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To buy your Subscription Kit, see your nearest computer dealer. Suggested retail price is $\$ 39.95$. To receive our free brochure, or to order direct, call 800-848-8199 (in Ohio, call 614-457-0802). If you're already a CompuServe subscriber, type GO CBMNET (the Commodore Users Network) at any ! prompt to see what you've been missing.

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## SEPTEMBER 19BE

## Ahoy! Access Club Members!

Welcome back! This Clipper is the fourth in our ongoing series, brought to you by the publishers of Ahoy! When you review this Clipper, you'll be convinced that your subscripton to Ahoy! pays for itself in Club benefits which you receive FREE.

This Clipper has offers from Time-Life Books, Computer Centers of America, Lyco Computer, Solutions Unlimited, Software Link, and Computer Management, to name but a few. And don't miss reading about Protector's amazing offer on the "Big Blue Printer" for only $\$ 34.95$.

Special thanks go to the Fox Valley 64 Users Group for informing us of their Chicagoland Commodore Computerfest. If your organization or users group is planning an event, please let me know as soon as possible, so that I may list your event in the next Clipper. My deadline for the next issue (November) is August 18th, so please don't delay. Send dates and details to me at Ahoy! magazine, 45 West 34th Street-Suite 407, New York, NY 10001. Thanks!

So long for now....


Admirally yours,


Joe Fergeson
Director
Ahoy! Access Club

$\Delta$PRINTER FOR \$34.95? YOU BET! Protecto Enterprizes in Barrington, Illinois has always had good prices. They could not possibly have thrived the way they have in this competitive market without them. But, now comes an offer so good, even I cant refuse it! On page 31 of this month's issue of Ahoy!, you'll find an ad for the "Big Blue Printer," priced at $\$ 39.95$ (no, it's not a misprint!). You can just imagine that if Big Blue put its name on this printer, it's got to be good. This wonder of an 80column, 50 cps printer is a steal With an $81 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ c carriage, this printer does text printing, as well as bit image graphics (works with Print Shop and other graphics programs) with ease. You will need to check with Protecto to discuss your interfac-
ing needs. And to make the deal even better, Protecto is offering you, as a member of the Club, $\$ 5$ off this incrediby low price. There is a $\$ 10$ charge for shipping and handling; printers are heavv, you know! So that Protecto can maintain control, no phone orders will be accepted, and you will need to enclose the coupon from page 3 . This offer expres on October 1, 1986, so don't wait. This item is likely to be very popular, and you wouldn't want to be left out!

## FREE DISK STORAGE BOX...

Computer Centers of America sells a wide variety of hardware and software at prices which deserve your consideration. This terrific offer is no exception! Until October 1st, when you buy two boxes (10 each) of first quality single-sided
double-density Memorex disks, you'll rereive a molded-plastic, tub-shaped storage box ABSOLUTELY FREE! The package price for this offer is $\$ 19$, including shipping and handling! That's less than \$1/ disk, and these are not just generic disks, but branded Memorex. Thethe you need disks now, or not, this deal is worth taking. So turn to page 3 of this Clipper right now, and clip your CCA coupon. Or, you may call Computer Centers of America at (800) 548-0009 or 631-1003; if you're in New York State, call (800) $221-2760$. They do take MasterCard and VISA with no additional charge, but you must remember to menion your membership in the Club to get your FREE disk storage box. Don't wait, for you surely don't want to be left out of this one, and the offer does expire on October 1st.

FREE BACK UP FROM
SOLUTIONS...The Optimizer is a fabulous feature on all of the Solutions Unlimited programs being offering this month. Most of us have experienced the frustration of enlarging graphics and discovering lots of rough edges. The Optimizer smooths out those rough spots and leaves you with "photolike" printer reproduction. The Optimizer is a feature of BillBoard Maker, Icon Factory, and Photo Finish. At $\$ 39.95$, BillBoard Maker takes pictures and graphics created by other programs and enlarges them to billboard size. Icon Factory at $\$ 39.95$ allows you to extract graphics from Print Shop, Print Master, and Newsroom and move them into Koala DOODLE! and other popular drawing programs, where you may add color, as you wish. For only \$29.95, Photo Finish allows you to dump the screen to various printers, and view and adjust the gray scale of your color pictures prior to printing. See Solutions Unlimited's ad on page 46 of this issue of Ahoy! for more information on these effective programs. And Solutions wants you to seriously consider the purchase of these programs, so for a limited time, with the purchase of any or all of these programs, you'll receive a backup disk, FREE! That's a $\$ 10$ value! No phone orders will be accepted. Simply clip the coupon on page 3 of this Clipper for easy ordering, but do it soon, for this offer fades into the sunset on October 1st.

## 5 DR 10 FREE DIBKS...

Billboard Maker, Icon Factory, and Photo Finish are just three of the programs sold by Software Link. See their ad on page 62 of this month's issue of Ahoy! For a limited time, with your purchase of $\$ 50$ or more, you'll receive 5 FREE DISKS. With your purchase of $\$ 100$ or more (not hard to do with an average price of over \$34/program), you'll receive 10 FREE DISKS. There's no extra charge for using your VISA or MasterCard, but you will need to add $\$ 2.75$ for UPS shipping and $\$ 4$ for non-UPS shipping. (New York residents, please add appropriate sales tax.) You'll find the Software Link coupon on page 3 of this Clipper. Don't delay, 'cause this offer expires on October 1st and probably will never be repeated.

## FREE PRINTER HEAD CLEANING KIT...

In each issue of the Clipper, American International Computer Products comes up with an exciting offer and this issue is no exception! For the next two months (until October 1st) when you purchase six ribbons, as a Club Member, you'll receive a FREE AICP Printer Head Cleaning Kit. That's a $\$ 7.95$ value, ABSOLUTELY FREE! For more information on this and other good values offered by AICP, see their ad on page 41 of this month's issue of Ahoy! No one with a printer, and that's almost all of us, will want to pass up this one!

## COMMODORE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

August 24

> Chicagoland Commodore Computerlest Kane County Fairgrounds

September 20-21
The Commodore Show LA Los Angeles Airport Hilton

Fox Valley 64 Users Group St. Charles, IL

West Coast Commodore Association San Francisco, CA

Linda Christensen (312) 897-4877

Kurt Fischer (415) 982-1040

## JUST HOW CAN THEY DO IT?

Firstline Software offers some really good programs at very reasonable prices. Whether you're looking for entertainment, home management, or educational programs, Firstline offers it all for under $\$ 7$ per program. That's why I was so pleasantly surprised when I heard that their offer for this issue was BUY 3, GET 1 FREE! I wondered just how they could afford to do it! But apparently, once you try their software, you'll be hooked. To qualify for this terrific offer, you must enclose the Firstline coupon from this page along with their order form on page 22 of this month's issue of Ahoy! No phone orders for this offer, please. Send for this excellent offer, TODAY, 'cause it fades from the horizon on October 1, 1986.

## \$5 VALUE FREE...

Computer Management from Walnut Creek, California has a nifty program called Name Pro. This program allows you to carry an up-to-date, compu-ter-printed address book with you at all times. You can update the inside pages of your little black book as frequently as you wish, and still have a neat address book. If yours looks anything like mine, you'll welcome the opportunity to become more orderly. Name Pro will keep track of birthdays, anniversaries, etc. and even print mailing labels at Christmas time. The price of Name Pro is only $\$ 24.95$, and shipping and handling are included at that price, and it comes with a MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE! Exclusively for Club Members this month when you send the handy coupon from page 3 , the company will send you two extra little black books, ABSOLUTELY FREE! That's a $\$ 5$ value, yours for the asking! No phone orders, please! By the way, there's also no extra charge for using your VISA or MasterCard. But don't delay. This offer walks the plank on October 1, 1986.

## FREE DUST COVER WITH PRINTER PURCHABE...

In each issue of Ahoyl, you'll find two pages of great computer offerings from Lyco Computer with prices to match. In this issue, their ads are on pages 58 and 59. Because Lyco knows that if you try 'em, you'll like 'em, they're extending the following excellent offer: Buy any printer and interface from Lyco, and they'll send you the dust cover, ABSOLUTELY FREE If you choose an SG-10C or other printer with the Commodore interface built in, they will still honor the offer. Although the value of these dust covers is up to $\$ 12.95$, Lyco normally sells them for up to $\$ 9.99$. Check out Lyco's ad for more details on shipping and handling and call them at (800) 233-8760 for more information on printers and interfaces. They will accept phone orders on this offer, but you must mention your membership in the Club. This offer expires on October 1st, so hurry and clip the Lyco coupon on page three.

## LET YOUR FINGERS DO THE WALKING, NOT RUNNING...

How many times have you thought, "If only I didn't have to type in all those programs!" Well, I have good news...now, you don't. Simply subscribe to the Ahoy! Disk Program and you'll avoid those hours of typing. Usually, the Ahoy! monthly disks cost $\$ 79.95$ for a year of all of the programs printed in the magazine, but for you as a Club Member, for a limited time, the cost is only $\$ 69.95$. Use the coupon on the opposite page of this Clipper to save time. But don't wait too long, because this offer expires October 1, 1986, and is too good to pass up.

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OPS, B.I. HIT A SNAG...Last issue, we carried a fabulous offer from Batterles Included for an "almost free" spreadsheet program, Cal-Kit for $\$ 5$, with the purchase of PaperClip I/ or The Consultant. Unfortunately, Batteries Included has been having trouble getting PaperClip II into all the stores, so although B.I. received many coupons with the purchase of The Consultant, you didn't really get the full benefit of this offer. SO... we're extending the offer for another two months. In case this Clipper is your first, or you don't happen to have last month's Clipper, here's the inside scoop: PaperClip I/ is Batteries Included's new, enhanced version of Paperclip, redesigned to take full advantage of the Commodore 128's increased memory, speed, and power, and it's also fully compatible with the 64. It has a built-in
 telecommunications module and a fast 38,000 word spelling checker, as well as some terrific new features like macro capability, multiple columns, reverse video scroll, word wrap, and chaptering. And all of these features cost only $\$ 79.95$. The Consultant, an impressive database management program at $\$ 59.95$, allows you to store, sort, and retrieve large amounts of information with a few fast commands. For more details, you'll find The Consultant and PaperClip II (soon, we hope!) at your local computer store. And now for the "almost free" part of the offer. Cal-Kit is a dynamite productivity package with over 30 ready-to-use application templates, including Check Book, Home Budget, Installment Payment, Income Tax, Business Start-Up, Balance Sheet, Stock Portfolio, and many more. Cal-Kit normally sells for $\$ 49.95$, but when you send the coupon on page 3 of this Clipper, together with your registration card, store receipt, and $\$ 5$ to cover shipping and handling, B.I. will send you this valuable program. Send your documentation and $\$ 5$, along with the B.I. coupon, to Batteries Included, 30 Mural Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4B 1B5, Canada. This offer expires on October 1st, so visit your local computer store, TODAY! Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.

\$
The Ahoy! Access Clipper is published bimonthly by Ahoy! magazine and sent free to selected subscribers of Ahoy! Ahoy! is a monthly publication of lon International inc. The cost of a one. year subscription is $\$ 21.95$; two years are $\$ 41.75$. Inquiries regarding sub scriptions to the magazine should be addressed to Ion International Inc. 45 West 34th Street, Suite 407, New York, New York 10001.

