</sup>, the hard-driving neurosurgeon and particle physicist, needs help finding the overthruster which will enable him to save the world. Can you beat the computer and earn the right to help?

In this program, there are three increasingly complex challenges to be met and conquered before you can join the search for the overthruster. Number sequencing, sentence completion and word completion tasks must be faced and solved in order to earn time units. The more time units you have, the more time you have to search.

As Buckaroo says, "The only reason for time is so that everything does not happen at once."

A stimulating educational tool which will provide hours of enjoyment and learning - ideal for ages 7 through 12.



#### THE ADVENTURE SERIES: AN OVERVIEW

By definition, an adventure is a dangerous or risky undertaking. On your personal computer, Adventure is that and more!

Playing any of the Adventures includes three elements: you, the user; the games themselves;

and the author. Scott Adams of Orlando. Florida.

In beginning any Adventure, you will find yourself in a specific location: in a forest, maybe on board a small spaceship, or perhaps in a desert. The top portion of your video display will tell you where you are and what you see; the bottom section of the display is devoted to inputting commands to your robot computer and receiving messages that may arise as the result of your orders.

By using two-word commands you move from location to location (they're called "rooms" though some rooms represent outdoor sites like a swamp), manipulate objects that you find in different rooms (pick them up, put them down, carry them, etc.) and perform actions as if you were

really there.

The object of the game is to amass treasure for points or accomplish a specified task.

The object of the game is to amass treasure for points or accomplish a specified task. Successfully completing a game, however, is far easier to discuss than to achieve. In many cases you will find a treasure but be unable to take it until you are carrying the right combination of objects that you'll find in various locations.

If you're tired of video games with bouncing balls, or bored with shooting at targets, and you're ready for an intellectual challenge that transports you to new worlds of experience; if you want to see what a skilled programmer can do with a micro, then invest in one of Scott Adams' games. An early Adventure (Adventureland or Pirate Adventure) is a good place to start, because the more Adams creates, the tougher his puzzles get

By Ken Mazur Reprinted with permission from PERSONAL COMPUTING MAGAZINE, FEB. 1980 Copyright 1980 PERSONAL COMPUTING MAGAZINE 1050 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Mass. 02215

#### THE GRAPHIC ADVENTURES

As the name implies, the Scott Adams Graphic Adventures are Scott's classic text Adventures enhanced with exciting hi-res graphics - graphics which colorfully depict your voyage into wonderment each and every step of the way. Each Adventure challenges the player to accumulate points, crack a mystery or accomplish a goal using the unique tools of Adventuring, two-word commands, some common sense and a little ingenuity.

If you've never played an Adventure, nere's the place to begin. If you're an experienced Adventurer, prepare for a magical encounter unlike any other. Remember, Anything can happen when you play a Scott Adams Graphic Adventure ... and it usually does!

See individual descriptions on opposite page.















Adv No	S.A.G.A Appin II 48K Disk	S. A. G. A. Alari Disk	Atari 400/800 48K Tepe 400/800	Commoders Plus/4 & C54 Disk	C64 Tape	**Texas Instruments Requires Command Module	Standard Color Comp 16K Tape	IBM	Adventure No	Standard Atari TASBO 400-800 Model ( & III 32K Disk	Northstar CP/M Harizon & Adv. 51/4 Diph
,	042-0201 \$39 95	052 0201 \$39 95	051-0001 \$19.95		190 0001 529 95	110 0001 \$29 95	060 0001 \$19.95		1.23	1072-0010 \$39 95	
2	042-0202 \$39 95	057 0202 \$39 95	051-0002 \$19 95		190-0002 \$29 95	117 0007 \$49 95	060-0002 \$19 95		1456	1072-0011 \$39.95	152 0011 549 35
3	042-0203 \$39 95	052 0203 \$39 95	051-0003 \$19 95		190 0003 \$29 95	110-0003 \$79 95	060-0003 \$19 95		1789	1072-0012 \$39-95	
4	042-0204 \$39 95	052-0204 \$39 95	051-0004 \$19 95		190-0004 \$29 95	110 0004 \$29 95	060-0004 \$19 95	1	* 10 *1 .5	*072 0*30 \$39 95	
1	042-0205 \$39 35	052-0205 \$39 95	051-0005 \$19 95			110-0005 \$29 95	060-0005 \$19.95				
6	042-0206 \$39 95	052 0206 \$39 95	051-0006 \$19 95			110 0006 \$29 95	060 0006 \$19 95				
1			051 0007 \$19 95			110 0007 \$29 95	060 0007 \$19 95		_		
ō			051-0008 \$19-95			110 0008 \$29 95	060-0008 \$19 95				
9			051-0009 \$19 95			110 0009 \$29 95	D60-0009 \$19 95	-			
10			051-0098 \$19 95			10 & 11 Comp	060-0098 \$19 95		-		
11			051-0128 \$19 95			110-0156 \$39 95	060-0128 \$19 95				_
12			051-0129 \$19 95			110 0129 \$29 95	060-0:79 5:9 95				-
										195 1 & 111	
13	042-0013 \$24 95	052 0013 \$24 95	051 0013 \$19 95	192-0013 \$29 95	190 0013 \$29 95		060 0013 \$19 95	132 0013 \$29 95		012 0013 524 95	
12	-					113-0014-\$79-95					
Hylatm	Avail Retail Only 042-0225 \$29 95	"Avair Retair Only 052-0225 \$29 95	051 DZZ5 <b>\$</b> 19 95	*Avail Retail Only 192-0225 \$29 95	190-0225 \$29 95		060 0225 519 95	Avai Retail 1132 0275 \$29 95		785 I & III 012 0225 \$29 95	
oper Van <sup>im</sup>	*Avail Retail Only 042-0226 \$29 95	*Avail Retail Only 052-0226 \$79 95	051 0726 \$19 95	'Avail Retail Dry 192-0226 \$29.95	190-0226 \$29 95		060-0226 \$19 95	Ava Reta 132 0226 \$29 95		185   8   012-0226 \$25-95	
Buckaroo Banzai <sup>sm</sup>	042-0227 \$29 95	052-0227 \$79 95	051 0227 \$19 95				060 0227 \$19 95	132-0227 \$29 95		TRS   8    012 0227 \$29 95	

<sup>\*\*</sup>Command Module included in stock II 117 0902

PRICE CONVERSION CHART
DOLLAR TO POUNDS STERLING
15 (£ 4.99 inc. VAT)
15 (£14.49 inc. VAT)
15 (£21.99 inc. VAT)
15 (£28.99 inc. VAT)
15 (£35.99 inc. VAT) \$ 6.95 \$19.95

TRS 80 Model 2 8 Disk Apr. 1 12 (Requires 195 DDS) 022 0137 5129 95 CPM (2:80) Single Density & Disk Apr. 1:12 122 0137 \$129 95

Starred items are not available to dealers with discount - Stock levels may vary

































#### HINT BOOK

Our hint book provides clues and solutions to help you out of those sticky spots you have gotten into, while still enabling you to solve the Adventure yourself. So if you can't seem to get out of the bog, or locate the Pharoah's heart, then you've come to the right place for help. This edition includes hints for all SCOTT ADAMS Adventures 1 - 14, PLUS SPIDER-MAN™, HULK™, and BUCKAROO BANZAI™. There is also a special section on the making of Adventure Maps. For those that just want answers, there is a solution section, too. But don't worry. All clues and solutions are specially encoded so that the only time you can get a clue or answer is when you want one.



#### THE ADVENTURES

#1 ADVENTURELAND — Wander through an enchanted realm and try to uncover the 13 lost treasures. There are wild animals and magical beings to reckon with as well as many other perils and mysteries. This is the Adams Classic that started it all! Difficulty Level: Moderate

#2 PIRATE ADVENTURE — Only by exploring this strange island will you be able to uncover the clues necessary to lead you to your elusive goal — recovering the lost treasures of Long John

Silver. Difficulty Level: Beginner #3 ADVENTURE #3 — In this exciting Adventure, time is of the essence as you race the clock to complete your mission in timeor else the world's first automated nuclear reactor is doomed! If you survive this challenging mission, consider yourself a true Adventurer! Difficulty Level: Advanced #4 VOODOO CASTLE — The Count has fallen victim to a

fiendish curse placed on him by his enemies. There he lies, with you his only possible hope. Will you pull off a rescue, or is he really down for the Count?! Difficulty Level: Moderate #5 THE COUNT — It begins when you awake in a large brass bed

#5 IHE COUNT — It begins when you awake in a large brass bed in a castle somewhere in Transylvania. Who are you, what are you doing here and WHY did the postman deliver a bottle of blood? Difficulty Levei: Moderate #6 STRANGE ODYSSEY — At the galaxy's rim, there are rewards aplenty to be harvested from a long-dead alien civilization, including fabulous treasures and advanced technologies far beyond human ken! Prepare yourself for the incredible! Difficulty Level: Moderate Level: Moderate

Level: Moderate #7 THE MYSTERY FUN HOUSE — As Adventure #7 begins, you find yourself hopelessly lost in the middle of a carnival fun house. While escape may elude you, one thing is very clear — you're NOT here to have a good time! Difficulty Level: Moderate

#8 PYRAMID OF DOOM - This is an Adventure that will transport you to a dangerous land of crumbling ruins and trackless desert wastes into the PYRAMID OF DOOM! Jewels,

gold — it's all here for the plundering — IF you can find the way. Difficulty Level: Moderate
#9 GHOST TOWN — You must explore a once-thriving mining town in search of the 13 hidden treasures. With everything from rattlesnakes to runaway horses, it sure ain't going to be easy! Includes a special bonus scoring system too! Difficulty Level:

Advanced #10 SAVAGE ISLAND PART I — A small island holds an awesome secret — will you be able to discover it? This is the beginning of a two-part Adventure. (The story continues in SAVAGE ISLAND PART 2, ADVENTURE #11.) NOTE: This one's a for experienced Adventurers only! Difficulty Level: toughie -

#11 SAVAGE ISLAND PART II - The suspense begun in Adventure #10 now comes to an incredible conclusion with SAVAGE ISLAND PART II! This Adventure requires you to have

SAVAGE ISLAND PART II! This Adventure requires you to have successfully finished #10, wherein you were given the secret password to begin this final hall. NOTE: For experienced Adventurers only! Difficulty Level: Advanced #12 GOLDEN VOYAGE — The king lies near death in the royal palace. You have only three days to bring back the elixir needed to rejuvenate him. Journey through the lands of magic fountains, sacred temples, stormy seas and gold, gold, GOLD! This one is for experienced Adventures only! Difficulty Level: Advanced #13 SCORCERER OF CLAYMORGUE CASTLE — Long ago, in times nast beyond remembrance. Solon the Master Wizard and

times past beyond remembrance. Solon, the Master Wizard and wearer of the Secret Cloak, lost the 13 Stars of Power, Find the Stars within Claymorgue Castle, but beware! The castle harbors further spells, and one unskilled in the magical arts cannot predict their outcome. Difficulty level - Advanced.

ENTERTAINMENT



Jyym Pearson Graphics by Norman Saller APPLE ATARI CoCo TRS-80



Jyym Pearson Graphics by

Norman Sailer

APPLE ATARI CoCo **TRS-80** 

#### THE CURSE OF CROWLEY MANOR

London 1913. You are Inspector Black of Scotland Yard, and though you think you've seen everything in the line of duty nothing you've ever experienced has prepared you to solve the hor-ritying mystery of the Curse of Crowley Manor. Skill Level.

myning myster, or me obise or ordiner maner	
Moderate-Advanced	
TRS-80 16K TAPE Model 1 & 3	140-0108
\$24.95 (£17.99 inc. VAT)	
TRS-80 32K DISK Model 1 & 3	012-0108
\$20.95 (£17.99 inc. VAT)	
*APPLE 48K DOS 3.3 Applesoft ROM	042-0108
\$34.95 (£25.49 Inc. VAT)	
ATARI 16K TAPE	140-0108
\$24.95 (£17.99 Inc. VAT)	
COLOR COMPUTER 16K TAPE	140-0108
\$24.95 (£17.99 Inc. VAT)	
*Apple with full color hi-res pictures!	

#### ESCAPE FROM TRAAM

While on a routine patrol assignment, your small spacecraft's engines fails, forcing you to land on the most hostile planet in the galaxies. No one yet has yet lived to tell the story of Escape From Traam. You can only hope to be the first. Skill Level: Moderate-

Advanced	
TRS-80 16K TAPE Model 1 & 3	140-0109
\$24.95 (£17.99 inc. VAT)	
TRS-80 32K DISK Model 1 & 3	012-0109
\$20.95 (£17.99 inc. VAT)	
*APPLE 48K DOS 3.3 Applesoft ROM	042-0109
\$34.95 (£25.49 inc. VAT)	
ATARI 16K TAPE (Disk Version Below)	140-0109
\$24.95 (£17.99 inc. VAT)	
COLOR COMPUTER 16K TAPE	140-0109
\$24.95 (£17.99 inc. VAT)	
*Apple with full color hi-res pictures!	





APPLE Jyym Pearson ATARI Graphics by CoCo Norman Sailer **TRS-80** 

# SALGON:



Atari Version

Jyym Pearson ATARI Coauthored by Robyn Pearson CoCo Graphics by **TRS-80** Norman Sailer

#### EARTHQUAKE: SAN FRANCISCO 1906

As buildings crumble and the earth opens to swallow what remains, you stumble through the ruins of what was once beautiful San Francisco. Panic-stricken survivors flee around you, but you fear for more than your own life. When the quake hit, you were on your way to Oakland with the ransom for your kidnapped wite Time is running out ... which way do you go? Skill Level: Moderate-Advanced

TRS-80 16K TAPE Model 1 & 3	140-0139	
\$24.95 (£17.99 inc, VAT)		
TRS-80 32K DISK Model 1 & 3	012-0139	
\$24.95 (£17.99 inc. VAT)		
ATARI 16K TAPE (Disk Version Below)	140-0139	
\$24.95 (F17.99 inc. VAT)	1.000.00	
COLOR COMPUTER 16K TAPE	140-0139	
\$24.95 (F17.99 inc. VAT)	140 0100	
*APPLE 48K DOS 3.3 Applesoft ROM	042-0139	
\$34.94 (£25.49 Inc. VAT)	042-0135	
"Apple with full color blives pictures!		

#### SAIGON: THE FINAL DAYS

Vietnam, 5/75. Crashing through the dense jungle foliage, you hear the distant fire of the NVA camp guards. You've escaped, but you have a long way to go before you reach Saigon — if you ever do. Uncle Sam is pulling out, and Saigon holds your only hope of ever going home. Gritty realism and historic fact blend to form a unique adventuring experience that plunges you into a controversial. ing experience that plunges you into a controversial chapter of recent history

	The state of the s	
	TRS-80 16K TAPE Model 1 & 3	140-0177
	\$24.95 (F17.99 inc. VAT)	
	COLOR COMPUTER 16K TAPE	140-0177
	\$24.95 (617.99 inc. VAT)	
	ATARI 400/800 16K TAPE	140-0177
	\$24.95 (£17.99 inc. VAT)	
	ATARI DISK \$39.95	052-0177
	*Atari with full color hi-res pictures!	
•		

### TRI PACK AVAILABLE

ESCAPE FROM TRAAM / EARTHQUAKE-SAN FRANCISCO 1906 / CURSE OF CROWLEY MANOR 

YOU CAN USE YOUR MASTERCARD, VISA,



AVOID DELAYS - PLEASE PRINT ALL INFORMATION CLEARLY

HELPFUL HINT FOR PHONE ORDERS Fill in this order form before you call to make ordering fast and easy

SHIP TO

Name

CALL TOLL FREE TO **ORDER DIRECTLY** 1-800-327-7172



IN FLORIDA CALL 1-862-6917 VOL. 4, ISSUE 1

Address City State Phone				Zip	
A741 00	NUMBER	Quantity	ITEM NAME	PRICE EACH	TOTAL PRICE
1					
1 1					
1-1-					
	<u> </u>				
-1				+-+	
11					
		<u> </u>		TOTAL	
	MasterCard es are paid by	ORL ORE ORE	SHIPPING AND HANDLING DERS UP TO \$10 (0) Add \$2 (0) DERS \$10 00 TO \$27 90 Add \$3 00 DERS \$25 00 TO \$50 00 Add \$4 00 DERS \$25 00 TO \$100 00 Add \$5 00 DERS OVER \$100 00 POSTPAID	FLORIDA RES	
Card #			Expires	Total	- 41
M C Bank				SAVE	We, Chank
Signature				SHOP BY MAIL	(hank You



BOX 3435. LONGWOOD FLA 32750 305 862-6917

# WRIT m T OR R

wants to

Have you signed or indicated your T RE П and enclosed your check charge card number? D D

0

Adventure International hours of fun to your life

#### **HOW TO ORDER** ADVENTURE INTERNATIONAL SOFTWARE

#### FROM YOUR DEALER

Adventure International software is available from over 1400 retail stores in the United States, and is also available in twenty-six foreign countries. Your local dealer can give you personal service; however, if your dealer does not have in stock the Adventure International program you want, it can be ordered directly from us.

#### BY MAIL

- 1) Put the peel-off label from the back cover of this catalog in the address space on the order form. Correct any information on the label that is inaccurate.
- 2) Fill in the catalog number for each product you wish to purchase. Make sure you write down the catalog number that is listed for the program, the type of media (disk or tape), and computer system desired.
- Fill in the quantity of each item, the name of the program, the price, and the total cost of merchandise. (If you live in Florida, add 5% sales
- Fill in the amount of postage and handling from the table, and determine the final total.
- Indicate how you want to pay, if you use your charge card, please fill in all applicable information.
- Place the order form in an envelope, seal the envelope, affix the correct postage and mail it. Thank you!

#### ORDER BY PHONE You can call Toll Free: 1-800-327-7172 for FAST service

Or, if you're in Florida, call 1-305-862-6917. Our phones are staffed from 8:30 AM to 8:00 PM EST Monday thru Thursday. from 8:30 AM to 6 PM EST on Friday, and Saturday 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM. On Sunday we rest and play Scott's Adventures.

#### SHIPMENT

All retail orders are shipped within 5 working days. Foreign orders other than Canada, Mexico, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, please add \$3.00 for air shipment. Please pay in U.S. funds only. Prices are subject to change without notice.

SPECIAL SALE WHILE QUANTITIES LAST! DISCONTINUED ITEMS:		750/	055
& OVERSTOCKED		75%	
LASERBALL		WAS	NOW
TRS 80 16K TAPE Model 1, 3, 4	10.0217	24.95	6.24
THE GO OZIT DIOR WOODE 1, 3, 4	. 12-0217	24.95	6.24
REAR GUARD			0.4
TRS 80 16K TAPE Model 1, 3, 4 TRS 80 32K DISK Model 1, 3, 4 TRS 80 16K TAPE COCO . ATARI 16K TAPE 400/800 & XLS ATARI 48K DISK 400/800 & XLS APPLE 48K DISK DOS 3, 3 SLEGGE OF RAHMUL/MERLIN'S TREASURE TRS 80 48K DISK Model 1, 3, 4	. 10-0143	24.95	6.24
TRS 80 16K TAPE COCO	12-0143	24 95	6.24
ATARI 16K TAPE 400/800 & XLs	60-0143	24.95	6.24
ATARI 48k DISK 400/800 & XLs	52,0143	19.95 24.95	5 00 6.24
APPLE 48K DISK DOS 3.3	42-0143	29.95	6.24
SLEDGE OF RAHMUL/MERLIN'S TREASURE			0.2
TRS 80 48K DISK Model 1, 3, 4	. 12-0179	39.95	9.98
SEARCH FOR ESOLIADO	. 12 0 164	39.95	9.98
TRS 80 32K DISK Model 1, 3, 4	12:0178	29.95	7.48
AIKLINE		20.00	,,,,
One Package containing 16K tapes for these machines. ATARI 400/800/1200, COLOR COMPUTER, TRS 80 1, 3, 4			
BUG OFF	140 0169	24.95	6.24
ATARI 400/800 16K TAPE	. 50-0167	9.95	2.49
ATARI 400/800 32K DISK	52.0167	9.95	2.49
ATARI 400/800 16K TAPE	. 50-0160	9.95	2.49
MISSLE ATTACK	52-0169	9.95	2.49
ADDLE 40V DICK	042-0102	29.95	7.40
TORNEL TERROR	042-0102	29.90	7.49
APPLE DISK LUNAR LANDER	042-0151	29 95	7 49
ATABI DICK	050 0004	00.05	
GALATIC EMPIRE	052-0094	20.95	5.95
ATARI TAPE	051-0026	19.95	4.99
ATADI TADE			
ATARI TAPE	051-0027	19.95	4.99
ATABLEACE	051-0094	14.95	3.95
SUNDAY GOLF	031.0034	14.55	5.55
TREASURE QUEST	051-0101	14.95	3.95
ATADI TADE			
LUNAR LANDER	051-0050	14.95	3.95
TRS-80 DISK	012-0094	20.95	5.95
ARMORED PATROL TRS-80 DISK			
ARMORED PATROL	012-0140	24.95	6.24
TRS-80 TAPE	010-0140	24 95	6.24
MAXI STAT	0.00140	24 33	0.24
TRS-80 DISK MISSLE ATTACK TRS-80 DISK	012-0153	19.95	4.99
TRS-80 DISK	012-0102	20.95	c 0e
OTHER DICE	012-0102	20.55	5.95
TRS-80 DISK	012-0097	20.95	5.95
GALATIC EMPIRE TRS-80 TAPE			
GALATIC REVOLUTION	010-0026	14.95	3.95
TRS-80 TAPE	011-0028	14.95	3.95
GALATIC TRADER			
TRS-80 TAPE	011-0027	14.95	3.95
TRS-80 TAPE	010-0094	14.95	3.95
			_,
TRS-80 TAPE MISSILE ATTACK	081-0141	19.95	4.99
TRS-80 TAPE	010-0102	14.95	3.95
_			

#### WHAT'S NEW?

#### **CHECK OUT**

The Quest Probe™ Series: True believers — now adventure on your computer with the HulkIM & Spider-ManIM.

AND...

In Buckaroo Banzai™ take on the Lectroids and disarm the doomsday bombs.

PLUS...

Make learning fun with the Olin in Emerald Educational series.

NAME:			
ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	
ZIP:			
TYPE OF COMP	UTER OWNED:		
AGE:			
NAME: _ ADDRESS:			
CITY:		STATE:	
ZIP:			
TYPE OF COMP	UTER OWNED:		
AGE: _			

#### **ATTENTION FOREIGN ORDERS!**

Retail European and all U.K. mail orders may now be placed with our new offices in the United

Adventure International U.K.

85 New Summer Street Birmingham, UK B193TE

Phone orders may be placed at: 021-359-0801

#### PLEASE NOTE!

Requests for catalogs to be sent from the U.S. to overseas must be accompanied by \$3.00 to cover postage and handling.
ALL FOREIGN ORDERS TO THE UNITED STATES MUST BE PAID FOR IN U.S.FUNDS!

Scott Adams Computers: 178 Oxford Road, Fern Park, FL 32730 - phone (305) 339-8914, and Suite 9, Sweetwater Square, Fox Valley Drive, Longwood, FL 32779 - phone (305) 788-8284. A.I. Service Center, 180 Oxford Road, Fern Park, FL 32730 - phone (305) 331-9124. New this year, Scott Adams Computer School, Sweetwater Square, Fox Valley Drive, Longwood, FL 32779 -phone (305) 788-8284.

USE OUR TOLL-FREE NUMBER TO PLACE YOUR SOFTWARE ORDER! (800) 327-7172

ORDER LINE OPEN MON - THURS 8:30am to 8:00pm, FRI 8:30am to 5:30pm, and SAT 9:00am to 3:00pm

#### PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE!

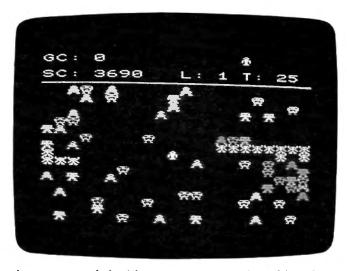
All computer names used throughout this catalog are tradenames and/or trademarks of their respective manufacturers TRSDOS is a trademark of Tandy Corporation. Marvel Super Heroes and their distinctive likenesses are trademarks of the Marvel Comics Group and are used with permission. Artwork of Marvel characters is copyright 1984 Marvel Comics Group. All Rights Reserved. QUESTPROBE is a co-owned trademark of the Marvel Comics Group and Scott Adams, Inc. 20th Centuryfm.

Buckaroo Banzai (1984 Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. and Sherwood Productions, Inc. tm Designates a trademark of Sherwood Productions Inc.

36Ø	PRINT "GRAP COUNTER GC: [6 SPACES] REACH
	ES Ø. :rem 175
370	PRINT" [DOWN] YOU EARN ONE CHANCE
	{2 SPACES}AT A SNAKE EVERY 1000"
	:rem 183
380	PRINT"POINTS AND AT A GRAP [2 SPACES]E
	VERY SNAKE. PRESS" : rem 212
39Ø	PRINT"THE FIREBUTTON AT ANY TIME TO F
	REEZE THE [4 SPACES] ACTION[BLK]"
	:rem 143
400	S\$="LO"+CHR\$(34)+"V5"+CHR\$(34)+",8:"+
	$CHR\$(\overline{1}31) : rem 136$
410	FORI=ITOLEN(SS):POKE630+I.ASC(MIDS(SS
	,I)):NEXT:POKE198,I:END :rem 140
Pro	gram 4: Things in The Dark, VIC Main
	gram
Refe	to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs"

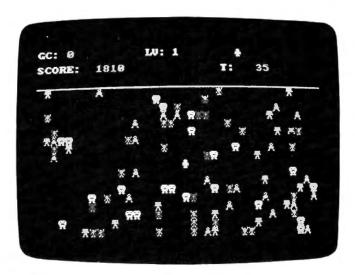
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.

```
100 POKE36879,8:POKE36869,255
                                   :rem 118
110 GOSUB700
                                   :rem 169
120 GOSUB550:GOSUB640
                                     :rem l
    IFNM=ØTHENPRINT" {HOME} {DOWN} "TAB(15)"
    {6 SPACES}":GOTO75Ø
                                    :rem 48
   PRINT" [HOME] [DOWN] "TAB(15)" [6 SPACES]
                                    :rem 92
150 IFNM>1THENFORA=1TONM-1:PRINT" [HOME]
    {DOWN}{YEL}"TAB(15+A);"!";:NEXT
                                   :rem 171
160 TU=55-5*LV:T1=TU
                                   :rem 186
170 PRINT" {HOME } [DOWN ] GC: ":PRINT" {HOME }
    {3 DOWN}SC:{8 SPACES}L:{3 SPACES}T:"
                                   :rem 134
180 PRINT"{HOME}{4 DOWN}************
    ****
                                   :rem 93
190 T1=T1-U
                                    :rem 99
200 IFSC>=SZTHENSZ=SZ+1000:SF=1:POKESX,BL
    :SX=INT(RND(1)*10)*22+M1:GR=.:POKEGX,
    BL
                                    :rem 38
210 PRINT" [HOME] [DOWN] [3 RIGHT] "GC" [LEFT]
     ":PRINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}{3 RIGHT}"SC:P
    RINT"{HOME}{3 DOWN}"SPC(13);LV:rem 81
220 PRINT" (HOME) (3 DOWN) "SPC(18); T1"
    [LEFT]
                                   :rem 236
230 IFSFTHENGOSUB460
                                     :rem 6
240 IFSC-LC=>5000ANDAD=UTHENLC=LC+FV:LV=L
    V+1:IFLV>6THENLV=6
                                    :rem 44
250 IFSC-BC>=2500THENBC=BC+2500:NM=NM+1:G
                                    :rem 42
    OTO150
                                     :rem 5
260 IFGRTHENGOSUB510
270 IF (PEEK (M4) AND 32) = ØTHENGOSUB83Ø
                                    :rem 95
280 POKEDD, 127: JV=(PEEK(M4)AND28)/4+(PEEK
                                    :rem 98
    (JS)AND128)/16:POKEDD,255
29Ø JV=15-(JVAND15):IFJVTHENPOKEX1,BL:X1=
                                   :rem 156
    X1+JY(JV):POKEV1,33:J2=JV
                                  :rem 163
300 IFT1=.THEN:GOSUB720:GOTO750
                                   :rem 242
310 KX=X1:GOSUB800:X1=KX
320 PE=PEEK(X1):ONPE-31GOTO390,390,330,34
                                   :rem 39
    Ø,350,360,360,370,370,390
                                   :rem 182
33Ø GOSUB72Ø:GOTO13Ø
340 SC=SC+100:LS=LS+100:T1=TU:GOTO390
                                   :rem 225
350 SC=SC+10:LS=LS+10:T1=TU:GOTO390
                                   :rem 130
360 SC=SC+200:LS=LS+200:T1=TU:GR=U:SF=0:G
    C=5Ø-2*LV:GX=M1+M3*RND(U):GOTO39Ø
370 CG=PEEK(X1+C)AND15:IFCG=3THENSC=SC+40
    Ø:LS=LS+400:T1=TU:GR=.:POKEGX,BL:GOTO
                                    :rem 73
    390
```



A screen crowded with strange creatures in "Things In The Dark," VIC-20 version.

```
38Ø GOSUB72Ø:GOTO13Ø
                                   :rem 187
390 POKEX1, RO: POKEX1+C, U
                                     :rem 2
400 IFRND(U)<FTHEN190
                                   :rem 248
410 W=RND(U)*M3+M1:PW=PEEK(W):V=INT(RND(U
    )*4)+1:PV=ME%(V,U):PC=ME%(V,TW)
                                   :rem 121
420 IFPW<>BLANDPV<>DITHEN190
                                    :rem 29
430 IFPV=DITHENW=PD-U:PD=W
                                   :rem 209
440 IFPV=DIANDPEEK(W)<>BLTHENW=RND(U)*M3+
    M1:PD=W:GOTO 440
                                    :rem 76
450 POKEW, PV: POKEW+C, PC: GOTO190
                                   :rem 235
460 KX=SX:KX=KX+1:J9=PEEK(KX)
                                    :rem 81
470 IFJ9<>BLANDJ9<>DITHENKX=KX+21:GOSUB80
    Ø:J9=PEEK(KX):IFJ9<>BLANDJ9<>DITHEN49
                                    :rem 52
480 POKESX, BL: SX=KX: GOTO 500
                                   :rem 253
490 KX=KX-44:J9=PEEK(KX):IFJ9=DIORJ9=BLTH
    EN480
                                   :rem 152
500 POKESX, SN: POKESX+C, 7: RETURN
                                    :rem 59
510 KX=GX:KX=KX+JY(RND(1)*5):GOSUB800:IFP
    EEK(KX)=BLTHENPOKEGX,BL:GX=KX :rem 37
520 POKEGX, 39: POKEGX+C, 3:GC=GC-1 :rem 187
530 IFGC <= . THENGC = .: GR = 0: POKEGX + C, 4
                                   :rem 146
540 RETURN
                                   :rem 121
550 PRINT"{WHT}{6 SPACES}HIT ANY KEY":WAI
    T198,1
                                   :rem 148
560 PRINT" [CLR] [4 DOWN] ADVANCE OR NOT A/
   N ":
                                   :rem 192
570 GETA$:IFA$<>"A"ANDA$<>"N"THEN570
                                    :rem 29
580 PRINT A$
                                   :rem 143
590 IFA$="A"THENAD=1
                                   :rem 118
   IFA$="N"THENAD=0
                                   :rem 122
600
610 PRINT" {3 DOWN} LEVEL 1-6?";
                                    :rem 33
620 GETA$:IFA$<"1"ORA$>"6"THEN620
                                   :rem 65
630 PRINTAS:LV=VAL(A$):PRINT"{CLR}"
                                   :rem 219
640 NM=2:GC\S="":JY(1)=-22:JY(2)=22:JY(4)=
    -1:JY(8)=1:X1=7932:JY(3)=\emptyset:SX=7695
                                   :rem 172
650 JY(5)=-23:JY(6)=21:JY(7)=0:JY(9)=-21:
                                   :rem 132
    JY(10)=23:C=30720
660 M1=7790:M2=8163:M3=374:M4=37137:M5=15
    :SN=37:U=1:F=.7:TW=2:DD=37154:POKE371
                                   :rem 171
670 JS=37152:POKE36878,15:LC=0:BC=0:FV=50
                                   :rem 190
                        December 1984 COMPUTEI 77
```



"Things In The Dark," IBM PC/PCjr version.

680	BL=32:M7=32:RO=33:DI=41:PD=8	000:SZ=10
	00	:rem 205
690	LS=0:SC=0:GC=0:GR=0:SF=0:RET	URN
		:rem 179
700	FORA=1TO4:FORB=1TO2:README%(	A,B):NEXT
	B,A:RETURN	:rem 249
710	DATA 34,2,35,5,36,6,41,1	:rem 81
720		:rem 106
730	FORZ1=1TO3:FORZ2=200TO150STE	P-1:POKE3
	6874,22	:rem 204
740	NEXTZ2,Z1:POKE36874,Ø:POKEX1	,BL:X1=79
	32:POKEX1,BL:RETURN	:rem 53
750	PRINT" [HOME] [5 DOWN] [6 RIGHT	'}{WHT} GA
	ME OVER "	:rem 222
76Ø	PRINT" [5 RIGHT] [WHT] PLAY AG	AIN? "
	•	:rem 217
77Ø	GETA\$:IFA\$<>"Y"ANDA\$<>"N"THE	
		:rem 57
780	IFA\$="Y"THEN120	:rem 47
790	POKE828,0:SYS828	:rem 168
800	IFKX <ml thenkx="KX+M3&lt;/td"><td>:rem 225</td></ml>	:rem 225
810	IFKX>M2THENKX=KX-M3	:rem 231
820		:rem 122
830	WAITM4,M7,Ø:WAITM4,M7,32:RET	
		:rem 168

#### **Program 5:** Things In The Dark For PC/PCjr

Version by Kevin Mykytyn, Editorial Programmer Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.

- 86 10 DEFINT A-L:DEF SEG=0:POKE 1047,(PEEK (1047)AND 223) OR 64:DEF SEG
- PE 20 KEY OFF:SCREEN 1.0:CLS:CIRCLE (50.50 ),50,,,,1
- EN 30 PAINT (50,50),3:LOCATE 10,25:PRINT "
  THINGS":LOCATE 13,27:PRINT "IN":LOCA
  TE 16,24:PRINT "THE DARK"
- 86 40 PLAY "MB T64 O3 L8 CBA# O2DFL7F# O 1 G"
- LE 50 FOR N=1 TO 15:A=INT(RND(1)\*26)+16:B=
   INT(RND(1)\*8)+1:LOCATE B,A:PRINT "."
   :FOR TD=1 TO 200:NEXT:NEXT:FOR TD=1
   TO 1000:NEXT
- OK 60 DEF SEG:GOSUB 310:GOSUB 380:GOSUB 43 0:CLS
- J0 65 CLS:PX=20:PY=12
- NL 70 DEF SEG = 0:POKE 1050.PEEK(1052):DEF SEG:FL=0:LOCATE PY,PX:PRINT BL\$;:NM =NM-1:IF NM=<0 THEN LOCATE 1,24:PRIN

- T " :GOTO 690
- IK 80 LOCATE PY, PX:PRINT BL\$;:DEF SEG :POK
  E DS,3:LOCATE 1,1:PRINT "GC:":LOCATE
  3,1:PRINT "SCORE:":LOCATE 3,27:PRIN
  T "T:":LOCATE 1,16:PRINT"LV:"LV
- KP 90 LOCATE 1,24:PRINT " ":PX=20
   :PY=12:PPX=20:PPY=12:N=0:FOR A=1 TO
   NM-1:LOCATE 1,30-A:DEF SEG:POKE DS,3
   :PRINT CHR\$(128):NEXT:TU=55-6\*LV:T1=
  TU
- KO 100 LOCATE 5,1:PRINT"\_
- FA 110 T1=T1-N1:DEF SEG:POKE DS.1:LOCATE 3
  .8:PRINT SC:LOCATE 3.31:PRINT T1:LO
  CATE 1.4:PRINT GC:GOSUB 160:GOSUB 2
  20:IF FL=1 THEN GOSUB 740:GOTO 70 E
  LSE IF T1=0 THEN NM=0:GOTO 70
- PF 120 IF SC=>SNSC THEN SF=1:SNSC=SNSC+100 0:LOCATE SY,SX :PRINT BL\$::SX=N1:S Y=INT(RND(N1)\*N7+N10):LOCATE GX,GY: PRINT BL\$:GR=0
- KJ 130 IF SF THEN GOSUB 665
- PK 140 IF GR THEN GOSUB 630
- PH 147 IF SC>=EXMSC THEN NM=NM+1:EXMSC=EXM SC+2500
- AD 150 IF SC>HSCL THEN HSCL=HSCL+5000:LV=L V+1:GOTO 80:ELSE 110
- LI 160 NS=INKEYS: IF NS="" THEN 170 ELSE N= ABS(ASC(RIGHT\$(N\$,N1))-71)
- KE 176 ON N GOSUB 180,180,190,190,200,200, 210,210,210:TY=PY:TX=PX:GOSUB 710:P Y=TY:PX=TX:RETURN
- PH 180 PY=PY-N1:RETURN
- PK 190 PX=PX-N1:RETURN
- WF 200 PX=PX+N1:RETURN
- NG 210 PY=PY+N1:RETURN
- 0J 220 PE=SCREEN(PY,PX):1F PE THEN ON PE-N 128 GOTO 240,250,260,270,270,280,24
- HA 230 GOTO 290
- KJ 249 FL=1:GOTO 290
- KE 250 SC=SC+N100:LS=LS+N100:T1=TU:GOTO 29
- C8 260 SC=SC+N10:LS=LS+N10:T1=TU:GOTO 290
- LH 270 SC=SC+N200:LS=LS+N200:T1=TU:GR=N1:S
  F=0:GC=N50-N6\*LV:CG=N3:GX=RND(N10)+
  N10:GY=GX:IF SF THEN SF=0:LOCATE SX
  ,SY:PRINT BL\$:GOTO 290:ELSE 290
- EI 290 LOCATE PPY, PPX:PRINT BL\$;:LOCATE PY ,PX:DEF SEG:POKE DS,N3:PRINT RO\$;:P PX=PX:PPY=PY
- GI 300 IF RND(N1)>NP4 THEN RETURN ELSE X=I
  NT(RND(N1)\*N18)+N6:Y=INT(RND(N1)\*N4
  0)+N1:IF SCREEN(X,Y) THEN RETURN EL
  SE C=INT(RND(N1)\*N4)+N1:LOCATE X,Y:
  DEF SEG:POKE DS,A(C,N2):PRINT CHR\$(
  A(C,N1));:RETURN
- 01 310 REM
- EC 320 DEF SEG=&H1700:FOR DOTPOS =0 TO 79:
   READ DOTDATA:POKE DOTPOS,DOTDATA:NE
   XT
- IL 330 DEF SEG=0
- JG 340 FOR VECTOR=0 TO 2:POKE (&H7C+VECTOR ),0:NEXT:POKE &H7F,&H17
- NH 350 RETURN
- PL 360 DATA 24.36.24.126.90.90.24.60.126.1 53.255.195.90.126.36.102.126.90.126 .255.24.60.36.102.24.36.24.60.126.6 0.66.195
- JO 370 DATA 0,0,12,190.245,67,0,0,0,0,48,1 21,175,194,0,0,66,126,90,60.231,129

```
,195,0,66,126,90,60,255,129,195,0,6
       5,93,42,28,42,73,20,54,0.0,0,0,255,
       0,0,0
NB 380 REM set up variables
HK 390 FOR A=1 TO 4:FOR B=1 TO 2:READ A(A.
      B):NEXT B.A
CH 400 DATA 129,3,130,1,131,1,136,2
MA 410 DS=&H4E:N1=1:N2=2:N3=3:N4=4:N5=5:N6
      =6:N7=7:N25=25:N40=40:NP4=.4:ROS=CH
      R$(128):BL$=CHR$(32):N10=10:N100=10
      0:N200=200:N400=400:N50=50:NM=3:CG=
      3:N18=18:N128=128:HSCL=5000:GR$=CHR
      $(134):SC=0:DX=1:SNSC=1000:SF=0:GR=
      0:SN$=CHR$(132):GC=@
CI 420 N23=23:EXMSC=2500:SX=20:SY=20:GX=12
      :GY=12:RETURN
LJ 430 CLS:PRINT:PRINT "
                                 Land the
      robot "CHR$(128)" on the "
FF 440 PRINT: PRINT "
                              Gremlins
      CHR$(131)".. 10
                        pts"
WK 450 PRINT: PRINT "
                              Blockheads
      CHR$(139)".. 100 pts"
BI 460 PRINT:PRINT "
                              Snakes
      CHR$(132)".. 200 pts"
BE 470 PRINT: PRINT "
                              Blue Graps
      CHR$(134)".. 400 pts"
 480 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"
                            Avoid the norf
      s "; CHR$(129); " and the purple"
                      A dinit "CHR$(136)
01 490 PRINT"
               graps
      " is not worth any ":PRINT "
      ts but a norf cannot land on a
       dinit."
KF 500 PRINT: PRINT "
                             Hit any key t
      o continue"
ED 510 NS=|NKEYS: IF NS="" THEN 510
8H 52Ø CLS:PRINT:PRINT "
                           You must score
      before the turn
                                counter T:
       reaches 0. The graps
                                      remai
      n blue until the grap counter
      GC: reaches 0."
CH 530 PRINT: PRINT "
                       You earn one chance
                            every 1000 poi
       at a snake
      nts and at a grap
                                 every sna
      kе."
JH 540 PRINT:PRINT "
                           Use cursor keys
       to move.
LN 550 PRINT:PRINT "
                             Hit any key t
      o start"
CJ 560 N$=!NKEY$: IF N$=""THEN 560
HD 570 CLS:LOCATE 4,8:PRINT "ADVANCE OR NO
       ADVANCE A/N"
CH 580 NS=INKEYS: IF NS="A" THEN AD=1 ELSE
      IF NS="N" THEN AD=@ ELSE 580
AE 590 LOCATE 6,5:PRINT "LEVEL ? (1-6) 1 |
      S THE EASIEST"
00 600 N$=INKEY$:IF N$<"1" OR N$>"6" THEN
      600 ELSE LV=VAL(N$)
MC 610 RETURN
PP 620 DEF SEG=0:FOR VECTOR=0 TO 3:POKE (&
      H7C+VECTOR),OLDVEC(VECTOR):NEXT
LA 630 TY=GX:TX=GY:TX=TX+SGN(RND(N1)*N2-N1
      ): TY=TY+SGN(RND(N1)*N2-N1): GOSUB 71
      0:PG=SCREEN(TY,TX):IF PG THEN 640 E
      LSE LOCATE GX, GY: PRINT BL$;:GX=TY:G
      Y = TX
WP 640 LOCATE GX,GY:DEF SEG:POKE DS,N1:PRI
      NT GR$:
JH 650 GC=GC-1: IF GC (0 THEN GR=0:GC=0:LOCA
      TE GX,GY:DEF SEG:POKE DS,N2:PRINT C
      HR$(135);
NN 660 RETURN
DO 665 TX=SX:TY=SY:TX=TX+N1:IF TX<1 OR TX>
```

40 THEN TY=TY+1

AD 670 GOSUB 710:SP=SCREEN(TY,TX):IF SP TH

```
EN TY=TY+1:TX=TX-1:GOSUB 710:SP=SCR
       EEN(TY,TX): IF SP THEN TY=TY-2:GOSUB
        710:SP=SCREEN(TY,TX): IF SP THEN 68
CN 675 LOCATE SY, SX:PRINT BL$;:SX=TX:SY=TY
KI 680 LOCATE SY, SX: PRINT SN$; : RETURN
NF 690 DEF SEG:POKE DS,3:LOCATE 4,15:PRINT
        "PLAY AGAIN?"
HF 700 NS=INKEYS: IF NS="Y" THEN GOSUB 570:
       GOSUB 410:CLS:GOTO 70:ELSE IF NS="N
       " THEN CLS: END: ELSE 700
GA 710 IF TX < N1 THEN TX=N40:TY=TY+N1:ELSE
       IF TX>N40 THEN TX=N1:TY=TY+N1
DA 720 IF TY<N6 THEN TY=N23 ELSE IF TY>N23
        THEN TY=N6
MH 730 RETURN
#1 740 FOR A=1 TO 3:FOR B=90 TO 40 STEP -1
       :SOUND B, .2:NEXT B, A:RETURN
Program 6: Things in The Dark For Apple
Version by Rob Terrell, Programming Assistant
Refer to "COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing In Programs"
before entering this listing.
    HIMEM: 141 * 256
    GOTO 730
30 NK = 1000:MN = 1:MS = 2500:SC = 0:LV
      = 1:LH = 1:SF = 0:GF = 0
40 RH = 20:RV = 12: GOSUB 1450:SH = 1:S
     V = 12:GV = 10:GH = 40:NL = 5000
    GOTO 220
60 NM = SCRN( X,2 * Y) + 16 *
                                  SCRN( X
     ,2 * Y + 1):NM = NM - 128
    RETURN
    VTAB 21: HTAB 1: PRINT "GRAP: "GC: TAB(
     28); "ROBOTS: "MN" ": PRINT "SCORE
     : "SC; TAB( 28); "TIME: "TC"
     "LEVEL: "LE" ":
    RETURN
100 TC = TC - (1 / 2 = INT (1 / 2))
110 I = I + 1: IF PEEK ( - 16384) < 12
     8 THEN 130
     GET AS:K = ASC (AS)
120
130 LH = RH:LV = RV
140 RV = RV + (K = 75) - (K = 73) + (RV)
      = 1 \text{ AND K} = 73) * 20 - (RV = 20 \text{ AND})
     K = 75) * 20
150 \text{ RH} = \text{RH} + (\text{K} = 76) - (\text{K} = 74) + (\text{RH})
      = 1 AND K = 74) * 40 - (RH = 40 AND)
     K = 760 \times 40
160 X = RH - 1:Y = RV - 1: GOSUB 60
     IF NM = 32 THEN 220
170
     IF NM = 35 OR NM = 36 THEN SC = SC
180
      + 10 + (NM = 35) * 90: GOSUB 1450
     : GOSUB 80: GOTO 220
190
     IF NM = 37 OR NM = 94 THEN SC = SC
      + 200:SF = 0:GF = 1:GC = 70 - LE *
     10:QC = (QC = 10) * 10 + QC: GOSUB
     1450:SH = 1:SV = 12:GH = 40:GV = 1
     0: GOSUB 80: GOTO 220
     IF NM = 39 THEN SC = SC + 400: GOSUB
200
     1450:GF = 0: GOSUB 80: GOTO 220
     IF NM = 47 OR NM = 64 THEN 650
210
220
     HTAB LH: VTAB LV: PRINT " "
230
     POKE - 16336,0: POKE - 16336,0
     HTAB RH: VTAB RV: PRINT "!"
240
250 L = 16 - LE:HO = INT ( RND (8) * L
     ) + 1
260
     IF SF THEN 470
     IF.
        TC = - 1 THEN 690
270
280
     IF GF THEN 570
     1F
        TC < 20 THEN S = PEEK ( - 1633
290
     6)
```

10

20

50

70

80

90

```
GV: PRINT " "
300
     GOSUB 80
                                                   HTAB RH: VTAB RV: PRINT " ": VTAB
     IF HO = 5 OR HO = 6 OR HO > = 8 THEN
                                              670
310
                                                   LV: HTAB LH: PRINT " "
     100
                                                   IF MN > 0 THEN MN = MN - 1:RH = 20
     IF HO = 3 THEN PC# = "#"
                                             680
320
                                                   :RV = 12:K = 0: GOTO 220
     IF HO = 4 THEN PC# = "$"
330
                                                   VTAB 24: HTAB 1: PRINT "GAME OVER.
     IF HO = 1 OR HO = 2 AND LE > 3 THEN
                                              690
340
                                                    PLAY AGAIN? (Y/N) ";: GET AB: IF
     PCS = HEH
                                                                         > "N" THEN 6
                                                   AS C > "Y" AND AS C
     IF HO = 7 THEN 430
350
360 TH = INT ( RND (5) * 40) + 1:TV =
                                                   a n
                                                   IF AS = "Y" THEN GOSUB 940:K = 0:
      INT ( RND (5) * 20) + 1
                                              700
370 X = TH - 1:Y = TV - 1: GOSUB 60: IF
                                                    GOTO 30
                                                   TEXT : HOME : END
     NM ( > 32 THEN TH = TH + (TH ( >
                                              710
                                                        INTRODUCTION
     40):TV = TV + 2 * (TV < 19)
                                                   REM
                                              720
     HTAB TH: VTAB TV: PRINT PC$
                                                   HOME : VTAB 8: PRINT , "THINGS": PRINT
380
                                              730
     IF SC = > NK AND NOT SF THEN NK =
                                                   : PRINT , "IN THE": PRINT : PRINT ,
390
                    NOT GF THEN SF = 1
                                                   " DARK": VTAB 12: PRINT SPC( 14):
     NK + 1000: IF
     IF SC > = MS THEN MS = MS + 2500:
                                                    INVERSE : VTAB 21: PRINT "PLEASE
400
                                                   WAIT": NORMAL
     MN = MN + 1: GOSUB 80
     IF SC > NL AND AF THEN NL = NL + 5
                                              740
                                                   GOSUB 990
410
     000:LE = LE + (LE < 6)
                                                   GOSUB 1120
                                              750
                                              760 DY = INT ( RND (5) * 19) + 1:DX =
420
     GOTO 100
                                                    INT ( RND (5) * 39) + 1
430 DX = DX - 1 + (DX = 1) * 40:DY = DY
                                                   HOME : HGR : POKE 6,0: POKE 7,141:
      -(DX = 0) + (DX = 0) * (DY = 1) *
                                              770
                                                    POKE 54,0: POKE 55,3: CALL 1002
     20
440 X = DX - 1:Y = DY - 1: GOSUB 60: IF
                                                   GOSUB 790: GOTO 30
                                              780
                                                   TEXT : HGR : PRINT "INSTRUCTIONS..
     NM = 32 THEN 460
                                              790
450 DX = INT (RND (4) * 39) + 1:DY =
                                                   PRINT "MOVE AROUND THE SCREEN USIN
      INT ( RND (4) * 19) + 1:X = DX -
                                              800
                                                   G THE I-J-K-LKEYS. ANY OTHER KEY P
      1:Y = DY - 1: GOSUB 60: IF NM <
                                                   AUSES ACTION."
     32 THEN 100
     HTAB DX: VTAB DY: PRINT "*": GOTO
                                                   HTAB 20: VTAB 12: PRINT "!": HTAB
460
                                              810
                                                    1: GOSUB 1430: VTAB 24: PRINT : PRINT
      100
     HTAB SH: VTAB SV: PRINT " "
470
                                                    : PRINT : PRINT
                                                   VTAB 22: PRINT "RUN INTO A GREMLIN
480 SH = SH + 1:X = SH - 1:Y = SV - 1:
                                              820
   GOSUB 60: IF NM = 32 OR NM = 42 THEN 540
                                                     ... 10 PTS."
                                                   GOSUB 1420: PRINT "$": GOSUB 1430
490 SV = SV + 1:Y = SV - 1: GOSUB 60: IF
                                              830
     NM = 32 OR NM = 42 THEN 540
                                                   PRINT " BLOCKHEAD ... 100 PTS."
                                              840
500 SV = SV - 2:Y = SV - 1
                                                   GOSUB 1420: PRINT "#": GOSUB 1430
                                              850
     IF SV < 1 THEN SV = 20:Y = SV - 1
                                                                      ...200 PTS."
                                                   PRINT " SNAKE
                                              860
510
     GOSUB 60: IF NM = 32 OR NM = 42 THEN
                                                   GOSUB 1420: PRINT "%": GOSUB 1430
                                              870
520
                                                   PRINT " GOOD GRAP ...400 PTS."
GOSUB 1420: PRINT "'": GOSUB 1430
     540
                                              880
530
     GOTO 550
                                              890
540 \text{ SH} = \text{SH} + (\text{SH} < 1) * 40 - (\text{SH} > 40)
                                                   VTAB 24: HTAB 1: PRINT "DO NOT RUN
                                              900
      * 40:SV = SV + (SV < 1) * 20 - (S
                                                     INTO A NORF OR A BAD GRAP"
     V > 20) * 20
                                                   PRINT "OR YOU WILL BE ZAPPED OUT O
                                              910
     HTAB SH: VTAB SV: IF PS$ = "A" THEN
                                                   F EXISTENCE!": PRINT
550
     PS$ = "%": PRINT PS$: GOTO 270
                                                   GOSUB 1420: PRINT "@": VTAB 14: HTAB
                                              920
560 PS$ = "^": PRINT PS$: GOTO 270
                                                    20: PRINT "/": GOSUB 1430
570 HTAB GH: VTAB GV: PRINT " "
                                              930
                                                   HTAB 1: VTAB 24: PRINT : PRINT
580 GD = INT ( RND (8) * 4):GH = GH +
                                                    PRINT : PRINT : PRINT : VTAB
                                              940
      (QD = 0) - (QH = 40 AND QD = 0) *
                                                    21: PRINT "(A)DVANCE/(N)O ADVANCE:
      40 - (QD = 1) + (QH = 1 AND QD = 1)
                                                     ";: GET A$:AF = (A$ = "A")
      ) * 40
                                              950
                                                    HTAB 1: PRINT : PRINT
590 \text{ GV} = \text{GV} - (\text{GD} = 2) + (\text{GV} = 1 \text{ AND GD})
                                                   PRINT "STARTING LEVEL (1-6): ": GET
                                              960
       = 2) * 20 + (GD = 3) - (GV = 20 AND
                                                    LE*:LE = VAL (LE*): IF LE > 6 OR
     QD = 3) * 20
                                                    LE < 1 THEN VTAB 24: GOTO 950
600 X = GH - 1:Y = GV - 1: GOSUB 60: IF
                                              970
                                                   HOME : HGR
      NM < > 32 THEN 580
                                              980
                                                   RETURN
610 GP$ = ""
                                              990 X = 0: FOR I = 768 TO 852: READ A:X
620 GC = GC - 1: IF GC < = 0 THEN GP$ =
                                                     = X + A: POKE 1,A: NEXT : IF X <
      "/":GF = 0
                                                     > 7734 THEN PRINT "ERROR IN 1ST
630
     HTAB GH: VTAB GV: PRINT GP$
                                                   SET OF DATA STATEMENTS. ": STOP
640
     GOTO 290
                                              1000
                                                           133,69,134,70,132,71,166,7
                                                    DATA
650
     FOR J = 1 TO 3: FOR I = 1 TO 4: FOR
                                              1010
                                                    DATA
                                                           10,10,176,4,16,62,48,4
      Z = 1 TO 3: POKE - 16336,0: POKE
                                              1020
                                                    DATA
                                                           16,1,232,232,10,134,27,24
       - 16336,0: NEXT Z: POKE - 16336,
                                                           101,6,133,26,144,2,230,27
                                              1030
                                                    DATA
      0: NEXT I: POKE - 16336,0: POKE -
                                              1040
                                                    DATA
                                                           165,40,133,8,165,41,41,3
      16336,0: POKE
                     - 16336,0: FOR Z =
                                              1050
                                                    DATA
                                                           5,230,133,9,162,8,160,0
      1 TO 9:S = PEEK ( - 16336): FOR W
                                              1060
                                                    DATA
                                                           177,26,36,50,48,2,73,127
      = 1 TO 10: NEXT W: NEXT Z: NEXT J
                                              1070
                                                    DATA
                                                           164,36,145,8,230,26,208,2
                                              1080
                                                    DATA
660
     GOSUB 1450: IF GF THEN HTAB GH: VTAB
                                                           230,27,165,9,24,105,4,133
```

```
1090
      DATA 9,202,208,226,165,69,166,70
1100
      DATA
             164,71,76,240,253
1110 RETURN
1120 X = 0: FOR I = 36096 TO 36863
1130
      READ A:X = X + A
1140
      IF A < 0 THEN B = A * - 1: FOR Z
      = 1 TO 1 + 1: POKE Z,0: NEXT Z:1 =
     I + B: NEXT I
      IF I = > 36864 THEN 1400
1150
      POKE I,A: NEXT I
1160
1170
      DATA
             0,0,0,0.0.0
1180
      DATA
            0,0,28,62,28,8,127.8
1190
     DATA
            28,20,0,0,0,0,0,0
1200
     DATA
            0.0,62,42,62,8,8,28
1210
     DATA
            62,34,8,28,42,62,8,28
1220
     DATA
            54,99,0,0,0,51,76,0
1230
     DATA
            0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
            0,0,62,28,8,28,62,99
1240
     DATA
1250
     DATA
            65,65,0,0,0,0,0,0
1260
     DATA
            0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
1270
     DATA
            0,0,65,34,20,127.8.28
1280
     DATA
            34,99,0,0,0,0,0,0
     DATA
1290
            0,0,0,0,0,0,0
1300
     DATA
            0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
1310
      DATA
            0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
1320
     DATA
            0,0,65,65,99,62,28,8
1330
     DATA
            28,62,0,0,0,0,0,0
1340
     DATA
1350
     DATA
               0,28,127,93,119,2 0,28
1360
            127,99,0,0,0,0,0,0
     DATA
1370
     DATA
            -224
1380
     DATA
            0,0,0,0,76,51
1390
     DATA
             -300
     IF X < > 2444 THEN PRINT "ERROR
1400
      IN 2ND SET OF DATA STATEMENTS.":
      STOP
1410
     RETURN
1420
     HTAB 20: VTAB 12: RETURN
     VTAB 24: PRINT "PRESS ANY KEY TO
     CONTINUE";
```

#### **Program 7:** Things In The Dark For TI

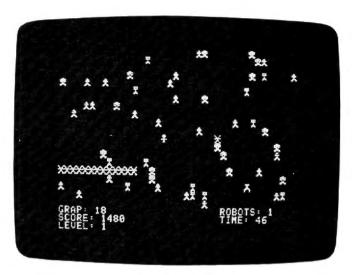
1450 TC = 70 - LE \* 10: RETURN

Version by Patrick Parrish, Programming Supervisor Refer to "COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.

0: VTAB 22: HTAB 11: RETURN

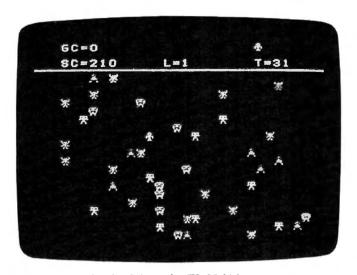
WAIT - 16384,128: POKE - 16368,

```
100 GOSUB 1200
110 GOSUB 710
120 GOSUB 1030
130 GOSUB 1800
140 GOTO 190
150 FOR I=1 TO LEN(H$)
160 CALL HCHAR(R,C+I,ASC(SEG$(H$,I,
    1)))
170 NEXT I
180 RETURN
190 CALL CLEAR
200 PRINT TAB(2); "GC=0"; TAB(23); CHR
    $(136)::
210 PRINT TAB(2); "SC=0"; TAB(13); "L=
    ";STR$(LV);TAB(23);"T=";STR$(TM
    -(LV-1)*10)
220 PRINT ::::::::::::::::::::
230 CALL HCHAR(4,1,126,32)
240 RANDOMIZE
250 FOR 1=1 TO 5
260 R=INT(RND*20)+5
270 C= | NT(RND * 31) + 1
280 IF (R=13)*(C=16)THEN 260
```



"Things In The Dark," Apple version.

```
290 CALL HCHAR(R, C, G(RND * 3))
300 NEXT
310 CALL HCHAR(RR,RC,G(7))
320 OLDRC=RC
330 OLDRR=RR
340 H$=STR$(T)&" "
350 R=3
360 C=26
370 GOSUB 150
380 IF T=0 THEN 2350
390 CALL KEY(0,K,S)
400 IF K=80 THEN 2720
410 IF (K<>68)*(K<>69)*(K<>83)*(K<>
    883THEN 440
420 DX=(K=83)-(K=68)
430 DY=(K=69)-(K=88)
440 RR=RR+DY+(RR=5)*20*(DY=-1)-(RR=
    24)*20*(DY=1)
450 RC=RC+DX+(RC=1)*31*(DX=-1)-(RC=
    31)*30*(DX=1)
460 CALL HCHAR(OLDRR, OLDRC, 32)
470 CALL GCHAR(RR, RC, L)
480 IF L=32 THEN 540
490 FOR I=0 TO 6
500 IF L >G(1) THEN 530
    ON I+1 GOTO 1920,1950,2010,2070
5 1 0
    ,2190,2280,2070
520 1=6
530 NEXT I
540 CALL HCHAR(RR, RC, G(7))
550 IF GC=0 THEN 640
560 GC=GC-1
570 R=1
580 C=6
590 H$=STR$(GC)&" "
600 GOSUB 150
610 IF (GC (>0)+(GF=0.)THEN 640
620 CALL HCHAR(SNR, SNC, G(6))
630 GF=0
640 T=T-1
650 R=RND*19+5
660 C=RND*30+1
670 CALL GCHAR(R,C,L)
680 IF (L<>32)+(RND*3<1)THEN 320
690 CALL HCHAR(R, C, G(RND*3))
700 GOTO 320
710 CALL CLEAR
720 CALL SCREEN(2)
730 PRINT TAB(2); "ppppp"
```



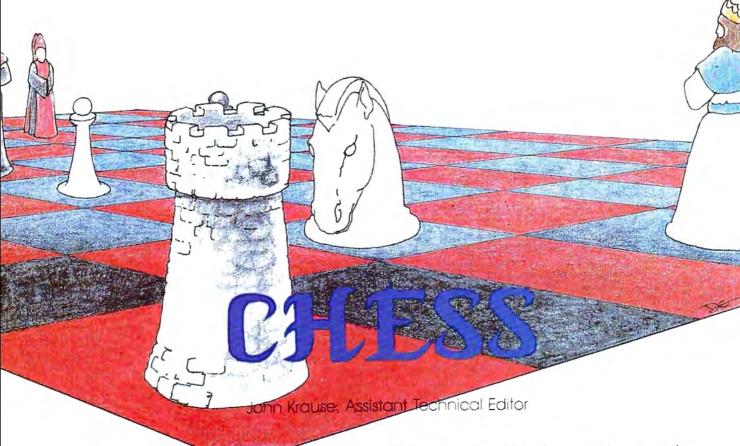
"Things In The Dark" on the TI-99/4A.

```
740 PRINT TAB(4); "p[3 SPACES]p
                                   D D
        p rppq rpq"
750 PRINT TAB(4): "p[3 SPACES]p
                                   D D
     pq p pf4 SPACES p"
760 PRINT TAB(4); "pl3 SPACES)pppp p
     psqp p rq spq"
770 PRINT TAB(4); "p{3 SPACES}p
                                   D D
              p[3 SPACES]p"
     p sp p
    PRINT TAB(4); "p(3 SPACES)p
780
                                   D
                                    Р
     р р
          sppt spt"::::
    PRINT TAB(8): "I NE3 SPACESIT H
790
    E"::::
800 PRINT TAB(9); "pppq rppq pppq p
     F 11
810
    PRINT TAB(9):"p
                         P
                            P
                              P
                                  р
                                    P
    r t "
820 PRINT TAB(9); "p
                       D
                         р
                            D
                              Р
                                  t
                                    DΓ
    t "
830 PRINT TAB(9);"p
                         PPPP
                              pppq ps
    q "
840 PRINT TAB(9); "pppt
                            D
                                  P
                                    р
    s q " : : : :
850 GOSUB 2740
    CALL CLEAR
860
870 FOR 1=3 TO 8
880 CALL COLOR(1,16,2)
890 NEXT I
900 PRINT "LAND THE ROBOT .. "; CHR$(
    136); " ON GREM-", "LINS . . "; CHR$
    (128); " 10 PTS, BLOCKHEADS"
910 PRINT "x 100 PTS, SNAKES.. "; CH
    R$(125);" 200","PTS, CYAN GRAPS
      "; CHR$ (106); " 400 PTS."..
920 PRINT "AVOID THE NORFS.. "; CHR$
    (117);". BOTH", "THE ROBOT AND T
    HE NORF"
    PRINT "DISAPPEAR WHEN THEY TOUC
    H. ", "TOUCHING A RED GRAP IS LIK
    E "
940 PRINT "TOUCHING A NORF. DINITS.
    . # ;
950 PRINT CHR$(99); "REPEL NORFS."::
960 PRINT "YOU MUST SCORE BEFORE TH
    E", "TURN COUNTER T REACHES O."
970 PRINT "THE GRAPS REMAIN CYAN UN
    TIL", "THE GRAP COUNTER GC REACH
    ES", "O. YOU EARN ONE CHANCE AT A" 1540 DATA 0,10,100,0,400,200,0
980 PRINT "SNAKE EVERY 1000 PTS AND
     AT", "A GRAP EVERY SNAKE. PRESS
```

```
P". "TO PAUSE THE ACTION, R TO"
    . "RESTART."..
990 PRINT TAB(2): "PRESS ANY KEY TO
    CONTINUE"
1000 CALL KEY(0,K,S)
1010 IF S=0 THEN 1000
1020 RETURN
1030 CALL CLEAR
1040 PRINT "ADVANCE (A)/NO ADVANCE
     (N) ":
1050 CALL KEY(0,K,S)
1060 IF S=0 THEN 1050
1070 IF (K<>65)*(K<>78)THEN 1050
1080 PRINT CHR$(K)
1090 AD = - (K = 65)
1100 PRINT :::::
1110 PRINT " LEVEL 1-6 (1 IS EASIES
     T) ":
1120 CALL KEY(0,K,S)
     IF S=0 THEN 1120
1130
1140 IF (K<49)+(K>54)THEN 1120
1150 PRINT CHR$(K)
1160 LV=K-48
1170 T=60-(LV-1)*10
1180 RETURN
1190 REM
         REDEFINE CHARACTERS
1200 CALL CLEAR
1210 PRINT TAB(9); "PLEASE WAIT..."
1220 FOR I=112 TO 116
1230 READ A$
1240 CALL CHAR(I,A$)
1250 NEXT 1
1260 FOR I=1 TO 9
1270 READ A.A.
1280 CALL CHAR(A,A$)
1290 NEXT 1
1300 FOR 1=5 TO 7
1310 CALL COLOR(1,9,2)
1320 NFXT I
1330 CALL COLOR(2,16,2)
1340 FOR I=9 TO 14
1350 READ A,B
1360 CALL COLOR(I,A,B)
1370 NEXT 1
1380 DATA FFFFFFFFFFFFFF,80C0E0F0
     F8FCFEFF,0103070F1F3F7FFF
1390 DATA FF7F3F1F0F070301,FFFEFCF8
     F0E0C080
1400 DATA 99,415D2A1C2A491436,106,4
     27E5A3CE781C300,117,7E99FFC35A
     7E2466
1410 DATA 118,427E5A3CE781C300,120,
     7E5A7EFF183C2466
1420 DATA 125,00003079AFC20000,126,
     000000FFFF00000
1430 DATA 128,1824183C7E3C42C3,136,
     1824187E5A5A183C
1440 DATA 4,2,8,2,9,2,11,2,13,2,15,2
1450 FOR I=0 TO 7
1460 READ A
1470 G(I)=A
1480 NEXT I
1490 REM
          CHARS & POINT VALUE DATA
1500 DATA 99,128,120,117,106,125,11
     8,136
1510 FOR I=0 TO 6
1520 READ PT(1)
1530 NEXT
1550 DIM VOC1(96), VOC2(96)
1560 FOR I=1 TO 96
```

```
1570 READ VOC1(1)
                                     2110 IF NR=0 THEN 2350
1580 IF VOC1(1) (> 0 THEN 1600
                                      2120 CALL HCHAR(1,25,32)
1590 VOC1(1)=40000
                                      2130 RR=13
                                       2140 RC=16
1600 NEXT I
                                      2150 DX=1
1610 FOR I=1 TO 96
                                      2160 CALL HCHAR(13,17,32)
1620 READ VOC2(1)
                                      2170 GOTO 520
1630 IF VOC2(1) (> 0 THEN 1650
                                       2180 REM
                                                CYAN GRAP
1640 VOC2(1)=40000
                                       2190 FOR J=0 TO 30 STEP 5
1650 NEXT I
                                       2200 CALL SOUND(100, 1175, J, -3, J)
1660 REM MUSIC DATA
                                       2210 NEXT
1670 DATA 175,0,262,0,262,0,175,0,2
                                       2220 GF=0
     62,0,262,0,175,0
                                       2230 SF=0
1680 DATA 262,0,262,0,175,0,262,0,2
                                       2240 GOSUB 2440
     62.0
                                       2250 GC=1
1690 DATA 131,0,262,0,262,0,131,0,2
                                       2260 GOTO 520
     62,0,262,0,131,0,262,0,262,0,1
                                       2270 REM SNAKE
     31,0
                                       2280 FOR J=0 TO 30 STEP 5
1700 DATA 262,0,262,0,175,0,262,0,2
                                       2290 CALL SOUND(100,4000,J)
     62,0,175,0,262,0,262,0
                                       2300 NEXT J
1710 DATA 175,0,262,0,262,0,175,0,2
                                      2310 SF=0
     62,0,262,0,131,0,262,0
                                       2320 GF = -1
1720 DATA 262,0,131,0,262,0,262,0,1
                                     2330 GOSUB 2440
     75, 175, 175, 175, 175, 175, 175, 175
     , 175, 175, 175, 175
                                      2340 GOTO 520
1730 DATA 415,0,0,0,0,0,466,0,0,0,0
                                      2350 REM END OF GAME SOUND
     . 0
                                      2360 H = "PLAY AGAIN (Y/N)?"
1740 DATA 523,554,523,554,523,554,5
                                      2370 R=2
     23,0,0,0,0,0
                                      2380 C=8
1750 DATA 392,0,0,0,0,0,415,0,0,0,0
                                      2390 GOSUB 150
     . 0
                                      2400 CALL KEY(0,K,S)
1760 DATA 466,523,466,523,466,523,4
                                      2410 IF (K<>78)*(K<>89)THEN 2400
     66,0,0,0,0,0,415,0,0,0,0,0
                                      2420 IF K=89 THEN 120
1770 DATA 466,0,0,0,0,523,554,523
                                     2430 STOP
     ,554,523,554,523,0,0,0,0,0
                                      2440 R=3
1780 DATA 392,0,415,0,466,0,523,523
                                      2450 C=6
     ,523,523,466,466,415,415,415,4
                                      2460 SC=SC+PT(1)
     15,415,415,415,415,415,415,415
                                      2470 GR=GR+PT(1)
     , 415
                                       2480 AR=AR+PT(1)
1790 RETURN
                                       2490 H$=STR$(SC)
1800 TM=60
                                       2500 FOR J=1 TO LEN(H$)
1810 SC=0
                                      2510 CALL HCHAR(R,C+J,ASC(SEG$(H$,J
1820 RR=13
                                            , 1)))
1830 RC=16
                                       2520 NEXT J
1840 NR=2
                                       2530 IF (GR<1000)+((GR>=1000)*((SF=
1850 AR=0
                                            1)+(GF=1)))THEN 2700
                                      2540 IF GF = - 1 THEN 2580
1860 GR=0
                                      2550 1=5
1870 SF=0
                                      2560 SF=1
1880 GF=0
                                      2570 GOTO 2620
1890 DX=1
                                      2580 1=4
1900 RETURN
                                      2590 GF=1
1910 REM DENIT
1920 CALL SOUND(100,110,2)
                                      2600 GC=21
                                      2610 GR=GR-1000
1930 GOTO 520
                                      2620 SNR=RND*19+5
1940 REM GREMLIN
                                      2630 SNC=RND*30+1
1950 FOR J=0 TO 30 STEP 5
                                      2640 CALL GCHAR(SNR, SNC, L)
1960 CALL SOUND(100,392,J)
                                      2650 IF L > 32 THEN 2620
1970 NEXT J
                                       2660 CALL HCHAR(SNR, SNC, G(1))
1980 GOSUB 2440
                                       2670 IF AR (5000 THEN 2700
1990 GOTO 520
                                       2680 AR=AR-5000
2000 REM BLOCKHEAD
                                       2690 LV=LV+1+(LV>5)
2010 FOR J=30 TO 0 STEP -10
                                       2700 T=TM-(LV-1)*10+1
2020 CALL SOUND(100,294,J)
                                       2710 RETURN
2030 NEXT J
                                       2720 CALL KEY(0,K,S)
2040 GOSUB 2440
                                       2730 IF K <> 82 THEN 2720 ELSE 410
2050 GOTO 520
                                       2740 FOR I=1 TO 96
2060 REM
          NORF & RED GRAP
                                       2750 CALL SOUND(100, VOC1(1), 2, VOC2(
2070 CALL SOUND(150,-3,2)
                                            1),2)
2080 NR=NR-1
                                       2760 NEXT 1
2090 CALL HCHAR(RR, RC, 32)
                                                                          0
                                       2770 RETURN
```

2100 T=TM-(LV-1)\*10+1



Try to outwit your computer with this fast, multilevel chess program whose intelligence routines are written entirely in machine language. There are versions for the Commodore 64; VIC-20 with at least 8K memory expansion; Ataris with at least 32K RAM; and Apples with at least 48K RAM and a disk drive. All versions except Apple require a joystick.

The world was amazed, in the late eighteenth century, by a machine that had the astonishing ability to play a good game of chess. It entertained kings and queens. It defeated Napoleon, a master tactician. Hundreds of people paid to compete against it, but eventually it was revealed that a small man was hidden inside the machine.

A chess-playing machine remained only a dream until the late 1950s when the first computer chess game was played. Now, the World Computer Championship, held every three years since 1974, attracts almost as much publicity as the human championship matches. Why has there been so much interest in machines that play games?

One reason is that chess can be used to measure a computer's intelligence. Chess is easy to play, but difficult to master. So difficult, in fact, that some experts believe that a computer would have to be almost as intelligent as a human to become world champion.

Of course, another reason is that chess is just plain fun, but not if you can't find an opponent. To be an entertaining opponent, a computer

chess game should be fast, easy to use, and capable of playing at several different skill levels. "Chess" has all these features and more. Although it's really no match against the best commercial chess games, it has managed to defeat these giants of the microcomputer chess world on rare occasions.

Typing It In

The VIC and 64 versions are in two parts. 64 users should type in Program 1 and save it. Then enter NEW, type in Program 2 and save it with the name CHESS2. The VIC version needs at least 8K of expansion memory. VIC users should substitute the following lines into Program 1 before saving, and then enter NEW, type in Program 3 and save it with the name CHESS2.

If you are using tape instead of disk, in line 40 of Program 1 change the 8 to a 1. Make sure that the second part is saved immediately after the first part on the tape. To run either version, run the first part. The second part will load and run automatically.

The Atari version requires at least 32K RAM. Atari users should simply type in Program 4 and save it before running.

Apple users should consult the accompanying Notes for special instructions.

# more things can nodore 64

PFS:FILE and PFS:REPORT are now available for your Commodore 64. With electronic filing software this powerful, you can organize your life in hundreds of ways. PFS: Software makes it easy.

1. You can track your real estate. 2. List your

wines. 3. Prepare your invoices. 4. Make mailing labels. 5. Chronicle your magazines.

6. Manage your inventory. 7. Record your checks.

8. Organize a fund raiser. 9. Manage your stocks. 10. Audit your energy costs. 11. Keep track of

birthdays. 12. List your appointments. your phone numbers. 14. Organize your record 13. Record

collection. 15. Manage your next move. 16. Record the club membership. 17. Track your insurance.

18. List your recipes. 10. Greate "to Bon lines.

#### 59. You can keep track of favorite restaurant

And your children can named their

piner routon, 61. Catalogue their

And their stamp collections.

They can even list their chores!

#### PFS SOFTWARE The Power of Simplicity

PFS:FILE and PFS:REPORT currently work on Commodore 64, Apple,\* IBM,\* Macintosh, Tandy, DEC, Compaq, Hewlett Packard, NEC, Panasonic, Polo, Texas Instruments, Columbia, Corona,

Eagle and Hyperion personal computers. Software Publishing Corporation.











#### RAID ON BUNGELING BAY™

When you shopped for a computer, you wanted one with a lot of intelligence. This game may lead you to regret that choice, as your friendly little computer becomes the brains behind the most fantastic enemy you will ever face: The War Machine.

A monstrous artificial intelligence directs an endless army of self-replicating robot weapons and a complex of factories hidden on six heavily defended islands. Even as you strike at one island, robots beyond your field of vision continue to multiply...to repair the damage you've done...to attack and destroy.

Before all of Humankind is crushed beneath the Bungeling Empire's iron heel, one faint hope remains: you in your helicraft.

#### THE CASTLES OF DOCTOR CREEP™

Ever dream that you were locked in a haunted castle, wandering blindly through darkened corridors, never knowing what ghastly demons await you? Then you'll feel right at home in *The Castles of Doctor Creep*.

It's a maddening maze of 13 separate castles, more than 200 rooms in all. Sinister surprises await you behind every door: mummies and monsters, forcefields and death rays, trap doors and dead—very dead—ends. Remember where you've been and watch where you're going...there's got to be a way out somewhere!

Better hurry, or you'll wind up playing a rather unpleasant role in one of Doctor Creep's experiments.

#### SPELUNKER™

Who knows what fabulous treasures — and unspeakable dangers — await you in the world's deepest cave? This is one game you can really get into... and into...and into.

Wander through miles of uncharted passageways, swinging on ropes and ladders, tumbling over subterranean falls and plunging to the very depths of the earth on an abandoned mine railroad. Deadly steam vents and boiling lava pits threaten you at every turn. Chattering bats and the Spirits of dead Spelunkers beg you to join them, permanently.

Let's face it: you're in deep, deep trouble.

#### WHISTLER'S BROTHER™

You're the star of a full-fledged arcade adventure—and the big question is whether it'll turn out to be a comedy or a tragedy. That's because your co-star and beloved brother, Archaeologist Fenton Q. Fogbank, is rather absentminded and extremely accident-prone.

As you search for priceless treasures in steaming tropical jungles, ancient cliff villages, musty old tombs and glittering crystal caverns, you control both your character and your brother. The only way to keep him on track and out of trouble is to whistle and pray that he follows you to safety.

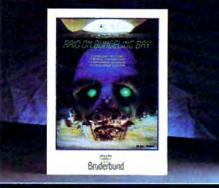
Poison arrows, runaway boulders, fearsome frogs and mysterious mummies are only a few of the hazards that'll make you wish you weren't your brother's keeper.

#### **STEALTH™**

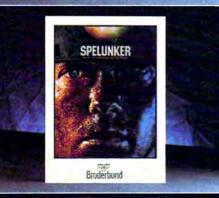
You're all alone on a strange and forbidding planet. On the distant horizon, looming thousands of meters above the blasted landscape, lies your destination: The Dark Tower, home of the mysterious Council of Nine, cruel overlords of a conquered world.

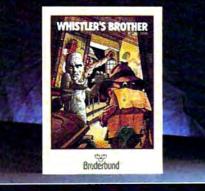
You must maneuver your Stealth Starfighter through an unending assault by the Council's automated arsenal—jets and heat-seeking missiles, photon tanks and anti-aircraft batteries, vaporizing volcanoes and deadly energy fields. Outgunned and outmanned, you must press ever onward, with only your stealth to rely on.

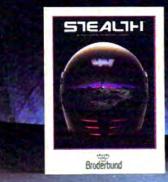
You must reach the Tower. You must destroy it. There's no turning back.



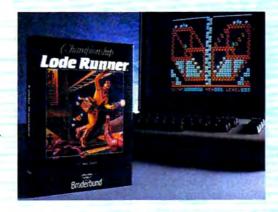








FOR COMMODORE.



#### CHAMPIONSHIP LODE RUNNER™

It has come to our attention that some of you out there think you're pretty good at Lode Runner, 1983's best computer game. For those foolhardy few, we offer a challenge of a higher order: Championship Lode Runner.

With fifty fiendish Treasury Chambers:

more intricate, more elaborate, more insidious than anything you've seen before. You'll need lots of skill, lots of smarts, and every ounce of your lode-running experience to have any hope at all of survival.

And if you haven't yet paid your dues

on the original Lode Runner, don't even think of attempting this championship round.



Joystick Input

After running the program, you will be asked to specify several play options. You can choose among five skill levels; start a new game or set up any position; play against the computer or watch it play against itself; or play either the white or black pieces. All of these options will be discussed in greater detail later, but for now, type 1 at each prompt. This puts you in command of the white pieces versus the computer on level one, the easiest level.

The first time the program is run, you need to wait a few seconds while the computer gets its brain in order. Then the board will be displayed with your pieces on the bottom of the screen and the computer's pieces on the top. You should see a frame around the square in the lower-left corner of the board (the VIC version uses a blinking square). This is the cursor which takes the place of your hand to move pieces around the board.

Use the joystick (plugged into port 2 on the 64, port 1 on the Atari) to move the cursor atop the piece you wish to move. Press and release the joystick button. Now move the cursor to the square you want to move to and tap the button again. Your piece moves to the new square, and the computer responds almost instantly with its move.

#### A Spectacular Blunder

Did you make a foolish move? No problem. One of the most valuable features of Chess is the ability to change the position by adding or deleting pieces. This feature is especially useful for those of us who frequently manage to maneuver into a superior position, only to throw it all away in a single, spectacular blunder.

A piece can be deleted by positioning the cursor on the piece and pressing the space bar. To add a piece or change a piece to a different one, move the cursor to the appropriate square and press P, N, B, R, Q, or K for pawn, knight, bishop, rook, queen, or king, respectively. This will put one of *your* pieces on the square. To add one of the computer's pieces, hold down the SHIFT key (CONTROL key on the Atari) while pressing one of these editing keys.

To take back a move, use the editing keys to delete your piece and put it back on its original square. Don't forget to take back the computer's move, too.

The editing feature also enables you to make special moves which cannot be made with the joystick alone such as castling and *en passant* captures. For example, castling can be accomplished by deleting the king and putting it on its new square, and then moving the rook as you normally would with the joystick. Although *you* can make these special moves, the computer will



"Chess" on the Commodore 64.

never castle or capture *en passant* because, due to their complexity, these moves were not included in its thinking routine.

#### **Strange Chess**

Although the computer will always make a legal move, it doesn't check to see that you do the same. You are free to move any of your pieces to any square without so much as a contemptuous buzz from the computer. If you're an experienced player, this shouldn't be a problem. If you're a beginner, however, you may want to familiarize yourself with the basic rules of chess lest you end up playing strange chess, a personal version which bears little resemblance to the real game. On the other hand, if you like to fudge a bit, the computer will make it easy. It will politely acquiesce to your most surreal moves.

When a pawn reaches the other side of the board, it's automatically promoted to a queen. If you would rather have a knight, bishop, or rook, you can easily make the change using the editing keys.



VIC-20 "Chess."

# BASF QUALIMETRIC" FLEXYDISKS. A GUARANTEED LIFETIME OF OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE.

BASF Qualimetric FlexyDisks feature a unique lifetime warranty,\* firm assurance that the vital information you enter on BASF FlexyDisks today will be secure and unchanged tomorrow. Key to this extraordinary warranted performance is the BASF Qualimetric standard... a totally new set of criteria against which all other magnetic media will be judged.

You can count on BASF FlexyDisks because the Qualimetric standard reflects a continuing BASF commitment to perfection in magnetic media. One example is the unique two-piece liner in our FlexyDisk jacket. This BASF feature traps damaging debris away from the disk's surface and creates extra space in the head access area for optimum media-head alignment. The result is a guaranteed lifetime of outstanding performance.

For information security that

For information security that bridges the gap between today and tomorrow, look for the distinctive BASF package with the Qualimetric seal. Call 800-343-4600 for the name of your nearest supplier.

Visit BASF at Comdex/Fall, Booth 1372

\*Contact BASF for warranty details.



#### Checkmate

The computer thinks by analyzing thousands of possible moves and countermoves and choosing what it considers to be the best move based on the relative value of the pieces (see "How Chess Thinks"). Most positions don't have just one best move but several which are equally good, in which case the computer chooses among them at random. This random factor insures that every game will be different, and makes for varied and interesting play.

Play continues until one side is either checkmated or stalemated. The computer will then stop play and indicate which side has won.

There are a few quirks in the way the computer determines whether checkmate has occurred. On levels three through five, it announces checkmate prematurely. When this happens, the computer has determined that it's impossible to avoid checkmate on the *next* move or two, assuming both sides make the best moves.

Also, the computer doesn't know the subtle difference between checkmate and stalemate. Consequently, when stalemate occurs, it will announce checkmate although, in fact, the game is a draw. Since the computer tries as hard as it can to checkmate its opponent, it will also try to achieve stalemate, possibly forcing a draw when it could have won. Fortunately, this rarely happens because the conditions for stalemate exist only in unusual circumstances such as when one side has only the king remaining.