AICP-FREE PRINTER HEAD CLEANING KIT
Mail to: Firstline Software, Dept. A9, P.O. Box 5297, Hopkins, MN 55343. No Phone Orders!
Yes, AICP, I can't resist your offer for a FREE PRINTER HEAD CLEANING KIT. Here's my order for six ribbons. Thanks! (New York Residents: Please add appropriate sales tax.)

Offer expires: October 1, 1986.

## CCA-FREE STORAGE BOX

Mail to: Computer Centers of America, 81 Terminal Drive, Plainview, NY 11803. For faster service, call (800) 548-0009 or 631-1003; in New York, (800) 221-2760.
Yes, Computer Centers, I want my FREE DISK STORAGE BOX. Please accept my order for 2 boxes ( 10 each) of Memorex sin-gle-sided, double-density disks. My payment of $\$ 19$, which even includes shipping and handling, is enclosed. Thanks! (New York Residents: Please add appropriate sales tax.)

Offer expires: October 1, 1986.
LYCO-FREE DUST COVER
Mail to: Lyco Computer, P.O. Box 5088 , Jersey Shore, PA 17740. For faster service, call (800) 233-8760. In Pennsylvania, call (717) 494-1030.

Yes, Lyco, I want my FREE DUST COVER. My order for a printer and interface is enclosed. I understand you normally sell these dust covers for up to $\$ 9.99$. Thanks for the good deal! (Pennsylvania Residents: Please add sales tax.)

Offer expires: October 1, 1986
-

## SOFTWARE LINK <br> 5 OR 10 FREE DISKS

Mail to: Software Link, 283 Mamaroneck Avenue, White Plains, NY 10605. No Phone Orders!
Yes, Software Link, I want my 5 or 10 FREE DISKS. My order for your software is enclosed. Thanks! (New York Residents: Please add appropriate sales tax.

Offer expires: October 1, 1986.

## COMPUTER MANAGEMENT

2 EXTRA BLACK BOOKS
Mail to: Computer Management Corp. P.O. Box 4819, Walnut Creek, CA 94596 No Phone Orders!
Yes, Computer Management, I want Name Pro to help me organize my life. I understand you will send me 2 EXTRA LITTLE BLACK BOOKS with my order-a $\$ 5$ value. Thanks.

- My check for $\$ 24.95$ (which includes shipping and handling) is enclosed.
$\square$ Please charge $\$ 24.95$ to my Visa or MasterCard. My credit card \#, expiration date and signature appear on the other side.
(Califomia Residents: Please add $\$ 1.62$ sales tax.) Offer expires: October 1, 1986.


## SOLUTIONS UNLIMITED FREE BACKUP <br> Mail to: Solutions Unlimited, P.O. Box 177, Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522. No Phone Orders! Yes, Solutions, I'd love to have a FREE BACKUP disk with my order. I understand this offer has a $\$ 10$ value. My order for Billboard Maker, Icon Factory, and/or Photo Finish is enclosed. (New York Residents: Please add sales tax.) <br> Offer expires: October 1, 1986. <br> BATTERIES INCLUDED CAL-KIT OFFER

Mail to: Batteries Included, 30 Mural Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario L4B 1B5 Canada. For the Canadian Dealer nearest you, call (416) 881-9941.
Yes, Batteries Included, I want my very own copy of Cal-Kit ALMOST FREE. Enclosed is my store receipt from my purchase of Paper Clip II or The Consultant, registration card and \$5 to cover postage and handling. Thanks, Guys!
Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.
Offer expires: October 1, 1986.

BIG BLUE PRINTER-\$34.95
Mail to: Protecto Enterprizes, 22292 North Pepper Road, Barrington, IL 60010 . For information, call (312) 382-5244. No Phone Orders!
Yes, Protecto, I'll take your "Big Blue Printer" for $\$ 34.95$. My payment of $\$ 44.95$ (including $\$ 10$ for shipping and handling) is enclosed. I understand I may also need an interface for "Big Blue" to work with my Commodore.

Offer expires: October 1, 1986.

## FIRSTLINE SOFTWARE <br> BUY 3, GET 1 FREE

Mail to: Firstline Software, Dept. A9, P.O. Box 5297, Hopkins, MN 55343. No Phone Orders!
Yes, Firstline, your offer is terrific! Please accept my enclosed order for 3 programs. The FREE PROGRAM I'd like is

## Thanks!

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\text { Offer expires: October 1, } 1986 .
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Mail to: COVOX, Inc., 675-D Conger Street, Eugene, OR 97402. For faster senvice on credit card orders only, call (503) 342-1271.

Yes, COVOX, I want to get excited, tool lunderstand that as a member of the Club, I'll receive a $10^{6}$ discount on the cost of Voice Master at $\$ 89.95$, and if l buy two or more, I qualify for a whopping $25 \%$ discount. I will also add $\$ 4$ for shipping and handling on each unit, so the cost of 1 unit delivered will be $\$ 84.95$. Thank, COVOX!

Offer expires: October 1, 1986.

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OHter expires: October 1, 1986.

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> MASTER OFFER

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## CONTENTS

## DEPARTMENTS

A View from the Bridge...of the September issue of Ahoy! ..... 4
Scuttlebutt... flashes from the June '86 Consumer Electronics Show.
Art Gallery...off we go, into the Commodore blue yonder! ..... 36
Reviews...after two years at sea, the Spartan lands. ..... 63
Commodares...can you meet the programming challenge? ..... 77
Tips Ahoy!...by Ahoy!'s writers and readers. ..... 81
Program Listings. . a baker's dozen of ready-to-enter programs. ..... 87
FEATURES
Rupert Report: Illustrious Graphics by Dale Rupert* ..... 20
Commodore Roots: Getting Up To Speed by Mark Andrews** ..... 27
Entertainment Software Section (contents on page 47) ..... 47
Cadet's Column: From BASIC to COMAL by Cheryl Peterson*** 72 ..... 72
*Includes programs: Moebius Plotter, Function Plotter (for the 128)**Includes program: HRDEMO.S (for the C-128)***Includes program: Self-Addressed Labels (for the C-64;COMAL required)
PROGRAMS
The LARC-1 Mission for the C-64 by Joseph Bedard ..... 17
Mine Canyon for the C-64 by John Krutch ..... 18
Speech64 by Scott Baggs ..... 39
Matchblocks for the C- 64 by James A. Shephard ..... 41
Dual Dump 128 by R. Harold Droid ..... 43
Multi RAM for the C-64 by Buck Childress ..... 45
Trapped for the C-64 by Mike Hoyt ..... 56
Dogcatcher for the C-64 by Bob Blackmer ..... 60
The Last Ninja for the C-64 by Cleveland M. Blakemore ..... 85
Variable Manager for the C-128 by R. Harold Droid ..... 86
Bug Repellents for the C-64 and C-128 by Kleinert \& Barron ..... 88
Flankspeed for the $C-64$ by Gordon $F$. Wheat ..... 89

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Do we love this time of year. As ad pages in Ahoy! increase with the approach of the holiday season, Mike Schneider increases editorial pages as well-making it possible to fit a whopping thirteen programs between our covers! If you still type our programs in, better get started. Otherwise you'll never finish by the time you receive October's is-sue-and who knows how many programs that will contain! If you're receiving our monthly disk, though, take time out to whet your appetite on the following description of this issue's contents:

- Speech64 lets you synthesize speech without investing in a cartridge-based system-just a datasette and a cassette recorder. (Turn to page 39.)
- On The LARC-1 Mission, you'll dodge heat-seeking missiles while weaving your Low Altitude Reconnaissance Craft through radar placements, pylons, and walls. (Turn to page 17.)
- Multi RAM lets C-64 users access and use free RAM above 49152 for BASIC programs. (Turn to page 45 .)
- If you've always wanted to be the heavy in a Little Rascals short, Dogcatcher is the next best thing. Bob Blackmer's latest game has you filling your truck with strays who try to treat you like Gainesburger. (Turn to page 60. )
- One of two C-128 utilities by R. Harold Droid, Dual

Dump 128 lets you print a display screen at any time. The second, Variable Manager, adds FIND and CHANGE commands to BASIC 7.0. (Turn to page 86.)

- While probing a Mine Canyon with four robot tanks, you'll have to maneuver through and around waves of mines that detonate upon contact. (Turn to page 18.)
- Cleveland M. Blakemore's The Last Ninja puts you in the garb of a shadow assassin armed with shurikens and opposed by a string of successively stronger opponents, ranging from sword-wielding evil ninjas to firebreathing dragons. (Turn to page 85.)
- Trapped requires you to leapfrog around hostile aliens on your way out of an unknown galaxy. (Turn to page 56.$)$
Of course, our regular columnists wouldn't let a keypunching cornucopia like this go to press without contributing:
- In his Rupert Report on Illustrious Graphics, Dale Rupert facilitates onscreen placement of graphs and graphics with the $\mathrm{C}-128$-along with providing programs enabling you to plot the graph of a function or a Moebius strip. (Turn to page 20.)
- Mark Andrews continues his Commodore Roots series on C-128 graphics with Getting Up To Speed. (Turn to page 27 .)
- Cheryl Peterson promotes beginners From BASIC
 to COMAL in this issue's Cadet's Col$u m n$. (Turn to page 72 .)
But we stopped short of turning this entire issue over to Ahoy! programs. Some pages are devoted to talking about other people's programs - as in our Entertainment Software Section, surveying numerous releases designed for Making Music on the $C$-64. Also provided is a more technical background on The Sound of Entertainment - plus full-length reviews of Lords of Conquest, Alter Ego, Nam, and Bop in Wrestling. (Turn to page 47.)
In our regular Reviews section is our long-awaited profile of the longawaited Spartan. We're glad we held off until our evaluation unit arrived to bite into the apple used in the pho-tos-we'd have gone through several dozen bushels by now. (Turn to page 63.)

Of special note is this month's Scuttlebutt, featuring prerelease information from June's CES. The Commodore market's healthy outlook should please you as much as us.
-David Allikas
Reader Service No. 263

## HIEH•TEEH SEH ITRHCOURSE <br> cefel

Put your sex life in drive with IntraCourse, the revolutionary new software program for human sexuality that is sweeping the nation.
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ities; much more.
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Essential guide for everyone interested in CP/M on the 128. Simple explanation of the operating system, grams, submit files \& more. $\$ 19.95$


Insiders' guide for novice \& ad- Learn fundamentals of CAD while vanced users. Covers sequential \& developing your own system. Design relative files, \& direct access com- objects on your screen to dump to a
mands. Describes DOS routines. printer, Includes listings for ' 64 with $\begin{array}{llll}\text { mands. Describes DOS routines. } & \text { primer' } \\ \text { Commented listings. } & \$ 19.95 & \text { Simon's Basic. } & 300 \text { pp } \$ 19.95\end{array}$


SCIENCE/ENGINEERING ON C-64 In Adventure Gamewriter's Handbook depth intro to computers in science. Topics: Step-by-step guide to designing and writing chemistry, physics, biology, astronomy, your own adventure games. With automated electronics, others. 350pp $\$ 19.95$ CASSETTE BOOK C-64/VIC-20 Comprehensive guide; many sample programs. High speed operating system fast file loading and saving. 225pp \$14.95 IDEAS FOR USE ON C-64 Themes: auto expenses, calculator, recipe file, stock lists, diet planner, window advertising, others. Includes listings. 200pp $\$ 12.95$ COMPILER BOOK C-64/C-128 All you need to know about compilers: how they work; designing and writing your own; generating machine code. With working example compiler. $300 \mathrm{pp} \$ 19.95$
adventure game generator. 200pp \$14.95 PEEKS \& POKES FOR THE C-64 Includes in-depth explanations of PEEK, POKE, USR, and other BASIC commands. Learn the "inside* tricks to get the most out of your ' 64 .

200pp \$14.95
Optional Diskettes for books
For your convenience, the programs contained in each of our books are available on diskette to save you time entering them from your keyboard. Specify name of book when ordering.
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TRICKS \& TIPS FOR C- 64 Collection of easy-to-use techniques: advanced graphics, improved data input, enhanced BASIC, CP/M, more. 1541 REPAIR MAINTENANCE Handbook describes the disk drive hardware. Includes schematics and techniques to keep 1541 running. 200pp \$19.95 ADVANCED MACHINE LANGUAGE Not covered elsewhere: - video controller, interrupts, timers, clocks, VO, real time, extended BASIC, more. 210pp \$14.95 PRINTER BOOK C-64/VIC-20 Understand Commodore, Epson-compatible printers and 1520 plotter. Packed; utilities; graphics dump; 3D-plot; commented MPS801 ROM listings, more. $\quad$ 330pp $\$ 19.95$

## C-128 and C-64 are trademarks of Commodare Business Machines inc. <br> Abacus Software P.O. Box 7219 Dept. H9 Grand Rapids, MI 49510 - Telex 709-101 - Phone (616) $241-5510$

Optional diskettes available for all book titles - $\$ 14.95$ each. Other books \& software also available. Call for the name of your nearest dealer. Or order directly from ABACUS using your MC, Visa or Amex card. Add $\$ 4.00$ per order for shipping. Foreign orders add $\$ 10.00$ per book. Call now or write for your free catalog. Dealer inquires welcome--over 1400 dealers nationwide.

# KEYBOARD FOR HANDICAPPED - AMIGA EXPANDER • DISNEY PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMS • QUANTUMLINK ADDITIONS • MIDI SOFTWARE • GAMES FROM COSMI, EA, FIREBIRD, SSI, ACCOLADE - CERTIFICATE MAKER • PARAMETER COPIERS • PSYCHOLOGICAL SOFTWARE • FINANCIAL PLANNER • LEDGER PROGRAM • BOOKS 

## CES A SUCCESS

Here's what Wall Street's been waiting for: our impressions of the June ' 86 Consumer Electronics Show, based on which the market will either rise or tumble. We're pleased to report that Ahoy!'s editors left this semiannual showcase of what's upcoming in the home electronics field with optimism. Our ailing segment of the marketplace-the home computer industry-had clearly rallied following its disastrous showing at January's CES, when few manufacturers had enough money, interest, or new releases to warrant exhibiting. While the number of companies renting space at June's show did not represent a staggering increase over January, we were relieved by the reappearance of many household names that were absent in Las Vegas. (Yes, one of them was Commodorethough their booth, a last-minute addition to the roster, was but a shadow of their traditional CES spectacle.) More important, the quantity of new releases was a sure sign of a patient on its way to recovery. Increasing support for the Amiga and Atari ST series helped add to the bulk, but the C-64 and C-128 were far from neglected - as the ensuing pages demonstrate.

In fact, fueled by sales of the 128 ( 600,000 claimed as of the show), the Commodore quadrant of the home computer marketplace may be poised for a leap forward. Even more significant in this regard may be the new 64C.

Sentimental sops that we are, we think the machine could be a mover. True, 64 sales peaked long ago-and the 64 C is nothing but a 64 in a new casing, bundled with some software. But in this instance, repackaging will make a difference. The original 64 sold remarkably well when there were no alternatives in its price/performance category. But microcomputers today are prettier. An ugly clunker like the 64 would turn off the uneducated consumer. The 64C is as sleek and stylish as anything on the market, especially accompanied by its new, cos-

A familiar friend in a new box, the 64C comes with QuantumLink and GEOS software. READER SERVICE

NO. 264


The 154IC is color-coordinated with the $64 C$ (top) and 1802 monitor (right).
metically matched 1541 C disk drive and 1802 color monitor.
Still, earlier reports that Commodore would target the machine at pre-high schoolers made us skeptical. The machine's main selling point, after all, is the inclusion of the icon-driven GEOS operating system-a cinch to learn and use, but less likely to interest youngsters than their parents. But just consider how many millions of computer-shy adults would snap up an easy-to-use Macintosh if the price were right. If $10 \%$ of them go for the low-cost alternative of a 64 C system, Commodore will have a bellringing Christmas. They'll even invite Jack Tramiel to the party.

Commodore Business Machines, 215-431-9100 (see address list, page 14).

## THE TOY SHOP

The Toy Shop (\$59.95) lets C-64 users make 20 working mechanical models and toys. Toys can be customized, printed out, and attached to adhesive cardboard. Wire, wooden dowels, cardboard, and other supplies are included.

Broderbund Software, 415-479-1170 (see address list, page 14).

1802 monitor offers 40 -column color and 80-column monochrome displays.


GEOS: icon-driven operating system. READER SERVICE NO. 265

## C-64 TUTORIAL

The Professor (\$34.97), a menu- driven self-tutorial for the C-64, teaches keyboard functions, BASIC, creation of music and custom sound effects, and advanced graphics, A quiz is found at the end of every lesson.

Progressive Peripherals \& Software, Inc., 303-825-4144 (see address list, page 14).

DATAFILER 128 －Database program for the C128＊in 128 mode．Store，sort， recall by up to 20 fields．Store up to 5000 name and address records on single disk！Also includes special options for mailing labels，program library \＆film library．Disk－\＄24．95
The Great War－WWI strategy game for the C128＊in 128 mode．Armies of 16 countries in conflict．Military strategy conditioned by terrain，weather，lines of supply，political consideration，troops， weaponry．For advanced wargamers． Disk－\＄19．95
BASICally SIMPLE 128 －How to use all C128＊commands \＆functions in Basic programs．C128＊only．Disk－$\$ 19.95$
Music of the Masters－One hour of classical music on disk for the C64＊＊ Mozart，Beethoven，Handel \＆many more．Disk－$\$ 9.95$
Music of the Masters．Volume II－More great classical music on the disk for the C64＊．Minuets，waltzes，sonatinas \＆more．Disk－$\$ 9.95$
SPECIAL OFFERI Order both volumes of Music of the Masters for only \＄16．95！ FREE SHIPPING \＆HANDLING．Illinois residents add $7 \%$ sales tax．Send check or money order to：

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Reader Service No． 248

## THE PUZZLE GENERATOR

THE PUZZLE GENERATOR is a complete Criss－ Cross and Word－Search Puzzle development sys－ tem for your Commodore 64 and 128 （in 64 mode） computers．It utilizes more than 15 built－in word categories to give it the capability to generate BILLIONS of puzzles，all automatically．
This powerful program diskette contains many features：Criss－Cross puzzles can be printed with or without a starter word；By varying the grid，puz－ zle size can range anywhere from 2 words to 100 words；Built－in word categories include Railtalk Games，Boys and Girls Names，Fun Things，Com－ puters，Adventure，Chess，Football，Baseball． Geography，Good Book，General Interest and more：Word editor enables users to create special interest puzzles from any list of words，including most foreign languages；Works with any printer （required）：Puzzles，Answers，and Word Lists that you create can be saved on diskette；Menu driven for easy operation，and much more．Armed with these features THE PUZZLE GENERATOR trans－ forms the worlds number one computer into the NEW King of Puzzles！

THE PUZZLE GENERATOR is a program that will enhance anyones education and is now being used in many schools throughout the USA． PRICE \＄34．95
Data Disk for above with over 100 additional word categories（not required）．PRICE $\$ 10.00$

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## AID FOR DISABLED

The Access－Ability keyboard emulator allows quadraplegic or manually disabled persons to operate a Commodore 64 by blowing into a mouthpiece that connects via a hose and special interface to the joystick port．The user follows standard Morse code to type the letters of the al－ phabet（e．g．，a short puff followed by a long one $=$ letter A ），and assigned codes for the 64＇s special keys．Included are word processing，music，graphics，and game programs．Price is $\$ 69$ plus $\$ 5$ shipping．

Kingware Inc．，907－443－5603（see ad－ dress list，page 14）．

## LEDGER PROGRAM

Designed to help the home or small business user implement a general led－ ger system，Bookkeeper－64 incorporates （and has the capacity to print）a chart of accounts，transaction register，and in－ come statement．Included are two bonus programs：List－64（list processor for mailing lists，small databases，etc．），and Biorhythm－64（produces a biorhythm chart and list of critical days）．$\$ 19.95$ plus $\$ 2$ shipping；CA residents add $6 \%$ sales tax．

Datacount Software，619－460－6433 （see address list，page 14）．

## TOY SURPRISE INCLUDED？

Available under a different name for nearly a year in the northwest，Kracker Jax Volumes 1 and 2 （\＄19．95 each）are parameter copiers，each capable of du－ plicating a number of popular Commo－ dore programs（Volume 1 lists 92 titles； Volume 2，104）．Additional updates，also $\$ 19.95$ ，will be made available quarterly．

Kracker Jax Protection Busters，206－ 696－4956（see address list，page 14）．

## PD DISK

Several disks of public domain pro－ grams are available from Illini Software．

Titles include Best Games 1 and 2；Best Utilities；Best Home，Business，and Fi－ nance，and Best Fine Arts．Prices are one disk for $\$ 14.95$ ，two for $\$ 27$ ，three for $\$ 37$ ， four for $\$ 44$ ，or all five for $\$ 49$ ．Custom made disks are $\$ 19.95$ each．

Illini Software，312－355－1782（see ad－ dress list，page 14）．

## PRINTER NEMS

Okidata has added near letter quality capability to the Okidata 120 printer． NLQ text can be produced at a speed of 30 characters per second．

Additionally，a new Plug＇N Print in－ terface kit renders the Okimate 20 color printer usable with the C－64 and C－128． Interfaces were previously available only for the Amiga and some non－Commo－ dore computers．

Okidata，609－235－2600（see address list，page 14）．

Star Micronics＇Commodore－specific Gemini II prints at 30 （NLQ mode）or 120 （draft mode）characters per second． A pushbutton front panel provides con－ trol over the most commonly used print functions．Yes，it is the same as the NL－ 10 announced in last month＇s Scuttlebutt， except that the plug－in Commodore in－ terface is included．At $\$ 329$ it thus rep－ resents a $\$ 50$ savings over the NL－10， which retails for $\$ 319$ plus $\$ 60$ for the required interface．

Star Micronics，212－986－6770（see ad－ dress list，page 14）．

## MIND OVER MATTER

BCTs Mind Over Matter series consists of four programs designed by a psycho－ analyst to help C－64 users to Lose Weight，Stop Smoking，Be Successful， and Conquer Stress．The method used is subliminal suggestion：boot the title of your choice，then work with other pro－ grams while messages are flashed at a speed of $1 / 60$ of a second－too fast to see，but slow enough for the mind to ab－


The Gemini II outputs at 30 cps in NLQ mode． Front panel contains common print functions． READER SERVICE NO． 252
sorb. (If that sounds far-fetched, remember that the federal government long ago banned television advertising of that type.) The software will coexist with a number of popular programs without causing interference. Price is $\$ 9.95$ each.
BCI Software, 201-835-7300 (see address list, page 14).