Also, the computer won't give you any hint when your king is in check (not checkmate). So be extra careful that you don't leave your king in check or move into check. Otherwise, your king would be in check during the computer's turn to move—a highly unorthodox if not illegal position. The computer's reply to such a position is unpredictable, but it usually announces checkmate, forcing you to restart the game.

In any case, when the computer announces checkmate, press the joystick button to start a new game. If you want to try out some of the other play options without waiting till checkmate, you can start a new game at any time by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE (RESET on the Atari) and running the program again.

#### **Play Options**

When you choose the black pieces, the board will revolve so that you still play from the bottom. Since the player with the white pieces always moves first, you must wait for the computer to move before you will be allowed to make your first move.

If you become mentally exhausted after several bouts against the computer, give your brain a rest and watch the computer play itself. When



"Chess," Atari version.

you select this option, just set the joystick aside and sit back and watch the action. Beginners will find this feature an excellent way to learn some good strategies to use against the computer.

You don't have to begin a game from the starting position. If you choose the option to set up a position, an empty board will be displayed and you can use the editing keys to place pieces on the board in any position. When the position is set up, the computer will start thinking after you make your first move.

This feature is especially useful for continuing a previous game or creating a problem for the computer to solve. It also allows you to experiment with hypothetical or downright ridiculous positions. Live out your fantasy by giving yourself ten queens versus the computer's lone king. The position doesn't even have to be a legal one. You could invent your own type of chess by giving each side two kings, for example, although the computer may get confused trying to determine when checkmate has occurred.



"Chess," Apple version.

# SON of ARCHON.

If you took all the hours spent by all the people who've played Archon and put them together, there's a good chance it'd amount to more human effort than it took to



put a man on the moon. What does

this mean? Is it a good thing? And why, in light of this, did the people pictured here decide to issue a scorching sequel named Archon II: ADEPT?

For starters, we don't really know what it means. Except that a lot of people who had a pretty good time with Archon are about to get more



of what they like. And people who've yet to experience the best-selling, award-winning, The Archon Basslisk knuckle-whitening original

have two good things coming their way.

Point two: If there's a moral issue here, we see it this way: A wise man once said. "I ain't never had too much fun." We agree. And we think that once you get your hands on Archon II: ADEPT, you'll see his point.



Jon Freeman, Paul Reiche III and Anne Westfall created <u>Archon</u>, the 1983 "Game of the Year" according to <u>Softline</u> and <u>Creative Computing</u>. Recent evidence, however, indicates they were not satisfied with this

Now for the third question. Why a sequel? Well, there are sequels and



there are sequels. The good ones happen because people just haven't had enough of a good thing. Obviously

we're here to tell you that Archon II: ADEPT falls into the right category.

Where Archon took inspiration from chess, fantasy role-playing

characters and arcade combat, ADEPT comes more from a world of its own making. Like Archon, it pits the forces of good against those of evil. But in place of the chessboard motif there is a map of elements-Earth, Air, Fire



and Water. The role of magic is greater. The stratderbird egies are deeper.

Things move faster. And the hidden algorithms that control the computer's play are considerably smarter.

Having already spent the better part of a month

playing ADEPT (in order to write this ad, of course), we're quite confident it will seduce you too.

And if, by some strange chance, there is a parallel universe in which computer simulations come to life, we are confident that a large part of its population has Jon Freeman, Paul Reiche III and Anne Westfall to thank for their brief and miserable existence.





# ARCHON® ADEPT®



#### How Chess Thinks

You've probably heard that if a monkey sat down at a typewriter and pecked randomly at the keys for a long enough period of time, it would eventually type the complete works of Shakespeare. Theoretically, this is indeed possible—given enough time. There's the rub. At a brisk typing speed of 50 words per minute, it would take that poor monkey billions of years just to type "To be, or not to be." Nevertheless, there is power in trial and error.

#### The Minimax Algorithm

Substitute the monkey for a high-speed computer, and this technique becomes a practical method of imitating intelligence. In fact, it has been used with great success in the field of artificial intelligence. This program uses a popular trial-and-error technique known as the minimax algorithm.

The computer looks at the present board position and mentally moves the pieces through all the possible combinations of future moves and countermoves up to a certain point, say three moves ahead. For each combination, it calculates a score based on which pieces were captured during the combination. Each piece is worth a certain number of points depending on its general importance: 1 point for a pawn, 3 for a knight or bishop, 5 for a rook, 9 for a queen, and 46 for a king. (Of course, since you lose the game if your king cannot escape capture, the value of a king is actually infinite, but 46 is high enough to convince the computer that it's a bad move.)

When, in a move being examined, the computer captures an opponent's piece, the value of that piece is added to the score. Conversely, when one of the computer's pieces is captured, its value is subtracted from the score. Thus, a high score is considered good for the computer, and a low score is good for its opponent.

The task is to find the combination that

represents best play for both sides. This combination is not necessarily the one with the maximum score, because while the computer is trying to maximize the score, its opponent is trying just as hard to minimize it. The best combination gives maximum scores during the computer's moves, and minimum scores during the opponent's moves.

After the best combination has been found, the computer's best move in the present position is simply the first move in the combination. The problem has been reduced from analyzing a chess position to finding the maximum and minimum of a series of numbers, which is much better suited to a computer.

#### 50 Million Combinations On Level 5

Like most algorithms based on trial and error, this one requires sifting through an enormous number of combinations to find the best one. Fortunately, a few tricks can be used to reduce the combinations to a manageable number. This algorithm uses a technique called alpha-beta cutoff. It makes the computer search more intelligently, giving it the seemingly paradoxical ability to find the best move without looking at all the possible combinations. On level 5, for example, instead of having to search through roughly 2 billion combinations, it looks at only 50 million.

Even so, it would take BASIC from now till 1986 to generate that many combinations. That's why the algorithm is programmed in machine language. An advanced programming technique known as recursion (making a subroutine call itself) is used to generate all the possible combinations of moves. Capable of analyzing about 5000 combinations per second, this routine provides a moderate challenge at a reasonable playing speed.

One of the advantages of a computer opponent over a human is that you can tell the computer exactly how hard you want it to try to beat you, and it will obediently play at that level of difficulty. This is important because it's no fun if you always lose or always win effortlessly,

You have five skill levels to choose from. The difference between one level and another is the number of moves ahead that the computer

looks. On level 1, for example, it looks two moves ahead (its move and your reply). Each succeeding level looks ahead one more move than the previous level.

Alas, the smarter play on the higher levels doesn't come without a price. The further ahead the computer looks, the more moves it must examine and, hence, the longer it thinks. The thinking time varies greatly depending on the



Get the jump on the weather-



The beautiful princess is held captive by deadly dragons. Only a knight in shining armor can



A time-saving organizer for coupons, receipts and more.



A scientifically proven way to develop an awesome memory.



Cut your energy costs by monitoring your phone, electric and



School-age and pre-school children are rewarded for right answers, corrected on their



You are trapped in a fivestory, 125-room structure made entirely of ice. Find the exit before you freeze!



Computerize car maintenance to improve auto performance, economy and resale value.



A real brainflexer. Deflect random balls into targets on a constantly changing playfield.



Take control of your personal finances in less than one hour



Create multi-colored bar graphs with a surprisingly small amount of memory.



A fun way to dramatically increase typing speed and

# Get up to 30 new programs and games for less than 15 cents each every month in COMPUTE!

Every month, COMPUTE! readers enjoy up to 30 brand new, ready-to-run computer programs, even arcade quality games.

And when you subscribe to COMPUTE! at up to 36% off the newsstand price, you'll get them all for less than 15 cents each!

You'll find programs to help you conserve time, energy and money. Programs like Cash Flow Manager. Retirement Planner. Coupon Filer. Dynamic Bookeeping.

You'll enjoy games like Air Defense, Boggler, Sla-

lom and High Speed Mazer.

Your children will find learning fast and fun with First Math, Guess That Animal and Mystery Spell.

Looking for a challenge? You can write your own games. Customize BASIC programs. Even make beautiful computer music and pictures.

It's all in COMPUTE! All ready to type in and run on your Atari, Apple, Commodore, PET/CBM, TI 99/4A, Radio Shack Color Computer, IBM PC or IBM PCjr.

What's more, you get information-packed articles, product reviews, ideas and advice that add power and excitement to all your home computing.

And when it's time to shop for peripherals or hardware, check COMPUTE! first. Our product evaluations can save you money and costly mistakes. We'll even help you decide what to buy: Dot-matrix or daisy-wheel printer? Tape storage or disk drive? What about SUBSCRIBE modems? Memory expansion kits? NOW AND What's new in joysticks, paddles

PRICE ON COMPUTE

Name

and track balls?

SAVE UP TO 36% ON COMPUTE

Yes! Start my subscription to COMPUTE! for:

- ☐ 1 year \$24—32% off! ☐ 2 years \$45—36% off!
- ☐ I year \$30—Canada and Foreign Surface Mail

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

on or paid	Account No		Ехр.
rn the	Charge my □ Visa	☐ MasterCard	⊔ An

34D100

**CALL TOLL-FREE** 1-800-334-0868

COMPUTE! P.O. Box 914, Farmingdale, NY 11737

level (about one second per move on level 1; about two hours on level 5).

Here's a rundown of the five levels:

Level 1: Beginner. Thinking time: one second. Look ahead: two moves. Fast but dumb.

Level 2: Intermediate. Thinking time: five seconds. Look ahead: three moves. Provides a reasonable challenge for impatient players.

Level 3: Tournament. Thinking time: two minutes. Look ahead: four moves. Since the usual time limit for tournament play is 40 moves in two hours, an average of three minutes per move, this level is best suited for serious players.

Level 4: Mate in two. Thinking time: 30 minutes. Look ahead: five moves. Capable of solving most mate-in-two problems.

Level 5: Postal chess. Thinking time: two hours. Look ahead: six moves. Simulates postal chess games where there is no time limit. Can avoid checkmate in two moves.

The thinking times given here are average times. The actual time ranges from half to twice the average time depending on the position.

Level 4 can be used to solve mate-in-two problems such as those published in many newspapers. Just select the following options: level 4, set up position, computer versus itself. Enter the position using the editing keys, and then make a do-nothing move by positioning thecursor over a white piece and pressing the joystick button twice. After several minutes of deep thought, the computer should respond by moving one of the white pieces (the solution) and announcing checkmate. The only mate-in-two problems that the computer cannot solve are those which involve castling, en passant captures, or pawn promotion.

If you have a Commodore 64 or VIC and don't want to type in this program, send a blank cassette or formatted disk, a self-addressed, stamped mailer, and \$3 to the address below, and I'll make you a copy. Be sure to indicate which computer version you want.

Iohn Krause 402 Monmouth Drive Greensboro, NC 27410

#### **Program 1: VIC And 64 Chess (Program** Loader)

Refer to "COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.

10 FORI=15449TO16200:READJ:POKEI,J:K=K+J: NEXT :rem 52 20 IFK <> 79786 THENPRINT "ERROR IN DATA": STO :rem 134 30 POKE631,13:POKE632,13:POKE633,13:POKE1 98,3

:rem 79

4Ø PRINT"{CLR}{3 DOWN}LOAD"CHR\$(34)"CHESS :rem 255 2"CHR\$(34)",8 :rem 113 50 PRINT"[5 DOWN]RUN[HOME] 2000 DATA21,12,248,237,235,244,8,19,10,11 :rem 126 ,1,247,246,245,255 2010 DATA9,11,247,245,9,10,1,246,255,46,9 :rem 138 ,5,3,3,1 2020 DATA0,1,3,3,5,9,46,120,169,192,141,1 28,63,162,0 :rem 23 2030 DATA142,127,63,202,142,126,63,76,97, 61,189,108,63,24,125 :rem 244 2040 DATA116,63,72,168,185,136,63,188,108 ,63,153,136,63,104,168 :rem 101 2050 DATA189,76,63,153,136,63,24,105,6,16 :rem 109 8,174,73,63,169,0 2060 DATA157,129,63,174,126,63,185,113,60 ,56,253,129,63,168,169 :rem 108 2070 DATA192,157,129,63,152,224,0,208,34, 221,128,63,48,28,208 :rem 243 2080 DATA11,173,4,220,205,127,63,144,18,1 41,127,63,140,128,63 :rem 223 2090 DATA173, 108, 63, 141, 124, 63, 173, 116, 63 ,141,125,63,96,221,128 :rem 82 2100 DATA63,48,250,240,248,152,157,128,63 ,189,75,63,24,105,6 :rem 199 2110 DATA168,185,113,60,56,253,128,63,221 ,127,63,48,59,224,1 :rem 194 2120 DATA240,221,221,127,63,240,50,96,189 ,108,63,24,125,116,63 :rem 23 2130 DATA141,75,63,168,185,136,63,172,74, :rem 92 63,208,6,201,1,16 2140 DATA192,48,8,201,0,48,186,201,7,240, :rem 88 182,157,76,63,201 2150 DATA6,240,4,201,250,208,12,169,46,15 7,128,63,104,104,104 :rem 219 2160 DATA104,76,229,61,188,108,63,185,136 ,63,172,75,63,153,136 :rem 55 2170 DATA63,188,108,63,169,0,153,136,63,2 36,73,63,208,3,76 :rem 108 2180 DATA144,60,232,142,126,63,169,20,157 ,108,63,169,16,56,237 :rem 43 2190 DATA74,63,141,74,63,254,108,63,188,1 Ø8,63,185,136,63,201 :rem Ø 2200 DATA7, 240, 86, 172, 74, 63, 240, 4, 201, 0, 1 6,77,192,0,208 :rem 183 2210 DATA4,201,1,48,69,201,0,16,9,188,108 :rem 91 ,63,169,0,56 2220 DATA249,136,63,201,1,208,6,32,5,62,7 6,222,61,201,2 :rem 175 2230 DATA208,6,32,192,62,76,222,61,201,3, 208,6,32,218,62 :rem 234 2240 DATA76,222,61,201,4,208,6,32,230,62, 76,222,61,201,5 :rem 223 2250 DATA208,6,32,242,62,76,222,61,32,47,63,76,222,61,189 :rem 47 :rem 47 2260 DATA108,63,201,98,48,150,224,0,240,1 6,169,16,56,237,74 :rem 146 2270 DATA63,141,74,63,202,142,126,63,76,1 44,60,173,124,63,24 :rem 186 2280 DATA109,125,63,141,125,63,88,96,173, 74,63,208,89,189,108 :rem 20 2290 DATA63,24,105,10,168,185,136,63,208, 36,169,10,157,116,63 :rem 247 2300 DATA32,21,61,189,108,63,201,31,48,21 ,201,39,16,17,24 :rem 20 2310 DATA105,20,168,185,136,63,208,8,169, 20,157,116,63,32,21 :rem 186 2320 DATA61,189,108,63,24,105,9,168,185,1 36,63,16,8,169,9 :rem 65 2330 DATA157,116,63,32,21,61,189,108,63,2

4,105,11,168,185,136

:rem 240

Flight Simulator II Altari, & Cornolle, Commodore Ca

Put yourself in the pilot's seat of a Piper 181 Cherokee Archer for an awe-inspiring flight over realistic scenery from New York to Los Angeles. High speed color-filled 3D graphics will give you a beautiful panoramic view as you practice takeoffs, landings, and aerobatics. Complete documentation will get you airborne quickly even if you've never flown before. When you think you're ready, you can play the World War I Ace aerial battle game. Flight Simulator II features include animated color 3D graphics day, dusk, and night flying modes over 80 airports in four scenery areas: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Seattle, with additional scenery areas available user-variable weather, from clear blue skies to grey cloudy conditions complete flight instrumentation VOR, ILS, ADF, and DME radio equipped navigation facilities and course plotting World War I Ace aerial battle game complete information manual and flight handbook.

See your dealer . . .

or write or call for more information. For direct orders enclose \$49.95 plus \$2.00 for shipping and specify UPS or first class mail delivery. American Express, Diner's Club, MasterCard, and Visa accepted.

Order Line: 800 / 637-4983

Corporation
713 Edgebrook Drive
Champaign IL 61820

(217) 359-8482 Telex: 206995

2340 DATA63,16,8,169,11,157,116,63,32,21,		202,16:B\$="1":GOTO260 :rem 151
61,96,189,108,63 :rem 53	23Ø	PRINT" (DOWN) YOU HAVE THE [RVS]1 (OFF)
2350 DATA56,233,10,168,185,136,63,208,36, 169,246,157,116,63,32 :rem 50		[SPACE] WHITE OR [RVS]2[OFF] BLACK PIE
169,246,157,116,63,32 :rem 50 2360 DATA21,61,189,108,63,201,81,48,21,20	240	CES?" :rem 27 GETB\$:IFB\$=""THEN240 :rem 81
1,89,16,17,56,233 :rem 92	250	IFVAL(B\$)=ØORVAL(B\$)>2THEN240:rem 157
2370 DATA20,168,185,136,63,208,8,169,236,	260	IFPEEK(12288)<>60THENGOSUB380:rem 204
157.116.63.32.21.61 :rem 202		GOSUB490 :rem 182
2380 DATA189,108,63,56,233,9,168,169,0,21		IFA\$="1"ANDB\$="1"THEN320 :rem 239
7,136,63,16,8,169 :rem 122		IFE\$="2"THENGOSUB690:POKE53269,0
2390 DATA247,157,116,63,32,21,61,189,108,		:rem 98
63,56,233,11,168,169 :rem 2	300	GOTO330 :rem 98 IFA\$="2"THEN330 :rem 0
2400 DATA0,217,136,63,16,8,169,245,157,11 6,63,32,21,61,96 :rem 43	310	IFA\$="2"THEN330 :rem 0
6,63,32,21,61,96 :rem 43 2410 DATA169,0,157,84,63,168,185,89,60,15	320	GOSUB690:POKE53269,0:POKE16202,0 :rem 66
7,116,63,32,21,61 :rem 108	330	SYS15486:IFPEEK(16256)<229ANDPEEK(162
2420 DATA254,84,63,188,84,63,192,8,48,237	330	56)>150THENI=0:GOTO1070 :rem 250
,96,169,4,157,100 :rem 125	340	J=PEEK(16252)+16264:R=INT(J/10-1628.5
2430 DATA63,169,0,157,84,63,240,22,169,8,		):C=J-16285-10*R:GOSUB930 :rem 153
157,100,63,169,4 :rem 51	35Ø	J=PEEK(16253)+16264:R=INT(J/10-1628.5
2440 DATA157,84,63,208,10,169,8,157,100,6		):C=J-16285-10*R:GOSUB980 :rem 160
3,169,0,157,84,63 :rem 106 2450 DATA168,185,105,60,157,116,63,157,92	360	IFPEEK(16256) < 99ANDPEEK(16256) > 27THEN
,63,32,21,61,189,108 :rem 255	270	I=1:GOTO1070 :rem 101 GOTO310 :rem 103
2460 DATA63,24,125,116,63,168,185,136,63,		PRINT" (DOWN) {CYN} PLEASE WAIT"
208,13,189,116,63,24 :rem 253	300	:rem 21
2470 DATA125,92,63,157,116,63,76,6,63,254	390	POKE56334,0:POKE1,51 :rem 88
.84,63,189,84,63 :rem 76		FORI=ØTO431:POKEI+12288,PEEK(I+53248)
2480 DATA221,100,63,48,206,96,169,0,157,8		:NEXT :rem 227 POKE1,55:POKE56334,1 :rem 86
4,63,168,185,97,60 :rem 167	410	POKE1,55:POKE56334,1 :rem 86
2490 DATA157,116,63,32,21,61,254,84,63,18	420	FORI=12792T012799:POKEI,85:NEXT
8,84,63,192,8,48 :rem 68 2500 DATA237,96 :rem 24	120	:rem 123
2300 DAIR237,30 .1em 24	430	FORI=ØTO383:READJ:POKE12800+1,J :rem 99
Program 2: 64 Chess (Main Program)	440	DOKE13184+1 TOP85 .rem 102
——————————————————————————————————————	450	POKE13568+I.JAND170 :rem 36
Refer to "COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing In Programs"	45Ø 46Ø	POKE13184+I,JOR85 :rem 192 POKE13568+I,JAND17Ø :rem 36 POKE13952+I,(JAND17Ø)OR(255-JAND85):N
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.	460	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P	460	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249.0	460 470	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896TO922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,0 :rem 143 20 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(18)	460 470	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,0 :rem 143  20 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(18)	460 470 480	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P OKE53249,0 :rem 143 20 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(18) "CHESS" :rem 94	46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 49Ø	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272.29:POKE53270.216 :rem 149
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P OKE53249,0 :rem 143 20 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(18) "CHESS" :rem 94 30 PRINTTAB(15)"{DOWN}{CYN}JOHN KRAUSE"	46Ø 47Ø 48Ø 49Ø	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272,29:POKE53270,216 :rem 149 PRINT"[CLR][2 DOWN]"TAB(14)"[CYN]LEVE
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P OKE53249,0 :rem 143 20 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(18) "CHESS" :rem 94 30 PRINTTAB(15)"{DOWN}{CYN}JOHN KRAUSE" :rem 108 40 FORI=16256T016263:POKEI,192:NEXT :rem 109	460 470 480 490 500 510	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272,29:POKE53270,216 :rem 149 PRINT"{CLR}{2 DOWN}"TAB(14)"{CYN}LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT"£1}";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P OKE53249,0 :rem 143 20 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(18) "CHESS" :rem 94 30 PRINTTAB(15)"{DOWN}{CYN}JOHN KRAUSE" :rem 108 40 FORI=16256T016263:POKEI,192:NEXT :rem 109 50 FORI=16264T016383:POKEI,7:NEXT :rem 11	460 470 480 490 500 510	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272,29:POKE53270,216 :rem 149 PRINT"{CLR}{2 DOWN}"TAB(14)"{CYN}LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT"£1}";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P OKE53249,0 :rem 143 20 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(18) "CHESS" :rem 94 30 PRINTTAB(15)"{DOWN}{CYN}JOHN KRAUSE" :rem 108 40 FORI=16256T016263:POKEI,192:NEXT :rem 109 50 FORI=16264T016383:POKEI,7:NEXT :rem 11 60 FORI=16285T016362:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT	460 470 480 490 500 510	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272,29:POKE53270,216 :rem 149 PRINT"{CLR}{2 DOWN}"TAB(14)"{CYN}LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P OKE53249,0 :rem 143 20 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(18) "CHESS" :rem 94 30 PRINTTAB(15)"{DOWN}{CYN}JOHN KRAUSE" :rem 108 40 FORI=16256T016263:POKEI,192:NEXT :rem 109 50 FORI=16264T016383:POKEI,7:NEXT :rem 11 60 FORI=16285T016362:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 191	460 470 480 490 500 510 520	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272,29:POKE53270,216 :rem 149 PRINT" {CLR} {2 DOWN}"TAB(14)" {CYN}LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1]";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283,0:PRINT" [2]";:POKE16288,6:P OKE16289,5:POKE16358,250:POKE16359,25 1 :rem 18
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P OKE53249,0 :rem 143 20 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(18) "CHESS" :rem 94 30 PRINTTAB(15)"{DOWN}{CYN}JOHN KRAUSE" :rem 108 40 FORI=16256T016263:POKEI,192:NEXT :rem 109 50 FORI=16264T016383:POKEI,7:NEXT :rem 11 60 FORI=16285T016362:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 191 70 FORI=54272T054296:POKEI,0:NEXT :rem 12	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272,29:POKE53270,216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283,0:PRINT" [2] ";:POKE16288,6:P OKE16289,5:POKE16358,250:POKE16359,25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P     OKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272,29:POKE53270,216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] {2 DOWN} "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [El] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283,0:PRINT" [E2] ";:POKE16288,6:P OKE16289,5:POKE16358,250:POKE16359,25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J,
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P OKE53249,0  20 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(18) "CHESS" :rem 94  30 PRINTTAB(15)"{DOWN}{CYN}JOHN KRAUSE" :rem 108  40 FORI=16256T016263:POKEI,192:NEXT :rem 109  50 FORI=16264T016383:POKEI,7:NEXT :rem 11  60 FORI=16285T016362:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 191  70 FORI=54272T054296:POKEI,0:NEXT :rem 12  80 POKE54296,15:POKE54273,34:POKE54277,10 :rem 51  90 POKE53282,8:POKE53283,1 :rem 203	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272,29:POKE53270,216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283,0:PRINT" [2] ";:POKE16288,6:P OKE16289,5:POKE16358,250:POKE16359,25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272,29:POKE53270,216 :rem 149 PRINT" {CLR } {2 DOWN } "TAB(14)" {CYN } LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" {E1} ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283,0:PRINT" {E2} ";:POKE16288,6:P OKE16289,5:POKE16358,250:POKE16359,25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J,
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272,29:POKE53270,216 :rem 149 PRINT"[CLR] {2 DOWN}"TAB(14)"[CYN]LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT"[1]";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283,0:PRINT"[2]";:POKE16288,6:P OKE16289,5:POKE16358,250:POKE16359,25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, 0:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680 :rem 62
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P     OKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550	POKE13952+I, (JAND170)OR(255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI,0:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272,29:POKE53270,216 :rem 149 PRINT"[CLR][2 DOWN]"TAB(14)"[CYN]LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT"[1]"::IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283,0:PRINT"[2]":POKE16288,6:P OKE16289,5:POKE16358,250:POKE16359,25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, 0:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680 :rem 62 PRINT"[DOWN] [RVS]HIJK[OFF]HIJK[RVS]0
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, Ø:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] {2 DOWN} "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, Ø:PRINT" [2] ";:POKE16288, 6:POKE16289, 5:POKE16358, 250:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=ØT07:FORJ=ØT07:POKE16285+10*I+J, Ø:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680 :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] @ ABC [OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [TT] [RVS] XY
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P     OKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, Ø:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, Ø:PRINT" [2] ";:POKE16288, 6:P OKE16289, 5:POKE16358, 250:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, 0:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680 :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] @ ABC[OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [T] [RVS] XY Z[{OFF} PQRS [U] [O] @ [F] XYZ+" :rem 57
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,0 :rem 143 20 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{DOWN}{WHT}"TAB(18)"CHESS":rem 94 30 PRINTTAB(15)"{DOWN}{CYN}JOHN KRAUSE":rem 108 40 FORI=16256T016263:POKEI,192:NEXT:rem 109 50 FORI=16264T016383:POKEI,7:NEXT:rem 11 60 FORI=16285T016362:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT:rem 12 80 POKE54272T054296:POKEI,0:NEXT:rem 12 80 POKE54296,15:POKE54273,34:POKE54277,10:rem 51 90 POKE53282,8:POKE53283,1:rem 51 90 POKE53281,1:rem 203 100 POKE2040,14:POKE53287,7:POKE53277,1:POKE53271,1:rem 130 110 D\$="PNBRQKPNBRQK":rem 23 120 PRINT"{2 DOWN}{YEL}ENTER SKILL LEVEL {SPACE}(1-5)":rem 253 130 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN130":rem 75	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT  :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, Ø:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, Ø:PRINT" [2] ";:POKE16288, 6:POKE16289, 5:POKE16358, 250:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=ØT07:FORJ=ØT07:POKE16285+10*I+J, Ø:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680 :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] @ ABC [OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [EK] [I] [TT] [RVS] XY Z[ [OFF] PQRS [U] [O] @ [F] XYZ+" :rem 57 PRINT" [RVS] LMNO [OFF] LMNO [RVS] DEFG
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:P     OKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT  :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, Ø:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] "::IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, Ø:PRINT" [2] "::POKE16288, 6:POKE16289, 5:POKE16358, 250:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=ØT07:FORJ=ØT07:POKE16285+10*I+J, Ø:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680 :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] @ ABC [OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [T] [RVS] XY Z[ [OFF] PQRS [U] [O] @ [F] XYZ+" :rem 57 PRINT" [RVS] LMNO [OFF] LMNO [RVS] DEFG [OFF] [@] [EG] [E+] [M] [RVS] [T] [+(OFF] TUVW
Refer to "COMPUTEI'S Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT  :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, Ø:NEXT:RETURN  :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, Ø:PRINT" [2] ";:POKE16288, 6:P OKE16289, 5:POKE16358, 250:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, 0:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680  :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] Q ABC [OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [K] [T] [RVS] XY Z[ [OFF] PQRS [U] [O] [EF] [XYZ+" :rem 57 PRINT" [RVS] LMNO [OFF] [LMNO [RVS] DEFG [OFF] [0] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E
Refer to "COMPUTEI'S Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT  :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, Ø:NEXT:RETURN  :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, Ø:PRINT" [2] ";:POKE16288, 6:POKE16289, 5:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, Ø:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680 :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] @ ABC [OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [T] [RVS] XY Z[ {OFF} PQRS [U] [O] @ [F] XYZ+" :rem 57 PRINT" [RVS] LMNO [OFF] LMNO [RVS] DEFG [OFF] [@] [EG] [E+] [M] [RVS] [T] [*VOV]
Refer to "COMPUTEI'S Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 570	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT  :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, Ø:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, Ø:PRINT" [2] ";:POKE16288, 6:POKE16289, 5:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, 0:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680 :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] [0 ABC[OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [T] [RVS] XY Z[[OFF] PQRS [U] [O] [EF] [XYZ+" :rem 57 PRINT" [RVS] LMNO [OFF] LMNO [RVS] DEFG [OFF] [0] [EG] [EG] [EF] [EM] [RVS] [EG] [EG] [EF] [EM] [EG] [EG] [EG] [EG] [EG] [EG] [EG] [EG
Refer to "COMPUTEI'S Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,000KE53249,000	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 570	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT  :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, Ø:NEXT:RETURN  :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, Ø:PRINT" [2] ";:POKE16288, 6:POKE16289, 5:POKE16358, 250:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, 0:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680  :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] [0 ABC [OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [ST] [RVS] [XY Z[ [OFF] PQRS [U] [O] [EF] [XYZ+" :rem 57 PRINT" [RVS] LMNO [OFF] [LMNO [RVS] DEFG [OFF] [0] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,000KE53249,000KE53249,000KE53249,000KE53249,000KE53249,0000KE53249,000KE53249,000KE53249,000KE53249,000KE53249,000KE53249,000KE53249,000KE53249,000KE53249,000KE53290,000KE7,000KE7,000KE85"  10 PRINTTAB(15)"{DOWN}{CYN}JOHN KRAUSE" : rem 108  11 PORI=16256T016263:POKEI,192:NEXT : rem 119  12 FORI=16264T016383:POKEI,7:NEXT : rem 119  13 FORI=16285T016362:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT : rem 191  14 FORI=54272T054296:POKEI,0:NEXT : rem 191  15 POKE54296,15:POKE54273,34:POKE54277,100  16 POKE53282,8:POKE53283,100 : rem 51  17 POKE53271,100 : rem 203  18 POKE53281,10 : rem 203  18 POKE2040,14:POKE53287,7:POKE53277,1:POKE53271,100 : rem 130  18 PRINT"{2 DOWN}{YEL}ENTER SKILL LEVEL {SPACE}(1-5)" : rem 253  18 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN130 : rem 75  19 POKE16201,VAL(A\$) : rem 154  19 POKE16201,VAL(A\$) : rem 154  19 POKE16201,VAL(A\$) : rem 132  10 PRINT"{DOWN}{RVS}1{OFF} NEW GAME OR {RVS}2{OFF} SET UP POSITION?": rem 142  17 GETE\$:IFE\$=""THEN170 : rem 91  18 IFVAL(E\$)=0ORVAL(E\$)>2THEN170: rem 167  19 PRINT"{DOWN}COMPUTER VS. {RVS}1/OFF}	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 570	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT  :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, 0:NEXT:RETURN  :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] {2 DOWN} "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] "::IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, 0:PRINT" [2] "::POKE16288, 6:POKE16289, 5:POKE16358, 250:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, 0:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680  :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] Q ABC [OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [ST] [RVS] XY Z [ [OFF] PORS [U] [O] [EF] [MNO [RVS] DEFG [OFF] [O] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT  :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, 0:NEXT:RETURN  :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] {2 DOWN} "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [El] "::IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, 0:PRINT" [E2] "::POKE16288, 6:POKE16289, 5:POKE16358, 250:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, 0:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680  :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] Q ABC [OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [E] [T] [RVS] XY Z [ [OFF] PORS [U] [O] [EF] [MNO [RVS] DEFG [OFF] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E] [E
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,000	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 570 580 590	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT  :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, 0:NEXT:RETURN  :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, 0:PRINT" [2] ";:POKE16288, 6:POKE16289, 5:POKE16358, 250:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, 0:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680 :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] [0 ABC[OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [K] [T] [RVS] [VS] [COFF] PQRS [U] [OO] [EF] [VS] [VS] [VS] [COFF]
Refer to "COMPUTEI'S Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,0	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 600 610	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, Ø:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" {CLR} {2 DOWN} "TAB(14)" {CYN} LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" {1}"::IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, Ø:PRINT" {2}"::POKE16288, 6:POKE16289, 5:POKE16358, 250:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, 0:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680  PRINT" {DOWN} {RVS}HIJK{OFF}HIJK{RVS} {Q:NEXT:NEXT} :rem 62 PRINT" {DOWN} {RVS}HIJK{OFF}HIJK{RVS} {Q:NEXT:NEXT} :rem 57 PRINT" {RVS}LMNO{OFF}LMNO{RVS}DEFG {OFF} {0FF} {0}85 {0}8 {F} XYZ+" :rem 57 PRINT" {RVS}LMNO{OFF}LMNO{RVS}DEFG {OFF} {0}80 {0}8 {F} XYZ+" :rem 57 PRINT" {RVS}LMNO{OFF}LMNO{RVS}DEFG {OFF} {0}80 {0}8 {F} XYZ+" :rem 202 PRINT" {ABC {A}8 {0}8 {0}8 {F} XYZ+" :rem 202 PRINT" *ABC {A}8 {0}8 {0}8 {F} XYZ+" :rem 202 PRINT" *ABC {A}8 {0}8 {0}8 {0}8 {0}8 {0}8 {0}8 {0}8 {0
Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.  10 POKE53280,9:POKE53281,9:POKE53272,21:POKE53249,000	460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 600 610	POKE13952+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):N EXT :rem 49 FORI=896T0922:READJ:POKEI, J:NEXT  :rem 48 FORI=923T0958:POKEI, Ø:NEXT:RETURN :rem 145 POKE53272, 29:POKE53270, 216 :rem 149 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] "TAB(14)" [CYN] LEVE L"PEEK(16201) :rem 115 PRINT" [1] ";:IFB\$="1"THEN530 :rem 203 POKE53283, Ø:PRINT" [2] ";:POKE16288, 6:POKE16289, 5:POKE16358, 250:POKE16359, 25 1 :rem 18 IFE\$="1"THEN560 :rem 12 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:POKE16285+10*I+J, 0:NEXT:NEXT :rem 243 PRINT:GOSUB1170:GOSUB1170:GOT0680 :rem 62 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] HIJK [OFF] HIJK [RVS] [0 ABC[OFF] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [K] [T] [RVS] [VS] [COFF] [Q] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [T] [RVS] [VS] [COFF] [Q] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [T] [RVS] [VS] [COFF] [Q] [SHIFT-SPACE] [K] [T] [RVS] [VS] [COFF]

```
620 PRINT" {RVS}TUVW$%&'TUVW$%&'TUVW$%&'T
                                                                    1140 PRINT"PRESS JOYSTICK BUTTON."
      UVW$%&'"
                                                      :rem 43
                                                                                                                         :rem 158
HEWRERRERRESELECTION TO THE WAR END THE WAR TO THE WAR 
                                                                    1150 IF(PEEK(56320)AND16)THEN1150 :rem 77
      IJK(SHIFT-SPACE) KXX I 3 KT X () *+ R£ X£
                                                                    1160 RUN
                                                                                                                        :rem 189
      KO3KN3
                                                                    1170 FORI=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2
                                                      :rem 76
                                                                                                                        :rem 234
640 PRINT" {RVS}<=>?E-3-1E*34567EH3EJ3EL3
                                                                    1180 PRINT" ????{4 SPACES}????{4 SPACES}?
      "Eq3E23E23Ed3\.-,EM3E+3ED3E93EP3"
                                                                            ???{4 SPACES}????{4 SPACES}":rem 139
                                                                    1190 NEXT: FORJ=1TO2
                                                    :rem 238
                                                                                                                        :rem 184
65Ø IFB$="1"THENRETURN
                                                                    1200 PRINT" [5 SPACES] ???? [4 SPACES] ????
                                                      :rem 81
     PRINT" [HOME] [4 DOWN] "SPC(13) " [£]£
                                                                            {4 SPACES}????{4 SPACES}????"
      EN3EQ3 (RVS) PORS"
                                                    :rem 161
                                                                                                                        :rem 132
     PRINTSPC(13)"{13 DOWN}{RVS}&U3&03@&F3
                                                                    1210 NEXT:NEXT:RETURN
                                                                                                                        :rem 150
      *ABC[DOWN]"
                                                    :rem 245
                                                                    1220 DATA4,2,3,5,6,3,2,4,7,7,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
68Ø RETURN
                                                                                                                        :rem 193
                                                    :rem 126
                                                                            1.1.7
69Ø POKE53269,1
                                                                    1230 DATA7,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,7,7,0,0,0,0,0,
                                                      :rem 52
700 GETC$:IFC$=""ORFTHEN780
                                                                            0,0,0,7
                                                      :rem 68
                                                                                                                           :rem Ø
                                                                    1240 DATA7,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,7,7,0,0,0,0,0,
71Ø
                                                      :rem 83
720
      IFMID$ (D$, N+1, 1) = C$THEN750
                                                    :rem 129
                                                                            0,0,0,7
                                                                                                                           :rem 1
73Ø
     N=N+1:IFN<13THEN720
                                                                    1250 DATA7,255,255,255,255,255,255,25
                                                      :rem 78
74Ø GOTO78Ø
                                                    :rem 115
                                                                                                                        :rem 188
750 J=16285+C+10*R:IFN>6THENN=262-N
                                                                    1260 DATA7, 252, 254, 253, 251, 250, 253, 254, 25
                                                    :rem 249
                                                                                                                          :rem 69
760 IFNTHENGOSUB990:GOTO780
                                                    :rem 221
                                                                    1270 DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø
                                                                                                                        :rem 152
770
     GOSUB940:FORI=ØTO1:FORP=ØTO3:POKEK+40
                                                                    1280 DATA0,0,0,3,15,15,3,15
                                                                                                                          :rem 65
                                                                    1290 DATA0,0,0,192,240,240,192,240
      *I+P,M:NEXT:NEXT
                                                    :rem 182
780
      I=NOTPEEK (56320)
                                                                                                                        :rem 164
                                                    :rem 140
                                                                    1300 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
790 R=R-SGN((IAND2)-(IAND1))
                                                                                                                        :rem 146
                                                      :rem 81
                                                      :rem 50
800 C=C+SGN((IAND8)-(IAND4))
                                                                    1310 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                                                                                                        :rem 147
810 IFR<0THENR=0
                                                                    1320 DATA3,3,15,63,63,0,0,0
                                                                                                                          :rem 66
                                                    :rem 212
                                                                    1330 DATA192,192,240,252,252,0,0,0
82Ø
     IFR>7THENR=7
                                                    :rem 229
830
     IFC<ØTHENC=Ø
                                                                                                                        :rem 165
                                                    :rem 184
840 IFC>7THENC=7
                                                                    1340 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                                    :rem 201
                                                                                                                        :rem 150
                                                                    1350 DATA0,0,0,0,3,3,3,3
850 POKE53248,30+32*C:POKE53249,193-16*R
                                                                                                                        :rem 163
                                                                    1360 DATA0,192,240,255,255,63,255,255
                                                    :rem 167
860 IF(PEEK(56320)AND16)THEN700
                                                    :rem 244
                                                                                                                          :rem 83
                                                                    1370 DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,24Ø,252,252,255
87Ø J=16285+C+1Ø*R
                                                    :rem 162
                                                                                                                          :rem 61
88Ø IFFTHEN97Ø
                                                                    1380 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                                      :rem 68
                                                                                                                        :rem 154
890 IFPEEK(J)=00RPEEK(J)>6THEN700:rem 248
                                                                    1390 DATA15,15,3,0,0,0,0,0
                                                                                                                          :rem 10
                                                                    1400 DATA255,243,3,15,63,255,255,0
900 F=1:GOSUB930
                                                    :rem 163
910
     IF (PEEK (56320) AND 16) THEN 700
                                                                                                                        :rem 178
                                                    :rem 240
                                                                    1410 DATA255,255,255,255,255,255,255,0
920 GOTO910
                                                    :rem 110
                                                                                                                        :rem 136
930 POKE54276,0:POKE54276,17
                                                      :rem 52
                                                                    1420 DATA0,192,192,192,192,192,192,0
940 K=1745-80*R+4*C:N=PEEK(J):POKEJ,0
                                                                                                                          :rem 29
                                                    :rem 103
                                                                    1430 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                                                                                                        :rem 150
950 M=32:IF(R+C)/2-INT((R+C)/2)THENM=63
                                                                    1440 DATAØ,6Ø,6Ø,255,255,255,255
                                                    :rem 197
                                                                                                                          :rem 31
960 RETURN
                                                    :rem 127
                                                                    1450 DATA0,60,60,63,207,243,243,243
97Ø F=Ø
                                                      :rem 83
98Ø FORI=ØTO1:FORP=ØTO3:POKEK+4Ø*I+P,M:NE
                                                                                                                        :rem 225
                                                      :rem 98
                                                                    1460 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                                                                                                        :rem 153
      XT:NEXT
                                                                                                                          :rem 69
                                                                    1470 DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,15,63,48,Ø
990 K=1745-80*R+4*C
                                                    :rem 216
                                                                                                                         :rem 90
                                                                    1480 DATA63,48,63,48,255,252,0,0
1000 \text{ M} = 0: \text{IF}(R+C)/2 - \text{INT}((R+C)/2) \text{THENM} = 48
                                                                    1490 DATA252,12,252,12,255,63,0,0:rem 121
                                                    :rem 182
                                                                    1500 DATA0,0,0,0,240,252,12,0
                                                                                                                        :rem 150
                                                     :rem 92
1010 IFR=0ANDN=255THENN=251
                                                                                                                        :rem 158
                                                                    1510 DATA0,3,3,3,0,0,0,0
                                                    :rem 150
1020 IFR=7ANDN=1THENN=5
                                                                    1520 DATA0,207,207,255,192,255,255,255
1030 IFN<7THENM=M+96
                                                    :rem 180
                                                                                                                        :rem 132
1040 POKEJ, N:IFN>6THENN=256-N
                                                     :rem 21
1050 FORI=0TO1:FORJ=0TO3:POKEK+40*I+J,56+
                                                                    1530 DATA0, 243, 243, 255, 3, 255, 255, 255
                                                                                                                          :rem 28
       M+8*N+4*I+J:NEXT:NEXT
                                                     :rem 51
                                                                    1540 DATA0,192,192,192,0,0,0,0
                                                                                                                        :rem 220
                                                    :rem 167
1060 RETURN
                                                      :rem 34
                                                                    1550 DATA0,0,0,0,3,15,15,0
                                                                                                                           :rem 8
1070 IFPEEK(16202)THENI=I+1
1080 I=I+VAL(B$):PRINT"[DOWN][CYN]CHECKMA
                                                                    1560 DATA255,255,255,192,255,255,255,0
        TE! {2 SPACES}";
                                                    :rem 249
                                                                                                                        :rem 142
1090 IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACK WINS."
                                                                    1570 DATA255,255,255,3,255,255,255,0
                                                                                                                          :rem 38
        :GOTO1110
                                                     :rem 24
                                                                    1580 DATA0,0,0,0,192,240,240,0
                                                                                                                        :rem 212
1100 PRINT"WHITE WINS."
                                                    :rem 131
                                                                                                                        :rem 123
                                                                    1590 DATA0,0,0,0,48,48,12,12
1110 POKE54273,40:POKE54276,0:POKE54276,1
                                                                    1600 DATA0,48,48,48,48,252,252,252
                                                      :rem 89
                                                                                                                        :rem 192
                                                      :rem 40
1120 FORI=0TO999:NEXT
                                                                    1610 DATA0,48,48,48,48,252,252,252
113Ø POKE54273,2Ø:POKE54276,Ø:POKE54276,1
                                                                                                                         :rem 193
        7
                                                      :rem 89
```

1620 DATA0,0,0,0,48,48,192,192 :rem 231	330	GOSUB660:POKE16202,0 :rem 114
163Ø DATA15,3,3,3,3,3,0 :rem 224	340	SYS15486:IFPEEK(16256)<229ANDPEEK(162
1640 DATA255,0,255,252,255,0,255,0	250	56) > 150THENI = 0:GOTO1120 : rem 247 J=PEEK(16252) + 16264:R=INT(J/10-1628.5
:rem 178 1650 DATA255,3,255,255,255,3,255,0	330	):C=J-16285-10*R:GOSUB980 :rem 159
:rem 188	360	J=PEEK(16253)+16264:R=INT(J/10-1628.5
1660 DATA192,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 :rem 7		):C=J-16285-10*R:GOSUB1030 :rem 196
1670 DATA0,0,0,15,63,63,63,15 :rem 179	370	IFPEEK(16256)<99ANDPEEK(16256)>27THEN
1680 DATA0,63,51,60,243,255,240,252	200	I=1:GOTO1120 :rem 98
:rem 230		GOTO320 :rem 105 PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN}PLEASE WAIT
1690 DATA0,240,48,243,63,255,63,255 :rem 243	390	:rem 244
1700 DATAO,0,0,192,240,240,240,192	400	FORI=ØTO431:POKE512Ø+I,PEEK(32768+I):
:rem 160		NEXT :rem 170
1710 DATA15,3,3,3,3,3,0 :rem 223		FORI=ØTO223:READJ:POKE6224+I,J:rem 45
1720 DATA255,0,255,252,255,0,255,0		POKE5776+I,JOR85 :rem 150 POKE6000+I,JAND170 :rem 225
:rem 177		POKE5552+I, (JAND170) OR (255-JAND85):NE
1730 DATA255,3,255,255,255,3,255,0 :rem 187	770	XT :rem 252
1740 DATA192,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 :rem 6		RETURN :rem 121
1750 DATA255,255,192,192,0,192,192,0,192		POKE36869,205 :rem 156
:rem 235	470	PRINT" {CLR } {DOWN } {CYN } {7 SPACES } LEVEL
1760 DATA192,0,192,192,0,192,192,0,192	400	"PEEK(16201)" [DOWN] [WHT] :rem 207
:rem 128 1770 DATA192,0,192,192,0,192,255,255,192	480	POKE36878,15:POKE646,9:IFB\$="1"THEN50 0 :rem 128
1//0 DATA192,0,192,192,0,192,255,255,192 :rem 237	490	POKE36878,31:POKE646,8:POKE16288,6:PO
* Z CM Z D T	•	KE16289,5:POKE16358,250:POKE16359,251
Program 3: VIC Chess (Main Program)		:rem 233
Refer to "COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing In Programs"	500	IFE\$="1"THEN530 :rem 6
before entering this listing.	510	FORK=ØTO7ØSTEP1Ø:FORJ=ØTO7:POKE16285+
10 POKE36879,138:POKE36869,194 :rem 172	310	K+J,Ø:NEXT:NEXT :rem 54
20 PRINT"[CLR] [WHT] "TAB(8)" [DOWN] CHESS		GOSUB1210:GOSUB1210:RETURN :rem 115
:rem 84	530	PRINT"[3 SPACES] [RVS] Z£[OFF] ZE-3
30 PRINT" [DOWN] [CYN] [5 SPACES] JOHN KRAUSE		\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
:rem 188 40 FORI=16256TO16263:POKEI,192:NEXT		[SHIFT-SPACE] [RVS] RT {OFF} [ [ ] [ ] [ ] " : rem 16
*rem 109	540	PRINT"{3 SPACES}{RVS}[]{OFF}+-{RVS}WY
50 FORI=16264T016383:POKEI,7:NEXT :rem 11		{OFF}&M}£{RVS}#%{OFF}&*}&K}{\overline{RVS}SU
60 FORI=16285T016362:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT		{OFF}{T}{G}" :rem 34
:rem 191	550	PRINT" [3 SPACES VX RVS NP OFF VX RVS] NP OFF VX RVS NP OFF VX RVS NP "
70 D\$=" PNBRQKPNBRQK" :rem 236 80 PRINT"{2 DOWN}{YEL}SKILL LEVEL (1-5)?		$\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt{\sqrt$
:rem 113	560	PRINT"{3 SPACES}WY{RVS}OQ{OFF}WY{RVS}
90 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN90 :rem 245		OQ{OFF}WY{RVS}OQ{OFF}WY{RVS}OQ"
100 IFVAL(A\$)=00RVAL(A\$)>5THEN90 :rem 107		:rem 170
110 POKE16201, VAL(A\$) :rem 128		GOSUB1210 :rem 224 PRINT"[3 SPACES][R][H]:<[R][H]:<[R]
120 PRINT" (DOWN) (RVS) 1 (OFF) NEW GAME	ששכ	FRINT (3 SPACES; ER3 EH3: < ER3 EH3: < ER3 EH3: < " :rem 222
:rem 172 130 PRINT"{RVS}2{OFF} SET UP POSITION	590	PRINT" {3 SPACES } & W \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
:rem 159		<pre>£J3;=EW3EJ3;=" :rem 239</pre>
140 GETE\$:IFE\$=""THEN140 :rem 85	600	PRINT" [3 SPACES] FHEL EUBD (RVS) BD
150 IFVAL(E\$)=00RVAL(E\$)>2THEN140:rem 161		[OFF]NP@EC3>*EV3[RVS]@" :rem 53
160 PRINT" [DOWN] COMPUTER VS. :rem 29	610	PRINT" (3 SPACES) GIEY E E (RVS) CE
170 PRINT" (RVS) 1 TOFF) YOU :rem 25 180 PRINT" (RVS) 2 (OFF) ITSELF :rem 229 190 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN190 :rem 87	620	{OFF}OQEF3EX37AEB3(RVS}A" :rem 70 POKE4173,162 :rem 91
190 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN190 :rem 87	630	IFB\$="1"THENRETURN :rem 79
200 IFVAL(A\$)=00RVAL(A\$)>2THEN190:rem 154	640	PRINT"[HOME] {3 DOWN}"SPC(9)"EN3ED3
210 POKE16202,0:B\$="2":IFA\$="2"THENPOKE16		{RVS}↑ ":rem 43
202,16:B\$="1":GOTO270 :rem 151	65Ø	PRINT"[13 DOWN]"SPC(9)"[RVS]FH[OFF]JL
220 PRINT" [DOWN] YOU HAVE THE :rem 214	cca	[DOWN]":RETURN :rem 240
230 PRINT" (RVS)1 (OFF) WHITE PIECES: rem 83 240 PRINT" (RVS)2 (OFF) BLACK PIECES: rem 49		GETC\$:IFC\$=""ORFTHEN740 :rem 69 N=0 :rem 88
250 GETB\$:IFB\$=""THEN250 :rem 83		N=0 :rem 88 IFMID\$(D\$,N+1,1)=C\$THEN710 :rem 130
260 IFVAL(B\$)=00RVAL(B\$)>2THEN250:rem 159	690	N=N+1:IFN<13THEN680 :rem 88
270 IFPEEK(5120)<>28THENGOSUB390 :rem 149	700	GOTO740 :rem 107
280 GOSUB460 :rem 180	71Ø	J=16285+C+10*R:IFN>6THENN=262-N
290 IFA\$="1"ANDB\$="1"THEN330 :rem 241 300 IFE\$="2"THENGOSUB660 :rem 137 310 GOTO340 :rem 100	720	TENTHENCOSUPIGAG. COMOZAG
310 GOTO340 :rem 137	730	IFNTHENGOSUB1040:GOTO740 :rem 248 GOSUB990:FORI=0TO1:FORP=0TO1:POKEK+22
320 IFA\$="2"THEN340 :rem 2	, 55	*P+I,M:NEXT:NEXT :rem 181
98 COMPUTEI December 1984		item 101

98 COMPUTEI December 1984

740		
	POKE37154,127:I=PEEK(37152)At	ND128:J=(
	I=Ø)	:rem 2
750	POKE37154,255:I=PEEK(37151)	:rem 206
76Ø		
		:rem 152
77Ø	, ( , , , , , , , , ,	:rem 149
78Ø	IFR<0THENR=0	:rem 218
79Ø	IFR>7THENR=7	:rem 235
800	IFC<0THENC=0	:rem 181
81Ø	IFC>7THENC=7	:rem 198
820		:rem 223
830	J=PEEK(I)	:rem 225
840	P=56:IFJ>106THENP=-P	
		:rem 181
85Ø	POKEI, J+P: POKEI+22, J+P+1	:rem 148
860	POKEI+1,J+P+2:POKEI+23,J+P+3	:rem 81
87Ø	FORP=ØTO7Ø:NEXT	:rem 198
880	POKET, J: POKEI+22, J+1	:rem 161
890	POKEI+1,J+2:POKEI+23,J+3	:rem 94
900	FORP=ØTO3Ø:NEXT	:rem 188
910	IF (PEEK (37151) AND 32) THEN 660	:rem 244
	J=16285+C+1Ø*R	
	IFFTHEN1020	:rem 158
		:rem 99
	IFPEEK(J)=ØORPEEK(J)>6THEN660	
	F=1:GOSUB980	:rem 173
960	IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN660	:rem 249
97Ø		:rem 120
98Ø		:rem 163
	K=4473-44*R+C+C:N=PEEK(J):POK	EL W
220	K-44/J-44 K+C+C:N-FEEK(U):FOR	
1000	W 54 75/5:0) (5 7:57/15:0) (6)	:rem 125
שמשב	M=54:IF(R+C)/2-INT((R+C)/2)T	
		:rem 21
1010		:rem 117
1020		:rem 118
1030	FORI=ØTO1:FORP=ØTO1:POKEK+22	*P+I,M:N
	EXT:NEXT	:rem 131
1040	K=4473-44*R+C+C	:rem 12
1050		110M 12
TESE	M-54:11 (R+C)/2-1N1 ((R+C)/2)1	
		:rem 26
1060	IFR=ØANDN=255THENN=251	:rem 97
1070	IFR=7ANDN=1THENN=5	
	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5	:rem 97
1070	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28	:rem 97 :rem 155
1070 1080 1090	IFR=/ANDN=1THENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26
1070 1080	IFR=/ANDN=1THENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4
1070 1080 1090 1100	IFR=/ANDN=1THENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169
1070 1080 1090 1100	IFR=/ANDN=1THENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120	IFR=/ANDN=1THENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(16202)THENI=I+1	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30
1070 1080 1090 1100	IFR=/ANDN=1THENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! ";	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! ";	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! ";	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! "; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLAC :GOTO116Ø	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS."
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! "; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLAC :GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS."	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! "; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLAC :GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS."	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160	IFR=/ANDN=1THENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! "; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLAC :GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140	IFR=/ANDN=1THENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! "; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLAC :GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,195:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! "; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLAC :GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,195:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! "; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLAC :GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,195:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! "; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLAC :GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,195:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! "; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLAC :GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,195:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44 TON."; :rem 110
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! "; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLAC :GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,0 PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44 TON."; :rem 110 :rem 84
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACCCOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,195:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44 TON."; :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 84
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200 1210	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYN TE! "; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLAC :GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,195:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,0 PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44 TON."; :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 231
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190 1200	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACCCOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES} 2 S RRE2 S	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44 TON."; :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 231 RR§2 S]R
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1200 1210 1220	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACC:GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES} {2 S}RR {2 S}RR	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44 TON."; :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 231 RRE2 SR :rem 150
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1200 1210 1220	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACC:GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES} {2 S}RR {2 S}RR NEXT:FORJ=1TO2	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44 TON."; :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 231 RR§2 S3R :rem 150 :rem 179
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1200 1210 1220	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACC:GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES} & 2 SRR & 2	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 231 RRE2 S]R :rem 179 S]RR
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1200 1210 1220	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACC:GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES} {2 S}RR {2 S}RR NEXT:FORJ=1TO2	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 170 XT:POKE3 :rem 184 :rem 184 :rem 184 :rem 231 RRE2 S]R :rem 179 S]RR :rem 179 S]RR :rem 179
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1210 1220 1230 1240	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACCCOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES}&2 S\RE\E2 S\RE\E2 PRINT"{3 SPACES}RR\E2 PRINT"{3 SPACES	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 231 RRE2 S]R :rem 179 S]RR
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1210 1220 1230 1240	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACC:GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES} & 2 SPR&	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44 TON."; :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 231 RRE2 S]R :rem 179 S]RR :rem 179 S]RR :rem 152 :rem 154
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACC:GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES}&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 PRINT"{3 SPACES}RR&2 S3RR&2 PRINT"{3 SPACES}RR&2 S3RR&2 R&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 R&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 R&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 R&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 R&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 S3RR&2 R&2 S3RR&2 S3	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44 TON."; :rem 10 :rem 184 :rem 231 RRE 2 SIR :rem 179 SIRR :rem 179 SIRR :rem 152 :rem 154 :rem 23
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260 1270	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACC:GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES}E2 SPRE2 SPREE2 SPRE	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 44 TON."; :rem 10 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 187 :rem 184 :rem 187 :rem 179 SNR :rem 179 SNR :rem 150 :rem 179 SNR :rem 152 :rem 154 :rem 23 :rem 162
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1250 1250 1250	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACC:GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES} & 2 SRR 2 SR 2 SRR 2 SR 2 SRR 2	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 170 XT:POKE3 :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 184 :rem 184 :rem 150 :rem 179 SNR :rem 179 SNR :rem 179 SNR :rem 152 :rem 154 :rem 23 :rem 162 :rem 95
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260 1270 1280 1290	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACC:GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES}E2 SERE2 SERE3	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 179 XT:POKE3 :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 231 RRE2 S]R :rem 150 :rem 179 S]RR :rem 152 :rem 154 :rem 23 :rem 95 :rem 96
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1250 1250 1250	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACC:GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES} {2 S}RR {2 S}R {2 S}RR	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 30 }CHECKMA :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 179 XT:POKE3 :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 184 :rem 150 :rem 179 SNR :rem 184 :rem 184 :rem 188
1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120 1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260 1270 1280 1290	IFR=/ANDN=ITHENN=5 IFN>7THENM=M+28 POKEJ,N:IFN>6THENN=256-N FORI=ØTO1:FORJ=ØTO1:POKEK+22 *N+I+I+J:NEXT:NEXT RETURN IFPEEK(162Ø2)THENI=I+1 I=I+VAL(B\$):PRINT"{DOWN}{CYNTE!"; IFI/2-INT(I/2)THENPRINT"BLACC:GOTO116Ø PRINT"WHITE WINS." POKE36876,24Ø:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE POKE36876,195:FORI=ØTO5ØØ:NE 6876,Ø PRINT"{UP}PRESS JOYSTICK BUT IF(PEEK(37151)AND32)THEN119Ø RUN FORK=1TO2:FORJ=1TO2 PRINT"{3 SPACES} & 2 S RE 3 RE 4 S RE 4 S RE 4 S RE 5 S RE	:rem 97 :rem 155 :rem 182 :rem 26 *J+I,M+4 :rem 169 :rem 163 :rem 245 K WINS." :rem 25 :rem 136 XT :rem 79 XT:POKE3 :rem 179 XT:POKE3 :rem 110 :rem 84 :rem 184 :rem 231 RRE2 S]R :rem 150 :rem 179 S]RR :rem 152 :rem 154 :rem 23 :rem 95 :rem 96

```
1320 DATA7, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 255, 25
     5,7
                                  :rem 186
1330 DATA7,252,254,253,251,250,253,254,25
     2
                                   :rem 67
1340 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                  :rem 118
1350 DATA0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                  :rem 119
1360 DATA0,0,0,0,0,3,3,0,3,0,0,3,3,0,0,0
                                  :rem 135
1370 DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,192,240,240,192,240,192,
     192,240,240,0,0,0
1380 DATA0,48,63,63,63,15,63,63,60,60,60,
     0,3,15,15,0
                                   :rem 26
1390 DATA0,0,0,192,240,240,252,252,252,25
     2,252,252,252,252,252,0
                                  :rem 100
1400 DATA0,3,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,0,3,0,3
     ,63,48,Ø
                                  :rem 107
1410 DATA0,48,204,204,204,204,252,252,252
     ,0,240,0,240,63,3,0
                                  :rem 139
1420 DATA0,51,51,63,63,12,15,15,15,15,15,
     12,63,63,63,0
                                  :rem 114
1430 DATA0,204,204,252,252,48,240,240,240
     ,240,240,48,252,252,252,0
                                 :rem 197
1440 DATA0,3,3,3,51,51,51,63,15,0,15,15,1
     5,0,15,0
                                  :rem 105
1450 DATA0,48,48,48,51,51,243,255,252,0,2
     52,60,252,0,252,0
                                   :rem 71
1460 DATAØ,Ø,3,Ø,12,63,63,63,63,Ø,15,15,1
     5,0,15,0
                                  :rem 107
1470 DATA0,192,240,192,204,63,255,255,255
     ,0,252,60,252,0,252,0
                                  :rem 12
```

#### Program 4: Atari Chess

Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.

E 10 POKE 106,87: GRAPHICS 0: POKE 53

LL 20 POKE 712,148:DIM D\$(13),Z\$(272

6130 D\$=" PNBRQK(P)(N)(B)(R)(Q)(K)"
MF40 OPEN #1,4,0,"K":POKE 752,1

AR 50 POKE 82,0:POSITION 17,1:? "CHE SS"

F6 6Ø POSITION 14,3:? "John Krause"

0 70 FOR I=1 TO 269 STEP 4:READ K:F OR J=0 TO 3:Z\$((I+J),(I+J))=CH R\$(K+J):NEXT J:NEXT I:Z\$(60,60) )=CHR\$(0)

60 BØ Z\$(17,2Ø)="(Y)(Z) ":Z\$(232,23 2)=CHR\$(128):Z\$(267,268)="

FM 90 FOR I=1591 TO 1598: POKE I,192: NEXT I

CB 100 FOR I=1599 TO 1718:POKE I,7:N

EXT I MM 110 FOR I=1620 TO 1697:READ J:POK

E I,J:NEXT I
GJ 120 ? "{2 DOWN}Enter skill level
(1-5)"

00 130 GET #1, A: IF A<49 OR A>53 THEN 130

JJ 140 POKE 1536.A-48

AD 150 ? "(DOWN}E New game or Ø Set up position?"

EC 160 GET #1,E:IF E<49 DR E>50 THEN 160

AF17∅ ? "(DOWN)Computer vs. 🖸 you o r ② itself?"

DK 18Ø GET #1,A:IF A<49 DR A>5Ø THEN 18Ø

```
KN 19Ø POKE 1537, Ø: B=5Ø: IF A=5Ø THEN
                                         NJ 600 GOSUB 1110
                                         PP 610 ? Z$(129,160):? Z$(161,192):?
       POKE 1537,16:B=49:GOTO 220
                                                Z$(193,224):? Z$(225,256)
60 200 ? "{DOWN}You have the ₺ white
                                         CC 620 IF B=49 THEN RETURN
       or 🗹 black pieces?"
                                         1630 POSITION 16,3:? Z$(257,264)
DB 21Ø GET #1,B:IF B<49 OR B>5Ø THEN
                                         10 640 POSITION 16.17:? Z$(265,272);
       210
                                               CHR$(29)
MF 22Ø IF PEEK (243Ø4) <>96 THEN GOSUB
                                         MA 650 POKE 22010,219:POKE 22011,220
       340
08 230 I=USR(24333):GOSUB 420:GOSUB
                                               :RETURN
                                         MM 66Ø IF PEEK(764)=255 OR F THEN 74
      1100
JI 240 IF A=49 AND B=49 THEN 280
                                         06 670 N=0:GET #1.D
FI 250 IF E=50 THEN GOSUB 660
                                         AA 680 IF D$(N+1.N+1)=CHR$(D) THEN 7
6M 26Ø GOTO 29Ø
NF 27Ø IF A=5Ø THEN 29Ø
                                               10
                                         FI 690 N=N+1: IF N<13 THEN 680
#F 28Ø POKE 53251,16*C+64:GOSUB 1100
      :GOSUB 660:POKE 1537,0
                                         GL 700 GOTO 740
                                         U 710 J=1620+C+10*R: IF N>6 THEN N=2
HL 290 POKE 77,0:I=USR(24333):I=USR(
      2359Ø): IF PEEK(1591) < 229 AND
                                               62-N
                                         10 720 IF N THEN GOSUB 920: GOTO 740
      PEEK(1591)>150 THEN I=0:GOTO
      990
                                         EN 73Ø GOSUB 97Ø:FOR I=Ø TO 1:FOR P=
6J 3ØØ J=PEEK(1587)+1599:R=INT(J/1Ø-
                                               Ø TO 3:POKE K+4Ø*I+P,M:NEXT P
      162):C=J-162Ø-1Ø*R:GOSUB 86Ø
                                               :NEXT I
GH 31Ø J=PEEK(1588)+1599:R=INT(J/1Ø+
                                         CB 74Ø J=STICK(Ø)
      162):C=J-162Ø-1Ø*R:GOSUB 91Ø
     IF PEEK(1591)<99 AND PEEK(159
      1)>27 THEN I=1:GOTO 990
                                               64
61 33Ø GOTO 27Ø
NA 34Ø ? "{DOWN}Please wait ..."
NC 35Ø FOR I=1538 TO 1545:READ J:POK
                                               C+64
      E I, J: NEXT I
03360 FOR I=24320 TO 24352:READ J:P
      OKE I, J: NEXT I
                                               OSUB 1100
6N 37Ø FOR I=Ø TO 391:READ J:POKE 22
      528+I,J
IL 38Ø POKE 203, J:M=USR(1538):POKE 2
                                               SUB 1100
      292Ø+I, PEEK (2Ø4): NEXT I
CP390 FOR I=0 TO 207:POKE 23312+I,P
                                         F0 BØØ J=162Ø+C+1Ø*R
      EEK (57608+I): NEXT I
                                         06 810 IF F THEN 900
PK 400 FOR I=0 TO 39:POKE 23512+I,PE
      EK (57480+I): NEXT I
                                               N 66Ø
EH 410 FOR I=23552 TO 24304: READ J:P
                                         KH 830 F=1:GDSUB 860
      OKE I, J: NEXT I: RETURN
6K 42Ø GRAPHICS Ø:POKE 756,88:POKE 8
                                         HC 85Ø GOTO 84Ø
      2,4:?
MP 43Ø POKE 559,46:POKE 53277.3
CJ 440 POKE 53251,64:POKE 707,216
                                               KE J,Ø
N 450 POKE 53259,1:POKE 54279,92
MB 460 POKE 623,1
                                               THEN M=97
HN 470 DL=PEEK (560) +256*PEEK (561)
FD 480 POKE DL+3.68
                                         EM 900 F=0
JH 49Ø FOR I=DL+6 TO DL+28:POKE I,4:
      NEXT I
BD 500 POKE DL+6,2
K6 510 POKE I,65:POKE I+1,0:POKE I+2
      ,DL/256
                                                THEN M=169
H 520 POKE 708,39:POKE 710,0:POKE 7
      11,15:POKE 712,37
BP 53Ø IF B=5Ø THEN POKE 71Ø, 15: POKE
       711, Ø: POKE 1623, 6: POKE 1624,
                                               M=M-128
      5: POKE 1693, 250: POKE 1694, 251
EH 540 POSITION 16,1:? "mfwfm":POKE
      21374, PEEK (1536) +122
                                               :NEXT I
0E 550 IF E=49 THEN 580
                                         18 980 RETURN
IN 560 FOR I=0 TO 70 STEP 10:FOR J=0
       TO 7: POKE 1620+I+J, Ø: NEXT J:
      NEXT I
                                                KE DL+27,2
0 570 ? : GOSUB 1110: GOSUB 1110: RETU
      RN
PH 58Ø ? :? Z$(1,32):? Z$(33,64):? Z
```

ME 750 IF (J=7 OR J=5 OR J=6) AND C< 7 THEN C=C+1:POKE 53251.16\*C+ 00760 IF (J=11 OR J=9 OR J=10) AND C>Ø THEN C=C-1:POKE 53251.16\* NL 770 IF (J=14 OR J=10 OR J=6) AND R<7 THEN I=USR(24333):R=R+1:G KF78Ø IF (J=13 OR J=5 OR J=9) AND R >Ø THEN I=USR(24333):R=R-1:GO HC 790 IF STRIG(0)=1 THEN 660 PG 82Ø IF PEEK(J)=Ø OR PEEK(J)>6 THE 00 840 IF STRIG(0)=1 THEN 660 06 86Ø SOUND Ø,99.1Ø.8 ED 870 K=21996-80\*R+4\*C:N=PEEK(J):PO NF 880 M=48: IF (R+C)/2-INT((R+C)/2) 11890 SOUND 0.0.0.0.8:RETURN PE 910 FOR I=0 TO 1:FOR P=0 TO 3:POK E K+40\*I+P.M:NEXT P:NEXT I AL 920 K=21996-80\*R+4\*C CI 930 M=120:IF (R+C)/2-INT((R+C)/2) 0H 94Ø IF R=Ø AND N=255 THEN N=251 HP 950 IF R=7 AND N=1 THEN N=5 #! 960 POKE J.N:IF N>6 THEN N=256-N: # 970 FOR I=0 TO 1:FOR J=0 TO 3:POK E K+40\*I+J.M+8\*N+4\*I+J:NEXT J 18 990 IF PEEK(1537) THEN I=I+1 F 1000 POKE DL+25,2:POKE DL+26,2:PO HP 1010 I=I+B:POSITION 4,20:? "difd1 nbuf":POSITION 26,20 IF I/2-INT(I/2) THEN ? "cmbd 1Pxjot":GOTO 1040 10 1030 ? "xijufPxjot"

\$(65,96):? Z\$(97,128)

6E 59Ø POKE 21454,91:POKE 21455,92

```
MM 1040 SOUND 0,50,10,12:FOR I=0 TO
                                                 , 255
       50:NEXT I
                                          OE 1480 DATA 0,60,60,63,207,243,243,
FJ 1050 SOUND 0, 100, 10, 12: FOR I=0 TO
                                                 243
        5Ø: NEXT I
                                          JM 149Ø DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø
JE 1060 SOUND 0,0,0,0
                                          P 1500 DATA 0,0,0,0,15,63,48,0
# 1070 POSITION 9.22:? "qsfttPkpztu
                                          FE 1510 DATA 63,48,63,48,255,252,0,0
       jdlPcvuupo"
                                          HD 152Ø DATA 252,12,252,12,255,63,Ø,
F 1080 IF STRIG(0) THEN 1080
                                          J 1530 DATA 0,0,0,0,240,252,12,0
LP 1090 RUN
                                          KB 1540 DATA 0,3,3,3,0,0,0,0
LE 1100 POKE 24326, 212-8*R: I=USR(243
                                          IH 1550 DATA 0,207,207,255,192,255,2
       20): RETURN
0E 1110 FOR I=1 TO 2:FOR J=1 TO 2
                                                 55.255
                                          BP 1560
FH 1120 ? "aaaaPPPPaaaaaPPPPa
                                                DATA Ø,243,243,255,3,255,255
       aaaPPPP"
                                                 , 255
PM 1130 NEXT J: FOR J=1 TO 2
                                          NP 157Ø
                                                 DATA Ø,192,192,192,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø
FJ 1140
       ? "PPPPaaaaPPPPaaaaPPPPaaaaP
                                          AL 1580 DATA 0,0,0,0,3,15,15,0
                                          JB 1590 DATA 255,255,255,192,255,255
       PPPaaaa"
CH 1150 NEXT J:NEXT I:RETURN
                                                 ,255,Ø
                                          CA 1600
                                                DATA 255,255,255,3,255,255,2
Q 1160 DATA 9,40,1,64,64,48,89,56,1
                                                 55,Ø
       3,44,5,68,21,52,93,60
                                          M0 161Ø DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,192,24Ø,24Ø,Ø
AH 1170 DATA 32,81,32,81,32,81,32,81
                                          HF 162Ø
                                                 DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,48,48,12,12
        ,36,85,36,85,36,85,36,85
                                          MD 163Ø
                                                 DATA Ø,48,48,48,48,252,252,2
AE 1180 DATA 209,160,209,160,209,160
                                                 52
       ,209,160,213,164,213,164,213
                                          ME 1640
                                                 DATA 0,48,48,48,48,252,252,2
        , 164, 213, 164
                                                 52
W 1190 DATA 184,217,176,145,200,129
                                          OK 1650 DATA Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø, 48, 48, 192, 192
       ,168,137,188,221,180,149,204
                                          00 1660 DATA 15,3,3,3,3,3,3,0
        ,133,172,141
                                          LF 1670 DATA 255,0,255,252,255,0,255
6H 12ØØ DATA 72,17,153,192
                                                 .0
MA 1210 DATA 4,2,3,5,6,3,2,4,7,7,1,1
                                          P 1680 DATA 255,3,255,255,255,3,255
        .1,1,1,1,1,1,7
                                                 , Ø
PF 1220 DATA 7,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,7,7,0
                                          AK 1690 DATA 192,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
       ,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,7
                                          VN 1700 DATA 0,0,0,15,63,63,63,15
AA 1230 DATA 7,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,7,7,0
                                          OA 1710 DATA 0,63,51,60,243,255,240,
        , 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 7
                                                 252
H 1240
       DATA 7,255,255,255,255,2
                                          ON 1720 DATA 0,240,48,243,63.255,63,
       55,255,255.7
                                                 255
EE 1250 DATA 7,252,254,253,251,250,2
                                          ED 1730 DATA 0,0,0,192,240,240,240,1
       53,254,252
                                                 92
P 1260 DATA 165,203,9,85,133,204.10
                                          00 1740 DATA 15,3,3,3,3,3,3,0
       4.96
                                          LE 1750 DATA 255.0,255,252,255,0,255
# 1270 DATA 160,8,185,25,95,153,0,9
                                                 , Ø
       5, 136, 16, 247, 104, 96
                                          L0 176Ø DATA 255,3,255,255,255,3,255
AJ 1280 DATA 160.128,169.0,153,128,9
                                                 ,ø
       5,136,16,250,104,96
                                          AJ 177Ø DATA 192,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
PY 1290 DATA 255, 129, 129, 129, 129, 129
                                          J0 178Ø DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø
       ,129,255
                                          MF 1790 DATA 21,12,248,237,235,244,8
JC 1300 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                                 ,19,10,11,1,247,246,245
N 1310 DATA 0,0,0,3,15,15,3,15
                                          88 1800 DATA 255,9,11,247,245,9,10,1
JU 1320 DATA 0,0,0,192,240,240,192,2
                                                 ,246,255,46,9,5,3,3,1,Ø,1
       4 0
                                          LK 1810 DATA 3,3,5,9,46,120,169,192,
JF 1330 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                                 141,55,6,162,0,142,54,6
J6 1340 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                          M6 182Ø DATA 202,142,53,6,76,8,93,18
EF 1350 DATA 3,3,15,63,63.0,0,0
                                                 9, 35, 6, 24, 125, 43, 6, 72, 168
KI 1360 DATA 192,192,240,252,252,0,0
                                          @ 1830 DATA 185,63,6,188,35,6,153,6
       , Ø
                                                 3,6,104,168,189,3,6,153,63
JJ 1370 DATA \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset, \emptyset
                                          MN 1840 DATA 6,24,105,6,168,174,0,6,
KS 138Ø DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,3,3,3,3
                                                 169,0,157,56,6,174,53,6
F6 1390 DATA 0,192,240,255,255,63,25
                                          OK 185Ø DATA 185,24,92,56,253,56,6,1
       5,255
                                                 68, 169, 192, 157, 56, 6, 152
OH 1400 DATA 0,0,0,0,240,252,252,255
                                          EH 1860 DATA 224,0,208,34,221,55,6,4
JE 1410 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
                                                 8, 28, 208, 11, 173, 10, 210, 205
AE 142Ø DATA 15,15,3,0,0,0,0,0
                                          LL 1870 DATA 54,6,144,18,141,54,6,14
LF 1430 DATA 255,243,3,15,63,255,255
                                                 0,55,6,173,35,6,141,51,6,173
       , 61
                                          D 188Ø DATA 43,6,141,52,6,96,221,55
IL144Ø DATA 255,255,255,255,255
                                                 ,6,48,250,240,248,152,157
       .255,0
                                          AP 1890 DATA 55,6,189,2,6,24,105,6,1
CA 145Ø DATA Ø,192,192,192,192,192,1
                                                 68,185,24,92,56,253,55,6
       92.0
                                          OM 1900 DATA 221,54,6,48,59,224,1,24
JJ 1460 DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø,Ø
                                                 0,221,221,54,6,240,50,96
CC 1470 DATA 0,60,60,255,255,255,255
```

```
£ 1910 DATA 189,35,6,24,125,43,6,14
       1.2.6,168,185,63,6,172,1,6
LH 1920 DATA 208,6,201,1,16,192,48,8
       ,201,0,48,186,201,7,240
FR 1930 DATA 182,157,3,6,201,6,240,4
        , 201, 250, 208, 12, 169, 46, 157
CO 1940 DATA 55.6,104.104.104.104.76
        . 140, 93, 188, 35, 6, 185, 63, 6
CL 1950 DATA 172,2.6.153,63,6.188,35
       ,6,169,0,153,63,6,236,0,6
JN 1960 DATA 208,3.76,55,92,232,142,
       53, 6, 169, 20, 157, 35, 6, 169, 16
MB 1970 DATA 56,237,1,6,141,1,6,254,
       35, 6, 188, 35, 6, 185, 63, 6, 201, 7
HB 1980 DATA 240,86,172.1.6,240.4,20
       1,0,16,77,192,0,208,4,201,1
GH 1990 DATA 48,69,201,0,16,9,188,35
       , 6, 169, 0, 56, 249, 63, 6, 201, 1
ON 2000 DATA 208.6.32.173.93,76.133.
       93, 201, 2, 208, 6, 32, 104, 94
01 2010 DATA 76,133,93,201,3,208,6,3
       2,130,94,76,133,93,201,4
PD 2020 DATA 208,6,32,142.94,76,133.
       93, 201, 5, 208, 6, 32, 154, 94
EB 2030 DATA 76.133.93.32,215,94,76.
       133,93,189,35,6,201,98,48
GM 2040 DATA 150, 224, 0, 240.16, 169.16
        ,56,237.1,6,141,1,6,202,142
IN 2050 DATA 53,6.76,55,92,173,51,6.
       24, 109, 52, 6, 141, 52, 6, 88, 104
GL 2060 DATA 96,173,1,6,208,89,189,3
       5,6,24,105,10,168,185,63,6
0 2070 DATA 208, 36, 169, 10, 157, 43, 6,
       32,188,92,189,35,6,201,31
ME 2080 DATA 48,21,201,39,16,17,24,1
       05, 20, 168, 185, 63, 6, 208, 8, 169
NB 2090 DATA 20,157,43,6.32,188,92,1
       89,35,6,24,105,9,168,185,63
JE 2100 DATA 6,16,8,169,9,157,43.6.3
       2,188,92,189,35,6,24,105,11
1 2110 DATA 168, 185, 63, 6, 16, 8, 169, 1
       1,157,43,6,32,188,92,96,189
# 2120 DATA 35.6.56,233,10,168.185,
       63.6.208,36,169,246.157,43,6
£ 2130 DATA 32,188,92,189,35,6,201,
       81,48,21,201.89,16,17,56
GH 2140 DATA 233,20,168,185,63,6,208
       ,8,169,236,157,43,6,32,188
EE 2150 DATA 92.189,35,6,56,233,9,16
       8,169,0,217,63,6,16,8,169
HH 2160 DATA 247.157,43.6,32,188,92,
       189, 35, 6, 56, 233, 11, 168, 169
# 2170 DATA 0,217.63,6,16,8,169,245
       . 157, 43, 6, 32, 188, 92, 96, 169
F0 2180 DATA 0.157.11.6.168,185.0,92
       157,43,6,32,188,92,254,11
NN 2190 DATA 6,188,11,6,192,8,48,237
       .96.169.4.157,27,6.169.0,157
BM 2200 DATA 11.6,240,22,169,8,157,2
       7,6,169,4,157,11,6,208,10
JP 2210 DATA 169,8,157,27,6,169,0,15
       7,11,6,168,185,16,92,157,43
HA 2220 DATA 6,157,19,5,32,188,92,18
       9,35,6,24,125,43,6,168,185
M 2230 DATA 63,6,208,13,189,43,6,24
       , 125, 19, 6, 157, 43, 6, 76, 174
5E 2240 DATA 94,254,11,6,189,11,6,22
       1,27,6,48,206,96,169,0,157
60 2250 DATA 11,6,168,185,8,92,157,4
       3, 6, 32, 188, 92, 254, 11, 6, 188
MF 2260 DATA 11,6,192,8,48,237,96
```

#### **Apple Notes**

The Apple version of "Chess" uses the DATA statements from Program 1. Type in Program 5 and add lines 2000 to 2500 from Program 1 (ignoring the :rem numbers, which are for Commodore owners using the "Automatic Proofreader"). Then substitute line 2080 with the following line and save the program before running it:

2080 DATA 11,173,35,192,205,127, 63,144,18,141,127,63,140,128,63

Use the A, S, D, and W keys to move the blinking cursor atop the piece you wish to move and press RETURN. Then move the cursor to the square on which you want to set the piece and hit RETURN again.

As in the other versions, the P, N, B, R, Q, and K keys let you add pieces to the board. To add one of the computer's pieces, hold down the CONTROL key while pressing one of these editing keys. Use the space bar to delete a piece.

When the computer announces checkmate, press any key to start a new game. You can start a new game at any time by pressing CONTROL-RESET and rerunning the program.