## MIND OVER KANSAS

We'd be a little leery about linking our name with software designed by 60 's drug guru Timothy Leary. Unless, of course, there was money in it. Electronic Arts must feel there is, because they've published Dr. Leary's Mind Mirror for the C-64. The "mental awareness" program, based on Dr. Leary's earlier (preLSD) work designing interactive personality tests and humanistic psychotherapies, allows the user to examine the stereotypes that shape his mind by rating a subject (or stereotype) on a series of seven point scales. Results are summarized in the form of a Mind Map. You may then play Life Simulations, which presents you with a series of situations and asks you to respond to each one through the eyes of your subject. Price is $\$ 34.95$.
Electronic Arts, 415-571-7171 (see address list, page 14).

## LET US INTERFACE

Two tomes from Howard W. Sams: Modem Connections Bible (\$16.95) offers guidance to the individual planning to connect a modem, interconnect several modems, or buy a modem. Included are numerous drawings of the RS-232C interfaces on a number of computers.
Printer Connections Bible (\$16.95) focuses on the hardware side of connecting printers and computers, particularly interface cables. Tables and diagrams are provided, as well as information about various printers, computers, and software.
Howard W. Sams \& Co., 317-2985723 (see address list, page 14).

## TIMENORKS A-CHANGIN'

Timeworks has enhanced four of its $\$ 69.95$ C-128 productivity packages, as follows:

Word Writer 128 will now work with either a 40 - or 80 -column monitor. Also added was an integrated thesaurus that utilizes the program's 85,000 word spellchecking diction- ary.
Swiftcalc 128 with Sideways now includes hi-res, 3-D graphics, multilevel sorting, Swiftkeys (convert multikey
commands to one keystroke), and SwiftDOS (access disk commands while spreadsheet is in memory).

Data Manager 128 with Report Writer features improved editing keys, additional windows, and faster and easier record browsing.
Sylvia Porter's Personal Financial Planner 128 has been given improved help screens and report features, automatic check incrementing, and sorting and deleting capabilities in the Asset/Liability Manager section.

Timeworks, 312-948-9200 (see address list, page 14).

## SYLVIA'S SECOND

Scheduled for late summer release, Your Personal Financial Planner (\$69.95), the second volume in Sylvia Porter's Personal Finance Series for the C-128, will manage investment transactions, track portfolios, provide strategies, monitor taxes, and alert the user to investment deadlines. Telecommunications access to Dow Jones,CompuServe, The Source, and other databases is provided.
Timeworks, 312-948-9200 (see address list, page 14 ).


Emphasis is on hardware connections. READER SERVICE NO. 253

## TELECOM NEWS

The all-Commodore QuantumLink BBS has announced plans for adding four new services:

American Airlines Eaasy Sabre (the double ' $a$ ' is for American Airlines) will let subscribers check flight schedules and fares on over 300 airlines, as well as reserve hotel rooms, rent cars, and check weather reports.

## COMAL Starters Kit <br> $\$ 29.95$ plus 84 shipping

5 Disks* including:

- 1541 Fast Loader
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2 Books, nearly 150 pages:

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## COMAL 2.0 POWER $\$ 69.95$ Comal Today subscriber price --- $\$ 74.95$ regular price.

64K COMAL 2.0 cartridge with empty socket (no manual) (manual add $\$ 15$ and $\$ 3$ shipping)

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*2 disks may be 1 double sided disk

A multiplayer game codeveloped by Lucasfilm Ltd. and tentatively titled Habitat, which will run on the computers of individual players via special software.

The Reuters News Service, providing updates every 10 minutes, on national, international, and business developments.

The Resource Center, providing teachers, administrators, and parents with information about using Commodore computers via its four sections: The Library (curriculum guides, teaching strategies, and more), The Media Room (teacherwritten software programs), The Lounge (a meeting place for discussion), and Message Boards.

Quantum Computer Services, Inc., 703-448-8700 (see address list, page 14).

The C-128 upgrade of the Dial-YourMatch BBS software (\$99.95) allows callers to add comments to public messages, browse other callers' answers, and send private mail. The SYSOP can define multiple public message boards and information files, dial in remotely, and assign multiple SYSOPs via the flexible user-level system. A 72 -page manual is included.

Matchmaker Enterprises, 818-8408066 via modem or 818-840-8211 (see address list, page 14).

## INTERFACE

The 92008/G (\$59) connects a Centronics printer to a C-64 or C-128 and prints all Commodore special characters, block graphics, single point graphics, etc. An 8 K buffer is included.
BlueBox Interfaces (see address list, page 14).

## 512K AMIGA EXPANDER

Boasting the smallest footprint of any external memory yet available for the Amiga, Alegra will add 512 K , while its use of semi-custom logic and a printed circuit design will allow for future expansion to 2 megabytes. Power for the unit (less than 5 watts) is supplied by the Amiga at the expansion connector.
Access Associates, 408-727-0256 (see address list, page 14).

## EDUCATIONAL SOFTWARE

Facemaker: Golden Edition (\$49.95), an Amiga conversion of Spinnaker's program that lets children create funny faces while learning computer fundamentals, features a new menu of options including faces, body types, and accessories such as eyeglasses and earrings, plus new sound effects. A simple word processing capability lets kids type a name or short message next to their creation.

# SAVE WITH THE AHOY! DISK MAGAZINE 

The money-saving subscription rates for Ahoy! magazine and the Ahoy! program disk are now even lower!
If you subscribe to the Ahoy! Disk Magazine - magazine and disk packaged together-you'll receive the two at substantial savings over the individual subscription prices!

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| TOTAL: | $\$ 140.40$ | TOTAL: | $\$ 101.90$ |



Use the postpaid card bound between pages 66 and 67 of this magazine to subscribe. (Canadian and foreign prices are higher.)

The Ahoy! Disk Magazine is also available at Walden and B. Dalton's bookstores, as well as other fine software outlets.


92008/G Interface has 8K buffer. READER SERVICE NO. 25

Spinnaker is offering an unconditional 30-day money back guarantee on its four Storytime titles: Peter Rabbit Reading, Prokofiev's Peter and the Wolf Music, The First Men on the Moon Math, and Jungle Book Reading (for the 64; \$24.95 each).
For those who follow the corporate side of things, Spinnaker has also announced the acquisition of Hayden Software.
Spinnaker Software, 617-494-1200 (see address list, page 14).
ShareData's line of Electric Books places words and illustrations of children's stories on the C-64 screen exactly as they appear in books, along with ten different activities on each disk "page," such as scrambled words, connect-thedots, rhyming words, and more. The 20 titles currently available, ranging from classics like Tom Thumb and The Little Mermaid to current bestsellers like Roger's Umbrella and I Was a Second Grade Werewolf, are priced at under $\$ 10$ for a disk containing two complete books.
ShareData, Inc., 800-329-6061 or 612-829-0409 (see address list, page 14).
Lord of the Flies is the first installment in CBS's Novel Approach series for grades $7-12$, to be followed in the fall by Animal Farm, A Tale of Two Cities, The Call of the Wild, and Romeo and Juliet. Each of the C-64 programs includes three learning activities: The Discoverer (to pique interest before reading), The Explorer (a self-paced series of questions and answers to enhance understanding), and The Master (to test students' knowledge of the story after reading it). A program guide, teacher's guide, and backup disk are included. Price is $\$ 59.95$ (Lab Pack, \$179.85).
CBS Interactive Learning, 203-6222500 (see address list, page 14).

MasterType's Writer (\$44.95) is a word processing program containing special features to improve writing skills, including dual windows (for outlining in one and writing in the other), color highlight-


New MIDI products for C-64 musicians who own a Yamaha DX-7 synthesizer or Akai S-612 sampler.

READER SERVICE NO. 255
ing of text, and sorting. Built-in macro commands allow assignment of frequently used phrases to a single-key. Multiple typefaces can be selected and seen onscreen, including script, large print, and small print. Help screens are available, and the flip side of the disk includes a tutorial.

Scarborough Systems, 914-332-4545 (see address list, page 14).

Three classroom-oriented releases from Gamco, each $\$ 39.95$ for one C- 64 disk, $\$ 54.95$ with backup, or $\$ 164.95$ for class pack or network version:

Math Football: Whole Numbers and Math Football: Decimals can be played at four levels: High School (addition and subtraction), College (multiplication), Pro (division), or Super Bowl (mixed operations). Players may choose a running play (easy problem), short pass (medium problem), long pass (hard problem), or punt. The program management system allows teachers to adjust playing time, set time limits for answering problems, and turn sound on or off.

Blackout! provides drilling in the rules of capitalization, putting the student in the role of an electrician trying to put a city's lights back on. Each time he correctly capitalizes a word, a connection is made.

Both programs allow the teacher to hold 200 student files in alphabetical order, and view, print, or delete individual files.
Gamco Industries, Inc., 800-351-1404; in TX call collect 915-267-6327 (see address list, page 14).

## MIDI PRODUGTS

Two MIDI software products from Ultimate Media:

AutoPilot (\$49.95) lets DX-7 users automatically create instant sound patches and edit and save them using the C-64. Also included are joystick-controlled visual graphic sound patch editor and disk librarian functions. Files containing from

1 to 32 DX- 7 sounds can be stored.
SampleScope (\$149.95) allows owners of the Akai S-612 to visually edit samples using a C-64 with a precision 256 times greater than with the S-612's manual mode.
In addition to the equipment mentioned, use of either program requires a MIDI adapter (Sequential Circuits Model 242 or Passport Model C-64), two MIDI cables, and a joystick.

Ultimate Media, 800-334-CHIP; in CA 800-228-6244 or 415-924-3644 (see address list, page 14).

## CERTIFICATE MAKER

Certificate Maker $(\$ 49.95)$ offers the C-64 user a choice of 200 certificates in the categories of sports, business, recreation, religious, home, scholastic, and more, which he may fill in with one of 16 border designs and a message of his choice in a variety of type sizes and styles. Three dozen seals and stickers are included as well. Certificates can be printed out on any popular printer, one at a time or by list.

Springboard Software, Inc., 612-9443915 (see address list, page 14).

$200+$ certificates of assorted types. READER SERVICE NO. 256

## COMAL 2.0 POWER C128 SUPPORT WITH SUPER CHIP ONLY \$94.90*

- Full 80K Cartridge
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NEWS

## DYNACOMP CATALOG

A new 192-page software catalog (\#30) has been published by Dynacomp, over $90 \%$ of the titles listed published exclusively by them. A free copy is available upon written request.
Dynacomp, Inc., 716-671-6160 or 6167 (see address list, page 14 ).

POLAR PRICE CAPS MELT
Polarware has lowered prices on all its software. The COMPREHEND Interactive Novel Series, including Crimson Crown, The Coveted Mirror, Transylvan$i a$, and the new Oo-Topos (see GAME RELEASES), will sell for $\$ 17.95$ each, as will the fantasy role-playing games Xy phus and Sword of Kadash; Graphics Magician Junior for \$19.95; and several older games for $\$ 8.95$ and $\$ 12.95$ each.
Polarware, 800-323-0884 or 312-2321984 (see address list, page 14).

## WALT DISNEY PROGRAMS

Bantam has developed two children's productivity programs utilizing the Walt Disney menagerie:

Walt Disney Comic Strip Maker lets

## RACE ANALYSIS SYSTEMS

Prcfessional Harness, Thoroughbred and Greyhound Race Analyzers with unparalleled features:

* Five minutes worth of typing replaces over two hours of tedious hand calculations needed per race for this unique handicapping system.
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All of our race analyzers now include the MASTER ANALYSIS DEVELOPMENT PACKAGE. With the assistance of this powerful program users are able to easily build, develop, and fine tune computerized handicapping systems for all types of sporting events.
Available on disk for the Commodore 64 or $128 *$ 3-PACK (all 3 Analyzers) . . . $\$ 79.95$ 2-PACK (any 2 Analyzers) . . . \$59.95 1-PACK (any 1 Analyzer) . . . \$39.95

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$\qquad$
Reader Service No. 250


New Bamtam software lets kids of all ages create Disneyized party goods and comic strips on a 64 and printer.

READER SERVICE NO. 266

designers seven years old and up design and write their own strips, choosing among the 180 hi-res color graphics provided, plus assorted objects and backgrounds, all of which can be transposed, cropped, and mixed and matched. Balloons can be filled in with original or preprogrammed phrases. Strips can be printed in color or black and white.

Walt Disney Card \& Party Shop supplies over 45 designs and over 100 graphics of characters and objects for creating stationery, greeting cards, and party goods like invitations, place cards, and wrapping paper. Three preprogrammed party sets will print out everything for an Alice in Wonderland, Winnie the Pooh, or Mickey and friends party theme.
Each $\$ 39.95$ C-64 program includes an art tool box for sizing, transposing, and cropping characters, plus a built-in word processor.

Bantam Electronic Publishing, 212-765-6500 (see address list, page 14).

## GAME RELEASES

Based on Wizard and Wizard Expansion Set, Ultimate Wizard (\$29.95) for the $\mathrm{C}-64$ plunks the player down in over

100 levels of dungeon playfields that require strategy and reflexes to navigate. The goal is to collect treasures and keys that provide transport to higher levels, collecting magical potions along the way for casting spells against a large assortment of creatures and other enemies. The construction set can be used even by those inexperienced with game design. Up to six may play at a time.
Electronic Arts, 415-571-7171 (see address list, page 14).
Cosmi has upgraded its Super Huey helicopter flight simulator for the Amiga, utilizing that computer's superior graphics, memory, and sound capabilities. Price is $\$ 39.95$.
Cosmi, 213-835-9687 (see address list, page 14).
The newest in Polarware's series of COMPREHEND Interactive Novels, Oo-Topos (\$17.95) requires you to deliver to earth the chemical seeds of a compound that will protect the planet against deadly power transfusion waste. The job is complicated by alien space pirates who have seized your ship and thrown you in prison, from which you must escape before time runs out for earth.
Polarware, 800-323-0884 or 312-2321984 (see address list, page 14).
Gettysburg: The Turning Point (\$59.95) lets players engage in the entire three day battle from July 1-3, 1863, or play any one of the three days separately. Geography, munitions, and morale of the soldiers are among the elements that can affect the outcome of a tactical plan. Both generals may track artillery, men, and ammunition separately for each brigade unit. For the C-64.
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Accolade, Inc., 408-446-5757 (see address list, page 14).

Underwurlde/Sabre Wulf, Firebird's latest Super Silver Disk (two games for $\$ 19.95$-both spelled strangely), offers caverns, labyrinths, harpies, gargoyles, poisonous plants, and volcanoes in the case of the former and glades, ravines, hollows, jungles, and a mystic amulet in the case of the latter.

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are designed as role-playing games, with the player's onscreen character changing and adapting each time the game is played. The programs are designed to simulate an actual movie experience, with closeups, zooms, pans, and changes in perspective. Each game features a nonlinear plot with a minimum of hard
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Continued on page 76

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missiles that home in on the heat from your ship's exhaust. The only way to stop a heat-seeker is to cause it to collide with an obstacle.

Movement of your craft is controlled by one joystick (plugged into Port 2) and limited to forward, backward, left, and right; no diagonal movement is possible. Your craft is at a fixed altitude, so you cannot fly over any obstacles. The fire button is not used in this game.

There are three levels to choose from. On level one (the easiest), the ground moves slowly, giving the obstacles longer screen time, and walls seldom appear. On each higher level the ground moves faster and the walls appear more often.

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 93

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## For the C-64

By Joseph Bedard



The war between the Imperium and the Federation has dragged on for years now. As an officer with the Federation's military intelligence division, you are in command of four robot tanks which you control from a plane above. Deep in enemy territory, your mission is to use the tanks to explore and map the area.

While mapping a narrow canyon, you are taken by surprise by an enemy task force. Designed specifically to combat robot tanks, the task force consists of waves of mines which detonate instantly upon contact. Furthermore, low-flying enemy planes which move methodically back and forth across the canyon will bomb any tank they happen to fly over.

Your task in Mine Canyon is to keep your tanks alive as long as possible by steering them through the gaps in the rows of mines (the gaps mark the place where a
mine had been before it was detonated). Maneuvering your tanks through the mines is not an easy job, since any contact with a mine will cause your tank to explode. An enemy plane flying above the tank will have the same effect.

Mine Canyon is a machine language program for the Commodore 64. You must use Flankspeed (see page 89) to enter it into your computer's memory and save a copy to disk or tape. When you've finished typing in the program and have saved a completed copy, use LOAD "FILENAME",8,1 to load the program from disk or LOAD "FILENAME", 1,1 to load the program from tape. Once the program has loaded, type SYS 49152 to start it. To play Mine Canyon, a joystick must be plugged into Port 2. When you've started the game, you'll notice that the view of the canyon is from above. You can move your tank north, south, east, or west. When your current tank is destroyed by a

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mine or plane, your next tank will come into play, until all four tanks are gone.
You score 10 points each time a new row of mines moves into view. When all your tanks have been destroyed, the final screen which contains your score will appear. Theoretically, the score can go as high as 99990 before turning over, but this is optimistic to say the least; you're doing well if you can score 2000 points. When the final screen appears, you can play another game by pressing the joystick button or quit by pressing the STOP key.
There are two ways to maximize your score while playing Mine Canyon. The first and most obvious way is to avoid moving your tank to the extreme north or south of the canyon (top or bottom of the screen) when possible. You can also maximize your score by biding your time. Wait until the enemy plane is almost on top of the tank, then quickly scoot the tank around the plane, if you can, and through the row of mines. $\square$ SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 101

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$r$he graphics tools on the Commodore 128 encourage sophisticated exploration. Drawing straight-edge figures on the screen is relatively easy with the DRAW command. Combining text and graphics is cumbersome but not difficult with the CHAR command. What more could we want? Two things: viewports and windows.
These are essential parts of every graphics toolbox. Viewports specify where on the screen to place the image. Windows allow the image to be scaled up or down within the viewport.
The Moebius (or Möbius) strip is merely a topological curiosity which we will use as an interesting figure to illustrate the effects of viewports and windows.
(As an aside, you can contruct a Moebius strip from a long, narrow strip of paper. Tape or glue its ends together, but give one end a half twist before doing so. You now have a single-sided object, believe it or not. If you are skeptical, try painting one side one color and the other side another color. One color is all it takes! Another surprising property of this seemingly simple loop is that you may cut it lengthwise down the middle and still end up with one loop, not two.)
Moebius strips are not really our concern. We are interested in the enhanced capabilities provided by viewports and windows. We saw last month that only certain functions could be readily graphed. The graphs of most functions are too large or small to fit nicely on the screen.
A standard solution to this problem is to perform a windowing transformation of the points on the graph before displaying them. Here is an important note before we begin: The windows we will discuss are not to be confused with the BASIC 7.0 WINDOW command, which actually deals with a text viewport. Think of the window as the sheet of graph paper on which the original function is plotted. The size of the paper and the scales on the axes determine the size of the graph.
For example, consider drawing a 2 mile by 2 mile square to scale on graph paper. Assume the sheet of graph paper has 100 horizontal lines and 100 vertical lines. If you assign a scale such that one line (or grid) equals one mile, the graph will be a tiny square two units on a side. If you decide that every ten grid lines represents one mile, now the graph will be a square twenty units on a side and will fill more of the paper. Change the scale so that fifty grid lines equals one mile, and the graph of the square completely fills the paper.

With the windowing transformation, we can specify the number of units horizontally and vertically on the graph paper. If we say that the entire graph paper is four units wide and two units tall, the two-by-two square fills the paper vertically and is half its width.


## WORLD COORDINATES

We use the "world coordinate system" to specify the size of the window. World coordinates are to be distinguished from "screen coordinates" which we will discuss later. Let's assign to the left and right sides of the window the values 0 and 4 , and to the bottom and top we give 0 and 2 . The four corners of this window have coordinates $(0,0),(0,2),(4,2)$, and $(4,0)$, starting at the lower

left corner and moving clockwise. The first value of each coordinate pair represents the horizontal location, and the second value of the pair indicates the vertical location. The window and the coordinates of its corners are represented in Figure 1 (see page 24).

Now we may draw the graph of a two-by-two square in this window. If the lower left corner of the two-bytwo square is at coordinate $(0,0)$, the graph of the square
will fill the left half of the window. If we change the coordinates of the window so its lower left corner is $(-2,0)$ and its upper right corner is $(2,2)$, the two-by-two square starting at $(0,0)$ fills the right half of the window.

Now redefine the window so that it goes from -4 to 4 horizontally and from -2 to 2 vertically. The two-bytwo square starting at $(0,0)$ is represented in Figure 2 (see page 24).

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By changing the height and width of the window, we can change the relative size of the square in the window, and we can change its position. The square fills the window when the window is small. As the window becomes larger, the square fills less and appears smaller.
It is possible for the window to cover a range of world coordinates such that the two-by-two square at $(0,0)$ would not even be visible (from 5 to 10 horizontally and from 5 to 10 vertically, for example).

In summary, the object we are graphing is located at certain world coordinates. The window we specify covers some portion of the world coordinates. The relative size and location of the object in the window depend upon the size and location of the window through which we are viewing it. An object appears relatively small in a large window and relatively large in a small window.

## OUR PORT OF VIEW

In the Amiga, MacIntosh, and IBM worlds, the concept of "window software" is certainly in fashion. What are commonly called "windows," we will refer to as "viewports." Our discussion is based upon the widely accepted graphics standards and terminology presented in Principles of Interactive Computer Graphics (Newman and Sproull, McGraw-Hill, 2nd Edition, 1979).

A viewport is a rectangular portion of the screen in which the contents of the window will be displayed. We refer to the coordinates of the viewport as the "screen coordinates" because they represent physical locations (measured in pixels) on the screen. Consequently the maximum viewport size for the C-128 in standard high resolution mode is 320 horizontally by 200 vertically, since those are the maximum numbers of pixels (addressable points) on the screen.
Let's go back to our last two-by-two square example. The window ranged from -4 to +4 horizontally and
lower left corner of the screen and that $(320,200)$ is in the upper right corner. This allows the screen to be represented using the standard Cartesian coordinate system. Up and right are positive; down and left are negative. This is also consistent with the world coordinate system we have just discussed.

Assume that the viewport goes from 10 to 200 horizontally and from 20 to 150 vertically. If we match the four corners of the window to the corners of this viewport, the image of the viewport and the two-by-two square resembles Figure 3 (see next page).

The screen is the outer rectangle, and the coordinates of its corners are shown in square brackets. The window completely fills the viewport which is the rectangle within the screen boundaries. The screen coordinates of the viewport's corners are shown in parentheses. The two-by-two square has the same relative position within the viewport as it has in the window.
The use of two separate coordinate systems, world coordinates and screen coordinates, provides several advantages over a single coordinate system. We have seen that the relative size and location of the object being drawn or plotted is easily changed by merely changing the coordinates of the window. The actual size and location of the object displayed on the screen is determined by simply defining the coordinates of the viewport.