#### Program 5: Apple Chess (Main Program)

Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.

```
10
    HIMEM: 15448
20
    HOME : PRINT
                   TAB( 18)"CHESS"
30
    PRINT : PRINT
                    TAB( 15)"JOHN KRAUSE
40
    DIM A(12), C(69)
50
    FOR I = 16256 TO 16263: POKE 1,192:
      NEXT I
60
    FOR I = 16264 TO 16383: POKE 1,7: NEXT
    FOR 1 = 16285 TO 16362: READ J: POKE
70
     I, J: NEXT I
    FOR | = 0 TO 12: READ A(1): NEXT |
80
90 8(0) = 17118:8(1) = 18142:8(2) = 191
     66:B(3) = 20190:B(4) = 21214
100
     FOR | = 0 TO 69: READ C(1): NEXT |
     : GOSUB 430
     1 F
         PEEK (16200) 4
                         > 96 THEN
                                      GOSUB
     370
120
     IF B$ = "2" THEN
                        POKE 16288,6: POKE
     16289,5: POKE 16358,250: POKE 1635
     9.251
130
     IF E$ = "1" THEN 150
140
     FOR R = 0 TO 7: FOR C = 0 TO 7: POKE
     16285 + 10 * R + C.O: NEXT C: NEXT
150
     HGR2 : FOR R = 0 TO 7: FOR C = 0 TO
```

PEEK (16285 + 10 \* R + C)

160 | =

```
170
     GOSUB 820
                                             600
                                                  IF I < 128 OR I = 141 OR F THEN 67
     NEXT C: NEXT R:R = 0:C = 0
180
                                                  0
     IF AS = "1" AND BS = "1" THEN 230
190
                                             610 J = 0
     IF E$ = "2" THEN GOSUB 540
200
                                             620
                                                  IF A(J) = 1 THEN 650
210
     GOTO 240
                                             630 J = J + 1: IF J < 13 THEN 620
     IF A$ = "2" THEN 240
220
                                             640
                                                  GOTO 550
     GOSUB 540: POKE 16202,0
230
                                             650 | = J: | F | > 6 THEN | = 262 - |
                     PEEK (16256) < 229
240
     CALL 15486: IF
                                             660
                                                  GOSUB 820: GOTO 540
          PEEK (16256) > 150 THEN 310
                                             670
                                                  POKE 251,R: POKE 252,C
250 J = PEEK (16252) + 16264:R = INT
                                             680 J = 16285 + 10 * R + C:K = PEEK (J
     (J / 10 - 1628.5):C = J - 16285 -
                                                  1
     10 * R
                                                  IF | = 141 THEN 740
                                             690
     CALL - 198:K = PEEK (J):I = 0:
260
                                             700
                                                  POKE 8,7: CALL 24576
     GOSUB 820:1 = K
                                             710
                                                  FOR J = 0 TO 30: NEXT J
270 J = PEEK (16253) + 16264:R = INT
                                             720 I = K: GOSUB 850
     (J / 10 - 1628.5):C = J - 16285 -
                                                  FOR J = 0 TO 60: NEXT J: GOTO 550
                                             730
     10 * R
                                                  IF F THEN 790
                                             740
280
     GOSUB 820
                                                  IF K = 0 OR K > 6 THEN 550
                                             750
                                             760 F = 1:R1 = R:C1 = C: CALL - 198
     IF PEEK (16256) > 99 OR
                                PEEK (16
290
                                                     PEEK ( - 16368) = 141 THEN 770
     256) < 28 THEN 220
                                             770
                                                  IF
300 Z = 1
                                             780
                                                  GOTO 550
     IF PEEK (16202) THEN Z = Z + 1
                                             790 R2 = R:C2 = C:R = R1:C = C1:I = 0
310
320
     FOR I = 1 TO 5: CALL
                                             800 K = PEEK (16285 + 10 * R + C): GOSUB
                                                  820
330 K = 2:Z = Z + VAL(B$): IF Z / 2 -
                                             810 R = R2:C = C2:I = K
      INT (Z / 2) THEN L = 15
                                             820
                                                  IF R = 0 AND I = 255 THEN I = 251
340
     GOSUB 910: GOSUB 900
                                             830
                                                  IF R = 7 AND I = 1 THEN I = 5
                                                  POKE 16285 + 10 * R + C, I
                                             840
350
     IF PEEK ( - 16368) < 128 THEN 350
360
     TEXT : RUN
                                             850
                                                  IF | > 6 THEN | = 384 - |
370
     PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "PLEASE WAIT
                                             860
                                                  IF B$ = "1" OR I = 0 THEN 890
      . . . <sup>H</sup>
                                             870
                                                  IF | > 6 THEN | = 1 - 256
380
     FOR I = 24576 TO 25275: READ J: POKE
                                             880 I = I + 128
     I,J:K = K + J: NEXT I
                                                  POKE 251,R: POKE 252,C: POKE 8,I: CALL
390
     FOR 1 = 25276 TO 25339: POKE 1,255
                                                  24576: RETURN
     : NEXT I
                                             900 K = 7:M = 3:L = 30
     FOR I = 15449 TO 16200: READ J: POKE
400
                                                  FOR J = 0 TO K: FOR I = 0 TO 4: POKE
     I,J:K = K + J: NEXT I
                                                  B(1) + M + J,C(L):L = L + 1: NEXT
410
     IF K = 134648 THEN
                         RETURN
                                                  I: NEXT J: RETURN
     POKE 16200,0: PRINT : PRINT "CHECK
                                             920
420
                                                  DATA 4,2,3,5,6,3,2,4,7,7,1,1,1,1,1
      DATA STATEMENTS": STOP
                                                  ,1,1,1,7
430
     PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "ENTER SKILL
                                             930
                                                  DATA 7,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,7,7,0,0,0,0
      LEVEL (1-5)";
                                                  ,0,0,0,0,7
     GET A$: IF VAL(A$) = 0 OR
                                             940
                                                  DATA 7,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,7,7,0,0,0,0
440
                                  VAL (
     A$) > 5 THEN 440
                                                  ,0,0,0,0,7
450
     POKE 16201, VAL (A$)
                                             950
                                                  DATA 7,255,255,255,255,255,255
     PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "(1) NEW GAM
460
                                                  ,255,7
     E OR (2) SET UP POSITION?";
                                             960
                                                  DATA 7,252,254,253,251,250,253,254
470
     GET ES: IF
                 VAL (E$) = 0 OR
                                  VAL (
                                             970
     E$) > 2 THEN 470
                                                  DATA 160,208,206,194,210,209,203,1
480
     PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "COMPUTER VS
                                                  44,142,130,146,145,139
                                             980
                                                  DATA 19,21,19,21,115,68,42,46,42,7
       (1) YOU OR (2) ITSELF?";
                                                  4,21,20,12,20,21
     GET A$: 1F
                 VAL (A$) = 0 OR
                                   VAL (
490
     A$) > 2 THEN 490
                                             990
                                                  DATA 85,85,119,87,85,100,68,68,68,
     POKE 16202,0:B$ = "2": IF A$ = "2"
500
                                                  68,29,4,12,4,28
                                                  DATA 72,40,72,8,104,1,64,64,65,0,
      THEN POKE 16202, 16:B$ = "1": RETURN 1000
                                                  43,40,56,40,43,103,17,19,17,103
     PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "YOU HAVE TH
510
                                             1010
                                                   DATA 42,106,102,42,42,73,21,29,21
     E (1) WHITE OR (2) BLACK
                                   PIECE
                                                  ,21,59,9,25,9,57,35,37,37,5,35
     S?";
                                                   DATA 165,251,69,252,41,1,133,48
                                             1020
     GET B$: IF VAL (B$) = 0 OR
                                   VAL (
520
                                                   DATA 32,19,96,166,8,208,1,96
                                             1030
     B$) > 2 THEN 520
                                                   DATA 232, 134, 48, 165, 48, 41, 15, 168
                                             1040
530
     RETURN
                                                   DATA 185,170,96,133,6,185,179,96
                                             1050
540 F = 0
                                                   DATA 133,7,169,0,133,9,164,251
                                             1060
        PEEK ( - 16368)
550 I =
                                                   DATA 185,162,96,133,254,165,252,1
     IF I = 215 AND R < 7 THEN R = R +
                                             1070
560
     1: GOTO 670
                                                   DATA 10,24,121,154,96,133,253,32
                                             1080
     IF | = 193 AND C > 0 THEN C = C -
570
                                                   DATA 75,96,165,253,24,105,128,133
                                             1090
     1: GOTO 670
                                             1100
                                                   DATA 253,165,254,56,233,32,133,25
     IF I = 211 AND R \rightarrow 0 THEN R = R -
580
     1: GOTO 670
                                                   DATA 76,75,96,32,90,96,165,254
                                             1110
     IF 1 = 196 AND C < 7 THEN C = C +
590
                                                   DATA 24,105,4,133,254,201,96,48
                                             1120
```

1: GOTO 670

DATA 242,96,169,3,133,25,164,48 1130 DATA 240,41,136,240,38,16,19.164 1140 DATA 9,177,6,230,9,73,255,164 1150 DATA 25,49,253,145,253,198,25,16 1160 DATA 238,96,164,9,177,6,230,9 1170 DATA 164,25,17,253,145,253,198,25 1180 DATA 16,240,96,164,9,177,6,230 1190 DATA 9,164,25,145,253,198,25,16 1200 DATA 242,96,84,84,44,44,44,44 1210 DATA 4,4,65,64,67,66,65,64 1220 DATA 67,66,188,252,60,124,188,252 1230 DATA 60,124,188,96,96,97,97,97 1240 1250 DATA 97.98.98.98 1260 DATA 0,0,0,0,213,170,213,170,213, 170,213,170,213,170,213,170 DATA 213,170,213,170,213,170,213, 1270 170,213,170,213,170,213,170,213,17 DATA 213,170,213,170,213,170,213, 1280 170,213,170,213,170,213,170,213,17 DATA 213, 170, 213, 170, 213, 170, 213, 1290 170,213,170,213,170,213,170,213.17 1300 DATA 0,0,0,0,42,85,42,84,42,85,42 ,84,42,85,42,84 DATA 42,85,42,84,42,85,42,84,42,8 5,42,84,42,85,42,84 DATA 42,85,42,84,42,85,42,84,42,8 1320 5,42,84,42,85,42,84 DATA 42,85,42,84,42,85,42,84,42,8 1330 5,42,84,42,85,42,84

#### STOP PLAYING GAMES ■ Calculate odds on HORSE RACES with ANY COMPUTER using BASIC. ■ SCIENTIFICALLY DERIVED SYSTEM really works TV Station WLKY of Louisville Kentucky used this system to predict the odds of the 1980 Kentucky Derby See Popular Computing (February, 1984) for a review of this program. This system was written and used by computer experts and is now being made available to home computer owners. This method computer experts and is now being made available to home computer owners. This method is based on storing data from a large number of races on a high speed, large scale computer 23 factors taken from the "Daily Racing Form" were then analyzed by the computer to see how they influenced race results. From these 23 facts, ten were found to be the most vital in determining winners. NUMERICAL PROBABILITIES of each of these 10 factors were then computed and this forms the basis of this REVOLUTIONARY NEW PROGRAM. SIMPLE TO USE Obtain "Daily Racing Form" the day before the races and answer the 10 questions about each horse. Run the program and your computer will print out the odds for all horses in each race. COMPUTER POWER gives you the advantage! ■ YOU GET 1) Program on cassete or disk. 2) Listing of BASIC programs for use with any computer. 3) Instructions on how to get the needed data from the "Daily Racing Form." 4) Tips on using the odds generated by the program. 5) Sample form to simplify entering data for each race. -MAIL COUPON OR CALL TODAY-(503) 357-5607 3G COMPANY, INC. DEPT. CO RT. 3, BOX 28A, GASTON, OR 97119 Yes, I want to use my computer for FUN and PROFIT. Please send me "Play the Color Computer, Horses" for \$29.95. Circle the cassette you need: VIC-20. Sinclair Timex 1000. Atari. Commodore 64 (disk or cassette), TRS-80. Apple (disk). IBM (disk). Enclosed is: ☐ check or money order ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa Card No. Exp. date NAME \_ ADDRESS START USING YOUR COMPUTER FOR

FUN and PROFIT

DATA 0,15,120,0,0,15,120,0,0,3,96 1350 ,0,0,15,120,0 DATA 0,3,96,0,0,3,96,0,0,15,120,0 1360 .0,63,126,0 DATA 0,63,126,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 1370 ,0,0,0 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,64,0,0 1380 ,7,64 DATA 0,0,127,64,0,15,127,112,0,63 1390 ,126,48,0,63,127,112 DATA 1,127,127,112,1,127,127,124, 1400 7,127,103,124,7,127,96,48 DATA 7,127,120,0,7,127,126,0,7,12 1410 7,127,64,0,0,0,0 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,60,30,0,0, 60,30,0 DATA 1,124,127,64,1,115,127,64,1, 1430 79,127,64,1,79,127,64 DATA 0,63,126,0,0,48,6,0,0,63,126 1440 ,0,0,48,6,0 DATA 7,127,127,112,31,124,31,124, 1450 24,0,0,12,0,0,0,0 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,3,103,115,96 1460 ,3,103,115,96 DATA 3,127,127,96,0,96,3,0,0,127, 127,0,0,127,127,0 DATA 0,127,127,0,0,127,127,0,0,12 7,127,0,0,96,3,0 DATA 3,127,127,96,15,127,127,120, 1490 15,127,127,120,0,0,0,0 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,48,24,0,0, 1500 48,24,0 DATA 96,48,24,12,97,124,126,12,25 1510 ,124,126,48,25,124,126,48 1520 DATA 31,127,127,112,6,0,1,64,7,12 7,127,64,7,124,127,64 DATA 7,127,127,64,6,0,1,64,7,127, 127,64,0,0,0,0 1540 DATA 0,0,0,0,63,120,0,0,51,24,0 ,30,60,121,112 1550 DATA 127,115,31,124,127,127,127,1 24, 127, 112, 31, 124, 31, 124, 127, 112 1560 DATA 31,127,127,112,6,0,1,64,7,12 7,127,64,7,124,127,64 DATA 7,127,127,64,6,0,1,64,7,127, 1570 127,64,0,0,0,0 Maxell Floppy Disks The Mini-Disks

1340 DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,3,

96.0

# with maximum r quality. Dealer inquiries invited. C.O.D's accepted. Call FREE (800) 235-4137. PACIFIC EXCHANGES 100 Footbill Blvd San Luis Obispo CA 93401 In Cal call (800) 592-5935 or (805)543-1037

VISA

#### THE WORLD INSIDE THE COMPUTER

# Muppet Roundup

Fred D'Ignazio, Associate Editor

This month we're going to take a look at three computer products for children, all associated with the Muppets, that lovable gang of characters invented by Jim Henson and Associates in New York.

The first product we'll examine is the Muppet Learning Keys, codeveloped by Christopher Cerf of Henson Associates, Koala Technologies (which makes the popular KoalaPad), and Sunburst Software, one of the foremost educational software publishers. The keys cost \$80 and plug into the joystick socket on your Commodore 64 or Apple computer.

Muppet Learning Keys is intended for children age three and up. But it is not just for children. If someone is intimidated by computers and mystified by the computer's keyboard, then the Muppet Keys may be just the thing—at least to get started. The keys are large buttons with big, easy-to-read letters, numbers, words, and colorful pictures of the Muppets. They are easy to use regardless of the shape or size of your fingers.

The alphabet keys are arranged alphabetically, not in the mysterious QWERTY order you see on typewriter and computer keyboards. Next to these keys is a paint box to change colors on the screen. There is an Eraser to erase the picture on the screen. There is a Help key, in case you are lost and need help. There is an Oops key that lets you undo a mistake. There is even a Zap key

you can punch when you are tired of playing a game and you want to go back to the main menu and select a new game.



Koala Technologies' Muppet Learning Keys is an auxiliary computer keyboard especially suited for young children.

Like other touch pads on the market, Muppet Learning Keys comes with software on disk. More software is planned for additional activities. However, the important thing to remember is that this is not just a new application or software product for your computer. It is a new keyboard for the computer—especially suitable for children and beginners. Already, some of the most prestigious software publishers are designing new games and educational programs for this keyboard.

However, since it's a new product, the only thing that works with it now is the Muppet disk from Koala Technologies. This might influence you to postpone buying the product until more software becomes available. Also, you might

Fred D'Ignazio is a computer enthusiast and author of several books on computers for young people. His books include Katie and the Computer (Creative Computing), Chip Mitchell: The Case of the Stolen Computer Brains (Dutton/Lodestar), The Star Wars Question and Answer Book About Computers (Random House), and How To Get Intimate With Your Computer (A 10-Step Plan To Conquer Computer Anxiety) (McGraw-Hill).

As the father of two young children, Fred has become concerned with introducing the computer to children as a wonderful tool rather than as a forbidding electronic device. His column appears monthly in COMPUTE!.









Some sample screens from Brøderbund Software's Welcome Aboard! The Muppets Cruise to Computer Literacy, an educational program for youngsters.

wonder if it's worth paying \$80 for an additional keyboard with pictures of Muppets, paintbrushes, compasses, and rulers. Wouldn't kids be better off using real rulers and real paintbrushes instead of imaginary ones on a computer?

This seems like a good question—until you have seen a young child or a computerphobic adult approach a computer keyboard for the first time. Usually they're frozen into inaction by the bewildering number of keys and the strange symbols. Muppet Learning Keys offers an attractive alternative to the standard keyboard. It is a beginner's keyboard—familiar, colorful, and inviting—and both children and adults warm up to it quickly.

#### The Muppet Institute Of Technology

The Muppet Institute of Technology (or "M.I.T.") was endowed by Simon & Schuster to offer early learning courses to children who use microcomputers. The Institute is the whimsical creation of Frank Schwartz of Simon & Schuster's Electronic Publishing Division. It doesn't charge

a price for its software; it charges tuition. And in every package, children who complete the imaginary course are awarded a diploma and course credits.

The first two products come from the Institute's Reading Department and are intended for children ages four to eight. Each costs \$40 and will be available for the Commodore 64 at the end of the year, and for the Apple early in 1985. In The Great Gonzo in Word Rider, Gonzo's favorite chicken, Camilla, has been kidnapped and carried away into the mountains. Children go on a quest with Gonzo to rescue Camilla. They have to survive several hazards on the journey. On the way, they construct vehicles that allow them to make it safely through the hazards. The vehicles are fanciful—like Gonzo's Rolling Hornblower. Yet they are also logically suited for the particular hazard the child must overcome. On the way to rescuing poor Camilla, children gain skills in reading, vocabulary, word usage, problem solving, and elementary logic.

In the second program, Kermit's Electronic



## Finally, a Computer Keyboard **Kids Can Use**

computer can help your child learn, but the keyboard often gets in the way. It's a jumble of keys that's confusing and hard for little fingers to operate. And it's not much fun.

#### **Introducing Muppet** Learning Keys" from Koala Technologies"

It's the first computer keyboard made especially for young children. Unlike regular computer keyboards, all the letters and numbers are in order. So a child can find A-B-C and 1-2-3 without hunting all over the keyboard. And with Muppet Learning Keys software, learning letters and numbers becomes fun.

#### From the Experts

Muppet Learning Keys was created by education specialists to make learning exciting for your child. It's the first computer keyboard with Kermit, Miss Piggy and the whole Muppet gang right on it, ready to introduce your children to the magic of letters, numbers and colors.



#### **Kid Stuff**

Muppet Learning Keys has things that every child knows and loves:

- A paint box with eight touchable colors
- A blackboard with the ABC's in order
- · A ruler with the numbers where they're supposed to be
- And keys the right size for small fingers

Press any key and something always happens. Press K and Kermit flies his kites. Press 6 and six kites appear. Touch a button on the paint box and leave a colorful impression.

Muppet Learning Keys-for a child's hands, a child's mind and a child's heart. Give your child Muppet Learning Keys and make computer learning child's play.

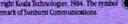
#### Muppet Learning Keys. The Hands-on Keyboard for Kids



For the Apple® He and Hc, Atari® and Commodore 64™ computers. In-Box software by Sunburst Communications. Muppet Learning Keys works with software that is designed or adapted for it.

Apple and Atari are registered trademarks of Apple Computers Inc., and Atari, respectively. Commodore 64 is a trademark of Commodore Business Machines, Inc. Muppet Learning Keys, Muppet and character names are trademarks of Henson

© Copyright Koala Technologies, 1984. The symbol is a trademark of Sunburst Communications.





Storymaker, children build stories using nouns, verbs, and prepositions, plus Muppets, locations of Muppets, and Muppet actions. For example, children can place Miss Piggy in a desert and make her fly, or they can set Kermit spinning under the ocean. Children learn new words as they build their stories. Then they can make the computer display their stories, like a slide show, and save the stories on disk so they can read them later.

#### Welcome Aboard! The Muppets Cruise To Computer Literacy

The third Muppet computer product, Welcome Aboard! The Muppets Cruise to Computer Literacy, comes from Henson Associates and Brøderbund Software and costs about \$40. This is another product, like the Muppet Learning Keys, that is ideal both for children age five and up and for all computer beginners.

You begin your voyage with the Muppets by viewing a cross section of their ship on the computer screen. The picture of the ship is really a disguised menu. You can choose different activities by pressing the arrow keys to position a small anchor in any of the rooms, including a Message Center, Computer Room, Joke Library, Salon de Beauté, Game Room, and the Bridge.

The beauty of *Welcome Aboard!* is that on the surface you're playing make-believe games with the Muppets, while actually you are learning about important computer applications, such as using the computer as an electronic typewriter, post office, and file cabinet. You are learning how to create computer pictures, or graphics, and how to program the computer. And, most importantly, you are learning to take control of the computer and use it as a tool to accomplish meaningful goals.

In the Message Center, for example, you don't just write letters. Instead, you send messages to the crew of the Muppet boat, and then they send messages back to you. You can choose to edit the messages or save them on disk for later reference. On the Bridge, you use a Logolike Muppet programming language called Slowgo to pilot the Muppets' ship across the treacherous sea to its goal—either Pig Island or Frog Island.

In the past, I've been a major critic of teaching children how to program in regular computer languages such as Logo or BASIC because I feel that programming has little meaning to a child, and it has little practical use in the child's world. In Welcome Aboard!, however, both of my criticisms have been at least partly answered. Children program the computer to help the Muppets navigate a boat (a practical task), and to help them reach their destination without sinking (a

meaningful objective).

#### **Worthwhile Products**

Many of the computer products on the market for children suffer from the same maladies. Either they are trivial copies of activities children would be better off doing with paper, scissors, glue, modeling clay, and fingerpaints, or they are cheap commercial spinoffs of popular products in other media—software Smurfs, superheroes, and Barbie dolls. Or they are so insipid and uninspired that adults avoid them and children quickly get bored with them.

But the Muppet products are a pleasant surprise. They are charming, educational, and practical. They are equally attractive to children and adults. They take characters which are successful in other media—on TV and in the movies—and bring them to life on the computer "stage." They teach fundamental skills such as how to use a computer, how to read, plan, and reason logically, and they do it not by dull, rote drill, but with exciting adventures, like rescuing other creatures, piloting a ship across hazardous straits, and communicating with other creatures. These products teach computing not as a science or hobby, but as a tool to accomplish practical goals and to help other people.

However, the key ingredient in all these products is missing if you plop your child in front of the computer and walk away. The ingredient does not come packaged inside the boxes and it's not found inside any computer. The key ingredient is your attention. If you and your child use these products together, the experience will be far richer and more valuable for both of you than if you use them alone.

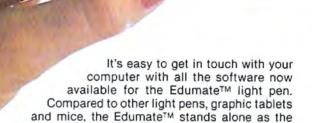
#### For More Information

Koala Technologies Corporation 3100 Patrick Henry Drive Santa Clara, CA 95050

Sunburst Communications, Inc. 39 Washington Avenue Pleasantville, NY 10570

Simon & Schuster Electronic Publishing Group Simon & Schuster Building 1230 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020

Brøderbund Software, Inc. 17 Paul Drive San Rafael, CA 94903 how to get in touch with your computer.



What makes the Edumate™ light pen even more attractive is our ever-expanding library of compatible software. Check around; no other light pen company offers as many entertaining and valuable light pen programs.

best graphics peripheral at the best price.

Edunate Light Fen

With Peripheral Vision™ you can create beautiful artwork like the woman up in the corner of this ad. You can even print your Peripheral Vision™ masterpieces to your printer in black & white or in COLOR with the Okimate-10 printer.

Put a light pen in your children's hands and give them the learning experience of their life with our Playground Software™ series. The Playground programs speak to your children, structing and entertaining them with a computerized voice. Using Playground, your kids will arn to draw the alphabet, spell and even read. Children never want to stop learning once they e Playground Software.™

hat's not enough, keep your eyes on your dealer's shelves for our soon to be released design ftware for draftsmen, architects, engineers...and even the weekend builder.

et in touch with your local dealer and discover the magic of the Edumate™ light pen today.

# The Edumate light pen and software package offers ne most for the price." Popular Computing, Oct. '84

not available at your dealer call (919) 967-0861 to order direct. All packages contain ommodore 64<sup>TM</sup> & Atari® versions on the same disk!



Computer Crayons

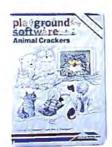
printout made with

Peripheral Vision™

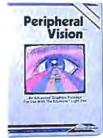












umate Light Pen, Playground Software, Peripheral Vision, Computer Crayons, Alphabet Construction Set are trademarks of jurehouse, Inc. Commodore 64 and Atari are registered trademarks of Commodore Electronics, Ltd. and Atari, Inc., respectively.

# THE BEGINNER'S PAGE

Tom R. Halfhill, Editor

#### **Learning To Program**

Too many people who first begin using a computer are overwhelmed at the idea of learning how to program. It's hard to blame them. For years people have been led to believe that programming is an obscure and extremely difficult task, something best left to scientists, mathematicians, and technicians. Like nuclear physics, it was supposed to be far beyond the reach (and interests) of ordinary people.

By now we should know better. Not only have thousands of everyday people learned how to program, but some of the best programmers have turned out to be people who are too young to vote or even drive a car. Millions of gradeschool children are pecking away at computer keyboards and programming while they're still learning the traditional three R's.

So if little kids can program, what's to stop anyone else?

Some people fear they can't learn to program because they've always been bad at math. But actually, programming has little to do with higher mathematics—unless, of course, you want to write programs that employ higher mathematics. For the most part, plain old addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are all you'll need to know. You can write a program which calculates mortgage payments even if you can't tell trigonometry from a tyrannosaur.

Other people are discouraged by the complexity of learning a computer programming language. Yet, computer languages—such as BASIC, Logo, Pascal, FORTRAN, or even machine language—are far easier to tackle than human languages. All human languages have vocabularies consisting of tens of thousands of words, plus thousands more variations of words. And the grammatical rules for putting those

words together into meaningful phrases are tricky and complicated. But practically all computer languages have vocabularies of less than 100 words, often closer to 50. Only about half of those words are used in everyday programming, and the rules of syntax are more rigidly defined. What's more, if you inadvertently break the rules, the computer tells you so and even gives you a clue about the nature of your error. (If only it were that easy to learn how to conjugate irregular verbs in French!)

Still, many people have a hard time with programming. Part of the problem may be that they're spending too much time learning all the commands and syntax rules instead of figuring out how to solve the problem they're working on. This is like learning by rote the vocabulary words of a foreign language without actually linking them together into sentences to express your thoughts. It's fairly easy to learn what the GOTO command does in BASIC, for example, but figuring out when to use it may be less obvious.

That's why many programming instructors favor a different approach to learning how to program—a problem-solving or algorithm-based approach rather than a language-based approach. In other words, once you learn the basic ways of solving problems on a computer, you just apply the vocabulary and syntactical rules of whatever language you're using and write your program.

In practice, it's a little more difficult than that—some languages are structured quite differently than others in order to make them more suitable for certain tasks, or to reflect a certain philosophy (the nearly GOTO-less structure of Pascal, for instance). But the basic approach holds true. Once you know how to solve problems in one computer language, it's relatively easy to apply your knowledge to other lan-

# THERE'S A COMPUTER BORN EVERY MINUTE... GIVE IT A HOME.

For \$89.95 with the CS-1632 you can house your computer, peripherals, and accessories without spending a fortune.



For those with a large computer family the CS-2748 gives you all the room you need for your computer, monitor, printer, peripherals, software, etc. at a price that's hard to believe: \$299.95.



The CS-1632 computer storage cabinets compact yet functional design fits almost anywhere while housing your computer monitor, joysticks, software, books and peripherals all for only \$89.95.

The slide out shelf puts the computer at the right height and position for easy comfortable operation.

The fold up locking door keeps unwanted lingers off the key board when not in use.

To store joysticks just turn them upside down and slide them into the inverted storage rack.

Twist tabs on the back of center panel allow for neat concealed grouping of wires, while power packs rest hidden behind center panel on shelf.

The slide out software tray has room for 14 cartridges or cassettes and up to 30 diskettes. Most brands of software will fit between the adjustable partitions with a convenient hook for the spare key at rear.

Stand fits Atari 400 & 800, Commodore 64 & VIC 20, Ti 99/4A and TRS-80.

Cabinet dimensions overall 36"

high x 33-7/8" wide x 16" deep.



To order CS-1632 send \$89.95 to:



To order CS-2748 send \$299.95 to:



P.O. Box 446 West Lynn, OR 97068

For Fast Phone Orders Call Toll Free 1-800-547-3100 Inside Oregon Call (503) 635-6667

Name				
Address				
City		State	Zip	
	CS-1632	Qu	antity	CS-2748
	Golden Oak Finish			
My pers	onal check, cashiers check o /ISA # MasterCard #	r money order is	enclosed.	
Bill my \	/ISA #		Exp	Date
Bill my l	MasterCard #		Exp	Date
Please in	nclude freight charge on my	VISA or MasterCa	rd.	
Cord Holde	ec Cideature			

Immediate shipment if in stock. If not, allow 3-4 weeks for delivery, if personal check is sent allow additional 2 weeks, CS-1632 ships UPS freight collect from Oregon. CS-2748 ships by truck freight collect from Oregon. Prices subject to change. Shipment subject to availability.

Both the CS-1632 and CS-2748 ship unassembled in two cartons. Assembly requires only a screwdriver, harminer, and a few minutes of your time. Choice in simulated woodgrain of warm golden oak or nich natural walnut firush.

The two slide-out shelves put the keyboard at the proper operating height while allowing easy access to the disk drives.

The bronze tempered glass door protecting the keyboard and disk drives simply lifts up and slides back out of the way during use.

Twist tabs on the back of the center panel allow for neat concealed grouping of wires while a convenient storage shell for books or other items lies below. The printer sits behind a fold down door that provides a work surface for papers or books while using the keyboard. The lift up top allows easy access to the top and rear of the printer. A slot in the printer shelf allows for center as well as rear feed printers.

Behind the lower door are a top shelf for paper, feeding the printer, and a bottom shelf to receive printer copy as well as additional storage.

Stand fits same computers as the CS-1632 as well as the Apple I and II, IBM-PC, Franklin and many others.

The cabinet dimensions overall: 39-1/2" high x 49" wide x 27" deep.

Reyboard shelf 20" deep x 26" wide. Disk drive shelf 15-34" deep x 26" wide. Top shelf for monitor 17" deep x 27" wide. Printer shelf 22" deep x 19" wide. guages. The key is to learn the basics of problemsolving on a computer.

#### **A Computer In Your Mind**

To a large degree, your skill at programming depends on how well you can learn to think like a computer yourself. This might sound strange, but there's nothing hard about it at all. At their present state of technology, computers are rather simple "thinkers." They only seem so smart sometimes because they perform their simple thinking so rapidly—much faster than we mere humans.

However, any computer program—no matter how sophisticated it appears when it's running—is essentially just a list of instructions. The computer follows the instructions one at a time, in the order specified by the programmer. If you, a human, performed these same instructions in the same order, your results would be the same as the computer's (although it would probably take you longer, of course). There's nothing theoretical about this, because that's exactly how the programmer wrote the program. The programmer started out by defining the problem, conceiving a way of solving the problem, and then giving the computer a list of step-by-step instructions so it could find the solution.

Notice that only the third step involves actually programming the computer. Although many people think it's the major step, it might actually be a minor part of the process. The first two steps often demand the most skill and creativity. In fact, major software developers these days often employ teams of "programmers." The senior members of the team concentrate on defining the problem and constructing a method of finding the solution. Then they assign the task of coding the instructions in a computer language to the junior programmers. The senior programmers, or program designers, may never touch a computer keyboard.

Whether a team is involved or only one programmer, the process is the same. You can't program a computer to solve a problem until you first know how to solve it yourself. Not that you have to actually arrive at the solution—that's the computer's job. Your job is to encode the *method of finding the solution* into instructions the computer can understand and carry out. And to do that, you have to comprehend how the computer will interpret each instruction you give it before going on to the next instruction. You have to learn how to think like the computer.

#### **How Computers Think**

As we said above, learning to think like a computer isn't really very hard because computers right now are pretty simple-minded thinkers.

They always think logically and sequentially. On their own, they aren't capable of illogical thinking, emotion, or leaps of insight. The fact is, they're utterly predictable. Even their randomness is the product of carefully simulated disorder. Their behavior is a lot easier to figure out than that of most people, which is why some obsessive programmers withdraw from the world and spend all their time programming.

Let's try an example. Assume you're a schoolteacher who wants to calculate a student's grade based on five test scores.

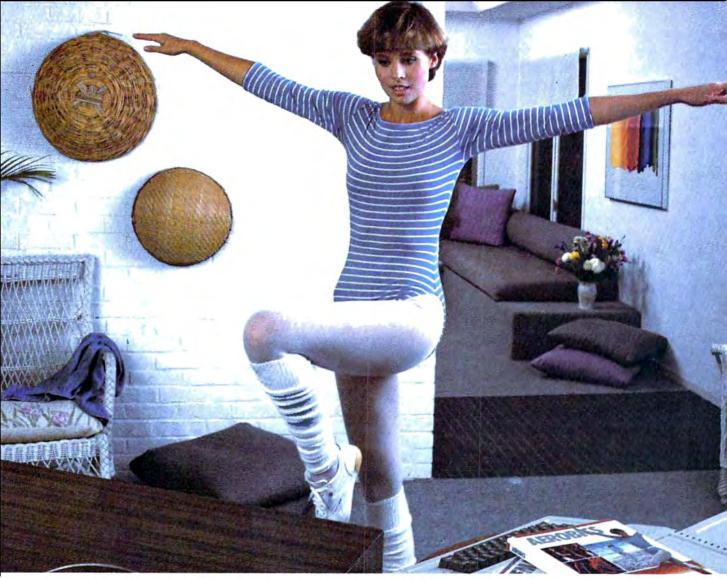
The first step is to define the problem. That seems easy: You just want to figure out a letter grade based on five numeric scores. But do all the scores carry the same weight? Were some tests more important than others? And how many points will it take to earn an A instead of a B?

To keep things simple for this example, let's say all the scores carry the same weight. Therefore, you need to calculate the *mean average* of the five scores. To translate the result into a letter grade, you'll use the following scale: 95–100 points is an A, 85–94 points is a B, 75–84 points is a C, 65–74 points is a D, and 0–64 points is an F

Now that you've defined the problem, the second step is to figure out how to find the solution. Some people, especially when first learning how to program, work this out on paper before sitting down at the computer. There's even a formal way of doing this, called *flow charting*. It's similar to diagramming a sentence in English, except the object of flow charting is to figure out how to construct the program in the first place rather than analyzing the structure of an existing program.

We won't get into formal flow charting here, but we can do the same thing by drawing up a simple outline. Here's how we might tackle our sample problem:

- A. Calculate the mean average of the five test scores.
  - 1. Add the five scores together and remember the sum.
    - a. Add the first test score to the second test score.
    - b. Add the result of the previous calculation to the third score.
    - c. Add the result of the previous calculation to the fourth score.
    - d. Add the result of the previous calculation to the fifth score.
    - e. Store the final sum for later use.
  - 2. Divide the sum by the number of test scores.



# Spinnaker Aerobics. The more you do, the less you have to show for it.

Spinnaker's new computer fitness program makes shaping up fun to do. And makes you feel terrific.

AEROBICS gives you everything you need. Warmups, stretches, aerobics, cool-downs. It lets you work on overall fitness. Allows you to concentrate on conditioning specific parts of your body. Or both.

Best of all, you can exercise on your own schedule. In your own home. For as long or as little as you like. Whatever works for you.

Whether you're a beginner or already in great

shape, you'll love working out with Spinnaker AEROBICS. Which means you'll do it more often. And have even less to show for it.

AEROBIC5 is compatible with Apple, Atari, and Commodore 64 computers.





- a. Take the sum of the scores as calculated above and divide them by five.
- b. Store this result, the mean average, for later use.
- B. Translate the average score into a letter grade.
  - 1. Take the average score as calculated above and compare it to the grading scale.
    - a. Is the score somewhere between 95 and 100? If so, then the grade is an A.
    - b. Is the score between 85 and 94? If so, then the grade is a B.
    - c. Is the score between 75 and 84? If so, then the grade is a C.
    - d. Is the score between 65 and 74? If so, then the grade is a D.
    - e. Is the score less than 65? If so, then the grade is an F.
  - 2. Give the result of the calculations by revealing the final letter grade.

#### **Writing The Code**

Whether you realize it or not, we've actually written a program. We've compiled a list of step-by-step instructions which, if followed exactly, will yield the solution to our problem. You could take this list and solve the problem yourself, right now, with pencil and paper or a pocket calculator. The only thing that's required besides the list is some knowledge of simple addition and division, plus the actual data (the test scores). You've already done the hard part; you've concocted the recipe. Now the problem can be solved by anyone who's capable of following instructions and handling sixth-grade arithmetic, whether he's a genius or an idiot.

In this case we'll submit the problem to an idiot—the computer. You don't have to worry about the computer jumping to an illogical conclusion or arriving at a wrong answer. As long as you do your job—give the right instructions to the computer in the proper order and in a language it can understand—the computer will do exactly what you say. It's not smart enough to disobey or come up with its own solution to the problem. It can't appear to be any more intelligent than its programmer.

At this point you could encode the instructions—that is, write the actual program—in any one of dozens of computer languages. BASIC, Pascal, PILOT, Logo, FORTRAN, machine language—the results will be the same. Which one should you choose? The decision is based on a number of factors: which language is best-suited to this type of problem; which language will give the fastest results; which language is easier to use; which language is readily available for your

computer; and so on.

Since virtually all personal computers have some form of BASIC built-in, we'll write the sample code in BASIC. But it's important to realize that the program could be written more or less as well in any computer language.

Now let's see how the program might look. Keep in mind that this is a generalized example; because of variations between the BASICs built into various computers, it may require modifications to run on your particular computer (see the notes following the listing). Also, we'll explain the meaning of some special symbols and terms at the end of the listing. Comments explaining sections of the program are printed in italics. [Store the five test scores in variables.]

10 TEST1=84 TEST2=76 TEST3=92 TEST4=88 TEST5=68

[Add the test scores together and store the sum in a variable.]

60 TESTSUM=TEST1+TEST2+TEST3+TEST4+TEST5

[Find the mean average by dividing the sum by the number of test scores.]

70 AVERAGE=TESTSUM/5

[Compare the average score to the grading scale to translate it into a letter grade.]

80 IF AVERAGE>=95 AND AVERAGE<=100 THEN GRADE\$="A"

90 IF AVERAGE>=85 AND AVERAGE<=94 THEN GRADE\$="B"

100 IF AVERAGE>=75 AND AVERAGE<=84 THEN GRADE\$="C"

110 IF AVERAGE>=65 AND AVERAGE<=74 THEN GRADE\$="D"

120 IF AVERAGE<65 THEN GRADE\$="F"

[Tell the result of running the program—the student's final letter grade.]

130 PRINT "THE STUDENT'S GRADE IS "; GRADE\$

#### **Analyzing The Program**

If you compare the outline we prepared with the program listing, you'll see how closely they correspond. They're both linear and logical. The hard work, indeed, was in defining the problem and designing the method of solution. The actual coding or programming was almost an anticlimax. Even if you've never programmed in BASIC, you should be able to deduce what the program is doing by consulting a BASIC programming manual. To save you some time, here's what some of the special symbols and terms mean:

A variable is a way of storing a number in a program. The statement TEST1=84 assigns the number 84 to the variable TEST1. In effect, the variable becomes the number. The rules for using



# THANKS TO COMPUSERVE'S CB SIMULATOR, "DIGITAL FOX" ACCESSED "DATA HARI" AND PROCEEDED TO AN "ALTARED" STATE.

The CB Simulator, where CompuServe Subscribers can Access Friends and Influence People on 72 Different Channels.

Just pick your handle and get on line. From math to matrimony, there's always someone out there who speaks your language. Friends from all over the U.S. and Canada are at it 24 hours a day. Talking tech or just having fun. And if you've got a secret, just use the CB Scrambler. That'll fool the "lurkers," those CB "see it alls" who get their kicks by watching. Or you can always use the private talk mode for guaranteed one-to-one conversation.

The CB Simulator is just one of CompuServe's many electronic communications options that include a National Bulletin Board, Professional Forums and Electronic Mail. Plus, there's a world of on-line information and entertainment all for the price of a local phone call plus connect time.

You can access CompuServe with almost any computer and modem, terminal or communicating word processor.

To buy a Starter Kit, see your nearest computer dealer. To receive our informative brochure or to order direct, call or write:

# CompuServe

Consumer Information Service P.O. Box 20212

800-848-8199

An H&R Block Company

variables differ on various computers; on Commodore and Apple computers, for example, only the first two letters of a variable matter, so the computer couldn't distinguish TEST1 from TEST2. (Try T1 and T2 instead.)

Variables that end with a dollar sign (\$) are string variables. Instead of storing numbers, they store strings of characters. In this program, we used GRADE\$ to store the character of the letter grade (A, B, C, D, or F). Some forms of BASIC, such as Atari BASIC, require you to define the maximum number of characters a string variable will hold before using the string variable, so you'd need to add a statement like 15 DIM GRADE\$(1).

In BASIC, the arithmetic operators are + for addition, — for subtraction, \* for multiplication, and / for division. Thus, the statement AVERAGE=TESTSUM/5 in line 70 divides the variable TESTSUM by 5 and assigns the answer to the variable AVERAGE.

In BASIC, the symbol <= means less than or equal to and the symbol >= means greater than or equal to. Therefore, a statement like IF AVERAGE>=75 AND AVERAGE<=84 THEN GRADE\$="C" in line 100 means, "If the average test score is between 75 and 84, then the letter grade is a C." In line 120, rather than



Verbatim Datalife® Minidisks are super quality, super durable. You get better data transfer, longer data life, less head wear.

Now from ABComputers get our best price ever on factory-fresh, 100% error-free certified Verbatim Minis.

PRICE PER 51/4" MINIDISK\*
(Sold in Boxes of 10)

SS/DD \$1.95 \$1.90 \$1.85 DS/DD \$2.60 \$2.55 \$2.50

\*Larger quantity prices available. Add \$1.50 per order for continental U.S. UPS surface shipping.

Don't miss out. Mail or phone your order today!



252 BETHLEHEM PIKE, COLMAR, PA 18915

checking to see if the average score falls between 0 and 64, the program just assigns an F if the number is anything less than 65.

Line 130 tells us the result by printing the answer on the screen. If the result is a B, the program prints THE STUDENT'S GRADE IS B.

As you can see, the program structure is pretty straightforward. Certainly more complex problems demand more complex programming. But trying to learn how to program just by memorizing all the commands in a language is like learning how to speak French just by memorizing vocabulary words. You won't become fluent until you actually begin linking the words together to express thoughts—the very purpose of a human language. And you won't become a fluent programmer until you start designing solutions to problems and expressing the solutions in programming commands—the purpose of a computer language.

Your programming manual is just a dictionary of instructions, and your computer is just a machine which can execute those instructions faster than you can. The real computer is in your brain.

#### **Questions Beginners Ask**

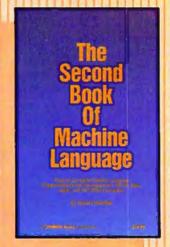
I've seen the phrase "full-screen editing" in advertisements, but I'm not sure what it means. Does it have something to do with word processing? Is this considered a valuable feature?

Full-screen editing is indeed a valuable feature, and it's becoming standard on virtually all computers designed within the last few years. Although it applies to word processing, the term "full-screen editing" as used in advertisements usually refers to the editing features available in BASIC.

Very simply, full-screen editing means you can move a cursor anywhere on the screen with four directional cursor keys, make a change to a line of BASIC with insert and delete/backspace keys, and press the RETURN or ENTER key to register your change with the computer. This is an easy and fast way to edit BASIC programs. Computers which have full-screen editing include all Commodores, Ataris, and IBM Personal Computers.

Although computers which lack full-screen editing usually let you make changes to BASIC lines without retyping them entirely, the process is a little more tedious. Often you have to memorize special editing commands and key sequences. Sometimes, however, utility programs are available which enhance the computer's built-in editing capabilities.

# COMPUTE! BOOKS



#### The Second Book of Machine Language

Richard Mansfield

The follow-up to the best-selling Machine Language for Beginners, this book leads the programmer deeper into the most powerful and efficient programming techniques available for personal computers. Fully tutorial, with easy step-by-step explanations, the book shows how to construct significant, effective machine language programs. Included is a high-speed, professional-quality, label-based assembler. Everything that's needed for optimized programming on the Commodore 64, Atari, VIC-20, PET/CBM, and Apple computers.

\$14.95 ISBN 0-942386-53-1 October

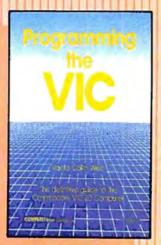


#### COMPUTE!'s TI Collection, Volume 1

Edited

An anthology of COMPUTE!'s best games, applications, utilities, and tutorials for the TI-99/4A, this book includes more than 30 programs, most never before published. "SuperFont," is an exceptionally powerful and easy-to-use character editor. Other utilities, such as "Sprite Editor" and "Sound Shaper," make graphics and sound programming simple. Games like "Worm of Bemer" provide hours of fun, and applications like "Mailing List" let you use your TI to organize your home.

\$12.95 ISBN 0-942386-71-X November

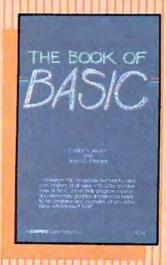


#### **Programming the VIC**

Raeto Collin West

Raeto Collin West's previous book Programming the PET/CBM is considered the definitive Commodore PET/CBM reference work. Programming the VIC is of the same quality and on the same scale. It is destined to become the standard, the essential book on the VIC. It is packed with extensive, clear information on every aspect of the VIC-20. Nothing is left out and everything is illustrated with examples and sample programs. No other work covers the VIC as thoroughly or as clearly.

\$24.95 ISBN 0-942386-52-3 October



#### The Book of BASIC

Dorothy H. Jabarin and Arleen G. Schwartz

An introductory text for BASIC programming, this book can be used in both the classroom and the home. A step at a time, these 39 lessons guide the beginning computer student through common BASIC commands, program construction, and elementary graphics. Through extensive hands-on examples, The Book of BASIC teaches students of all ages how to program. The programs and examples can be used with any microcomputer that uses Microsoft BASIC.

\$12.95 ISBN 0-942386-61-2 November

To order your copy, call toll-free **1-800-334-0868** or write: COMPUTE! Books, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403

One of the most powerful features of the Commodore 64 is its high-resolution color graphics. But like any powerful, versatile system, it can be difficult to learn and use. This program makes it easy. Atari computers have an efficient set of graphics commands, and "64 Paintbox" now makes them available on the 64 as well. You can plot points, set colors, or draw lines with just one statement. You can even type in programs originally written for Atari graphics modes 7 and 8 on your 64.

The Commodore 64 is an undeniably powerful computer; its capabilities in high-resolution color graphics, for example, surpass those of the Atari and Apple computers. Nonetheless, it takes time to calculate the POKEs and PEEKs required to access these graphics. Also, the resulting program will likely be fairly slow. This graphics program, "64 Paintbox," takes Atari's far more powerful command set and makes it available to the Commodore 64 user.

BASIC programs written for Atari graphics modes 7 and 8 can be transferred to the Commodore 64 with 64 Paintbox. You can type in an Atari program, line by line, adding an exclamation mark (!) before each graphics command to let the 64 BASIC interpreter know that it is a special command.

#### **Entering 64 Paintbox**

To enter Program 1, 64 Paintbox, you first need to load and run the MLX program found elsewhere in this issue. MLX makes it easy to type in a machine language program like 64 Paintbox and insures you'll have a working copy the first time. Once you've run MLX, it asks for two addresses. They are:

Starting address: 49152 Ending address: 51197

Now you can begin typing in Program 1. When you're through, save it to tape or disk, using the filename 64 Paintbox if you want to use the loader program (Program 2) to load it in.

Load 64 Paintbox by entering:

LOAD"64 PAINTBOX",8,1 (for disk) LOAD"64 PAINTBOX",1,1 (for tape) Then type SYS 49152:NEW

to initialize the program and reset the pointers. To simplify loading the program, you may use Program 2. Use the Automatic Proofreader program to type in this short autoload routine. Save it on the same disk as 64 Paintbox. (If you're using tape, Program 2 should precede 64 Paintbox on the 8 is a 1.) Type LOAD''PROGRAM 2",8 (or just LOAD''PROGRAM 2" if you've got a Datassette) and RUN; the program will display the command set, load in 64 Paintbox, initialize 64 Paintbox, and execute a NEW. At that point, you can start entering Atari programs. can start entering Atari programs.

No matter which method you use to load 64 Paintbox, the Atari graphics commands are easy to use. Each command must be preceded by an exclamation mark (and a colon, if following an IF-THEN statement). The command name can be spelled out in full, or abbreviated with a period as on the Atari. However, these abbreviations are not expanded when the program is listed. The various parameters follow the command name. Thus a typical syntax might be:

!PLOT 100,100

to plot a point at 100,100.

As with normal BASIC commands, spaces are ignored, whether in the command name or in

the parameters.

Since the 64 Paintbox commands are not standard BASIC, the IF-THEN routine will not recognize them as being legal commands unless they're preceded by a colon. Imagine, for example, that you want to plot a point where there is no point already. Here's how:

!LOCATE 10,15,A : IF A = 0 THEN.: !COLOR 1 : !PLOT 10,15

#### **64 Paintbox Commands**

The commands themselves are as follows (abbreviations are enclosed within parentheses):

• !GRAPHICS n (!G.) This command is identical to the Atari GRAPHICS command, and takes only one parameter, n, the graphics mode. Since only graphics modes 7 and 8 are supported,

# "THOROUGHLY IMPRESSED!"

Will State of Party

"THE CONSULTANT is capable of very large and complicated searches. It is a very good system at a reasonable price. Documentation: excellent Overall rating; 9/10"

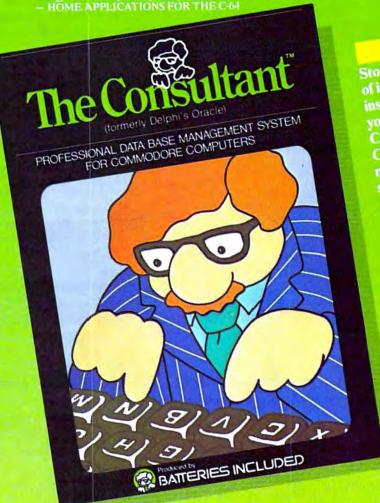
- TPUG MAGAZINE

"... you should definitely try out THE CONSULTANT ... powerful and very well designed."

- EVERYTHING YOU CAN DO WITH YOUR COMMODORE, 1984 EDITION

"For a truly professional data management program, you will have to look a long time before you find a better one than THE CONSULTANT."

– HOME APPLICATIONS FOR THE C-64



Store and sort large amounts of information, and then instantly find the item you need, with THE CONSULTANT for your Commodore 64. A database manager of extreme power, speed and simplicity.

Key features include:

— flexible, expandable file
structure; up to 9 pages
(7000 characters) per record

- total number and size of files limited only by disk space; virtually unlimited file layout possibilities
- sophisticated sorting and sub-sort functions, using up to 9 criteria
- built-in mail list and mail label printing routines
- full arithmetic functions, allowing page sub-totals, report totals and statistical analysis
  - interfaces with PaperClip word-processor to produce letters, complex reports and other valuable output

Like a smart, computerized filing cabinet, THE CONSULTANT controls your information for you. You choose the file size and format — THE CONSULTANT's flexible file structure adapts to almost any application you can think of. And you can change the structure of your files without having to re-enter any data — a great time saver. Easy to learn and simple to use. Big system speed and sophisticated sorting functions, all for an exceptionally low price. No wonder THE CONSULTANT comes highly recommended!

AVAILABLE NOW FOR THE COMMODORE 64. COMING SOON FOR THE IBM PC.



186 Queen St. West Toronto, Ontario, M5V 1Z1 Canada (416) 596-1405

"The Energized Software Company!"

17875 Sky Park North, Suite P, Irvine, California USA 92714

WRITE FOR A FULL COLOR BROCHURE

©1984 Batteries Included, All rights reserved. Commodore is a registered trademark of Commodore Business Machines, Inc.

all graphics commands between 1 and 6 are treated as if they were 0. As with the Atari, either 7 or 8 may have 16, 32, or 48 added to it. Plus 16 gives no text window; +32 does not clear the graphics screen; and +48 combines the two. Without any of these extra numbers (just !GRAPHICS 8, for instance), the graphics screen will clear, and a four-line text window will be set up at the bottom. Regardless of the additional numbers, however, the screens will always be reset to standard Atari graphics colors.

Do not try to use tape or disk with the text window enabled. For example, if you enter LOAD and hit RUN/STOP, the interrupts will be partially disabled, and you will need to reenter the graphics mode (with +32). Attempted disk access will return a ?DEVICE NOT PRESENT ERROR.

The Atari does not allow plotting to the area "under" the text window, but 64 Paintbox does, although the graphics remain concealed until you view what you have done with a !GRAPHICS n+48 where n is 7 or 8. Furthermore, when working with the graphics screen in immediate mode, 64 Paintbox does not need a text window, as the Atari itself does.

- !PLOT x,y (!P.) This is the PLOT command; x and y are offset from the top left corner of the screen, and have a range of 0–319 for x and 0–199 for y in graphics mode 8. In GRAPHICS 7, the ranges are 0–159 for x and 0–99 for y. The command is not set up to work in graphics mode 0. The PLOT command plots in the current color register (see the SETCOLOR and COLOR commands). PLOT also sets the starting point for the DRAWTO command.
- !POSITION x,y (!PO.) The POSITION command sets the starting point for the DRAWTO command without actually altering the display. The x and y values are the same as in the plot command. This command, like plot, positions the graphics screen "cursor" (not the actual text cursor), regardless of the graphics mode.
- !DRAWTO x,y, (!DR.) This command, DRAWTO, draws a line connecting the old starting point to the specified x,y, using the current color register, and then sets the starting point for the next DRAWTO to the specified x,y. The x,y parameters have the same range as for plot and position. This command does not affect the screen in GRAPHICS 0.
- !SETCOLOR r,c1,c2 (!S.) The SETCOLOR command changes the specified r register to hue (c1) and luminance (c2) in the range 0–15. The format is identical to that of the Atari. The various registers set the colors of the border, the background, the characters, and the pixels according to Table 1. Note that bit-pairs (00, 01,

Table 1: SETCOLOR r Values

GRAPHICS 0	GRAPHICS 7	GRAPHICS 8
	01 pair pixels	_
Characters	10 pair pixels	Characters/pixels
Background	11 pair pixels	Background
		_
Border	Screen color	Border

10, and 11) are used to define single pixels in graphics mode 7. The number above is the graphics register r (the first parameter).

An unfortunate problem with the way the 64 and the Atari are configured is that, in graphics mode 7, the 64's character color in the window is set by SETCOLOR register 2, not 1, and that the text window cannot be set to its own color. Instead, it takes on the color of the rest of the screen.

Another problem with register 2 in graphics mode 7 is that this register is set to the background color (or white on old 64s) whenever the screen is cleared. Thus, printing the "clearscreen" character when in graphics mode 7 (even with no window) must be avoided. All 11 pixel pairs would become background color: in other words, invisible. Furthermore, any scrolling of the text window in GRAPHICS 7 will scroll strange color data into the 11 pixel pairs. This is, however, no problem in graphics mode 8.

You may be interested to know that executing a !SETCOLOR 2,c1,c2 in GRAPHICS 7 or a !SETCOLOR 1,c1,c2 in GRAPHICS 8 causes the character color register at 646 to be set to colors

Table 2: Matching Atari Hue And Luminance
To 64 Paintbox Color Codes

0					Lumi			- 4	-
1 0 12 7 7 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
2 0 2 8 8 8 8 15 1 3 0 9 2 2 2 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 4 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0	0	11	11	11	12	12	15	1
2 0 2 8 8 8 8 15 1 3 0 9 2 2 2 2 2 8 8 8 5 0 6 6 6 6 4 4 4 4 6 0 6 6 6 6 4 4 4 4 7 0 6 6 6 6 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	1	0	12	7	7	7	7	1	
3     0     9     2     2     2     2     2     2     8     8       5     0     6     6     6     6     4     4     4     4       6     0     6     6     6     6     4     4     4     4       7     0     6     6     6     6     14     14     14     14       8     0     6     6     6     6     14     14     14     14       9     0     6     14     14     14     14     3     3       10     0     6     14     14     5     5     13     13       11     0     6     14     14     5     5     13	2	0		8	8	8		15	15
10 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13 1 11 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13	3		9	2	2	2	2	8	8
10 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13 1 11 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13	4		9	2	2	2	2	8	8
10 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13 1 11 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13	5					4	4	4	4
10 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13 1 11 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13	6			6		4	4	4	4
10 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13 1 11 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13	7			6	6			14	14
10 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13 1 11 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13	8			6				14	14
10 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13 1 11 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 13	9							3	3
11 0 6 14 14 5 5 13 1									13
12 0 5 5 5 5 5 13					14	5	5	13	13
	12	0	5		5	5	5	13	13
12 0 5 5 5 5 5 13 13 7 13 13 7				5	5			7	7
14 0 8 8 8 5 5 13	14			8			5		13
									10

# If practice makes perfect, buy the SAT and typing programs that make practicing easier.

Harcourt Brace		eparation for the SAT
	•	• •
	FEATURES	
Two double- sided	Number of disks	Six double- sided
Yes!	Testing and learning modes	Yes!
Yes!	Sample test	Yes!
No	Practice SAT and TSWE on disk	Yes!
Yes!	Manual with test taking strategies	Yes!
No	Continuous on-screen clock	Yes!
No	Print-out capability	Yes!
		The Parient Score

Studying with a computer program makes more sense than using a manual. But Harcourt's Computer SAT (\$79.95) gives you a fat manual and just 2 double-sided disks.

For \$89.95, Barron's Computer Study Program gives you an even fatter manual, plus 3 double-sided disks.

Why not buy a computer program that's a computer

Ours has 6 double-sided disks and a skinny manual. And costs just \$69.95.

MASTER TYPE KEYBOARD CADET				
TOTAL - AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE				
No	FEATURES  Keyboard on-screen.  Correct finger position on screen.  High resolution graphics	Yes!		
No	Sentence and paragraph typing	Yes!		
Yes!	Multiple levels	Yes!		
No	Based on Successful typing procedure	Yes!		
No	Timed paragraph typing test	Yes!		
No	Drill on weakest characters	Yes!		
No	Progress recorded	Yes!		
	Codet Master Tipe decembers	3.4		

Unlike Keyboard Cadet, Master Type doesn't show you the correct finger positions on the screen. So you might become a fast hunt-and-peck typist instead of a fast typist.

As long as you're learning how to type, why not learn how to type the right way? Keyboard Cadet, \$39.95.



c1,c2. Thus, previous color codes are disregarded when a !SETCOLOR or !GRAPHICS command is executed (!GRAPHICS calls !SETCOLOR to set up default colors).

The numbers (0–15) that you can use for c1 and c2 in SETCOLOR *do* correspond to various color and luminance settings on the Atari. Take a look at Table 2 to see what values in 64 Paintbox match Atari's hue and luminance values.

- !COLOR r (!C.) This command specifies which color register (given above for !S.) is to be used for plotting and line drawing. In both graphics modes, 0 has the same effect: It erases pixels. In GRAPHICS 8, an odd number for r always sets the computer to plot pixels. Registers 1–3 are used in GRAPHICS 7, where register 1 sets bit-pair 01, 2 sets 10, and 3 sets 11 (note that this is the SETCOLOR number plus one).
- !LOCATE x,y,v (!L.) The LOCATE command returns (in floating-point variable v) the pixel currently at location x,y and sets the starting point for DRAWTO to the LOCATEd pixel. Thus, for GRAPHICS 8, either a zero (no pixel) or a one (pixel present) is returned. In GRAPHICS 7, a zero also indicates no pixel, while one to three correspond to bit-pairs 01, 10 and 11. Using the LOCATE command with a non-floating-point variable does nonproductive (though interesting) things, so it's best to stick to floating-point variables. That is, use no % (integer variable) or \$ (string variable) symbols after a variable.
- !FILL x,y (!F.) This command is a more powerful version of the Atari XIO fill command. It will fill any area, regardless of the shape. It will stop at any on pixel, as well as at the edges of the screen. The x and y parameters determine where it will start and also set a begin-point for future DRAWTO commands. Atari users, remember to draw a line at the left of whatever you are going to fill, as this FILL needs a border to stop at. However, it's much more flexible than the XIO command.
- •!TEXT x,y, "string" (!T.) The TEXT command allows text to be located starting at any column and row on the GRAPHICS 8 screen (it will execute on GRAPHICS 7 screens, but produces strange multicolored characters). The "string" can be characters enclosed in quotes, a string variable, or combinations of the two. An additional parameter can be passed before the "string"; a 0 or 1 in this position determines whether the computer will use upper/lowercase text or graphics and uppercase. The program is initially set up to use lower- and uppercase. No control characters will be printed, but the RVS ON and RVS OFF characters have their usual effect of putting the characters in-between in re-

verse video (or inverse video for Atari people). Remember that the x and y parameters must be specified for each TEXT command, although the uppercase/graphics need only be set once to be used repeatedly. The reverse video, however, turns off at the end of the string.

• !QUIT (!Q.) This command cuts 64
Paintbox out of the command processing loop
and removes the check on error-message display.
The program can be restarted with SYS 49152.
Calling SYS49152 repeatedly will not, by the
way, create any difficulty.

#### **Programmer's Notes**

Locations 3 and 4 hold two variables used by the interrupt that drives the text window to determine uppercase/graphics for the window and hires/multicolor for the graphics. To use location 3 to control the case in the window, POKE 3 with 21 for uppercase/graphics and with 23 for lowercase. (And note that *lowercase* is required for entering commands in lower/uppercase mode.) Register 4 is used by the program to determine pixel plots, LOCATE returns, and so forth, and so may be used to flip between hi-res (8) and multicolor (24). Other values generate interesting, and harmless, effects.

Memory configuration for 64 Paintbox is:

0400-07E7 Used as the text window (the bottom four lines, at least)

0800-9FFF Unused and completely free for BASIC programs

A000-BC7F BASIC ROM with RAM underneath BC80-BFFF Used for data tables and the FILL routine stacks

C000-C7FF The 2000 bytes of actual program

C800-CBFF Used as the color screen for all but 11 pixels in GRAPHICS 8

CC00-CFFF Left free for use by the DOS Wedge or other utility

E000-FFFF Operating System ROM, with the graphics screen under it

Variable storage is:

Permanent: locations 3-6, 251-254 (interrupt shadows: 3 = 53272, 4 = 53270)

Temporary: locations 27-42, 107-113, 158-159, 163-164, 167-170

Non-zero page storage: locations 670-699

#### Abbreviations For 64 Paintbox Commands

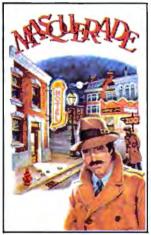
DRAWTO !DR.
PLOT IP.
POSITION !PO.
GRAPHICS !G.
COLOR !C.
LOCATE !L.
FILL IF.
TEXT !T.
QUIT !Q.

#### MASQUERADE ADVENTURE

"an adventure puzzle solver's piece de resistance...," Softalk, Nov. '83.

It turned out to be the toughest case of your detective career.

It turned out to be the toughest case of your detective career. Clues have led to nothing but dead ends. Meanwhile, the crime boss you are after is still operating from somewhere. You're about to throw in the towel. But wait! Something breaks. This could be the lead to solve the case. Maybe.



\$34.95

A Class 5 (expert) adventure game with outstanding graphics. Created by Dale Johnson. For 48K Apple II. II +, Commodore 64.

Available at your local computer or software dealer. Or direct from us. Also call or write for the complete catalog.

Apple, Apple [], Apple []+ are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. Commodore 64 is a registered trademark of Commodore Business Machines, Inc.



P.O. Box 46080 Lincolnwood, IL 60646

(312) 792-1227

#1984 American Eagle Software, Inc.

#### SHERWOOD FOREST" ADVENTURE

# "BEST GRAPHICS YET IN A GRAPHIC ADVENTURE," Softalk, March '83.

Only you can save Robin Hood. That little fracas with the villainous Sheriff of Nottingham has made Robin forget everything including his wedding to fair Maid Marian planned for this very day. You must lead him out of his trauma and into wedlock, without endangering his life.



\$34.95

A Class 3 (intermediate level) adventure game with outstanding graphics, Created by Dave Holle and Dale Johnson, For 48K Apple II, II+, Commodore 64.

Available at your local computer or software dealer. Or direct from us. Also call or write for the complete catalog.

Apple, Apple | Apple | Apple | Apple | Apple | Apple Computer, Inc.
Commodore 64 is a registered trademark of
Commodore Business
Machines, Inc.



P.O. Box 46080 Lincolnwood, IL 60646 (312) 792-1227

#1984 American Eagle Software, Inc.

#### OLLIE'S FOLLIES"

#### You've enjoyed Jumpman, Donkey Kong, Lode Runner. Now comes Ollie's Follies™.

24 fast-action boards make you wonder if you'd ever master the game. Innovative, fun-filled tricks - elevators, blowers, teleporters, springboards, high-wire tricks, laser walls, lightning bolts, robots. Ollie's Follies can get your adrenalin going like any of the hit games.



\$34.95

Created by Frank Cohen, For Commodore 64 and 48K Atan.

Available at your local computer or software dealer. Or direct from us. Also call or write for the complete catalog.

Jumpman is a registered trademark of Epyx Software. Donkey Kong is a registered trademark of Pintendo of America. Inc. Lode Runner is a registered trademark of Broderbund Software. Commodore 64 is a registered trademark of Commodore Business Machines, Inc. Atan is a registered trademark of Atan. Inc.



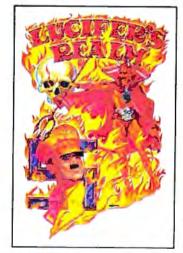
P.O. Box 46080 Lincolnwood, IL 60646 (312) 792-1227

91984 American Eagle Software, Inc.

#### LUCIFER'S REALM" ADVENTURE

Pits you against history's most evil characters.

The good guy vs. the bad, and the bad don't come any badder. Hitler, Mussolini, Reverend Jim, Satan himself. You have to go against them all, just so that you can escape from hell (yes, the real thing)



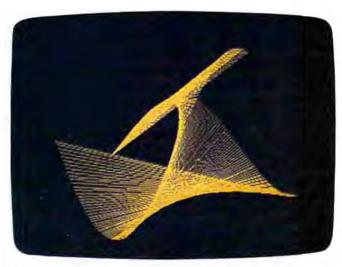
\$39.95

A Class 5 (expert) adventure game with outstanding graphics. Created by Jyym Pearson and Norm Sailer. For 48K Apple I. I.\*. Commodore 64, 48K Atan.

Available at your local computer or software dealer. Or direct from us. Also call or write for the complete catalog.

Apple. Apple I. Apple I are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. Commodore 64 is a registered trademark of Commodore Business Machines, Inc. Atan is a registered trademark of Atan

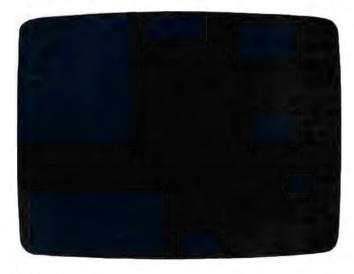
P.O. Box 46080 Lincolnwood, IL 60646 (312) 792-1227



The screen graphics on this page were created with "64 Paintbox" and Program 3.

#### **Demonstrations**

Program 3 is a short program which illustrates how 64 Paintbox can be used. It draws several figures on the screen and then waits for a keypress from you to continue. To see this demonstration, make sure 64 Paintbox is in memory (if you load it manually, remember to type SYS 49152 and NEW), then load Program 3. Run it and watch the effects.



#### Prograi

Refer to the typing in the

```
49152 :169,054,133,001,169,224,238
49158 :141,160,188,169,000,141,037
49164 :128,188,170,189,128,188,235
49170 :024,105,064,157,129,188,173
49176 :189,160,188,105,001,157,056
49182 :161,188,232,224,024,144,235
49188 :234,169,001,160,007,153,248
49194 :199,188,153,192,188,010,204
49200 :153,207,188,136,153,192,053
49206 :188,010,136,016,238,169,043
49212 :003,160,006,153,216,188,018
49218 :010,010,136,136,016,247,109
49224 :169,254,160,007,153,224,015
```

```
49230 :188,056,042,136,016,248,252
49236 :169,252,160,007,153,231,032
49242 :188,153,239,188,153,247,234
49248 :188,056,042,056,042,136,104
49254 :136,016,239,169,066,141,101
49260 :000,003,169,197,141,001,107
49266 :003,169,134,141,008,003,060
49272 :169,192,141,009,003,169,035
49278 :008,133,004,169,055,133,116
49284 :001,096,160,001,177,122,177
49290 :201,033,240,003,076,228,151
49296 :167,165,212,208,249,032,153
49302 :115,000,165,122,133,158,075
49308 :165,123,133,159,162,255,129
49314 :160,000,165,158,133,122,132
49320 :165,159,133,123,232,032,244
49326 :115,000,041,127,221,242,152
49332 :192,240,245,201,046,240,064
49338 :026,009,128,221,242,192,236
49344 :240,019,189,242,192,048,098
49350 :003,232,208,248,200,200,009
49356 :224,053,144,212,162,011,242
49362 :076,066,197,185,040,193,199
49368 :141,233,192,185,041,193,177
      :141,234,192,032,115,000,168
49374
49380 :169,054,133,001,032,046,151
49386 :194,169,055,133,001,076,094
49392 :174,167,068,082,065,087,115
49398 :164,080,076,079,212,080,169
49404 :079,083,073,084,073,079,211
49410 :206,076,079,067,065,084,067
     :197,083,069,084,067,079,075
49416
      :076,176,067,079,076,176,152
49422
      :071,082,065,080,072,073,207
49428
      :067,211,070,073,076,204,215
49434
      :081,085,073,212,084,069,124
49440
49446 :088,212,138,194,046,194,142
      :031,194,181,196,199,195,016
49452
49458 :150,196,081,193,242,197,085
49464 :060,193,252,198,169,228,132
49470 :141,008,003,169,167,141,179
49476 :009,003,169,139,141,000,017
49482 :003,169,227,141,001,003,106
49488 :096,032,042,197,208,039,182
49494 :138,048,036,041,015,168,020
49500 :192,007,176,032,120,032,139
49506 :000,194,088,169,027,141,205
49512
      :017,208,169,023,141,024,174
49518
      :208,169,008,141,022,208,098
      :133,004,169,199,141,000,250
49530 :221,208,102,076,061,197,219
49536 :192,009,176,249,120,169,019
49542 :059,141,017,208,169,040,000
      :141,024,208,169,196,141,251
49548
      :000,221,169,008,192,007,231
49554
49560 :208,002,169,024,133,004,180
49566 :141,022,208,169,023,133,086
49572 :003,138,041,016,208,035,093
      :169,127,141,013,220,169,241
      :001,141,026,208,141,018,199
49590 :208,169,198,141,038,003,171
49596 :169,197,141,039,003,169,138
49602 :100,141,020,003,169,197,056
49608 :141,021,003,208,003,032,096
49614 :000,194,088,138,041,032,187
49620 :208,018,160,000,132,168,130
49626 :169,000,133,170,162,224,052
49632 :032,093,196,169,147,032,125
49638 :210.255,169,004,133,158,135
49644 :166,158,188,251,193,132,044
49650 :168,032,008,196,198,158,234
49656 :016,242,096,008,014,006,118
```

# Because no two businesses are alike, you need Timeworks Business Systems."

BUSINESS

SYSTEMS

For Commodore 64 Computers

# Only Timeworks Business Systems generate reports customized to fit your business, all for \$59.95\* each.

Here's a series of seven easy-to-use Management Information Reports flexibly designed to accommodate all small and medium size business accounting requirements for Commodore 64\*\*

Computers: • Inventory Management

 Sales Analysis • Accounts Receivable and Invoicing • Accounts Payable and Checkwriting • Payroll • Cash Flow

Management • General Ledger

Each system includes:

 A unique method of creating your own unlimited array of reports—quickly and easily from over a thousand

possible combinations.

You select the information you want, and you determine the sequence of the report column headings. Now you can generate reports that are truly tailored to your specific business needs.

- A program which can be used by itself, or interfaced, one at a time, with other management programs into a fully integrated accounting system.
- A menu-driven program sophisticated enough to provide complete Management and Product Information, yet requires no prior computer or accounting knowledge to operate.

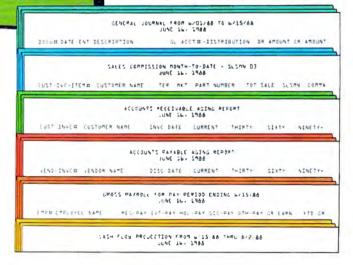
 Timeworks tutorials, written in basic English, and our "cookbook" style of full computer prompting really make this operation simple.

#### Free customer support program.

With Business Systems, particularly, service is a must! The Timeworks Customer Support Team,

along with our toll-free Consumer Hot Line, is available—at no charge to all registered users and dealers. Our service personnel will answer computing questions, hardware questions, even certain accounting questions.

Timeworks Business Systems. Now at your favorite dealer, or contact Timeworks, Inc., 444 Lake Cook Rd., Deerfield, IL 60015. Phone: (312) 948-9200.





More power for your dollar.

#### Other Timeworks Programs:

■ The Evelyn Wood Dynamic Reader SThe Electronic Checkbook The Money Manager Swiftcalc Wall Street

"Suggested retail price "Registered trademark of Commodore Computer Systems ©1984 Timeworks, Inc. All rights reserved.

49662	:009,000,169,000,141,026,087	50094 :10	9,141,182,002,173,183,196
	:208,169,129,141,013,220,116		2,229,110,141,183,002,079
49674	:169,202,141,038,003,169,220	50106 :16	5,253,024,101,167,133,005
49680	:241,141,039,003,169,049,146	50112 .25	3,076,057,195,076,061,142
	:141,020,003,169,234,141,218	50118 :19	7,032,042,197,208,248,098
49692	:021,003,096,032,228,196,092	50124 :22	4,005,176,244,138,072,039
	:160,002,185,167,002,153,191	50130 :03	2,035,197,138,041,015,156
497Ø4	:251,000,136,016,247,096,018	50136 :01	0,010,133,168,032,035,092
49710	:032,031,194,032,024,197,044		
			7,138,041,015,074,170,089
49716	:240,007,230,253,032,061,107	50148 :24	0,003,074,005,168,133,083
49722	:194,198,253,032,066,194,227		8,074,168,185,118,196,119
40720	:240,045,165,253,074,074,147		
49/20	:240,045,105,255,074,074,147		6,004,074,074,074,074,204
49734	:074,170,165,251,069,253,028	50166 :04	1,015,164,168,192,003,061
49740	:041,248,069,253,024,125,068	E0172 .20	9 886 224 887 280 882 120
		50172 :20	8,006,224,007,208,002,139
	:128,188,133,195,189,160,051	50178 :16	9,001,133,168,104,170,235
49752	:188,101,252,133,196,165,099		4,003,240,036,160,240,143
	:251,041,007,032,024,197,134	20130 :16	5,168,032,024,197,208,040
49764	:240,005,041,254,013,170,055	50196 :02	8,224,000,240,023,202,225
49770	:002,170,160,000,096,169,191	50202 .20	9 885 833 803 106 348 831
		30202 : 20	8,005,032,082,196,240,021
49776	:053,120,133,001,177,195,023	50208 :03	1,224,001,208,005,032,021
49782	:160,054,132,001,088,061,102	50214 - 04	5,196,240,032,202,202,187
		EG00G 0G	0 163 000 000 000 000 000 10/
49788	:224,188,164,254,240,005,175	30220 <b>:</b> 20	2,157,032,208,096,202,173
49794	:029,192,188,160,000,145,076	50226 :04	8,012,202,048,019,240,107
49800	:195,096,032,228,196,173,032	50222 .02	5 202 022 045 106 202 246
			5,202,032,045,196,202,246
49806	:167,002,056,229,251,141,220	50238 :24	0,237,160,015,165,168,023
49812	:180,002,173,168,002,229,134	50244 • 01	0,010,010,010,133,168,153
49818	:252,141,181,002,173,169,048	20220 :10	9,204,133,170,162,200,088
49824	:002,056,229,253,133,107,172	50256 :20	8,011,162,216,169,220,042
4983Ø			
	:160,001,162,000,032,024,033		3,170,165,168,141,134,229
49836	:197,240,001,200,165,252,203	50268 :00	2,132,006,160,000,132,012
49842	:205,168,002,144,036,208,173	50274 •19	5,134,196,177,195,037,008
49848	:007,173,167,002,197,251,213		6,005,168,145,195,200,055
49854	:176,027,160,255,162,255,201	50286 :20	8,245,232,228,170,208,121
49860	:032,024,197,240,001,136,058		8,096,011,207,199,113,212
49866	:165,251,056,237,167,002,056	50298 :04	0,143,146,040,153,170,046
49872	:141,180,002,165,252,237,161	50304 :10	2,068,102,068,102,238,040
	:168,002,141,181,002,132,072		2,238,100,227,110,227,114
49878			
49884	:111,134,112,160,001,032,002	50316 :11	0,093,085,093,085,215,053
4989Ø	:024,197,240,001,200,173,037	5Ø322 :13	6,093,136,170,032,042,243
			7,138,041,003,032,024,075
49896	:169,002,197,253,176,015,020		
49902	:152,073,255,024,105,001,080	5Ø334 :19	7,208,005,041,001,133,231
	:168,165,253,056,237,169,012	50340 .25	4,096,133,254,201,000,078
49914	:002,133,107,132,167,169,192		8,002,169,001,010,010,058
49920	:000,141,182,002,133,163,109	50352 :01	0,141,170,002,096,032,115
			1,194,032,234,198,032,135
	:174,180,002,172,181,002,205		
49932	:208,014,228,107,176,010,243	50364 :1/	0,198,072,169,055,133,217
49938	:166,107,032,037,195,133,176	5ø37ø :øø	1,032,115,000,032,139,001
			6,032,133,177,104,168,222
	:163,076,046,195,032,037,061		
49950	:195,141,182,002,076,046,160		9,000,032,145,179,165,128
	:195,132,110,152,074,134,065	50388 :09	8,041,127,133,098,160,101
		50300 .07	4 10E 007 000 14E 071 200
			4,185,097,000,145,071,208
49968	:133,158,133,159,133,164,160	50400 :13	6,016,248,096,032,042,026
		50106 .10	7,032,012,197,152,240,036
	:141,183,002,032,049,194,143	20400 :13	0 100 440 176 476 004 146
4998Ø	:165,252,205,168,002,208,036	50412 :00	8,192,002,176,076,224,146
	:017,165,251,205,167,002,105	50418 : 06	4,176,072,142,167,002,097
			0,168,002,032,035,197,054
49992	:208,010,165,253,205,169,058		
49998	:002,208,003,076,034,194,083	50430 :03	2,012,197,152,208,057,144
			4,200,176,053,142,169,200
	:165,163,024,109,180,002,215		
50010	:133,163,165,164,109,181,237		2,096,032,024,197,240,089
50016	:002,133,164,197,110,240,174	50448 :00	6,138,010,170,152,042,022
		EGAEA - 10	
50028	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118		8,096,133,170,165,004,246
	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118		1,016,008,165,170,040,212
	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143	50460 :04	1,016,008,165,170,040,212
50034	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052	50460 :04 50466 :09	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008
50034 50040	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052 :164,229,110,133,164,165,061	50460 :04 50466 :09 50472 :25	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008 3,174,169,055,133,001,057
50034 50040	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052 :164,229,110,133,164,165,061	50460 :04 50466 :09 50472 :25 50478 :03	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008 3,174,169,055,133,001,057 2,158,173,032,247,183,103
50034 50040 50046	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052 :164,229,110,133,164,165,061 :251,024,101,111,133,251,229	50460 :04 50466 :09 50472 :25 50478 :03	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008 3,174,169,055,133,001,057 2,158,173,032,247,183,103
50034 50040 50046 50052	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052 :164,229,110,133,164,165,061 :251,024,101,111,133,251,229 :165,252,101,112,133,252,123	50460 :04 50466 :09 50472 :25 50478 :03 50484 :16	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008 3,174,169,055,133,001,057 2,158,173,032,247,183,103 9,054,133,001,166,020,083
50034 50040 50046 50052 50058	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052 :164,229,110,133,164,165,061 :251,024,101,111,133,251,229 :165,252,101,112,133,252,123 :173,182,002,024,101,107,215	50460 :04 50466 :09 50472 :25 50478 :03 50484 :16 50490 :16	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008 3,174,169,055,133,001,057 2,158,173,032,247,183,103 9,054,133,001,166,020,083 4,021,096,162,246,154,133
50034 50040 50046 50052 50058	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052 :164,229,110,133,164,165,061 :251,024,101,111,133,251,229 :165,252,101,112,133,252,123 :173,182,002,024,101,107,215	50460 :04 50466 :09 50472 :25 50478 :03 50484 :16 50490 :16	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008 3,174,169,055,133,001,057 2,158,173,032,247,183,103 9,054,133,001,166,020,083 4,021,096,162,246,154,133
50034 50040 50046 50052 50058 50064	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052 :164,229,110,133,164,165,061 :251,024,101,111,133,251,229 :165,252,101,112,133,252,123 :173,182,002,024,101,107,215 :141,182,002,173,183,002,059	50460 :04 50466 :09 50472 :25 50478 :03 50484 :16 50490 :16 50496 :16	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008 3,174,169,055,133,001,057 2,158,173,032,247,183,103 9,054,133,001,166,020,083 4,021,096,162,246,154,133 2,014,224,128,176,027,027
50034 50040 50046 50052 50058 50064 50070	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052 :164,229,110,133,164,165,061 :251,024,101,111,133,251,229 :165,252,101,112,133,252,123 :173,182,002,024,101,107,215 :141,182,002,173,183,002,059 :105,000,141,183,002,197,010	50460 :04 50466 :09 50472 :25 50478 :03 50484 :16 50490 :16 50496 :16 50502 :13	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008 3,174,169,055,133,001,057 2,158,173,032,247,183,103 9,054,133,001,166,020,083 4,021,096,162,246,154,133 2,014,224,128,176,027,027 4,163,072,169,055,133,028
50034 50040 50046 50052 50058 50064 50070	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052 :164,229,110,133,164,165,061 :251,024,101,111,133,251,229 :165,252,101,112,133,252,123 :173,182,002,024,101,107,215 :141,182,002,173,183,002,059	50460 :04 50466 :09 50472 :25 50478 :03 50484 :16 50490 :16 50496 :16 50502 :13 50508 :00	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008 3,174,169,055,133,001,057 2,158,173,032,247,183,103 9,054,133,001,166,020,083 4,021,096,162,246,154,133 2,014,224,128,176,027,027 4,163,072,169,055,133,028 1,174,021,003,224,197,184
50034 50040 50046 50052 50058 50064 50070 50076	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052 :164,229,110,133,164,165,061 :251,024,101,111,133,251,229 :165,252,101,112,133,252,123 :173,182,002,024,101,107,215 :141,182,002,173,183,002,059 :105,000,141,183,002,197,010 :110,240,004,144,032,208,126	50460 :04 50466 :09 50472 :25 50478 :03 50484 :16 50490 :16 50496 :16 50502 :13 50508 :00	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008 3,174,169,055,133,001,057 2,158,173,032,247,183,103 9,054,133,001,166,020,083 4,021,096,162,246,154,133 2,014,224,128,176,027,027 4,163,072,169,055,133,028 1,174,021,003,224,197,184
50034 50040 50046 50052 50058 50064 50070 50076 50082	:004,144,033,176,006,165,118 :163,197,109,144,025,165,143 :163,229,109,133,163,165,052 :164,229,110,133,164,165,061 :251,024,101,111,133,251,229 :165,252,101,112,133,252,123 :173,182,002,024,101,107,215 :141,182,002,173,183,002,059 :105,000,141,183,002,197,010	50460 :04 50466 :09 50472 :25 50478 :03 50484 :16 50490 :16 50496 :16 50502 :13 50508 :00 50514 :24	1,016,008,165,170,040,212 6,169,055,133,001,032,008 3,174,169,055,133,001,057 2,158,173,032,247,183,103 9,054,133,001,166,020,083 4,021,096,162,246,154,133 2,014,224,128,176,027,027 4,163,072,169,055,133,028



```
50526 :104,166,163,076,139,227,201
50532 :173,025,208,141,025,208,112
50538 :169,027,141,017,208,169,069
50544 :199,141,000,221,169,023,097
50550 :141,024,208,169,008,141,041
50556 :022,208,162,000,173,018,195
50562 :208,048,022,162,218,169,189
50568 :196,141,000,221,169,059,154
50574 :141,017,208,169,040,141,090
50580 :024,208,169,008,141,022,208
50586 : 208, 142, 018, 208, 173, 013, 148
50592 :220,041,001,240,003,076,229
50598 :049,234,056,032,240,255,008
50604 :224,021,176,006,162,021,014
50610 :024,032,240,255,165,003,129
50616 :141,117,197,165,004,141,181
50622 :151,197,104,168,104,170,060
50628 :104,064,072,041,127,201,037
50634 :032,144,004,104,076,202,252
50640 :241,104,032,202,241,008,012
50646 :133,170,134,158,132,159,076
50652 :056,032,240,255,224,021,024
50658 :176,006,162,021,024,032,135
50664 :240,255,166,158,164,159,094
50670 :165,170,040,096,032,031,004
50676 :194,032,234,198,169,000,047
50682 :141,174,002,169,000,141,109
50688 :176,002,141,175,002,165,149
50694 :252,208,004,165,251,240,102
50700 :033,165,251,056,237,177,163
50706 :002,133,251,165,252,233,030
50712 :000,133,252,032,170,198,041
50718 :240,229,165,251,024,109,024
50724 :177,002,133,251,165,252,248
50730 :105,000,133,252,230,253,247
50736 :032,170,198,208,011,173,072
50742 :176,002,208,011,032,212,183
50748 :198,169,001,044,169,000,129
50754 :141,176,002,198,253,198,010
50760 :253,032,170,198,208,011,176
50766 :173,175,002,208,011,032,167
50772 :212,198,169,001,044,169,109
50778 :000,141,175,002,230,253,123
50784 :032,061,194,165,251,024,055
50790 :109,177,002,133,251,165,171
50796 :252,105,000,133,252,165,247
50802 :197,201,063,240,048,165,004
50808 :252,240,006,165,251,201,211
50814 :064,176,005,032,170,198,003
50820 :240,168,172,174,002,240,104
50826 :028,136,185,000,189,133,041
50832 :253,185,000,190,133,252,133
50838 :185,000,191,133,251,140,026
50844 :174,002,165,253,201,200,127
50850 :176,226,076,253,197,076,142
50856 :034,194,032,066,194,134,054
50862 :170,189,224,188,073,255,249
50868 :162,053,120,134,001,049,187
50874 :195,230,001,088,072,165,169
50880 :170,041,007,170,104,236,152
50886 :178,002,176,007,074,232,099
50892 :236,178,002,144,249,201,190
50898 :000,096,172,174,002,165,051
50904 :251,153,000,191,165,252,204
50910 :153,000,190,165,253,153,112
50916 :000,189,238,174,002,096,159
50922 :162,001,160,007,032,024,108
50928 :197,240,002,232,136,142,165
50934 :177,002,140,178,002,096,073
50940 :032,042,197,208,015,224,202
50946 :040,176,011,134,163,032,046
50952 :035,197,208,004,224,025,189
```

```
50958 :144,005,162,014,076,066,225
50964 :197,169,000,133,196,165,112
50970 :163,010,010,010,038,196,197
50976 :024,125,128,188,133,195,057
50982 :165,196,125,160,188,133,237
50988 :196,169,055,133,001,032,118
50994 :115,000,032,158,173,165,181
51000 :013,048,025,032,247,183,092
51006 :165,020,041,001,008,173,214
51012 :160,199,040,208,003,041,207
51018 :247,044,009,008,141,160,171
51024 :199,076,049,199,165,098,098
51030 :208,015,032,133,177,160,043
51036 :002,177,071,153,097,000,080
51042 :136,016,248,048,011,165,210
51048 :023,133,022,165,023,056,014
51054 :233,003,133,023,165,097,252
51060 :240,089,169,000,141,180,167
51066 :002,173,160,199,041,251,180
51072 :141,160,199,169,000,133,162
51078 :159,172,180,002,177,098,154
51084 :032,208,199,144,052,010,017
51090 :038,159,010,038,159,010,048
51096 :038,159,133,158,165,159,196
51102 :024,105,216,133,159,160,187
51108 :007,162,055,169,051,120,216
51114 :133,001,177,158,145,195,211
51120 :136,016,249,134,001,088,032
51126 :165,195,024,105,008,133,044
51132 :195,144,006,230,196,165,100
51138 :196,240,010,238,180,002,036
51144 :173,180,002,197,097,208,033
51150 :180,096,170,201,018,208,055
51156 :008,173,160,199,009,004,253
51162 :141,160,199,201,146,208,249
51168 :008,173,160,199,041,251,032
51174 :141,160,199,138,041,127,012
51180 :201,032,144,010,138,201,194
51186 :128,041,191,144,002,233,213
51192 :064,056,096,013,013,013,247
```

Refer to "COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing in Programs" before typing in the following listings.