Straightforward formulas convert the world coordinates of any object into the proper pixels on the screen. Look at the program Moebius Plotter on page 92. (The program draws a Moebius strip with three half-twists. Feel free to explore its properties on your own.)

Although the program is written for the $\mathrm{C}-128$, the concepts and formulas are usable on any computer. Other computers must provide routines for drawing a line between two points and for lighting or moving to any given point. The program is written in a modular format from -2 to +2 vertically. The point $(0,0)$ is in the center of the window, and that is the lower left corner of the two-by-two square. Refer to Figure 1 again.

We want to translate every point within this window to a corresponding point within a viewport on the screen. The four corners of the window all coincide with the four corners of the viewport. All other points in the window will be proportionately placed in the viewport.

We use a different set of physical coordinates than those usually associated with BASIC 7.0 graphics. Our viewport coordinate system assumes that $(0,0)$ is in the

so that it is easily understandable and adaptable.
Line 10 saves the current screen mode. Line 130 restores that mode when the program is finished. The high resolution graphics screen is specified and cleared by line 20. The initialization subroutine beginning at line 500 uses the specified window and viewport coordinates to calculate conversion constants $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}$, and D beginning at line 650 .


## Figure 1: World Coordinates

The world coordinates of the window are stored in WL, WR, WT, and WB starting at line 520. These correspond to the left, right, top, and bottom values of the window. The screen coordinates for the viewport are given by VL, VR, VT, and VB starting at line 590, also corresponding to left, right, top, and bottom.

Remember that VL and VR must be between 0 and 320 ( 0 and 160 for multicolor graphics), and that VT and VB must be between 0 and 200 since those are the pixel limits on the high resolution screen. Remember also that both coordinate systems assume that up and right are positive directions while down and left are negative. The point $(0,0)$ is assumed to be in the lower left corner of the screen.

Line 700 draws a box on the screen to represent the location of the viewport. Notice that all Y -values to be drawn or referenced must first be subtracted from 200. This allows the screen to use "normal" coordinates with 0 at the bottom and 200 at the top.


## Figure 2: Redefined Window Coordinates

The next subroutine called by the main program begins at line 1000. The $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}$ pairs of coordinates for the Moebius strip are in DATA statements beginning at line 1100. If the X coordinate is negative, this program assumes that the graphics cursor should move to that point rather than connect it with a line to the previous point. The values of 1E29 in line 1140 tell the program that the last point of the figure has been accessed.
The variable MV is returned to the main program to show whether to quit ( $\mathrm{MV}=1$ ), move to the current point ( $\mathrm{MV}=2$ ), or draw a line to the current point ( $\mathrm{MV}=3$ ). Before any points can be plotted, they must be converted
from their world coordinate values to screen coordinates. The subroutine at line 2000 which is called by line 50 performs the conversion.
The scale factors are applied to the X and Y coordinates in lines 2010 and 2020, giving screen coordinates XS and YS. Before these points are plotted, the subroutine at line 3000 is called to eliminate any points which are outside the range of the viewport. The C-128 is very unforgiving if asked to plot a point which is off the screen.
Line 80 flips the YS coordinates upside down to match the physical screen coordinate system. The subroutine at 4000 or 5000 is called to move to the point (XP,YP) or to draw a line from the previous point to that point. The main program loop is repeated from line 40 until all points have been used. Finally line 120 paints one side of the figure, and line 130 restores the original screen mode. If you use a single screen for text and graphics, you might add this statement:

## 125 GETKEY A\$

This will retain the graphics screen until you press any key to return to the text screen.


## Figure 3: Window in Viewport Coordinates

Notice the use of RDOT in line 120. Although all graphics commands should allow negative relative coordinates (according to the C-128 System Guide), my machine does not accept them. For example, PAINT $1,-2$, +3 should start painting at a point which is 2 units to the left and 3 units below the previously accessed point. Unfortunately, my C-128 gives an ?lllegal Quantity Error message for the negative value.
The RDOT function easily overcomes the problem. $\operatorname{RDOT}(0)$ and $\operatorname{RDOT}(1)$ represent the last X and Y coordinates referenced. It is a simple matter to add to or subtract from the RDOT values to create relative moves as line 120 shows. The statement PAINT $1, \operatorname{RDOT}(0)-2$, RDOT(1) is equivalent to PAINT $1,-2,+0$. That is, move horizontally two pixels to the left to begin painting.
To better appreciate the power of the these graphics tools, experiment with different values for the window and for the viewport. As a start, run the program as listed. Next change the values in lines 590 through 620 to 125, 185,140 , and 100 respectively. Then type RUN 30 . The original image remains on the screen if we skip line 20. Now the viewport is much smaller than the original one. Note that the new image is smaller but still centered within the viewport just as the original is.

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[^1]Change the viewport coordinates once more to 148 , 158,130 , and 122 respectively and type RUN 30 . Clearly we don't have to worry about changing the coordinates of the object we are drawing. The windowing transformation takes care of everything.
To make the object fill up more or less of the viewport, regardless of the viewport's size, change the window size in lines 520 through 550 . A larger window causes the relative size of the object to be smaller. Change values in lines 520 through 550 to $0,40,40,0$ and change values in lines 590 through 620 to $0,100,200,0$ respectively. Then type RUN. The image will be distorted vertically or horizontally if the shape of the viewport is different from the shape (height to width ratio) of the window.

## FUNGTIONAL GRAPHICS

For plotting the graph of a function, DATA statements are not needed. The program Function Plotter on page 92 allows you to define a function in line 530 and to plot its graph. The viewport is specified as before in lines 640 through 670 . The left and right world coordinates of the window now correspond to the domain ( X values) of the function to be plotted. The range of Y values is calculated and displayed by lines 120 and 130 . If the graph does not fit within the viewport, change the values of the window's WT and WB to match Y MAX and Y MIN and run the program again. Add line 155 GETKEY A\$ if you're using a single monitor for text and graphics. Press any key to return to text mode.

The viewport coordinates affect only the amount of the screen and the location in which the graph is displayed. To magnify, reduce, or shift the portion of the graph being viewed, you must change the world coordinates of the window. To plot more than one function on the same graph, add these lines:

```
111 CT = CT + 1
112 ON CT GOSUB 6rjor, 61%rs, 12rs
113 GOTO 5f)
6rof, DEF FNA(X) = COS(X) : RETURN
610,
```

Put your additional functions in lines 6000 and 6100 . You can modify line 112 to handle even more functions.

Because of the dummy PRINT statement in line 1020, the NoScroll key will allow you to temporarily stop the plotting, if desired. Change the step size of the X values in line 550 to make the graph denser or sparser.
These programs are the groundwork for some highpowered graphics work. The primary tool needed to complete this graphics package is a clipping routine. The limiting routine at line 3000 will distort any figure in the Moebius Plotter which goes outside of the window boundaries. Make sure that the window is large enough to include the entire figure.
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## GETTING UP TO SPEED Commodore 128 Graphics, Part III

By Mark Andrews

$\square$iven the right software, the Commodore 128 can understand many languages-BASIC, C, LOGO, Forth, and dozens more. But over the years, only one language has been used to create any significant number of commercial-quality high-resolution graphics programs. That language iswouldn't you know it?-assembly language.

The reason, of course, is speed. In last month's column, we saw how painfully slow BASIC can be when it's called upon to handle a graphics program-particularly a high-resolution graphics program. This month, you'll get a chance to type and run two graphics routines that are written completely in assembly language andnot surprisingly-run considerably faster than last month's BASIC programs.

This month's program, titled HRDEMO.S, is actually two hi-res programs in one. It contains one routine that will fill a high resolution screen with the color of your choice, and another that will draw a square on a high resolution screen.

The HRDEMO.S program was written with a Merlin 64 assembler on a Commodore 128 running in C-64 mode. With minor modifications, most of which have been discussed in previous columns, it could be typed and assembled using another C-64 or C-128 assembler. It was designed to be run in 40 -column mode on a Commodore 128, but with other minor changes can be modified to run on a Commodore 64.

The HRDEMO.S program, like most good graphics programs, was written using a rather sophisticated but widely used programming technique called bit-mapping. Here's how bit-mapping works in C-128 programs:

Deep inside the C-128's memory banks, in a block of RAM that ordinarily extends from memory address $\$ 2000$ to memory address \$3FFF (or from 8192 to 16383 in decimal notation), is a block of RAM called a high resolution screen map. When the $\mathrm{C}-128$ is in its 40 -column hi-res mode, each individual bit of data stored in this block of RAM controls one dot, or pixel, on the computer's screen. If a data bit stored in the $\mathrm{C}-128$ 's screen map is turned off, then the dot on the screen that corresponds to that bit is also turned off. And if a screen map bit is turned on, its corresponding screen dot is also turned on.

Since the C-128's hi-res screen is 320 dots wide by 200 dots high, a program -or a programmer-can exercise individual control over 64,000 separate dots by using bitsetting, bit-clearing, and bit-shifting techniques. That's
a lot of control for a programmer to have over a screen display-and that's how high resolution graphics got its name!

## THERE'S A GATCH, THOUGH

Since the C-128's 40 -column screen is 320 dots wide by 200 dots deep, it is possible to pinpoint the location of any dot on the screen by using two coordinates: an X coordinate that represents the dot's horizontal position, and a Y coordinate that represents its vertical position. Unfortunately, though, there is only an indirect relationship between a dot's screen coordinates and its corresponding bit in screen memory. The 64,000 bits that make up the C-128's screen are laid out slightly differently than are their corresponding bits in screen RAM. And that quirk makes it somewhat difficult to bit-map the C-128 screen.

Here's a brief explanation of this problem: The data stored in the C-128's screen memory is arranged in a very straightforward way-one bit right after the other, in 8,000 consecutive bytes of screen RAM. But the C-128's hires screen is arranged in quite a different manner: instead of being laid out in consecutive bytes, like screen RAM, it is split up into a grid of 1,000 rectangles, each one eight bytes high. This grid measures 40 rectangles wide by 20 rectangles deep $-1,000$ cells in all, arranged exactly like the characters on the C-128's 40-column text screen.

Figure 1 illustrates the relationship between the screen memory of the Commodore 64 and the display which the data produces on the screen. It shows where the first 32 bytes of screen RAM starting at memory address $\$ 2000$ would be situated if it were displayed on a high resolution screen.

|  | Figure I |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| How Data Is |  |  |  |  |  |
| Displayed on the |  |  |  |  |  | Screen

The text-oriented layout shown in Figure 1 makes it quite easy to display text on the C-128's screen, since each

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Example: You choose to play the Beatles with 35 songs to play. The program chooses one of the over 100 songs and places as a series of dashes. Player 1 guesses a letter in the song, if there he wins a point and continues his turn till he guesses wrong or solves the song for a 5 point bonus. FAST MACHINE CODE PROGRAM
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eight dot by eight dot character that appears on the screen can be fashioned from 64 consecutive bits of screen RAM. But it certainly complicates the job of the programmer working in hi-res graphics, since it eliminates the possibility of using straight $\mathrm{X} / \mathrm{Y}$ coordinates to plot dots on a high resolution screen. Instead, the relationship between each dot on the screen and its corresponding bit in screen RAM must be painstakingly calculated, using what must be one of the most complicated algorithms in the world of hi-res graphics programming.