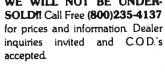
#### Program 2: 64 Loader

```
100 IFA=1THENSYS49152:NEW
                                   :rem 38
110 PRINT"{CLR}{3 DOWN}":PRINTTAB(14)"
    [RVS]64 PAINTBOX"
                                  :rem 162
130 PRINT" [DOWN] IGRAPHICS SELECTS GRAPHI
    C MODE (0,7,8)"
                                  :rem 102
140 PRINT" ICOLOR SELECTS COLOR REGISTER"
                                   :rem 253
150 PRINT" ISETCOLOR SETS THE REGISTER'S
    {SPACE}COLOR"
                                   :rem 113
160 PRINT" IPOSITION PLACES THE GRAPHICS
    {SPACE}CURSOR"
                                   :rem 198
170 PRINT" !PLOT PLOTS THE POINT SET BY C
                                   :rem 204
    OLOR"
180 PRINT" IDRAWTO DRAWS TO THE SPECIFIED
     POINT"
                                   :rem 119
190 PRINT" ILOCATE PUTS THE POINT IN THE
    [SPACE] VARIABLE"
                                   :rem 185
195 PRINT" ITEXT PUTS TEXT ON THE SCREEN"
                                   :rem 165
200 PRINT" !QUIT DISABLES PAINTBOX COMMAN
    DS"
                                   :rem 197
210 PRINT" [DOWN] ALL COMMANDS CAN BE ABBRE
    VIATED WITH":PRINT" A PERIOD (.)"
                                   :rem 220
220 PRINT" { DOWN } LOADING ML INTO LOCATIONS
     49152-51200 .."
                                   :rem 121
230 A=1:LOAD"PAINTBOX",8,1
                                     :rem 8
```

100 :	Pro	gram 3: 64 Paintbox Demons	
			:rem 203
140 GOSUB700 :rem 172 150 DATA "{WHT}SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 1" 1rem 127 160 DATA "HIT ANY KEY AFTER THIS DESIGN, [SPACE]AND ALL" :rem 231 170 DATA "FOLLOWING DESIGNS, ARE COMPLETE " :rem 17 180 DATA "TO GO ON TO THE NEXT ONE.", 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/25)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/25)*50:NEXT 101 GOSUB700 :rem 170 102 DATA "THIS FIGURE IS DRAWN IN HIRES THEN" :rem 69 103 DATA "REDISPLAYED IN MULTICOLOR FOR A N" :rem 69 104 DATA "INTERESTING EFFECT", :rem 25 105 FORI=0TO309STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.1+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.1+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.1+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.1+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.1+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.1+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.1+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I			
150 DATA "{WHT}SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 1" 160 DATA "HIT ANY KEY AFTER THIS DESIGN,			
160 DATA "HIT ANY KEY AFTER THIS DESIGN, [SPACE] AND ALL" : rem 231 170 DATA "FOLLOWING DESIGNS, ARE COMPLETE : rem 17 180 DATA "TO GO ON TO THE NEXT ONE.", : rem 204 180 FORI=@TO27@STEP5:IPL.I,1@0+SIN(I/5@)* 100:IDR.319-I,10@+COS(I/25)*5@:NEXT : rem 68 180 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN20@ : rem 170 180 GETAS:IFAS=""THEN20@ : rem 170 180 DATA "THIS FIGURE IS DRAWN IN HIRES THEN" : rem 68 180 DATA "REDISPLAYED IN MULTICOLOR FOR A N" : rem 64 180 DATA "INTERESTING EFFECT", : rem 25 180 FORI=@TO30@STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/5@)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT : rem 64 180 FORI=@TO30@STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/5@)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT : rem 170 180 FORI=@TO30@STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/5@)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/5Ø)*50:NEXT : rem 64 181 FORI=@TO31@STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/5@)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/5Ø)*50:NEXT : rem 64 182 GOSUB640:GOSUB70@ : rem 174 180 FORI=@TO31@STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/5@)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/5Ø)*50:NEXT : rem 61 183 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN330 : rem 174 180 FORI=@TO31@STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/5@)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/5Ø)*50:NEXT : rem 61 180 FORI=@TO31@STEP5:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/5@)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/5Ø)*50:NEXT : rem 61 180 FORI=@TO31@STEP5:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/5@)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/5Ø)*50:NEXT : rem 174 180 FORI=@TO31@STEP5:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/5@)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/5@)*50:NEXT : rem 174 180 FORI=@TO31@STEP5:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/5@)*50:NEXT : rem 174 180 FORI=@TO2*↑↑/100STEP↑/100:IPL.160,100 : rem 174 180 FORI=@TO2*↑↑ FIENT ABO : rem 185 180 FORI=@TO2*↑ FIENT ABO : rem 185 180 FORI=@T		DATA "{WHT}SIMPLE FIGURE NUM	BER 1"
[SPACE] AND ALL" : rem 231 170 DATA "FOLLOWING DESIGNS, ARE COMPLETE " : rem 17 180 DATA "TO GO ON TO THE NEXT ONE.", 190 FORI=ØTO27ØSTEP5: IPL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)* 10Ø:IDR.319-I,10Ø+COS(I/25)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.319-I,10Ø+COS(I/25)*5Ø:NEXT 200 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN20Ø : rem 170 220 DATA "THIS FIGURE IS DRAWN IN HIRES THEN" : rem 69 230 DATA "REDISPLAYED IN MULTICOLOR FOR AN" : rem 64 240 DATA "INTERESTING EFFECT", : rem 25 250 FORI=ØTO3Ø9STEP2:IPL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*10Ø:IDR.I+10Ø,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.I+10Ø,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.I+10Ø,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.I+10Ø,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.I+10Ø,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.I+10Ø,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.I+10Ø,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.I+10Ø,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.319-I,10Ø+COS(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.319-I,10Ø+COS(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.319-I,10Ø+COS(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.319-I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)* 10Ø:IDR.319-I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)* 10Ø:IDR.319-I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)*5Ø:NEXT 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)* 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)* 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)* 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)* 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)* 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)* 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/50)* 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.IIII 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.IIII 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.IIII 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.IIII 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.III 10Ø:IDR.310STEP5:IPL.III 10Ø:IDR.310ST	160	DAWA "HIT ANY KEY AFTER THIS	
170 DATA "FOLLOWING DESIGNS, ARE COMPLETE " rem 17  180 DATA "TO GO ON TO THE NEXT ONE.", rem 204  190 FORI=0TO270STEP5:iPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/25)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/25)*50:NEXT 110 GOSUB700 :rem 170  120 DATA "THIS FIGURE IS DRAWN IN HIRES THEN" rem 69  230 DATA "REDISPLAYED IN MULTICOLOR FOR A N" :rem 69  240 DATA "REDISPLAYED IN MULTICOLOR FOR A N" :rem 69  250 FORI=0TO309STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.I+10,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:ID	מסד		:rem 231
" :rem 17 180 DATA "TO GO ON TO THE NEXT ONE.", rem 204 190 FORI=@TO270STEP5:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/25)*50:NEXT rem 68 200 GETAS:IFA\$=""THEN2000 :rem 170 210 GOSUB700 :rem 170 220 DATA "THIS FIGURE IS DRAWN IN HIRES THEN" :rem 69 230 DATA "REDISPLAYED IN MULTICOLOR FOR AN " :rem 64 240 DATA "INTERESTING EFFECT", :rem 25 250 FORI=@TO309STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.1+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT rem 3 270 DATA "HIRES/MULTICOLOR FIGURE NUMBER (SPACE)2", :rem 148 280 FORI=@TO309STEP2:IPL.I,100+COS(I/50)* 100:IDR.1+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT rem 6 290 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 3 290 DATA "HIRES/MULTICOLOR FIGURE NUMBER (SPACE)2", :rem 6 290 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 6 300 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 2", :rem 6 310 FORI=@TO319STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT rem 6 330 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN330 :rem 79 340 GOSUB700 :rem 174 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 79 341 GOSUB700 :rem 174 352 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN330 :rem 79 353 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN330 :rem 79 364 GOSUB700 :rem 174 375 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 79 376 GOSUB 700 :rem 174 377 DATA "THE NEXT IMAGE IS A CIRCLE", :rem 68 378 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN420 :rem 79 389 GOSUB 700 :rem 174 390 FORI=@TO310STEP5:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.160+COS(I)*100,T00-SIN(I)*80 391 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN420 :rem 79 392 GOSUB 700 :rem 174 393 GOSUB 700 :rem 174 394 DATA "THE NEXT IMAGE IS A CIRCLE", :rem 182 395 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN420 :rem 79 396 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN420 :rem 174 397 FORI=@TO2*↑=↑/100STEP↑/100-SIN(I)*80 398 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN480 :rem 175 399 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN480 :rem 176 390 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN480 :rem 176 391 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN480 :rem 176 392 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN480 :rem 176 393 GOSUB 700 :rem 176 394 GOSUB 700 :rem 176 395 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE" :rem 176 395 IRA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE" :rem 176 396 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN480 :rem 176 397 IRA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 185 390 ICO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-SIN(I)*1/10)*20:IDR.50-SIN(I)*20:IDR.50-SIN(I)*1/10)*20:IDR.50-SIN(I)*20:IDR.50-SIN(I)*20:IDR.50-SIN(I)*20:IDR.50	170	DATA "FOLLOWING DESIGNS, ARE	COMPLETE
190 FORI=0TO270STEP5:iPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:iDR.319-I,100+COS(I/25)*50:NEXT	100	н	:rem 17
100:1DR.319-I,100+COS(I/25)*50:NEXT	100		:rem 204
200 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN200 :rem 71 210 GOSUB700 :rem 170 220 DATA "THIS FIGURE IS DRAWN IN HIRES THEN" :rem 69 230 DATA "REDISPLAYED IN MULTICOLOR FOR A N" :rem 64 240 DATA "INTERESTING EFFECT", :rem 25 250 FORI=0TO309STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 6 260 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 3 270 DATA "HIRES/MULTICOLOR FIGURE NUMBER {SPACE}2", :rem 148 280 FORI=0TO309STEP2:IPL.I,100+COS(I/50)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 4 290 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 4 290 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 4 310 FORI=0TO319STEP2:IPL.I,100+COS(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 66 300 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 2", :rem 164 310 FORI=0TO319STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 61 330 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN330 :rem 79 340 GOSUB700 :rem 174 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 170 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 170 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 170 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 174 440 GOSUB700 :rem 174 450 GOSUB 700 :rem 174 460 FORI=0TO310STEP5:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 460 FORI=0TO3*0*-Inl00*-SIN(I/50)*-DIN	190	FORI=0T0270STEP5: IPL.I,100+S 100: IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/25)*	50:NEXT
210 GOSUB700 :rem 170 220 DATA "THIS FIGURE IS DRAWN IN HIRES T HEN" :rem 69 230 DATA "REDISPLAYED IN MULTICOLOR FOR A N" :rem 64 240 DATA "INTERESTING EFFECT", :rem 25 250 FORI=0TO309STEP2:!PL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 260 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 6 270 DATA "HIRES/MULTICOLOR FIGURE NUMBER [SPACE]2", :rem 148 280 FORI=0TO309STEP2:!PL.I,100+COS(I/50)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 290 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 6 300 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 2", :rem 64 300 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 2", :rem 64 310 FORI=0TO319STEP2:!PL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT 100:IDR.319-I,100-SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT	200	CETAS. TEAS=""THEN200	
220 DATA "THIS FIGURE IS DRAWN IN HIRES THEN"  230 DATA "REDISPLAYED IN MULTICOLOR FOR A N"  240 DATA "INTERESTING EFFECT", :rem 64  250 FORI=0T0309STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT  260 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 148  270 DATA "HIRES/MULTICOLOR FIGURE NUMBER (SPACE)2", :rem 148  280 FORI=0T0309STEP2:IPL.I,100+COS(I/50)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT  290 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 6  300 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 2", :rem 164  310 FORI=0T0319STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 61  330 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN330 :rem 79  340 GOSUB700 :rem 174  350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 170  360:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 68  420 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN420 :rem 79  420 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN420 :rem 79  430 GOSUB 700 :rem 174  440 DATA "THE NEXT IMAGE IS A CIRCLE", :rem 52  460 FORI=0T02*1-1/100STEP1/100:IPL.160,10  6:IDR.160+COS(I)*100,100-SIN(I)*80 :rem 174  470 NEXT:C=0:I=2 :rem 182  480 ISE.I,C,I:I=I+1:IFI=16THENI=2:C=C+1:I FC=16THENC=0 :rem 182  490 GETA\$:IFA\$="THEN480 :rem 176  510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 129  520 IGR.7+16:ICO.1:N=32:FORI=0T02*1STEP1/N			
230 DATA "REDISPLAYED IN MULTICOLOR FOR A N" :rem 64 N" :rem 64 250 FORT=ØTO3Ø9STEP2:!PL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/5Ø)* 10Ø:!DR.I+10,10Ø+SIN(I/5Ø)*5Ø:NEXT :rem 62 260 GOSUB64Ø:GOSUB7ØØ :rem 3 270 DATA "HIRES/MULTICOLOR FIGURE NUMBER {SPACE}2", :rem 148 280 FORT=ØTO3Ø9STEP2:!PL.I,10Ø+COS(I/5Ø)* 10Ø:!DR.I+10,10Ø+SIN(I/5Ø)*5Ø:NEXT :rem 4 290 GOSUB64Ø:GOSUB7ØØ :rem 6 300 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 2", :rem 164 310 FORI=ØTO319STEP2:!PL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/5Ø)* 10Ø:!DR.319-I,10Ø+COS(I/5Ø)*5Ø:NEXT :rem 61 310 FORI=ØTO319STEP2:!PL.I,10Ø+SIN(I/5Ø)* 10Ø:!DR.319-I,10Ø+COS(I/5Ø)*5Ø:NEXT :rem 61 330 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN33Ø :rem 79 340 GOSUB7ØØ :rem 174 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 68 400 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN42Ø :rem 79 410Ø:!DR.319-I,10Ø+SIN(I/5Ø)*5Ø:NEXT :rem 68 420 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN42Ø :rem 79 430 GOSUB 7ØØ :rem 174 440 DATA "THE NEXT IMAGE IS A CIRCLE", :rem 52 440 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN42Ø :rem 79 440 DATA "THE NEXT IMAGE IS A CIRCLE", :rem 52 450 GOSUB 7ØØ :rem 176 460 FORI=ØTO2*↑-↑/10ØSTEP↑/10Ø:!PL.16Ø,10 Ø:!DR.16Ø+COS(I)*10Ø,10Ø-SIN(I)*80 :rem 176 470 NEXT:C=Ø:I=2 :rem 13Ø 490 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN480 :rem 126 490 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN480 :rem 127 500 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE" 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 500 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE" 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 510 IGR.7+16:!CO.1:N=32:FORI=ØTO2*↑STEP↑/N:X=8Ø+COS (I)*5Ø:Y=5Ø-SIN(I)*4Ø :rem 73 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.8Ø,5Ø:IDR.8Ø+COS (I)*4Ø,5Ø-SIN(I +↑/N)*32:NEXT :rem 273 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.8Ø+COS (I+↑/N)*5Ø,5Ø-SIN(I +↑/N)*4Ø:NEXT :rem 185 560 ICO.3:IPL.0Ø,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:IDR.8Ø,90:IDR.159,99:IDR.8Ø,90:IDR.159,99:IDR.8Ø,90:IDR.159,99:IDR.8Ø,90:IDR.159,99:			N HIRES T
N"			
250 FORI=0T0309STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 6 260 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 3 270 DATA "HIRES/MULTICOLOR FIGURE NUMBER {SPACE}2", :rem 148 280 FORI=0T0309STEP2:IPL.I,100+COS(I/50)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 4 290 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 6 300 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 2", :rem 164 310 FORI=0T0319STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 61 330 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN330 :rem 79 340 GOSUB700 :rem 174 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 170 390 FORI=0T0310STEP5:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 68 420 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN420 :rem 79 430 GOSUB 700 :rem 174 440 DATA "THE NEXT IMAGE IS A CIRCLE", 460 FORI=0T02*↑-↑/100STEP↑/100:IPL.160,10 0:IDR.160+COS(I)*100,T00-SIN(I)*80 :rem 176 470 NEXT:C=0:I=2 :rem 182 480 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN480 :rem 92 500 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE" :rem 176 500 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 79 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 75 520 IGR.7+16:ICO.1:N=32:FORI=0T02*↑STEP↑/ N 530 ICO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-S IN(I)*32:NEXT :rem 73 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+↑/N)*50,50-SIN(I +↑/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+↑/N)*50,50-SIN(I +↑/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 ICO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,00 :rem 110		N"	:rem 64
100:1DR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT	240	DATA "INTERESTING EFFECT",	:rem 25
	250	FORI = ØTO3 Ø9 STEP2: IPL. I, 100+S	IN(I/5Ø)*
260 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 3 270 DATA "HIRES/MULTICOLOR FIGURE NUMBER {SPACE}?", :rem 148 280 FORI=0TO309STEP2:IPL.I,100+COS(I/50)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 4 290 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 6 300 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 2", :rem 164 310 FORI=0TO319STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 61 330 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN330 :rem 79 340 GOSUB700 :rem 174 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 170 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 170 360 FORI=0TO310STEP5:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 68 420 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN420 :rem 79 430 GOSUB 700 :rem 174 440 DATA "THE NEXT IMAGE IS A CIRCLE", :rem 52 460 FORI=0TO2*↑-↑/100STEP↑/100:IPL.160,10 0:IDR.160+COS(I)*100,T00-SIN(I)*80 :rem 176 470 NEXT:C=0:I=2 :rem 182 480 ISE.1,C,I:I=I+1:IFI=16THENI=2:C=C+1:I FC=16THENC=0 :rem 130 490 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN480 :rem 92 500 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE" :rem 117 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 29 520 IGR.7+16:ICO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/N 530 ICO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-S IN(I)*32:NEXT :rem 209 540 N=16:ICO.2:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/N:X=80+COS S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40 :rem 73 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+↑/N)*50,50-SIN(I+↑/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 ICO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0 :rem 110		100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(1/50)*5	
[SPACE]2", :rem 148 280 FORI=0TO309STEP2:IPL.I,100+COS(I/50)* 100:IDR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 4 290 GOSUB640:GOSUB700 :rem 6 300 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 2", :rem 164 310 FORI=0TO319STEP2:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 61 330 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN330 :rem 79 340 GOSUB700 :rem 174 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3", :rem 170 390 FORI=0TO310STEP5:IPL.I,100+SIN(I/50)* 100:IDR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT :rem 68 420 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN420 :rem 79 430 GOSUB 700 :rem 174 440 DATA "THE NEXT IMAGE IS A CIRCLE", :rem 52 460 FORI=0TO2*↑-↑/100STEP↑/100:IPL.160,10 0:IDR.160+COS(I)*100,100-SIN(I)*80 :rem 176 470 NEXT:C=0:I=2 :rem 182 480 ISE.1,C,I:I=I+1:IFI=16THENI=2:C=C+1:I FC=16THENC=0 :rem 130 490 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN480 :rem 92 500 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE"  510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 520 IGR.7+16:ICO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/ N 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 520 IGR.7+16:ICO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/ N 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 520 IGR.7+16:ICO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/ N 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 520 IGR.7+16:ICO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/ N 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 520 IGR.7+16:ICO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/ N 510 ICO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-SIN(I)*4	26Ø	GOSUB640:GOSUB700	:rem 3
280 FORI=ØTO3Ø9STEP2:IPL.I,10Ø+COS(I/5Ø)*	27Ø		
100:1DR.I+10,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT		{SPACE}2",	
	28Ø	FORI=0TO309STEP2:   PL.I, 100+C	OS(I/50)*
		100: (DR.1+10, 100+31N(1/30) 3	:rem 4
:rem 164	29Ø		
310 FORI=0TO319STEP2:1PL.I,100+SIN(I/50)*	300	DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 2	", •rem 164
100:IDR.319-I,100+COS(I/50)*50:NEXT	310	FORI=ØTO319STEP2:1PL.I.1ØØ+S	
330 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN330 :rem 79 340 GOSUB700 :rem 174 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3",		100: IDR. 319-I, 100+COS(I/50)*	50 NEXT
340 GOSUB700 :rem 174 350 DATA "SIMPLE FIGURE NUMBER 3",			
170   390   FORI=@TO31@STEP5: PL.I,1@@+SIN(I/5@)*   10@: DR.319-I,1@@+SIN(I/5@)*50:NEXT			
100:1DR.319-I,100+SIN(I/50)*50:NEXT	350	DATA SIMPLE PIGORE NOMBER 3	
	39Ø	FORI=0T0310STEP5:1PL.I,100+S	IN(I/5Ø)* 📗
420 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN420 :rem 79 430 GOSUB 700 :rem 174 440 DATA "THE NEXT IMAGE IS A CIRCLE",		100: IDR. 319-I, 100+SIN(I/50)*	50:NEXT
174   440 DATA "THE NEXT IMAGE IS A CIRCLE",	420	GETAS • IFAS=""THEN420	
1440 DATA "THE NEXT IMAGE IS A CIRCLE",			
460 FORI=0TO2*↑-↑/100STEP↑/100:IPL.160,10 0:IDR.160+COS(I)*100,T00-SIN(I)*80 :rem 176 470 NEXT:C=0:I=2 :rem 182 480 ISE.1,C,I:I=I+1:IFI=16THENI=2:C=C+1:I FC=16THENC=0 :rem 130 490 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN480 :rem 92 500 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE" :rem 117 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 520 IGR.7+16:ICO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/ N :rem 75 530 ICO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-S IN(I)*32:NEXT :rem 209 540 N=16:ICO.2:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/N:X=80+CO S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40 :rem 73 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+↑/N)*50,50-SIN(I+↑/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 ICO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0			RCLE",
<pre>Ø:IDR.16Ø+COS(I)*10Ø,TØØ-SIN(I)*80</pre>	460	PORT-4M02++ +/1445MPR+/144-1	
:rem 176 470 NEXT:C=0:I=2 :rem 182 480 iSE.1,C,I:I=I+1:IFI=16THENI=2:C=C+1:I FC=16THENC=0 :rem 130 490 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN480 :rem 92 500 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE" :rem 117 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 520 iGR.7+16:1CO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*†STEP†/ N :rem 75 530 iCO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-S IN(I)*32:NEXT :rem 209 540 N=16:ICO.2:FORI=0TO2*†STEP†/N:X=80+CO S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40 :rem 73 550 iPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+↑/N)*50,50-SIN(I +↑/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 iCO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0	460	#URI =0102-1-1/1005TEP1/100:1	(T)*80
480 iSE.1,C,I:I=I+1:IFI=16THENI=2:C=C+1:I FC=16THENC=0 :rem 130 490 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN480 :rem 92 500 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE" :rem 117 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 520 iGR.7+16:1CO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/ N :rem 75 530 iCO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-S IN(I)*32:NEXT :rem 209 540 N=16:ICO.2:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/N:X=80+CO S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40 :rem 73 550 iPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+↑/N)*50,50-SIN(I +↑/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 iCO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0		D1.DK(100.000(1) 100/100 D1.	
FC=16THENC=0 :rem 130  490 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN480 :rem 92  500 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE"			
490 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN480 :rem 92 500 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE"	480		
500 DATA "THIS IS A MULTICOLOR IMAGE"  :rem 117 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 520 IGR.7+16:1CO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/ N :rem 75 530 ICO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-S IN(I)*32:NEXT :rem 209 540 N=16:ICO.2:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/N:X=80+CO S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40 :rem 73 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+↑/N)*50,50-SIN(I +↑/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 ICO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0 :rem 110			- 11
:rem 117 510 DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 520 IGR.7+16:1CO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/ N :rem 75 530 ICO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-S IN(I)*32:NEXT :rem 209 540 N=16:ICO.2:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/N:X=80+CO S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40 :rem 73 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+↑/N)*50,50-SIN(I +↑/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 ICO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0 :rem 110			
51Ø DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND FILL ROUT INES", :rem 239 52Ø IGR.7+16:1CO.1:N=32:FORI=ØTO2*†STEP†/N :rem 75 53Ø ICO.1:IPL.8Ø,5Ø:IDR.8Ø+COS(I)*4Ø,5Ø-S IN(I)*32:NEXT :rem 2Ø9 54Ø N=16:ICO.2:FORI=ØTO2*†STEP†/N:X=8Ø+COS(I)*5Ø:Y=5Ø-SIN(I)*4Ø :rem 73 55Ø IPL.X,Y:IDR.8Ø+COS(I+†/N)*5Ø,5Ø-SIN(I+†/N)*4Ø:NEXT :rem 185 56Ø ICO.3:IPL.Ø,Ø:IDR.159,Ø:IDR.159,99:IDR.Ø,99:IDR.Ø,Ø :rem 11Ø	ששכ	DATA THIS IS A MULTICOLOR I	11
520 IGR.7+16:1CO.1:N=32:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/ N :rem 75 530 ICO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-S IN(I)*32:NEXT :rem 209 540 N=16:ICO.2:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/N:X=80+CO S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40 :rem 73 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+↑/N)*50,50-SIN(I +↑/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 ICO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0 :rem 110	51Ø	DATA "CREATED WITH LINE AND	FILL ROUT
N :rem 75 530 ICO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-S IN(I)*32:NEXT :rem 209 540 N=16:ICO.2:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/N:X=80+CO S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40 :rem 73 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+↑/N)*50,50-SIN(I +↑/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 ICO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0 :rem 110			
530 ICO.1:IPL.80,50:IDR.80+COS(I)*40,50-S IN(I)*32:NEXT :rem 209 540 N=16:ICO.2:FORI=0TO2*↑STEP↑/N:X=80+CO S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40 :rem 73 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+↑/N)*50,50-SIN(I +↑/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 ICO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0 :rem 110	520		
540 N=16:ICO.2:FORI=0TO2* STEP /N:X=80+CO S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40 :rem 73 550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+ /N)*50,50-SIN(I + /N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 ICO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0 :rem 110	530	ICO.1: IPL.80,50: IDR.80+COS(I	)*40,50-S
S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40 :rem 73 550 iPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+1/N)*50,50-SIN(I +1/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 iCO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0 :rem 110	540	IN(1)*32:NEXT N=16:1CO.2:FORI=ØTO2*†STEP†/	:rem 209   N:X=80+CO
550 IPL.X,Y:IDR.80+COS(I+1/N)*50,50-SIN(I +1/N)*40:NEXT :rem 185 560 ICO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0 :rem 110		S(I)*50:Y=50-SIN(I)*40	:rem 73
560 ICO.3:IPL.0,0:IDR.159,0:IDR.159,99:ID R.0,99:IDR.0,0 :rem 110	55Ø	IPL.X,Y: IDR.80+COS(I+ $\frac{1}{N}$ )*50	,50-SIN(I
R.Ø,99:!DR.Ø,Ø :rem 110	560		
590 GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN590 :rem 95	שטכ		11
	590	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN590	

62Ø	IGR.7:IGR.Ø:END	:rem 26
630	:	:rem 211
640	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN640	:rem 87
650	IGR.7+32+16:ISE.0,2,8:ISE.1,5	8:1SE.2
	,0,14	:rem 70
660	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN660	:rem 91
67Ø	GOTO 750	:rem 114
690	:	:rem 217
700	PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}":IGR.0:K=0	:rem 80
710	READN\$:IFN\$=""THEN730	:rem 171
720	PRINTTAB (20-LEN(N\$)/2)N\$" {DOV	√N } " : K=K+
	1:GOTO710	:rem 27
73Ø	PRINTTAB(17)"[6 @]":PRINTTAB	(17)"
	{RVS} WAIT {UP}"	:rem 70
740	FORI=1TO350*K:GETA\$:IFA\$=""TH	HENNEXT
		:rem 133
750	IGR.8+16: ISE.2,0,0: ISE.1, RND	(1)*15,10

# WE WILL NOT BE UNDER-



**PACIFIC EXCHANGES** 100 Foothill Blvd. San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. In Cal. call (800) 592-5935 or (805) 543-1037



:rem 192 @

#### **DOUBLES DISKETTE STORAGE SPACE!**

#### **REDUCES DISKETTE COST 50%!**



: ICO.1:RETURN

Now! The back of 51/4" Diskettes can be used for data storage even with single head disk drives.

- **MESLE NOTCE**\* Tools make it easy.
- Adds the Precise notch where it's needed.
- Doubles Diskette Space or Money Back!



NIBBLE NOTCH I Cuts Square Notch for

MIBBLE ROTCH II

Cuts Square Notch and 1/4 inch round "index hole." For use with computers other than those shown for INTELE BOTTOM L. Apple, II, II+, IIe, IIc, III, Franklin & Commodore. only \$14.95\* each

only \$21.90\* each

#### DISK OPTIMIZER SYSTEM Software for Apple, II, II + , IIe, III and Franklin

- Certifies your "new" Disk 100% Error Free
- 469% FASTER THAN SIMILAR PROGRAMS!
- Removes Bad Sectors
   Adds 36th Track
- Performs Disk Drive Speed Check
- Adds DOS and More
- only \$24.95\*

#### SPECIAL PACKAGE PRICE -NIBBLE NOTCH I and DISK OPTIMIZER

only \$29.95 for BOTH \* On all orders add \$2.00 for each item Postage & Handling (\$5.00 each foreign P&H)

\*Florida Residents Add 5% Sales Tax SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK!

#### ORDER TODAY!



Toll Free 1-800-642-2536 Florida 305-493-8355

or send Check or Money Order to: NIRRLE NOTCH® COMPUTER PRODUCTS

4211 NW 75th TERRACE . DEPT. 66 . LAUDERHILL, FL 33319

# VIC Music Maker

Frank Colosimo

Here is a program that can help you more easily create sound effects or generate songs. The BASIC program generates its own DATA statements as notes are played, allows realtime playing of notes, and lets you adjust the tempo.

"VIC Music Maker" is an easy to use, multifunctional music program for VIC-20s of all memory sizes. Immediately after running, a menu is displayed which gives you a choice of four options. You can:

- 1. Develop sound effects or play simple music using the keyboard.
- 2. Play back music or sound effects previously added to the program.
- Generate DATA statements "recording" the music as you play it on the keys.
- 4. Produce a tape file composed of DATA statements and a sound-generating subroutine which can easily be added to other programs.

After typing the program, check for errors, save a copy on tape or disk, and run it. A menu will direct you to select one of the four choices by pressing keys 1 through 4.

#### **Playing And Recording**

Press 1 to play music on the keyboard. You can try the tune at the end of this article or experiment to get sound effects. Pressing the S key returns you to the main menu.

Press 3 to "record" what you play in DATA statements. The program will ask you for a starting DATA line number. By default, the number 1000 is printed on the screen, and simply pressing RETURN produces DATA lines starting with this number. Avoid numbers that are used in the

program lines.

While you're playing notes, DATA statements will be created on the screen. You can play up to 95 notes before the screen fills and the program ends. Pressing the S key (or reaching the maximum number of notes) causes the program to print one final DATA statement with a value of 99. This is the signal used by the playback loop to indicate end of data.

With your DATA lines on the screen, you can move the cursor up to each DATA line number and press RETURN. This will enter the lines into your program. If you hit a bad note or two, you can do a little editing on the numbers before entering them. Of course, if you do not want to keep a recording of your playing, you can simply rerun the program.

#### **Automatic Music**

Selecting option 2 from the menu plays back the music you recorded in the DATA statements. VIC Music Maker plays back notes until it encounters the number 99, signaling that the tune is done. The RESTORE command in line 220 allows only a single tune to be played. By removing it, you can have a number of tunes stored in DATA statements, and they'll be played one by one as you press key 2.

The fourth menu option lets you save a copy of your efforts on tape or disk and later merge it with another program. VIC Music Maker asks you to prepare a cassette or disk and input a filename. Then it requests the number of the last line to be saved. All lines between 800 and this line will be stored. Lines 800–940 contain the playback subroutine, so you'll have both the musical DATA statements and the routine to merge with your other program.

# And grown the Apple wids and the Apple Lids and the Apple Lids and of the Apple Lids and the Apple Li

COMPUTE! Books has revised two information-packed, introductory books on BASIC programming for the Commodore 64 and Apple computers.

ISBN# 0-942386-69-8

\$12.95

15BN# 0-942386-77-9

But don't let the titles fool you. COMPUTE!'s Kids and the Apple and COMPUTE!'s Kids and the Commodore 64 were written especially for children ages 8 to 14, but anyone interested in learning BASIC programming will find these books fun and easy to use.

Everything is explained in nontechnical terms. The many illustrations and program examples quickly show you the ins and outs of BASIC. You may be a beginner when you pick up one of these books, but before you know it, you'll be writing your own programs on your Commodore 64 or Apple.

Whether you already know how to program or have just unpacked your Apple, you'll find lots of useful information in COMPUTE!'s Kids and the Apple.

COMPUTE!'s Kids and the Commodore 64 explains everything you need to know to start using and programming your 64.

COMPUTE!'s two new books are concise, yet they have a refreshing style to make computing fun and exciting for any beginning Apple or Commodore user.

To order your copies, call toll-free 1-800-334-0868 or write COMPUTE! Books, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. Please include a \$2.00 shipping and handling charge per book on all orders.

Note: VIC Music Maker, as listed, is designed for saving the music data on tape. To modify the program for disk, substitute the following lines for the lines in the listing:

610 PRINT"{CLR}POSITION DISK IN DRIVE":IN
PUT"ENTER FILE NAME{7 RIGHT}";A\$
:rem 228
660 PRINT"{DOWN}{GRN}OPEN1,8,1,";CHR\$(34)
;A\$;CHR\$(34);":CMD1:LIST800-";A
:rem 233
680 PRINT"{BLU}{4 DOWN}WHEN DISK STOPS, M
OVE CRSR TO[2 SPACES]{GRN}PRINT#{BLU}
AND{3 SPACES}PRESS {RVS}RETURN{OFF}"
:rem 217

#### **Merging Music With Other Programs**

The tape or disk file saved by VIC Music Maker is a data file rather than a program file. It's not stored the same way as BASIC programs. To merge it with another program, or load it by itself, use the following procedure for tape:

- 1. Place the cassette containing the file into the tape drive.
  - 2. Enter the direct command: POKE19,1:OPEN 1
- 3. Press RETURN, and when requested, start the tape.
- 4. When the tape stops moving (after it finds the file), clear the screen, press the cursor-down key exactly three times to put you on line four, and enter the following line:

PRINT"{HOME}":POKE198,1:POKE631,13:POKE153,1

5. Press RETURN. When the tape comes to a final stop, enter CLOSE 1 and press RETURN.

The sound routine and DATA lines are now added to your own program already in memory. A few cautions are in order, however. First, the merge technique will wipe out any lines in your program if they have the same numbers as the incoming lines. Second, if DATA statements are used in your other program, you will probably have to remove the RESTORE from line 220 and check for proper order of the READ and DATA statements.

To merge data files from disk, first type in Program 2, "VIC Disk Merger." Save a copy before running it, because the BASIC loader portion automatically erases itself from memory when you type RUN. When you have a copy saved, type RUN and follow this procedure:

- 1. Load the program to which you want to add the music DATA statements.
- 2. Enter SYS 828,"filename" (where filename is the name of the music data file).
- 3. You'll see the data lines being entered on the screen. Ignore any error messages you might

That's it. The sound routine and DATA statements are now part of your program already

in memory. Observe the same precautions noted for tape merges above.

#### **How It Works**

VIC Music Maker was written in response to trial-and-error efforts at generating songs and sound effects. I was fascinated with the idea of the computer writing its own program lines.

Lines 20 through 40 initialize A(0)–A(9), which are the frequency values that are POKEd into the sound generator to produce musical tones. The next few lines generate the menu and send the program to the routine that is selected.

Lines 140 through 170 let you play notes on the keyboard. As written, the program uses a single voice (S2=36876) and ten notes. The other voices, including the noise generator, could be substituted here.

Lines 200 through 240 generate what "plays" the DATA statements. There are two numbers for each note in the DATA lines. The first one is the element of array A that will be POKEd into the sound generator. The second is a duration figure. The value of T also is used as a factor in determining the duration of each note and provides an easy way to change the tempo of song playback. Simply adjust its value higher or lower.

The next section, from line 310 to 520, creates DATA statements on the screen as you play the notes. The duration of each note is obtained with the VIC's built-in timing variable, TI. The complex string expression in line 420 trims off all extra blanks that the VIC tries to print so the maximum number of notes can be squeezed into the DATA lines.

Lines 600–700 produce a tape file (or disk file, if you've substituted the lines above).

VIC Music Maker was written using fairly straightforward BASIC programming principles. This makes it a good program to study for those just starting to learn programming.

If you don't want to type in the program, send a cassette, a self-addressed, stamped envelope, and \$3 to:

F. Colosimo 112 Shoreway Drive Rochester, NY 14612

#### Sample Tune

Play the notes below using menu selection 1 or 3: "A Bicycle Built For Two"

0 8 7 6 4 5 6 4 6 3 7 0 8 6 4 5 6 7 8 7 8 9 8 7 0 8 7 6 7 8 6 4 6 4 3 3 6 8 7 3 6 8 7 8 9 0 8 6 7 3 6



After selecting option 3, you can play the VIC keyboard like an organ as the computer converts the notes into numbers. The encoded music can then be saved for later playback or added to your own programs.

Refer to "COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering these listings.

#### Program 1: VIC Music Maker

em 54
n 202
em 15
11,20
n 237
3)):N
em 55
3]1
n 148
7
n 253
OOWN)
145
LE
n 149
em 17
n 144
em 51
n 105
1
em 21
O ST
em 22
em 77
117
245
1 190
193
m 17
":RE
248
):NE
133
( 133
251
251
188
195
1

320	PRINT" (UP) ENT	ER NOTES	[RVS]S[OFF] TO
330	<pre>{SPACE }STOP": GETA\$: IFA\$=""</pre>	X=L	:rem 249 :rem 79
340	PRINT"[GRN]";	L: "DATA":	:C=0 :rem 203
35Ø	C=C+1: IFC=201	HENPRINT"	{LEFT} ":L=L+1
			:rem 106
360	IFL=X+5THENGO		:rem 102
37Ø 38Ø	IFC=20THEN340 IFA\$="S"THENF		:rem 209
שסכ	Tras= 5 Themr	KINI I LEF	:rem 8
390	POKES2, Ø:FORZ	=1T02Ø:NE	XT:TI\$="000000"
	: POKES2, A (VAL		:rem 244
400		10000000	:rem 92
410	GETAS: IFAS=""	THEN410	:rem 77
415	TO350	I) <> "B"TH	ENPRINT"9,";:GO :rem 144
420		TRS(INT(T	1/12)+1),1)+","
	;:GOTO35Ø	, (	:rem 137
	REM END/COMPO	SE	:rem 149
510	POKES2,0		:rem 166
520	PRINTL+1; "DAT	A 99[UP][	
caa	REM SAVE MUSI	O BILE	:rem 152 :rem 74
			:rem 74 PE IN DRIVE":IN
010	PUT"ENTER FIL		
			:rem 227
620			LINE(2 SPACES)T
	O BE SAVED":I		:rem 5
640	PRINT" (CLR) (C (GRN) OPEN (BLU		
	(RVS) RETURN (C		:rem 149
660			,1,1,";CHR\$(34)
	; A\$; CHR\$ (34);	":CMD1:LI	ST800-"; A
			:rem 226
68Ø			N TAPE STOPS, M GRN } PRINT # { BLU }
			VS RETURN OFF "
		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	:rem 216
700	PRINT" [ DOWN ] [	GRN   PRINT	#1:CLOSE1{BLU}"
	: END		:rem 137
800	REM PLAYBACK		:rem 219
805 810			=20 :rem 119 3,191,195,201,2
OID	07,209"	03,173,10	:rem 35
820	FORM=ØTO9:A(M	)=VAL(MID	\$(N\$,4*M+1,3)):
	NEXT		:rem 109
900		HENPOKES2	,Ø:RESTORE:RETU
020	RN BOYESS A(N). E	EADD DODY	rem 128
920	PUNESZ, A(N): N	EADD: FORM	=1TOD*T*10:NEXT :rem 58
940	POKES2, Ø: FORM	=1T01Ø:NE	
			:rem 18
	REM THREE BLI		:rem 142
1000	DATA8,3,7,2,	6,5,8,3,7	,1,7,1,6,4,0,2,
	9,3,8,5,0,3, 5,1,4,1	9,2,9,1,8	,4,3,1,6,2,6,1, :rem 248
1001	DATA5.1.6.2	3.1.3.2 3	,1,6,2,6,1,5,1,
	4,1,5,1,6,2,	3,1,3.2.3	,1,6,2,6,1,5,1,
	4,1,5,1		:rem 200
1002	DATA6,2,3,1,	3,2,9,1,8	,4,7,4,6,9
1000	DAMA 00		:rem 250
1003	DATA 99		:rem 80
40.00			

#### Program 2: VIC Disk Merger

By Charles Brannon, Program Editor

100 PRINTCHR\$(14)"{CLR}{RVS}VIC DATA MERG ER LOADER" :rem 179
110 PRINT"{2 DOWN}NOW READING DATA..." :rem 23

```
120 FORI=828T0939: READA: POKEI, A: CK=CK+A: N
                                    :rem 24
130 IF CK<>13998 THEN PRINT"{UP}ERROR IN
    {SPACE}DATA LINES.":END
                                    :rem 63
140 PRINT "TUP VIC DATA MERGER NOW": PRINT
    "IN MEMORY."
                                    :rem 82
150 PRINT" [DOWN] TO MERGE AN ASCII": PRINT"
    SEQUENTIAL FILE, ENTER"
                                   :rem 211
160 PRINT"SYS 828, "; CHR$(34); CHR$(34); CHR
    $(20)" {RVS} FILENAME {OFF}"; CHR$(34)
                                    :rem 41
170 PRINT"{DOWN}{RVS}FILENAME(OFF)
                                     IS THE
     NAME": PRINT" OF THE ASCII FILE. "
                                   :rem 181
18Ø NEW
                                   :rem 131
828 DATA 032,253,206,032,158,205
                                    :rem 41
834 DATA Ø32,13Ø,215,166,Ø34,164
                                    :rem 37
840 DATA 035,032,189,255,169,032
                                    :rem 50
846 DATA 162,008,160,008,032,186
                                    :rem 44
852 DATA 255,032,192,255,169,099
                                    :rem 64
858 DATA 141,036,003,169,003,141
                                    :rem 38
864 DATA 037,003,096,008,138,072
                                    :rem 49
870 DATA 152,072,169,008,032,180
                                    :rem 44
876 DATA 255,169,104,032,150,255
                                    :rem 51
882 DATA Ø32,165,255,141,172,003
                                    :rem
                                         40
888 DATA Ø32,171,255,165,144,240
                                         51
                                    :rem
894 DATA Ø26,169,Ø32,Ø32,195,255
                                    :rem
                                         56
900 DATA 032,138,255,169,008,032
                                    :rem 41
906 DATA.177,255,169,232,032,147
                                    :rem 56
912 DATA 255,032,174,255,169,013
                                    :rem 47
918 DATA 141,172,003,173,172,003
                                    :rem 35
924 DATA 201,013,240,003,032,210
                                    :rem 13
930 DATA 255,104,168,104,170,040
                                    :rem 35
```



# PRINTER ACCESSORIES FROM DIGITAL DEVICES

#### ederkint d'

#### PARALLEL PRINTER INTERFACE

Expand your Atari® or Commodore® computer with Digital Devices *U•PRINT*. We make it simple to add any printer you choose. *U•PRINT* interfaces feature industry standard Centronics parallel connectors to hook up an Epson, Star, NEC, C.Itoh, Okidata, or any other printer.

#### **U•PRINT MODEL A**



- EXTRA SERIAL PORT FOR DAISY CHAINING OTHER PERIPHERALS.
- COMPATIBLE WITH ALL ATARI HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE.

#### U.PRINT MODEL C



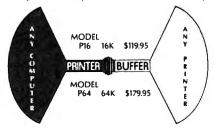
- EMULATION OF COMMODORE PRINTERS, INCLUDING GRAPHICS.
- COMPATIBLE WITH ALL COMMODORE HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE.

Compact, easy to install, and costing only \$89.95, *U*•*PRINT* gives you a choice!

# PRINTER BUFFER

#### CENTRONICS PARALLEL INTERFACE

The PRINTER BUFFER is the low-cost way to make your computer even faster! The PRINTER BUFFER takes information from your computer at high speed, stores it in memory and then retransmits it at the slower speeds a printer requires. Your computer is quickly free from the task of printing so you can do other things without waiting. With PRINTER BUFFER you can print and process simultaneously.



call TOLL FREE (800) 554-4898 for more information on these peripherals from T.M.

#### E DIGITAL DEVICES D

430 Tenth Street, Suite N205 Atlanta, Georgia 30318 In Georgia (404) 872-4430;

 ATARI AND COMMODORE ARE REGISTERED TRADEMARKS OF ATARI, INC. AND COMMODORE ELECTRONICS LTD. RESPECTIVELY.

# REVIEWS

#### **Enchanter**

Marc Berman

Requirements: Apple Macintosh; Apple II-family computer with at least 32K RAM and a disk drive; Commodore 64 with a disk drive; or an Atari with at least 48K RAM and a disk drive. The version reviewed was for the Macintosh; other versions are identical.

The adventure game wizards at Infocom have just unleashed a new challenge—Enchanter, which the package blurb claims "is in the Zork tradition." That's quite a tradition to live up to, because as practically all adventure-game addicts know, Infocom's best-selling Zork trilogy set new standards for adventure game sophistication. Yet Enchanter upholds those high standards. And it even includes some of the characters from Zork.

Enchanter is strictly a text adventure—no pictures. Again, this is an Infocom tradition. Infocom maintains that personal computer graphics are not yet advanced enough to match the picture in your mind's eye. If you enjoy reading novels as much as watching TV, you'll probably agree.

Enchanter should be especially welcomed by Macintosh users. Until now, they haven't had many games to choose from, except for Transylvania, Millionaire, and the simple puzzle game that comes with the Mac.

#### A Well-Woven Tale

This is a remarkably well-planned game which encourages you to make logical or instinctive decisions. There's nothing strikingly original about it, but you'll appreciate its high level of challenge and meticulously maintained continuity.

The premise is that Krill, an evil sorcerer, has control of the land. The Circle of Enchanters sends you, a novice enchanter, to stop him. You might ask, "Why don't they go themselves?" Well, they claim Krill might recognize one of them—a likely story. Anyhow, along the way, you must find scrolls which reveal the magic you will need to seek out and vanquish Krill. Some of the scrolls are hidden along the roads around Krill's castle and some are in the rambling castle itself. Other spells are revealed by friendly animals, and at least one spell requires another spell to unlock it.

Keeping a map as you find your way through this complex game is absolutely essential. The bigger the paper, the better. Your starting point is at the western extreme, so you might want to start your map at the left edge of the paper.

You begin at a fork in a road. Explore both forks before you approach the castle. There are supplies you will need along each trail. Be practical. One of the strengths of this game is its tether to reality. The sun comes up and goes down at regular intervals. You get hungry, thirsty, and sleepy in cycles. And characters you meet respond in predictable ways. For example, an

adventurer you meet in Krill's castle is suspicious of you, even if you offer him lunch. With so much evil lurking, it makes sense to be suspicious.

Likewise, a dog may show interest in you only when you have something it wants. On the other hand, you may learn something valuable with an off-the-wall command. For instance, by commanding, "Take all," you will find out what is portable in a room. But be careful—don't do something you wouldn't do in real life, such as extinguishing your lantern to learn the spell you need to light it again.

#### Software That Works For Generations

6 Types of Charts and Sheets
Indices
User Fields
Notes, Footnotes and Sources
No Limits
Adapts to Your Hardware
Comprehensive
Easy to Use
And Much, Much More

Send for brochure and sample printouts.

Family Roots includes detailed manual and 2 full diskettes of programs for your Apple II, IBM PC, Commodore 64 and CP/M.\*

Other genealogy software also available.

Price \$185. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

American Express, Visa & Mastercard Accepted

 Trademarks for Apple Computer, Inc., International



Business Machines, CBM, Inc., & Digital Research

QUINSEPT, INC. P.O. Box 216, Lexington, MA 02173 (617) 641-2930





BASF QUALIMETRIC DISKETTES have a lifetime warranty and are packed in plastic storage cases. TYVEK sleeves, reinforced hubs, user identification labels and write-protect tabs included.

39 SSDD

\$159

#### SOFT SECTOR ONLY!

3M HEADCLEANING KITS

Stop swearing and start cleaning. This non-abrasive cleaning kit has everything you start that the start cleaning the start cleaning. This non-abrasive cleaning kit has everything you start the start cleaning. This non-abrasive cleaning the start cleaning the start cleaning the start cleaning the start cleaning. This non-abrasive cleaning the start cleaning the start

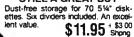
#### AMARAY MEDIA-MATE 50: A REVOLUTION IN DISKETTE STORAGE



Every once in a while, someone takes the simple and makes it elegant. This grooves for easy stacking, nipplies to keep diskettes from slipping and several other features. We like it.

\$10.95 ea \$200 Shong

#### DISKETTE 70 STORAGE: STILL A GREAT BUY





**DISK CADDIES** The onginal fip-up holder for 10  $5\%^\circ$  diskettes. Beige or grey only.

\$1.65 ea. Shpng.

#### PRINTER RIBBONS AT BARGAIN PRICESI

Brand new ribbons produced to manufacturer's specs \$3.58 ea. + 25 Shpng \$6.99 ea. + .25 Shpng \$1.48 ea. + .25 Shpng \$3.66 ea. + .25 Shpng

Epson MX-70/80 Epson MX-100 Okidata Micro 83 Okidata Micro 84

Shipping: 5¼\* DISKETTES—Add \$3 00 per 100 or tewer diskettes. Other Items: Add shipping charges as shown in addition to diskette shipping charges. Payment: VISA and MASTERCARD accepted COD orders only, add \$3.00 handling charge. Taxes: Illinois residents only, add 8% sales tax.

MINIMUM ORDER: \$35.00

FOR ORDERS ONLY: 1-800-621-6827 (In Illinois 1-312-944-2788)

**INFORMATION & INQUIRIES:** 1-312-944-2788 only! HOURS: 9AM - 5PM Central Time, Monday - Fnday

WE WILL BEAT ANY NATIONALLY ADVERTISED PRICE ON THE SAME PRODUCTS AND QUANTITIES!

DISK WORLD!, Inc.
Suite 4806 • 30 East Huron Street • Chicago, Illinois 60611

Authorized Reseller Information Processing BASF ORLD! Media

#### Mastering Magic Spells

Using the spells can be a chore. You must initially write the spells in your spell book. Then, each time you need to use one, you must memorize it. You may find that by the time you're finished memorizing, the creature you wanted to cast the spell on has wandered away.

But the spells are the key to Enchanter. At the outset you're given four: Gnusto, Frontz, Blorb, and Nitfol. Gnusto writes magic in your spell book. Frontz illuminates. Blorb protects your belongings. And Nitfol lets you talk to the animals. These four spells won't get you very far. Some of the first spells you'll find when you explore are a spell to open locked objects, a spell to repair damaged items, and a one-time-only spell that dispels evil magic.

Among the things that go bump in the night are a turtle, a dog, an adventurer, and some mean hairy guys who want to plunge a knife into you. There are other friendly and threatening creatures, but these are some that can move from room to room. You can summon certain creatures, like Belboz, your mentor, but he won't always be pleased to see you. Fortunately, there aren't so many moving creatures that you can't always find safe havens to sleep or otherwise regroup.

You can become stalemated, but entering "Wait" may change the situation. You can also return to rooms you already visited and find them altered. Or you can go to sleep—are those dreams you're having, or are they clues? Even an inexperienced player can discover or create new possibilities, though they may lead to his demise.

#### Exceptional **Documentation**

No expense was spared on the documentation, which is complete and flashy. For instance, the map-making advice is prepared by The Guild of Cartographers and the advice on entering commands comes from The Guild of Scriveners. You'll have to review the instructions carefully at least once before you'll get the hang of playing. It takes a while to remember all the idiosyncrasies of Enchanter, such as rules for talking to animals. Animals answer only "Who" and "Where" questions. For instance, you might say, "Frog, where is a scroll?" But don't ask "Frog, where are scrolls?" because Enchanter doesn't know the word are.

Most adventure gamers enjoy a good joke now and then, or at least a worthy attempt. Some of the old Adventure International games and other Infocom games are pretty witty. Enchanter has intelligent gameplay, but some of the humor lacks, well, subtlety. One character's name is Lord Dimwit Flathead. If you enter too many off-the-wall commands, the game will comment that you must be under a silliness spell.

The narrative won't win any literary awards, either. The package copy was obviously very carefully written, but the text in the program is sometimes vague. For instance: "A more incongruous place than this would be difficult to believe"; or "a door surpassing anything you could have imagined." I don't want to nitpick, but considering the overall excellence of this game, the writing ought to be better.

At least you don't have to worry about the kids getting funny ideas from Enchanter. There's very little violence in this game, for all its drama. As an enchanter, you have no use for knives or other weapons. Outwitting your opponents is more effective than killing them.

#### An Advanced Adventure

Enchanter is a huge program. The Macintosh version of the

# GREAT NEWS FOR OWNERS OF COMMODORE, APPLE, & ATARI COMPUTERS!

Most printers don't work with Commodore or Atari. And to get one that does, costs too much. That's why the engineers at Blue Chip designed a new personal printer called the M120/10. If you own a computer read on:

Of the ten high speed dot matrix printers most often used with Commodore, Apple, and Atari, none is less expensive than the Blue Chip M120/10. Or more powerful.

Fully equipped, it's about \$50 less expensive than a comparable, yet much slower Commodore printer. And in the vicinity of \$300 less than an Epson\* set-up to work with a Commodore.

Despite its low price, the Blue Chip M120/10 is not a stripped down, bargain basement printer.

performance against cost—it's difficult to find a printer that compares to the Blue Chip M120/10.

Top speed with a Blue Chip M120/10 is 120 characters per second. To beat that in any other make of printer, you have to spend about \$400 more.

Special print modes on an M120/10 include graphics; condensed, bold-faced and expanded characters; as well as superscripts and subscripts, and near letter quality characters. And to beat that in any other make of printer you have to spend nearly \$300 more.

And since it also has the IBM-PC\*, Apple MacIntosh\* and IIC\*, Serial, and Centronics interfaces\*\*, you can use the Blue Chip M120/10 with just about any computer you may eventually own.

The Blue Chip Personal Printer costs a lot less than anything similar... without compromise in quality. Highly powerful and relentlessly practical.

See one today. Blue Chip printers are available at Best Products, LaBelle's, Jafco, Dolgin's, Miller Sales, Rogers, Great Western catalog showrooms, and other fine stores. Or call (800) 556-1234 Ext. 540. In California, call (800) 441-2345, Ext. 540, for more information and name of your closest Blue Chip dealer.





514" DSDD

SSDD-96TPI DSDD-96TPI

SOFT SECTOR ONLY! MINIMUM ORDER: 20 DISKETTES

These are factory-fresh 3M diskettes packed in boxes of 10 with Tyvek sleeves, reinforced hubs, identification labels and write-protect tabs

LIFETIME WARRANTY! ON ALL 3M SCOTCH DISKETTES!

#### SUPER SPECIAL!



8" SSSD

Order 50 3M Scotch Diskettes on this special offer and you can get an Amaray Media Mate 50 for only \$9.99 (shipping included) Normally, a \$14.95 retail value, this is one of the best designed disk storage units we've seen Special slots and ridges for stacking. A great buy

With 50 3M Scotch 51/4" Diskettes \$9.99 Ordered alone \$10.95 + \$2.00 Shpng

8" 3M Scotch Diskettes 8" DSDD. \$2.76 ea.

SOFT SECTOR ONLY! MINIMUM ORDER 8' DISKETTES 20

3M HEADCLEANING KITS

Stop swearing and start cleaning. This non-abrasive cleaning kit has everything you \$18.00 - \$150 need for 30 applications

DISKETTE 70 STORAGE: STILL A GREAT BUY Dust-free storage for 70 51/4" disk-ettes Six dividers included An excellent value. \$11.95 Shpng

DISK CADDIES The original flip-up holder for 10 51/4 diskettes Beige or grey only.

\$1.65 ea Shpng

PRINTER RIBBONS AT BARGAIN PRICES!

Brand new ribbons produced to manufacturer's specs

\$3.58 ea. - 25 Shpng \$6.99 ea. - 25 Shpng \$1.48 ea - 25 Shpng \$3.66 ea - 25 Shpng Epson MX-70/80 Epson MX-100 Okidata Micro 83 Okidata Micro 84

Shipping: 51s DISKETTES—Add \$3.00 per 100 or fewer diskettes 8 DISKETTES—Add \$4.00 per 100 or fewer diskettes Other Items: Add shipping charges as shown in addition to diskette shipping charges Payment: VISA and MASTERCARD accepted COD orders only add \$3.00 handling charge Taxes: Illinois residents only, add 8°s sales tax

MINIMUM ORDER: \$35.00 FOR ORDERS ONLY: 1-800-621-6827 (In Illinois 1-312-944-2788)

INFORMATION & INQUIRIES: 1-312-944-2788 only!

HOURS: 9AM - 5PM Central Time. Monday - Friday WE WILL BEAT ANY NATIONALLY ADVERTISED PRICE ON THE SAME PRODUCTS AND QUANTITIES!

DISK WORLD!, Inc.
Suite 4806 • 30 East Huron Street • Chicago, Himois 60611



game takes up 122K on the disk. By comparison, the MacWrite word processor takes up only 55K. The system folder on the Macintosh Enchanter disk accounts for another 139K, leaving roughly 140K for storage. Saving a game in progress requires 13K, so some quick division tells you there is disk space for ten games.

Crashing the system is possible with the Macintosh, I discovered, when I accidentally hit the option key. The message SYSTEM ERROR appeared and the only recourse was to restart the disk, losing the game.

Enchanter is an excellent game for adventure freaks. However, you wouldn't want to use it to introduce your Aunt Fanny to computers—it's pretty advanced, even for seasoned adventurers.

With its large vocabulary, you won't tire too quickly of Enchanter. Even when you stop playing, you'll find yourself thinking about possible solutions for hours afterward. The challenge will preoccupy you for a long time.

Enchanter Infocom, Inc. 55 Wheeler Street Cambridge, MA 02138 \$49.95

### **Logo For The**

64

Andrew Keith

0

The Logo language has been causing quite a stir in the home/educational market lately. Originally available only for the Texas Instruments microcomputers, there are now implementations of Logo available for every major brand of home computer on the market.

#### **Expensive Propositions**

Buying Logo, like buying a computer, can be an expensive proposition for home users:



Typically, the language retails for between \$100 and \$200. The Commodore 64, however, has the virtue of being inexpensive as home computers go; it is also remarkably versatile. Given this, it is not surprising that the Commodore 64 Logo package is both affordable and powerful.

Designed for Commodore by Terrapin, the 64 version of Logo makes good use of the hires graphics, sprites, color and sound capabilities for which the 64 is known. It also includes a thorough manual/tutorial and a utilities/demo disk. The price: about \$50–\$80, although it can be picked up on sale for as low as \$35 at some retail outlets.

Logo includes both the turtle graphics system and a sophisticated language that is stimulating and challenging for adults as well as kids. Logo is a user-friendly cousin to languages like LISP, which are used in research on artificial intelligence. Because of this, it operates using a system called "list-processing," which organizes its programs as lists of procedures. Each procedure is itself a list of procedures; so a Logo program follows a "tree" structure, all the way down to the smallest roots, which are the built-in commands that come with the language. If this description seems a bit abstract, consider this standard example, one of the first Logo graphics programs most people learn to write:

TO SOUARE ; Name of the procedure FORWARD 50 ; Moves the screen turtle forward 50 "turtle steps" RIGHT 90 ; Turtle turns 90 degrees FORWARD 50 ; Across the top... RIGHT 90 ; Another turn-FORWARD 50 ; Down the other side... RIGHT 90 ; Turn again-FORWARD 50 ; Bottom of the square ; Turn turtle back to RIGHT 90 original heading **END** 

# **Taking Shortcuts**

Does all that seem repetitive? Too much typing? Logo lets you abbreviate and take shortcuts, doing the whole thing more elegantly:

TO SQUARE REPEAT 4 [FD 50 RT 90] END

Commands like FOR-WARD, BACK, RIGHT, and LEFT are called Logo "primitives." The user puts them together into procedures such as SQUARE. The interesting thing is that, for all practical purposes, Logo treats primitives like FORWARD and procedures like SQUARE as though they were identical. This lets the user "teach" the computer new commands. These commands can then be used over and over again in different programs.

Seymour Papert, the man who headed the original Logo project, had worked with the late Jean Piaget, the renowned Swiss psychologist who studied how people—particularly children-learn to teach themselves. Logo reflects Piaget's philosophy, and that is why Papert and many others consider it an ideal educational tool, if used properly. In a Logo environment, children develop an instinct for geometry and mathematical relationships by "teaching" the turtle to walk around the screen, drawing figures of startling complexity.

# Thinking About Thinking

Having defined SQUARE, we can now use it as part of another procedure called HOUSE, which can in turn be part of a larger procedure called CITY. That is all, in essence, a Logo program is: a list of procedures. By breaking down the problem of drawing a city into the procedures of drawing a house, a square, a window, or a roof, children learn to structure their thinking. Bugs in the program are solved by "playing turtle"that is, physically retracing the turtle's directions. In the process, says Papert, they become epistemologists: They learn to think about thinking.

# Own your own computer supply business. DISK WORLD! will show you how.

You probably know who DISK WORLD! is: our ads are scattered throughout this and every other major computer magazine.

We're one of the largest computer supply marketers in the country.

# And we want you!

But, no matter how much we advertise, we still can't reach every computer user...but you can.

We're looking for people who want to run their own part- or full-time computer supply business.

# You'll have our help.

You won't be alone.

You'll have the accumulated experience, buying power and merchandising skills of DISK WORLD! working with you. (And, if you don't think that's important, just remember this: eighteen months ago DISK WORLD! didn't exist...and now we're one of the largest distributors in the nation.)

# \$24.95 gets you started.

We'll send you a complete business plan that tells you everything you need to know.

It'll cost you \$24.95 + \$3.00 ship-

But it's risk-free. Read it for fifteen (15) days and if you decide this isn't for you, send it back. We'll refund your money.

If it is for you, you'll know what to do next.

DISK WORLD!
Suite 4806
30 East Huron Street
Chicago, Illinois 60611

YES, I'm interested in the details of the DISK WORLD! independent resellers program. Please send me my manual.

I understand that if I don't like it, I can return it within 15 days for a full refund.

☐ My check or money order for \$27.95 is enclosed.

Ц	Charge	my	VISA	or	MASTERCARD	)
	#	_				

Exp. \_\_\_/\_\_\_.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY!

Name:

Address: \_\_

| City:\_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ | Phone: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_ - \_\_\_ The manual that comes with 64 Logo also reflects this philosophy of learning. It introduces the user to the language by allowing him or her to choose the features that are of initial interest, and starting there.

The tutorial chapters are nondirective, taking you through the steps needed to become acquainted with techniques for building programs. Having grounded you in the basics, it then simply suggests experiments, rather than telling you what to do. Three Logo "mascots" help you pace yourself: An elephant means "this is important: remember this"; a rabbit means "here is a valuable shortcut or a programming trick"; a snail means " go slowly in this section." The tutorial is excellent in most respects, but young children will find it rough going—the print is small, and it is really targeted for adult users who want thorough documentation on the language.

# **Graphics & Assembler**

The utilities/demo disk contains several useful programs and procedures. Some are used in conjunction with the manual to demonstrate how to manipulate sprites (64 Logo has a total of seven) or play music. Others are graphics demos or simple games that show how list processing works. Utilities include sprite files with ready-made shapes of animals, vehicles, and assorted figures; a sprite editor for redefining your own shapes; and even a machine language assembler written in Logo for creating your own user-callable machine language routines.

The demo disk is a nice idea, but some of the demo programs are a bit disappointing; they are more fragments of programs than actual programs. Undoubtedly, that is all that was intended—program examples that the user can elabo-

rate on-but you can't help responding to some of the demos with "That's it?" One exception is a Logo version of the famous game "Animal" in which the user thinks of an animal and the computer asks a series of questions to "guess" the name of the animal, in the process creating a tree-like classification structure which can then be viewed using the "Animal Inspector" program. This classic demonstration of simplified artificial intelligence makes particularly good use of Logo's list-processing abilities, as well as showing the user how the language stores its information.

#### A Sound Solution

Logo's system for handling the sound capabilities of the 64 is fairly simple, and the demo disk provides ready-made procedures like PLAY to make it even simpler. Basically, you decide what values your notes should have and what duration they should be; Logo does the rest. The manual doesn't point out how to control all three voices or how to set the volume. A serious programmer could write routines to handle these features, using the .DEPOSIT command (Logo's equivalent of the BASIC command POKE). The routines provided on the disk are satisfactory for most types of music and sound effects needed.

In addition to its turtle graphics and extras like sprites and sound, Logo is a natural for handling words and sentences. It contains all sorts of primitives for manipulating phrases. For example, typing in:

PRINT SENTENCE [JOHN LIKES]
ITEM 3[ MARY SUE[TO SKI]]

Will print out:

JOHN LIKES TO SKI

The primitive SENTENCE will put together two elements that follow it into a single sentence, and ITEM 3 will pick out the third item in a list. Note that the bracketed phrase "to ski" is

treated as one element of the list. Logo also has primitives for determining if a particular piece of input matches one or more elements in a given list. These text-manipulation features are the true core of Logo, and make it well-suited for educational uses.

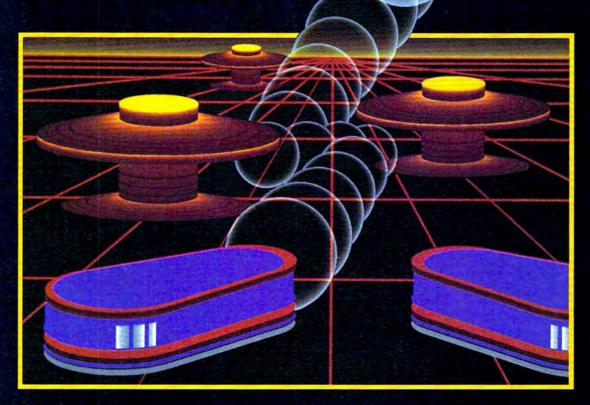
# **Friendly Bugs**

Commodore Logo's error messages are friendly. If you attempt to use a procedure and haven't defined it, Logo will tell you that it doesn't know a procedure by that name. It also tells you exactly where the error was found. In the event of a major error that hangs up the system, Logo stops itself in many cases and cheerfully informs you: CONGRATULATIONS! YOU FOUND A BUG! It then gives you the option of continuing where you left off or erasing the faulty procedure and starting completely from scratch. However, the one time this happened to me the restart option didn't work quite right, resulting in input problems. I ended up turning off the computer and rebooting the language disk.

All in all, this is a solid version of Logo for a reasonable price. It contains features lacking in some of the other versions of Logo—sprites, sound, the ability to save drawings from the screen, and touchsensitive turtles (any of the sprites can be used as turtles) that can sense contact with the background or other turtles. On top of this, it costs less than any other implementation of Logo currently on the market. For both first-time users, exploring their first programming language, and seasoned hackers children and adults alike—Commodore 64 Logo is an excellent package.

Logo Commodore Business Machines, Inc. 1200 Wilson Drive West Chester, PA 19380 \$69.95

FAKE BREAK & Connodore of Alari, Alari, San Connodore of San Connodo



# TH NIGHT MISSION

You deserve the best. You've earned it. Now reward yourself with a session of Night Mission PINBALL, the most realistic and challenging arcade simulation ever conceived! ■ Stunning graphics and dazzling



sound effects put Night Mission PINBALL in a class by itself. Game features: multiball and multi-player capabilities, ten different professionally designed levels of play, and an editor that lets you create your own custom modes. ■ So take a break with Night Mission PINBALL from SubLOGIC. Winner of Electronic Games magazine's 1983 Arcade Award for Best Computer Audio/Visual Effects.

See your dealer . . . or write or call for more information.

Order Line: 800 / 637-4983

SUDLO Corporation

713 Edgebrook Drive Champaign IL 61820 (217) 359-8482 Telex: 206995

# The best buy you'll ever find! Nashua... **Diskettes**

#### LIFETIME WARRANTY!

51/4" SSDD

Oty 50

51/4" DSDD Oty. 50

(These are poly-bagged diskettes with reinforced hubs. Tyvek sleeves, and write-protect tabs.)

SOFT SECTOR ONLY Sold in multiples of 50 only.

Prices good while sale quantities last

#### INTRODUCTORY SPECIALI

NASHUA Corporation is a half-billion dollar cor-poration and a recognized leader in magnetic media You've used these diskettes before and didn't know since Nashua has sold primarily to software

#### SUPER SPECIAL!



Order 50 NASHUA Diskettes on this special offer and you can get an Amaray Media Mate 50 for only \$9.99 (shipping in-cluded). Normally, a \$14.95 retail value, this is one of the best designed disk

ve've seen. Special slots and ridges for stacking. A great buy

> With 50 NASHUA 514' Diskettes \$9.99 Ordered alone: \$10.95 + \$2.00 Shpng

#### 3M HEADCLEANING KITS

Stop sweating and start cleaning. This non-abrasive cleaning kit has everything you. \$18.00 - \$1.50 need for 30 applications.



# DISKETTE 70 STORAGE: STILL A GREAT BUY

Dust-free storage for 70 5'4" disk-ettes Six dividers included An ex-cellent value \$11.95 - \$3.00 Shong



#### DISK CADDIES

The original flip-up holder for 10 514 diskettes Beige or grey only

\$1.65 ea. 500

# PRINTER RIBBONS AT BARGAIN PRICES!

Brand new nobons produced to manufacturer's specis Epson MX-70/80

Epson MX-100 Oxidata Micro 83 Oxidata Micro 84 \$3.58 ea - 25 Shpng \$6,99 ea - 25 Shpng \$1.48 ea - 25 Shpng \$3.66 ea - 25 Shpng

\$3.86 ea • 25 Shpng
Shipping: 514 DISKETTES—Acd \$3.90 per 100 or fewer
diskettes. Other Items: Add shipping charges as shown in
addition to diskette shipping charges. Payment: VISA and
MASTERCARD accepted. COO orders only add \$3.00
handling charge. Taxas: Illinois residents only add:
8% sales tax.

#### MINIMUM ORDER: \$35.00

FOR ORDERS ONLY: 1-800-621-6827 In Illinois: 1-312-944-2788

INFORMATION & INQUIRIES:

1-312-944-2788 only!

HOURS BAM - 5PM Central Time Monday - Friday WE WILL BEAT ANY NATIONALLY ADVERTISED PRICE ON THE SAME PRODUCTS AND QUANTITIES! DISK WORLD!, Inc.

SP. 4806 . AD EAST H Street . Chicago Timbio 60611

**Authorized Distributor** 

# **Microsoft Flight Simulator For** PC & PCjr

David Florance, Programming Assistant

Requirements: IBM PC with at least 64K RAM, one disk drive. and color/graphics adapter (optional Microsoft Mouse requires 128K RAM); or PCjr with at least 128K RAM and one disk drive. Joystick optional.

Commercial flight simulators were developed for one very good reason: Airplanes cost a great deal of money. When a student learning to fly makes a mistake, it's better for the mistake to happen in a flight simulator safe on the ground than to lose an entire aircraft (not to mention the trainee pilot).

Several software companies have recently adapted flight simulators to personal computers. You can't expect to use these programs to qualify for a pilot's license, but they're both fun and educational,

Microsoft Flight Simulator, by Bruce A., Artwick of SubLogic, is one of the best. For most of the last year it's been a top-selling program for the IBM PC and compatibles. The latest version sports two major improvements: It runs on both the PC and PCjr, and it generates a color display on direct-drive RGB monitors. Earlier versions depended upon artifacting (false high-resolution colors) to create color displays. This was fine if you plugged your PC into a composite color monitor or TV set. But everything appeared in black and white on RGB monitors because they're capable of resolving adjacent hi-res pixels without the artifacting effect. The new version of the program generates true colors on both types of displays.

Before you try Microsoft Flight Simulator, however, be

forewarned-if you don't know much about flying, this program may overwhelm you. It's not a simple simulation. It's a challenging program even for experienced pilots. Your first step should be to read the 149-page manual, packed with diagrams, maps, runway layouts for dozens of airports, an appendix describing your plane's performance specs, an airport directory, a glossary of aviation terms, and an index. The manual explains how to fly the aircraft with either the keyboard or a joystick, plus a great many more details.



This view from the pilot's window shows a landing approach to Los Angeles International Airport.

# Changing The Weather

Before you take off, read the section that explains how an aircraft operates. Once you know a bit about flying, you'll be better prepared to enjoy (and understand) Microsoft Flight Simulator. Even if you've done some flying, you'll benefit by reading the manual.

Next, if you're using a PCir, you should become familiar with the keyboard overlay. If you have a PC, you'll have to work without an overlay, so carefully study the section on aircraft controls. It explains the various instruments you'll be working with. These instruments

# Imagine...

- \*A Program that gives your computer the power of full word processing, but as easy to use as a typewriter.
- \*A Program that stores and retrieves any type of information and that understands real English commands.
- \*A Program that enables your computer to talk over a telephone to other computers around the world.

# ForePak

by Russ Wetmore.

Featuring three of the most needed personal productivity tools;

All for the incredible price of \$\(\chi\_1\) 0.95\*

Imagine...





HomePak features all three programs on a single disk. Each program works smoothly and effortlessly with the others.

Simple enough for the first time user, but with the features and flexibility demanded by the experienced user.

> DON'T JUST IMAGINE DISCOVER HOMEPAK TODAY AT YOUR LOCAL SOFTWARE RETAILER



Atarl and Commodore 54 versions of HomePak are available Now. Apple II e/c and PC ir aditions of HomePak will be available winter 1984.

HomePak will also be released in versions for other major computer systems during 1985.

Each computer system may require accessory devices such as moderns, printers or cards to utilize specific features of HomePak. See your dealer for details.

The valoused by Russ Wormons By Sher Specimes on Business for Destrict Burillings. The Computer Company.

Manufacture conserved its first process and wall the best of 1986 Satrojes includes

Addit Apple Commodore and IRM are registered trademants of Atari Corp. Apple Inc. Commodore Business Machines an

Half managed the responsibility of the respo

For a full colour brochure write to: 186 Queen St. W., Toronto, Canada M5V 121 (416) 596-1405 OR 17675 Sky Park N., Ste. P. Irvine, CA., USA 92 714.



An alternate simulation, World War I Ace, puts you in the cockpit of a 1917 warplane. Notice the more primitive instrumentation.

should be constantly monitored during flight because they indicate your airspeed, attitude, altitude, heading, and throttle at a glance.

With any program requiring sharp hand-eye coordination, practice makes perfect. But it's especially critical with Microsoft Flight Simulator. When using the keyboard controls, keep the manual in a strategic location for easy reference. As you improve your flying skills, you'll



learn how to use navigational aids such as the VOR, the ADF, the NAV 1, NAV 2, and COM radios. You can use the 3-D display window to look around you from nine different perspectives. Finally, there is the radar view, which is indispensable when taxiing on the runways.

With the program's Editor feature, you can redefine current flight parameters. The User Mode Library gives you ten preset modes plus options to save and load player-defined modes. You can use the Editor to set cloud layers, wind factors, seasons, and even the time of day. Say, for instance, you want to work on landing skills. You would call the Editor, set the flight parameters for a landing approach, save it in the Library, and reenter the flight mode.

Until you gain a working knowledge of the instruments, you'll have trouble making successful flights. You won't fly far if you haven't practiced banks and yaws, or use of the elevators. You'll sometimes crash, but don't be discouraged when it happens.

# Four Regions And A War

Microsoft Flight Simulator lets you choose to fly from Chicago, New York, Los Angeles, or Seattle. Numerous airports are available for landings, and-as in real life—not all are identically equipped. Larger airports have more sophisticated equipment. There are hours of exploration within each region.

Flying from one region to another is possible, too, but it may take four or five hours. Slewing, or exponential travel, is an alternative to realtime flying. It allows you to rapidly travel great distances in little

In addition to the four regions available for civilian flight, there's also a fifth simulation-World War I Ace, a game

which places you in Europe in 1917.

# Controls Are Sensitive

Microsoft Flight Simulator is interesting, challenging, graphically superb, diverse, rewarding, and just plain fun. And the documentation is great. In terms of realism, it sets the standards.

There are two slight drawbacks. The instruments in Microsoft Flight Simulator are more delicate than on real aircraft. There are legitimate arguments that this is the way a flight simulator should respond; it trains you to develop even more skill than flying a real plane would require. But others would prefer to see more realistic controls which respond exactly like the real thing.

The other weakness is an obvious one that applies to all personal computer flight simulators: the absence of rudder pedals and similar controls. Controlling the aircraft with keys or a joystick may befuddle pilots who are used to real controls.

Still, these shortcomings are easily outweighed by the sheer delight this program brings.

Microsoft Flight Simulator Microsoft, Inc. 10700 Northrup Way Box 97200 Belleview, WA 98009 \$49.95

# DataPlus-PC

Darryl G. Linkow

Requirements: IBM PC or XT with at least 128K RAM, DOS 2.0/2.1, and either two double-sided floppy disk drives or a single double-sided drive and a hard disk.

DataPlus-PC converts your computer into an electronic filing system and report generator

IN NY (718) 627-1000

which can perform the sophisticated data base functions found in programs that are considerably more expensive. Yet unlike some of these higher-priced programs, *DataPlus-PC* is extremely easy to use, even for novices. It is completely menu-driven and prompts you at every option.

Beginners can start entering data immediately by using the predefined record fields (name, address, etc.). Of course, you can also design your own custom forms. With the Report Generator included in *DataPlus*-PC, you can perform extensive mathematical functions. DataPlus-PC also contains a built-in Mailing Label and List Generator (MLG) that can print up to eight labels across. It's a fast, easy way to print labels or other lists. Another powerful feature is the memo window. It lets you enter a paragraph of text so you can link additional information and comments to individual records that are on

DataPlus-PC also is capable of reading files created with Lotus 1-2-3, Multiplan, VisiCalc, TIM, and other popular forecasting and data base programs. This capability saves you the costly and time-consuming task of retyping existing files to assemble new data bases with DataPlus-PC. In addition, DataPlus-PC can create files which can be merged with the text files produced by most popular word processing programs (including WordPlus-PC, a companion program from Professional Software).

# **Single-Key Commands**

DataPlus-PC comes on a double-sided floppy disk with an instruction manual in an attractive (IBM-style) three-ring binder and slipcover. The manual itself is well-organized and written for both the novice and advanced user. There's an excellent 170-page tutorial section and a reference section of about

the same length. Index tabs make it fast and easy to find helpful information. In the back is a complete index, plus an appendix with information on DOS, error messages, printer troubleshooting, a glossary of computer terms, and a section on saving crashed data files.

The program disk contains sample data files to illustrate everything covered in the tutorial. Since DataPlus-PC is completely menu-driven, you should be able to use the program even if you skip the tutorial. Most commands are entered by selecting a single number or letter from the main menu. This menu offers such functions as the report generator, mailing label generator, word processor file merge, the utilities menu, and the global function menu. With a single keypress you can select such options as enter records, update records, delete records, quick search, super scan, memo window, change data files, sort records, and display unformatted records.

The utilities menu lets you create new files, print field titles, add new data fields, change field titles, view report formats, erase report formats, duplicate report formats, rename data files, erase data files, create modified files, back up data files to another disk, convert ASCII files to DataPlus-PC files, and view disk directories.

The global menu contains many functions usually found only in word processors: global search and replace, global record delete, global mathematical update, global deletion or insertion of fields, merge two fields or two DataPlus-PC files, swap two fields, duplicate data from one field to another, convert data format, and convert data file to all uppercase letters. Again, you can select any of these functions by pressing a single key from the proper menu screen.

# **Fast Searching**

DataPlus-PC's super scan function gives you the ability to quickly locate and display necessary information from any record. In seconds, using floppy disks, I retrieved records just by specifying a string of letters or numbers. Once the record appears on the screen, you can use the super scan menu to edit the record, delete the record, print a hard copy, or perform several other functions.

The printing features in DataPlus-PC are extremely flexible, too. Using the report generator, you can specify any number of fields to be printed in unique reports. You can design report formats and save them on disk. In addition, DataPlus-PC always asks if you want data and reports sent to the screen or the printer. You don't have to make a hard copy if you simply want to read a report on the screen.

Overall, *DataPlus-PC* offers professional versatility and a great number of advanced features. But perhaps the best feature is its price—relatively low compared to some competitors with similar capabilities.

0

DataPlus-PC Professional Software, Inc. 51 Fremont Street Needham, MA 02194 \$250

Use the handy reader service cards in the back of the magazine for information on products advertised in

**COMPUTE!** 

# **Computers And Society**

David D. Thornburg, Associate Editor

# Of Cats, Kids And Computers

I read an interesting article about cats. It was about an experiment in which newborn kittens were raised in special environments. One group of kittens was raised from birth in a room containing only vertical stripes on its walls, and the second group was raised in a room with only horizontal stripes on its walls.

As these kittens matured, they were released into the normal world of chairs, tables, and people, to see how they would react. The researchers in this study made some interesting observations. The cats that were raised among only vertical stripes fared well in the world of chairs and tables, without ever bumping into the legs by accident. But these cats never once jumped onto a chair or table top. As for the cats raised in the other room, their behavior was quite different. While they would frequently jump on table tops and chairs, they seemed to be forever bumping into furniture legs—almost as if they didn't see them.

Were these effects reversible? As I recall, it was discovered that the effects of these special rooms would wear off only if the kittens were removed from the rooms after a few weeks. If they were kept in these environments for a longer period, the sensory environment of their youth would forever influence their view of the world.

Kids, of course, are not cats, and yet parents share an almost instinctive need to provide their children with all the stimulation they can handle. From crib toys to peekaboo, our babies have their waking hours filled with the wide range of stimuli that might forever shape their own views of the world.

But, just as some of our parentally provided stimulation is intentional, some of it is not. A child who is raised from birth in front of a television set is likely to have a different world view than one who was engaged in more active pursuits. We have all heard of the toddler whose first song was "You Deserve a Break Today."

# **Childhood Discovery Tools**

Fortunately, our babies don't rely on us as their sole source of stimulation for long. What parent hasn't noticed that the baby has been "too quiet," only to find that the little pumpkin is

busily exploring the rich texture of strained apricots as they are pressed into the white living room rug a mere two hours before guests arrive for a formal dinner?

While most parents are not likely to view this incident with detached amusement and recognition of the strong desire of our children to make discoveries on their own, we do acknowledge the importance of discovery to our children and provide them with discovery tools of our choosing—blocks, dolls, trucks, and perhaps computers.

The notion that a computer can be a discovery tool for the very young is not particularly new. What is new is the growing realization that if computers are to be used by the very young, they must be used in ways that are completely different from the ways they are used by older children and adults.

I am often presented with opportunities to review commercial educational software for the preschooler. While this software has a certain appeal for the adults who purchase it, much of it is totally inappropriate for its targeted user. The reason for this is easy to detect: Our commercial marketplace has presented us with a problem. In order for a customer to find appropriate software in the store, a buyer has to be sufficiently impressed to purchase it. Amazingly few buyers for retail chains have Ph.D.'s in early childhood education, and the criteria that a buyer may use in selecting titles for inventory are likely to be different from those that are of importance to the cognitive development of a three-year-old child. As a consequence, I have seen otherwise charming alphabet-learning programs that paint words from right to left across the screen, thus causing the child's eyes to track in the wrong direction for reading. I have seen prereading software that includes (in small type) messages such as PRESS RETURN WHEN DONE.

In fact, good software is hard to write, and good software for preschoolers is *very* hard to write. Consequently, there is very little of it.

# **Designing Software For Tots**

To see the nature of the problem, consider three aspects of a child's use of the computer. In order to interact with the computer effectively, three

# CAN YOU SURVIVE A ROLE-PLAYING GAME THAT PUTS YOU IN CHARGE OF A 8-17 SOMBERI

50 MISSION CRUSH", SSI's exciting and unique role-playing wargame, puts you in the cockpit as pilot of the most glamorous bomber of World War II the B-17 Flying Fortress.

As part of the 8th Air Force 306 Bomber Group stationed in England, you will fly dangerous bombing raids over Nazi-occupied France and Germany. Your goal: To survive fifty missions and achieve the rank of Brigadier General.

After each raid (if you've survived!), you'll be evaluated by the computer and awarded points based on such factors as: How difficult was the mission? How accurate was your bombing? How many enemy fighters did you shoot down? (Just as in real life, enemy fighter pilots get better at shooting down B-17's as time goes by!)

The more points you get, the closer you'll be to a promotion, and ultimately to wearing the General's shiny star.

This game's designer was the flight

EVERY MISSION

BE THIS EASY!

engineer on a B-29 bomber during the Korean War, and he's made sure everything about 50 MISSION CRUSH is historically accurate.

Surviving fifty missions and becoming General is no easy task. But if you do make it, send us a photo of the screen as proof, and we'll add to the celebration by awarding you a Certificate of Achievement. To get your hands on a B-17 bomber, fly on down to your local computer/software or game store today!

> FOR THE APPLE® ATARI®, and COMMODORE

> > On 48K disk for the Apple®II with Applesoft ROM, II+, Ile and Ilc.
> > On 40K disk for Atan® home computers. On 64K disk for the C-64\*.



Screen display shows your base in England and your 22 targets in France and Germany all heavily protected by enemy fighters and anti-aircraft batteries.



Data display of your Flying Fortress.



If you survive fifty missions and reach the rank of Brigadier General, we'll mail you this Certificate of Achievement to celebrate your remarkable feat



If there are no convenient stores near you, VISA & Mastercard holders can order direct by calling 800-227-1617, ext. 335 (toll free). In California, call 800-772-3545, ext. 335. 50 MISSION CRUSH™ goes for \$39.95, plus \$2.00 for shipping and handling.

To order by mail, send your check to: STRATEGIC SIMULATIONS INC, 883 Stierlin Road, Bldg. A-200, Mountain View, CA 94043. (California residents, add 6.5% sales tax.) All our games carry a "14day satisfaction or your money back" guarantee.

WRITE FOR A FREE COLOR CATALOG OF ALL OUR GAMES.

APPLE, ATARI and COMMODORE 64 are trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc., Atari, Inc., and Commodore Electronics. Ltd., respectively.

things need to be at the child's level: the input skills, the subject matter and style, and the information displayed on the screen. Some otherwise wonderful software has fallen short because of a failure in one of these areas.

Many of the shortcomings in early childhood software can be overcome by careful design of the program in the first place. While too many experts can ruin an otherwise good product, it is important that software be examined by someone on the staff who has worked extensively with children in the target age-range, and who knows their skills and limitations. It is also important that the software be tested (and modified and tested again) with a group of children to see what problems they uncover. In fact, most of the problems I have seen could have been trapped and corrected at the storyboard stage before a single line of program was written.

Of course, such testing is expensive, and it causes product development cycles to be much longer than they would be otherwise. When these factors are considered in the light that a good children's package may be harder to program than a new spreadsheet, it is a miracle that there are any good programs available at all.

In fact, there is much that any programmer can do to make sure that programs for young children are appropriate. On the content side, give careful consideration to the dominant learning mode of the child. If the audience consists of children who are engaged in making their own discoveries by physical experimentation, the interactiveness of the program should reflect this learning mode. If the program is to be used by early readers, be certain that the screen is free of clutter and the words are formed from characters that are easy to read. Just because a child can read a ¼-inch-high letter in a book does not mean that you should use letters of this size when working with a computer display screen. You will want to use letters that are much larger and that are created with a very easy-to-read set of characters.

# **Keeping It Simple**

Animation has its place, but words should not move across the screen while they are being read. Reading is a hard enough task as it is, and making the words move only makes it worse. You can test this on yourself by having words move across the screen in a language you barely understand. You will most likely find that the words are a lot easier to read when they are standing still.

If your software is to be used by a child who has no reading skills, and this software is to be used by an unattended child for purposes other than *developing* these skills, the screen should

contain no words at all-ever.

Color and sound can be entertaining, but must be used carefully. If the object is to create a passive viewing experience as a reward, this may be fine. If these features are used as a bridge between other activities in the program, they may distract the child enough to cause the thought train to be broken.

While content and display present their own special problems, the real challenge comes from input. Devices like the joystick and KoalaPad represent two alternatives to the normal keyboard, but they may be inappropriate for some applications, especially when letters and numbers are to be entered.

As for the typewriter keyboard, we have two choices: We can either change the order of our alphabet for all time into

QWERTYUIOP[]ASDFGHJKL;ZXCVBNM,.? or we can take advantage of special keyboards such as the Muppet Learning Keys from Koala Technologies. Muppet Learning Keys is a keyboard designed for children from the age of three upward. Its principal features are an alphabetic arrangement of keys, an uncluttered layout with one character per keytop, and functional clustering of keyboard characters. All the numbers are clustered into one grouping, colors are clustered into a paint box, and the alphabet is clustered in a writing tablet.

Since we teach our children the alphabet in alphabetical order, it makes sense for them to be able to use a computer keyboard that has the keys in this order as well.

# **Graduating To QWERTY**

Of course, there is the question of when a child should make the move up to the normal keyboard layout.

To me, the essence of keyboard comfort is achieved by starting children off with something that they expect—alphabetic keys. This makes using the computer more transparent to the user, and gives the child a closer connection to the software, instead of requiring continued focus on the mechanics of the computer's operation.

Once a child has reached an age where he or she is ready to learn to type, the child's first exposure to the normal keyboard should be through a typing tutor program.

At what age should the transition take place? It depends on the child of course, but you should look at the skills needed to master the keyboard (and mastery does not include typing with two fingers). Is it a skill for three-year-olds? I think not. In fact, it might be appropriate for some preteens, but not all of them.

In fact, it isn't even appropriate for all adults!

# DIRECT HITS!

FROM ACCESS SOFTWARE INCORPORATED

# RAID OVER MOSCOW

### strategy Arcade Game By Bruce Carver

The Soviets launch a nuclear strike against major cities in the United States and Canada. Our only hope is our pace station equipped with stealth bombers, which an fly undetected in Soviet airspace. As squadron eader, you must first knock out the Soviet Launch ites and then proceed into the city of Moscow. Armed with only the weapons you can carry, you command an assault on the Soviet Defense center and destroy it to top the attack. Top Multiscreen action!







Top Multiscreen Action Included in Raid Over Moscov







Joystick Controlled • Suggested Retail Price \$39.95 Disk: Comodore 64 (Available soon on Atari)

# Play It Like There's No Tomorrow!

BEACH-HEAD

# BMARIENDAND

## rcade Game y Bruce Carver

# ieneral Quarters! Battle Stations!

s chief commander of land and sea forces in the acific, your mission is to obtain a quick naval victory nd invade enemy territory with your land forces. each-Head is a 100% machine language game and ffers multiscreen action with high resolution, three imensional graphics.







Top Multiscreen Action Included in Beach-Head







oystick Controlled •Suggested Retail Price \$34.95 Disk: Commodore 64, Atari 48K

ailable for: Commodore 64 \* Atari











925 East 900 South SLC., Utah 84105 (801) 532-1134

# **TELECOMPUTING TODAY**

Arlan R. Levitan

COMPUTE! welcomes a new monthly column this issue: Arlan R. Levitan's "Telecomputing Today." It's a general column for everyone who has an interest in telecommunications with personal computers—no matter which computer you own.

Levitan has wide experience in this field. He was introduced to computing in 1966 when his high school was among the first in the nation to participate in a pilot computer-instruction project. Today he's a staff analyst in technical support for the data processing division of a major telephone company. His work has appeared in such magazines as Softside and Creative Computing.

He has edited a major user group newsletter and is the author of The Consumer's Guide to Atari Computers. He is an assistant sysop (system operator) for the CompuServe Information Service and subscribes to The Source and Delphi as well. He also was the system designer of AMIS, a major bulletin board program for Atari systems. Levitan owns and uses Atari, IBM, and Apple personal computers and has experience on all types of computers.

1984, eight years into the microcomputer revolution. It's hard to ignore recent trends which indicate that the explosive growth rate enjoyed by this industry is leveling off. As you read this, retailers of mass-market computers are yearning nostalgically for the frantic buying of the past two years.

This is not to say that the home computer market is ready to lie down and die. Millions of computer enthusiasts are active with their systems, and the market is, by ordinary standards, still quite vigorous.

The revolution has yielded to evolution. By current reckoning, almost half of the families who purchased computers during the boom years of 1982 and 1983 are letting their systems gather dust in dark closets or relegating them to use as expensive paperweights.

Large numbers of people hung up their computing shoes after just a few months of experimentation with their new toys. They discovered to their genuine dismay that word processors do not write letters by themselves, spreadsheets do not make entries in checkbooks, and that maintaining data bases of recipes isn't such a hot idea after all.

It certainly wasn't the public's fault. Everyone from a well-meaning but starry-eyed press to the refrigerator salesmen who found themselves selling disk drives instead of ice-cube makers firmly believed that personal computers could do almost anything in the hands of almost anyone. No one wanted to think about the possibility that the classical business applications of microcomputers would not translate well into the home.

# Is Computing Antisocial?

The slowdown began late in 1983. Several companies tried to boost their holiday season sales with "big fear" campaigns, losing points with educators and sociologists by implying that refusing to buy your children a home computer would doom them to failure in the competitive atmosphere of higher academics.

The campaign for 1984 has been "personal productivity." Home computer owners want to use their machines without learning how to program and without spending hours trying to figure out how a canned application works. Yet the most popular type of home software is still games, the best of which offer intuitive rules and interaction with other human players as well as the computer.

Interaction is an important point. To some extent, the classical applications of microcomputer technology all tend to isolate the user in a one-on-one relationship—with the computer, a machine. But a computer's reactions to user input are usually well-defined and limited.

Things don't have to be this way. The more personal interaction that can be brought into "personal" computing, the more engaging and rewarding it can be.

#### Reach Out And Touch

There is a segment of computing that brings people into contact with one another, rather than encouraging isolation. According to a recent Public Broadcasting System market survey, that segment boasts a user satisfaction rate of more than 90

# A Real Music Keyboard for Just \$99.00!

(Price Includes a Complete Music Software Package Featuring Four-Color Graphics, Recording and Playback!)

Tap the full power of your Commodore 64's® built-in musical instrument with the new Music-Mate™ keyboard from Sequential.

The MusicMate keyboard is a fully functional, quality music tool with full-size keys that lets you play your music live and record it. Andit's polyphonic so you can play 3 notes at a time. Best of all, the MusicMate gives you this creative flexibility at a very affordable

Playing music on a typewriter keyboard or a plastic overlay of miniature-size keys limits your music. We know. We're the largest American manufacturer of professional synthesizers. Our Prophet keyboards are used by your favorite artists on stage and in the studio. We've put our extensive experience in making quality musical instruments into every MusicMate

The MusicMate comes with the Model 970 software diskette package that lets you select many different instrument sounds and record and playback up to 10 continuous minutes of your music.

Unlike other remote keyboards, ours doesn't tie up any of your expansion slots. Just plug your MusicMate into your Commodore's joystick port.

Add any one of our exciting software packages to extend the MusicMate's capabilities. They're just \$39.95 each.

## SONG BUILDER (Model 971)

Build your own songs by overdubbing up to 3 layers of notes (each with its own instrument sound!). Or record 1-2 layers of notes and play the third layer live. Also, change the key and speed of your music.

Commodore 64 is a registered trademark of Commodore, Inc. \*MusicMate is a trademark of Sequential © 1984, Sequential

# SONG EDITOR (Model 972)

See the songs you write with the SONG BUILDER displayed on a four-color Grand Staff on your monitor. And conveniently edit your songs.

# SONG PRINTER (Model 973)

The SONG PRINTER prints out your songs in standard music notation.

## SOUND MAKER (Model 974)

View a full color graphic display that looks like the front panel of a professional synthesizer to program the shape, volume and tone of your own personal sounds.

Express the music in yourself and your family. Order your MusicMate direct from

If you're not completely satisfied with the MusicMate keyboard, just return it within 10 days of receipt to Sequential for a full refund.

We Listen to Musicians.

# **SEGUEDTIAL**

For a complete Sequential catalog including decals. send \$2.00 to: Sequential, Inc., 3051 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95134.



Yes, I want to play my own songs on the Musici	Mate!	Quantity			Price
Name (Please Print)			MusicMate(s) SONG BUILDER	@ \$99.00 @ \$39.95	
Street			SONG EDITOR	@ \$39.95	
City/State Check or American	Zip		SONG PRINTER	@ \$39.95	
☐ Money Order ☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ☐ Express Card #	Please do not send cash.		SOUND MAKER CA r	(a \$39.95	\$4.00
		Ware annulus de la co	TO	TAL PRICE _	
Signature		(Sorry, no returns of		fate to Sequential within 10 days for e, once opened)	пш гепила.

percent (compared to an average of about 50 percent for home computer owners as a whole).

That segment is comprised of home computer owners who use their systems to hook up with other computer systems and their users via telephone lines. The general application is referred to as telecommunications or telecomputing, and unlike the rest of the home computer market, it's still growing at an accelerated clip.

Do you find this hard to believe? Consider that the most popular features on the commercial information services such as CompuServe and The Source are those which center on people-to-people contacts.

On CompuServe it's the CB simulation, a freewheeling computerized version of Citizens Band radio. Except with this CB, you're not limited to a range of ten miles or so. Your buddies on the channel may be as far-flung as Fairbanks, Miami, and Bangor. The intellectual content, the wit, of these electronic conversations may never rival Plato's discourses, but it is fascinating to watch and participate in.

On The Source it's POST, a national bulletin board that can put you in touch with the lady in Butte, Montana, who's willing to sell the used letter-quality printer you've always wanted, and the stamp collector in Fargo who's willing to pay top dollar for those Millard Fillmore commemoratives you've been trying to unload locally for over a year.

On Delphi it's the ORACLE, where networked bands of self-styled experts on any subject under the sun are more than willing to voice their opinion on any question posed to them.

# You Are What You Say

Why are people attracted to personal keyboard conversations with folks they've never met before? Because this mode of communication is the great equalizer. No one knows or really cares whether you're a yuppie, preppie, hacker, punk, or blue-suiter. You're judged by your words and general attitude.

Telecomputing offers a commonality of experience that can be shared by almost every computer owner. The telecomputing experience crosses all boundaries of computer brands, operating systems, and programming languages.

Common telecomputing applications offer convincing evidence of the power of the medium. How many stock market buffs spend countless hours typing issue histories into spreadsheets and other stock analysis programs? The same information can be transferred directly from an on-line information service to a formatted file on a personal computer in a matter of minutes.

How many students wait and wait for an hour of time at a college computer terminal? A personal computer in a dorm room can access the same system. How many times have you flown within the past year? The Official Airlines Guide (OAG), accessible via computer, can pinpoint the lowest fare available in a matter of seconds.

A vast number of free public bulletin boards accessible by computer offer information ranging from Aerospace to Zoology. Free user-written programs for almost any type of computer may be transferred with ease from one remote system to another.

# **Undeveloped Potential**

Telecomputing is not without its failures. For all the publicity about electronic editions of popular national newspapers, it turned out that not too many people cared to pay five to ten dollars for the information found in 25 cents' worth of newsprint. Electronic banking's development has been tediously slow, and the U.S. Postal Service is about to give up on its electronic mail service, ECOM (they never could get the hang of handling lowercase letters).

Still, there's plenty available now, and the cost of a ticket to telecomputing is extremely low—especially for those who already own a computer.

Modems, the devices that make it possible for computers to link up to other computers over ordinary phone lines, are available for under a hundred dollars and are extremely reliable. Most can be used with almost any computer, so they can be shared by more than one system if you're a two-computer family.

Terminal programs—which turn a computer into a telecomputing device—are commonly available in the form of public-domain software at little or no cost. Terminal programs also are published from time to time in computer magazines such as COMPUTE! and COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE.

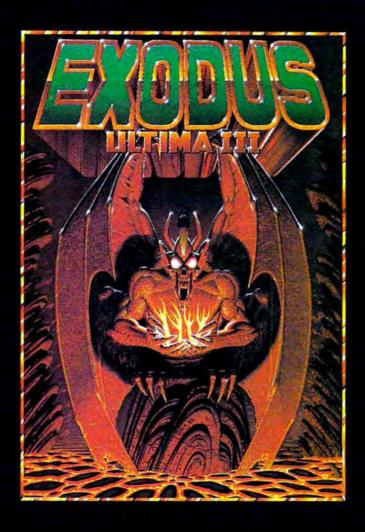
So start saving your money for a modem, and if you've been neglecting it, dust off that computer. In the months that follow, this column will take you on a tour of a huge communications network that many people don't even know exists. Before we're done, tenderfoots will become well-seasoned hands, and old telecomputing prospectors will learn of some rich new lodes of information to mine.

BCNU Arlan R. Levitan

Address your electronic mail to me via these ID numbers on the popular information services:

CompuServe: 70675,463 The Source: TCT987 Delphi: ARLANL

# "A LIVING TAPESTRY . . ."



"The world of Ultima III can only be compared to a living tapestry — complex and beautiful . . . This is the best fantasy game in computing. Indeed, it is one of the best fantasy worlds in which to live. Lord British is a veritable JRR Tolkien of the keyboard." — Popular Mechanics

"Exodus: Ultima III, with a superior plot to match its superior gaming system, is a great game. It upgrades the market; in several ways it sets new standards for fantasy gaming state of the art." — Softline

"Exodus: Ultima III is Lord British's magnum opus — so far. It's fun and exciting to play and constantly intriguing. And the ending is marvelously unexpected and not a bit disappointing — except that it is the ending, and as with a good book, you'll probably wish there were more." — Softalk

Available on: Apple, Atari, Com64, IBM



# **MACHINE LANGUAGE**

Jim Butterfield, Associate Editor

# A Simple Sort

I recently received a request from Marshall Stewart in Louisiana for a numeric array sort. Such a sort isn't too useful for real data, but can illustrate a number of machine language coding techniques.

It should be noted that a sort, in order to be practical, should be able to find its way through multifield records and should handle strings, floating point, and fixed point numbers. The program presented here, "Tiny Sort," is written for the Commodore 64 and sorts a single floating point array into ascending order. This might be useful for certain types of statistical analysis, but is otherwise of limited practical use.

The sorting method (or algorithm) is called an "insertion sort." In other words, each number is inserted into the collection of sorted numbers obtained so far. As an example; suppose we have so far sorted the five numbers: 3, 8, 22, 35, and 84. Now the next number comes along; it has a value of 18. The insertion sort will "move up" the values 22, 35, and 84, pop the 18 into the blank space to get the sequence of six: 3, 8, 18, 22, 35, and 84. This algorithm is easy to follow, but like most simple sorting procedures it takes a long time to sort large arrays. Most simple sort algorithms are called "N squared"; this means that if you have an array twice as big as before, it will take four times as much time to do the job. With large collections of data, the programmer must seek out more sophisticated algorithms.

So Tiny Sort is limited in application, and it uses a decent but not superfast algorithm. It is useful for study purposes, however. We do a number of interesting jobs, such as digging into the workings of an array and comparing floating point numbers.

# **Tracking The Program**

When Tiny Sort is called, it assumes that only one array is in the machine—or at least it looks only at the first array. It assumes that the array is

one-dimensional, that the type is floating point, and that the zero element is part of the data to be sorted. We could choose to check all this, but let's forge ahead.

How do we find the array? Well, there's a pointer which indicates the start of the first array, and that's the one we want. It's called the Start-of-Arrays pointer (ARYTAB), and in the Commodore 64 it's found at addresses \$2F and \$30. (Consult your memory maps to find similar pointers in other 6502 machines.) By looking at this pointer, we can tell where to find the first array.

The array comes in two parts: information about the array, and the array data itself. Most of the information we'll pass by: the array name, its size in bytes, and the number of dimensions. We'll assume it's the right array and that it's singly dimensioned. One piece of information we will extract: the number of elements in the array. That will tell us how many items we have to sort. If there are 15 elements, we'll need to do 14 inserts. The first element is already "sorted." The number of elements is held in two bytes, which are to be found five locations from the start of the array. So we dig out the array size minus one and place it into our storage location we call SIZE, at hex address 033D and 033E:

	LDY	#5	;get array size
	LDA	(SOA),Y	;from pointer
	TAX		;size hi byte
	INY		itry for lo byte
	LDA	(SOA).Y	:here it is
	TAY	•	check zero
	BNE	DECK	:minus one
	DEX		,
DECK	DEY		
	STY	SIZE	istore size
	STX	SIZE+1	•

Now let's go for the array data. For a single dimension array, we must skip ahead 7 locations to get past the overhead information. The start of the data will be logged in START, and we'll also place it into pointer NEXT. START will stay where it is, but NEXT will move along as we add

Now Available For

# Looks like a Ferrari. Drives like a Rolls. Parks like a Beetle.



Ask your computer dealer to let you test drive the all new 1984 Indus GT.™

The most advanced, most handsome disk drive in the world.

Flip its power switch and... Turn your Atari into Ferrari. Unleash your Apple. And now turbocharge your Commodore.

#### Looks like a Ferrari.

The Indus GT is only 2.65" high. But under its front-loading front end is slimline engineering with a distinctive European-Gran flair.

Engaging its Acculouch™ buttons lets you control the LED-lit CommandPost." Marvel at how responsive it makes every Commodore, Apple and Atari personal computer.

#### Drives like a Rolls.

Nestled into its soundproofed chassis is the quietest and most powerful disk drive system money can buy. At top speed, it's virtually inaudible...whisper quiet.

Built into each Indus GT is a perfect combination of craftsmanship and advanced engineering. Luxurious styling reflects the personal tastes of each GT owner.

And each GT comes with the exclusive GT DrivingSystem™ of software programs.\* Worldclass word processing is a breeze with the GT Estate WordProcessor.\* Your dealer will describe the two additional programs that allow GT owners to accelerate their computer driving skills.

Also, the 1984 Indus GT is covered with the GT PortaCase.™ A stylish case that conveniently doubles as a 80-disk storage file.\*

#### Parks like a Beetle.

The GT's small, sleek, condensed size makes it easy to park.

A WarrantyPlus™ package is included with every Indus GT, featuring full year parts and labor on the complete drive train.

Drive home a winner and park an Indus GT next to your



The all-new 1984 Indus GT Disk Drive.

The most advanced, most handsome disk drive in the world.

For dealer information, call 1-800-33-INDUS, In California, 1-800-54-INDUS, (213) 882-9600.

<sup>\*</sup>Included as standard equipment.

<sup>§ 1983</sup> Indus Systems, 9304 Deering Avenue, Chaisworth, CA 91311. The Indus CT is a product of Indus Systems. Atari is a registered trademark of Atari, Inc. Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. Commodore is a registered trademark of Commodore Business Machines, Inc.

data to our sorted list.

```
;go for start
      SOA
                  of array
LDA
                  ;plus 7
ADC
      #7
      START
                  gives start
STA
                  of numbers
STA
      NEXT
      SOA+1
LDA
ADC
      40
      START+1
STA
      NEXT+1
```

Now we accept a value into the sorted list, and move pointer NEW along five locations. Each floating value occupies five locations.

```
# SORT NEW ITEM INTO EXISTING ARRAY
                            ;on to next
BIGLP
         CLC
                            ;array item
                NEXT
         L.DA
                            ;five bytes up
         ADC
                #5
         STA
                NEXT
         LDA
                NEXT+1
         ADC
                40
                NEXT+1
         STA
```

All five bytes of the new item of data, which pointer NEW has selected, are transferred to a work area WORK. That makes comparisons simpler, but performs another task. As we search the list, we'll move the existing items up to make room. The new value's old location will be written over as we do this move.

```
LDY #4 ; move item to
MVLP LDA (NEXT),Y ; work area
STA WORK,Y ; for testing
DEY
BPL MVLP
```

Now the stage is set. We'll call subroutine SCAN to find the proper insertion point, move the existing values over, and put the new value in place.

```
JSR SCAN ;insert it
```

Most of the work has been done. We may count the number of insertions—by counting down SIZE—and if there are more numbers, loop back to BIGLP.

```
SIZE
          LDY
                             inow count down
          BNE
                INK
          DEC
                SIZE+1
                             thi and low
                SIZE
INK
          DEC
                BIGLP
          BNE
                             ;more? go back
          LDA
                SIZE+1
          ANE
                RIGIP
          RTS
```

Subroutine SCAN's task is to move down through the data until the correct spot is found to insert the new item. We use pointer CHECK to do the scan; first, we must set it up.

```
#MOVE EVERYTHING UP AND INSERT ITEM
SCAN LDA NEXT ; start at top
STA CHECK
LDA NEXT+1
STA CHECK+1
```

Now we move the pointer CHECK down to look at the next item. We do this, of course, by subtracting five from pointer CHECK.

```
*DOWN TO NEXT ITEM
SLOOP SEC
LDA CHECK ; go five bytes
SBC #5 ; lower
STA CHECK
```

```
LDA CHECK+1
SBC #Ø
STA CHECK+1
```

CHECK may have gone too far. We must compare it with pointer START; if it's gone below, we must insert the new item at the bottom. We do the comparison by subtraction. Usually, before we subtract, we give an SEC command; in this case, it's not necessary since we have just completed a previous legal subtraction.

```
*TEST IF BOTTOM OF DATA
LDA CHECK ; subtract
SBC START ; pointer from
LDA CHECK+1 ; bottom pointer
SBC START+1
BCC SWRAP ; if low, wrap up
```

Now that it has been established that CHECK is in a legitimate range, we may perform the comparison. Subroutine COMPAR will do this for us. If the new value compares the right way (low), we go to SWRAP to insert it.

```
t COMPARE NEW ITEM WITH CURRENT ENTRY

JSR COMPAR ;compare it

BCS SWRAP ;yup, insert it
```

If we haven't rambled away to SWRAP, it means we haven't yet found the right spot to insert the new item. We move over the item in the list that we have just checked; when we finally find the right spot, everything will be moved over neatly. To move up this five-byte item, we use the stack. When we're finished, back to SLOOP to check the next point on the list.

```
* NOT YET; MOVE ENTRY UP
                            ;take out entry
         LDY
                            ; and push to
                (CHECK),Y
SPUSH
         LDA
          PHA
                            :stack
          DEY
                SPUSH
          BPL
                            :pull entry back
         LDY
                #5
SPULL
                            ; and insert five
          PLA
                (CHECK),Y ; bytes higher
          STA
          INY
          CPY
                #10
          BCC
                SPULL
                SLOOP
                            inow get next
```

When we get to SWRAP, we can put the item into its proper place. Pointer CHECK has gone too far; rather than back it up, we use a higher index value.

```
* FOUND THE SPOT; PUT NEW ITEM IN PLACE
SWRAP LDY #5
SWLOOP LDA WORK-5,Y
STA (CHECK),Y
INY
CPY #10
BNE SWLOOP
RTS
```

The COMPAR subroutine compares signed floating point numbers. Floating point numbers as stored in arrays consist of one byte giving the exponent and four bytes giving the mantissa. But there's more: The high bit in the mantissa is the sign of the number. Providing we check the signs first, everything works out neatly: compare the exponents, then the bytes of the mantissa. But first, the signs; if they match we can continue



with the main comparison.

```
* COMPARE CURRENT ENTRY TO NEW ITEM IN WORK
COMPAR LDY #1 ;floating signs
LDA WORK,Y
EOR (CHECK),Y ;do they match?
BMI SGDIF ;no, special
```

An EOR (Exclusive OR) is an excellent way to check if the high bits match. If they are different, the EOR'd result will have a high bit on, and the N flag will be set. Thus, BMI will branch on unequal signs.

If we didn't branch, the signs are the same. We still need to note the sign, since negative numbers will sort "backward" compared to positive numbers.

```
LDA WORK,Y ;yes, log
STA SIGN ;.. the sign
```

Now for the comparison. Quite straightforward coding.

```
# COMPARE UNSIGNED VALUE
         LDY
                #0
                            ;compare bytes
CLOOP
         LDA
                WORK, Y
                            ;from left
                (CHECK),Y
         CMP
                            ;to right
         BNE
                CEXIT
                            ;quit not equal
         INY
                #5
         CPY
                CLOOP
         BCC
```

At this time, the C flag (carry) will tell us how the comparison went. But if the numbers are negative, we must invert the comparison result. By switching the carry flag into the high bit of the accumulator, using EOR again, and sliding the high bit back into the carry, we can do the job neatly.

```
* INSERT SIGN DATA

CEXIT ROR ; carry to hi-bit

EOR SIGN ; flip if negative

ASS ; back to carry

RTS
```

If the signs are different, we don't need to do the main comparison. The negative value is smaller, of course.

```
* DIFFERING SIGNS - SPECIAL CHECK
SGDIF LDA (CHECK),Y ;get sign
ASL ;switch to carry
```

That's the whole program. Note that the subroutines are called only once. In principle, we could have written the program into a single mainstream. The subroutines tend to break up the logic into neat modules, however.

Note that the comparison subroutine COMPAR always returns the result of the comparison in the Carry flag. That's where it belongs: Carry is the natural flag for signaling less-than or greater-equal-than. We might have used the N flag instead of the C flag to signal the result; this would have saved us two bytes (two ASL instructions), but it seems less comfortable than the traditional Carry.

# **BASIC** Demonstration

The program can be typed in as a BASIC module on the Commodore 64. Since the machine lan-

guage portion will end up at address \$C000 (decimal 49152), be sure you don't have any special software up there.

```
10 FORI=49152TO49344
                                  :rem 126
                                  :rem 190
20 READ A:CK=CK+A
30 POKE I,A:NEXT
                                  :rem 193
40 IFCK<>24165THENPRINT"TYPING ERROR IN D
   ATA STATEMENTS"
                                   :rem 27
49152 DATA 160,5,177,47,170,200,177
                                  :rem 198
49159 DATA 47,168,208,1,202,136,140
                                  :rem 198
                                  :rem 250
49166 DATA 61,3,142,62,3,24,165
49173 DATA 47,105,7,141,63,3,133
                                   :rem 43
49180 DATA 251,165,48,105,0,141,64
                                  :rem 142
49187 DATA 3,133,252,24,165,251,105
                                  :rem 194
49194 DATA 5,133,251,165,252,105,0
                                  :rem 140
49201 DATA 133,252,160,4,177,251,153
                                  :rem 237
                                   :rem 56
49208 DATA 67,3,136,16,248,32,83
49215 DATA 192,172,61,3,208,3,206
                                   :rem 92
49222 DATA 62,3,206,61,3,208,217
                                   :rem 38
49229 DATA 173,62,3,208,212,96,165
                                  :rem 156
49236 DATA 251,133,253,165,252,133,254
                                   :rem 90
49243 DATA 56,165,253,233,5,133,253
                                  :rem 199
49250 DATA 165,254,233,0,133,254,165
                                  :rem 243
49257 DATA 253,237,63,3,165,254,237
                                  :rem 210
49264 DATA 64,3,144,25,32,154,192 :rem 99
49271 DATA 176,20,160,4,177,253,72
                                  :rem 150
49278 DATA 136,16,250,160,5,104,145
                                  :rem 195
49285 DATA 253,200,192,10,144,248,176
                                   :rem 44
49292 DATA 206,160,5,185,62,3,145 :rem 99
49299 DATA 253,200,192,10,208,246,96
                                    :rem 1
49306 DATA 160,1,185,67,3,81,253
                                   :rem 49
49313 DATA 48,26,185,67,3,141,72
                                   :rem 55
49320 DATA 3,160,0,185,67,3,209
                                  :rem 247
49327 DATA 253,208,5,200,192,5,144
                                  :rem 144
49334 DATA 244,106,77,72,3,10,96
                                   :rem 52
```

Once the machine language is in place, we can demonstrate the program with a random number generator. After the first program run, the machine language program remains in place and RUN 900 allows another try.

:rem 172

:rem 88 ©

49341 DATA 177,253,10,96

```
899 REM RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR
                                   :rem 191
   INPUT "NUMBER IF ITEMS";X
900
                                   :rem 218
910 J=RND(0):X=X-1:DIMA(X)
                                     :rem 9
920 FORJ=0TOX
                                    :rem 52
                                    :rem 57
930 A(J)=RND(1)*50-20
940 NEXTJ
                                    :rem 38
950 FORJ=0TOX:PRINTA(J);:NEXTJ:PRINT
                                   :rem 159
960 PRINT:PRINT
                                   :rem 243
970 SYS12*4096
                                   :rem 255
```

980 FORJ=OTOX:PRINTA(J);:NEXT:PRINT

# **Applesoft Searcher**

llan Reuben

Here's a short but very handy (and fast) programming utility written entirely in machine language. With it, you can instantly locate key statements and phrases in your programs. It works on any Apple with at least 48K RAM and a disk drive.

Many BASIC programs are constructed and debugged by adding new sections and routines to existing sections and routines. As a result, these programs can become excessively long and complex. Debugging becomes a real mess when you have to sift through 2000 lines of BASIC to find

a certain routine or statement.

"Applesoft Searcher" is a machine language utility which will scan any BASIC program for all the references to a phrase you specify, and tell you where each reference is-all in the blink of an eye. The machine language program itself is just over a page (256 bytes) in length, and resides at memory location 36864 (\$9000 in hexadecimal). If you know little or nothing about machine language, don't worry; you can use Applesoft Searcher as long as you can type in a BASIC program and follow a few simple directions.

# Using The Searcher

First, let's get Applesoft Searcher up and running. If you feel more comfortable with BASIC and would like to load the utility as a BASIC program, type in Program 1, the BASIC loader. It's a good idea to save it just in case. Now run it. This puts the machine language portion of the utility into memory, and it remains there even after you erase the BASIC loader. Next, save the machine language portion on disk by typing:

#### BSAVE SEARCHER, A\$9000, L\$109

If you'd rather enter Searcher into the computer directly, you can use the monitor listing (Program 2) and save it as shown above. In the future, to load Searcher from disk, type:

#### **BLOAD SEARCHER**

Once you have it in memory, you must set the & vector to the start of the program. This lets you run Searcher every time you type &. From BASIC, type:

POKE 1014,0: POKE 1015,144

or from the monitor type:

3F6:0 90

Searcher should now be ready to use. Here is a sample BASIC program to show how it

10 PRINT "THIS IS A TEST"

FOR A = 1 TO 10

PRINT A + 10

NEXT A

Suppose you want to find all the references to the variable A in the program. You would type:

and the computer would respond with:

FOUND AT LINE 10

**FOUND AT LINE 20** 

**FOUND AT LINE 30** 

**FOUND AT LINE 40** 

To find all the lines in which the number 10 appears, type:

& 10

Searcher will hunt through the program and report:

# FOUND AT LINE 20 FOUND AT LINE 30

Notice that line 10 was not included even though there is a 10 in its line number. This is because Searcher ignores line numbers.

# **Selective Searching**

To specify a range of lines for Searcher to look through, type # after the & along with the starting and ending line numbers and the phrase to search for:

#### \$ #20,30,PRINT

This would search lines 20 through 30 for a PRINT statement.

One more thing about Searcher: It must be used only in direct mode, not in deferred mode (that is, you cannot call it from a BASIC program). If you try, the message ?NOT DEFERRED COMMAND ERROR will be displayed.

If you'd like to have Applesoft Searcher ready to use every time you boot your system, type in the BASIC setup routine (Program 3) and use it as a hello program when initializing disks. Just make sure that you've got the machine language for Searcher saved on that disk.

# **Program 1:** Applesoft Searcher (BASIC Loader)

```
10
    FOR X = 36864 TO 37129
20
    READ Y:CK = CK + Y
    POKE X,Y
30
    NEXT X
4.0
    IF CK < > 36799 THEN PRINT "CHECK
      DATA STATEMENTS FOR TYPING ERRORS
     DATA 165,185,201,2,240,11,169,15,3
      2,204
110
     DATA 144,32,25,237,76,60,212,32,18
     3.0
120
     DATA 201,35,208,40,32,177,0,32,103
      , 221
130
     DATA 32,82,231,165,80,133,8,165,81
      , 133
140
     DATA 9,32,190,222,32,103,221,32,82
      , 231
150
     DATA 165,80,133,10,165,81,133,11,3
     2,190
160
     DATA 222,76,75,144,160,0,132,8,132
170
     DATA 136,132,10,132,11,160,255,198
     ,184,32
     DATA 177,0,201,34,208,8,165,193,73
180
     ,233
190
     DATA 133,193,169,34,200,153,10,145
     ,201,0
     DATA 208,233,132,6,169,239,133,193
     ,165,8
     DATA 133,80,165,9,133,81,32,26,214
210
     DATA 3,133,7,230,7,164,7,162,0,177
220
230
     DATA 155,240,27,221,10,145,208,241
     .200.232
```

```
240
     DATA 228,6,208,241,169,0,32,204,14
     4,160
250
     DATA 2,177,155,170,200,177,155,32,
     36,237
260
     DATA 160,0,177,155,72,200,177,155,
     133,156
270
     DATA 104,133,155,177,155,240,10,16
     0.3.177
280
     DATA 155, 197, 11, 240, 8, 144, 188, 169,
     141.32
290
     DATA 240,253,96,136,177,155,197,10
     ,240,175
     DATA 144,173,176,239,170,169,141,3
300
     2,240,253
310
     DATA 189,222,144,240,6,32,240,253,
     232,208
320
     DATA 245,96,198,207,213,206,196,16
     0,193,212
330
     DATA 160,204,201,206,197,160,0,135
     .191.206
340
     DATA 207,212,160,196,197,198,197,2
     10,210,197
350
     DATA 196,160,195,207,205,205,193,2
     06.196.160
360
    DATA 197,210,210,207,210,0
Program 2: Applesoft Searcher (Monitor
```

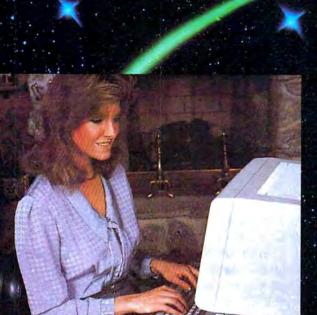
# **Program 2:** Applesoft Searcher (Monitor Listing)

```
9000- A5 B9 C9 02 F0 0B A9 0F
9008- 20 CC 90 20 19 ED 4C 3C
9010- D4 20 B7 00 C9 23 D0 28
9018- 20 B1 00 20 67 DD 20 52
9020- E7 A5 50 85 08 A5 51 85
9028- 09 20 BE DE 20 67 DD 20
9030- 52 E7 A5 50 85 0A A5
9038- 85 0B 20 BE DE 4C 4B
9040- A0 00 84 08 84
                     09 88
9048- 0A 84 0B A0 FF
                     C6 B8
9050- B1 00 C9 22 D0
                     08 A5
9058- 49 E9 85 C1 A9
                     22
9060- 0A 91 C9 00 D0 E9 84
9068- A9 EF 85 C1 A5
                     08 85
                           50
9070- A5 09 85 51 20
                     1A D6
9078- 03 85 07 E6 07
                     A 4
                        07
9080- 00 B1 9B F0 1B DD 0A 91
9088- D0 F1 C8 E8 E4 06 D0 F1
9090- A9 00 20 CC 90 A0 02 B1
9098- 9B AA C8 B1 9B 20 24 ED
90A0- A0 00 B1 9B 48 C8 B1 9B
90A8- 85 9C 68 85 9B B1 98 F0
90B0- 0A A0 03 B1 9B C5 0B F0
90B8- 08 90 BC A9 8D 20 F0 FD
90C0- 60 88 B1 9B C5 0A F0 AF
90C8- 90 AD BO EF AA A9 BD 20
90D0- F0 FD BD DE 90 F0 06 20
90D8- F0 FD E8 D0 F5 60 C6 CF
90E0- D5 CE C4 A0 C1 D4 A0 CC
90E8- C9 CE C5 A0 00
                     87 BF CF
90F0- CF D4-A0 C4 C5
                     C6 C5 D2
90F8- D2 C5 C4 A0 C3 CF CD CD
9100- C1 CE C4 A0 C5 D2 D2 CF
9108- D2 00
```

# Program 3: Applesoft Searcher (Hello Program)

```
10 D$ = CHR$ (4): REM CTRL-D
20 PRINT D$"BLOAD SEARCHER"
30 POKE 1014,0: POKE 1015,144
40 REM ^ SET & VECTOR ^
50 PRINT "'SEARCHER' ENABLED"
```

# LOVE AT BURST BYTE



AMERICAN PEOPLE/LINK™ system users fall in love the minute they come on-line with the nation's first all entertainment videotex network.

They love our programs and our prices. . . and sometimes they fall in love with each other. We provide hours of recreation and on-line fantasies at rates substantially lower than those of CompuServe and other videotex services. So PEOPLE/LINK users can afford to spend more time talking to friends and making new ones.

Another reason for our users' on-line display of affection is the fact that PEOPLE/LINK provides quick response time and eliminates costly on-line delays.

PEOPLE/LINK's recreational on-line programs include:

- PARTYLINE talk live to other PEOPLE/LINK members throughout the country in groups or privately.
- CLUB-LINK join or start a club or group devoted to a favorite hobby, rock group, lifestyle, etc.
- WHO-IS-WHO locate other users with similar interests.

And there's much more with programs like NETMAIL, our person-to-person electronic mail, PEOPLESCAN, the national bulletin board system, and on-line games, including poker, blackjack, checkers, chess, backgammon, and bridge. (Color graphics are available for most popular computers.)

Whatever type of equipment you have — personal computer or terminal with modem — you can enjoy the excitement of PEOPLE/LINK.

Be among the next 5,000 subscribers and talk live nationwide for \$2.95/hour. . . an exciting and inexpensive way to meet new friends.









Use your Visa, MasterCard, or American Express.



Be On-Line Today! Call Us Toll-Free: 1-800-524-0100 Illinois Residents Call: 1-312-870-5200 American Home Network, Inc. Arlington Ridge Office Center 3215 N. Frontage Road Suite 1505 Arlington Heights, IL 60004

# **IBM Personal Computing**

Donald B Trivette

# Christmas Shopping For An IBM

Here's a one-line BASIC program that's sure to put panic in the hearts of holiday shoppers:

10 M=VAL(MID\$(DATE\$,1,2)):D=VAL(MID\$(DATE \$,4,2)):IF M=11 THEN D=55-D:PRINT D ELSE D=25-D:PRINT D

Can you figure out what it does? While you're working on that, let's talk Christmas shopping. For those friends or relatives on your Christmas list with an IBM Personal Computer, finding just the right gift may be easier than you think

Computer programs make great holiday gifts. Well, some computer programs make good gifts. Others don't. The selection of a word processing, financial, or spreadsheet program is very much a matter of personal choice and taste. Don't give *DisplayWrite* or *VisiCalc* to someone unless it is on his or her Christmas list. For a surprise gift, stick with less expensive, one-of-a-kind software.

# Subtle Intelligence-Gathering

Before we get to some specific ideas, you should do a little research. (Especially if you don't know much about computers and someone clipped this article as a hint. Otherwise you may skip this section.)

First, find out exactly which computer the intended recipient of your gift actually owns. Is it an IBM PC, PCjr, PC-XT, or Portable PC? It will be embarrassing if you buy a PCjr cartridge program for someone who owns a PC, for instance, because the PC has no cartridge slots. Perhaps you can work this query into dinner-table conversation: "Mother's coming a week early for the holidays . . . could you move the computer out of the spare bedroom? What kind is it, anyway?" If the answer is the name of a fruit, you are consulting the wrong column; otherwise, press for more information. "She's bringing her cats . . . by

the way, how much memory does it have?"

Armed with the model and amount of memory, you need another fact: "Can that thing draw color pictures?" Here you're trying to find out if the PC has a color/graphics board. (The PCjr and Portable PC include this as a standard feature.) If it doesn't have a color/graphics board, it's called a monochrome system, and certain programs won't work on it.

Finally, it's important to know if the computer has a disk drive—almost all PCs do—but you won't have to ask about that. Snoop around the machine for evidence. If you find paper envelopes about  $5-1/2 \times 4-1/2$  inches that say disk or diskette on them, you can be sure the machine has a disk drive. (Either that, or the person is hinting heavily that he wants a disk drive.)

By now, you've gathered the four basic (very basic) facts you need to know to purchase a program for an IBM computer: the model of the computer, the amount of memory it has, whether it is equipped for color graphics, and if it has a disk drive. For example, let's say your relative or friend has an IBM PCjr with 128K of memory (memory always comes in K's, for kilobytes)—and you've found the telltale envelopes that mean a disk drive. With this information you can visit a local dealer and make your selection. Your gift still may not make the person jump for joy, but at least the computer won't choke on it.

# **Software Suggestions**

If you're stuck for an idea, I can pass on a few hints. While the following summaries aren't fullblown reviews and don't necessarily represent endorsements by COMPUTE!, they are based on my experience with the products.

ProKey is a program that works along with other software. It allows you to redefine the keys on the keyboard to have whatever meaning you'd like. For example, instead of typing four

lines of difficult-to-remember commands to start a program, you can have *ProKey* enter those lines every time you hold down the Alt key and press the A key. *ProKey* is one of those programs you don't appreciate until you've used it—then you don't want to be without it. (*ProKey 3.0* from RoseSoft; for the PC, PCjr, PC-XT; requires 64K memory, disk drive, color or monochrome; \$130.)

The Norton Utilities is a collection of programs that allow you to examine, modify, and manipulate disk files. Unless you are interested in the complexities of disk storage, this package will sit on the shelf collecting dust—until you do the unthinkable and accidentally erase an important file. Then the UnErase program can bring it back, saving you hours or days of work. You don't need the Norton Utilities until something goes wrong, then you'll be awfully glad you have them. (Norton Utilities by Peter Norton; for the PC, PCjr, PC-XT; requires 64K memory, disk drive, color or monochrome; \$80.)

Disk Drive Analyzer is an inexpensive program that tests the disk drive hardware for alignment, speed, clamping, and read/write performance, and then reports problems and potential problems. It's a program that a computer owner might not buy for himself, but which he would surely love to have. (Disk Drive Analyzer by Verbatim Products; for the PC, PC-XT; requires 64K memory, disk drive, color or monochrome; \$40.)

# **Just For Fun**

The programs mentioned so far could qualify as tax deductions for someone in business, and therefore might not be ideal presents. But one does not compute for practicality alone. Computer games make wonderful gifts and certainly would not be deductible. Here are three family games for consideration.

Microsoft Flight Simulator has been at the top of software best-seller lists for a long time—and with good reason. It's a realistic program that puts you in the cockpit of a Cessna 182. Even if you fear flying, you'll enjoy this program. (Microsoft Flight Simulator by Microsoft; for the PC, PC-XT with 64K memory, disk drive, and color/graphics; PCjr with 128K memory and disk drive; \$49.95. Be sure to get the latest version which works on all types of monitors.)

Ultima II is an adventure game. You roam around the Ultima universe seeking to find and conquer the evil Enchantress. Along the way you must fend off all manner of strange characters, including Orcs, thieves, wizards, and even sea monsters. Since the adventure can easily last weeks, Ultima lets you save a game in progress and pick it up later. (Ultima II by Sierra On-Line; for the PC, PC-XT with 64K memory, disk drive,

and color/graphics; PCjr with 128K and disk drive; \$60.)

Championship Boxing puts you in the ring with the boxer of your choice—Duran? Leonard? Hearns?—to slug out your aggressions. Sixty of the greatest boxers are included. If you're too tired to step into the ring, you can match any two fighters and whisper strategy from the corner. A great game for a sports fan. (Championship Boxing by Sierra On-Line; for the PC, PC-XT with 64K memory, disk drive, and color/graphics; PCjr with 128K and disk drive; \$35.)

# **Hardware And Accessories**

Software isn't your only choice for a computer gift. Consider hardware and accessories.

Computer users can never have too many blank disks. Disks generally cost \$20 to \$35 for a box of ten. There are dozens of brands, but there's not a great deal of difference. Any brand labeled DS/DD (double-sided, double-density) and "soft-sectored" will work in any of the IBM PC-family computers. A related gift is a smoked-plastic storage box that holds 50 disks (about \$35).

Books always make good gifts. The Naked Computer by Rochester and Gantz (William Morrow & Co., \$15.95) is a 335-page almanac of computer facts and trivia. Sing a Song of Software by Soltzberg (William Kaufmann, Inc., \$9.95) is a light-hearted book of computer graphics and verse:

Who wrote this code so long ago? I feel as if I know her, though We've never met nor shared a word Of pleasure at this program's flow.

(Only modesty, good taste, and a picky editor prevent me from recommending my own book: A BASIC Primer for the IBM PC, Scott, Foresman & Co., \$18.95.)

Of course, an excellent gift is an IBM PC or PCjr. If you're planning to give a computer—and retailers say quite a few of you are—then please include at least one computer program. There's nothing worse on Christmas morning than receiving a shiny new computer without a program to run on it. That's like getting a camera without film or a GI Joe Walkie Talkie without a battery.

A word about retail prices. Almost all computer programs can be purchased at a substantial discount from mail-order firms, though you may prefer the personalized service and assistance that a local dealer can provide. With the Christmas mail crunch, you may not have time to take advantage of these lower prices, unless you ask for express shipping. The BASIC program at the beginning of this article will tell you exactly how many days you do have.

# Commodore 64

COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE SALE

WE

HAVE

THE

**BEST** 

SERVICE

WE

HAVE

LOWEST

**PRICES** 

THE

AUTO DIAL MODEM

(Best communications package in USA)

\$**79**00\*

- Computer Learning Pad \$49.00
- New Voice Synthesizer \$59.00
- Commodore 64 Power for Vic-20 \$69.00

# \$188<sup>00</sup>\*

(more power than Apple II at 1/3 the price)

- 170K Disk Drive \$249.00 🕏
- Tractor Friction Printer \$169.00 \*
- 14" Hi-Res Color Monitor \$219.00 \*less coupon discount

# SPECIAL SOFTWARE COUPON

We pack a SPECIAL SOFTWARE DISCOUNT COUPON with every COMMODORE 64 COMPUTER DISK DRIVE-PRINTER-MONITOR we sell! This coupon allows you to SAVE OVER \$500 OFF SALE PRICES!

#### (Examples) PROFESSIONAL SOFTWARE **COMMODORE 64**

Name	List	Sale	Coupon
Executive Word Processor	\$99 00	\$49 00	\$39 00
Executive Data Base	\$69 00	\$35 00	\$24 00
20 000 Word Dictionary	\$24 95	s14 95	\$10.00
Electronic Spread Sheet	\$59 95	\$49 00	539 00
Accounting Pack	\$49 00	\$39 00	\$29 00
Practicale	\$59 95	\$44 95	\$36 95
Programmers Reference			
Guide	\$20 95	\$16.95	\$12 50
Programmers Helper			
(Disk)	\$59 95	\$39 95	\$29 95
80 Column Screen (Disk)	\$59 95	s39 95	\$29 95
Flip & File Disc Filer	s39 95	\$16 95	s14 95
Deluxe Tape Cassette	\$89.00	\$49 00	\$39 00
Pro Joy Stick	\$24 95	\$15 95	\$12.00
Light Pen	\$39 95	\$16.95	\$14.95
Dust cover	\$8 95	s6 95	\$4 60
Pogc Joe	\$29 95	\$19 95	\$16.95
Pitstop II - Epyx	\$39 95	\$29 95	\$26 00°
		*Plus	One FREE
Music Calc	\$59 95	\$39.95	\$34 95
Edministra	650 05	630 05	534 95

(See over 100 coupon items in our catalog) Write or call for Sample SPECIAL SOFTWARE COUPON!

# ★ COMMODORE 64 COMPUTER \$188.00

You pay only \$188 00 when you order the powerful 84K COMMODORE 64 COMPUTER! LESS the value of the SPECIAL SOFTWARE COUPON we pack with your computer that allows you to SAVE OVER \$500 off software sale prices!! With only \$100 of savings applied your net computer cost is \$88 00"

\* 170 DISK DRIVE \$249.00

You pay only \$249 00 when you order the 170K Disk Drive LESS the value of the SPECIAL SOFTWARE COUPON we pack with your disk drive that allows you to SAVE OVER \$100 off software sale prices! With only \$500 of savings applied, your net disk drive cost is \$149.00

\* 80 COLUMN 80CPS
TRACTION FRICTION PRINTER \$169.00

You pay only \$169 00 when you order the Comstar T/F deluxe line printer that prints 8: x11 full size, single sheet roll or fan fold paper labels etc. Impact dot matrix bidirectional, LESS the value of the SPECIAL SOFTWARE COUPON we pack with your printer that allows you to SAVE OVER \$500 off software sale prices!! With only \$100 of saving applied your net printer cost is only \$69 00

#### ★ 14" HI-RES COLOR MONITOR \$219.00

You pay only \$219.00 when you order this 14 COLOR MONITOR with sharper and clearer resolution than any other color monitors we have tested! LESS value of the SPECIAL DISCOUNT COUPON we pack with your monitor that allows you to save over \$500 off software sale prices!!
With only \$100 of savings applied your net color monitor cost is only \$119 00 (16 Colors)

#### 80 COLUMN BOARD \$99.00

Now you program 80 COLUMNS on the screen at one time! Converts your Commodore 64 to 80 COLUMNS when you plug in the 80 COLUMN EXPANSION BOARD!! PLUS 4 slot expander! Can use with most existing software

**80 COLUMNS IN COLOR** 

EXECUTIVE WORD PROCESSOR \$49.00
This EXECUTIVE WORD PROCESSOR is the finest available for the COMMODORE 64 computer! The ULTIMATE FOR PROFESSIONAL Word Processing DISPLAYS 40 or 80 COLUMNS IN COLOR or Black and White! Simple to operate, powerful text editing with 250 WORD DICTIONARY, complete cursor and insert/delete key controls line and paragraph insertion automatic deletion, centering, margin settings and output to all printers! Includes a powerful mail merge

List \$99.00 SALE \$49.00 Coupon \$39.00

#### **EXECUTIVE QUALITY** PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS SOFTWARE

The Cadillac of Business Programs for Commodore 64 Computers

Item	List	'SALE	Coupon
Inventory Management	\$99 00	\$49 00	\$35 00
Accounts Receivable	s99 00	\$49.00	\$35.00
Accounts Payable	\$99.00	\$49 00	\$35.00
Payroll	\$99 00	\$49 00	\$35 00
General Ledger	\$99 00	\$49 00	\$35 00

#### **★ SUPER AUTO DIAL MODEM \$79.00**

Easy to use Just plug into your Commodore 64 computer and you're ready to transmit and receive messages Easier to use than dialing your telephone just push one key on your computer! Includes exclusive easy to use program for up and down loading to printer and disk drives List \$129 00 SALE \$79.00.

**NEW COMPUTER LEARNING PAD \$49.00** 

makes other graphics tablet obsolete. This new TECH SCETCH LEARNING PAD allows you to draw on your T V or Monitor and then you can print whatever you draw on the screen on your printers FANTASTIC!!! List \$79 95 SALE \$49.00 Coupon \$39 95

**NEW VOICE SYNTHESIZER \$59.00** 

For Com 64 or VIC 20 computers. Just plug it in and your can program words and sentences adjust volume and pitch, make talking adventure games sound action games and customized talkies" FOR ONLY \$19.95 you can add TEXT TO SPEECH, just type a word and hear your computer talk-ADD SOUND TO "ZORK" SCOTT ADAMS AND AARDVARK ADVENTURE GAMES!! (Disk or tape)

COM-64 POWER FOR VIC-20 \$69.00

Just plug in our 32K RAM MEMORY EXPANDER and you get as much usable programming power as the Commodore 64 computer<sup>11</sup> Master control switches on cover Gold Edge connectors, five year warranty (FREE \$29.95 CARTRIDGE GAME)

#### 16K RAM CARTRIDGE \$49.00

Increases VIC-20 programming power 4 times Expands total memory to 41K (41,000 bytes) Memory block switches are on outside cover! CARDCO Includes FREE \$29 95 game!!

#### 9" GREEN SCREEN MONITOR \$69.95

Excellent quality SANYO, easy to read, 80 columns x 24 lines. Green Phosphorous screen with anti-glare, metal cabinet! Saves your T.V. PLUS \$9.95 for connecting. cable Com-64 or VIC 20

#### 12" GREEN OR AMBER MONITOR \$99.00

Your choice of green or amber screen monitor top quality SANYO 80 columns x 24 lines, easy to read antiglare, faster scanning PLUS \$9 95 for connecting cable Com-64 or VIC 20

> PHONE ORDERS 8AM - 8PM Weekdays 9AM - 12N Saturdays

LOWEST PRICES • 15 DAY FREE TRIAL • 90 DAY FREE REPLACEMENT WARRANTY

BEST SERVICE IN U.S.A.
 ONE DAY EXPRESS MAIL
 OVER 500 PROGRAMS
 FREE CATALOGS

Add \$10.00 for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add 6% tax. Add \$20.00 for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAH ALASKA, APO-FPO orders, Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

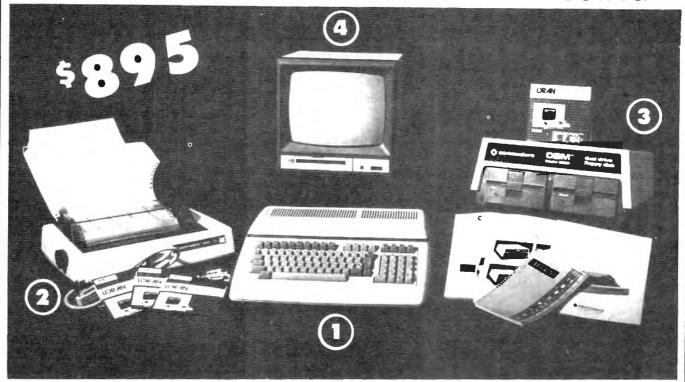
Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check, Allow 14 days for delivery 2 to 7 days for phone orders. 1 day express mail! VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D.

PROTECT ENTERPRIZES IWE LOVE OUR CUSTOMERS

NEW 128K -MEGA BYTE DUAL DISK DRIVE-80 COLUMN

# **COMPUTER SYSTEM SALE!**

**HOME • BUSINESS • WORD PROCESSING** 



LOOK AT ALL YOU GET FOR ONLY \$895. LIST PRICE (1) B128 COMMODORE 128K 80 COLUMN COMPUTER \$ 995.00 2 4023 - 100 CPS - 80 COLUMN BIDIRECTIONAL PRINTER 499.00 (3) 8050 DUAL DISK DRIVE (over 1 million bytes) 1795.00 (4) 12" HI RESOLUTION 80 COLUMN MONITOR 249.00 **BOX OF 10 LORAN LIFETIME GUARANTEED DISKS** 49.95 1100 SHEETS FANFOLD PAPER 19.95 ALL CABLES NEEDED FOR INTERFACING 102.05 **TOTAL LIST PRICE \$3717.95** 

LIST

# PLUS YOU CAN ORDER THESE BUSINESS PROGRAMS AT SALE PRICES

	LIST	SALE		LIST	SALE
Professional 80 Column			Payroll	\$149.95	\$99.00
Word Processor	\$149.95	\$99.00	Inventory	\$149.95	\$99.00
Professional Data Base	\$149.95	\$99.00	General Ledger	\$149.95	\$99.00
Accounts Receivable	\$149.95	\$99.00	Financial Spread Sheet	\$149.95	\$99.00
Accounts Payable	\$1.40.05	500 00			

#### PRINTER REPLACEMENT OPTIONS

(replace the 4023 with the following at these sale prices)

SALE Olympia Executive Letter Quality Serial Printer Comstar Hi-Speed 160 CPS 15½" Serial Business Printer \$699.00 \$399.00 \$499.00 \$779.00 Telecommunications Deluxe Modem Package \$139.00 \$199.00

15 DAY FREE TRIAL. We give you 15 days to try out this SUPER SYSTEM PACKAGE!! If it doesn't meet your expectations, just send it back to us prepaid and we will refund your purchase price!!

90 DAY IMMEDIATE REPLACEMENT WARRANTY. If any of the SUPER SYSTEM PACKAGE equipment or programs fail due to faulty workmanship or material we will replace it IMMEDIATELY at no charge!!

Add \$50.00 for shipping and handling!! \$100.00 for Alaska and Hawaii orders. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check, Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders 1 day express mail! We accept Visa and MasterCard. We ship C.O.D. to continental U.S. addresses only.

ENTERPRIZES WE LOVE OUR CUSTOMERS.

# 14" COLOR MONITOR SALE!!!

(Lowest price in USA)

- Built in speaker and audio
- Front Panel Controls
- •For Video Recorders
- •For Small Business/ Computers
- •Apple-Commodore Atari-Franklin-etc.



14" Color Computer Monitor



- •Beautiful Color Contrast
- High Resolution
- •Sharp Clear Text
- •40 Columns x 24 lines
- •List \$399 **SALE \$219**

15 Day Free Trial - 90 Day Immediate Replacement Warranty

12" HI-RESOLUTION GREEN OR AMBER TEXT DISPLAY MONITOR List \$249 SALE\$119

80 Columns x 24 lines, Hi-Resolution-crisp clear easy to read text with anti glare screen! A Must for word processing.

12" SANYO GREEN OR AMBER SCREEN MONITOR List \$199 SALE \$99 80 Columns x 24 lines, amber or green text display, easy to read, no eye strain, up front controls.

9" SANYO GREEN SCREEN DATA MONITOR List \$149 SALE \$69 80 Columns x 24 lines easy to read, up front controls metal cabinet.

• LOWEST PRICES • 15 DAY FREE TRIAL • 90 DAY FREE REPLACEMENT WARRANTY
• BEST SERVICE IN U.S.A. • ONE DAY EXPRESS MAIL • OVER 500 PROGRAMS • FREE CATALOGS

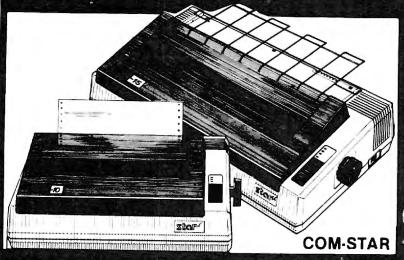
Add \$10.00 for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add 6% tax. Add \$20.00 for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII orders. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! Canada orders must be in U.S. dollars. Visa - MasterCard - C.O.D.

PROTECTO

ENTERPRIZES (WE LOVE OUR CUSTOMERS)

# **FANTASTIC COMPUTER PRINTER SALE!!!**



# COM-STAR T/F

Tractor
Friction
Printer

only \$ 69\*\*

- Lowest Priced, Best Quality, Tractor-Friction Printers in the U.S.A.
- Fast 80-120-160 Characters Per Second
   40, 46, 66, 80, 96, 132 Characters Per Line Spacing
  - Word Processing Print Labels, Letters, Graphs and Tables List Your Programs
- Print Out Data from Modem Services
   "The Most Important Accessory for Your Computer"

## \*\* DELUXE COMSTAR T/F 80 CPS Printer — \$169.00

This COMSTAR T/F (Tractor Friction) PRINTER is exceptionally versatile. It prints 8½" x 11" standard size single sheet stationary or continuous feed computer paper. Bi-directional, impact dot matrix. 80 CPS, 224 characters. (Centronics Parellel Interface).

#### Premium Quality 120-140 CPS 10" COM-STAR PLUS+ Printer \$249.00

The COM-STAR PLUS+ gives you all the features of the COMSTAR T/F PRINTER plus a 10" carriage. 120-140 CPS. 9 x 9 dot matrix with double strike capability for 18 x 18 dot matrix (near letter quality), high resolution bit image (120 x 144 dot matrix), underlining, back spacing, left and right margin settings, true lower decenders with super and subscripts, prints standard, italic, block graphics and special characters. It gives you print quality and features found on printers costing twice as much!! (Centronics Parallel Interface) (Better than Epson FX80). List \$499.00 SALE \$249.00

# Premium Quality 120-140 CPS 15½"COM-STAR PLUS+ Business Printer \$349.00

Has all the features of the 10" COM STAR PLUS+ PRINTER plus 15" carriage and more powerful electronics components to handle large ledger business forms! (Better than Epson FX 100) List \$599

**SALE \$349.00** 

## Superior Quality 10" COM-STAR+ H.S. HIGH SPEED 160-180 CPS Business Printer \$369.00

This Super High Speed Com-Star+ Business Printer has all the features of the 10" COM-STAR+ PRINTER with HIGH SPEED BUSINESS PRINTING 160-180 CPS, 100% duty cycle, 8K Buffer, diverse character fonts, special symbols and true decenders, vertical and horizontal tabs. A RED HOT BUSINESS PRINTER at an unbelievable low price (Serial or Centronics Parallel Interface) List \$699.00 Sale \$369.00.

# Superior Quality 15½" COM-STAR PLUS+ H.S. High Speed 160 - 180 CPS Business Printer \$469.00

This Super High Speed COM-STAR+ 15½" Business Printer has all the features of the 10" COM-STAR BUSINESS PRINTER witha 15½" Carriage and more powerful electronic components to handle larger ledger business forms! Exclusive bottom feed. (Serial Centronics Parallel Interface) List \$799.00 Sale \$469.00

# **Olympia**

# Executive Letter Quality DAISY WHEEL PRINTER \$379.00

This is the worlds finest daisy wheel printer Fantastic Letter Quality, up to 20 CPS bidirectional, will handle 144" forms width! Has a 256 character print buffer, special print enhancements, built in tractor-feed (Centronics Parallel and RS232C Interface) List \$699 SALE \$379.

# 15 Day Free Trial - 1 Year Immediate Replacement Warranty

-PARALLEL INTERFACES -

For VIC-20 and COM-64 — \$49.00 For Apple computers — \$79.00 Atari 850 Interface — \$79.00 For ALL IBM Computers — \$89.00

Add \$14.50 for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents pleasepdd 6% tax. Add \$29.00 for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALAŞKA, APO-FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check, Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! VISA—MASTER CARD—We Ship C.O.D to U.S. Addresses Only

# PROTECTO

ENTERPRIZES (WELDVE OUR CUSTOMERS)

BOX 550, BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS 60010 Phone 312/382-5244 to order

COM-STAR PLUS+ ABCDEFGHIJI

Print Example: ABCDEFGHIJI

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPGRSTUVWXYZ ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPGRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890 **COMMODORE-64 or VIC-20** 

# **VOICE SYNTHESIZER**





# MAKE YOUR COMPUTER TALK

VOTRAX BASED HARDWARE



ONLY 591

You can program any words or sentences • Adjust volume and pitch • Make adventure games that talk • Real sound action games • Make customized talkies • (Demo disk or tape included) • Requires Speaker

You can add TEXT TO SPEECH SOFTWARE that allows you to simply type what you want to hear!! Also allows you to add sound and voice to SCOTT ADAMS AARD-VARK and "ZORK" ADVENTURE GAMES List \$29.95 Sale \$19.95 (Disk or Tape).

LOWEST PRICES • 15 DAY FREE TRIAL • 90 DAY FREE REPLACEMENT WARRANTY
 BEST SERVICE IN U.S.A. • ONE DAY EXPRESS MAIL • OVER 500 PROGRAMS • FREE CATALOGS

COMMODORE 64
80 COLUMN BOARD
\$9900

Now you can program 80 columns on the screen at one time! Converts your Commodore 64 to 80 columns when you plug in the PROTECTO 80 Expansion Board. List \$199.00. Sale \$99.00.



Includes 4 Slot Expander and can be used with most existing software!!!

Add \$3.00 for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add 6% tax. Add \$6.00 for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALASKA, APO-FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check, Allow 14 days for delivery. 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail!

VISA — MASTER CARD — C.O.D.

No C.O.D. to Canada, APO-FPO.

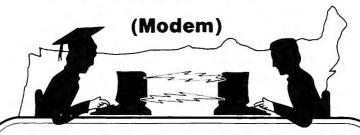
WE LOVE OUR CUSTOMERS

# PROTECTO

ENTERPRIZES MELOVE OUR CUSTOMERS



**Commodore 64** 



Sale

<sup>5</sup>79

Telecommunications

<sup>\$</sup>79

# FOR CHILDREN-ADULTS-BUSINESS

# Complete Auto Dial Telecommunications Package

"The only telecommunications package you will ever need."



# Total Telecommunications



- 300 Baud Modem Auto Dial Auto Answer Upload & Download
  - Membership in 52 Database Services (UPI News)

# **Reach Out and Access Someone**

- Educational courses
- Financial Information
- Banking at Home
- Popular Games
- · ropolal Games
- News Updates and Information
- Electronic Shopping
- Research and Reference Materials

# The Total Telecommonications Package offers you all this plus ...

- Auto Log-on
- Dialing from Keyboard
- On-line Clock
- Capture and Display High Resolution Characters
- Download Text, Program or Data Files
- Stores on Disk Downloaded Files
- Reads Files from Disk and Uploads Text or Program Files
- Select Any Protocol (access almost any computer or modem)
- Plus Much, Much More

\$**79**00

List \$129.95 Special Low Christmas Price

We are so sure this is the only telecommunications package you will need we will give you 15 days Free Trial.

Add \$3.00 for shipping handling and insurance Illinois residents please add 6° tax. Add \$6.00 for CANADA PUERTO RICO HAWAII ALASKA. APO-FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

Enclose Cashiers Check Money Order or Personal Check Allow 14 days for delivery 2 to 7 days for phone orders. 1 day express mail!

VISA MASTER CARD C O.D.

VISA MASTER CARD C O.D.

No C.O D to Canada APO FPO

PROTECTO
ENTERPRIZES (WELOVE OUR CUSTOMERS)

# **Conic Curve Plotter**

Lam-hing Wong

The Commodore 64 is a versatile and powerful computer, but its built-in BASIC has no commands for drawing high-resolution graphics. Here's a program that makes it easier to draw in hi-res by providing commands for a variety of geometric figures.

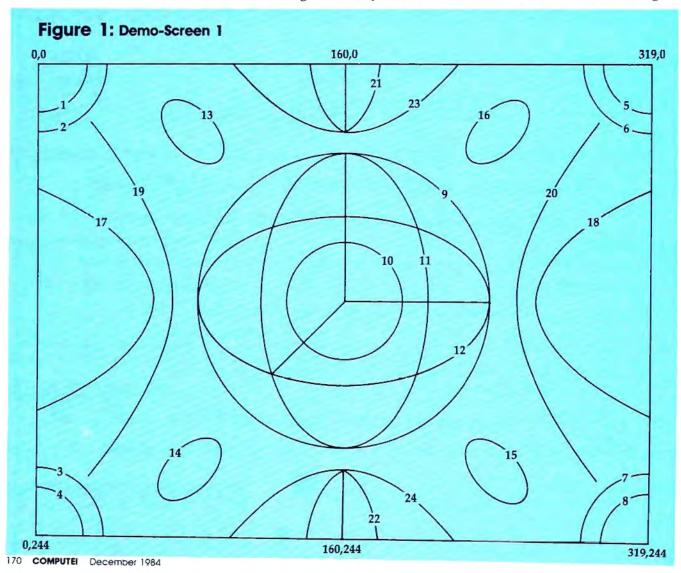
"Conic Curve Plotter" lets you create lines, angles, arcs, circles, ellipses, parabolas, and hyperbolas on the Commodore 64's high-resolution graphics screen at the touch of a key. It also lets you draw with the joystick and save your pictures on tape or disk.

The 64's hi-res screen normally has 320 horizontal pixels (screen dots) by 200 vertical pixels. In early versions of this program, lines looked like they were at off-angles and circles looked squashed. After taking some measurements with a ruler, I discovered that the length

of 9 pixels vertically is equal to the width of 11 pixels horizontally. No wonder things looked skewed.

To remedy this problem, here are three types of screens. Screen 1 is the normal high-res screen with 320 pixels horizontally and 200 vertically. The dimensions of Screen 2 are 320 horizontal and 244 vertical (multiplying the normal vertical length by 11/9). If you want your drawings to appear undistorted, choose Screen 2. Screen 3 allows you to define your own dimensions. For example, you can stretch the drawing horizontally by setting the dimensions to 320 horizontal and 488 vertical.

The screen boundaries are checked for in all drawing modes except the joystick mode. When drawing lines, parabolas, or hyperbolas, the drawing can be stopped manually; otherwise, it stops when it reaches a border. When drawing



#### PRINTERS **s**୯ରାମ MODEMS Mark XII/1200 ... Call Hayes Smart Baud Alphacom 40C Modem 300 ... Call MPP 1000 C . ... Call w/interface . 99.95 Gemini 10X Mark II ......79.00 R-Verter Modem 249 Alphacom 80C 389 Gemini 15X ...39.95 Mark VIII Auto Ansi Adaptor w/Interface 189.95 Delta 10X 369 Auto Dial .... Call Prometheus Call Atari Inc. has cut all hardware Axiom AT:550 279.00 Delta 15X 499 Bring the trivia craze nome with and software prices. Please call Radix 10X .... 549 Epson......Call P.Q. The Party Quiz Game for Radix 15X 629 for latest current prices. Prowriter ! .... Call Powertype the Atari and the CBM 64 SUPERPRINTER PACKAGES Riteman . . . . . Call Silver Reed . . . Call COMMODORE 6 Prowriter and Apelace ....... 409 Toshiba 1351..Call Prowriter + Ald Interf. - Cable . . . . . . 485 Toshiba 1340 . . Call Gemini 10X and Cardco + G ..... 329 CBM 64...... .. Call 1530 Datasette.... 66.00 MOSAIC Prowriter and Cardco + G , . . . . SX-64 Portable....Call 1702 Monitor.......Call ....94.00 No additional ship charges on printer packages in Continental US. 48K RAM 64K RAM/400 149.00 1541 Disk Drive.... Call 1650 AD/AA Modem 89.00 INTERFACES DISK DRIVES Aid Interfast I Call Indus GT , 64K RAM/800 + 1526 Printer..... 279.00 RS 232 Interface.... Call Ape Face . Call Percom ........Call Cable Kil #1 . . 169.00 R-Verter Modem SOFTWARE COMMODORE64 64K Expander for 39.95 Adaptor 600 XL .. 99.95 ACCESS COMMODORE (cont e MISC. COMM Call Astra 2001 MPP 1150 Cali Neutral Zone - D / 1 23 95 Spotemaster D / 1 23 95 Beacnnead - D / 1 23 95 Master Composer D 27 95 Raid Over Moscow - D / 127 95 Suspend D Starcross - D T S 0 F W R A 29 95 29 95 Mae Assertice Deadine-D 44 ACCESSORIES INFOCOM MISC. ATARI (cont o.) 29 95 54 95 Jupiter Mission - D. Spejunker - D. Steamh - D. 14 95 Ape Link Big Fool 16K Buffer 29 95 Deadine - D Enchanter D Magic Voice Scroils of Abadon - D T international Call B Big Foot 32K Buffer Big Foot 64K Buffer Intidel - D Planettali - D Sorcerer - D Latter Perfect / Spe 1 - () 74 95 Bunging Bay - D Dr. Creep - D Adventure Writer - D Call 34 95 23 95 Soccer - Cart 22 95 24 95 Harcourt Bruce Cutthroats - D The Suspect - D E ACTIVISION Call 34 95 Gemini 10X 8K Upgrade Call 74 95 41 95 BATTERIES INCLUDED Scrot of Aparen D Speedwher D Bruce Lee D/T On-Field Tennis D/T Graphics Basic D Air Rescue | D/T Starcross D Suspended - D Witness - D Koala Pad - D Koala Pad - Cart 69 95 74.95 23 95 ELECTRONIC ARTS - See 59 95 Consultant D Paperci p w/Spelipak D Alari dection for dems and prices OPTIMIZED SYSTEMS Humpty Dump - D 29 94 34 95 Action - Cart Basic XL Dart Call 27 95 17 00 Zork I. II of III - D. Sea Stalker - D. Monitors 27 95 23 95 23 95 Basic XL Dart MAC / 65 - Cart Super Busscard II Home Inventory - D Compuserve Starter Call **EPYX** 69 95 23 95 • 23 95 Elephant SS/SD Verbatim SS/DD Elephant SS/DD Barbie - D G.I Joe - O Hor Wheels - D Challenger - D / T F-15 Strike £agle - D / Cutthmats - D 24 95 23 95 23 95 MAG / 65 Tact Kin D 27.95 Action Tool Kit D 27.95 DOS KL - D 27.95 27.95 27.95 Recipe - D MISCELLANEOUS ATARI þ Audio/Video Cat - D Mail List - D Stamps - D B + 80 Card 23 95 23 95 20 00 Zombies - 0 Codewriter - 0 23 95 69 95 Movie Maker - D 41 95 Impossible Mission - 0 27 95 World's Greatest Data Manager II - D Ward Writer - D Triangle Replacement Keyboard for 400 H Action Aig D C65 - 0 27.95 54 95 23 95 Star League Baseball D/T Alien Voice Box II - D. 1 Carl 23 95 99 95 Handy Winter - D Postal Tool - D Print Tool - D Basebal - D Millionaire - Di 77.95 73 95 47 95 79 95 27 95 Boulder Dash D VP Termina D 82 95 Stat Bowl Football - 0 122 95 CARDCO HANDIC Cardotint B Cardot G Cardotard 5 Death in the Cariobean D 64 Forth Carl 64 Graf - Carl Stat 64 Carl 29 95 23 95 BRODERBUND Cart Westriage Moderni Doodle - D Bank Street Writer D 49 95 551 Doodle - D Superpase - 64 - D Dino Eggs - D The Heist - D Carrier Force - D Compat Leader - D / T Cosmic Balance II - D Choplitter Droi - O 23 95 | 23 95 | The Topic Cart | 23 95 | The Topic Cart | 23 95 | The Topic Cart | 25 95 | The Topic Cart | 26 95 | The Topic Cart | 26 95 | The Topic Cart | 27 95 | The Topic C 59 95 73 95 34 95 34 95 Cardkey Cassette Ascorber 35 95 37 95 Gyruss - Cart Star Wars - Cart Gumbali - D Cosmic Balance II - D Broadsides PARKER BROS. Call 23 95 23 95 E Printer Utility - D. Write Now Cart Loderunner Call SSI Master Type D / Carl Flight Simulator II - D S A M D I Broadsides - D War in Pussia - D 50 Mission Crush - D Mask of the Sun - D 27 95 55 95 95 Mail Von Fee Now SPINNAKER Operation Whir wind - D 27 95 37.95 INSTA (CIMMARON) Ī Adventure Creator - Cart 72 95 Air in the Color 41 95 Spelunker - D 20 95 27 95 insta-Writer - Cart Insta-Mail - O Insta-File - D 39 95 Castle Wolfenstein - D · D Castle Wolfenstein - D 20 35 Compuserve Starter Kit 27 95 Graph Now . Ste th D Questron 0 Spell New D Caves Cart Alphabet Zoo Cart 77.45 24.95 22 95 22 95 Whistler's Brather | 0 20 95 Asks West - D 49 95 Home Accountant () Ken Uston s ı Сан 49 95 Bomb Alley D 41 Computer Ambush - D 41 Galactic Adventures - D 41 Computer Baseball - D 27 Reforger 88 - D 41 Management Combo Insta-Calc - Cart / S DATASOFT 64 95 Delta Brawing - Cart Facemaker - Cart Fraction Fever - Cart 10-7 Printer 22.95 Bruce Lee - D / T Dallas - D Heathcliff - D / T 23.95 . 0 ı LO-3 Printer RS-232 Interface Blackjack - 0 49 95 Megaton: - D 19 95 Monkey Wrench II-Carl37 95 Movie Maker - D 41 95 23.95 23.95 Insta-Graph D Insta-Vestor - D 24 95 Cati ı 27.95 Grandma's House - D Kids on Keys - Cart 19 95 COMMODORE Insta-Speed - D Insta-Sched - Carl/D Insta-Music - Cart/D Letter Wizard - D. 34 95 23 95 99 95 22 95 22 95 I Objective Kursk - D Assembler - D Easy Finance | 11 39 95 27 95 Micropainter · D 49.95 79.95 Pogo Joé - D Litima III D Kidyvriter - D Juno First - D / t 20.95 SYNAPSE 19 95 Kindercomp Care 22 95 III IV - D Easy Caic - D Easy Mail D 41 95 Lost Tomb - D/T Mancopter - D/T Meridan III - D/T 27 95 27 95 Invest Combo Wordtraff D 74 95 Search Jupiter Mission - D Boulder Dash D/T Scraper Caper - Cart 34 95 20 95 Syntile - D Syntalc - D Syntrend - D 34 95 19 95 44 95 ij 22 95 Amazing Thing - 0 54 95 54 95 MISC. COMMODORE 22 95 22 95 22 95 27 95 Snooper -1 - 0 Snooper -2 - 0 Easy Script 34 95 - D **ELECTRONIC ARTS** Miner 2049'er - 0 Beachhead - D / T Willionaire - D 29 95 29 95 59 95 34 95 23 95 Synchron - D Syncomm - D Easy Spell D Ren Uston a Blacksack - D H 49,95 Story Machine - Carl Trains - D 29 95 Archon - D 29 95 Pinball Construction - D 29 95 Logo - D The Manager - D Synstock - D Relax - D Alley Cat - D Quick Brown Fox - D/Cart 34, 95 22 95 39 95 39 95 37.95 ī Soy vs Spy D Lifestyle - D MPP Modem Oriver D Microfiler - Card M U L E - D 29.95 Wurder / Zingerneut - D 29.95 79 95 23 95 General Ledger Ultima ID - D SYNAPSE 41 95 Fright Simulator II - B 37 95 Brue Max - 0/T Brue Max - 0/T Fort Appearance - 0/T New York City - 0. T Guasimodo - 4/T - D/T B Accts Rec - D Accts Ray - D 39 35 34 95 Night Mission Pinduli Diri One On One - D 29 95 Archon II - D 29 95 Financial Cock book - D 37 95 Music Construction - D 29 95 19 95 14 95 23 95 E 20 49 Microthler Cart Microtheck D T - Cassette D · Disk 23 95 23 95 arrie Accountant D Step By Step : D 1 Barron s Sar D Bristes D 5 19 95 34 95 29 95 Cart - Cartridge Montezuma : Guasimodo 2 F 23 95 Rambow Walker D F 23 95 Relax Stress Revenge - Cart Mr. Do's Castle - Carr fi7 95 EPYX 20 95 37 95 To Order Call Toll Free Dragons / Pern - D Fun With Art - Cars 34 45 34 95 54 95 Telestar 63 Cart Frogger II - Cart Net Worth - D 79 95 27 95 Reduction Sys 27 95 Star League Baseball - 0 - 1 Castle Workenstein - D Wastertype - D - Cart Artec - D Gateway to Apsnar-Cart27 95 Jumpman J: - Cart 27 95 Jumpman - D / T 27 95 Pistop I: - Cart 27 95 800-558-0003 1 Stickypear - D Fischer Price Cart Windham Classics - D 27 95 TIMEWORKS Call 20 95 27 95 27 95 23 95 ı TOUCH TABLETS For Technical Info, Order 69 95 Artec D Strip Poker D Astro Chare D T Koala Pao - D Koala Fao - Carl Animation Station D 69 95 29 95 29 95 1 Puzzlemania - D 20 95 Summer Games - D 27.95 Temple of Apshal - D 1727.95 Omnitrend Universe H E R D - Cart Puzziemania - D Inquiries, or for Wisc. Orders 14 44 HERD Summer Games - D Animation Statio Mupper Revs III 414-351-2007 Decairmon Dark Crystal NEW PRODUCTS

LOWER PRICES

# Computatbility.

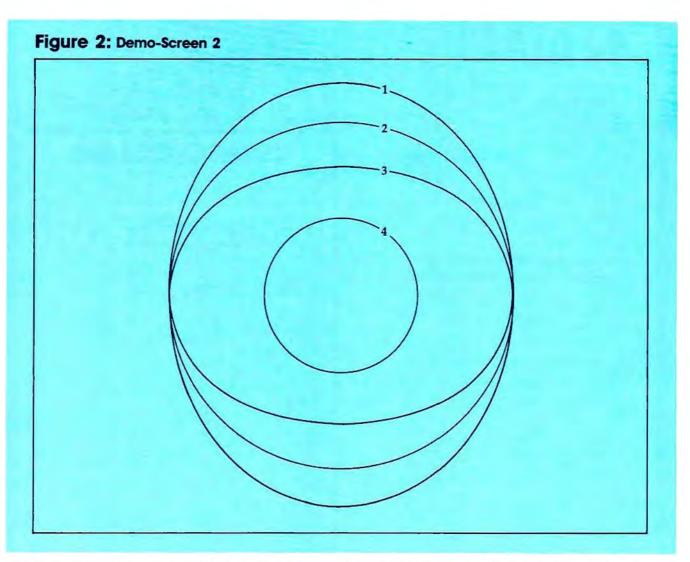
Est. 1982

ORDERING INFORMATION. Please specify system. For last delivery send cashier's check, money order or direct bank transfers. Personal and company checks allow 2 weeks to clear. Charges for COD are \$3.00. School Purchase Orders welcome. In CONTINENTAL USA, include \$3.00 shipping per software order include 3% shipping on all Hardware orders, minimum \$3.00. Mastercard & Visa please include card # and expiration date. Wi residents please add 5% sales tax. H. AK, FPO. APO. Canadian orders—add 5% shipping, minimum \$5.00. All other foreign orders, please add 15% shipping, minimum \$10.00. All goods are new and include factory warranty. Due to our low prices, all sales are final. All defective returns must have a return authorization number. Please call 414-35t-2007 to obtain an RA# or your return will NOT be accepted for replacement or repair. Prices and availability are subject to change without notice.