## HOW IT WORKS

To illustrate how this complex algorithm works, let's go ahead and devise a system of coordinates for a 320 dot by 200 dot hi-res screen, using the letter X to represent each of the 320 dots going across the screen and the letter Y to represent each of the 200 dots (or bytes) extending from the top of the screen to the bottom. This arrangement is illustrated in Figure 2.

## Figure 2 Using $\mathbf{X} / \mathbf{Y}$ Coordinates



As Figure 2 shows, there are 320 possible X coordinates on a hi-res screen, ranging from 0 to 319 . And there are 200 possible Y coordinates, ranging from 0 to 199. So an X coordinate and a Y coordinate, used together, can be used to plot any dot on the screen. But, since the screen is actually divided into 1000 matrices of 64 dots each, some kind of conversion formula must be devised if these screen X and Y coordinates are to be of any help at all in accessing data in screen RAM.

Actually, the algorithm that is most often used for converting C-128 coordinates into screen memory addresses is made up of several parts:
First, since each rectangle on the screen is eight dots wide by eight dots high, both the X coordinate and the Y coordinate must be divided by eight. So, if we use the variable ROW to represent the starting address of a horizontal eight byte row of dots, and the variable COL to represent the starting address of an eight byte column of dots, we could start our algorithm with these two equations:
$\operatorname{ROW}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{Y} / 8)$ and $\operatorname{COL}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{X} / 8)$
Next, since each horizontal row of dots is made up of eight horizontal lines, we could number those lines 0 through 7 and find the line number of the dot in ques-
tion by using this equation:

## LINE $=\mathrm{Y}$ AND 7

Another odd quirk about the C-128 screen is that it displays the eight bits in each byte of screen RAM in the opposite direction from the direction in which they are stored in memory-with bit 0 on the left of each byte shown on the screen, and bit 7 on the right. So an equation like this is needed to get the eight bits in each byte of screen RAM into the proper order for a screen display:

$$
\mathrm{BIT}=7-(\mathrm{X} \text { AND } 7)
$$

Once the location of a bit in screen memory has been determined, the base address of screen RAM can be added into the equation, and the sum should be the address of the byte in which the bit in question is situated. So now let's put all of the above formulas together and add them to the base address of the C-128's screen memory. We could do that with a formula like this:

BYTE $=$ ROW * 32ヶ + COL * $8+$ LINE + BASE
Finally, once the RAM address of a byte has been calculated, the state of any given bit in that byte can be
changed with a statement such as this:
POKE BYTE, PEEK(BYTE) OR 2 BIT
In order to plot a dot on a high resolution screen, it is also necessary to understand the use of the C-128's color map, which begins at memory address $\$ 1 \mathrm{C} 00$ (7168 in decimal notation). The C-128 color map contains 1000 bytes, each of which determines the color of one eight byte matrix on the screen. The upper four bits of each location in color memory define the color of each bit that is set to 1 in a corresponding eight dot by eight dot matrix on the screen. The lower four bits in each color map location define the color of any bit that is cleared to 0 in that same eight by eight matrix of pixels.

Because of the limitations of this system, the C-128 does not offer the programmer as much control over setting screen colors as it does over whether individual dots on the screen are off or on; only two colors are available in each eight dot by eight dot (character size) matrix, and each dot in that matrix must be displayed in one of those two colors. However, there is no overall restriction on how many of the C-128's 16 colors can be displayed on the screen.

Now that we know how the C-128's screen map and color map work, we're ready to take a look at


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HRDEMO.S, the program that goes with this column (see page 90). As mentioned previously, the program contains two separate routines. And, as pointed out in the comments in lines 7 and 8 of the program, each of these routines has a separate entry point. Once the HRDEMO.S program is typed, assembled, and stored on a disk as HRDEMO.O, the routine called FILLSCR, which fills the screen with color, can be loaded and executed by typing the BASIC 7.0 commands

BLOAD "HRDEMO.0":SYS 4864
To load and run the square-drawing routine, you can type
BLOAD "HRDEMO.0":SYS 4867
As you can see by looking at line 10 , the HRDEMO.S program will assemble beginning at memory address $\$ 1300$, or 4864 in decimal notation. So, if the program is executed using the command SYS 4864, it will start at line 54 and then jump to line 262, where the FILLSCR routine begins. But if it is executed using the command SYS 4867, it will start at line 55 and then jump to line 290, the first line of the DRAWSQ program. Both FILLSCR and DRAWSQ end with infinite loops (loops that continue forever), so there is no elegant way to get out of either routine. But HRDEMO.S is not yet a fin-

ished program, and this bug will be removed as we continue to work with the program in future columns.
Let's look now at the FILLSCR section of the program, which begins at line 262. Both FILLSCR and DRAWSQ begin with jumps to a subroutine called HIRES, which begins at line 217 . HIRES, using techniques that have been discussed in previous columns, activates the C-128's high resolution mode and clears the computer's screen map. Then, using a variable called COLOR, it fills the C-128's color map with the value $\$ 40$, which will produce a blue foreground and a black background on the screen. (You can use a different color set, of course, by changing the value of the COLOR variable.)
The heart of the program is an assembly language dotplotting routine labeled PLOT, which extends from line 105 to line 258 . This module, as you can see by looking at the remarks in the source code, works just like the dot-plotting routines that were included in last month's programs.
The FILLSCR routine, with the help of a Y-register loop, uses the subroutine PLOT to fill the screen with color. The DRAWSQ routine, using vertical and horizontal lines with predetermined starting and ending points, calls the PLOT subroutine to draw a square on the screen.
When you type, assemble, and run the HRDEMO.S program, you'll see that while DRAWSQ is pretty speedy, FILLSCR runs rather slowly-especially for an assembly language program. One reason for the program's sluggishness is that it painstakingly calculates the fill value for every dot on the screen, even though every dot is displayed in the same color. If you understand how the program works, you should be able to correct this deficiency without too much trouble; I'll leave it to you to figure out how.
Another reason that FILLSCR runs so slowly-and that DRAWSQ, despite its appearance of speed, also runs more slowly than it should-is that the PLOT subroutine calculates the complete address of each byte on the screen every time the byte has to be accessed. This procedure, as professional programmers discovered long ago, can be speeded up greatly with the help of a programming tool called a Y-lookup table. This, as its name indicates, is a table that contains the starting address of each line, or Y coordinate, on a screen map. A Y-lookup table contains only 200 addresses, since there are only 200 lines on the screen, so it can be created very quickly and then stored in memory. And once a Y-lookup table has been created, it can eliminate the necessity of looking up Y addresses. Instead, when a program needs a Y coordinate address, all it has to do is look up the address using its Y-lookup table.
The creation and use of Y-lookup tables, and a few other secrets of superfast graphics programming, will be explored-and demonstrated-in next month's column. $\square$

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Given Ahoy!'s nautical motif, wed like nothing better than to fill an Art Gallery with images of oceangoing vesselsbut it's ships with wings that have traditionally captured the imagination of computer programmers. Last month's installment featured several screens for the spaceship set; this month we nosedive into the stratosphere for a dynamic aero assortment. In the top row are $P-40$, crafted on Koala by R. J. Belcher (Advance, NC); Dogfight, also on Koala, by Tod Baldridge (Markleville, IN); and F-4 Jet by Richard and Pamela Winters (Shreveport, LA). In the middle row are Spiffire, drawn with Koala Pad and Koala Painter by Barri Olson (Madison, WI) and Davinci, also created with Koala by Joseph P. McCarthy (Trumbull, CT), a former animator with Terrytoons. In the bottom flank are Eliminator, based on the ZZ Top album cover, by Kerry L. Gish (Kewanee, IL)-this month's only non-aviation image; Airwolf, rendered on DOODLE! by Steven Distasio (Valhalla, NY) and demonstrating the maximum resolution of the 64's $320 \times 200$ pixel hi-res mode; F-15 881 on Koala by Gary Tully (Highland, CA); and X Wing Fighter on Koala by John Matthews Jr. (San Antonio, TX). Keep 'em flying!



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## SPEECM64 Digitized Speech Without Special Hardware



## By Scott Baggs

ne of the most fascinating applications of microcomputers is speech synthesis. Unfortunately, giving your computer the gift of speech usually involves purchasing expensive hardware. Using Speech64, you can give your Commodore 64 a voice without any special equipment. You will need a cassette recorder and Datasette for digitizing your speech, but you need no extra hardware for playback. Your recorded voice is reproduced in the standard audio output of any Commodore 64.

Before we get started, here is a quick overview of what we are going to do. First you will record your voice onto a cassette tape using any cassette tape recorder. Next you will place this tape into the Datasette connected to your Commodore 64. Please note that it is a tape recording of a voice and not a computer program that is loaded into the Datasette. Finally, you will run the Speech 64 program, which will record the speech from the Datasette. You will then be able to play back and save the speech data. The point here is that we are not using the Datasette to load or save programs (unless you do not have a disk drive), but only as a means to input the speech signal.

Let's get started. Type in the Speech 64 program on page 103 and save it. Now, using a standard cassette recorder, record a short phrase (under 8 seconds). If you are using a recorder with a built-in microphone, use a plug-in mike instead of the built-in one. The reason is that the built-in microphones tend to pick up too much noise, and your voice will sound very thin on the computer. This is an interesting phenomenon, and you may wish to experiment with different microphones. Anyway, once you have recorded a few seconds' worth of speech on a cassette tape, rewind the tape back to the beginning
of your speech and place the tape in the Datasette (connected to the C-64). Run the Speech64 program and choose the RECORD option from the menu. You will be instructed to press play on the Datasette. When you press play, the screen will blank while your voice is read from the tape into the computer. After about 8 seconds, the menu will reappear, indicating that the recording is done. Press stop on the Datasette. Now choose option 2, PLAYBACK, from the menu. You should now hear your digitized voice emanating from the monitor's speaker. The reproduced speech will have a raspy, buzzing quality similar to that of a CB radio, but it should be quite intelligible. You should speak slowly and articulate your words to get the best results when recording your voice on tape.

At this point you may save the digital speech data using option 4 from the menu. Note that this is the digitized speech data, and not the original voice signal you recorded onto cassette earlier. By saving this digital data, you can use it later in your BASIC programs. The default device is the disk drive, but you may save to cassette by entering a 1 instead of 8 for the device number. If you are saving to cassette, do not forget to replace the cassette with your voice on it with a program cassette.