COMPUTABILITY
FE B21 1/66.
Vivasoree W/ 1)217

- 9554

ORDER LINES OPEN 12 PM - 5 PM CS1



circles, arcs, or ellipses, you cannot stop the drawing manually. You can speed up the drawing by bypassing the boundary check routine. To do this, change these lines to REM statements: 638, 852, 975, and 4500. But be careful that the drawing does not go beyond the top border of the screen. If it does, the program might crash.

Originally, the program was written entirely in BASIC. It took 27 seconds to erase the high-resolution screen (POKEing locations 8192–16191 with 0), three seconds to set the bitmap background color to cyan (POKEing locations 1024–2023 with 3), and 25 minutes to save or load the screen on tape (using PRINT# and GET#). These time-consuming routines were replaced with machine language, and now clearing the screen and setting the background color are instantaneous. Using Kernal routines to save and load the screen on tape takes about four minutes.

# Setting Things Up

At the beginning of the program, you are asked to select a type of screen. After you make your selection, the screen will clear and the high-res cursor (a small dot) will appear in the center. You are now ready to draw your picture using any of the one-key commands.

Several commands require that you enter additional information such as a screen position or angle. Screen position is specified by entering the X and Y coordinates. X is measured horizontally from the left of the screen. Y is measured vertically from the top of the screen. The top-left corner of the screen is position (0,0). Since the program does not check the coordinates of the points that you enter, be sure to confine them to the screen dimensions you have chosen. Angles are specified in degrees measured counterclockwise from the horizontal.

#### One-Letter Commands

Pressing A draws a line at a specified angle. You will be prompted for the starting point and the angle. The cursor will keep moving until it reaches the border or until you stop it by pressing any key.

Pressing O draws a line between two points. You will be prompted for the starting and ending points. The cursor can be stopped by pressing the f1 key. Pressing the f3 key switches the



# XREF-64 BASIC CROSS REFERENCE

This tool allows you to locate those hard-to-find variables in your programs. Cross-references all tokens (key words), variables and constants in sorted order. You can even add you own tokens from other software such as JLTRABASIC or VICTREE. Listings to screen or all ASCII printers.

**DISK \$17.95** 

#### SYNTHY-64

This is renowned as the finest music synthesizers available at any price. Others may have a lot of onscreen frills, but SYNTHY-64 makes music better han them all. Nothing comes close to the performance of this package ncludes manual with tutorial, sample music.

**DISK \$27.95 TAPE \$24.95** 

#### ULTRABASIC-64

This package adds 50 powerful commands (many found in VIDEO BASIC. ibove) - HIRES, MULTI, DOT, DRAW, CIRCLE, BOX, FILL, JOY, TURTLE. MOVE, TURN, HARD, SOUND, SPRITE, ROTATE, more, All commands ire easy to use. Includes manual with two-part tutorial and demo.

**DISK \$27.95 TAPE \$24.95** 

#### CHARTPAK-64

his finest charting package draws pie, bar and line charts and graphs from our data or DIF, Multiplan and Busicalc files. Charts are drawn in any of formats. Change format and build another chart immediately. Hardcopy MPS801, Epson, Okidata, Prowriter, Includes manual and tutorial.

**DISK \$42.95** 

#### CHARTPLOT-64

ame as CHARTPACK-64 for highest quality output to most popular pen **DISK \$84.95** 

DEALER INQUIRIES ARE INVITED

# CADPAK-64

This advanced design package has outstanding features - two Hires screens; draw LINEs, RAYs, CIRCLEs, BOXEs; freehand DRAW, FILL with patterns; COPY areas; SAVE/RECALL pictures, define and use intricate OBJECTS; insert text on screen; UNDO last function. Requires high quality lightpen. We recommend McPen, Includes manual with tutorial.

DISK \$49.95 McPen lightpen \$49.95

#### **MASTER 64**

This professional application development package adds 100 powerful commands to BASIC including fast ISAM indexed files; simplified yet sophisticated screen and printer management; programmer's aid; BASIC 4.0 commands, 22-digit arithmetic; machine language monitor. Runtime package for royalty-free distribution of your programs. Includes 150pp manual.

#### **VIDEO BASIC-64**

This superb graphics and sound development package lets you write software for distribution without royalties. Has hires, multicolor, sprite and turtle graphics, audio commands for simple or complex music and sound effects, two sizes of hardcopy to most dot matrix printers, game features such as sprite collision detection, lightpen, game paddle; memory management for multiple graphics screens, screen copy, etc.

#### TAS-64 FOR SERIOUS INVESTORS

This sophisticated charting system plots more than 15 technical indicators on split screen, moving averages; oscillators; trading brands; least squares; trend lines, superimpose graphs; five volume indicators; relative strength, volumes, more. Online data collection DJNR/S or Warner, 175pp. manual. Tutorial. DISK \$84.95

**AVAILABLE AT COMPUTER STORES, OR WRITE:** 

# FREE CATALOG Ask for a listing of other Abacus Software for Commodore-64 or Vic-20

ISTRIBUTORS

ireat Britain: DAMSOFT B Norwich Ave. ochdaie, Lancs. 06-524304

lest Germany: Sweden: ATA BECKER erowingerstr 30 300 Dusseldorf 211/312085

TIAL TRADING PO 516 34300 Almhuit 476-12304

Belgulm:

2-860-1447

Inter. Services

AVGuilaume 30 Brussel 1180, Beiguim

MICRO APPLICATION 147 Avenue Paul-Doumer Ruelli Malmaison, France 1732-9254

New Zealand: VISCOUNT ELECTRONICS 306-308 Church Street Palmerston North 63-86-896

Australia: CW ELECTRONICS 418 Logan Road Brisbane, Queens 07-397-0808

P.O. BOX 7211 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. 49510

For postage & handling, add \$4.00 (U.S. and Canada), add \$6.00 for foreign. Make payment in U.S. dollars by check, money order or charge card. (Michigan Residents add 4% sales tax).



FOR QUICK SERVICE PHONE 616-241-5510

ommodore 64 is a reg. T.M. of Commodore Business Machines

draw/erase modes and reverses the direction of the cursor.

C draws a circle or arc. You must specify the radius, center, starting angle, ending angle, and density. To draw a circle, the starting and ending angles are 0 and 360, respectively. Enter a density between .1 and 1, or just hit RETURN to use the default value of .667. The density determines the spacing of the dots plotted. A low density will plot a few dots spaced far apart, while a high density will plot a lot of dots spaced close together.

Pressing I draws an ellipse. You must specify the parameters A and B in the equation X\*X/A\*A+Y\*Y/B\*B=1, the center, the angle of the major axis, and the density. A is half of the major (long) axis and B is half of the minor (short) axis. If A and B are equal, a circle will be drawn with A and B equal to the radius.

P draws a parabola. You will be prompted for the parameter A in the equation X = A\*Y\*Y, the vertex, the angle of the axis of symmetry, and the density. You can stop the drawing manually by pressing any key.

H draws a hyperbola. You must specify the parameters A and B in the equation X\*X/

A\*A-Y\*Y/B\*B=1, the center, the angle of the transverse axis, and the density. Again, you can stop the drawing by pressing a key.

Q queries the location of the cursor, type of screen, and screen dimensions.

T changes the type of screen. This command is executed automatically at the beginning of the program. The previous drawings will not be affected.

M moves the cursor to a specified point. The CLR/HOME key moves the cursor to the top-left corner. Pressing SHIFT-CLR/HOME clears the screen and moves the cursor to the top-left corner.

S saves the screen to tape or disk. L allows you to reload a previously saved screen.

The / key ends the program. To restart the program, type GOTO 15. The previous drawings will not be lost.

Table 1: Demo-Screen 1

This table lists the data entered when drawing the curves on Demo-Screen 1. The screen dimensions are 320 × 244 (type 2).

Type Of	Curve	Center Or	Parameters		Angles		Density	
Curve	No.	Vertex	5 500	0.45,-5		Final	Of Points	
arc	i i	(0,0)	R=	=25	270	360	0.2	
arc	2	(0,0)	R=	=35	270	360	0.2	
arc	3	(0,244)	R=	=35	0	90	0.8	
arc	4	(0,244)	R=	25	0	90	0.8	
arc	5	(319,0)	R=	-25	180	270	0.4	
arc	6	(319,0)	R=	35	180	270	0.4	
arc	7	(319,244)	R=	-35	90	180	0.6	
arc	8	(319,244)	R=	-25	90	180	0.6	
circle	9	(160,123)	R=	-75	0	360	1.0	
circle	10	(160,123)	R=	=30	0-	360	0.1	
				-	betw. n	najor axis		
			A:	B:		izontal:		
ellipse	11	(160,123)	75	40	0	90	0.667	
ellipse	12	(160,123)	75	40		0	0.667	
ellipse	13	(80,35)	20	13	2000	35	0.2	
ellipse	14	(80,210)	20	13	45		0.667	
ellipse	15	(239,210)	20	13	135		0.4	
ellipse	16	(239,35)	20	13	26.240	45	0.3	
hyperbola	17,18	(160,123)	100	75		0		
hyperbola	19,20	(160,123)	85	73	100	0		
parabola	21	(160,40)	A=0.1			90	100	
parabola	22	(160,206)	A=	0.1	2	270		
parabola	23	(160,40)	A=	0.01	-	90		
parabola	24	(160,206)	A=0.01		2	270	-	

I used the O command to draw three lines that form the Cartesian coordinates. The starting and ending points are:

From (125,168) to (160,123) From (160,123) to (160,48) From (160,123) to (235,123)

You can use either the O command or the A command to draw the border lines and the axes of symmetry for the parabolas easily.

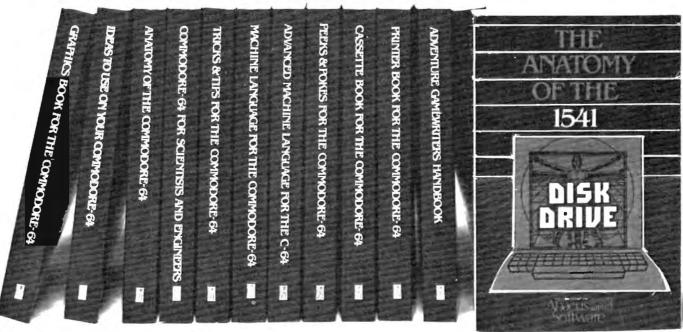
The program is divided into two parts. Program 1 POKEs the machine language routines into memory, and Program 2 is the main program. After you have the programs typed in and saved, you can activate "Conic Curve Plotter" by loading and running Program 1, then loading and running Program 2.

Programs 1 and 2 are designed for loading from and saving to tape. If you are using disk instead, make the modifications shown in Programs 3 and 4. Program 3 shows which lines must be changed in Program 1, and Program 4 gives the modifications for Program 2.

# Sample Runs

To give you a better idea of how to use the program, Table 1 contains the information used to draw the curves shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 illustrates the effect of using different screen dimensions. Four circles were drawn using the C

#### FOR COMMODORE-64 HACKERS ONLY! The ultimate source for Commodore-64 Computer information



OTHER BOOKS AVAILABLE SOON

#### THE ANATOMY OF THE C-64

is the insider's guide to the lesser known features of the Commodore 64. Includes chapters on graphics, sound synthesis, input/output control, sample programs using the kernal routines, more. For those who need to know, it includes the complete disassembled and documented ROM listings

ISBN-0-916439-00-3

300pp \$19.95

#### THE ANATOMY OF THE 1541 DISK DRIVE

unravels the mysteries of using the misunderstood disk drive. Details the use of program, sequential, relative and direct access files. Include many sample programs -FILE PROTECT, DIRECTORY, DISK MONITOR, BACKUP. MERGE, COPY, others. Describes internals of DOS with completely disaddembled and commented listings of the 1541 ROMS

SBN-0-916439-01-1

320pp

\$19.95

#### MACHINE LANGUAGE FOR C-64

s aimed at those who want to progress beyond BASIC Write faster, more memory efficient programs in machine anguage Test is specifically geared to Commodore 64 Learns all 6510 instructions. Includes listings for 3 full length programs. ASSEMBLER, DISASSEMBLER and amazing 6510 SIMULATOR so you can "see" the operation of the '64.

ISBN-0-916439-02-X

200pp

\$14.95

#### TRICKS & TIPS FOR THE C-64

the '64. A perfect companion for those who have run up against those hard to solve programming problems Covers advanced graphics, easy data input, BASIC enhancements, CP/M cartridge on the '64, POKEs, user defined character sets, joystick/mouse simulation, transferring data between comuters, more. A treasure chest ISBN-0-916439-03-8 250pp \$19.95

#### is a collection of easy-to-use programming techniques for

ISBN-0-916439-08-9 350pp.

#### **GRAPHICS BOOK FOR**

takes you from the fundamentals of graphic to advanced topics such as computer aided design. Shows you how to program new character sets, move sprites, draw in HIRES and MULTICOLOR, use a lightpen, handle IROs, do 3D graphics, projections, curves and animation includes dozens of samples

ISBN-0-916439-05-4

280pp \$19.95

#### ADVANCED MACHINE **LANGUAGE FOR THE C-64**

gives you an intensive treatment of the powerful '64 features. Author Lothar Englisch delves into areas such as interrupts, the video controller, the timer, the real time clock, parallel and serial I/O, extending BASIC and tips and tricks from machine language, more

ISBN-0-916439-06-2

200pp

#### **IDEAS FOR USE ON YOUR C-64**

is for those who wonder what you can do with your '64 It is written for the novice and presents dozens of program listing the many, many uses for your computer Themes include auto expenses, electronic calculator, recipe file stock lists, construction cost estimator personal health record diet planner, store window advertising, computer poetry, party invitations and more

ISBN-0-916439-07-0

200pp

\$12.95

#### PRINTER BOOK FOR THE C-64

finally simplifies your understanding of the 1525. MPS/801, 1520, 1526 and Epson compatible printers Packed with examples and utility programs, you'll learn how to make hardcopy of text and graphics, use secondary addresses, plot in 3-D, and much more, includes commented listing of MPS 801 ROMs.

\$19.95

#### SCIENCE/ENGINEERING ON THE C-64

is an introduction to the world of computers in science. Describes variable types, computational accuracy, various sort alogrithms. Topics include linear and nonlinear regression. CHI-square distribution, Fourier analysis, matrix calculations, more Programs from chemistry, physics, biology, astronomy and electronics Includes many program listings

ISBN-0-916439-09-7

250pp

#### **CASSETTE BOOK FOR THE C-64**

(or Vic 20) contains all the information you need to know about using and programming the Commodore Datasette Includes many example programs. Also contains a new operating system for fast loading, saving and finding of files

ISBN-0-916439-04-6

180pp.

\$12.95

\$19.95

#### DEALER INQUIRIES ARE INVITED

#### IN CANADA CONTACT:

The Book Centre, 1140 Beaulac Street Montreal, Quebec H4R1R8 Phone: (514) 322-4154

AVAILABLE AT COMPUTER STORES, OR WRITE:

P.O. BOX 7211 GRAND RAPIDS. MI 49510 Exclusive U.S. DATA BECKER Publishers

For postage & handling, add \$4.00 (U.S. and Canada), add \$6.00 for foreign. Make payment in U.S. dollars by check, money order of charge card. (Michigan Residents add 4% sales tax.)



FOR QUICK SERVICE PHONE (616) 241-5510

Commodore 84 is a reg. T.M. of Commodore Business Machines

#### Table 2: Demo-Screen 2

On this screen, four shapes were drawn using the C command. Between drawings, the T command was used to redefine the screen dimensions.

Curv	e No. Center	Radius	Density Of Points	Screen Dimensions
1	(160,100)	R=90	0.2	320 × 200
2	SEPTEMBER LANGE	R = 90	0.4	320 × 244
3	(160,160)	R=90	0.667	$320 \times 320$
4	(320,244)	R=90	0.667	640 × 488
	A TOTAL COMPANY TO SAME OF THE PARTY.		AND THE COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF TH

command. Between drawings, the T command was used to change the screen dimensions. The parameters used for each curve are given in Table 2.

The following is a line-by-line explanation of Program 2.

Lines	Explanation
14	Call machine language routine to clear high-res screen.
17	Turn on text mode.
18-19	Read joystick directional values.
20-30	Define screen dimensions.
35	Call machine language routine to turn on
	bitmap mode and set background color to cyan.
40-42	Define functions that calculate BY,BI given X,Y.
90-190	Joystick routine.
300-350	Check-boundary routine.
400-410	Take away the erased bit and POKE the byte with the remaining bits. Called whenever something needs to be erased.
600-640	Command A routine.
638	Call boundary-check routine.
800-860	Parabola routine.
	Hyperbola routine.
900-990	Calculate and plot points on four branches.
960-972	Command O routine.
1000-1190	Determine horizontal and vertical increments:
1100-1110	DX & DY.
1170-1176	Check to see if one component (x or y) has reached the end point.
1180	If S\$ is f1, stop.
1182	If S\$ is f3, reverse everything.
1200-1230	Command M routine.
1300-1400	Obtain data to draw circle, arc, or ellipse.
1405-1492	Calculate points of circle, arc, or ellipse. Notice that the FOR-NEXT loop is incremented by radians (DR), and that DR is a variable depending on a parameter specified by the user and on the radius.
1520-1550	
	Call machine language routines to save the
3000-3000	high-res screen.
3100-3110	
3100-3110	high-res screen.
3220-3250	Command Q routine—display cursor and screen
3220-3230	dimension information.
4000 4570	
4000-4570	This routine calculates points to be plotted or
4450 4450	erased (takes rotating into account).
4450-4460	Calculates point positions after the axes were rotated.

If you don't want to type in the program, just send me \$3, a blank cassette, and a selfaddressed, stamped mailer. I will send you the program and two demo-screens along with full documentation.

Lam-hing Wong 5234 Gordon Avenue El Cerrito, CA 94530

#### Program 1: Conic Curve Plotter, Part 1

Refer to "COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering these listings.

10 FORI=49360TO49461:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT

10	:rem 192
~ ~	
20	FORI=49485TO49623:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT :rem 201
3Ø	
	3,3,192,133,3,96,165,3,141 :rem 253
40	DATA3, 192, 165, 2, 141, 2, 192, 165, 0, 141, 0,
	192,96,0,165,3,141,3,192,165 :rem 96
5Ø	DATA2, 141, 2, 192, 165, 0, 32, 224, 192, 169, 3
	2,133,3,169,0,133,2,133 :rem 101
60	
	255, 208, 247, 145, 2, 230, 3, 169 :rem 37
70	DATA63,197,3,208,227,169,0,162,0,145,2
,.	,230,2,232,224,63,208,247,145 :rem 160
8Ø	100
90	
TN	DATA208,169,4,133,3,169,0,133,2,133,0
	,162,Ø,164,Ø,169,3,145,2,23Ø :rem 79
110	
	,169,7,197,3,208,225,169,3 :rem 17
120	
	,247,145,2,141,231,7,76,208,192
	:rem 239
139	
	169,1,32,186,255,169,Ø :rem 49
14	
	,3,162,64,160,63 :rem 37
15	
	,0,0 :rem 191
16	
	9,0,32,189,255 :rem 206
17	Ø DATA169, Ø, 162, Ø, 160, 32, 32, 213, 255, 96
- '	:rem 217
D-	

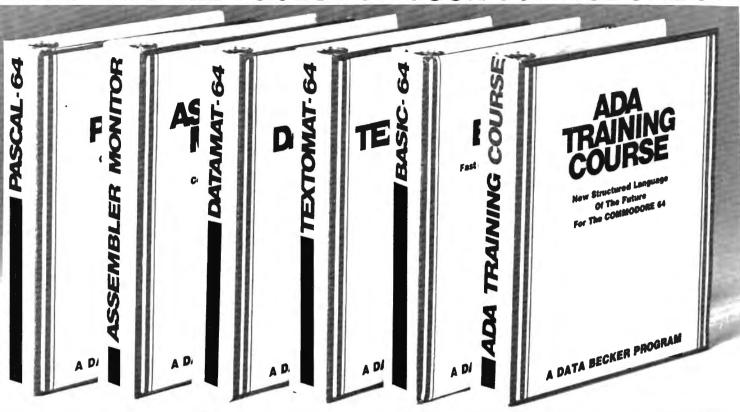
### Program 2:

Conic Curve Plotter, Part 2	
14 SYS 49405	:rem 106
15 POKE46,71:CLR:BASE=8192	:rem 20
16 X=160:Y=100:N=1:MODE\$="DRAW":	:CP=53272:
BM=53265:BO=PEEK(53265)AND22	
17 POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" {CI	LR}"
	:rem 12
18 DIMX(11):DIMY(11):FORK=ØTO1Ø	:READX(K),
Y(K):NEXT	:rem 47
19 DATA Ø,Ø,Ø,-1,Ø,1,Ø,Ø,-1,Ø,-	1,-1,-1,1,
	:rem 90
20 PRINTSPC(12)" (RVS) TYPE OF SC	REEN:":PRI
NT	:rem 119
21 PRINT"1 - 'ORIGINAL SCALE' (	• •
PRINT"2 - 'REVISED SCALE' (32	20,244)
	:rem 253
22 PRINT"3 - 'USER-DEFINED SCALI	E':rem 132

Call boundary-check routine.

# **SERIOUS 64 SOFTWARE**

**INDISPENSIBLE TOOLS FOR YOUR COMMODORE 64** 



#### PASCAL-64

This full compiler produces fast 6502 nachine code. Supports major data Types: REAL, INTEGER, BOOLEAN, CHAR, nultiple dimension arrays, RECORD, FILE, SET and pointer. Offers easy string handing, procedures for sequential and relative fata management and ability to write INTERRUPT routines in Pascal! Extensions included for high resolution and sprite graphics. Link to ASSEM/MON machine anguage.

DISK \$39.95

#### DATAMAT-64

his powerful data base manager handles p to 2000 records per disk. You select the creen format using up to 50 fields per ecord. DATAMAT 64 can sort on multiple elds in any combination. Complete report triting capabilities to all COMMODORE or .SCII printers.

DISK \$39.93

vailable November

#### **TEXTOMAT-64**

his complete word processor displays 80 olumns using horizontal scrolling. In nemory editing up to 24,000 characterrs lus chaining of longer documents. complete text formatting, block operations. orm letters, on-screen prompting.

Available November DISK \$39.95

### ASSEMBLER / MONITOR-64

This complete language development package features a macro assembler and extended monitor. The macro assembler offers freeform input, complete assembler listings with symbol table (label), conditional assembly.

The extended monitor has all the standard commands plus single step, quick trace breakpoint, bank switching and more.

DISK \$39.95

#### BASIC-64

This is a full compiler that won't break your budget. Is compatible with Commodore 64 BASIC. Compiles to fast machine code. Protect your valuable source code by compiling with BASIC 64.

Available December

**DISK \$39.95** 

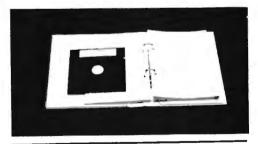
#### **ADA TRAINING COURSE**

This package is an introduction to ADA, the official language of the Department of Defense and the programming language of the future. Includes editor, syntax checker/compiler and 110 page step by step manual describint the language. Available November

**DISK \$79.95** 

#### OTHER NEW SOFTWARE COMING SOON!

All software products featured above have inside disk storage pockets, and heavy 3-ring-binder for maximum durability and easy reference.



#### DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED

AVAILABLE AT COMPUTER STORES, OR WRITE:

#### Abacus Software

P.O. BOX 7211 GRAND RAPIDS, MI 49510 Exclusive U.S. DATA BECKER Publishers

For postage & handling, add \$4.00 (U.S. and Canada), add \$6.00 for foreign. Make payment in U.S. dollars by check, money order of charge card. (Michigan Residents add 4%



FOR QUICK SERVICE PHONE (616) 241-5510

Commodore 84 is a reg. T.M. of Commodore Business Machines

24				
	PRINT: INPUTSCR: IFSCR=1THENXP=	1:YP=1:GO	620	PRINT: INPUT "ANGLE: "; ANG: ANG=ANG* 1/18
	тозø	:rem 48		Ø :rem 249
26	IFSCR=2THENXP=1:YP=9/11:GOTO3	Ø :rem 83	625	GOSUB336Ø :rem 233
	IFSCR=3THENPRINT: INPUT "DIMENS		630	DX=COS(ANG):DY=-SIN(ANG)*YP/XP
	): "; XM, YM: IFXM=ØORYM=ØTHEN27	:rem 84		:rem 122
	XP=320/XM:YP=200/YM:GOTO35		632	BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X):IFD=1THENPOKEBY
	GOTO 24	:rem 10	002	,PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO635 :rem 125
	XM=320:YM=INT(200/YP)	:rem 157	622	200000 122
	SYS 49485	:rem 117	635	GOSUB400 :rem 1/6 GETS\$:IFS\$<>""THEN50 :rem 135 GOSUB300:IFOUT-1THEN50 :rom 119
	DEF FN FY(Y)=INT(Y/8)*32 $\emptyset$ +(YA		633	GOSUB300:IFOUT=1THEN50 :rem 119
40	DET IN FI(I)=INI(I/O)"320T(IN	NDI): DEF	030	GOSOBS : I COI - I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
	$\{SPACE\}FN\ FX(X)=8*INT(X/8)$	:rem 101	640	X=X+DX:Y=Y+DY:GOTO632 :rem 77
42	DEF FN BI(O)=FNFY(Y)+FNFX(X)+	8192:DEL	800	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" {CLR}"
	{SPACE}FN FX(X)=8*INT(X/8) DEF FN B1(O)=FNFY(Y)+FNFX(X)+ {SPACE}FN B2(X)=7-(7ANDX) BY=FNB1(Ø):BI=FNB2(X):POKEBY, R(2†BI) GET F\$ IFF\$="J"THEN9Ø IFF\$="O"THEN1ØØ IFF\$="C"THEN13ØØ IFF\$="I"THEN132Ø IFF\$="I"THEN9ØØ IFF\$="H"THEN9ØØ IFF\$="A"THEN9ØØ IFF\$="A"THEN6ØØ IFF\$="A"THEN6ØØ IFF\$="M"THEN12ØØ IFF\$="M"THEN12ØØ IFF\$="M"THEN12ØØ IFF\$="M"THEN12ØØ IFF\$="M"THEN12ØØ IFF\$="GOSU	:rem 9		:rem 60
45	$BY=FNB1(\emptyset):BI=FNB2(X):POKEBY,$	PEEK(BY)O	8Ø2	PRINTSPC(13)"{RVS}PARABOLA":PRINT
	R(2†BI)	:rem 202		:rem 33
5Ø	GET F\$	:rem 175	805	PRINT"EQUATION OF PARABOLA: X=A*Y12;
60	IFF\$="J"THEN90	:rem 194		{SPACE}SPECIFY 'A'" :rem 171
61	IFFS="O"THEN1000	:rem 32	810	INPUT A: IFA=ØTHEN PRINT"USE 'O' OR 'A
62	IFFS="C"THEN1300	:rem 24		' CMDS TO DRAW A LINE":GOTO 810:rem 8
63	TEES="["THEN1320	:rem 33	ខាន	SG=SGN(A):PRINT :rem 185
61	TERS-"D"THENRAA	•rem 251	010	• •
65	TERS- F INENOVO	.rem 2/15	820	INPUT"VERTEX: (X,Y)";CX,CY:CX=CX*XP:C
65	TELS - U IUCKANA	: Lem 243		Y=CY*YP:PRINT :rem 26
66	IFFS="Q"THEN3200	:rem 43	830	PRINT"SPECIFY THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE S
68	IFFŞ="A"THEN600	:rem 238	000	YMMETRIC AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:"
70	IFF\$="M"THEN1200	:rem 32		:rem 156
76	IFF\$="{HOME}"THENX=0:Y=0:GOSU	B400:GOTO	025	TNDUMBNC - ANC - ANC + † /1 00 26
	45	:rem 24	833	INPUTANG: ANG=ANG-1/180 : Iem 20
78	IFF\$="{CLR}"THENSYS 49405:X=1	60:Y=100:	838	INPUTANG:ANG=ANG* 1/180 :rem 26 GOSUB3360 :rem 239 GOSUB400:X=0 :rem 175
	GOTO 45	:rem 83	840	GOSUB400:X=0 :rem 1/5
	IFF\$="S"THEN3000	:rem 39	845	Y=SQR(ABS(X/A)):GOSUB 4450:IFO=1THENO
	IFFS="L"THEN3100	:rem 35		l=1 :rem 151
	IFF\$="T"THENPOKECP, 21: POKEBM,		848	Y=-Y:GOSUB4450:IFO=1THEN O2=1:rem 235
00	for p) " como 36	DO: F KINI	850	X=X+1*SG/XP :rem 129
	{CLR}":GOTO2Ø	:rem 228		IFO1+O2=2THENO1=0:O2=0:X=CX:Y=CY:GOTO
	{CLR}":GOTO20 IFF\$="/"THEN5000	:rem 13	01	45 :rem 191
	GOTOSØ	:rem 15	055	GETS\$:IFS\$<>""THENX=CX:Y=CY:GOTO 45
	J2=15-(PEEK(56320)AND15)		933	:rem 158
95	GETC\$:IF C\$=""THEN140	:rem 42	060	GOTO845 :rem 120
100	IFC\$="D"THENMODE\$="DRAW":GOT	0140		GO10845 : Letti 129
	TICY D INDMINORIA DIGIN 1001	OTAR		never of neverty no partial (or all
	1104- P Indinopation Plant 1001		900	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT "{CLR}"
110	·	:rem 123		:rem 61
110	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO	:rem 123 TO140		
	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO	:rem 123 TO140 :rem 191		:rem 61
130	<pre>IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140</pre>	:rem 123 TO140 :rem 191 :rem 254	9Ø2	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\2/A\2
13Ø 135	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50	:rem 123 TO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45	9Ø2	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133
130 135 140	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2	:rem 123 TO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45 :rem 23	9Ø2	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\2/A\2 -Y\2/B\2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)"
130 135 140 150	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)	:rem 123 TO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45 :rem 23 :rem 149	9Ø2 9Ø5	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\2/A\2 -Y\2/B\2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158
130 135 140 150 160	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180	:rem 123 TO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230	9Ø2 9Ø5	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\^2/A\^2 -Y\^2/B\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA,B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A,B<>Ø":
130 135 140 150 160 165	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180 GOSUB400	:rem 123 TO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176	9Ø2 9Ø5 91Ø	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\\\^2/A\\\^2\\\^2/B\\\\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A','B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA,B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A,B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6
130 135 140 150 160 165 180	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180 GOSUB400 BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)	:rem 123 TO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172	9Ø2 9Ø5 91Ø	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\f2/A\f2 -Y\f2/B\f2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6 PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE
130 135 140 150 160 165 180	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180 GOSUB400	:rem 123 TO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172	902 905 910 920	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\f2/A\f2 -Y\f2/B\f2=1'; SPECIFY 'A','B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6 PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191
130 135 140 150 160 165 180	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO	:rem 123 TO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172	902 905 910 920	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\f2/A\f2 -Y\f2/B\f2=1'; SPECIFY 'A','B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA,B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A,B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6 PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191
130 135 140 150 160 165 180	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180 GOSUB400 BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)	:rem 123 TO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172	902 905 910 920 930	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\\^2/A\\^2-Y\\^2/B\\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A','B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA,B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A,B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6 PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\\^/18\\@@\;rem 22
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 :90 :rem 138 :rem 228	902 905 910 920 930	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\^2/A\^2 -Y\^2/B\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6 PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL: ":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\^/18Ø :rem 22 PRINT:INPUT"COORDINATE OF CENTER (X,Y
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 300 310	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 :90 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 193	902 905 910 920 930 940	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\\^2/A\\^2-Y\\^2/B\\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6 PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\\^/18\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 300 310 320	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY,PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY<0THENY=0:GOTO340	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 :90 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 193 :rem 232	902 905 910 920 930 940	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\^2/A\^2 -Y\^2/B\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6 PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\frac{1}{180} :rem 22 PRINT:INPUT"COORDINATE OF CENTER (X,Y) ";CX,CY:CX=CX*XP:CY=CY*YP :rem 67 GOSUB336Ø:BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X):GOSUB
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 300 310 320 330	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY,PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY>1FY<0THENY=0:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 P90 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 193 :rem 232 :rem 209	902 905 910 920 930 940 945	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\^2/A\^2 -Y\^2/B\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6 PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\^/18\\ :rem 22 PRINT:INPUT"COORDINATE OF CENTER (X,Y) ) ";CX,CY:CX=CX*XP:CY=CY*YP :rem 67 GOSUB336Ø:BY=FNB1(\(\Delta\)):BI=FNB2(X):GOSUB 40\(\Delta\)
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 310 320 330 335	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY,PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY>1FY>199THENY=199:GOTO340  O=0:GOTO350	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 P90 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 193 :rem 232 :rem 209 :rem 98	902 905 910 920 930 940 945	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\^2/A\^2 -Y\^2/B\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6 PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\frac{1}{180} :rem 22 PRINT:INPUT"COORDINATE OF CENTER (X,Y) ";CX,CY:CX=CX*XP:CY=CY*YP :rem 67 GOSUB3360:BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X):GOSUB 400 :rem 137 X=SQR(A\^2+B\^2):Y=Ø:GOSUB4450:X=-X:GOS
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 310 320 330 335 340	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY,PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY>1FY>199THENY=199:GOTO340  O=0:GOTO350  O=1	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 193 :rem 232 :rem 209 :rem 98 :rem 84	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\\^2/A\\^2-Y\\^2/B\\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA,B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A,B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6 PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\\^1/18\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 310 320 330 335 340 350	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY>1FY<0THENY=0:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340  O=0:GOTO350  O=1  RETURN	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 193 :rem 232 :rem 209 :rem 98 :rem 84 :rem 120	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\^2/A\^2 -Y\^2/B\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6  PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\^/18Ø :rem 22 PRINT:INPUT"COORDINATE OF CENTER (X,Y) ";CX,CY:CX=CX*XP:CY=CY*YP :rem 67 GOSUB336Ø:BY=FNB1(Ø):BI=FNB2(X):GOSUB 4ØØ :rem 137 X=SQR(A\^2+B\^22):Y=Ø:GOSUB445Ø:X=-X:GOS UB 445Ø :rem 177 X=A :rem 116
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 310 320 330 335 340 350	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY,PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY>1FY>199THENY=199:GOTO340  O=0:GOTO350  O=1	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 293 :rem 209 :rem 98 :rem 98 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\^2/A\^2 -Y\^2/B\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6  PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\^/18Ø :rem 22 PRINT:INPUT"COORDINATE OF CENTER (X,Y) ";CX,CY:CX=CX*XP:CY=CY*YP :rem 67 GOSUB336Ø:BY=FNB1(Ø):BI=FNB2(X):GOSUB 40Ø :rem 137 X=SQR(A\^2+B\^22):Y=Ø:GOSUB445Ø:X=-X:GOS UB 445Ø :rem 177 X=A :rem 116 Y=SQR((X\^2/A\^2-1)*B\^22):GOSUB445Ø:IFO=
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 310 320 330 335 340 400	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY>1FY+OTHENY=0:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340  O=0:GOTO350  O=1  RETURN  RB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 P90 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 293 :rem 209 :rem 98 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 8	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 960	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\^2/A\^2 -Y\^2/B\^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6  PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\^/18Ø :rem 22 PRINT:INPUT"COORDINATE OF CENTER (X,Y) ";CX,CY:CX=CX*XP:CY=CY*YP :rem 67 GOSUB336Ø:BY=FNB1(Ø):BI=FNB2(X):GOSUB 4ØØ :rem 137 X=SQR(A\^2+B\^2):Y=Ø:GOSUB445Ø:X=-X:GOS UB 445Ø :rem 177 X=A :rem 116 Y=SQR((X\^2/A\^2-1)*B\^2):GOSUB445Ø:IFO= 1THENO1=1 :rem 57
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 310 320 330 335 340 350 400 410	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180 GOSUB400 BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X) POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340 IFX<319THENX=319:GOTO340 IFY<0THENY=0:GOTO340 IFY<199THENY=199:GOTO340 O=0:GOTO350 O=1 RETURN RB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 293 :rem 209 :rem 209 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 8 :rem 8	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 960	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\2/A\2 -Y\2/B\2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6  PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\1/18Ø :rem 22 PRINT:INPUT"COORDINATE OF CENTER (X,Y) ";CX,CY:CX=CX*XP:CY=CY*YP :rem 67 GOSUB336Ø:BY=FNB1(Ø):BI=FNB2(X):GOSUB 40Ø :rem 137 X=SQR(A\2+B\2):Y=Ø:GOSUB445Ø:X=-X:GOS UB 445Ø :rem 177 X=A :rem 116 Y=SQR((X\2/A\2-1)*B\2):GOSUB445Ø:IFO= 1THENO1=1 :rem 57
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 310 320 330 335 340 350 400 410	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY>1FY+OTHENY=0:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340  O=0:GOTO350  O=1  RETURN  RB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 293 :rem 209 :rem 209 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 8 :rem 8	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 960	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 310 320 330 335 340 400 410 600	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180 GOSUB400 BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X) POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340 IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340 IFY>199THENY=0:GOTO340 IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340 O=0:GOTO350 O=1 RETURN RB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE POKEBY, RB:RETURN POKECP, 21:POKEBM, BO:PRINT"{C	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 293 :rem 293 :rem 209 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 57 LR}"	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 960 962 970	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 310 320 330 335 340 400 410 600	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180 GOSUB400 BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X) POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340 IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340 IFY>199THENY=0:GOTO340 IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340 O=0:GOTO350 O=1 RETURN RB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE POKEBY, RB:RETURN POKECP, 21:POKEBM, BO:PRINT"{C	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 293 :rem 293 :rem 209 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 57 LR}"	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 960 962 970 972	### 133  ### 133  ### 133  ### 133  ### 134  ### 134  ### 135  ### 136  ### 136  ### 136  ### 137  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  ##### 138  ##### 138  ###################################
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 310 320 330 335 340 400 410 600	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180 GOSUB400 BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X) POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340 IFX<319THENX=319:GOTO340 IFY<0THENY=0:GOTO340 IFY<199THENY=199:GOTO340 O=0:GOTO350 O=1 RETURN RB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 PO :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 293 :rem 299 :rem 98 :rem 98 :rem 98 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 8 :rem 57 LR}" :rem 58 ANGLE":PR	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 960 962 970 972	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X\2/A\2 -Y\2/B\2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6  PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG*\18Ø :rem 22 PRINT:INPUT"COORDINATE OF CENTER (X,Y) ";CX,CY:CX=CX*XP:CY=CY*YP :rem 67 GOSUB336Ø:BY=FNB1(Ø):BI=FNB2(X):GOSUB 4ØØ :rem 137 X=SQR(A\2+B\2):Y=Ø:GOSUB445Ø:X=-X:GOS UB 445Ø :rem 177 X=A :rem 116 Y=SQR((X\2/A\2-1)*B\2):GOSUB445Ø:IFO= 1THENO1=1 :rem 57 Y=-Y:GOSUB445Ø:IFO=1THENO2=1 :rem 232 X=-X:GOSUB 445Ø:IFO=1THENO3=1:rem 236 Y=-Y:GOSUB445Ø:IFO=1THENO3=1:rem 236 IFO1+O2+O3+O4=4THENO1=Ø:O2=Ø:O3=Ø:O4=
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 320 330 335 340 400 410 600	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180 GOSUB400 BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X) POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340 IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340 IFY>199THENY=0:GOTO340 IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340 O=0:GOTO350 O=1 RETURN RB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE POKEBY,RB:RETURN POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{C	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 232 :rem 209 :rem 232 :rem 209 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 57 LR}" :rem 58 ANGLE":PR :rem 100	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 960 962 970 972 975	### 133  ### 133  ### 133  ### 134  ### 134  ### 135  ### 136  ### 136  ### 137  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  ##### 138  ##### 138  ###################################
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 320 330 335 340 400 410 600	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180 GOSUB400 BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X) POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340 IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340 IFY>199THENY=0:GOTO340 IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340 O=0:GOTO350 O=1 RETURN RB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE POKEBY, RB:RETURN POKECP, 21:POKEBM, BO:PRINT"{C PRINTSPC(8)"{RVS}LINE AT AN INT X\$="":Y\$="":INPUT"STARTING P	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 232 :rem 209 :rem 284 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 57 LR}" :rem 58 ANGLE":PR :rem 100 OINT: (X,	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 960 962 970 972 975	:rem 61 PRINTSPC(12)"{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT :rem 133 PRINT"EQUATION OF HYPERBOLA: 'X^2/A^2 -Y^2/B^2=1'; SPECIFY 'A', 'B' (A,B)" :rem 158 INPUTA, B:IFA=ØORB=ØTHENPRINT"A, B<>Ø": GOTO 91Ø :rem 6  PRINT:PRINT"ANGLE BETWEEN THE TRANSVE RSE AXIS AND THE HORIZONTAL:":rem 191 INPUTANG:ANG=ANG* / /18Ø :rem 22 PRINT:INPUT"COORDINATE OF CENTER (X,Y) ";CX,CY:CX=CX*XP:CY=CY*YP :rem 67 GOSUB336Ø:BY=FNB1(Ø):BI=FNB2(X):GOSUB 4ØØ :rem 137 X=SQR(A^2+B^2):Y=Ø:GOSUB445Ø:X=-X:GOS UB 445Ø :rem 116 Y=SQR((X^2/A^2-1)*B^2):GOSUB445Ø:IFO= 1THENO1=1 :rem 57 Y=-Y:GOSUB445Ø:IFO=1THENO2=1 :rem 232 X=-X:GOSUB 445Ø:IFO=1THENO3=1:rem 236 Y=-Y:GOSUB445Ø:IFO=1THENO3=1:rem 236 Y=-Y:GOSUB445Ø:IFO=1THENO4=1 :rem 235 IFO1+O2+O3+O4=4THENO1=Ø:O2=Ø:O3=Ø:O4= Ø:X=CX:Y=CY:GOTO45 :rem 117 GET S\$:IFS\$<>""THENX=CX:Y=CY:GOTO45
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 320 330 335 340 400 410 600	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140 N=1:GOTO50 IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2 X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV) IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180 GOSUB400 BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X) POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340 IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340 IFY>199THENY=0:GOTO340 IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340 O=0:GOTO350 O=1 RETURN RB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE POKEBY,RB:RETURN POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{C	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 PO :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 228 :rem 299 :rem 232 :rem 209 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 8 :rem 57 LR}" :rem 58 ANGLE":PR :rem 100 OINT: (X, N620	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 960 962 970 972 975 980	### 133  ### 133  ### 133  ### 134  ### 134  ### 135  ### 136  ### 136  ### 137  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  ##### 138  ##### 138  ###################################
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 320 330 335 340 400 410 600 602	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=0:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340  O=0:GOTO350  O=1  RETURN  RB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE  POKEBY, RB:RETURN  POKECP, 21:POKEBM, BO:PRINT"{C  PRINTSPC(8)"{RVS}LINE AT AN  INT  X\$="":Y\$="":INPUT"STARTING P  Y)";X\$,Y\$:IFX\$=""ANDY\$=""THE	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 293 :rem 209 :rem 284 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 57 LR " :rem 58 ANGLE":PR :rem 100 OINT: (X, N620 :rem 251	902 905 910 920 930 945 945 948 950 960 972 975 980 990	### 133  ### 133  ### 133  ### 134  ### 134  ### 135  ### 136  ### 136  ### 136  ### 137  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  ##### 138  ##### 138  ###################################
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 320 330 335 3400 4100 600 602 606	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY<0THENY=0:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340  O=0:GOTO350  O=1  RETURN  PB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE  POKEBY, RB:RETURN  POKECP, 21:POKEBM, BO:PRINT"{C  PRINTSPC(8)"{RVS}LINE AT AN  INT  X\$="":Y\$="":INPUT"STARTING P  Y)";X\$,Y\$:IFX\$=""ANDY\$=""THE	:rem 123 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 :90 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 233 :rem 229 :rem 209 :rem 209 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 8 :rem 57 LR}" :rem 58 ANGLE":PR :rem 100 OINT: (X, N620 :rem 251 15:rem 80	902 905 910 920 930 945 945 948 950 960 972 975 980 990	### 133  PRINTSPC(12) "{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 320 330 335 340 400 410 600 602 606	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=0:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340  O=0:GOTO350  O=1  RETURN  PB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE  POKEBY, RB:RETURN  POKECP, 21:POKEBM, BO:PRINT"{C  PRINTSPC(8)"{RVS}LINE AT AN  INT  X\$="":Y\$="":INPUT"STARTING P  Y)";X\$,Y\$:IFX\$=""ANDY\$=""THE  IFX=VAL(X\$)ANDY=VAL(Y\$)THEN6  GOSUB400	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 293 :rem 209 :rem 209 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 87	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 962 970 972 975 980 990 1000	### 133 ### 133 #### 133 ##### 134 #### 134 #### 135 ##### 136 #### 136 ##### 136 ##### 137 ####################################
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 320 330 335 340 400 410 600 602 606	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY<0THENY=0:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340  O=0:GOTO350  O=1  RETURN  PB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE  POKEBY, RB:RETURN  POKECP, 21:POKEBM, BO:PRINT"{C  PRINTSPC(8)"{RVS}LINE AT AN  INT  X\$="":Y\$="":INPUT"STARTING P  Y)";X\$,Y\$:IFX\$=""ANDY\$=""THE	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 254 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 230 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 209 :rem 209 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 8 :rem 57 LR}" :rem 58 ANGLE":PR :rem 100 OINT: (X, N620 :rem 251 15:rem 80 :rem 173 Y\$)*YP)	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 962 970 972 975 980 990 1000	### 133  ### 133  ### 133  ### 134  ### 134  ### 135  ### 136  ### 136  ### 136  ### 137  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  ### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  #### 138  ##### 138  ##### 138  ###################################
130 135 140 150 160 165 180 190 320 330 335 340 400 410 600 602 606	IFC\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE":GO  IFC\$="{F1}"THENN=1-N:GOTO140  N=1:GOTO50  IF J2 OR N THENJV=J2  X=X+X(JV):Y=Y+Y(JV)  IFMODE\$="DRAW"THEN180  GOSUB400  BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X)  POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2†BI):GOTO  IFX<0THENX=0:GOTO340  IFX>319THENX=319:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=0:GOTO340  IFY>199THENY=199:GOTO340  O=0:GOTO350  O=1  RETURN  PB=PEEK(BY)-(2†BI):IFRB<0THE  POKEBY, RB:RETURN  POKECP, 21:POKEBM, BO:PRINT"{C  PRINTSPC(8)"{RVS}LINE AT AN  INT  X\$="":Y\$="":INPUT"STARTING P  Y)";X\$,Y\$:IFX\$=""ANDY\$=""THE  IFX=VAL(X\$)ANDY=VAL(Y\$)THEN6  GOSUB400	:rem 123 PTO140 :rem 191 :rem 254 :rem 45 :rem 23 :rem 149 :rem 176 :rem 172 P00 :rem 138 :rem 228 :rem 293 :rem 209 :rem 209 :rem 84 :rem 120 NRB=0 :rem 87	902 905 910 920 930 940 945 948 950 962 970 972 975 980 990 1000	### 133  PRINTSPC(12) "{RVS}HYPERBOLA":PRINT

1010	X\$="":Y\$="":INPUT"STARTING POINT (X,		R MAJOR AXIS.":PRINT:GOTO 1335
	Y) ";X\$,Y\$:PRINT :rem 80		:rem 232
1012	IFX\$=""ANDY\$=""THENX1=X:Y1=Y:GOTO102	1339	P=B/A:R=A :rem 25
	5 :rem 3		PRINT "ANGLE BETWEEN MAJOR AXIS AND
1015	IFX=VAL(X\$)ANDY=VAL(Y\$)THEN1020		[SPACE] HORIZONTAL ": INPUT ANG: ANG=AN
	:rem 167		G*†/180 :rem 73
1016	GOSUB400 :rem 220	1241	PRINT: INPUT "COORDINATE OF CENTER: (X
		1341	
1020	X1=INT(VAL(X\$)*XP):Y1=INT(VAL(Y\$)*YP		,Y)";CX,CY:CX=CX*XP:CY=CY*YP:PRINT
	):X=X1:Y=Y1 :rem 186		:rem 112
1022	INPUT "ENDING POINT (X,Y): ";X2,Y2:X2	1345	PRINT"WANT TO PLOT FOCI? (Y/N)"
	=INT( $X2*XP$ ): $Y2=INT(Y2*YP)$ :rem 244		:rem 65
1100	IFX2-X1=ØTHENDX=Ø:DY=SGN(Y2-Y1)*1:GO	1350	GETD\$:IFD\$<>"Y"ANDD\$<>"N"THEN1350
	TO1120 :rem 87		:rem 152
1106	SLP=(Y2-Y)/(X2-X):SY=SGN(Y2-Y):SX=SG	1360	PRINT: PRINT "POINT DENSITY: (BETWEEN
	N(X2-X) :rem 188		{SPACE}Ø.1 AND 1.0) - DEFAULT IS 0.6
1108	IFABS(SLP)>1THENDY=SY*1:DX=SX*1/ABS(		67." :rem 143
	SLP):GOTO1120 :rem 131	137Ø	67." :rem 143 V\$="":INPUT V\$ :rem 10  IFV\$="""HUPNV=1 5.COMO1466 :rem 229
1110	SLP):GOTO1120 :rem 131 DX=SX*1:DY=SY*ABS(SLP) :rem 162	1380	IFV\$=""THENV=1.5:GOTO1400 :rem 228
1120	GOSUB3360 :rem 16	1390	V=VAL(V\$):IFV<.lorV>lTHENPRINT"OUT O
1130	BY=FNB1(0):BI=FNB2(X):IFD=1THENPOKEB		F RANGE":GOTO1370 :rem 102 V=1/V :rem 27 GOSUB3360 :rem 17 GOSUB400 :rem 222 DR=V/R :rem 114
	Y, PEEK(BY) OR(2   BI): GOTO1170 : rem 210	1395	V=1/V :rem 27
1140	GOSUB400 · rem 218		GOSUB336Ø :rem 17
1170	GOSUB400 :rem 218 IFINT(X)<>X2THEN1174 :rem 236		GOSUB400 :rem 222
1170	IFINT(Y)=Y2THEN45 :rem 79		DR=V/R :rem 114
1172	IFINT(Y)=Y2THEN45 :rem 79		FORAG=AlTOA2STEPDR :rem 207
11/3	TETADI:GOTOTION : rem 192		
11/4	IFINT(Y) <> YZTHENII// : rem 245	1445	X1=X:X=R*COS(AG):DI=SGN(X-X1):GOTO14
11/5	Y=Y+DY:GOTO1180 :rem 192 IFINT(Y)<>Y2THEN1177 :rem 245 IFINT(X)=X2THEN45 :rem 80 X=X+DX:GOTO1180 :rem 192 X=X+DX:Y=Y+DY :rem 117 GETS\$:IFS\$="[F1]"THEN50 :rem 251	1450	50 :rem 125
1176	X=X+DX:GOTO1180 :rem 192	1450	Y=SQR(R <sup>†</sup> 2-X <sup>†</sup> 2)*(P)*DI :rem 32 GOSUB4000 :rem 17 NEXT :rem 15
1177	X=X+DX:Y=Y+DY :rem 117	1480	GOSUB4000 :rem 17
1180	GETS\$:IFS\$="{F1}"THEN50 :rem 251	1492	NEXT :rem 15
1182	IFS\$="{F3}"THENDX=-DX:DY=-DY:X2=XI:Y	1500	IFF\$="C"THEN1600 :rem 121
	2=Y1:D=1-D :rem 251 GOTO1130 :rem 201	152Ø	NEXT :rem 15 IFF\$="C"THEN1600 :rem 121 X=SQR(A <sup>2</sup> -B <sup>2</sup> ):Y=0 :rem 116
		1530	IF D=ØORD\$="Y"THENGOSUB4450:X=-X:GOS
1200	POKECP, 21: POKE BM, BO: PRINT" {CLR}"		UB4450 :rem 67
	:rem 103		GOTO 1600 :rem 202 X=CX:Y=CY:GOTO45 :rem 63
1210	INPUT"CURSOR MOVES TO (X,Y): ";X2,Y2	1600	X=CX:Y=CY:GOTO45 :rem 63
	INIOI COMBON MOVED TO (N/I/C /NE/IE		X-CX:1-C1:001045
	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139		POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" {CLR}"
1220	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139	3000	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]" : rem 103
122Ø 123Ø	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28	3000	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]" : rem 103 SYS49558 : rem 214
122Ø 123Ø	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139	3ØØØ 3ØØ5	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]" : rem 103 SYS49558 : rem 214 SYS49485 : rem 216
1220 1230 1300	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}" :rem 104	3000 3005 3008 3080	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]" : rem 103 SYS49558 : rem 214 SYS49485 : rem 216 GOTO50 : rem 105
1220 1230 1300	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}" :rem 104	3000 3005 3008 3080	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]" : rem 103 SYS49558 : rem 214 SYS49485 : rem 216
1220 1230 1300	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]" : rem 103 SYS49558 : rem 214 SYS49485 : rem 216 GOTO50 : rem 105 POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]" : rem 104
1220 1230 1300 1302	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105 3106	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105 3106 3110	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105 3106 3110	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105 3106 3110 3200	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105 3106 3110 3200	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105 3106 3110 3200	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 105  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS] YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")": PRINT
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105 3106 3110 3200 3210	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 105  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS] YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")" : PRINT  : rem 5
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105 3106 3110 3200 3210	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 105  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS] YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")": PRINT  : rem 5  PRINT" CURSOR POSITION: X="X/XP: PRINT
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105 3106 3110 3200 3210	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 105  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS] YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")": PRINT  : rem 5  PRINT"CURSOR POSITION: X="X/XP: PRINT  SPC(17)"Y="Y/YP : rem 90
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3105 3106 3110 3200 3210	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 105  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS] YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")": PRINT  : rem 5  PRINT"CURSOR POSITION: X="X/XP: PRINT  SPC(17)"Y="Y/YP : rem 90  PRINT: PRINT" HIT ANY KEY TO GET BACK
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 105  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS]YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")": PRINT  : rem 5  PRINT"CURSOR POSITION: X="X/XP: PRINT  SPC(17)"Y="Y/YP : rem 90  PRINT: PRINT"HIT ANY KEY TO GET BACK  {SPACE}TO BIT MAP MODE" : rem 47
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 105  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS]YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")": PRINT  : rem 5  PRINT"CURSOR POSITION: X="X/XP: PRINT  SPC(17)"Y="Y/YP : rem 90  PRINT: PRINT"HIT ANY KEY TO GET BACK  {SPACE}TO BIT MAP MODE" : rem 47  GETD\$: IFD\$=""THEN3240 : rem 187
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3250	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3250	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3250 3360	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 105  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS] YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")": PRINT  : rem 5  PRINT" CURSOR POSITION: X="X/XP: PRINT  SPC(17)" Y="Y/YP : rem 90  PRINT: PRINT" HIT ANY KEY TO GET BACK  {SPACE} TO BIT MAP MODE" : rem 47  GETD\$: IFD\$=""THEN 3240 : rem 187  SYS 49485: GOTO50 : rem 175  PRINT: PRINT" DRAW OR ERASE (D/E)";  : rem 231
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3250 3360	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3250 3360 3370	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 105  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS] YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")": PRINT  : rem 5  PRINT" CURSOR POSITION: X="X/XP: PRINT  SPC(17)" Y="Y/YP : rem 90  PRINT: PRINT" HIT ANY KEY TO GET BACK  [SPACE] TO BIT MAP MODE" : rem 47  GETD\$: IFD\$=""THEN 3240 : rem 187  SYS 49485: GOTO50 : rem 175  PRINT: PRINT" DRAW OR ERASE (D/E)";  : rem 231  GET DIR\$: IFDIR\$="D"THENMODE\$="DRAW":  D=1:SYS 49485: GOTO3390 : rem 221
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3250 3360 3370	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS] YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")": PRINT  : rem 5  PRINT" CURSOR POSITION: X="X/XP: PRINT  SPC(17)" Y="Y/YP : rem 90  PRINT: PRINT" HIT ANY KEY TO GET BACK  {SPACE} TO BIT MAP MODE" : rem 47  GETD\$: IFD\$=""THEN3240 : rem 187  SYS 49485: GOTO50 : rem 175  PRINT: PRINT" DRAW OR ERASE (D/E)";  : rem 231  GET DIR\$: IFDIR\$="D"THENMODE\$="DRAW": D=1: SYS 49485: GOTO3390 : rem 221  IFDIR\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE": D=0: SYS
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3250 3360 3370 3380	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 105  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS] YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")": PRINT  : rem 5  PRINT" CURSOR POSITION: X="X/XP: PRINT  SPC(17)" Y="Y/YP : rem 90  PRINT: PRINT" HIT ANY KEY TO GET BACK  {SPACE} TO BIT MAP MODE" : rem 47  GETD\$: IFD\$=""THEN3240 : rem 187  SYS 49485: GOTO50 : rem 175  PRINT: PRINT" DRAW OR ERASE (D/E)";  : rem 231  GET DIR\$: IFDIR\$="D"THENMODE\$="DRAW":  D=1:SYS 49485: GOTO3390 : rem 221  IFDIR\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE": D=0:SYS  {SPACE} 49485: GOTO3390 : rem 3
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3250 3360 3370 3380	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 103  SYS49558 : rem 214  SYS49485 : rem 216  GOTO50 : rem 105  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 104  SYS49600 : rem 203  SYS49485 : rem 215  GOTO50 : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 99  POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"  : rem 105  PRINTSPC(3)" [RVS] YOU ARE USING SCREE  N"SCR; : PRINT" [OFF] ("XM", "YM")": PRINT  : rem 5  PRINT"CURSOR POSITION: X="X/XP: PRINT  SPC(17)"Y="Y/YP : rem 90  PRINT: PRINT" HIT ANY KEY TO GET BACK  [SPACE] TO BIT MAP MODE" : rem 47  GETD\$: IFD\$=""THEN3240 : rem 187  SYS 49485: GOTO50 : rem 175  PRINT: PRINT" DRAW OR ERASE (D/E)";  : rem 231  GET DIR\$: IFDIR\$="D"THENMODE\$="DRAW":  D=1: SYS 49485: GOTO3390 : rem 221  IFDIR\$="E"THENMODE\$="ERASE": D=0: SYS  [SPACE] 49485: GOTO3390 : rem 3  GOTO3370 : rem 3
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318 1320 1325	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3350 3370 3380 3385 3390	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318 1320 1325	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3350 3370 3380 3385 3390	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318 1320 1325	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3250 3360 3370 3380 3385 3390 4000	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318 1320 1325 1330	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400 :rem 217 X=X2:Y=Y2:GOTO45 :rem 28 POKECP,21:POKEBM,BO:PRINT"{CLR}"	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3250 3360 3370 3380 4000 4450	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT   CLR
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318 1320 1325 1330	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3250 3360 3370 3380 4000 4450	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT   CLR
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318 1320 1325 1330	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3350 3360 3370 3380 4000 4450 4460	
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318 1320 1325 1330	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3350 3360 3370 3380 4000 4450 4460	
1220 1230 1300 1302 1304 1305 1307 1309 1310 1315 1316 1318 1320 1325 1330	:X2=X2*XP:Y2=Y2*YP:SYS 49485:rem 139 GOSUB400	3000 3005 3008 3080 3100 3106 3110 3200 3210 3220 3230 3240 3350 3360 3370 3380 4000 4450 4460	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" [CLR]"

December 1984 COMPUTEI 179

# ALL ADDS UF

#### IBM SYSTEMS STARTING AS LOW AS.....\$1399.00

110 110 11 110 11111	
NEC PRINTERS	HAYES
NEC 2050 \$749.00	Please (Data Base)\$269.00
NEC 3550 \$1449.00	MAI
NEC 3350	
NEC 8850\$1799.00	Accounts Payable Receivable CALL
TANDON	MICROPRO
514" 320K Floppy \$189.00	WordStar Professional Pack \$339 00
VISICORP	MICROMIM
VisiCale 1V	R:8ase 4000
VisiWord + \$249 00 Optical Mouse \$189 99	MULTIMATE INT.
Optical Mouse \$189 99	Multi Mate \$289.00
TDT A dates	MICROSTUF
IDEAssociates	Constally \$108.00
SMB to 45MB Hard drives with	Crosstalk \$108.00
removable Cartridge back up	MICHORDE PLANTS
as low as	MultiPlan\$139.00
AST RESEARCH	ASHTON-TATE
Six Pak Plus from \$249 00	Framework \$399 00
Combo Plus II from\$279.00	dayar ii abkurde \$149 00
Meda Plus from \$299 00	dBASE II \$299 00
Combo Plus II from         \$279.00           Mega Plus         from         \$299.00           LO Plus         from         \$139.00	dBASE 111\$399 00
QUADRAM	Friday \$179 00
	IUS
New Quadboard as low as. \$249.00	EasyWriter II \$249.00
Quadlink 64K\$479.00	EasySpeller \$119.00
Quadboard II as low as \$249.00	Easy Filer\$229.00
Quad 512 Plus as low as\$259.00	CONTINENTAL SOFTWARE
Quadcolor I \$209.00	1st Class Mail/Form Letter \$79.99
Chronograph\$89.99	Home Accounting Plus\$88 99
Parallel Interface Board\$89 99	LOTUS
64K RAM Chips Kit \$49.99 PARADISE	Symphony \$499.00
PARADISE	Symphony \$499.00 1-2-3 \$319.00
Multi Display Card \$339.00 Modular Graphics Card \$319.00	PROFESSIONAL SOFTWARE
Modular Graphics Card\$319.00	PC Plus/The Boss \$269.00
SPI	SYNAPSE
Onen Access \$339.00	File Manager \$89.99
	FTWARE
C-6	4 Atari IBM Apple
ELECTRONIC ARTS	
One on One \$29.9	9 N/A \$29.99 \$29.99
Music Construction \$29 9	9 \$29.99 \$29.99 \$29.99
Pinball Construction \$29.9	9 \$29.99 \$29.99
Cut & Paste \$39.9	9 N/A \$29.99 \$29.99 9 \$29.99 \$29.99 \$29.99 9 \$20.99 \$29.99 \$29.99 9 \$30.99 \$39.99 \$39.99 9 \$27.99 \$27.99
Hard Hat Mack \$27.9	9 \$27.99 \$27.99 \$27.99
INFOCOM	A CANADA AND A CANADA
Witness \$29.9	
Infidel \$29.9	
Deadline \$29.9 Planetfall \$29.9	9 \$29.99 \$29.99 \$29.99 9 \$29.99 \$29.99 \$29.99
Enchanter \$29 9	9 \$29.99 \$29.99 \$29.99 9 \$29.99 \$29.99 \$29.99
Suspended \$29 9	
Sorgerer \$29 9	9 \$29.99 \$29.99 \$29.99
Zork 1.2.3 ea \$27.9	9 \$27.99 \$27.99 \$27.99
ATARISOFT	
Joust \$34.9	9 NA \$34.99 \$34.99
Moon Patrol \$34.9	9 NA \$34.99 \$34.99
Pole Position \$34.9	9 N/A \$34.99 \$34.99 9 N/A \$34.99 \$34.99
PacMan \$16.5	6 910.65 NA 910.55
Ms. PacMan \$34.9 Donkey Kong \$34.9	9 N/A \$34.99 \$34.99 9 N/A \$34.99 \$34.99
	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1
VisiCorp	

\$159.99

N A N A \$59.99

\$12.99 N/A

\$22.99

\$22.99

\$22.99

\$79.99

N/A

N/A N/A N/A

\$12.89 N/A

\$22.99

\$22.99 \$22.99

N/A N/A

\$159 99

\$89.99

\$89.99

\$89.99

\$12.99 N/A

\$22.99

\$22.99 N/A

\$22.99 \$24.99

# ENITH

#### data systems





PC COMPATIBLE	MCB	880\$699.00
PC-150 DesktopCALL	MBC	550-2\$749.00
PC-150 Deskiop	MADO	5040 OO
PC-160 PortableCALL		
Call for price and configurations	MBC	655-2\$1099.00

#### APPLE

64K Apple He. Disk Drive & Con- troller, 80 Column Card, Monitor	APPLE IIeCALL APPLE IICCALL MacINTOSH CALL
II & DOS 3.3CALL	MacINTOSHCALL

AMDER MONI	TORS SAKATA
300 Green\$129.00	SC-100 Color\$249.00
300 Amber	SG-1000 Green\$129.00
310 Amber IBM Plug \$169.00	\$A-1000 Amber \$139.00
Color 300 audio \$269.00	TAXAN
Color 500 Composite RGB/VCR\$389 00	100 12" Green\$125.00
Color 600 Hires(640 - 240) \$549.00	121 1BM Green\$149.00
Color 700 Hires(720 * 240)\$639.00	100 12" Amber
Color 710 Long Phosphor \$679.00	122 IBM Amber\$159.00
BMC	210 Color RGB\$269.00
1201 G (12" Green)\$89.99	400 Med-Res RGB\$319.00
9191 Plus \$249.00	415 Hi-Res RGB\$439.00
GORILLA	420 H1-Res RGB (IBM)\$469.00
CONTERN	
12" Green	USI
12" Green	<b>USI</b> Pi 1. 9" Green
12" Green	USI Pi 1. 9" Green \$99.99 Pi 2. 12" Green \$119.99
12" Green     \$89.99       12" Amber     \$99.99       WEC     JB 1206 Green     \$109.00	USI \$99.99 Pi 2. 12" Green \$119.99 P; 3. 12" Amber \$129.99
12" Green     \$89.99       12" Amber     \$89.99       WEC     JB 1206 Green     \$109.00       JB 1201 Green     \$139.99	Pi 1, 9" Green     \$99.99       Pi 2, 12" Green     \$119.99       Pi 3, 12" Amber     \$129.99       Pi 4, 9" Amber     \$119.99
12" Green     \$89.99       12" Amber     \$89.99       NEC     JB 1206 Green     \$109.00       JB 1201 Green     \$139.99       JB 1205 Amber     \$149.99	USI       P1 1, 9" Green     \$99.99       P1 2, 12" Green     \$119.99       P; 3, 12" Amber     \$129.99       P1 4, 9" Amber     \$119.99       1400 Color     \$249.99
12" Green \$89 99 12" Amber \$89 99  ***MEC  JB 1206 Green \$109 00 JB 1201 Green \$139 99 JB 1205 Amber \$149 99 JB 1218 Color \$269 00	V81   \$99.99   Pi 2, 12" Green   \$119.99   Pi 3, 12" Green   \$129.99   Pi 4, 9" Amber   \$119.99   1400   \$249.99
12" Green \$89.99 12" Amber \$89.99  MEC  JB 1206 Green \$109.00  JB 1201 Green \$139.99  JB 1205 Amber \$149.99  JB 1218 Color \$269.00  JC 1218 RGB \$429.00	V81   \$99.99   Pi 2, 12" Green
12" Green \$89.99 12" Amber \$89.99 12" B 1206 Green \$109.00 1201 Green \$139.99 1205 Amber \$149.99 1205 Amber \$149.99 1206 1216 RGB \$269.00 1206 1216 RGB \$429.00 1206 1216 RGB \$359.00	USI Pi 1, 9" Green \$99.99 Pi 2, 12" Green \$119.99 Pi 3, 12" Amber \$129.99 Pi 4, 9" Amber \$119.99 1400 Color \$249.99 QUADRAM Quadchrome 8400 Color \$469.00
12" Green \$89 99 12" Amber \$89 99  **MEC  JB 1206 Green \$109 00  JB 1201 Green \$139 99  JB 1205 Amber \$149 99  JB 1216 Color \$269 00  JC 1216 RGB \$429.00  JC 1460 Color \$359 90  PRINCETON GRAPHICS	VSI   \$99.99   Pi 2. 12" Green \$119.99   Pi 3. 12" Green \$119.99   Pi 3. 12" Amber \$129.99   Pi 4. 9" Amber \$129.99   1400 Color \$249.99   COLOR \$249.99   COLOR \$469.00   COLOR \$469.00   COLOR \$69.99   COLOR \$69.99
12" Green \$89 99 12" Amber \$89 99  ***MEG**  JB 1205 Green \$109 00  JB 1205 Amber \$139 99  JB 1205 Amber \$149 99  JB 1218 Color \$269 00  JC 1218 RGB \$429.00  JC 1460 Color \$359 00  **PRINCETON GRAPHIC5**  MAX-12 Amber \$199.00	USI Pi 1. 9" Green
12" Green \$89 99 12" Amber \$89 99  **MEC  JB 1206 Green \$109 00  JB 1201 Green \$139 99  JB 1205 Amber \$149 99  JB 1216 Color \$269 00  JC 1216 RGB \$429.00  JC 1460 Color \$359 90  PRINCETON GRAPHICS	VSI   \$99.99   Pi 2. 12" Green \$119.99   Pi 3. 12" Green \$119.99   Pi 3. 12" Amber \$129.99   Pi 4. 9" Amber \$129.99   1400 Color \$249.99   COLOR \$249.99   COLOR \$469.00   COLOR \$469.00   COLOR \$69.99   COLOR \$69.99

#### MODEMS

MIOD	TIME
ANCHOR	NOVATION
Volksmodem	J-Cat\$99,99
Mark IL Serial	Cat \$139.00
Mark VII (Auto Ans/Auto Dial)\$99.99	Smart Cat 103\$179.00
Mark XII (1200 Baud) \$259.99	Smart Cat 103/212 \$399.00
Mark THS 80 \$99.99	AutoCat \$219.00
9 Volt Power Supply \$9.99	212 AutoCat
HAYES	Apple Cat II\$249.00
Smartmodem 300\$199.00	212 Apple Cat\$449.00
Smartmodem 1200\$489.00	Apple Cat 212 Upgrade \$259.00
Smartmodem 1200B \$419.00	Smart Cat Plus. \$339.00
Micromodem He \$269.00	EDWITH
Micromodem 100\$299.00	ZT-1\$339.00
Smart Com II \$75.99	ZT-10\$309.00
Chronograph\$199.00	ZT-11\$369.00

#### KOALA

Atari (ROM) \$79.99	
C-64	Apple/Franklin \$85.99

west 800-648-3311

In NV call (702)588-5654 Order Status Number: 588-5654 P.O.Box 6689, Dept.105 Stateline, NV 89449

VisiCalc

Graph Report

Solutions: as low as Plan

THE LEARNING COMPANY Magic Spells Word Spinner Bumble Games

Addition Magician Reader Rabbit \*Call on Titles

PFS: Write

VISA

canada Ontario/Quebec 800-268-3974 Other Provinces800-268-4559

\$159.99

\$89.99

\$79.99

\$79.99

\$12.99 \$89.99

\$22.99

\$22.99

\$22.99

In Toronto call (416) 828-0866 Telex: 06-218960

2805 Dunwin Drive, Unit 3B, Dept.105 Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5L1T1

800-233-8950



In PA call (717)327-9575

Order Status Number: 327-9576 Customer Service Number: 327-1450 477 E. 3rd St., Dept.105, Williamsport, PA 17701

Open purchase orders accepted with net 30 days terms, subject to credit approval. Next day shipping on all stock items. No risk, no deposit on C.O.D. orders and no waiting period for certified checks or money orders. Add 3% (minimum \$5) shipping and handling on all orders. Larger shipments may require additional charges. NV and PA residents add sales tax. All items subject to availability and price change. Call today for our catalog.

# THE BEST PRICES



#### HOME COMPUTERS

#### PRINTERS

WATOW	
AT-100 Atam Interface Printer\$199.00	
AT-550 Atari Bidirectional \$319.00	
GP-100 Parallel Interface\$189.00	
GP-700 Atari Color Printer \$489.00	
GP-560 Parallel Printer \$269.00	
BMC	
401 Letter Quality	
BX-80 Dot Matrix \$239.00	
BX-100 Dot Matrix\$259.00	
CATOH	
Gorilla Banana \$149.00	
Prowriter 8510P\$339.00	
Prowriter 1550P	
A10 (18 cps) Son of Starwriter\$569.00	
Hot Dot MatrixCALL	
F10-40 Starwriter \$949.00	
F10-55 Printmaster \$1249.00	
COMREX	
ComWriterII Letter Quality \$449.00	
DIABLO	
620 Letter Quality\$949.00	
630 API Letter Quality \$1549.00	
DAISYWRITER	
2000 \$949.00	
EPSON	
RX-80, RX-80FT, RX-100CALL	
FX-80, FX-100 NEW	
LQ 1500 LOW CALL	
JX-80 Color PRICES CALL	
JUKI	
6100 \$469.00	

AXIOM

١	MANNESMAN TALLY	
	1601\$589.00	
٠	180L\$749.00	
	Spirit 80\$259 00	
ı.	NEC	
	8010/15/30\$749.00	
ı	3510/16/30 \$1369.00	
١	7710/16/30 \$1799.00	
i	8027\$369.00	
	OKIDATA	
	82, 83, 84, 92, 93, 2350, 2410, CALL	
	OLYMPIA	
	Compact 2	
	Compact RO\$499.00	
	ESW 3000 \$1399.00	
	Needlepoint Dot Matrix \$329.00	
	SMITH CORONA	
	TP-1000 \$449.00	
	Tractor Feed \$119.00	
	SILVER REED	
	500 Letter Quality \$379.00	
	550 Letter Quality \$469.00	
	770 Letter Quality \$869.00	
	STAR	
	Gemini 10X \$259.00	
ď	Gemini 15X \$379.00	
	Radix 10\$549.00	
	Radix 15	
	Powertype8329.00	
	TOSHIBA	
	1340 \$799.00	
	1351 \$1369.00	

#### NEC

41CV	189.99	
41CX	249.99	
HP 71B	\$419.99	
HP 11G	\$62.99	
HP 12C		
HP 15C	\$92.99	
HP 16C		
HP 76D	.6999.99	
HPIL Module	\$98.99	
HPIL Cassette or Printer	\$359.99	
Card Reader	\$143.99	
Extended Function Module	\$63.99	
Time Madule	667.00	

HEWLETT PACKARD

PC-5201 Portable Computer:	\$439.00					
PC-8221A Thermal Printers	149.99					
PC-8281A Data Recorder	\$99.99					
PC-8201-06 8K RAM Chips	105.99					
PC-8206A 32K RAM Cartridge	\$329.00					
SHARP						

#### PC-1800A ...... \$168.99 PC-1250A ......\$88.99 CE-125 Printer/Cassette.......\$128.99 CE-150 Color Printer Cassette\$171.99 CE-161 4K RAM \$29.99 CE-155 SK RAM. \$49.99 CE-161 16K RAM...... CE-800 ROM Library ea.... \$134.99

#### maxell

51/4" MD-1	\$19.99
514" MD-2	\$28.99
8" PD-1	\$39.99
8" PD-2	\$49.99
VERBATIM	
544" SS/DD	\$21.99
514" DS/DD	\$29.99
BIB	
54" Disk Head Cleaner	\$14.99

#### Dennison

Elephant	514"	88/SD		\$15.99
Elephant	B14"	SS/DD.	************	\$17.99
Elephant	B1/4"	DS/DD.	*********	\$24.99
Elephant	EMS	P 51/4		\$34.99
	DIST	C HOLE	ERS	
TNIN	OVA	PIVE C	ONCEPT	g

INNO	VATIVE CONCEPTS
Flip-in-File	10\$3.99
Flip-in-File	50\$17.99
Flip-in-File	50 w/look\$24.99
Flip-in-File	(400/800 ROM) \$17.99



#### CALL WHILE SUPPLIES LAST 600XT. 800XT. 1200XT.

COURT, BOOKE, INCOME								
880 Interface\$109.00	CX30 Paddles\$11.99							
1010 Recorder\$84.99	CX40 Joyatick\$7.99							
1020 Color Printer\$79.99	4011 Star Raiders							
1025 Dot Matrix Printer \$199 00	4022 Pac Man \$16.99							
1027 Letter Quality Printer. \$269.99	4025 Defender\$32.99							
1030 Direct Connect Modem\$59.99	8026 Dig Dug\$32.99							
1050 Disk Drive\$229.99	8031 Donkey Kong \$32.99							
64 K Memory Modula (600)\$119.99	8034 Pole Position							
Touch Table/Software \$64.99	8040 Donkey Kong Jr\$32.99							
	8043 Ms Pacman \$32.99							
CX22 Track Ball\$39.99	8044 Joust\$32.99							
7097 Atari Logo\$74.99								
4018 Pilot (Home)								
405 Pilot (Educ)\$99.99	4003 Assembler\$34.99							
8036 Atari Writer\$49.99	8126 Microsoft Basic I or II \$64.99							
5049 VisiCalc \$79 99	488 Communicator II\$119.99							
MEMORY BOARDS	DISK DRIVES							

#### MEMORY BOARDS

Ax AT AT

CBI CBI

B12

805

802

The Sof

Full View 80

MIMORI DOMAIDO				DIGIT DILL THE		
		ATA	RI		INDUS	
lon			\$44.99		(Atari)	\$279.00
-	128K		\$269.99		TRAK	\$299.00
		SW				\$389.00
R800	30-18K	280	CP/M\$386.00			
RBO	00-64K			AT D4		\$539.00
		DITT				

#### **@commodore**

\$239.00

M	6038.,	\$639.00	8X-64 Portable\$799.00
14	8096	\$869.00	CBM 64\$199.00
M	9000	\$999.00	C1641 Disk Drive\$249.00
38-	80.	\$769.00	C1530 Datasette
32	to 9000 Upgrade	\$499.00	C1520 Color Printer Plotter \$129.00
31	LP Disk Drive	\$299.00	M-801 Dot Matrix Printer\$219.00
50	Disk Drive	\$999.00	C1526 Dot Matrix/Serial\$299.00
50	Disk Drive	\$1249.00	C1702 Color Monitor\$259.00
23	Printer	\$399.00	C1600 VIC Modem
23	Printer	\$589.00	01880 Auto Modem\$89.99
00	Printer	\$1449.00	Simons Basic \$29.99
A	М	\$369.00	Word Pro 64 Plus
100	n Office	\$499.00	MCS 801 Color Printer\$499.00
e :	Manager	\$199.00	DPS 1101 Daisy Printer\$489.00
	ОМ		Magic Voice Speech Module \$54.99
	alc		Vidtex Telecommunications\$34.95
	BATTERIES INCLU	JDED	PRECISION SOFTWARE
Del	Clip w/Spell Pack	\$84.00	Superbase 64 \$59.99

TWE	in court	Alchen to	Character & Daries
The	Cons	ultant DBM	S\$69.99
Bus	Card	II	\$149.99
80 0	ol Di	splay	\$149.99
	1	ISD DISK	DRIVES
SDI	Disk	Drive	\$349.00
SD2	Disk	Drive	\$599.00

						\$500	
1	PERS	ONA	L	PERI	HER	ALS	
Supe	er Ska	atch	Gra	phics	Pad	830	9

		77.77	-	CISION	CON	-		-
9	Supe			64				91
9	P	ROP		BIOM	AL BO	PTW.	ARE	
9				Plus				
9				Plus				
				Flus/5				
)				tor			\$399	
	Power	r					569 9	35



#### west 800-648-3311

In NV call (702)588-5654 Order Status Number: 588-5654 P.O.Box 6689, **Dept.105** Stateline, NV 89449

#### canada Ontario/Quebec 800-268-3974 Other Provinces800-268-4559

In Toronto call (416) 828-0866 Order Status Number: 828-0866 2505 Dunwin Drive, Unit 3B, Dept.105 Mississauga, Ontario, Canada L5L1T1

### 800-233-8950



In PA call (717)327-9575 Order Status Number: 327-9576 Customer Service Number: 327-1450 477E.3rdSt., Dept.105, Williamsport, PA 17701

CANADIAN ORDERS: All prices are subject to shipping, tax and currency fluctuations. Call for exact pricing in Canada. INTERNATIONAL ORDERS: All orders placed with U.S. offices for delivery outside the Continental United States must be pre-paid by certified check only. Include 3% (minimum \$5) shipping and handling. EDUCATIONAL DISCOUNTS: Additional discounts are available to qualified Educational Institutions. APO & FPO: Add 3% (minimum \$5) shipping and handling.

4500	GOSUB300:IFO=1THENGOTO4570 :rem	154
45Ø5	BY=FNB1(Ø):BI=FNB2(X) : rem	225
451Ø	IFD=1THENPOKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2 TBI):	GOT
	0457Ø :rem	145
4550	GOSUB400 :rem	226
	X=OX:Y=OY:RETURN :rem	158
5000	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO: PRINT" {CLR}"	
	:rem	105
5010	PRINT"TYPE 'GOTO 15' TO RE-ENTER	THE
	PROGRAM":END :rem	181

#### Program 3: Changes For Disk In Program 1

20 F	ORI=49485TO49633:READJ:POKEI,J:NEXT
	:rem 202
130	DATAØ,Ø,Ø,Ø,16Ø,255,162,8,169,1,32,18
	6,255,169,2,162,61 :rem 117
140	DATA160,193,32,189,255,169,0,133,251,
	169,32,133,252,162,64,160,63 :rem 125
15Ø	DATA169,251,32,216,255,96,0,0,0,0,0,0
	,169,1,162,8,160,1,32,186 :rem 195
160	DATA255,169,2,162,61,160,193,32,189,2
	55,169,0,162,255,160,255,32,213
	:rem 21
170	DATA255,169,64,170,169,63,168,96
	:rem 59

#### Program 4: Changes For Disk In Program 2

3000	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO:	PRINT"{CLR}"
		:rem 103
3005	INPUT"SCREEN NUMBER	(Ø-99)";SN
		:rem 33
3010	L=INT(SN/10):R=SN-L*	10:POKE49469,L+4
	8: POKE49470, R+48	:rem 54
3020	IFL=ØTHENPOKE49469,3	32 :rem 12
3030	SYS49558	:rem 212
3Ø4Ø	SYS49485	:rem 212
	GOTO5Ø	rem 105:
3100	POKECP, 21: POKEBM, BO:	PRINT" {CLR}"
		:rem 104
3105	INPUT"SCREEN NUMBER	(Ø-99)";SN
		:rem 34
311Ø	L=INT(SN/10):R=SN-L*	10: POKE49469, L+4
	8:POKE49470,R+48	:rem 55
3120	IFL=ØTHENPOKE49469,3	32 : rem 13
3130	SYS49600	:rem 201
3140	SYS49485	:rem 213
3150	GOTO50	:rem 103
5005	POKE46,31	:rem 243 🔘

#### **COMPUTE!**

TOLL FREE Subscription Order Line 800-334-0868 In NC 919-275-9809

# Get Disk quality for as little as \$1.29... even if all you want is a 10 pack.

Get great savings, next day shipment and our no hassle money-back guarantee on both 5" and 8" diskettes.

**Professional Disks** — The best value. Certified error-free and built to exceed all industry standards.

Bulk Disks — Same quality diskette with no label, packed in 50's with separate



Call for Professional 8" prices or if you're not sure which disk is compatible with your system. We're here to help. Be sure to indicate system/drive name and model # below.

	Cost per 10 pack	Quantity	Minimum 50 Quantity	Total Cost		
Single side/single density	\$12.90		\$1.19 ea	<b>s</b>		
Single side/double density	\$14.90		\$1.39 ea	s		
Double side/double density	\$21.90		\$1.49 ea	\$		
Reversible	\$29.90		\$2.59 ea	5		
Single side/96 TPI	\$29.90			\$		
Double side/96 TPI	\$34.90			5		
Plastic library case (in lieu of soft storage box)	<b>\$</b> 1.99			\$		
Shipping and handling \$						
5% sales tax (Mass. only)				5		
□Check □COD □	Master Card	□VISA	Total	<b>5</b>		
CardName						
System/drive model #Address						
Tel						

# The Basics Of Commodore 64 Hi-Res Graphics

David Martin

Creating an interesting high-resolution screen on the Commodore 64 can be a chore. These short programs will make it easier to design detailed screens for your games or business applications. Program 1 is in BASIC so it can be easily modified and understood. Program 2 demonstrates some of the potential of the VIC-II chip.

High-resolution screens use a technique called bitmapping. That's just a different way of setting up a display screen. In bitmap mode, the VIC-II chip displays an 8K section of memory on your screen instead of the normal 1K for a text screen. The reason for this is that in bitmap mode you need eight bytes for each character space on the screen. It's like having 1000 redefinable characters on the screen at one time.

A standard text screen is 25 by 40 characters wide. If you could fill that standard text screen with a thousand redefinable characters, you would have a screen that could be easily bitmapped. The bitmap mode enables you to turn on individual pixels on the screen and create intricate graphs and game backgrounds.

In bitmap mode the screen is divided into 320 horizontal pixels by 200 vertical pixels, each of which can be turned on and off individually. The formulas in line 10 of Program 1 do all the calculation that is necessary to turn on the pixel that you prefer. The reason that formulas are necessary is that the pixel locations are not continuous (right to left and top to bottom). Instead, they are located eight bits across and eight bytes down, then back up to the top byte of the next character space.

For example, say that you wanted to turn on a complete row of pixels to form a horizontal line. You would first have to turn on the first eight bits by POKEing a 255 into the first memory location of the high-resolution screen area, then skip the next seven bytes and POKE 255 into the eighth byte, and follow this pattern 40 times to create the line. In any case, the formulas in line 10 will figure out which pixel you want to turn on.

#### **Erasing Program Lines**

To use bitmapped graphics, you will have to know not only how to set pixels, but also how to set up an 8000-byte section of memory for the bitmap and a 1K section of memory for the background color screen. This involves working with the VIC-II chip. In Program 1 the text screen is used as the background color screen, and the section of memory starting at location 8192 for the bitmap. Lines 3 and 4 in Program 1 take care of this. The bitmap could have been moved to another section of memory, but that would have involved several extra steps, such as telling the VIC-II chip to look at the second 16K bank of memory. For short programs this is not necessary. Program 1 makes itself shorter using a technique called the "Electric Eraser," which appeared in the August 1982 issue of COMPUTE!. You will find the routine that does this in line 96 of the program. After the data for two short machine language routines has been placed into memory, the Electric Eraser erases everything after line 94 (so remember to save the program before running it).

The first of the machine language routines in Program 1 is used for erasing the 8K bitmapped screen. The second routine sets the background color of the hi-res screen to whatever color you specify by filling the background color screen with the value for the desired color. Both programs are very similar; they are just general

isten to the way he responds to the Uptown Trivia questions. His deliberate pauses, deep voice and those intentional mispronunciations . . . I'm sure it's his way of saying there's more on his mind than trivia.??



ptown Trivia,™ from Uptown Software,™ Inc. is more than just another trivia game. It's the mature, sophisticated way to socialize.

It's flexible. One to ten people or teams can play. The number of correct answers needed to win each of the six categories is up to you.

It's timely. Set the graphically displayed timer for as much or as little time per question as you like.

It's challenging. The computer randomly selects a category and question. Then a series of four answers appears one at a time. As each answer appears, you answer yes or no. A wrong answer at any point and you've missed the question.

Other sociable features include 3,600 original questions, exciting color graphics, sound effects and cumulative scoring. Plus, additional question disks are available.

Uptown Software's other games include Compuzzler.™ a strategy game based upon crossword puzzles.

And Uptown Double Crostics. \*\* a true enhancement of this traditional word game.

Uptown Software. This holiday season, make it the life of the party.

transfer routines that could be used for other purposes. If these routines had not been included, you would have had to wait about 40 seconds while the entire hi-res screen cleared. In machine language, the clearing is almost instantaneous.

Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering these listings.

#### **Program 1:** Hi-Res Screen Sketching

```
Ø POKE56,32:POKE52,32:CLR:REM PROTECT SCR
  EEN FROM BASIC
                                   :rem 108
1 POKE53280,1:PRINT"{CLR}{WHT}":GOTO100
                                   :rem 102
2 GOSUB26:BASE=2*4096:REM START ADDRESS O
  F HIRES SCREEN
3 POKE53272, PEEK (53272) OR8: REM BIT MAP AT
   8192
                                    :rem 39
4 POKE53265, PEEK (53265) OR32: REM BIT MAP O
                                   :rem 141
 SYS49152: REM CLR HIRES SCREEN
                                   :rem 115
 SYS49173: REM SET SCREEN COLOR (BITS THA
  T ARE OFF)
                                   :rem 237
 X=160:Y=100:REM X & Y START POSITIONS
                                    :rem 15
8 GOSUB13: REM READ JOYSTICK
                                   :rem 198
                                   :rem 160
9 REM UPDATE SCREEN
10 CH=INT(X/8):RO=INT(Y/8):LN=YAND7:BY=BA
   SE+RO*320+8*CH+LN:BI=7-(XAND7) :rem 90
                                    :rem 33
11 POKEBY, PEEK(BY)OR(2 BI):GOTO8
12 REM READ JOYSTICK
                                   :rem 211
13 JV=PEEK(56320):FR=JVAND16
                                   :rem 160
15 X=X+((JVAND4)=\emptyset)-((JVAND8)=\emptyset)
                                    :rem 27
16 Y=Y+((JVAND1)=\emptyset)-((JVAND2)=\emptyset)
                                    :rem 21
19 IFFR=ØTHEN5
                                    :rem 98
20 IFX>319THENX=319
                                   :rem 133
21 IFY>199THENY=199
                                   :rem 148
22 IFX<ØTHENX=Ø
                                   :rem 171
                                   :rem 174
23 IFY<0THENY=0
24 GETA$: IFA$<> "Q"THENRETURN
                                   :rem 247
25 POKE56,160:POKE52,160:POKE53272,21:POK
   E53265, 27: PRINT" [CLR] ": END
                                     :rem 4
  PRINT" {CLR} "TAB(18)" {DOWN} MENU {DOWN}
                                     :rem 72
   [4 LEFT] [4 Y]"
27 PRINT "{DOWN}"TAB(16)"Q{2 SPACES}-QUIT
                                   :rem 223
28 PRINT" [DOWN] "TAB(9) "FIRE BUTTON- CLR S
   CREEN"
                                    :rem 193
29 PRINT" [DOWN] "TAB(10) "JOYSTICK MOVES LI
                                    :rem 106
30 PRINT" [3 DOWN] [7 RIGHT] ENTER BORDER CO
   LOR (Ø TO 15).":PRINTSPC(18);
                                    :rem 71
                                    :rem 206
31 INPUTBC: POKE53280, BCAND15
32 PRINT" {3 DOWN } {7 RIGHT } ENTER SCREEN CO
   LOR (Ø TO 15).":PRINTSPC(18); :rem 75
33 INPUTSC: POKE49174, SCAND15: RETURN
                                    :rem 19
                                    :rem 111
94 END: REM ELECTRIC ERASER
95 A=PEEK(61)+256*PEEK(62)+3:POKE786,INT(
   A/256):POKE785,A-256*PEEK(786)
                                      :rem 3
96 POKEA-2,0:POKEA-1,0:POKE45,PEEK(785):P
   OKE46, PEEK (786): CLR: GOTO95
100 FORI=0TO42:READJ:POKE49152+I,J:NEXTI:
    GOTO2
101 DATA169,0,162,32,160,0,132,33,134,34,
    145,33,200,208,251,232,224,64,208,244
                                     :rem 17
```

```
102 DATA96,169,1,162,4,160,0,132,33,134,3
4,145,33,200,208,251,232,224,8,208,24
4 :rem 75
103 DATA96,0 :rem 121
```

#### **Program 2: Multicolor Hi-Res Screen**

1	PRINT"{CLR}" :rem 149
2	BASE=10*4096:REM START OF HIRES SCREEN
	:rem 100
3	POKE 53272, PEEK(53272) OR10: REM PUT BIT
	{SPACE}MAP AT 40960 :rem 120
4	POKE53265, PEEK (53265) OR32: REM ENTER BIT
	MAP MODE :rem 147
5	POKE 53270, PEEK(53270) OR16: REM MULTI-CO
	LOR ON :rem 2
6	POKE 56576,5: REM SELECT VIDEO BANK
	:rem 68
7	FORI=BASETOBASE+7999:POKEI, Ø:NEXTI:REM
	[SPACE]CLEAR GRAPHIC SCREEN : rem 157
8	END :rem 15©

To receive additional information from advertisers in this issue, use the handy reader service cards in the back of the magazine.



# Atari's "Hidden" Character Modes

Sheldon Leemon

Atari's graphics modes are much more flexible than many programmers realize. The Atari keeps a list of numbers to tell itself which graphics mode to display, and you can change these numbers to suit yourself. Try these example programs to see how to create realistic lowercase letters and colorful high-resolution graphics.

The GTIA chip (or CTIA in early Atari models) is the heart of your computer's graphics system, but it can't do the job on its own. Another chip, called ANTIC, feeds instructions to the GTIA. The ANTIC chip is like a video microprocessor. It has its own set of instructions, like a minilanguage, to let you program a variety of screen displays. For example, you can mix any two graphics modes on the same screen or even several modes simultaneously.

This set of instructions for the ANTIC chip is called the *display list*. It's basically a video program. Each instruction controls one vertical portion of the screen, from one to eight scan lines. The display list is set up for you by the operating system in graphics modes 1 through 12, but much more flexibility is possible.

By altering the existing display list with a series of POKEs, you can combine any graphics modes onscreen at the same time. The key step involves changing the display instruction, which is a number from 2 to 15. The display instruction number tells the computer which graphics mode

to display on that part of the screen.

However, the display instruction number used by ANTIC does not directly correspond to the number of the graphics mode. For example, to display a line of GRAPHICS 0, you wouldn't POKE a 0 for the display instruction; you'd POKE a 2. Likewise, POKEing a 6 orders up one line of GRAPHICS 1; POKEing a 7 makes one line of GRAPHICS 2, etc. Notice how the display instruction numbers 3, 4, and 5 were skipped? These instructions let you access graphics modes that are not available any other way in Atari BASIC. What kind of modes do these numbers produce?

These special modes are not documented in the usual Atari manuals. Instead, you must turn to the Atari Hardware Manual. This manual, along with the Operating System User's Manual, has been available from Atari and can be found at some computer dealers. It's fairly technical, but it does outline some hardware features not explained in the reference material supplied with the computer.

#### **Creating True Descenders**

Two short programs following this article help explain the nature of the "hidden" modes. Program 1 demonstrates the first of these modes, designated by Atari as *Instruction Register (IR) Mode 3*. Notice line 10: The IR number 3 is POKEd into bytes 19–26 of the display list, producing a screen which is half graphics mode 0 and half IR mode 3. Next, the whole character set is printed in both modes (line 30). Finally, the program prints a few adjacent characters in both modes for the purposes of comparison (lines 40–45).

When this program is run, the IR mode 3 characters at the bottom of the screen appear no different from the GRAPHICS 0 characters at the top. On more careful examination, however, some differences can be detected. First, there is more room between the rows of characters in IR mode 3. The four diagonal graphics characters in the middle of the screen form a diamond shape in GRAPHICS 0, but in IR 3 there is a gap between the top and bottom triangles and in the taller cursor. The second difference occurs only in the last 32 characters of the IR 3 character set. These characters appear to be shifted, so that the top of the character has been cut off and moved below the bottom of the character, invalidating the top row, but simulating a ninth row for these characters.

According to the Atari Hardware Manual, there is a simple reason for these differences. By creating a longer block for these characters, and having some appear at the top of the block and some at the bottom, one can create a custom character set with true descenders for lowercase

letters like y and p (a *descender* is the tail which protrudes below the line on letters such as y, p, and q).

To explain exactly how this mode accommodates these changes, however, we must first review the method by which the computer determines the shape of a character. The data for character shapes is stored in ROM (Read Only Memory), starting at memory location 57344. Each character is represented by eight bytes of data. Since each of these bytes is composed of eight binary digits (or bits), we can picture this data in the form of an 8 × 8 grid.

Figure 1 shows how the data for the upperand lowercase letter L is translated into the character seen on the screen. In this drawing, each horizontal row represents one byte (the numeric value is given on the left). Each vertical column represents a bit place. A darkened square represents a 1, or "on-bit," in the corresponding bit location (the bit values, which equal the successive powers of 2 from 2º [a value of 1] to 2<sup>7</sup> [a value of 128] are shown at the top of each column). For example, no squares are darkened in the top row of Figure 1a; therefore, the first byte has a value of 0. In the second through sixth rows, where bits 5 and 6 are darkened, the byte value is 96 (32+64); in the seventh row, where bits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are darkened, the byte value is 126 (2+4+8+16+32+64). Finally, in the eighth row, no bits are darkened and the byte value is again 0.

In IR mode 3, however, these same characters are set up in a 10 × 8 grid. Two blank scan lines are inserted below each of the first 96 characters—see Figure 2a. The last 32 characters, which include the lowercase alphabet, receive special handling. When one of these characters is set up in the grid, the first two bytes are shifted down to the bottom two lines—see Figure 2b. This shift of the last 32 characters means that they use the bottom eight lines of the grid, while the other characters use the top eight lines, thus permitting the two bottom lines to be used for descenders.

#### **Multicolor Characters**

This leaves us with IR modes 4 and 5 to explore. These are demonstrated by Program 2. Lines 10–20 set up half the screen in IR 4 and half in IR 5. Line 30 prints the full character set in each mode. Line 40 changes the background color for better visibility. The rest of the program lets you use the console buttons to change the color and luminance values of each color register. The SELECT button determines the register, START changes the color of that register, and OPTION the brightness.

These two modes are four-color character

modes. The only difference between them is that IR 5 characters are twice as high as those of IR 4. The new Atari 600XL and 800XL computers support these multicolor character modes as GRAPHICS 12 and 13, but the older Atari BASIC on cartridge lacks these modes. The only way to access them on an Atari 400, 800, or 1200XL is to modify the display list with the POKEs used here. Even if you have a 600XL or 800XL, you should stick to this POKE method if you want your programs to run on all Atari models.

#### **Easy Hi-Res Graphics**

The purpose of these colorful characters may not be obvious. When I first saw them while

Figure 1: GRAPHICS 0 Characters

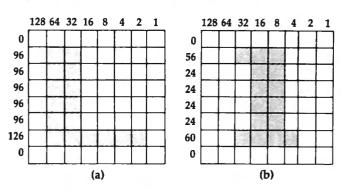


Figure 2: IR Mode 3 Characters

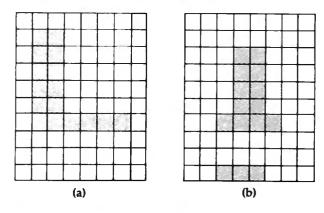


Figure 3: Multicolor Characters

	(	a)	<del></del>	(	b)
	2	2	1	2	2
0	1			0	1
	1			0	1
)	1			0	1
)	1			0	1
3	1 -			2	1

The numbers in the darkened squares indicate the color register used.

experimenting a couple of years ago, I thought that a three-dimensional effect might be achieved with shading. Then it occurred to me that character modes are useful for displaying not only letters, but also graphics characters. Each of these characters can be used in combination with others to form a bigger picture. This is an easy method for producing high-resolution graphics. Each time you need the drawing, just print a string of characters.

Although Atari provides some graphics characters with the standard character set, you are perfectly free to design your own custom graphics characters. In GRAPHICS 0, these characters are all the same color, and you can achieve the same resolution with custom GRAPHICS 0 characters as you can in GRAPHICS 8 (the normal hi-res 320 × 192 graphics mode). With IR modes 4 and 5, however, these hi-res characters can be created in four colors. I have seen this technique used to create dazzling animation of detailed color figures.

These character modes differ from the others in that each byte of character display data is divided into four groups of two bytes each. These groups determine the color of the four pixels per row. The four possible combinations produce the following colors:

- Neither bit set (00) displays the background color (register 4).
- Right bit set (01) displays the color in register 0.
- Left bit set (10) displays the color in register 1.
- Both bits set (11) displays the color in register 2 for normal characters, and the color in register 3 for inverse characters.

Because two bits are needed to determine the color of each pixel, the horizontal resolution is cut in half. Figure 3 shows how this affects letters in the existing character set. You should be able to verify this effect by changing the color registers in the demonstration program by pressing the console buttons as explained above.

Refer to "COMPUTEI's Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering these listings.

#### Program 1: IR Mode 3

```
IH 5 REM ** SET UP MIXED-MODE SCRE
    EN
60 6 REM **
EI 10 ? CHR$(125):X=PEEK(560)+PEEK
        (561)*256+19:FOR I=0 TO 7:PO
        KE X+I,3

JC 20 NEXT I:POKE X+8,65:POKE X+9,
        PEEK(560):POKE X+10,PEEK(561
    )
HB 21 REM *
UB 25 REM * SET UP COMPARISON CHAR
        ACTERS
```

```
HG 26 REM *
NO 30 GOSUB 60: POSITION 2,17: GOSUB
10 40 POSITION 10,12:? CHR$(6); CHR
     $(7)
LA 41 POSITION 10,13:? CHR$(7); CHR
$(6);"L1";CHR$(160)

0E45 POSITION 10,14:? CHR$(6);CHR
     $(7);"{5 SPACES}";CHR$(160);
     "L1"
P6 46 POSITION 10,15:? CHR$(7);CHR
     $(6):POSITION 15,10:? " "
AK 50 POKE 752,1:POSITION 2,9:? CH
     R$(28)
HE 51 REM #
AN 55 GOTO 55
HI 56 REM ★
68 6Ø FOR I=Ø TO 127:? CHR$(27);CH
     R$(I);:NEXT I:RETURN
Program 2: IR Modes 4 & 5
LAS REM ** SET UP MIXED MODE DISP
   LAY
60 6 REM **
CL 10 ? CHR$(125): X=PEEK(560)+PEEK
     (561) *256+3: POKE X, 69
HK 15 FOR I=3 TO 8:POKE X+I,5:NEXT
      I:FOR I=9 TO 16:POKE X+I,4:
     NEXT I
GK 20 POKE X+19,65:POKE X+20,PEEK(
     560):POKE X+21, PEEK (561):POK
     E 752,1:? "{UP}"
HB 21 REM *
MO 25 REM * PRINT CHARACTER SETS
HG 26 REM *
GN 3Ø GOSUB 60:? :? :GOSUB 6Ø:POSI
     TION Ø, Ø:? CHR$ (156): POSITIO
     N 1,13
HC 31 REM *
HL35 REM * CHANGE BACKGROUND COLO
HH 36 REM *
KE 40 FOR DELAY=1 TO 1500: NEXT DEL
     AY:? CHR$ (253): SETCOLOR 4,0,
HD 41 REM *
CH 45 REM * COLOR REGISTER CHANGE
     ROUTINE
HI 46 REM *
EE 50 R=0:S=5:GOSUB 70
DC 52 S=PEEK (53279): IF S=5 THEN R=
     R+1-5*(R=4):GOSUB 7Ø
AF 54 IF S=6 THEN C=C+1-16*(C=15):
     SETCOLOR R,C,L:GOSUB 75
BL 56 IF S=3 THEN L=L+2-16*(L=14):
     SETCOLOR R,C,L:GOSUB 80
```

PL58 FOR DELAY=1 TO 50:NEXT DELAY

EI 60 FOR I=1 TO 154:? CHR\$(27);CH

NE 65 FOR I=156 TO 255:? CHR\$(27);

GN 70 M=PEEK (708+R): C=INT (M/16): L=

tt 71 POSITION 2,15:? "REGISTER ";

#80 POSITION 25,15:? "LUM. ";L;"

R:GOSUB 75:GOSUB 80:RETURN CH75 POSITION 15,15:? "COLOR ";C;

CHR\$(I);:NEXT I:RETURN

:GOTO 52

M-16\*C

R\$(I);:NEXT I

": RETURN

": RETURN

# IBM Personalized Form Letters

Donald B. Trivette

If you've ever needed to mail copies of the same letter to a number of people—for holiday greetings, notices of club meetings, or whatever—you'll appreciate this labor-saving program. It automatically retrieves addresses and salutations from disk and them atop your form letter. The program reres an IBM PC or PCjr with BASICA or Car-

res an IBM PC or PCjr with BASICA or Cardge BASIC, a disk drive, and a printer. A word processor that saves standard ASCII files is recommended.

Tis the season to be jolly. Tis also the season to send out holiday cards and letters. You remember Christmas letters, those mimeographed missives that let your archfriends know how well you're doing—or how well you want them to think you're doing. Perhaps you've not participated in this holiday ritual because it's just too much trouble to duplicate and address 50 letters—and besides, mimeographed letters are so impersonal.

Now, with the assistance of your IBM PC or PCjr, you too can practice creative writing. The BASIC program following this article automatically merges an address list with a letter to produce a *personalized* form letter. It's guaranteed to speed up your holiday correspondence and leave your recipients wondering whether they were form-lettered or not.

Of course, "IBM Personalized Form Letters" isn't limited to holiday greetings. You might use this program to contact everyone in the neighborhood about the proposed zoning change to put a nuclear waste dump adjacent to the playground, or to keep the members of the garden club or user group informed about the next meeting. If you occasionally need to send the same letter to many people, and don't want to invest in a commercial form-letter program, then read on.

#### **Standard ASCII Files**

IBM Personalized Form Letters is only 76 lines long (53 if you leave out the comments at the

beginning). It uses the input from two files, files that you must create using a word processor, a text editor, or the DOS utility program EDLIN. However the files are created, they must be standard ASCII text. (Sorry, WordStar fans.)

One file contains an exact image of the letter. This means that if you're using a word processor to create the letter, you must not count on it to format the lines, insert spaces, and adjust the right margin. Instead, you must decide how many characters to put on each line of the letter; you must format it manually. If your word processor automatically wraps words from one line to another, as most do, you'll need to defeat that feature. For example, text with 50 characters on a line is about right for standard margins, so when a line of text reaches column 50, press the Enter key and start the next line. In other words, type the letter just as you would on an old-fashioned typewriter.

Personalized Form Letters is a dumb program. It won't understand the special codes that switch on boldface printing, underlining, centering, or any of the fancy things your word processor can do. It just reads a line from a file and prints it.

But it's not completely stupid, either. It does know enough to print one letter for each address in the address file. How do you signal the computer where to put the address? Insert <<>> at the proper location in the letter and the program will replace it with a four-line address, a blank line, the salutation, and another blank line. For example:

700 Maple Avenue Anywhere, NC 27900 December 10, 1984

<<>>

Hi. We've had a wonderful year . . . . Made so much money that we don't know how we'll ever spend it . . . .

By inserting a few blank lines ahead of your own address, you can position the letter so the recipient's address appears through a window envelope when the paper is folded. The program automatically reprints the first letter until you get it properly aligned. (Maybe you can find red window envelopes for the holidays.)

#### The Address List

The second ASCII file required by the program contains the address list. Again, you may use a word processor to build and maintain the file. Remember to press the Enter key after each line in the address. Personalized Form Letters is designed to use a four-line address and a one-line salutation. The salutation—Dear Bob & Ann,—adds a personal touch. Insert a blank line between each address/salutation group. That's to make it easier for you to separate one address from another when editing the address file. Here's an example of how two addresses would look:

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Adams 123 Main Street Westover, NH 93939

Dear Bob and Ann,

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Brown Apartment 203 7000 Southfork Avenue Snake Bluff, CO 94959 Dear Bob & Carol & Ted & Alice,

Notice that the Adams' address is only three lines long, so a blank line is entered as the fourth line of their address.

Personalized Form Letters is designed to print on continuous-forms paper. Who wants to feed in 50 sheets one at a time? You do? Then insert two lines in the program:

374 PRINT "Insert paper and press any key." 375 B\$=INKEY\$:IF B\$="" THEN 375

and it will pause after printing each letter.

Type the BASIC program exactly as it's shown (we recommend using the "IBM Automatic Proofreader" to avoid typos). Save it. Then create your letter and address files as described above. Next, return to BASIC and run the program with those files as input. One important point: You must use Advanced BASIC (BASICA) or PCjr Cartridge BASIC when running this program (ordinary BASIC will result in a syntax error in line 560).

Happy holidays.

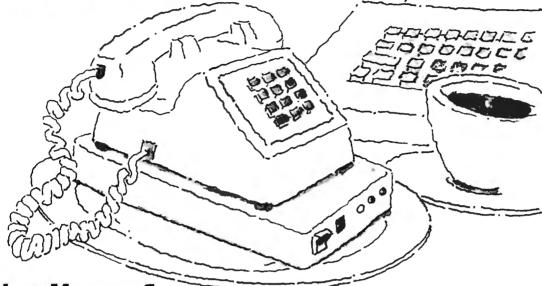
#### **IBM Personalized Form Letters**

Refer to "COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing In Programs" before entering this listing.

IL 10 REM IBM Personalized Form Letter s 68 20 REM

```
DI 30 REM A program to print form lett
     ers using
QL 40 REM addresses from an address fi
     le with
BE 50 REM the following format:
NF 60 REM Address line 1
PL 70 REM Address line 2
AB 80 REM Address line 3
8H 90 REM Address line 4
HC 100 REM Salutation
F6 110 REM (blank line to separate one
JI 120 REM address from another)
10 140 REM The letter file is an ASCII
       file
MD 150 REM containing the form letter.
AA 160 REM
IN 170 REM Use <<>> to indicate where
HI 180 REM address/salutation is to ap
      pear in the
FC 190 REM letter. The program automat
      ically
6N 200 REM inserts a blank line before
       and after
NC 210 REM the salutation.
0J 220 REM
CA 230 REM -----
#H 240 KEY OFF:CLS
fJ 250 ON ERROR GOTO 730
JN 260 PRINT
FL 270 PRINT"IBM Personalized Form Let
      ters"
JB 280 PRINT
NO 290 LINE INPUT "Enter address filen
      ame: ";ADD$
IN 300 LINE INPUT "Enter letter filena
      me : ";LETR$
DL 310 LINE INPUT "Enter left margin v
      alue: ";N$
61 320 N=VAL(N$)
ME 330 1=0
II 340 CLOSE #2:OPEN ADD$ FOR INPUT AS
       #2
JN 350 CLOSE #1:OPEN LETR$ FOR INPUT A
      S #1
DH 360 IF I < 2 THEN GOSUB 580
PF 370 LPRINT CHR$(12) 'skip to top o
      f page
#K 380 IF EOF(1) THEN GOTO 350
QF 390 LINE INPUT #1, A$
C# 400 IF AS="<<>>" THEN GOSUB 440
      rint address
ML 410 LPRINT SPC(N)AS
HP 420 GOTO 380
FB 430 REM ---GOSUB to print address--
BL 440 |= |+1
                     'count of letters
OE 450 FOR J=1 TO 4 '4-line address
HG 460 IF EOF(2) THEN PRINT: PRINT 1-1;
      " Letters printed.":END
FI 470 LINE INPUT #2,A$
AG 480 LPRINT SPC(N)A$
                        'print on prin
      ter
EK 490 PRINT AS
                        'print on scre
      e n
MF 500 NEXT J
WH 510 LPRINT: PRINT
MK 520 LINE INPUT #2,A$
                         'salutation
MA 530 LPRINT SPC(N)A$
NN 540 LPRINT: PRINT
```





With a Menu of HomeBanking Services...

Bank of America is one of the first to bring an appealing menu of services to your personal computer. With HomeBanking service and a Bank of America checking account, you can check your daily balance, review your checking statement records, transfer funds, even send and receive messages.

You can also make on-line payments—prescheduled up to 30 days in advance—to more than 800 department stores, utilities, insurance companies, and other financial institutions.

You'll handle many of your routine banking transactions conveniently in your home or office—6 a.m. to midnight, every day. And best of all, Bank of America's advanced technology handles all the necessary interface, so HomeBanking service is compatible with any personal computer or terminal with communications capability.

You can bank à la modem with all these services for only \$8.00\* a month!

#### An Appetizing Rebate Offer

Sign up now for HomeBanking service and we'll give you an appetizer that makes it almost irresistible! You'll have a choice of rebates on any or all of the following:

- \$50 off Apple\* Modem 1200\*\*
- \$30 off Apple Modem 300\*\*
- \$30 off Dollars & Sense™ and Forecast™ for Apple personal computers
- \$30 off Dollars & Sense with Forecast for IBM and IBM-compatible personal computers
- \$20 off PFS:"ACCESS for selected MS-DOS and the Apple IIc and IIe personal computers
- \$20 off PFS:\*WRITE for selected MS-DOS and the Apple IIc and IIe personal computers.

#### Call 1-800-652-1111

Complete and return the coupon and you can be on-line with HomeBanking service. Or simply call toll-free 1-800-652-1111 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Pacific Time), Monday through Friday, for an on-line demonstration.

To take advantage of this special rebate offer from HomeBanking service, sign up before December 31, 1984...and join the thousands who bank à la modem.

- \*Regular checking account charges still apply,
  Note: Special restrictions apply to Cash Maximizer \*\*accounts.
- \*\*Apple modems must be purchased from an authorized Apple dealer. Apple is a registered trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. Dollars & Sense and Forecast are trademarks of Monogram. PFS: is a registered trademark of Software Publishing Corporation. Bank of America NT & SA \* Member FDIC

Mail this coupon to:

Bank of America
HomeBanking Service Center
P.O. Box 306
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019
1-800-652-1111
YES! I'd like to bank à la moden



YES! I'd like to bank à la modem with HomeBanking service and receive my rebate package.

receive my rebate package.  I am already a Bank of Ameri Please begin my HomeBanking:		
Signature		
Checking Account Number		
VERSATEL* Customer Number		
☐ I am not yet a Bank of Americ send me all the information I ne HomeBanking service.	ca checking a eed to open an	ligits on your card) ccount customer. Please account and sign up for
Name		
Address		
City	State	Zip
Phone ()	Best time to c	all
Act now! You must sign up for HomeBa qualify for the rebate offer. (Note: One re you must receive the rebate package pri 1985 will be required.)	bate package per	customer. To qualify for rebates

Bank of America

```
KI 550 LINE INPUT #2, A$ 'throw away b
      lank line
AH 560 RETURN 380
KO 570 REM ---GOSUB to line up letter-
EN 580 IF I O THEN GOTO 630
NN 599 PRINT "Switch on printer and pr
      ess any key to continue."
IF 600 PRINT
NJ 610 B$=INKEY$: IF B$="" THEN GOTO 61
ME 620 RETURN
LI 630 LPRINT CHR$(12)
6H 640 PRINT STRING$ (48, "*")
PC 650 PRINT "*
                is the letter properi
      y aligned (Y/N/Esc) ? *"
GI 660 PRINT STRING$(48."*"):PRINT:PRI
      NT:LOCATE ,, @
BN 670 BS=INKEYS: IF BS="" THEN 670
60 680 IF B$=CHR$(27) THEN END
KL 690 IF B$="Y" OR B$="y" THEN RETURN
OF 700 IF B$="N" OR B$="n" THEN PRINT
       "Make adjustments...":RETURN 31
K6 710 BEEP: GOTO 670
HP 720 REM --- ERRORS---
FP 730 IF ERR=53 AND ERL=340 THEN PRIN
       T "Address file not found.": END
P8 740 IF ERR=53 AND ERL=350 THEN PRIN
       T "Letter file not found.": END
ON 750 ON ERROR GOTO 0
WN 760 END
```

#### FLEXIBLE DISCS

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!! Call Free (800) 235-4137 for prices and information. Dealer inquiries invited and C.O.D.'s accepted.



#### PACIFIC EXCHANGES

0

VISA

100 Foothill Blvd. San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. In Cal. call (800) 592-5935 or (805) 543-1037

To receive additional information from advertisers in this issue, use the handy reader service cards in the back of the magazine.

# MAXIMIZE STORAGE CAPACITY ON YOUR ATARI 1050\* DISK DRIVE WITH THE HAPPY 1050 MAXIMIZER™

Now you can store twice as much data on your ATARI 1050 disk drive with this easy to install high quality plug in adapter. Requires no soldering and no permanent modifications. Runs all popular true double density programs, utilities, and operating systems.



You can upgrade your HAPPY 1050 MAXIMIZER to a WARP SPEED HAPPY 1050 ENHANCEMENT". Improves reading and writing speed 500% and comes with the HAPPY COMPUTERS WARP SPEED SOFTWARE" package. Makes your ATARI 1050 the most powerful disk drive available. Easy plug in installation lets you upgrade your HAPPY 1050 MAXIMIZER to WARP SPEED at any time.

### Take COMMAND with the HAPPY 1050 CONTROLLER™

When used with the ENHANCEMENT or MAXI-MIZER allows writing on the flip side of disks without punching holes. Selects protection from writing on valuable disks. Selection can be made both from software commands and a three position switch. When used with the ENHANCEMENT allows both switch and software control of reading and writing speeds. Plug in installation requires no soldering. May be used without ENHANCEMENT or MAXIMIZER with manual control of write protection.

California residents add 6.5% sales tax.

\*Note: ATARI 1050 is a trademark of Atari, Inc.

HAPPY COMPUTERS, INC. P.O. Box 1268, Morgan Hill, CA 95037 (408) 779-3830

# **INSIGHT: Atari**

Bill Wilkinson

As I promised, this month will be spent answering more letters. Some of the topics I will discuss here have been requested many times; others are unique queries that provide an insight into the workings of your Atari. I think they are all interesting questions.

Before starting on the questions, though, I have a bit of news that can't wait: Microbits (Albany, Oregon) is currently developing both a parallel floppy disk drive and a hard disk system for the 800XL. Preliminary speed measurements indicate that we may be able to read/write over 40,000 bytes per second to and from the disk. Imagine being able to load any of your favorite games from disk in half a second or so. Presumably, you would use the parallel floppy to back up the hard disk. Since even a five-megabyte disk (small by today's standards) takes 25 double-density floppies to back up, anything Microbits does to enhance the speed or density of the floppy will be appreciated.

Microbits has not announced any delivery dates yet (in fact, they haven't even finished development, so they can't deliver anything), but I think you should ask your local dealer to get all the information he can as soon as he can. Just think of the possibilities for graphics applications (do you realize that you could load five or six graphics mode 15 pictures per second this way? Or how about windows?).

#### **Phase Errors**

Michael Richardson, of Plattsburgh, New York, used the machine language graphics routines printed in this column in 1982 as the basis for a set of his own routines. He ran up against an unexpected error with the Atari Assembler Editor cartridge. Although he did not provide a complete listing, I will present what I believe is a correct excerpt here:

```
10 *= $600; (or any other good location)
20 DRIVE = FNAME+1; see below
30;
40 LDA DRIVE; looks reasonable, doesn't it?
```

#### 99 FNAME .BYTE "D1 :ANYNAME.\*"

Now that tiny segment of code certainly *looks* innocuous, doesn't it? But when you try to assemble it, it gives you an ERROR 13, a "phase" error. Why?

Before answering the question, let's consider what would happen if we replaced line 40 with:

#### 40 LDA FNAME

Do you know what will happen? Can you guess? Believe it or not, you will not get a phase error from the Assembler Editor cartridge.

Let's take this step by step. Remember that good old ASMED (if you will pardon my inventing an acronym for ASseMbler EDitor) is a twopass assembler. On the first pass, ASMED tries to assemble LDA FNAME and discovers that FNAME has not been defined yet. "That's okay," says ASMED to itself, "I'll just assume that FNAME will be defined later as a non-zero page location. I'll reserve three bytes for this LDA instruction." Well, lo and not-too-surprisingly behold, FNAME is indeed defined later, and it is indeed not a zero page location. Thus, on the second pass through the source code, ASMED generates a three-byte LDA instruction (both in the listing and in the object code). Pass 1 and pass 2 have agreed on how much code to generate. Voilà, no phase errors.

What happens, though, when ASMED tries to assemble our original line 40, LDA DRIVE? Well, ASMED is smart (just how smart we will see in a moment), but it's not exactly all-powerful. When it encountered the line DRIVE = FNAME+1, it said to itself, "Aha! FNAME is

undefined. But since it is used in an expression, I must give it a value for now. Hmm. Why not give it a value of zero?"

Why not? Because then FNAME+1 is evaluated by ASMED as 0+1, and DRIVE is given a value of 1. ASMED is *not* smart enough to realize that DRIVE should be considered undefined along with FNAME.

The consequence? During pass 1 of the assembly, ASMED sees LDA DRIVE as being equivalent to LDA \$0001, a zero page reference which thus requires only two bytes of memory. But—you saw this coming, didn't you—by the time ASMED gets to LDA DRIVE on pass 2, FNAME has been defined and so DRIVE gets a value of other than one (presumably \$06xx in our little example). "Okay," says ASMED, "I'll generate three bytes for the LDA." Oops! Phase error!

Before discussing the fix for this problem, I would like to point out that many (if not all) of the other assemblers available for the Atari would also produce a phase error here. More interestingly, some (many? I haven't had a chance to try them all) would probably produce a phase error even on our other example, where we coded LDA FNAME. If so, it is because they treat undefined labels as having a value of zero, and thus reserve space for only a two-byte instruction on pass 1. The situation gets even stickier with forward referenced and/or undefined macro parameters, as implemented in the various macro assemblers available.

Anyway, what is the fix? Well, my favorite rule is simple: *Never* use a label until *after* you have defined it. I can't think of any occasion where this rule will get you in trouble. I can think of lots of ways that ignoring it can cause strange programming problems. My suggestion for the code in question would be to simply rearrange it, thus:

```
10 *= $600; (or any other good location)
20 FNAME .BYTE "D1 :ANYNAME.*"
30 DRIVE = FNAME+1; guaranteed to be defined now
40;
```

99 LDA DRIVE ; always three bytes now!

#### Give Me Room

Matthew Ratcliff, of St. Louis, Missouri, sent me a very complete listing of a program he calls "GTIA TEXTWRITER" along with some fairly thorny problems. Without repeating the actual questions, I think I can safely say they should all be lumped into the category of assembling relatively large programs on an Atari computer. Since many people (including Ratcliff) are still

using ASMED, let's begin with a look at how ASMED uses memory.

Much has been written (here and elsewhere) about how Atari BASIC allocates memory, but I can't remember ever seeing a good description of how ASMED slices up your hard-earned RAM. Shall we rectify that?

First, because ASMED was written primarily by one of the members of the Atari BASIC team (Kathleen O'Brien, and in less than three months), it is not surprising that ASMED shares many of BASIC's allocation techniques. In fact, those of you familiar with BASIC's use of the memory pointers at \$80 through \$92 would be right at home if you looked at ASMED's source code. There are, however, some major differences.

Just as BASIC has to juggle the several parts of your program (variable name table, the tokenized program, arrays, etc.), so must ASMED find places for its needed components. While you are using just the editor, this task is simple: No tokenizing takes place, no variable name or variable valuable tables are built—just straightforward expands, contracts, and inserts of your source code lines.

When you assemble, though, ASMED must find a place to put your symbol table (all the labels used in your program and what their values are, etc.). For its own convenience, ASMED simply places the symbol table in memory directly following your source code. Object code is easier: ASMED puts your object code where you tell it to. If you are assembling directly to memory, ASMED puts it in memory exactly where your \*= directives tell it to.

I spot some potential trouble with that last part, don't you? But let's look at what ASMED can tell us about its usage of memory: Probably the most overlooked tool in the ASMED user's reach is the SIZE command. This is roughly the equivalent of BASIC's PRINT FRE(0). When you use SIZE, you are presented with three hexadecimal numbers. The first is the lowest non-zero page RAM being used by ASMED. The second is the current top-of-the-program source code in memory. (Even if you have no program in memory, ASMED has some fixed overhead, so this number never equals the first one.) The third hex number gives you the top of the memory which ASMED will use. Not surprisingly, the first and third numbers are derived from the Atari OS locations LOMEM (at \$02E7) and HIMEM (at \$02E5).

Let's take a hypothetical situation (which might really occur if you used a 16K machine with a cassette recorder) where you type SIZE and ASMED responds with:

0700 321C 3C1F

What does this display tell you? It tells me that this person may be in trouble. He has only \$0A03 (2563 decimal) bytes left for his symbol table when he assembles this program. Depending on the size and number of his labels, that may or may not be enough space. But that's only the first problem.

Where is the object code going to go? Aside from poor, overworked page 6 (\$0600 to \$06FF), there just isn't any memory free (and page 6 probably isn't big enough to hold the output from this assembly, anyway). What to do? Well, the obvious answer is to assemble your object code directly to the tape recorder. You do that simply by giving the command:

#### ASM "#C:

to ASMED. Then you can use NEW, check memory with SIZE again, and LOAD the object code back in memory, ready to debug it. Not bad. Time-consuming, but it works.

Or does it? Many people complain that after producing an object tape they cannot reload it successfully (usually, they get an ERROR 138, timeout). Why? Simply because ASMED turns on the cassette recorder at the beginning of pass 1, even though it may be a minute or two before pass 2 writes anything to the tape. Also, if you are producing a listing, the time taken to write the tape increases to the point where other start/stop errors are possible. There is no total fix for these problems, but here are some suggestions which might help.

First, do your assembly twice, once for the object code and once for the listing. During the object code assembly, turn off the listing (by using .OPT NOLIST as, say, line 1). Before starting the assembly, zero your tape counter. Then, as the object code is assembled to cassette, listen in (turn up the volume on your television). When you hear the first burst of data being sent to the cassette (near the beginning of pass 2 of the assembly), note the value of the tape counter. Then, to reload the object tape, rewind the tape to about five to ten seconds ahead of the counter value you noted. And that's about as good as you can do using ASMED with a cassette recorder.

Before going on, I'd like to discuss a point I sidestepped a couple of paragraphs ago. I noted that the SIZE command gave the memory used by ASMED (exclusive of symbol table space). Perhaps not obvious to many first-time users of ASMED is that you may not direct object code (via \*=) to memory anywhere between those first and second numbers. (And you'd better leave a healthy hunk alone above the second number for the symbol table.)

What happens if you don't follow this rule?

Typically, you find that your object code tries to share space with your source. Bye-bye, source. Or, worse, you may find the object code sitting on top of the symbol table. This can cause some extremely bizarre symptoms. I have seen ASMED start spitting out hundreds of errors for a single line when this happened.

Despite the fact that ASMED is one of the most bug-free programs I have ever encountered, it has a few very bad design flaws. And as we just noted, one of them is that it will assemble code right on top of memory it is using for other purposes.

However, for the disk user with 40K or more of RAM, ASMED presents no real problems if used properly. Since both the source code and the object code may be on the disk, the only real limitations are the sizes of the files. Obviously, the object file can be loaded in after giving a NEW command, so it need only fit between the second and third numbers given when the SIZE command is used.

But what about the source file? At first glance, it might appear that your source file is limited to what can be edited in memory. Not so! Albeit tedious, there is a way to assemble very large source files with ASMED. Simply edit the source code in pieces, none larger than ASMED's buffer space. Then, when all are ready, use the append capability of Atari DOS's option C to append one file after another to the first piece of the source. (Please do this on a copy of your master disk. It's very easy to make a mistake and append in the wrong direction.) Now you can assemble this giant source file.

There are, of course, some real disadvantages with doing things this way. The biggest of these is obvious: What happens when you get an assembly error in the middle of the fourth of the appended files? You have to edit that file and then go through the backup and append process all over again. Another problem is simply the speed of ASMED. If you expect to assemble 16K of object code, even without a listing to the printer, you might as well go out to a movie while you wait. A double feature. Finally, ASMED's extravagant use of zero page memory (leaving you, the programmer, only about 32 bytes) can be a real killer with large programs.

Well, we've wandered a little off the original track here, but it's all been germane to the problems of assembling large programs on your Atari. Is there a general solution to these problems? Several, if you have a disk drive. What are they? Just a nice selection of other assemblers.

ASMED is a usable introduction to machine language programming, but it is (after all) only 8K bytes long, and a lot of features had to be pared to make it fit. So when it begins to grate

on your nerves, get rid of it. What do you get instead?

Since my company (OSS) produces *MAC/65* (also a cartridge-based assembler, editor, and debugger), any answer I give is bound to be prejudiced. So I will simply tell you to go out and compare the prices, features, and speeds of the various assemblers available. You might, for instance, consult *The Book of Atari Software*, 1984, from either the Book Company or Addison-Wesley, which describes several assemblers and gives comparison charts. The advantage of getting a second assembler is that you now know what parts of ASMED you did *not* like, and you can look for assemblers that fix these areas.

#### 16 Megabytes?

The topic heading here does not refer to any secret projects going on behind closed doors. Rather, I have been asked (more times than I can count) about the 16-bit version of the 6502 which has been developed by the Western Design Center (of Mesa, Arizona). I believe it is designated as the 65816, and is purported to be faster than a Motorola 68000 in many operations and capable of addressing 16 megabytes of memory. The question I am asked is fairly obvious: "Can I put this chip in my Atari and address 16 megabytes and make BASIC run faster and . . . ?" The answer is simple: no.

I can't let an answer like that sit around naked, so let's see if we can't flesh it out a bit. First, in order to address 16 megabytes, you have to have 16 megabytes. Have you seen any 800XLs with a lot of spare RAM floating around lately? Further, addressing 16 megabytes means you must have 24 address lines. (The 16 address lines in your Atari computer can access only 64K.) There simply isn't any place provided on the Atari circuit boards for such an expanded address bus.

Now, at least one version of the 65816 is purported to be pin-compatible with existing 6502s. If this is wrong, I apologize. I admit I am repeating what I have been told. Presuming this to be true, though, it may barely be possible to imagine an expansion box for an 800XL which can properly decode some sort of I/O signal to "bank" in additional RAM. I suspect, though, that the pin-compatible version may be so compatible that it limits you to 64K of memory.

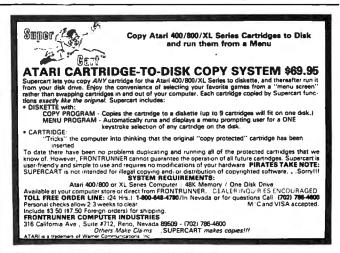
So far, however, this highly hypothetical discussion has assumed that the chip will be compatible enough (with a 6502) to fool the rest of an 800XL's circuitry. I'm not convinced that this will prove to be true. Why? Because the 65C02 (which, you may or may not recall, is a CMOS version of the 6502 which adds a few—still all 8-bit—instructions and capabilities) does

not work in an 800XL. Even though it works great in older Atari 800s.

I am not sure why the 65C02 is incompatible with the 800XL, but I have been told it is because Atari started using a custom version of the 6502 in its newer machines. (The story is that the newer CPU is the same one found in the 2600 game machines, and it has one or two pins used differently.) In any case, the problems with the 65C02 cause me to doubt that the 65816 will enjoy a better fate.

Last, let us assume that you really can plunk a 65816 down into the middle of your 800XL. Will it do you any good? Not unless you are a heavyweight in machine language. Compatible means just that: It executes all standard 8-bit 6502 instructions in the same old way. And where are you going to get any of the new 16-bit instructions from? I dunno. It is extremely doubtful that any major software vendor will be able to justify the expense of developing programs which use the 65816 in an Atari, since using the chip involves doing nasty things to your computer that very, very few users are willing to try.

And there you have it. I hope I am wrong about much of the above, solely for my own personal satisfaction with such a 16-bit machine. But—sigh—I am probably mostly right. (But what if . . . nah . . . it couldn't happen.)



- 1	
Software	
Pac Man Eastern Front Centipede, Qix, Defender (For Atari)	295 Exch
Maxell MD1 80x \$7	795
Easy Script Commadore \$3	995
Compuserve Starter Kit \$2	995
Micro Filer (MPP) \$3	895
	Pac Man Eastern Front

### **PROGRAMMING THE TI**

C Regena

# Multiplication Maze

First, a correction. In "Alphabet Song," which appeared in this column in the August issue, change line 1910 GOTO 330 to 1910 ON SP GOTO 330,340 so the program will work properly whether you have the speech synthesizer or not.

Readers have been sending quite a few letters about the "Simple Math" program in the July column. Many of you want to know how to rewrite the program to add higher numbers or modify it for subtraction, multiplication, or division. That particular program used numbers less than five so the sum would be less than ten, and the answer would be one digit. CALL KEY was used to get the answer. To use higher numbers or receive an answer that can be two digits, use two CALL KEY loops. It is better to avoid INPUT wherever possible because INPUT is so easy to crash. This month's program illustrates how to receive an answer that may be either one or two digits long.

Some of the following tips may be useful to you. For subtraction, choose a random number A from one to nine, then a random number B from one to nine. The total of the two numbers is A+B. For the subtraction problem, use A+B for the top number, and B for the number to be subtracted. The answer will be A, which is a one-digit number. For multiplication, choose a random number A from one to nine, then a random number B from one to nine. The answer is A\*B and can be a one- or two-digit answer.

For division, choose a random number A from one to nine, then a random number B from one to nine. The product is A\*B. To write a division problem, use A\*B for the dividend and B for the divisor. The answer will be A. This procedure makes sure you will have whole numbers

for the answers, and the answers will be onedigit numbers.

#### The Faster The Better

This month's program, "Multiplication Maze," is another example of a math drill. First, the program draws a maze. Within the maze are the numbers from one to nine. A random factor or multiplier is chosen and appears in the upper-left corner of the maze. The player uses the arrow keys (on E, S, D, and X) to move, and must go to each number on the maze and type the product of his factor times the number. The faster the player goes around the maze and gets all nine answers, the lower the time score will be. The player should try to get as low a time as possible. (The best score around our house was under 200.) The answer must be correct to continue, so if the student misses answers, it takes up valuable time.

Lines 100–240 clear the screen, then print the title and instructions. Lines 250 and 260 define graphics character 96 to be a solid white square for the design of the maze. If you want to economize, CALL COLOR(9,16,16) will also make a solid square, and you do not need to define character 96. The first method is used in case you want to add other objects in the maze and use other character numbers in color set 9. Lines 270–280 change the colors for the numbers to be printed in the maze so they will be black with a white background.

Line 290 uses DEF to define a function R(X) as a random number from 0 to X-1. This simplifies programming in later statements wherever random numbers are needed. For example, line 590 uses R(3) and R(5) to generate random numbers from 0 to 2 and from 0 to 4, respectively. Line 660 uses R(9)+1, which gives a random

number from 1 to 9.

Lines 300–350 READ values from DATA to limit nine areas for placing the numbers in the maze. The numbers are placed randomly, but this makes sure the numbers are spread throughout the maze. Each area goes from column XA(I) to XB(I) and from row YA(I) to YB(I). As you type the DATA statements, notice that there are three groups of four numbers for each DATA statement. Be sure you get the commas right and don't put an extra comma at the end of a line.

#### **Keeping Track Of Data**

Lines 360–440 define characters and symbols for the black-on-yellow color set. The RESTORE statement tells the computer to start reading the next data with line 410. Although this line is not necessary in this program, in general the RESTORE statement can help you keep track of which DATA statements go with which READ statements. In this case, if you happen to make a typing error in lines 330–350, it won't affect the data for the next READ statements, which need data in lines 410–420. These lines define the numbers in order, starting with character 104 as zero and continuing to character 104+9 as nine.

Line 450 initializes the lowest time or low score to be 99999. Later games will use whatever score has previously been the lowest score.

Lines 460-480 wait for the player to press a key to start the game. In the CALL KEY statement, if the status S is 0 or -1, either the same key is being pressed or no keys have been pressed. When a key is pressed, S will be 1.

Lines 490–500 clear the screen, then change the screen color to magenta. You can use whatever color you want (darker colors will look better with the white maze), but I've always liked purple.

Lines 510–560 draw a grid of white lines for the base of the maze. Lines 570–610 randomly erase some of the white squares to create the maze. The loop goes from row 3 to row 21, using only the odd-numbered rows. The CALL HCHAR statements pick a column from 4 to 8 and from 18 to 22 and draw a random number of spaces from 2 to 10. This automatically leaves some vertical paths throughout the maze so it is always possible to reach every point.

Lines 620–640 define the nine possible multipliers, the numbers from 1 to 9, in the array FF(I).

Lines 650–750 randomly place the nine multipliers in the nine areas of the screen, making sure the number has not been used before and that the number is on a white square.

#### **Game Setup**

Lines 760–800 initialize the variables which are

used to move the player's factor. The player's factor always starts in the upper-left corner of the maze, row 2 and column 4. NR and NC are used to calculate the new row and new column when the factor moves. P is the character number of the previous spot, or the white square.

Lines 810–820 randomly choose the player's factor, which is a number from 2 to 9. GR is then calculated, which will be the graphics character number for the factor with the yellow background.

Line 830 initializes the time T, which is used for scoring. T is incremented within the CALL KEY loops as the computer is waiting for the player to press an acceptable key.

Line 840 repeats the main game loop nine times, so the player needs to go to nine multipliers and give the answers.

Lines 850–890 place the player's factor on the maze and increment the time T. Lines 900–920 detect the player's keypress, which must be an arrow key. CALL KEY(1,K,S) checks the left half of the keyboard. If a key is not pressed, or the key pressed is not an arrow key, the program branches back to line 880 to increment the time. In line 910, the first check is K+1<1 because checking for zero does not always work with some TI-99/4A computers. Line 920 saves several IF-THEN statements by using an ON-GOTO statement. If an arrow key is pressed, K equals 0, 2, 3, or 5 and the program branches to the appropriate direction.

#### **Checking For Valid Moves**

Lines 930–1030 define DR and DC depending on the arrow key pressed. DR is the change in row number, and DC is the change in column number. Line 1040 calculates the possible new position on row NR and column NC. Lines 1060–1070 make sure the new position is still within the boundaries of the maze.

Line 1080 checks character G in the new position. In line 1090, if G is 96 or a white square, the move is valid, and the program branches back to line 850 to move the player's factor. But in lines 1100–1120, if G is 32 or a space, the player cannot move and the computer sounds a low beep. Then the program branches back to increment the time and get another keypress.

Line 1130 starts the procedure which results if the player's factor has hit another number. Line 1130 changes the number to an asterisk, and line 1140 sounds a prompting tone. Lines 1150–1190 print the multiplication problem on row 23. Since G is the character number of the number hit on the maze, G-48 is the number, AM. The number to be printed with a yellow background will be 104+AM. The answer will be AM times the player's factor, M.

Lines 1200–1240 blink a question mark and increment the time while waiting for the student to press a number. This time, zero is used in the CALL KEY statement to detect a key pressed anywhere on the keyboard. Line 1240 makes sure the key pressed is a number from 1 to 9 to be accepted. Line 1250 prints the number the player presses.

Line 1260 calculates the correct answer B, and line 1270 defines B\$ as the player's answer. Line 1280 checks the length of the correct answer (which can be one or two digits). If the length is 2, then lines 1290–1350 get the player's second digit, which may be a number from 0 to 9. If the answer is only a one-digit number, the program branches to line 1360.

#### Sound Effects

Line 1360 checks the answer, and if the answer is incorrect, lines 1370–1420 play an "uh-oh" sound, clear the player's answer B\$, and branch back for another answer. The answer must be correct to continue the game.

Lines 1430–1460 play a musical arpeggio for the correct answer, then line 1470 clears the problem, and line 1480 continues the game for nine multipliers.

When all nine multipliers have been answered correctly, lines 1490–1510 play a tune of 30 random notes. Lines 1520–1530 clear the screen and print the score. Lines 1540–1560 calculate and print the lowest score.

Lines 1570–1610 print the option to try again and branch according to the player's keypress of Y or N. Line 1620 ends the program.

You can try this program as listed or adapt it to other types of problems. To modify it for addition, simply change all \* signs to +. To change to division, you can use a factor M, then put all the possible quotients in the maze. To change to a nonmath subject, define some objects in the maze. Then whenever the player hits an object, print a history question, vocabulary word, or whatever.

If you want to save typing time and effort, I'll make you a copy of this program if you send a self-addressed, stamped envelope, a blank cassette or disk, plus a \$3 copying fee to:

C. Regena P.O. Box 1502 Cedar City, UT 84720

Please be sure to specify the title of the program and that you need the TI version.

#### **Multiplication Maze**

```
100 CALL CLEAR
110 PRINT " ***************
```

```
120 PRINT " * MULTIPLICATION MAZE *
130 PRINT " **************
140 PRINT :: "A RANDOM FACTOR IS CHO
150 PRINT
          : "USE THE ARROW KEYS TO M
    OVE"
160 PRINT "AROUND THE MAZE."
170 PRINT : "GO IN ANY ORDER AND TOU
    CH"
180 PRINT "EACH OF THE NUMBERS IN 1
    HE"
190 PRINT "MAZE.
                  AS YOU HIT A NUMB
    ER"
200 PRINT "YOU WILL NEED TO MULTIPL
    Υ"
210 PRINT "THAT NUMBER TIMES THE FA
    CTOR"
220 PRINT "AND TYPE THE PRODUCT "
          "MOVE AS QUICKLY AS POSS
230 PRINT
    IBLE"
240 PRINT "TO GET THE LOWEST SCORE.
250 CALL CHAR(96, "FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF"
260 CALL COLOR(9,16,1)
270 CALL COLOR(3,2,16)
280 CALL COLOR(4,2,16)
290 DEF R(X)=INT(X*RND)
300 FOR I=1 TO 9
310 READ XA(1), XB(1), YA(1), YB(1)
320 NEXT I
330 DATA 5,10,2,8,12,20,2,6,22,30,2
    , 8
340 DATA 4,10,10,16,12,20,8,14,22,3
    0,10,16
350 DATA 4,10,18,22,12,20,16,22,22,
    30,18,22
360 RESTORE 410
370 FOR I=0 TO 12
380 READ A$
390 CALL CHAR(104+1,A$)
400 NEXT 1
410 DATA 0038444444438,00103010101
    038,0038440810207C,003844180444
    38,00081828487C08,0078407804443
420 DATA 00384078444438,007C0408102
    02,00384438444438,003844443C047
    8,0044287C2844,0000007C007C,003
    8440810001
430 CALL COLOR(10,2,12)
440 CALL COLOR(11,2,12)
450 LT=99999
460 PRINT :: "PRESS ANY KEY TO START
     ";
470 CALL KEY(O,K,S)
480 IF S 1 THEN 470
490 CALL CLEAR
500 CALL SCREEN(14)
510 FOR I=2 TO 22 STEP 2
520 CALL HCHAR(1,4,96,27)
530 NEXT 1
540 FOR 1=4 TO 30 STEP 2
550 CALL VCHAR(3,1,96,19)
560 NEXT
570 RANDOMIZE
580 FOR I=3 TO 21 STEP 2
590 CALL HCHAR(1,4+R(3)*2,32,R(5)*2
    +2)
```

```
600 CALL HCHAR(1,18+R(3)*2,32,R(5)*
     2 + 21
 610 NEXT I
 620 FOR I=1 TO 9
 630 FF(1)=1
 640 NEXT I
 650 FOR I=1 TO 9
 660 F.(1)=R(9)+1
 670 IF FF(F(1))=0 THEN 660
 680 A(I)=F(I)
 690 FF(F(1))=0
 700 X(1)=R(XB(1)-XA(1))+XA(1)
 710 Y(1)=R((YB(1)-YA(1))/2)*2+YA(1)
 720 CALL GCHAR(Y(I),X(I),G)
'730 IF G=32 THEN 700
 '740 CALL HCHAR(Y(1),X(1),48+F(1))
750 NEXT I
 760 ROW=2
 770 COL = 4
 780 P=96
 790 NR=2
.800 NC=4
 810 M=R(8)+2
 820 GR=104+M
.830 T=0
 840 FOR I=1 TO 9
 850 CALL HCHAR(ROW, COL, P)
 860 ROW=NR
 870 COL = NC
 880 T=T+1
, 890 CALL HCHAR(ROW, COL, GR)
 900 CALL KEY(1,K,S)
 910 LF
        (K+1<1)+(K>5)THEN 880
 920 ON K+1 GOTO 930,880,960,990,880
     ,1020
 930. DR=1
 940 DC=0
 950 GOTO
          1040
 960 DR=0
 970 DC=-1
 980 GOTO 1040
 990 DR=0
 1000 DC=1
 1010 GOTO 1040
 1020 DR=-1.
 1030 DC=0
 1040 NR=ROW+DR
 1050 NC=COL+DC
 1060 IF (NR<2)+(NR>22)THEN 880
 1070 IF (NC<4)+(NC>30)THEN 880
 1080 CALL GCHAR(NR, NC, G)
 1090 IF G=96 THEN 850
 1100 IF G > 32 THEN 1130
 1110 CALL SOUND (50, 165, 4)
 1120 GOTO 880
 1130 CALL HCHAR(NR, NC, 114)
 1140 CALL SOUND(150,1497,2)
 1150 CALL HCHAR (23, 14, GR)
 1160 CALL HCHAR(23,15,114)
 1170 AM=G-48
 1180 CALL HCHAR(23,16,104+AM)
 1190 CALL HCHAR(23,17,115)
 1200 CALL HCHAR(23,18,32)
 1210 CALL HCHAR(23,18,116)
 1220 T=T+1
 1230 CALL KEY(O, KEY, ST)
 1.240 IF (KEY (49) + (KEY > 57) THEN 1200
 '1250 CALL HCHAR(23,18,KEY-48+104)
 1260 B=AM*M
 1270
      B$=CHR$(KEY)
```

```
1290 CALL HCHAR(23,19,32)
1300 CALL HCHAR(23, 19, 116)
1310 T=T+1
1320 CALL KEY(0, KEY, ST)
1330 IF (KEY<48)+(KEY>57)THEN 1290
1340 CALL HCHAR(23, 19, KEY-48+104)
1350 B$=B$&CHR$(KEY)
1360 IF B$=STR$(B)THEN 1430
1370 CALL SOUND(100,330,3)
1380 CALL SOUND(100,292,3)
1390 B$=""
1400 CALL HCHAR(23,19,32)
1410 CALL HCHAR(23,18,116)
1420 GOTO 1230
1430 CALL SOUND(100,524,3)
1440 CALL SOUND(100,660,3)
1450 CALL SOUND(100,784,3)
1460 CALL SOUND(150,1048,3)
1470 CALL HCHAR(23,14,32,6)
1480 NEXT
1490 FOR I=1 TO 30
1500 CALL SOUND(40,R(500)+900,2)
1510 NEXT |
1520 CALL CLEAR
1530 PRINT "YOUR SCORE IS"; T
1540 IF T>LT THEN 1560
1550 LT=T
1560 PRINT ::: "THE LOWEST SCORE IS"
     : L T
1570 PRINT :::: "TRY AGAIN--Y OR N"
1580 CALL KEY(0,K,S)
1590 IF
        K=89 THEN 490
1600 IF K > 78 THEN 1580
1610 PRINT : "NO":::
                                   0
1620 END
```

#### COMPUTE!'s Gazette Subscriber Services

Please help us serve you better. If you need to contact us for any of the reasons listed below, write to us at:

#### **COMPUTE!'s Gazette**

P.O. Box 961

Farmingdale, NY 11737

or call the Toll Free number listed below. **Change of Address.** Please allow us 6-8 weeks to

effect the change; send your current mailing label along with your new address.

Renewal. Should you wish to renew your Gazette

**Renewal.** Should you wish to renew your Gazette subscription before we remind you to, send your current mailing label with payment or charge number or call the Toll Free number listed below.

**New Subscription.** A one-year (12-month) U.S. subscription to *COMPUTEI's Gazette* is \$24 (2 years, \$45; 3 years, \$65. For subscription rates outside the U.S., see staff page). Send us your name and address or call the Toll Free number listed below.

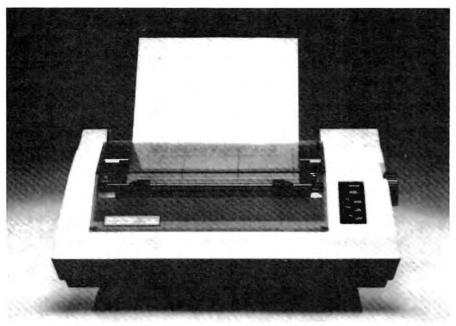
**Delivery Problems.** If you receive duplicate issues of *COMPUTE!'s Gazette*, if you experience late delivery, or if you have problems with your subscription, please call the Toll Free number listed below.

COMPUTE!'s Gazette 800-334-0868 In NC 919-275-9809

1280

IF LEN(STR\$(B)) < 2 THEN 1360

# **NEWS&PRODUCTS**



Axiom Corporation's GP-550 dot-matrix printer offers both draft and near letter-quality printing for \$299.

#### **Dual Mode Dot-Matrix Printer**

A \$299 dot-matrix printer that can print in both near letter-quality and draft modes, the GP-550, has been introduced by Axiom Corporation. It is compatible with most personal computers.

In draft mode, the GP-550 can print up to 86 characters per second with six different character sets: pica, expanded pica, elite, expanded elite, condensed, and expanded condensed. The near letter-quality mode prints up to 43 characters per second and has 12 character sets: pica, expanded pica, elite, expanded elite, italic, expanded italic, superscript, expanded superscript, expanded subscript, subscript, proportional, and expanded proportional.

The printer also has a highresolution graphics mode with 140 different characters, 18 different print fonts, and selftesting.

The GP-550 can print three copies, including the original, on either fanfold or cut sheet paper. It offers both pinfeed and friction feed as well as bottom feed.

Built-in interfaces for many home computers, such as Apple, Commodore, Atari, and Texas Instruments, are included. An additional model, the GP-550PC, has an interface for the IBM PC and PC compatibles. Units with built-in interfaces start at \$319.

Axiom Corporation 1014 Griswold Avenue San Fernando, CA 91340

#### Health Monitoring System For Apple, IBM

Avant-Garde Publishing Corporation has introduced An Apple A Day . . ., the first entry in its To Your Health series, which includes a data base for medical information and a treatment guide for many ailments.

Designed to run on Apple II and IBM PC computers, the program has files for names, addresses, phone numbers, and directions to all family medical and emergency facilities. It also has space to keep information on health-related tax deductions and insurance policies.

Other files keep track of immunization records, physician visits, x-rays, lab tests, and special conditions such as allergies to medications.

Suggested retail price for Apple II computers with 48K of memory and one or two disk drives is \$79.95. The IBM PC version, which requires 64K of memory, retails for \$99.95.

Avant-Garde P.O. Box 30160 1907 Garden Avenue Eugene, OR 97403

#### Commodore Magazine Indexes

Altacom, Inc. has introduced *PcDex* and *PcDex Quarterly*, two magazine resource guides for the Commodore 64, VIC-20,

and PET/CBM computers.

PcDex indexes items from 12 Commodore and related general microcomputer magazines—including COMPUTE! and COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE—in six separate categories: subject, title, program listings, software reviews, hardware reviews, and tables of contents. Other features include cross-referencing, program descriptions, updates and revisions, specific machine requirements, and suggestions for locating back issues.

The guide covers magazines published between January 1982 and April 1984. Yearly updates to include the current three years also are planned.

PcDex Quarterly follows the same format, but will be published four times a year with an annual cumulation. It will include any new publications which appear. PcDex Quarterly is available by subscription only at \$17.95 for one year. PcDex is available for \$14.95.

Altacom, Inc. P.O. Box 19070 Alexandria, VA 22314

# Strategy Game For 64, Atari

One of the new releases from Microcomputer Games is *Panzer-Jagd*, a solitaire strategy game for the Commodore 64 and Atari home computers that simulates a tank battle between the Russians and the Germans in 1943.

As leader of the German tank division, you maneuver your troops across the terrain of the Soviet Union. The mission is to capture the sector.

The Atari version of *Panzer-Jagd* also includes *Panzerrun*, which adds new terrain and victory conditions to the game. As the leader of a diversionary attack, the mission is to penetrate as far as possible through

enemy lines.

Cassette versions for the 64 and Ataris with 32K of memory retail for \$25. The disk version for Ataris with 48K of memory and the Commodore 64 retails for \$30.

Microcomputer Games The Avalon Hill Game Company 4517 Harford Road Baltimore, MD 21214

#### Integrated Software For Apple IIc

Word processing, budgeting, and list management functions are integrated into one software package in *Jane*, now available for the Apple IIc from Arktronics Corporation.

Jane utilizes a set of pictures to represent system commands and functions. Four onscreen windows allow all three applications to be displayed and used at the same time.

The package includes Janewrite, a word processor; Janecalc, a spreadsheet calculator; and Janelist, a personal filing system.

Jane runs on all Apple II computers with at least 64K of memory. Suggested retail price is \$179.

Arktronics Corporation 520 East Liberty Street Ann Arbor, MI 48104



Cardco has released the CARD/?AT, a parallel printer interface for Atari home computers.

#### Parallel Printer Interface For Atari

Cardco has announced CARD/ ?AT, a parallel interface for Atari computers that allows users to connect their computers with any standard parallel printer.

The interface supports all standard Atari printing commands, and works with all standard Atari programs. The Atari 850 Interface Module is not needed. All cables and connectors are included with the interface.

The suggested retail price of the CARD/?AT is \$79.95.

Cardco, Inc. 300 South Topeka Wichita, KS 67202

# LET'S CLEAR UPA 'BASIC' MISUNDERSTANDING ABOUT COMPUTERS.

#### YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE INTIMIDATED BY YOUR COMPUTER ANY LONGER.

If you're having a misunderstanding with your computer, it's probably not your computer's fault. It's the complicated owner's manual or software instructions that are hard to comprehend. But now you can learn to operate, program and use software easier and faster than

#### INTRODUCING COMPUTUTOR'

CompuTutor, is a remarkable series of 90-minute plain language computer tutorials on pre-recorded video-cassette. It will make learning to operate your personal computer a matter of hours,

rather than days or weeks. No more wading through complex instruction manuals.

#### NOW YOU'RE IN CONTROL

Compututor is designed specifically for the IBM\*-PC, Apple' IIe, the Radio Shack TRS-80\*, Model 4, and over forty compatibles. It differs from manuals and other on-disk or on-tape tutorials in three very important ways. First, Compututor presents clear, "non-computerese," step-by-step instruction. You'll learn specific information about your machine, rather than catch-all generalizations. Second, Compututor is both entertaining and imaginative. And third, Compututor's self-teaching technique allows you the



USING YOUR MACHINE.



schedule. Whether you're a novice or an experienced end user, CompuTutor is a personal instructor, a private coach anytime, as close as your videocassette recorder.

# WE'RE TEACHING YOUR FAVORITE PROGRAMS Now popular software for your personal computer doesn't have to be complicated. We've made CompuTutor for the most popular business and home

computing programs avail-

able for your machine:

"Using Your Machine" gets you started from assembly or hook-up, to learning to operate your machine and its disk operating system. You'll even write a short program in "BASIC" language.

"Using Word Processing"—
WORDSTAR' and SuperSCRIPSIT" shows the use and
application of popular word processing programs currently sold.

"Using VisiCalc." teaches basic properties and applications of VisiCalc, the electronic spread sheet.

"Using Data Base Management"—dBASEII, dBASEIII" and Profile 4", teaches the most popular of the relational data base programs currently sold.

CompuTutor makes the best software for your personal computer perform even better, because we've made it easier to <u>learn</u> and understand. After all, isn't that the bottom line?

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO RIGHT NOW

Get the most out of your personal computer. Start with the right learning system! Compututor, the power of simplicity.

To find out more, ask your computer dealer or contact Jim Brown, Director of Sales/Marketing, Embassy Home Entertainment, 1901 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, California 90067



The Plain Language Video Tutorial

Marketed Exclusively by EMBASSY HOME ENTERTAINMENT\*

Computation is trudemark in Chaire Scientific. This IBM PC is a registered undermark at International Business Machines Corporation. Apple He is a required trademark of Apple Computer. Inc. Radio Shack and TRS NO are registered trademarks of the Tands, Corporation Support Corporation. No RIDSTAR is a required trademark of More Pro. International Vin-Cak is a registered trademark of Vin-Car is a registered trademark

#### Memory Expansion, Mouse For PCjr

PCjr Booster, an expansion card which adds 128K of Random Access Memory (RAM) to the IBM PCjr, has been introduced by Microsoft Corporation. The booster also is available with a serial mouse which supports Colorpaint, a drawing program for the PCjr.

In addition to the memory expansion, the booster includes a clock/calendar, mouse support, and a copy of Microsoft's Flight Simulator.

It enables the PCjr to run languages and large programs such as Microsoft's Multiplan and Lotus 1-2-3 at faster speeds. JBASIC, a software enhancement to the IBM BASIC cartridge, also is included. It allows standard BASIC programs to run on the PCjr as much as 22 percent faster, with twice as much screen memory.

The PCjr Booster with sockets for 128K of memory retails for \$295; with the memory included, the retail price is \$495. Microsoft's serial mouse is available for \$195.

Microsoft Corporation 10700 Northup Way Bellevue, WA 98004

#### Home Financial Management Software

Your Personal Net Worth, a home financial management software system for Apple, Atari, Commodore 64, and IBM PCjr computers, has been announced by Scarborough Systems, Inc.

The program comes with two disks, one of which has been preformatted with accounts, but only one disk drive is necessary.

Functions of the program include: setting up a budget with up to 350 categories; keeping a record of all banking and credit card transactions; maintaining a record of the user's net worth; listing tax deductible items; recording stock, bond, and other investment transactions; and documenting household valuables, collectibles, and important papers.

The Apple, Atari, and Commodore 64 formats retail for \$79.95. The PCjr version retails for \$99.95.

Scarborough Systems, Inc. 25 North Broadway Tarrytown, NY 10591

#### Text Adventure For Commodore, Atari, Apple, IBM

Epyx has introduced a new text adventure game based on Isaac Asimov's science fiction detective novel, *Robots of Dawn*. The game is available in versions for the Commodore 64, Atari, Apple, and IBM PC and PCjr computers.

In Robots of Dawn, you play the detective "Lije" Bailey as you investigate the murder of Dr. Fastolfe, the father of positronic humaniform robot design. You question an array of suspects from far-flung cultures to determine who committed the murder. Even your robotic friend, R. Daneel, is under suspicion. Visit parts of the city uncovering clues, question suspects, and try to find anyone with a motive.

Circumstances vary each time you play the game, and you can engage in conversations with the game's characters.

The retail price is expected to be in the \$29-\$35 range for the different computers.

Epyx, Inc. 1043 Kiel Court Sunnyvale, CA 94089

#### Atari to CP/M Computer Interface

USS Enterprises has introduced an Atari XL version of its Critical Connection, an Atari to CP/M computer interface which allows an Atari owner to use the disk drives, printer, and keyboard of any computer system running CP/M, as long as the system has a serial port at 19,200 baud.

The original version works with Atari 400 and 800 computers. The new version, Critical Connection XL, interfaces Atari XL computers with CP/M units.

Features include automatic install for many systems, including Kaypro, Heath-Zenith, and NorthStar; hardware that connects the CP/M serial port to the Atari disk/printer port; and software.

Both versions of Critical Connection have a suggested retail price of \$175. The company requests that the names of both the Atari and CP/M system be provided when ordering.

USS Enterprises 6708 Landerwood Lane San Jose, CA 95120

New Product releases are selected from submissions for reasons of timeliness, available space, and general interest to our readers. We regret that we are unable to select all new product submissions for publication. Readers should be aware that we present here some edited version of material submitted by vendors and are unable to vouch for its accuracy at time of publication.

computel welcomes notices of upcoming events and requests that the sponsors send a short description, their name and phone number, and an address to which interested readers may write for further information. Please send notices at least three months before the date of the event, to: Calendar, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

# The Making Of A Legend.

Both tractor & friction feed are standard.

Prints a crisp original, plus up to three copies.

Mix & match more than 40 softwareselectable type ' styles.

LEGENO AAV

Centronics parallel interface standard; Serial optional.

Serial impact dot matrix output.

New square dot technology for higher resolution & near letter quality print. Up to 142 columns in compressed printing mode.

Bi-directional logic seeking for fast output.

Bit image

graphics add to

versatility.

Legend's

Check Legend 880's performance, and you'll look twice at the price. With new square dot technology and bi-directional logic seeking, this impact printer turns out near letterquality work at 80 cps. Prints in 80-column-or 142-column-with compressed print. Does the full ASCII character set and high-resolution bit image graphics in the bargain. Lets you mix and match more than 40 software-selectable type styles.

Produces a crisp original, plus three

copies. Includes tractor and

friction feed to handle fanfold paper and single sheets. All with Legendary reliability and a lifetime warranty on the print head.

With steedard Control of the print head.

With standard Centronics® and optional RS232C serial interfaces, it's a great match with any micro. See a Legend 880 in action.

For more information, contact: CAL-ABCO Peripherals Division 6041 Variel Avenue, Woodland Hills CA 91367. Telephone (818) 704-9100 Outside CA call toll free 1-800-321-4484 Telex 662436. Dealer inquiries invited

> LEGENT PERIPHERAL PRODUCTS

# COMPUTE!'s Guide To Typing In Programs

Before typing in any program, you should familiarize yourself with your computer. Learn how to use the keyboard to type in and correct BASIC programs. Read your manuals to understand how to save and load BASIC programs to and from your disk drive or cassette unit. Computers are precise—take special care to type the program exactly as listed, including any necessary punctuation and symbols. To help you with this task, we have implemented a special listing convention as well as a program to help check your typing—the "Automatic Proofreader." Please read the following notes before typing in any programs from COMPUTE!. They can save you a lot of time and trouble.

Since programs can contain some hard-toread (and hard-to-type) special characters, we have developed a listing system that spells out in abbreviated form the function of these control characters. You will find these special characters within curly braces. For example, {CLEAR} or {CLR} instructs you to insert the symbol which clears the screen on the Atari or Commodore machines. A symbol by itself within curly braces is usually a control key or graphics key. If you see {A}, hold down the CONTROL key and press A. Commodore machines have a special control key labeled with the Commodore logo. Graphics characters entered with the Commodore logo key are enclosed in a new kind of special bracket. A graphics character can be listed as [<A>]. In this case, hold down the Commodore logo key as you type A. Our Commodore listings are in uppercase, so shifted symbols are underlined. A graphics heart symbol (SHIFT-S) would be listed

If a number precedes a symbol, such as {5 RIGHT}, {6 S}, or [<8 Q>], you would enter five cursor rights, six shifted S's, or eight Commodore-Q's. On the Atari, inverse characters (printed in white on black) should be entered with the Atari logo key. Since spacing is sometimes important, any more than two spaces will be listed, for example, as: {6 SPACES}. A space is never left at the end of a line, but will be moved to the next printed line as {SPACE}. There are no special control characters found in our IBM PC/PCjr, TI-99/4A, and Apple program listings. For your convenience, we have prepared this quick-reference key for the Commodore and Atari special characters:

#### Atari 400/800/XL

When you see	Туре	See	
(CLEAR)	ESC SHIFT <	- 15	Clear Screen
(UP)	ESC CTRL -		Cursor Up
(DOMN)	ESC CTRL =	4	Cursor Down
(LEFT)	ESC CTRL +	*	Cursor Left
(RIGHT)	ESC CTRL #	+	Cursor Right
(BACK S)	ESC DELETE	17.50	Backspace .
(DELETE)	ESC CTRL DELETE	. []	Delete character
(INSERT)	ESC CTRL INSERT		
(DEL LINE)	ESC SHIFT DELETE	- 13	Delete line
(INS LINE)	ESC SHIFT INSERT		Insert line
(TAB)	ESC TAB	>	TAB key
(CLR TAB)	ESC CTRL TAB	G	Clear tab
(SET TAB)	ESC SHIFT TAB	D	Set tab stop
(BELL)	ESC CTRL 2	- 63	Ring buzzer
(ESC)	ESC ESC	-	ESCape key
	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY.	THE RESERVE OF	THE R. S. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICH.

#### Commodore PET/CBM/VIC/64

When You Read: Press:			See:	When You Read: Press:		ess:	See:
(CLR)	SHIFT	CLRIHOME	#	[GRN]	CTRL	6	
(HOME)	THE	CLR/HOME	5	(BLU)	CTRL	7	
(up)	SHIFT	♦ CRSR ♦		(YEL)	CTRL	8	
[DOWN]		A CRSR	Q	(F1)	u	1	
{LEFT}	SHIFT	CRSR -		[F2]	ſ2		ā
(RIGHT)		CRSR-		{F3}	f3		
[RVS]	CTRL	9	R	{F4}	f4	3	V
(OFF)	CTRL	0		[P5]	<b>f</b> 5	. 3	
(BLK)	CTRL			[F6]	16	1	ij
[WHT]	CTRL	2	E	[F7]	67		Ī
[RED]	CTRI	3	臣	{F8}	f8		
(CYN)	CTRL			4	•-		4
(PUR)	CTRL.	5	*	<u>t</u>	SHIFT	4	T

#### The Automatic Proofreader

Also, we have developed a simple, yet effective program that can help check your typing. Type in the appropriate Proofreader program for your machine, then save it for future use. On the VIC, 64, or Atari, run the Proofreader to activate it, then enter NEW to erase the BASIC loader (the Proofreader will still be active, hidden in memory, as a machine language program). Pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE or SYSTEM RESET deactivates the Proofreader. You can use SYS 886 to reactivate the VIC/64 Proofreader, or PRINT USR(1536) to reenable the Atari Proofreader. The IBM Proofreader is a BASIC program that lets you enter, edit, list, save, and load programs that you type. It simulates the IBM's BASIC line editor.

#### Using The Automatic Proofreader

Once the Proofreader is active, try typing in a line. As soon as you press RETURN, either a number (on the Commodore) or a pair of letters

(Atari or IBM) appears. The number or pair of letters is called a *checksum*. Try making a change in the line, and notice how the checksum

changes.

All you need to do is compare the value provided by the Proofreader with the checksum printed in the program listing in the magazine. In Commodore listings, the checksum is a number from 0 to 255. It is set off from the rest of the line with rem. This prevents a syntax error if the checksum is typed in, but the REM statements and checksums need not be typed in. It is just there for your information.

In Atari and IBM listings, the checksum is given to the left of each line number. Just type in the program, a line at a time (without the printed checksum) and compare the checksum generated by the Proofreader to the checksum in the listing. If they match, go on to the next line. If not, check your typing: You've made a mistake. On the Commodore and Atari Proofreader, spaces are not counted as part of the checksum, and no check is made to see that you've typed in the characters in the right order. If characters are transposed, the checksum will still match the listing. Because of the checksum method used, do not use abbreviations, such as ? for PRINT. However, the Proofreader does catch the majority of typing errors most people make. The IBM Proofreader is even pickier; it will detect errors in spacing and transposition. Also, be sure you leave Caps Lock on, except when you need to enter lowercase characters.

### Special Proofreader Notes For Commodore Cassette Users

The Proofreader resides in the cassette buffer, which is used during tape LOADs and SAVEs. Be sure to press RUN/STOP-RESTORE before you save or load a program, to get the Proofreader out of the way. If you want to use the Proofreader with tape, run the Proofreader, then enter these two lines *exactly* as shown, pressing RETURN after each one:

A\$="PROOFREADER.T":B\$="{10 SPACES}" :FORX=1TO4:A\$=A\$+B\$:NEXT

FORX=886TO1018:A\$=A\$+CHR\$(PEEK(X)) :NEXT:OPEN 1,1,1,A\$:CLOSE1

Then press RECORD and PLAY on a blank tape, and a special version of the Proofreader will be saved to tape. Anytime you need to reload the Proofreader after it has been erased, just rewind the tape, type OPEN1:CLOSE1, then press PLAY. When READY comes back, enter SYS 886.

#### **IBM Proofreader Commands**

Since the IBM Proofreader replaces the computer's normal BASIC line editor, it has to include

many of the direct-mode IBM BASIC commands. The syntax is identical to IBM BASIC. Commands simulated are LIST, LLIST, NEW, FILES, SAVE, and LOAD. When listing your program, press any key (except Ctrl-Break) to stop the listing. If you enter NEW, the Proofreader will prompt you to press Y to be especially sure you mean yes.

Two new commands are BASIC and CHECK. BASIC exits the Proofreader back to IBM BASIC, leaving the Proofreader in memory. CHECK works just like LIST, but shows the checksums along with the listing. After you have typed in a program, save it to disk. Then exit the Proofreader with the BASIC command, and load the program into the normal BASIC environment (this will replace the Proofreader in memory). You can now run the program, but you may want to resave it to disk. This will shorten it on disk and make it load faster, but it can no longer be edited with the Proofreader. If you want to convert a program to Proofreader format, save it to disk with SAVE "filename", A.

#### VIC/64 Proofreader

100 PRINT"{CLR}PLEASE WAIT...":FORI=886T010
18:READA:CK=CK+A:POKEI,A:NEXT

110 IF CK<>17539 THEN PRINT" [DOWN] YOU MADE {SPACE}AN ERROR": PRINT" IN DATA STATEMEN TS. ": END

120 SYS886:PRINT"[CLR] (2 DOWN]PROOFREADER A CTIVATED.":NEW

886 DATA 173,036,003,201,150,208 892 DATA 001,096,141,151,003,173

898 DATA 037,003,141,151,003,173

904 DATA 150,141,036,003,169,003

910 DATA 141,037,003,169,000,133 916 DATA 254,096,032,087,241,133

922 DATA 251,134,252,132,253,008

928 DATA 201,013,240,017,201,032 934 DATA 240,005,024,101,254,133

940 DATA 254,165,251,166,252,164

946 DATA 253,040,096,169,013,032 952 DATA 210,255,165,214,141,251

958 DATA 003,206,251,003,169,000

964 DATA 133,216,169,019,032,210

970 DATA 255,169,018,032,210,255 976 DATA 169,058,032,210,255,166

982 DATA 254,169,000,133,254,172

988 DATA 151,003,192,087,208,006 994 DATA 032,205,189,076,235,003

994 DATA 032,205,189,076,235,003 1000 DATA 032,205,221,169,032,032

1006 DATA 210,255,032,210,255,173 1012 DATA 251,003,133,214,076,173

1018 DATA 003

#### **Atari Proofreader**

100 GRAPHICS 0

110 FOR 1=1536 TO 1700:READ A:POK

120 IF CK<>19072 THEN ? "ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS. CHECK TYPI NG.": END

130 A=USR(1536)

140 2 : ? "AUTOMATIC PROOFREADER N OW ACTIVATED." 150 END 1536 DATA 104,160,0,185,26,3 1542 DATA 201,69,240,7,200,200 1548 DATA 192,34,208,243,96,200 1554 DATA 169,74,153,26,3,200 1560 DATA 169,6,153,26,3,162 1566 DATA 0,189,0,228,157,74 1572 DATA 6,232,224,16,208,245 1578 DATA 169,93,141,78,6,169 1584 DATA 6,141,79,6,24,173 DATA 4,228,105,1,141,95 1590 1596 DATA 6, 173, 5, 228, 105, 0 DATA 141,96,6,169,0,133 1602 DATA 203,96,247,238,125,241 1608 DATA 93,6,244,241,115,241 1614 DATA 124,241,76,205,238,0 1620 1626 DATA 0.0,0,0,32,62 1632 DATA 246,8,201,155,240,13 1638 DATA 201,32,240,7,72,24 1644 DATA 101,203,133,203,104,40 1650 DATA 96,72,152,72,138,72 1656 DATA 160,0,169,128,145,88 1662 DATA 200, 192, 40, 208, 249, 165 1668 DATA 203,74,74,74,74,24 1674 DATA 105, 161, 160, 3, 145, 88 1680 DATA 165,203,41,15,24,105 1686 DATA 161,200,145,88,169,0 1692 DATA 133,203 104,170,104,168 1698 DATA 104,40,96

#### **IBM** Proofreader

- 10 'Automatic Proofreader Version 2.00 ( Lines 270,519,515,517,820,830 changed from V1.0)
- 100 DIM L8(500), LNUM(500): CQLOR 0,7,7:KE Y OFF: CLS: MAX=0: LNUM(0)=85538!
- 110 ON ERROR GOTO 120:KEY 15, CHR\$(4)+CHR \$(70):ON KEY(15) GOSUB 840:KEY (15) ON:GOTO 130
- 120 RESUME 130
- 130 DEF SEG=&H40:W=PEEK(&H4A)
- 140 ON ERROR GOTO 650:PRINT:PRINT"Proofr eader Ready."
- 150 LINE INPUT L8:Y=CSRLIN-INT(LENCL\$)/W )-1:LOCATE Y,1
- 160 DEF SEG=0:POKE 1050,30:POKE 1052,34: POKE 1054,0:POKE 1055,79:POKE 1056,1 3:POKE 1057,28:Line Input L\*:DEF SEG :IF L\*=" THEN 150
- 176 IF LEFT\*(L\*,1)=" \* THEN L\*=MID\*(L\*,2):GOTO 176
- 189 IF VAL(LEFT\*(L\*,2))=0 AND MID\*(L\*,3, 1)=" " THEN L\*=MID\*(L\*,4)
- 196 LNUM=VAL(L\$):TEXT\$=MID\$(L\$,LEN(STR\$( LNUM))+1)
- 200 IF ASC(LS)>57 THEN 260 'no line number, therefore command
- 210 IF TEXTS="" THEN GOSUB 540: IF LNUM=L NUM(P) THEN GOSUB 560: GOTO 150 ELSE 150
- 228 CKSUM=0:FOR I=1 TO LEN(L8):CKSUM=(CK SUM+ASC(MID\*(L\*,13)\*1) AND 255:NEXT: LOCATE Y,1:PRINT CHR\*(65+CKSUM/16)+C HR\*(65+(CKSUM AND 15))+" "+L\*
- 236 GOSUB 540: IF LNUM(P)=LNUM THEN LS(P)
  =TEXTS: GOTO 150 'replace line
- 248 GOSUB 588:GOTO 158 'insert the line
- 266 TEXTS="":FOR I=1 TO LEN(L\$):A=ASC(MID\$(L\$,I)):TEXTS=TEXTS+CHR\$(A+32\*(A>9 6 AND A<1232):NEXT

- 270 DELIMITER=INSTR(TEXTS," "):COMMANDS=
  TEXTS:ARGS="":IF DELIMITER THEN COMM
  ANDS=LEFTS(TEXTS,DELIMITER-1):ARGS=M
  IDS(TEXTS,DELIMITER+1) ELSE DELIMITE
  R=INSTR(TEXTS,CHRS(34)):IF DELIMITER
  THEN COMMANDS=LEFTS(TEXTS,DELIMITER
  -1):ARGS=MIDS(TEXTS,DELIMITER)
- 289 IF COMMAND\$<>"LIST" THEN 419
  290 OPEN "scrn:" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
- 300 IF ARG\$="" THEN FIRST=0:P=MAX-1:GOTO
- 310 DELIMITER=INSTR(ARG\$,"-"): F DELIMIT ER=0 THEN LNUM=VAL(ARG\$): GOSUB 540:F IRST=P: GOTO 340
- 320 FIRST=VAL(LEFT\$(ARG\$,DELIMITER)):LAS T=VAL(MID\$(ARG\$,DELIMITER+1))
- 330 LNUM=FIRST:GOSUB 540:FIRST=P:LNUM=LA ST:GOSUB 540:IF P=0 THEN P=MAX-1
- 349 FOR X=FIRST TO P:Ns=MIDS(STRS(LNUM(X )),2)+" "
- 350 IF CKFLAG=0 THEN AS="": GOTO 370
- 369 CKSUM=8:A\$=N\$+L\$(X):FOR I=1 TO LEN(A \$):CKSUM=(CKSUM+ASC(MID\*(A\*,I))\*I) A ND 255:NEXT:A\$=CHR\*(65+CKSUM/16)+CHR \$(65+(CKSUM AND 15))+" "
- 370 PRINT #1,A\$+N\$+L\$(X)
- 380 IF INKEYSON" THEN X=P
- 390 NEXT :CLOSE #1:CKFLAG=0
- 400 GOTO 130
- 410 IF COMMANDS="LLIST" THEN OPEN "Ipt1:
  " FOR OUTPUT AS #1:GOTO 300
- 420 IF COMMANDS="CHECK" THEN CKFLAG=1:GO TO 290
- 430 IF COMMANDS (> "SAVE" THEN 450
- 440 GOSUB 600:OPEN ARGS FOR OUTPUT AS #1 :ARGS="":GOTO 300
- 450 IF COMMANDS (>"LOAD" THEN 490
- 460 GOSUB 600:OPEN ARGS FOR INPUT AS #1: MAX=0:P=0
- 478 WHILE NOT EOF(1):LINE INPUT #1,L8:LN UM(P)=VAL(L8):L8(P)=MID8(L8,LEN(STR8 (VAL(L8)))+13:P=P+1:WEND
- 480 MAX=P:CLOSE #1:GOTO 180
- 490 IF COMMANDS="NEW" THEN INPUT "Erase program Are you sure"; LS: LF LEFTS( LS: 1)="Y" THEN MA X=0:GOTO 130:ELSE 130
- 500 IF COMMANDS="BASIC" THEN COLOR 7,0,0 :ON ERROR GOTO 0:CLS:END
- 510 IF COMMANDS (> "FILES" THEN 520
- 515 IF ARGS="" THEN ARGS="A:" ELSE SEL=1 :GOSUB 699
- 517 FILES ARGS: GOTO 130
- 520 PRINT"Syntax error":GOTO 130
- 540 P=0:WHILE LNUM>LNUM(P) AND P<MAX:P=P +1:WEND:RETURN
- 566 MAX=MAX-1:FOR X=P TO MAX:LNUM(X)=LNU
  M(X+1):L\*(X)=L\*(X+1):NEXT:RETURN
- 586 MAX=MAX+1:FOR X=MAX TO P+1 STEP -1:L NUM(X)=LNUM(X-1):L\$(X)=L\$(X-1):NEXT: L\$(P)=TEXT\$:LNUM(P)=LNUM:RETURN
- 600 IF LEFTS(ARGS, 1) (>CHRS(34) THEN 520 ELSE ARGS=MIDS(ARGS, 2)
- 610 IF RIGHT\*(ARG\*,1)=CHR\*(34) THEN ARG\* =LEFT\*(ARG\*,LEN(ARG\*)-1)
- 620 IF SEL=0 AND INSTR(ARGS,",")=0 THEN
  ARGS=ARGS+".BAS"
- 630 SEL=0:RETURN
- 640 CLOSE #1:CKFLAG=0:PRINT"Stopped.":RE TURN 150
- 650 PRINT "Error #" ERR: RESUME 150

# Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64

Charles Brannon, Program Editor

MLX is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs published in COMPUTE!. You need to know nothing about machine language to use MLX—it was designed for everyone.

MLX is a new way to enter long machine language (ML) programs with a minimum of fuss. MLX lets you enter the numbers from a special list that looks similar to BASIC DATA statements. It checks your typing on a line-by-line basis. It won't let you enter illegal characters when you should be typing numbers. It won't let you enter numbers greater than 255 (forbidden in ML). It won't let you enter the wrong numbers on the wrong line. In addition, MLX creates a ready-to-use tape or disk file.

**Using MLX** 

Type in and save the appropriate version of MLX (you'll want to use it in the future). When you're ready to type in an ML program, run MLX. MLX for the 64 asks you for two numbers: the starting address and the ending address. These numbers are given in the article accompanying the ML

program.

When you run MLX, you'll see a prompt corresponding to the starting address. The prompt is the current line you are entering from the listing. It increases by six each time you enter a line. That's because each line has seven numbers—six actual data numbers plus a checksum number. The checksum verifies that you typed the previous six numbers correctly. If you enter any of the six numbers wrong, or enter the checksum wrong, the computer rings a buzzer and prompts you to reenter the line. If you enter it correctly, a bell tone sounds and you continue to the next line.

MLX accepts only numbers as input. If you make a typing error, press the INST/DEL key; the entire number is deleted. You can press it as many times as necessary back to the start of the line. If you enter three-digit numbers as listed, the computer automatically prints the comma and goes on to accept the next number. If you enter less than three digits, you can press either the space bar or RETURN key to advance to the next number. The checksum automatically appears in inverse video for emphasis.

To simplify your typing, 64 MLX redefines part of the keyboard as a numeric keypad (lines

581-584):

U I O 7 8 9 H J K L become 0 4 5 6 M . . 1 2 3

#### **64 MLX Commands**

When you finish typing an ML listing (assuming you type it all in one session) you can then save the completed program on tape or disk. Follow the screen instructions. If you get any errors while saving, you probably have a bad disk, or the disk is full, or you've made a typo when entering the MLX program itself.

You don't have to enter the whole ML program in one sitting. MLX lets you enter as much as you want, save it, and then reload the file from tape or disk later. MLX recognizes these

commands:

SHIFT-S: Save SHIFT-L: Load SHIFT-N: New Address SHIFT-D: Display

When you enter a command, MLX jumps out of the line you've been typing, so we recommend you do it at a new prompt. Use the Save command to save what you've been working on. It will save on tape or disk, as if you've finished, but the tape or disk won't work, of course, until you finish the typing. Remember what address you stop at. The next time you run MLX, answer all the prompts as you did before, then insert the disk or tape. When you get to the entry prompt, press SHIFT-L to reload the partly completed file into memory. Then use the New Address command to resume typing.

To use the New Address command, press SHIFT-N and enter the address where you previously stopped. The prompt will change, and you can then continue typing. Always enter a New Address that matches up with one of the line numbers in the special listing, or else the checksum won't work. The Display command lets you display a section of your typing. After you press SHIFT-D, enter two addresses within the line number range of the listing. You can

abort the listing by pressing any key.

64 MLX: Machine Language Entry

10 REM LINES CHANGED FROM MLX VERSION 2.0 0 ARE 750,765,770 AND 860 :rem 50 20 REM LINE CHANGED FROM MLX VERSION 2.01 IS 300 :rem 147 100 PRINT"{CLR}E63";CHR\$(142);CHR\$(8);:PO

KE53281,1:POKE5328Ø,1 :rem 67

December 1984 COMPUTE: 209

101	POKE 788,52:REM DISABLE RUN/STOP		272,0:POKE54273,0	:rem 227
	:rem 119	550	AD=AD+6:IF AD <e 310<="" td="" then=""><td>:rem 212</td></e>	:rem 212
110	PRINT"[RVS][39 SPACES]"; :rem 176			:rem 108
	PRINT" [RVS] [14 SPACES] [RIGHT] [OFF] [*]	570	N=0: Z=0	:rem 88
	£(RVS){RIGHT} [RIGHT][2 SPACES][*]	580	PRINT"E£3";	:rem 81
	Toff   [*] £[RVS] £[RVS] [14 SPACES]";	581	N=0:Z=0 PRINT"E£3"; GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN581	:rem 95
	:rem 250	582	AV=-(AS="M")-2*(AS=",")-3*(AS=",")	
130	PRINT" (RVS) (14 SPACES) (RIGHT) [G]		(A\$="J")-5*(A\$="K")-6*(A\$="L"	):rem 41
	[RIGHT] [2 RIGHT] [OFF] £[RVS] £[*]	583	AV=AV-7*(A\$="U")-8*(A\$="I")-9	*(A\$="O"
يه وتد	[OFF][*][RVS][14 SPACES]"; :rem 35		):IFA\$="H"THENA\$="Ø"	:rem 134
	PRINT" {RVS}{41 SPACES}" : rem 120	584	):IFA\$="H"THENA\$="Ø" IFAV>ØTHENA\$=CHR\$(48+AV)	:rem 134
200	PRINT" [2 DOWN] [PUR] [BLK] MACHINE LANG	585	PRINTCHR\$(20);:A=ASC(A\$):IFA=	=130RA=44
	UAGE EDITOR VERSION 2.02[5 DOWN]"	Carlon.	ORA=32THEN67Ø IFA>128THENN=-A:RETURN	:rem 229
	:rem 238			
210	PRINT"E53[2 UP]STARTING ADDRESS?		IFA<>20 THEN 630	:rem 10
	{8 SPACES}{9 LEFT}"; :rem 143	910	GOSUB69Ø:IFI=1ANDT=44THENN=-1	
215	INPUTS:F=1-F:C\$=CHR\$(31+119*F) :rem 166	coa	[OFF] {LEFT} (LEFT)";:GOTO690	
220	IFS<2560R(S>40960ANDS<49152)ORS>53247	620	GOTO57Ø IFA<480RA>57THEN58Ø	:rem 109
220	mupucociipagga.comoalg .rem 235	640	PRINTAS;: N=N*10+A-48	:rem 105
225	THENGOSUB3000:GOTO210 :rem 235 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT :rem 180	650	IFN>255 THEN A=20:GOSUB1000:G	:rem 106
	PRINT"[5][2 UP]ENDING ADDRESS?	036	TRN/233 THEN A-20:GOSOBIO00:G	:rem 229
200	{8 SPACES}{9 LEFT}";:INPUTE:F=1-F:C\$=	660	Z=Z+1:IFZ<3THEN580	:rem 71
	CHR\$(31+119*F) :rem 20		IFZ=ØTHENGOSUB1ØØØ:GOTO57Ø	:rem 114
240	IFE < 2560R(E > 40960ANDE < 49152) ORE > 53247		PRINT", "; : RETURN	:rem 240
	THENGOSUB3000:GOTO230 :rem 183		S%=PEEK(209)+256*PEEK(210)+PE	
25Ø	IFE < STHENPRINTC\$; " (RVS) ENDING < START			:rem 149
	[2 SPACES]":GOSUB1000:GOTO 230	691	FORI=1TO3:T=PEEK(S%-I)	:rem 67
	:rem 176	695	IFT <> 44 ANDT <> 58 THENPOKES %-1, 3	
	PRINT:PRINT:PRINT :rem 179			:rem 205
300	PRINT"{CLR}"; CHR\$(14): AD=S : rem 56	700	PRINTLEFT\$("{3 LEFT}", I-1);:F	RETURN 🛒
310	A=1:PRINTRIGHT\$("0000"+MID\$(STR\$(AD),	100		:rem 7
	2) <sub>*</sub> 5);":";	710	PRINT"[CLR][RVS]*** SAVE ***[	3 DOWN }"
			(a) a b a b a b a b a b a b a b a b a b a	:rem 236
320	GOSUB570: IPN=-1THENJ=J+N: GOTO320	715	PRINT" (2 DOWN) (PRESS (RVS) RET	
200	### 228  IFN=-211THEN 710	700	ALONE TO CANCEL SAVE) [DOWN]	
	IFN=-211THEN 710	120	F\$="":INPUT"{DOWN} FILENAME"; ""THENPRINT:PRINT:GOTO310	
	IFN=-206THENPRINT:INPUT" (DOWN) ENTER N	720	PRINT:PRINT" (2 DOWN) (RVS) T(OF	rem 71
410	EW ADDRESS"; ZZ :rem 44	130	{RVS}D{OFF}ISK: (T/D)"	rem 228
415	IFN=-206THENIFZZ <sorzz>ETHENPRINT"</sorzz>	740	GETAS: IFAS<>"T"ANDAS<>"D"THEN	
715	[RVS]OUT OF RANGE":GOSUB1000:GOTO410			:rem 36
	:rem 225	750	DV=1-7*(A\$="D"):IFDV=8THENF\$=	
417	IFN=-206THENAD=ZZ:PRINT:GOTO310		OPEN15,8,15,"S"+F\$:CLOSE15	
	:rem 238	760	T\$=F\$: ZK=PEEK(53)+256*PEEK(54	
	IF N<>-196 THEN 480 :rem 133	400	):POKE782,ZK/256	:rem 3
430	PRINT: INPUT "DISPLAY: FROM"; F: PRINT, "TO	762	POKE781, ZK-PEEK (782) * 256: POKE	
	";:INPUTT :rem 234	- 548	T\$):SYS65469	:rem 109
440	IFF SORF EORT SORT ETHENPRINT AT LEAS	763	POKE780,1:POKE781,DV:POKE782,	
	T";S;"{LEFT}, NOT MORE THAN";E:GOTO43	222	66	:rem 69
	Ø :rem 159	765	K=S:POKE254,K/256:POKE253,K-P	
450	FORI=FTOTSTEP6:PRINT:PRINTRIGHT\$("000	766		:rem 17
451	<pre>0"+MID\$(STR\$(1),2),5);":"; :rem 30 FORK=0TO5:N=PEEK(I+K):PRINTRIGHT\$("00</pre>	700	K=E+1:POKE782,K/256:POKE781,K 2)*256:SYS65496	:rem 235
451	"+MID\$(STR\$(N),2),3);","; :rem 66	770	IF(PEEK(783)AND1)OR(191ANDST)	
160	GETA\$:IFA\$>""THENPRINT:PRINT:GOTO310	110	II (FEEK( 705) ANDI JOK(191ANDSI)	:rem 111
400	:rem 25	775	PRINT" [DOWN] DONE. [DOWN] ": GOTO	
470	NEXTK:PRINTCHR\$(20);:NEXTI:PRINT:PRIN			:rem 113
	T:GOTO310 :rem 50	780	PRINT" [DOWN] ERROR ON SAVE. [2	SPACESIT
480	IFN<Ø THEN PRINT:GOTO310 :rem 168	47.9		:rem 171
	A(J)=N:NEXTJ :rem 199	781	OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,E1\$,E2\$:	PRINTE1\$
	CKSUM=AD-INT(AD/256)*256:FORI=1T06:CK		; E2\$:CLOSE15:GOTO720	:rem 103
	SUM=(CKSUM+A(I))AND255:NEXT :rem 200	790	PRINT" (CLR) (RVS) *** LOAD *** [	
510	PRINTCHR\$(18);:GOSUB570:PRINTCHR\$(146	12007		:rem 212
	); :rem 94	795	PRINT"{2 DOWN}(PRESS [RVS]RET	
	IFN=-1THENA=6:GOTO315 :rem 254	000		:rem 82
515	PRINTCHR\$(20):IFN=CKSUMTHEN530	800	FŞ="":INPUT"{2 DOWN} FILENAME	
E00	DETAIL DETAIL INTERPREDED MOONE - DE-E	210	\$=""THENPRINT:GOTO310"	
320	PRINT:PRINT"LINE ENTERED WRONG: RE-E NTER":PRINT:GOSUB1000:GOTO310:rem 176	OID	PRINT: PRINT" {2 DOWN } {RVS} T{OF {RVS} D{OFF} ISK: (T/D)"	FJAPE OR
520	GOSUB2000 :rem 218	820	GETA\$: IFA\$<> "T"ANDA\$<> "D"THEN	177 WET
	FORI=1TO6: POKEAD+I-1, A(I): NEXT: POKE54	020	THE TRUTH I THEN	:rem 34
2.10				*Tem 34

210 COMPUTEI December 1984

830 DV=1-7\*(A\$="D"):IFDV=8THENF\$="0:"+F\$ :rem 157 840 T\$=F\$: ZK=PEEK(53)+256\*PEEK(54)-LEN(T\$ ):POKE782,ZK/256 841 POKE781, ZK-PEEK(782) \* 256: POKE780, LEN( T\$):SYS65469 :rem 107 845 POKE780,1:POKE781,DV:POKE782,1:SYS654 85Ø POKE78Ø, Ø: SYS65493 rem 11 860 IF (PEEK (783) AND1) OR (191 ANDST) THEN 870 865 PRINT" [DOWN] DONE. ": GOTO310 :rem 96 870 PRINT" [DOWN] ERROR ON LOAD. [2 SPACES] T RY AGAIN. [DOWN] ": IFDV=1THEN800 :rem 172 880 OPEN15,8,15:INPUT#15,E1\$,E2\$:PRINTE1\$ ; E2\$:CLOSE15:GOTO800 :rem 102 1000 REM BUZZER :rem 135 1001 POKE54296,15:POKE54277,45:POKE54278, 1002 POKE54276,33:POKE 54273,6:POKE54272, 1003 FORT=1TO200:NEXT:POKE54276,32:POKE54 273, Ø: POKE54272, Ø: RETURN :rem 202 2000 REM BELL SOUND :rem 78 2001 POKE54296,15:POKE54277,0:POKE54278,2 :rem 152 2002 POKE 54276,17:POKE54273,40:POKE54272 .0 2003 FORT=1T0100:NEXT:POKE54276,16:RETURN :rem 57 3000 PRINTCS; "[RVS]NOT ZERO PAGE OR ROM": GOTO1000 :rem 89

To receive additional information from advertisers in this issue, use the handy reader service cards in the back of the magazine.

## Compare the price! BRONZE PLASTIC PRINTER STANDS





AVAILABLE IN TWO SIZES
MODEL 2208 – 16"x13"x4"
FOR 80 COLUMN PRINTERS

Add \$2.00 for shipping

MODEL 2212 – 24"x13"x4" \$3595 FOR 132 COLUMN PRINTERS Add \$2 00 for shipping

24 HRS. 1-800-227-3800 DAYS

Please ask for Extension 10 and use your VISA or MASTERCARD

For additional information/custom orders
Call [702] 322-4613
QUALITY PLASTICS
2212 Dickerson Road/Reno, Nevada 89503

#### **ELEPHANT™** Diskettes

#### LIFETIME WARRANTY

Box of ten 51/4" ELEPHANT™ diskettes, with labels, envelopes and reinforced hub-rings.

\$14.50 SS/

<sup>9</sup>16.50

<sup>BS</sup>/ **21.50** 

#### STARIM MICRONICS PRINTERS SALE

Gemini 10X, 120 CPS Bi-directional

Gemini 15X, 120 CPS Bi-directional
Delta 10 160 CPS, 8K Buffer,
Dual Interface
Delta 15, 160 CPS, 8K Buffer,
Dual Interface

Dual Interface

\*415°
\*650°

Radix 10, 200 CPS, 16K Buffer,
Dual Interface \*58500

Dual Interface \$58500 Radix 15, 200 CPS, 16K Buffer, Dual Interface \$68500

Powertype Daisy Wheel Letter Quality,
Dual Interface, Bi-directional,

Reverse paper feed \$34500
Shipping and Handling \$3.00 for any size order of diskettes. \$9.00 for printers, C.O.D. orders add \$1.65. We accept credit cards at NO extra charge. Illinois residents please add 7% sales tax.

Call now TOLL FREE ANYWHERE in the US
Nationwide 1 800 336-6875
Illinois 1 800 942-5200
International 1 312 256-4456
a.m. - 6 p.m. (Central) Mon. through Fri.



#### SMART DATA INC.

P O Box 297 Wilmette, IL 60091 (312) 256-4456





## **CAPUTE!**

Modifications Or Corrections To Previous Articles

#### **Atari Canyon Runner**

The problem with this game from the October issue (Program 4, page 68) is not just a few missing bytes, as it might appear. A defective version of the program which creates MLX format listings added extraneous numbers to the machine language data. Fortunately, the problem is relatively easy to fix, and if you saved your typing you haven't lost any work.

If you haven't typed in "Canyon Runner" yet, you should enter the data as shown in the October issue. After you enter line 9896, you can either use the MLX Save option (CTRL-S), or add the line 9902 shown below to move to the Save feature. After you have a complete copy of Canyon Runner as published, proceed with the correction process.

First, create a *temporary* modified version of MLX to remove invalid bytes from your Canyon Runner data. Do this by adding *one* of the following sets of lines to MLX:

• If you created a boot tape, add:

AJ 935 IF NOT READ THEN 940
GH 936 BUFFER\$(FIN-BEG+103)=CHR\$(0)
: BUFFER\$(277)=BUFFER\$(281)
: BUFFER\$(529)=BUFFER\$(533):
BUFFER\$(781)=BUFFER\$(785)
U 937 BUFFER\$(1033)=BUFFER\$(1037)
: BUFFER\$(1285)=BUFFER\$(1289):BUFFER\$(1537)=BUFFER\$(1541)

• If you created a binary file on disk, add:

# 825 IF NOT READ THEN 830

FL 826 BUFFER\$(FIN-BEG+127)=CHR\$(0
):BUFFER\$(253)=BUFFER\$(257)
:BUFFER\$(505)=BUFFER\$(509):
BUFFER\$(757)=BUFFER\$(761)

# 827 BUFFER\$(1009)=BUFFER\$(1013)
:BUFFER\$(1261)=BUFFER\$(1265):BUFFER\$(1513)=BUFFER\$(1517)

If you created a boot disk, add:

NH 1185 BUFFER\$ (283) = BUFFER\$ (287):
BUFFER\$ (535) = BUFFER\$ (539):
BUFFER\$ (787) = BUFFER\$ (791)

06 1186 BUFFER\$ (1039) = BUFFER\$ (1043):
BUFFER\$ (1291) = BUFFER\$ (1295):BUFFER\$ (1543) = BUFFER\$ (1547)

These changes are only for fixing Canyon Runner; they are *not* corrections to MLX, and you should not incorporate them as permanent modifications to MLX. The only errors in Atari MLX as published in the October issue were in the article, which failed to mention that on the Atari the special MLX functions are obtained

with the CTRL key instead of the SHIFT key. For example, press CTRL-S to save your typing, CTRL-L to reload, CTRL-N to switch to a new address, etc. Also, the instructions for using the LOAD command are only for the Commodore 64.

Next, run the modified MLX (use 8192 for the start and run/init addresses, and 9904 as the ending address). Use the Load option (CTRL-L) to reload your Canyon Runner data. Use the Display option (CTRL-D) to examine lines 9866–9896. The data which was previously at lines 9890 and 9896 should appear to have moved up to 9866–9872. If this is not the case, check your typing of the MLX modifications and repeat this step.

Finally, use the MLX New Address option (CTRL-N) to change the entry address to 9878, then add the following lines:

```
\begin{array}{l} 9878:114,105,102,032,116,105,212 \\ 9884:104,101,109,097,103,121,023 \\ 9890:116,108,117,099,105,102,041 \\ 9896:102,105,100,000,000,000,219 \\ 9902:000,000,000,000,000,000,174 \end{array}
```

After you enter line 9902, MLX will move to the Save option. For safety, don't overwrite your existing copy of the Canyon Runner data. Use a different tape or disk if you are creating a boot version, or a different filename if you are creating a binary file. The result should be a working copy of Canyon Runner.

#### **VIC Horse Racing**

To get the proper checksum for line 670 of this game from the October issue (page 84), add a hyphen between BETS and HORSE. This correction should not affect the operation of the game.

#### COMPUTE!'s PC & PCjr Magazine Corrections

The following are corrections for the final issue of COMPUTE!'s PC & PCjr magazine (October):

The IBM Automatic Proofreader in that issue (page 49) contains errors in lines 360 and 620 that cause problems with saving and loading programs. The lines should read:

360 CKSUM=0:A\$=N\$+L\$(X):FOR !=1 TO LE N(A\$):CKSUM=(CKSUM+ASC(MID\$(A\$,!))\*!) AND 255:NEXT:A\$=CHR\$(65+CKSUM/16)+CHR\$(65+(CKSUM AND 15))+" "620 IF INSTR(ARG\$,".")=0 THEN ARG\$=AR G\$+".BAS"

Early versions of the IBM Automatic Proofreader also require that you insert a space between a SAVE or LOAD command and the filename. The current version does not.

Line 1360 was omitted from "Pyramid Power" (page 40). This line should read 1360 REM.

0

# here's more to choosing the right software/hardware source than just the price.

Buying computer software and/or hardware through the mail can be tough. There are so many places to choose from...and everyone screams they have the lowest prices anywhere. But the truth is, it takes more than price to make one mail order computer source the best choice.

Maybe that's why so many people are calling Computer Warehouse. As one of the nation's largest mail order computer sources, Computer Warehouse really can do more for you. Better prices, sure. But even better, delivery on time. One call to Computer Warehouse and your order goes out the next day.

Call us and see for yourself. 1-800-372-0214. In Florida call: 1-800-432-0368. Our phones work 24 hours a day, too. Another distinct advantage offered by Computer Warehouse.

We sell more hardware and software that doesn't take a byte out of your wallet than just about anyone.

#### Put more merry ho-ho into-this Christmas for less dough.

#### MONITORS

Commodore Color	\$249.00
BMC 13" Color	\$229.00
Panasonic (composite	
& RGB)	\$319.00
BMC (green)	\$ 79.00
BMC (amber)	\$ 99.00
Zenith (green)	\$ 89.00
Zenith (amber)	\$ 99.00
THE RESERVE OF STREET,	Total 987 No. 60/969

#### PRINTERS

V34.73337.1323.2323.4484.446444	
Commodore 801	\$209.00
Gemini 10X	\$259.00
Gemini 15X	\$385.00
Delta 10/	\$489.00
Power Type	\$369.00
AXIOM AT 700 (color)	\$499.00
ELITE 5 CD (Daisy	
Wheel) Direct connect	1233
for Commodore	\$329.00
AXIOM AT 550	\$259.00
Atari 1025	\$199.00
Atari 1027	\$249.00
Commodore 1526	\$279.00
Okidata 82, 83, 84	1
92, 93	CALL
Panasonic 1091	\$319.00

#### **DISK DRIVES**

\$232.00
\$229.00
\$289.00
\$299.00
\$319.00
\$569.00

#### COMPUTERS

Commodore 64	\$ 189.00
Atari 800 XL	\$ 179.00
SANYO 550-2	\$ 799.00
SANYO 555-2	\$1099.00
COLECO Adam	\$ 649.00

We carry a full line of Commodore Hardware and Software

#### MODEMS

Westridge Auto Modem	
(for Commodore)	\$ 69.95
HES Modem II	\$ 79.95
Total Communications	
Modem	\$ 99.95
Anchor Volksmodem	\$ 59.00
MPP 1000C (Atari)	\$109.95

### PRINTER INTERFACES

Cardco B	\$39.95
Cardco G	\$69.95
TYMAC Connection	\$79.95
TURBO GT	\$69.95
AXIOM (Atari)	\$79.95
Ape Face (Atari)	\$69.95
MPP Interface	\$69.95
MPP 1100	\$89.95
	2015 SEC 18 15 III

#### SOFTWARE

	14 4
Atari Writer	\$39.95
Flight Simulator II	\$36.95
Super Base 64	\$64.95
Paper Clip w/spell	\$79.95
Home Accountant	\$59.95
Bank Street Writer	\$49.95
Easy Script (64)	\$34.95
Write now (Cardco)	\$39.95
Koala Light Pen (Atari	
or Commodore)	\$69.95

#### **DISKETTES\***

Computer Warehouse	
ss/dd	\$15.95
Elephant ss/sd	\$15.95
Elephant ss/dd	\$18.95
Maxell MDI	\$22.95
Verbatim ds/dd	\$24.95
SKC ss/sd	\$13.95
SKC ss/dd	\$16.95

















AND MANY, MANY MORE!

## COMPUTER WAREHOUSE

P.O. Box 165506 Miami, FL 33116-5506

## Lyco Computer Marketing & Consultants

TO ORDER CALL US

800-233-8760 TOLL FREE

#### Scarborough

Songwriter\$24.73					
Picturewrit \$24.75					
Phi Beta F \$32.75					
Mastertype \$24.75					
Run f Money \$24.75					
Net Worth \$52.75					
Microprose					
Solo Flight\$22.76					

Solo Flight	\$22.75
NATO	\$22.75
Spitfire	\$22.95
F-15 Strike	\$22.75
Air Rescue	\$22.75
SSI	
Baseball	\$22.75
Questron	\$26.75

Baseball	\$22.7
Questron	\$26.7
Germany 1985	\$32.7
50 Missions	\$21.7
Coinneker	

#### Spinnaker

Alphabet					٠.		\$1	8.	7:
Story Machine			٠.				<b>S</b> 1	9.	7:
Kids on Keys		٠					\$1	8.	75
Grandma			٠,		٠.		\$1	9.	75
Snooper Troop	)	,			٠,	,	\$2	2.	75

#### **Broderbund**

Bank St. Writer	\$42.75
Bank St. Filer	\$42.75
Bank St. Mailer	\$42.75
Bank St. Spell	\$42.75
Mask of Sun	
Choplifter	.\$22.95
Lode Runner	

#### **Graphics Tablet**

_																		
Supers	k	(6	•1	c	:1	h	4			9	٠	•	•	•	•		\$49.	95
Kolala																	\$84	95

**TAXAN** 210 Color RGB

100 Green

	111
800XL COMPUTER	CALL
1050 DRIVE	CALL
1010 RECORDER	\$55.00
1020 PRINTER	\$59.00
1025 PRINTER	.\$189.00
1027 PRINTER	. \$249.00
1030 MODEM	\$59.00
MONKEYWRENCHII	\$52 75
HOME ACCOUNT D.	\$44 75
TAX ADVANTAGE	. \$35 75

IAX AUVANTAGE	335 / 5					
Fisher Pr	ice					
Dance	\$16.75					
Memory	\$16.75					
Logic	\$16.75					
Numbers	\$16.75					
Trillium						

I fillium						
Shadowkeep ,	\$26.75					
Fahrenheit 451	\$26.75					
Amazon 5	\$26.75					
Synapse						

#### Syncalc ...... \$48.95 Syncomm ..... \$29.95 Syntrend ..... \$48.95 Graphics Tablet

Graphics rac	ilet
Supersketch	\$32.95
Kolala	\$69.95
THE ILLUSTRATOR	
SPIDER EATER.	\$22.50
SPEEICOPTER	\$27.75

#### BUSINESS

VISICALC	S15975
LETTER PERFECT R	59 00
DATA PERFECT	\$89 75
FILE MANAGER	\$69 75
HOME FILE MGR	\$69,75

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS N	
DEADLINE	\$34.75
ENCHANTER	\$34.75
INFIDEL	\$34.75
PLANETFALL	\$34.75
STAR CROSS	\$34.75
SUSPENDED	\$34.75
WITNESS	\$34.75
ZORKI, .	\$34 75
ZORK II	\$34 75

Scarborough											
Songwriter			٠.					٠.	 <b>\$</b> 2	4.7	15
Picturewrit								٠.	\$2	4.7	5
Mastertype	٠.		٠.					٠.	 \$2	4.7	15
Run i Mone	У		٠.				,		 <b>\$</b> 2	4.7	5
Missonroco											

Mi	croprose
Solo Flight	\$22.75
NATO	\$22.75
Spitfire	\$19.95
F-15 Strike	\$22.75
Air Rescue	\$22.75
	001

SSI	
Baseball	.\$22.75
Questron	.\$26.75
50 Missions	.\$21.75
Spinnaker	

opa.c.	
Alphabet	\$18.75
Story Machine	\$21.75
Kids on Keys	\$18.75
Grandma	\$19.75
Snooper Troop	\$22.75

#### **Broderbund**

Bank St. Writer	\$42.75
Spellmaker	\$19.95
Mask of Sun	\$24 95
Choplifter	\$22 95
Lode Runner	
	-

## COMMODORE

COMMODO	ORE
C64 COMPUTER	CALL
SX 64 COMPUTER	CALL
C1541 DISK DRIVE	.\$239.00
C1526 PRINTER	\$269.00
MPS801 PRINTER	.\$215.00
C1702 MONITOR	
C64105 LOGO 64	\$45.00
C64106 PILOT 64	\$35 00
SIMON'S BASIC	\$29 00
SSI	
Basebail	\$22.75
Germany 1984	\$32.75
50 Missions	\$21.75
HEC	

Germany 1904	332./5
50 Missions	\$21.75
HES	
Microsoft	.\$51.95
Type	.\$15.95
Turtle G	.\$28.95
Hes Card	\$26.95
Maze Master	\$14.75
Grid Runner	\$14.75
Timeworks	
1	

Inventory	\$32.75
Sales	\$32.75
Accts. Rec	\$32.75
Accts. Rec	\$32.75
G. Ledger	\$39.75
Data Mgr	· \$14.75
Checkbook	61475

Star Battle .....\$14.75

#### Cave of Word ..... \$18.75 Spinnaker

Alphabet	
Story Machine	
Kids on Keys	
Grandma	
Kidwriter	
Snooper Troop	\$21.7

#### CARDCO

CHIDOO	
IGHT PEN	\$29.75
SLOT EXPAN. 64	\$54.00
34 WRITE NOW	\$39.00
34 MAIL NOW	\$29.00
O WRITE NOW	\$29.00
64 KEYPAD	
JNIV CASS INT	\$29.75
PRINTER UTILITY	\$19.75
SLOT EXPAN	
3 SLOT EXPAN	\$24.95
Scarboroug	h
	-

Scarporougi	<u>n</u>
Songwriter	\$24.75
Picturewrit	\$24.75
Phi Beta F	\$24.75
Mastertype	\$24.75
Run f Money	\$24.75
Net Worth	\$24.75
Batteries Inclu	ided
Paper Clip	\$59.95
CII D-II	

#### Spell Pak ..... \$34,95 Consultant ..... \$64.95

aper Clip with	-	-		
Spell Pak	s	79	.9	5
lome Pak	Š	34	.9	5
US CARDs	1	39	.9	5
0 Column Boards	1	39	.9	5
Microproso			•	_

Solo Flight	 \$22.75
NATO	 \$22.75
Spitfire	 ·\$19.95
F-15 Strike	 \$22.75
Air Rescue	 .\$22.75

#### Figher Price

	-	13	•	,	U	/ 8	1	r	1	11	"	Ü	٩	J					
Dance	¥					٠.							٠		\$	1	6.	.7	5
Memor	У					٠.								ú	s	1	6.	.7	5
Logic	٠.	٠.									•				\$	1	6.	.7	5
Numbe	rs								•						\$	1	6.	.7	5

\$259.00

\$115.00

105 Amber	\$1	25	00
400 Color RGB	\$2	95	00
410 Color RGB	\$3	49	00
420 Color RGB-IBM	\$4	59	00
121 Green-IBM	51	45	00
122 Amber-IBM	<b>S</b> 1	49	00
ZENITH			
ZVM122A Amber	\$	95	00
ZVM123G Green	5	85	00
ZVM124 Amber-IBM	\$1	29	00
ZVM131 Color	<b>S2</b>	75	00
ZVM133 RGB	\$3	89	00
ZVM135 Composite	54	49	00
ZVM136 HI RES Color	\$5	89	00
A			

22 AUDELION	314900
ENITH	
VM122A Amber	\$ 95 00
VM123G Green	\$ 85 00
VM124 Amber-IBM	\$129 00
VM131 Color	\$275 00
VM133 RGB	\$389 00
VM135 Composite	\$449 00
VM136 HI RES Color	\$589 00
ORILLA	

GORILLA	٠.	309 00
12" Green	\$	82 00
12" Amber	\$	89.00

AMDEK
300 Green
300 Amber
310 Amber-IBM
Color I Plus
Color 4T-IBM .
NEC
JB 1260 Green
JB 1201 Green
10 1005 4 1

JB 1205 Amber JC 1215 Color JC 1216 RGB JC 460 Color

SAKATA SC-100 Color STSI Tilt Stand SG 1000 Green SA 1000 Amber \$139 00 \$149 00 \$159.00 \$259.00 \$589.00

\$ 99.00 \$145 00 \$145.00 \$255 00 \$399.00 \$349 00 \$229 00

\$ 99 00

\$109 00

\$ 35 00

MPP1000C

NOVATION		
J-Cat	\$89 00	
Cat	\$129 00	
Smart Cat 103/	\$169 00	
Smart Cat 103/212	\$389 00	
AutoCat	\$209 00	
212 Auto Cat	\$539 00	
Apple Cat II	5239 00	
212 Apple Cat	\$439 00	
Apple Cat 212	\$249 00	
(Upgrade)		
Smart Cat Plus	\$359 00	

### MODEMS

**MITEY MO** ..... 69.95

#### MICROBITS

#### \$109.00

NOVATIO	N
J-Cat	\$89 00
Cat	\$129 00
Smart Cat 103/	\$169 00
Smart Cat 103/212	\$389 00
AutoCat	\$209 00
212 Auto Cat	\$539 00
Apple Cat II	5239 00
212 Apple Cat	\$439 00
Apple Cat 212	\$249 00
(Upgrade)	

#### **Haves**

Smartmodem 300	\$199.00
Smartmodem 1200	\$469.00
Smartmodem 1200b	\$399.00
Micromodem IIe	\$249.00
Micromodem 100	\$289.00
Chronograph	\$179.00

#### **ANCHOR**

Volksmodem	\$55 99
Mark VII	\$95 99
(auto ans/dial)	
Mark VII	\$259 00
(1200 band)	

AMERICA'S MAIL ORDER HEADQUARTERS COMPUTER

**WORLD'S LEADER IN SALES & SERVICE** 

TO ORDER **CALL TOLL FREE** 800-233-8760 In PA 1 717-327-1824

Lyco Computer P.O. Box 5088 Jersey Shore, PA 17740



## SAVE

## ON THESE PRINTERS



#### PRINTER INTERFACING **Available**

luki 61 ractor

JUKI
\$389
 Eneon

	Epson
RX80	\$239
RX80FT	\$279
RX100	\$379
	\$389
	\$559
obxu	\$529
LQ1500P	includes Kit \$1089
0	THORAGO INT

LQ1500S ..... \$1149

Citoh
Prowiter 8510A\$309
8510BC2\$42
8510BP1\$34
8510SP \$449
8510SR\$499
8510SCP \$519
8510SCR \$569
1550P \$499
1550BCD \$589
A10-20P \$469
F1040PU or RDU \$899
F1055PU or RDU \$1199
D4414001110

Citoh
Prowiter 8510A\$309
8510BC2\$429
8510BP1\$349
8510SP \$449
8510SR\$499
8510SCP \$519
8510SCR \$569
1550P \$499
1550BCD\$589
A10-20P \$469
F1040PU or RDU \$899
F1055PU or RDU \$1199
<b>PANASONIC</b>
1090 \$229
1091\$289

1092 ..... \$439

1093 ..... \$CALL

BLUE (	CHIPS
M12010	\$279.00
M12010 C-64	\$279.00
D4015	\$1399.00
OKIDA	ΔΤΔ

OKIDATA
80 \$159
82A \$299
83A \$549
84 \$669
92 \$369
93 \$579
LEGEND

93	. \$579
LEGEN	)
880	\$259.00
1000	\$279.00
1200	CALL
1500	CALL
1081	CALL

#### STAR MICRONICS

Gemini 10x	\$23
Gemini 15x	\$35
Delta 10	\$33
Delta 15	\$44
Radix 10	\$49
Radix 15	\$58
Powertype	\$31
Sweet p 100	\$CAL
STX 80	\$CAL
CARDCO	
1.01	E440.00

CARDCO				
LQ1\$449.00				
LQ2\$279.00				
LQ3\$339.00				
PRINTER INTERFACE\$39.75				
PRINTER INTERFACE W/				
FULL GRAPHICS\$65.75				

#### **GEMINI 10X** \$239

#### MANNESMANN TALLY

SPIRIT 80	\$269.00
MTL-160L	\$549.00
MTL-180L	\$749.00
NEC	
NEC 8025	\$699.00

NEC 8027 ..... \$359.00

#### IBM-PC COMPATABLE

#### **CORONA** IBM PC Compatable

I I OLLA
Portable 256K-Amber \$1995
PPC22G
Portable 256K-Green\$1995
PPCXTA
Portable 256K-10Meg\$3295
COR128K 128K RAM\$ 159

Zenith	
Z-150	Call

Columbia Data	
1600	Call

Televi	ide	0		
TS1605	••••	• • • •	• • • • • •	··· Call

Le	ading	Ed	g	e			
PC	Compata	ble	٠.	٠.	٠.	• • •	 Call

Microprose				
olo Flight \$22.75	1			
ATO\$22. 75	•			
cittica \$22.95				

Dittille \$22.95
<b>Graphics Tablet</b>
Supersketch , \$49.95
olala

Supersketch ,	\$49.95
Kolala	\$99.95
Illustrator	\$99.95
Logo Design	
Grams Spell	

**OVER 2000** SOFT-WARE TITLES IN STOCK

#### HARD DISK DRIVE

#### IBM, APPLE TRS80

10 MEG\$975.00
20 MEG\$1399.00
30 MEG CALL
*D.O.S. EXTRA

#### NEC

PC8201 Portable	. :	5429
NECB1 64K Computer		
System	\$	1049
NECB2 128 K Computer	,	
System	\$	1299
PC8221 Thermal Printer	. \$	139
PC8201 8K RAM Chip	\$	99
PC820632K RAM Cart	\$	299
PC300 Modem	\$	65
PC8801 MSDOS		
16 Bit Card .	\$	339

#### SKC

SKC-SSSD	 \$14.75
SKC-SSDD	 . \$17.75
SKC-DSDD	 \$21.75

#### **ELEPHANT**

	 -
514"SSSD	\$15.99
5'4"SSDD	 \$17.99
5'4"DSDD	 \$22 99

#### MAYELL

	•
5'4"MD-1	\$19.9
5'4"MD-2	\$24 9

#### COMPUTER CARE

#### BIB

DISK DRIVE	
CLEANER	\$12.75
COMPUTER CARE KIT.	\$19.75

#### NORTRONICS **DISK DRIVE** CLEANER

#### with software for IBM-PC, Atari, Vic.

DISK DRIVE CLEANER	with
software for IBM-PC, A	Itari, Vic.
Apple, Tl	\$29 75
DISK CLEANER	
REFILL	\$14.75
<b>CASSDRIVE CLEANER</b>	\$9.95
MEDIA BULK ERASER	\$46.75

#### PRINTING **PAPER**

3000 SHEETS	
FANFOLD	\$42.75
1000 SHEETS	
FANFOLD	\$19.75
1000 SHEET LETTER.	., \$21.95
200 SHEETS LETTER	\$8.99
150 RAG STATIONARY,	\$10.99
MAILING LABELS (1 in.)	\$9.95
14 x 11 1000	
FANFOLD	\$24.75

#### INNOVATIVE CONCEPTS

FLIP-N-FILE 10	\$3.75
FLIP-N-FILE 15	\$8.95
FLIP-N-FILE 25	\$18.95
FLIP-N-FILE 50	\$17.75
FLIP-N-FILE	
(ROM HOLDER)	, \$17.75

#### DISK DRIVES

#### MSD

SD1 DRIVE	\$309.00
SD2 DRIVE	 \$499.00



#### DEDCOM

PENCOIVI		
AT88S1	\$249.00	
AT88S1 PD	\$299.00	
ADD-ON DRIVES	. CALL	
AT 88 DOUBLER	\$119.00	

RANA 1000 ..... , \$299.00 INDUS GT...... . . . \$325.00

#### CONCORD

CONTOUND		
ATARI 176K		
MASTER .	\$289 00	
ATARI 348K		
MASTER.	\$369 00	
ATARI ADD-ON		
DRIVE	CALL	

#### **TRACK** DRIVES

AT D2 .	\$329.0
AT-D2 TURBO PAK	\$22.9
AT-DH	CAL
PRINTER CABLE	522 9

## Lyco Computer Marketing & Consultants

**CUSTOMER SERVICE** 

1-717-327-1825

**POLICY** 

TO ORDER CALL TOLL FREE 300-233-8760





or send order to Lyco Computer P.O. Box 5088 Jersey Shore PA 17740 Risk Free -

No deposit on C.O.D. orders, free shipping on prepaid cash orders within the continental U.S.

Air products subject to availability and price change.

APO FPO, and international orders add \$5.00 plus 3% for priority mail service. PA residents add sales tax. Advertized prices show 4% discount for ash 44 for Master Card or Visa



COMDEC

If you can't find a Surge Stopper dealer in your area call us TOLL FREE.



For a one-time membership fee of \$995, you can be enrolled in America's first software club . . .

## COMPUTER CLUB OF AMERICA

SoftShare is a melting pot of software ideas. Everything from games and graphics to education and finance. You'll select software from a wide variety of programs available in the "public domain" and pay only a nominal duplication charge (Disc - \$7.50, Cassette - \$5.00, Printout - \$3.00).

In addition to the opportunity to purchase great software, SoftShare will send you its periodic newsletter written especially for the home computer user. It's packed with up-to-date software news, hardware announcements, and the club members' corner.

Software titles are available for the Apple, Atari, Commodore, IBM, and Texas Instruments personal computers.

Return the membership application below today, and we'll rush your membership materials including a catalog of available software titles and a brief description of each. Your catalog will also indicate the machine and medium (disk, cassette, or text) that each program can be ordered in.

You are under no obligation to buy anything, ever. You order only when and what you want to.

SoftShare is Software. Yours for the Asking!!

Enclosed is \$9.95, Enroll me in SoftShare computer cuts or Method 4832 Park Road, Box 144, Charlott	
Name:	
Address:	
City: State	: Zip:
Phone: ()	_ Occupation:
Computer Type:	Model No.:

JL AT	<b>ARI</b>
	CALL
800XL	CALL
DISK DRIVES	INTERFACES
Rana 1000 \$298 Astra 2001 \$549 Indus GT \$298	Axiom 846 Call Ape Face Call Atari 850 (In Stock) \$169
Trak AT-D2 \$329 Trak AT-1 \$319	Atari 850 (In Stock) \$169 Interfast 1 \$150 Microbits 1150 Call R-Verter Call
Trak AT-D2 \$329 Trak AT-1 \$319 Trak AT-D4 Call Astra 1620 (Dual) \$499 Percom Call Atari 1050 \$249	DIRECT PRINTERS
Atari 1050 \$249	DIRECT PRINTERS Axiom AT-100 \$195 Atari 1027 \$269 Axiom 550 AT \$259 Axiom 700 AT \$469 Atari 1025 \$299
MEMORIES Microbits 64K (XL) \$115 Mosaic 48K (400) \$98	Axiom 700 AT \$469 Atari 1025 \$299
Mosaic 48K (400/800) Call Mosaic 32K \$68 Atari 64K (600XL) Call	DIRECT MODEMS Microbits 1000C \$128
OTHER 400 Keyboard Call Koala Part	ATR-8000 (64K) \$489 ATR-8000 (16K) \$359
400 Keyboard Call Koala Pad \$67 Chalkboard Pad \$75 Bit-3 80 Column \$228	ATARI ATR-8000 (64K) \$469 ATR-8000 (16K) \$359 Alien Voice Box\$98 1010 Recorder\$74
ATARI SO	
MISCELLANEOUS Syn Calc (D) \$59	GAMESTAR STANDARD
Syn Calc (D)	Football (C/D)\$21 Baseball (C/D)\$21 INFOCOM
Syn File (D) \$59 Syn Trend (D) \$48 Syn Com (D) \$29 Syn Chron (D) \$29	Zork I, II or III (D) \$27 Deadline (D) \$34
Decathion (R) . \$29 Drois (D) \$23	Starcross (D) \$27 Suspended (D) \$34
Gyruss (A) \$31 Heist (D) \$23	INFOCOM   S27   Deadline (D)   \$28   Zork I, II or III (D)   \$29   Zork I, II or III (D)   \$34   Starcross (D)   \$27   Suspended (D)   \$34   Witness (D)   \$34   Witness (D)   \$34   Enchanter (D)   \$34   Infidel (D)   \$34   KRELL SAT   Call   INTELL SAT   Call   INTELL SAT   Call   S41   S44   S44
Bruce Lee (C/D) \$27 Universe (D) Call	Infidel (D) \$34 KRELL SAT Call
Koala Coloring I . \$20	INTELL. STATEMENTS Prof. Blackjack (D) \$46
Syn Com (D)   \$29	LJK Letter Perfect (D) \$74
World Gtst. Baseball . \$23 Gridrunner (R) \$20	Data Perfect (D) \$74 Spell Perfect (D) \$56 Letter Perfect (R) \$74
Gridrunner (R) \$20 Sargon II (C/D) \$23 Millionaire (D) \$34	MICROPROSE
Odesta Chess (D) \$46	Solo Flight (D) \$26 Helicat Ace (C/D) \$23 MONARCH
Financial Wizard (D) \$41 Ultima III (D) \$39	ABC Compiler (D) \$55 OPTIMIZED SYSTEMS
ADVENTURE INT'L Ultra Disassembler (D) \$33 Diskey (D) \$33	Action (R) \$65 Basic XL (R) \$65 Mac 65 (D) \$58 G-65 (D) \$58 Bug 65 (D) \$23
Ultra Disassembler (D) \$33 Diskey (D) \$33 Adv. 1-12 (each) (C) \$18 Saga 1-12 (each) (D) \$27	C-65 (D)
ATARI Atari Writer (R) \$68	Astrochase (R) \$33
Microsoft Basic II (R) . \$64	Q-Bert (R) \$33
Assembler Editor (R) . \$44	Popeye (R)\$33 QUALITY SW Return of Hercules (D) \$22
Qix (R)	Ali Baba (D) \$22 RESTON
Ms Pac Man (H) . \$33	Moviemaker (D) \$45 SCARBOROUGH SYS.
Joust (R) \$33 Donkey Kong Jr. (R) \$35 Computer Chess (R) . \$24	Mastertype (D/R) \$27 Songwriter (D) \$27
AVALON HILL Telengard . (C) \$16 (D) \$19	SCHOOL WIZWARE . Call SIERRA ON-LINE
Close Assault (C) 20 (D) 23 TAC (D)\$27	Homeword (D)
BRODERBUND Arcade Machine (D) \$39	CDIMMAKED
Bank St. Writer (D) \$46 Oper. Whirlwind (D) \$27 Choplifter . (D) \$23 (R) \$29	Snooper Troop 1,2 (D) \$30 Most Amazing (D) \$27 Kids on Keys (D) \$20 Trains (D) \$27 Delta Drawing (R) \$27
CBS SOFTWARE Call	Trains (D)
Home Accountant (D) \$48 Tax Advantage (D) \$45	STRATEGIC SIM.
COUNTERPOINT SW Call DATASOFT	Broadsides (D) \$27 Carrier Force (D) \$39 Combat Leader (D) \$27
Pooyan (C/D)	Enidemic (D) \$23
Micropainter (D) \$23 Zaxxon (C/D) \$27	Eagles (D) \$27 Cosmic Ball or II (D) \$27
EASTERN HOUSE Monkey Wrench II \$51	SUBLOGIC Flight Simulator II (D) . \$36
Tricky 1,2,3 or 4 \$15	Pinball (C/D) \$20 SYNAPSE File Manager (R) \$54
Tricky 5-13 \$22 EPYX	File Manager (R) \$54 Fort Apocalypse (C/D) \$23 Dimension X (C/D) \$23 Blue Max (C/D) \$23
Dragon Riders (C/D) \$27 Temple APS (C/D) \$27 Jumpman (C/D) \$27	Blue Max (C/D) \$23 Encounter (D/R) \$23 Zepplin (C/D) \$23
FIRST STAR	Pharoah's Curse (C/D) \$23 TRONIX
Boulder Dsh (C/D) 20 (R) 27 Bristles (C/D) \$20 Flip Flop (C/D) \$20	S.A.M. (D)
	Juice (C/D) \$20 Chatterbee (D) \$27

### Printers/Etc.

DIABLO		CITOH	
630 Letter Qual	\$1559	Prowriter .	\$315
SILVER REED		Prowriter II	\$498
EXP 400 Ltr Qual	\$288		\$909
EXP 500 Ltr. Qual	\$355	Printmaster	. \$1189
EXP 550 Ltr Qual	\$419	OKIDATA	
EXP 770 Ltr. Qual	\$849	82A	Call
STAR		84P	.,. 799
Gemini 10X	\$249	92	\$399
Gemini 15X	\$359	93	\$639
Delta 10	\$369	DAISYWRITER	
Delta 15	\$469	2000	\$985
Radix 10	\$509	MANNESMANN	
Radix 15	\$598	160L	\$559
Power Type	Call	Spirit	\$299
TOSHIBA		JUKI	
1340	\$739	6100	\$409
1351	\$1249	ABATI	
NEC		LO 20P Ltr Qual	\$378
3510	. \$1215	PANASONIC	
3530		1090	\$228
3550	. \$1498	1091	\$299
7710/7730	. \$1648	1092	\$439
	AONI		
MONITORS			
AMDEK		SAKATA	
V300 G	£110	SC100 (Color)	6238

THE CITY		SAUDIO	
V300 G	\$119	SC100 (Color)	\$239
V300 A	\$139	1000G (Green)	\$99
V310 G (IBM)	\$155	TAXAN	
V310 A (IBM)	\$159	100 Green	\$115
Color 1+	\$269	105 Amber	\$125
Color II+	\$399	210 RGB/Composite	\$259
Color III	\$349	400 RGB Med-Res	\$296
Color IV (IBM)	\$699	415 RGB Hi-Res	\$429
PRINCETON GRAPH	IICS	420 RGB Hi-Res (IBA	A) \$449
MAX 12 (Amber)	\$178	NEC	•
HX 12 (RGB)	\$449	JB 1260 (Grn)	599
SR 12 (RGB)	\$595	JB 1201 (Grn)	\$145
SUPER 5		JB 1205 (Amber)	\$145
100A (Amber)	\$99	ZENITH	
500G (IBM with tilt)	\$126	Green	\$85
500A (IBM with tilt)	\$126	Amber	\$95
			_
MODEMS			
110114 TION		444460	

NOVATION	HAYES	
J-Cat \$99	Smartmodem	\$199
Apple Cat II \$259	Smartmodem 1200	\$479
D-Cat \$149	Micromodem II	\$259
$\wedge$	Micromodem IIe	\$225
c+ - / /	PROMETHIUS	
O = DISK HINDSEN	Promodem 1200	\$329
O E DESK THOOP	\	/
and see		- /
RU. assa /		- /

## COSMIC COMPUTERS

727 BREA CANYON RD., SUITE 16 **WALNUT, CA 91789** 

626-7642

PLEASÉ FOR ORDERS ONLY SORRY, NO COD'S

CALIF. (714) 594-5204 FOR TECHNICAL INFO, ORDER INQUIRIES,

Add \$2.50 shipping per software order in continental U.S. Add \$5.00 shipping per software order for AK. HI. FPO-APO. Add \$10.00 or 15% whichever is greater) per software order for non-U.S. Call for cost of hardware shipping. Calif residents add 6½ sales tax. Cashiers checks or money orders tilled within 24 hours for items in stock. Personal checks require 4 weeks to clear. MasterCard and Visa DK for Personal checks require 4 weeks to clear. MasterCard and Visa UK to software only within continental US, and 3% succharge include card no expiration date and signature. Due to our low prices, all sales are linal. All defective returns must have a return authorization number. Please call to obtain one before returning goods for replacement or repair. Prices & availability subject to change.

DISK DRIVES

IIII LIII AOLO	DION DINATO
The Connection \$85	MSD (170K) \$309
Bus Card \$138	MSD (Dual) (170Kx2) . \$498
Cardco G +\$65	Laser (170K) \$325
Cardco B Call	Commodore 1541 \$239
MSD (IEEE) \$98	Indus GT Call
Cardco 5 Slot \$48	
Grappler C D \$109	RECORDERS
	Cardco Recorder \$48
DIRECT MODEMS	1530 Commodore Call
Hesmodem \$53	Cassette interface \$29
1650 Automodem \$99	Phonemark Rec \$37
1600 Modem Call	
Westridge Modem Call	DIRECT PRINTERS
	MPS 801 \$219
80 COLUMN BDS	Commodore 1526 \$288
Batteries 80 Col \$138	Cardco LQ/I \$498
Video Pak 80 \$129	1520 Color Printer \$129
Z80 Video Pak \$209	1520 Color Printer \$129
_ 12	
6/ 00-	61

INTERFACES

Batteries 80 Col \$138 Video Pak 80 \$129	Cardco LQ/I \$
Z80 Video Pak \$209	1520 Color Printer \$
6/ 000	WARE 64
<b>04</b> SOFT	WARE 04
MISCELLANEOUS	Comp Pers. Account.
MAE Assembler (D) , . \$47 VIP Terminal (D) , . \$38	HES
Star Wars (R) \$33	Omniwriter (D)
Super Base 64 (D) S68 Doodle City (D) \$27	64 Forth (R)
Summer Games (D) \$27	Multiplan (D) Turtle Graphics (R)
Pitfall II (D) . \$25 Decathlon (D) . \$25	INFOCOM
50 Mission Crush (D) . \$27	Planet Fall (D)
IFR. (C/D) \$20 Master Composer (D) . \$27	Infidel (D)
Donkey Kong (R) , \$29	JINSAM Mini Jini (R)
Bruce Lee (D) \$23 Pro Football Stat. (D) \$56	MICROSOFTWARE INT
Seastalker (D) \$27	Practicalc 64 . (C) 34 (D Spreadsheet . (C) 49 (D
Koala Coloring I \$20 Koala Logo Design \$27	Practifile 64 (D) MIRAGE CONCEPTS
Rockys Boots (D) , \$33	Data Base (D)
Bumble Games (D) . \$27 Beyond Wolfenstein . \$23	Word Processor (D) S MICROSPEC
Peachtree Account Call	Database (D)
Odesta Chess (D) \$46 Ultima III (D) \$39 Prof. Blackiack (D) \$46	Checkbook Mar(D) !
Prof. Blackjack (D) \$46 Homeword (D) \$46	G/L(D)
Pers. Accountant (D) , \$23	A/P (D)
Karate Devils (D) \$27 Final Flight (D) \$22	O.Bart (B)
Diskey (D) \$33	ropeye (n)
Barrons Sat (D) \$59 Millionaire (D)\$39	PROFESSIONAL SW
Sargon II (D) \$23 B-Graph (D) \$59 Castle Wolfenstein (D) \$20	Wordpro W/Spell (D) :
	Spellright (D) S
ACCESS SOFTWARE Beached (D) \$24	Quick Br. Fox (R)
Neutral Zone (C/D) \$24	RAINBOW File Assistant (D)
Spritemaster (D) \$25 AVALON HILL	Writers Assistant (D) . :
Nuke War (C) \$12 Androm. Conquest (C) \$14	Spreadsht Assist. (D) . S SCARBOROUGH
Midway Campaign (C) \$13	Mastertype (D/R) Song Writer (D)
Computer Football (C) \$13 Telengard . (C) \$16 (D) \$19 Flying Ace (C) \$15 Moon Patrol (C) \$17	SOFTSMITH
Flying Ace (C) \$15 Moon Patrol (C) \$17	Touch Typing (C/D) S SOUTHERN SOLUTION
BATTERIES INCLUDED	Businessman (D)
Paper Clip (D) \$69 Consultant (D) \$75	Bill Payer (D)
Paper Clip w/Spell (D) \$85	Bill Collector (D) S Paymaster (D) S SPINNAKER
Spell Pack (D) \$37 Organizer Series (Ea) . \$22	Snooper 1 or 2 (D)
BLUE SKY	Aerobics (D)
Caic Result Adv \$99 Caic Result Easy \$57	Most Amazing (D) Kindercomp (D)
BRODERBUND Bank St. Writer (D) \$46	Alphabet Zoo (D)
Operat. Whrlwnd (D) \$27	Trains (D)
Choplifter (R) \$27 Lode Runner (D) 23 (R) 27	SUBLOGIC
CBS SOFTWARE	Flight Simulator II (D) . : Pinball (C/D)
Success with Math (D) \$17 Wbstr Word Game (D) \$20	SYNAPSE
COMMODORE Simons Pasia (P) Call	Ft. Apocalypse (C/D)
Simons Basic (R) Call Magic Desk (R) \$48	Zaxxon (D)
Logo (D) \$50 Assembler 64 (D) , \$36	Pharoah's Curse (C/D)
Easy Script 64 (D) . \$52	SSI Combat Leader (C/D)
CONTINENTAL S.W. Home Accountant (D) \$48	Computer Baseball (D)
Tax Advantage (D) \$45	Eagles (D)
COUNTER POINT SW	Tigers In Snow (C/D) Battle Normandy (C/D)
Early Games (Ea) \$20	TIMEWORKS
Moondust (R) \$23	Dungeons of Alg. (C/D) Robbers Lost (C/D)
Save New York (R) \$23	Money Mgr. (C/D)
Pipes (R)	Data Manager (C/D)
DATASOFT	Elec. Checkbook (C/D)
Pooyan (C/D) \$20 Moon Shuttle (D) \$20	TOTL Totl Text (C) \$32 (D)
ENTECH	Label (C) \$15 (D) Time Mgr (C) \$24 (D) Rsrch Asst. (C) \$24 (D)
Database 64 (D) \$45	Rsrch Asst. (C) \$24 (D)
Temple of APS (C/D) \$27	S.A.M. (D)
Jumpman (C/D) \$27	Juice (D)
Dragonriders (C/D) \$27 Gateway to APS (P) \$27	
	and the same of th

1520 Color Printer	\$129
VARE 6	4
FUTURE HOUSE Comp Pers. Account. HES	\$56
Omniwriter (D) Hesmon (D) Hesmon (R) Hesmon (R) Multiplan (D) Furtte Graphics (R)	. \$45 . \$27 . \$39 . \$65
Planet Fall (D) Enchanter (D) Infidel (D)	. \$34 . \$34 . \$34
JINSAM Mini Jini (R) MICROSOFTWARE II Practicalc 64 . (C) 34 Spreadsheet . (C) 49 Practifile 64 (D)	. \$75 NT'L (D) 36 (D) 52
MIRAGE CONCEPTS Data Base (D) Mord Processor (D) MICROSPEC Database (D)	. \$68 . \$68
Mailing List (D) Checkbook Mgr (D) G/L (D) VP (D)	. \$44 . \$32 . \$47 . \$44 . \$47
PARKER BROS D-Bert (R) Popeye (R)	, \$33 , \$33 , \$33
PROFESSIONAL SW Wordpro W/Spell (D) Spellright (D) QUIKTEX QUICK Br. Fox (R)	, \$68 , \$45
Quick Br. Fox (R)	. \$49
RAINBOW File Assistant (D) Vriters Assistant (D) Spreadsht Assist. (D)	. \$46 . \$46 . \$56
SCARBOROUGH Mastertype (D/R) Song Writer (D) SOFTSMITH	. \$27 . \$27
SORTSMITH FOUCH TYPING (C/D) SOUTHERN SOLUTIC BUSINESSMAN (D) BIII Payer (D) Paymaster (D) SPINNAKER	. \$21 NS . \$48 . \$48 . \$48 . \$48
Snooper 1 or 2 (D) Aerobics (D) Kids on Keys (D) Most Amazing (D) Kindercomp (D) Alphabet Zoo (D)	. \$27 . \$34 . \$20 . \$27 . \$20 20 . \$27 . \$27
Irains (D) Delta Drawing (R) SUBLOGIC Flight Simulator II (D) Pinball (C/D) SYNAPSE	. \$36 . \$22
-1. Apocalypse (C/D) Necromancer (C/D) Zaxxon (D) Blue Max (D) Pharoah's Curse (C/D)	. \$23 . \$23 . \$23 . \$23 . \$23
SSI Combat Leader (C/D) Computer Baseball (D Eagles (D) Ringside Seat (D) Tigers In Snow (C/D) Battle Normandy (C/D	\$27 \$27
TIMEWORKS Dungeons of Alg. (C/I Robbers Lost (C/D) Money Mgr. (C/D) Wall Street (C/D) Data Manager (C/D) Elec. Checkbook (C/D	0) \$17 . \$17 . \$17 . \$17 . \$17

... (C) \$32 (D) \$34 ... (C) \$15 (D) \$17 . (C) \$24 (D) \$27 it. (C) \$24 (D) \$27





Tired of playing computer games in-volving Martians which are programed to lose or beat you? Try playing real thinking Earthlings from the convenience of your home with PHONE-CHESS". The first of a series of games played by people over the

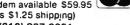
#### Features

Message block Move times Game saver V20 to V20 V20 to C64 C64 to C64

V20 & C64 are trademarks of CBM too



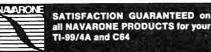
Diskette or Tape \$29.95 (includes shipping)
\*Modem available \$59.95 (plus \$1.25 shipping) (312) 837-0351



1008 Confederation . Bartlett, Illinois 60103



**TERRICK** TECHNOLOGIES, INC.



- 3 SLOT CARTRIDGE EXPANDER for TI and C64. -Increase console life, reduce wear.
- DISK FIXER Cartridge for TI. Unlock secrets of Disk. Recover lost files.
- DATA BASE MANAGEMENT (cartridge) Powerful assembly code for TI only. High speed Disk sort. Custom report writer.
- HOMEWORK HEI PER + (cartridge) with 20000 word spelling checker & word processor Makes Homework fun & teaches computer use \$49.95
- SUPER DUPER (cartridge) fast disk copier for single disks. Reduces disk handling. \$39.95
- SPEED READER (cartridge)- Improve your reading \$49.95 skills. Complete course.
- ASTROLOGY HOROSCOPE MAKER prints real chart wheel. Very accurate. TI, C64, PCjr S49 95

Visa & Master Card OK ORDER BY PHONE or send Check or M. O. Add 5% for ship-ping (outside US add \$10.00). sidents ADD 6.5% ST

NAVARONE INDUSTRIES, INC. 510 Lawrence Expway, #800 Sunnyvale, CA 94086 (408) 985-2932



1984 INVENTORY CLOSEOUT

You have been called to the resort town of SHADY COVE where a GREAT MHITE SHARK has been scaring away tourists. You and your obble assistant Frec have Chartered a boat and set sail to hunt the GREAT MHITE SHARK You must pilot your boat to where the GAX was last seen. Once a shark is sighted enroute the scene shifts to the rear of your boat. Using your joystick you must direct Fred to pickup a speargun and fire at just the right time. If you miss the shark will eat part of your boattoo many bites and you will sink. Don't let Fred fail overboard or you can't continue. A storm will throw you off course. Don't run aground or you will crash on the rocks. GOOD LUCK!

\$ 130003

FAST DELIVERY

SEND TO:

\$7.95!!! CARRETTE

TERIN 10458 Petit Ave. Granada Hills, CA 91344

WANT TO

#### LOTTERY

BEAT THE ODDS USING YOUR TI 99/4A HOME COMPUTER!

Send \$5.99 for taped program and instructions to:

D & M PROGRAMMING P.O. Box #944 Gettysburg, PA 17325 (PA residents add 6%)



Catalog of Computers and Supplies Our Prices are WHOLESALE +10%

Samples!!! ATARI 850 INTERFACE - \$220 Compucat - \$166 MSD DUAL DISK DRIVE - \$695 Compucat — \$552 INDUS GT DISK DRIVE - \$449 Compucat - \$285

We support the complete ATARI and COMMODORE product lines. Ask for our free price list.

(408) 353-1836

FREE SOFTWARE with any order over \$100.00. Instant shipping (or as fast as we can). Mastercard & Visa accepted (no extra charge). Shipping & handling add 6% California customers add 6.5% sales tax. Order by phone (Mon. - Fri. 10 am - 5 pm PST) Order by modem (daily 6 pm-9am) from our online TeleCatalog Prices subject to change without notice

COMPUCAT

24500 Glenwood Hwy., Los Gatos, CA 95030

## ROTECTION

This book "BLOWS THE LOCKS OFF" protected OISKS, CARTRIDGES, and TAPES! Protection "secrets" are clearly explained along with essential information and procedures to follow for breaking protected software. An ersenal of protection breaking software is included with all listing, providing you with the tools needed! Programs include high with the tools needed! Programs include high spead error check/logging disk duplicator...
Disk picker... Disk aditor... Cartridgs to disk/taps saver and several others for errors 20-21-22-23-27 S 29 PLUS disk breaking. The cartridge methous allow you to save and run cartridges from disk or tape! The taps duplicator has never been besten! This manual is an invaluable reference aid including computer and disk maps, as well as useful tables and cherts, (212 PGS 11 PGMS)

C64 Book only. **2ND EDITION**S19.95 US
DOOK & Disk of all programs. ... \$29.95 US
VIC 2D BOOK. Cart. 5 Tapes only. 59.95 US
THIS MANUAL DOES NOT CONDONE PIRACY

\*SHIPPING: \$2.00 ORDER FROM: PSIDAC EPT. ,7326 N. ATLANTIC, PORTLAND, OR 97217
-CHECK OR MONEY ORDER ONLY-DEPT

#### TEXAS INSTRUMENTS 99/4A

ÖRDER NUMBER PO4: ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PRIMER. Deaches Til passerbly language in step by step fashion for Basic programmers. Explains concepts in detail with many examples. Assumes no knowledge of assembly language whatsoever! 130 pages.

ORDER NUMBER ED4: EDITOR/ASSEMBLER. The Dow E/A turns your TI into an assembly language machine. For use with Ti's Min Memory Module. Fast and convenient. Allows use of entire RAM. Manual includes sample program with detailed explanations. See review in Aug 83 Home Computer Magazine. Cassette.



ORDER NUMBER GO4: FLIGHT SIMULATOR. Learn to fly ORDER NUMBER GO4: FLIGHT SIMULATOR. Learn to fly with the Dow-4 Gazelle, a realistic IFR simulation of a typical 4-place private plane. It is not a game. A manual with 30 pages of text plus 7 figures helps the novice learn to fly. Experienced pilots will enjoy flying the ILS approach. Response time under I sec average. Display shows full panel (IO dials and II lights) and indicates position of runway for landing. Realistic sound effects. See reviews in Jan 83 Home Computer Magnatine and Jun 83 AOPA Pilot. Requires Joystick. Cassette.

Cost in US\$: P04 \$20, E04 \$25, G04 \$30. Be sure to specify order number with order. Postage to U.S. and Canada included. (If foreign, udd U.S. 32.) Pa. residents add 6%. For additional information, write or call 412-521-9385. To order, send check, MO, or VISA/MasterCard to:

JOHN T. DOW 6560 Rosemoor Street Pittsburgh, Pa. 15217 VZSA



ERSYMATH for commodore 64 tm

AT LAST A MATH PROGRAM THAT REALLY HELPS WITH SCHOOLWORK AND HOMEWORK.

DESIGNED FOR 7TH TO 12TH GRADE LEVELS. WITH IT'S THREE SCREENS OF MENU AND 29 DIFFERENT PROGRAMS TO DO YOUR MATH WORK FOR YOU.

EVERYTHING FROM BASIC MATH TO DEOMETRY.

SPECIFY DISK OR CASSETTE \$14.95 EA. SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO:

JS SOFTWARE P.O. BOX 1073 FOREST DROVE, OR 97116

## PE WOR



1-800-245-6000



IIIUAGII.	
MD-1 5%", SSDD 1.69	104/1D 5\%1.99
MD-2D . 54", DSDD2.39	104/2D 5W", DSDD 2.69
FD-1 8", SSDD . , .2.69	3740/1d . 8", SSDD 2.69
FD-28". DSDD 3.29	3740/2D . 8", DSDD 3.29
TDK	IBM
54" SSDD 1.99	5%" SSDD 1.99
514" DSDD 2.59	5%" DSDD 2.59
BASF	SCOTCH
5%" SSDD 1.99	5%" SSDD 1.99
5%" DSDD 2.59	5%" DSDD 2.59
VERBATIM	ELEPHANT
51/4" SSDD 1.89	54" SSDD 1.99
5%" DSDD 2.49	5¼" DSDD 2.59

#### WE WILL BEAT ANY PRICE! Prices per case of 10. Shipping 3.75 any size order

Pre-paid, COD, or credit card. COD add 1.65 ALL ORDERS SHIPPED WITHIN 48 HOURS. Also, TDK and Maxell audio and video cassettes. 220 SPRING ST. BOX 361 BUTLER, PA 16001 412-283-8621 M-F 8:30-5:00

## **Advertisers Index**

Read	der Service Number/Advertiser	Page	Reader Service Number/Advertiser	Page
102	Abacus Software	. 173	IBM	2,3
103	Abacus Software	. 175	IBM ,,,,	
104	Abacus Software	. 177	136 IBM	
	AB Computers		<b>137</b> Indus Systems	
	Access Software Incorporated		138 Infocom, Inc	
	Activision, Inc.		139 J & R Music World	
	Activision, Inc.		Jason-Ranheim	
	Activision, Inc.		JS Software	
	Activision, Inc.		Juki Industries of America, Inc	
	American Eagle Software, Inc		140 Koala Technologies Corporation	
112	American Home Network, Inc.		141 Legend Peripheral Products	
	Archive		142 Lyco Computer Marketing & Consultants . 214,	
	The Avalon Hill Game Company		143 Microbits Peripheral Products	
	Bank of America		144 Micro-W Distributing, Inc.	
115	BASF Systems Corp		145 Mimic Systems Inc.	
	BASIX		146 Mindscape, Inc.	
	Batteries Included		147 MME Computer Center	
114	Batteries Included		Navarone Industries, Inc.	
	Blue Chip Electronics		148 Nibble Notch Computer Products	
	Brøderbund Software, Inc.		<b>149</b> Okidata	
	Brøderbund Software, Inc			
	Brooks Marketing Corp.		Pacific Exchanges	
	Cardco, Inc.		Pacific Exchanges	
	CBS Computer Books		Pacific Exchanges	
	CBS Inc		151 Professional Software Inc.	
120	Commodore		152 Protecto Enterprizes	
	Compucat		Protecto Enterprizes 166,	
124	CompuServe		Protecto Enterprizes	
	ComputAbility		Psidac	
125	Computer Mail Order		Quality Plastics	
	Computer Novelty Corp		153 Quinsept, Inc	135
	Computer Warehouse		154 The Scarborough System	
	Consumer Electronic Store	. 217	155 The Scarborough System	
126	Cosmic Computers	. 218	156 Sega Enterprises, Inc	,57
	Creative Software		157 Sequential Inc	
127	Crown Custom Covers		<b>158</b> Smart Data Inc	
	D & M Programming		<b>159</b> Smart Data Inc	
	Datasoft, Inc.		SoftShare Computer Club of America	
	Dennison		Software Publishing Corporation	
130	DesignWare	47	Spinnaker	
	Digital Devices		Spinnaker	113
132	Disk World!		Strategic Simulations Inc.	14/
	Disk World!		160 subLOGIC Corporation	
	Disk World!		<b>161</b> subLOGIC Corporation	
	Disk World!		163 Tape World	
	Electronic Arts		Terin Software	
	E-Mart, Inc.		Terrick Technologies, Inc.	
122	Embassy Home Entertainment	203	164 3G Company, Inc.	30A
133	Epyx		Timeworks, Inc.	
	Epyx	69	165 Uptown Software	
	Epyx	71	166 Word Publishing	
	Epyx		167 Xerox Education Publications	. 7
	Fidelity Investors Xpress		168 Zoom Telephonics, Inc.	
134	First Star Software, Inc.			
	Frontrunner Computer Industries		voj ta da sa produkta izali izal	4
135	Futurehouse, Inc.		COMPUTEI Books 197	- 17
	General Electric Co	12,13	COMPUTEI Books	
	Happy Computers, Inc		COMPUTEI's Home Computer Wars	1
	Harmony Video & Computers	. 144	COMPUTEI Subscription	
	Hytec Systems	. 111		4 .

## You asked for them . . . CARDCO has them!

#### LQ/1 & LQ/3 LETTER QUALITY PRINTERS

In response to your demand and need, CARDCO now has available "Commodoreready "LETTER QUALITY PRINTERS". Just plug them in and print.

Offering standard friction-feed and optional tractor-feed, the CARDCO PRINTERS come complete with built-in interfacing for all Commodore Personal Computers, as well as compatible input for PC, PC jr., TRS-80 and other personal computers.

LQ/1 13" carriage, 15 CPS

LQ/3 11" carriage, 13 CPS

## "CARDPRINT" C/?+G PRINTER INTERFACE with Graphics

For printers that are not Commodore-ready, Cardco offers the C/?+G PRINTER INTERFACE including all cables and connectors for the following printers: all new Epson MX, RX and FX series, Star Gemini 10X and Delta 10, Prowriter, C.-Itoh 8510, NEC 8023, Okidata 82, 83, 84, 92, 93 and 94, Mannesman Tally Spirit and MT-160, Seikosha GX-100, BMC BX-80 and the Gorilla Banana. Prints the full Commodore character set; graphics, characters, reversed characters and reversed graphics characters.

## "WRITE NOW" WORD PROCESSOR SOFTWARE

An excellent time saver, CARDCO OFFERS THE CØ2 "Write Now" program with built-in 80 column display. You see exactly what will print. All special codes can be transmitted to printers maintaining justification. Easy full-screen editing; works with any printer.

#### "MAIL NOW" MAILING LIST SOFTWARE

CARDCO D/01 quickly (in memory) sorts by zip, category, name and state; fully compatible with "WRITE NOW". Other fine features include: User-oriented; menu-driven operation; each disk supports 600 entries. Format can print single, double or triple labels across.

All Cardco Products are available at your local dealers. Write for illustrated literature.





cardco, inc.

300 S. Topeka Wichita, Kansas 67202 (316) 267-6525
"The world's largest manufacturer of Commodore accessories."

Commodore " is a registered trademark of Commodore Business Systems, Inc.

# HULK HAS GONE SOFT.

The man who becomes a monster has just become a software game.

Commodore introduces QUESTPROBE! a series of adventures that begin where comics leave off, starring your favorite Super Heroes! Like the Hulk! And Spiderman! (He's next.)

Now you can do more than follow the Hulk's adventures, you can live them. On your Commodore 64™ or the new Commodore PLUS/4.™ Command the intellect of Dr. Robert Bruce Banner (the man). Harness the fury of the Hulk (the

Samure Adventure

monster). Use every bit of logic, reason, imagination and cunning you possess (this is why educators like this series) to unlock the mystery of the chief examiner and his strength sapping door.

We couldn't have captured the Hulk without the help of Marvel Comics™ and Scott Adams of Adventures International.

But a puny human like you can pick up the Hulk all by yourself at any software store. (It's just a diskette.)
And while you're there

And while you're there look at all the other Commodore software programs for fun and profit,

home, business and monkey business.

You'll see why Commodore is quickly becoming a software giant.

COMMODORE