Once you have digitized and saved your speech, you are ready to add a voice to your own BASIC program. All you need to do is put the following lines in your pro-

gram：
15）IF $A=$（）THEN $A=1$ ：LOAD＂YOURDATA＂$, 8,1$ 2f）GOSUB 4rرfor）：REM POKE ML ROUTINES
35）REM
45）REM PUT YOUR PROGRAM HERE
5）REM
2999 STOP ：REM END OF YOUR PROGRAM
3rorj）REM SAY THE PHRASE
3010）SRT＝64 ：A＝49154 ：POKE 49358，5
3ヶ）2「 POKEA，っ：POKEA＋1，SRT：POKEA＋3，SRT＋24：
POKEA＋2，
3（J3）POKE53265，PEEK（53265）AND239 ：REM BL ANK SCREEN
3r）4r）SYS 49287 ：REM SPEECH PLAYBACK
3（J5）POKE53265，PEEK（53265）OR16 ：REM ENAB
LE SCREEN
35，6r）RETURN
 64 PROGRAM HERE

Whenever you want your computer to speak，just use GOSUB 3000．Line 10 assumes you are using disk，but if you want to load from cassette，just change the 8 to a 1 ．
You may want to have some fun altering your digitized voice by varying the pitch．You may do this in line 35 of Speech64 which POKEs location 49358 with a 5．First，
record the phrase using the initial value of 5．Then，dur－ ing playback，replacing the number 5 with a smaller num－ ber will increase the pitch；a larger number will decrease the pitch．
One other option you have is whether or not you wish to blank the screen during playback．Speech quality is slightly degraded if you do not blank the screen，because the computer must spend some time updating the display． If you choose to leave the screen visible during playback， you may omit line 3030 from the above program．
For those of you who are interested in the technical aspects of how Speech 64 works，it is based on a method of signal processing called zero－crossing analysis．Es－ sentially，this means that the analog speech signal is trans－ formed into a square wave of 0＇s and l＇s that the compu－ ter can understand．These 0＇s and l＇s are used to click the speaker on and off at audio frequency，hence repro－ ducing the original signal．The advantage of this tech－ nique is that it is a relatively simple process and requires very little memory．On the other hand，we have to pay a price in terms of speech quality－the sound is somewhat raspy but it is intelligible．
I have found experimenting with speech reproduction on the Commodore 64 to be rewarding，educational，and just plain fun．I hope that Speech64 proves to be just as exciting for you．

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 103
CE Commodore
PERSONAL

## MATCH:BLOCKS For the C-64 By James A. Shephard <br>  atchblocks is a game that is as much fun <br> WINNING THE GAME

Mplaying solitaire as with a group of up to 10 players. As the name implies, the object is to match blocks. There are two versions. In one, a match consists of two identical blocks; in the more difficult version, three identical blocks. A block contains a colored picture created from symbols in the C-64's graphics and letter set. Each picture is two symbols wide by two symbols high. Later in this article you will learn how to alter the block set, or even create your own.

## PLAYING THE GAME

To start, plug in a joystick in Port 1. (The C-64 should always be turned off when inserting or removing a joystick.) Then load and run the program. After displaying the playing board, the program asks how many players there are, and for the name of each player to be typed in. As each player types his name, it moves across the bottom and up the right side of the screen to its position on the scoreboard.
After all names have been entered, you are asked to choose the two or three block version. Then the 54 blocks are covered and a white flashing cursor appears in the center. You are now ready to begin play.
Players take turns trying to match blocks. To select a block, move the joystick until the cursor is positioned on the block you desire. Pressing the fire button selects the block and exposes the picture that the block contains.

## TWO BLOCK VERSION

In this version, a match equals two identical blocks. When this occurs the MATCH in the title flashes and the computer plays the 'CHARGE' theme. The player's score is increased by one and the player gets another turn. When no match occurs, the computer buzzes and displays NO MATCH at the bottom of the screen and play passes to the next player.

## THREE BLOCK VERSION

This is the same as the two block version, only more difficult because a match is three identical blocks. A player's turn is not over until three blocks have been selected, even if the first two do not match.

The object is to match all blocks and clear the board. When there are two or more players, the winner is the person with the most matches after the entire board has been cleared, regardless of the number of rounds. When played solitaire, the number of rounds is a way to determine how well a player has done against other solitaire players, or if he has beaten his own record.

## CREATING OR MODIFYING A BLOCK SET

Matchblocks contains a short utility program which displays the entire block set on the screen. At a READY prompt, type RUN800 and press the return key to see how this works. The first two rows displayed on the screen are the blocks used in both the two block version and the three block version. The third row is only used in the two block version.

Each program line from 700 to 780 contains the data for three blocks. Each block data line contains fifteen numbers, so there are five for each block. The first number determines the color of the block. The second, third, fourth, and fifth numbers determine the upper left, upper right, lower left, and lower right symbols that make up the block picture. To clarify, program line 700 reads as follows:

7rf) DATA (ر1,233,233,95,1ヶ5,13,122,76,8ヶ), 79, (1)7,10) 8,123,124,126

The first five numbers are data for the white diamond, the next five are data for the light green cross, and the last five are data for the yellow square. If the first number 01 were changed to 02 , the diamond would become red, based on the following C-64 character color codes:

| 0 Black | 4 Purple | 8 Orange | 12 Gray 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 White | 5 Green | 9 Brown | 13 Light Green |
| 2 Red | 6 Blue | 10 Light Red | 14 Light Blue |
| 3 Cyan | 7 Yellow | 11 Gray 1 | 15 Gray 3 |

The second, third, fourth, and fifth numbers are screen display codes which can be found in the POKE column on pages 132-134 of your Commodore 64 User's Guide. The character that the POKE value represents is found

Continued on page 76

Try this experiment! Flip through any issue of Ahoy! that you've finished reading. Add up the hours of programming toil our feature articles and tutorials saved you -the hours of shopping our expansive news section saved you-and the money our unbiased reviews saved youand see if the magazine didn't pay for itself! Then ask yourself: can you afford to be without a single time- and money-saving back issue?
If you're serious about programming, you can't be serious about continuing without a complete collection of Ahoy!

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know it's happened to you before. You're walking through the woods, minding your own business, when you come upon a pod of bears having a costume party. The one wearing the Hawaiian shirt is obviously proud of his costume because, having spied the camera around your neck, he asks you to take his picture. You're more than happy to oblige, since you're considering maybe keeping a copy or two for yourself. You reach down, and-no film.

It pays to keep your camera loaded. The same thing applies to a session at the computer. That's why a screen dump utility is one of the most useful things you can pack into your machine. It sends the contents of the display screen to your printer. It's great for debugging, obtaining hard copy of important data, or just for convincing yourself that the strange behavior of your computer isn't a figment of your imagination.

This screen dump program for the C-128 has two particular advantages. One, it works off the interrupt generated by the RESTORE key, which means most programming tricks won't disturb it. Two, it senses whether you're in 40 - or 80 -column mode, and formats the printout accordingly. Incorporate this as part of an autobooting routine when you power up, and it's out of sight and out of mind. But when a situation pops up that makes you scream for a screen dump, it's at your fingertips.

This convenient feature is available even while a program is running. The program halts, the printer prints, and the program picks up where it left off. The RESTORE key makes it all possible.

Unlike any other key on the keyboard, RESTORE is wired directly to one of the microprocessor's interrupt lines. We all know we can halt a BASIC program by pressing RUN STOP and RESTORE simultaneously. In a nutshell, here's what's happening inside the computer: 1) The RESTORE key sends the interrupt signal to the microprocessor, passing control to the interrupt handler routine; 2) As part of this routine, the RUN STOP key is checked; 3) If RUN STOP is down, the computer resets ("warm starts"); otherwise, the computer returns from the interrupt as though nothing happened. When Dual Dump-128 is activated, a little diversion takes place. In addition to checking the RUN STOP key, we also check the SHIFT keys. Hold one of them while pressing RESTORE, and you get a screen dump.

Dual Dump-128 is a chunk of machine code that occupies locations \$1A00-\$1B89 (decimal 6656-7049) in your 128. This is part of the space Commodore has declared as reserved for function key software. (Note: we're not talking about the function key definitions built into the computer that you can change with the KEY command; they're stored somewhere else.) The program supplied POKEs the code into memory and enables the SHIFT/RESTORE feature with a SYS command.

If you desire, you can dispense with the SHIFT/RESTORE combination and call the screen dump routine directly with the command

SYS 6659
You may find this useful at times, particularly if you'd like to incorporate a screen dump into one of your own programs.

This program is designed for Commodore-compatible printers. It assumes a printer with device number 4. (To dump to a printer with a device number of 5 , POKE 6986,5 .) When dumping a 40 -column screen, the program checks whether the display is lower/upper case or upper case/graphics, and opens the channel to the printer accordingly. 80-column screens are handed a little differently, since the 80 -column mode can display both character sets at the same time. For an 80 -column screen dump, the printer channel is opened according to the last character that was sent to the screen. The BASIC equivalents of the commands that are used to open the printer channel are

OPEN4,4,, (UPPER CASE/GRAPHICS)
OPEN4,4,7 (LOWER/UPPER CASE)
This program is designed for dumping text screens only, not bit-maps. Furthermore, because sprites are a function of the video chip apart from the screen display, they won't appear on your printouts. Reverse characters are changed to non-reversed to save wear and tear on your printhead.

From now on, when something appears on your computer screen that's simply too amazing to believe, a simple SHIFT/RESTORE will preserve it for posterity. SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 96


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# MULTI RAM For the C-64 By Buck Childress 

 hat a great machine! The ol' 64 can do so many different things, you could spend years just exploring its capabilities. With a little help, it can even emulate two or three different computers at one time.
Multi RAM enables the 64 to develop some very useful split personalities. Time and again you've heard of the free area of RAM starting at 49152. Unfortunately, if you don't program in machine language, this area gathers dust. That hardly seems fair. You have as much right to it as any ML programmer does, especially since it's your computer. Now, with the touch of a key, you can access this area of RAM and use it for your BASIC programs. With it, you'll have an additional RAM area of 3837 bytes (about 250 more than the VIC 20). This is a great place to store your smaller programs or subroutines. If you're using a disk drive, you could keep your disk directory here for reference. You'll still have that monstrous 38,911 byte area down below for those monolithic programs. But, if you're like me, most of your BASIC programs aren't even half that size. So why not split this area in two? Press the right keys and presto...you now have two areas of RAM containing 19,453 bytes each (almost 8000 more than the Commodore 16).

All of these areas are completely separate from one another. You can load to, and save from, any one at any time. Programs in one area can be worked on, run (provided they don't POKE data from 53000 up), or newed without affecting the others. In essence, you have three computers in one. This is really handy when you're working on a program. You can store different versions of it in your 'separate' computers.

After saving a copy of Multi RAM, run it. The loader will POKE the machine language data into memory and check for errors. Multi RAM then activates itself and erases the BASIC loader. If for some reason you want to disable Multi RAM, RUN STOP/RESTORE will do the trick. SYS 53000 will reenable it.
Press the CTRL and fl function keys at the same time. At the upper left of your screen the message "RAM = 1 " will appear. This means that you're in the first RAM area (the bottom half of normal BASIC RAM). Now press the CTRL and f3 keys. You'll see "RAM $=2$ " indicating that you're now in the second RAM area (the top half of normal BASIC RAM). CTRL and f5 places you in
the third area of RAM, as "RAM $=3$ " will verify. This is the area at 49152 that you can dust off. Should you want to use the entire 38,911 byte BASIC RAM area at once, press CTRL and f . "RAM $=0$ " will appear, verifying that you're not in any given section and that all of the normal BASIC area is available to you.

You can access any area as often as you like by pressing CTRL and the corresponding function key. And, depending on the RAM area you're using, everything you do (loading, saving, running, etc.) will take place in that area. You can even save a program from one area and load it into another. PRINT FRE( 0 ) will return the bytes free in whichever area you're using.

If you happen to forget which area of RAM you're currently in, press CTRL and RETURN. Multi RAM will tell you the area.

Because Multi RAM monitors certain pointers and continually updates various data to reflect the status of these pointers, don't load and run it again (unless, of course, you turn the computer off). This is why Multi RAM activates itself and erases the loader once it's been run. Remember, make sure you have a good copy saved before you run Multi RAM for the first time.

Give Multi RAM a try. It's like having three entirely separate computers at your disposal. And, best of all, you only had to pay for one!

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 109


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## ENTERTA\|NMENT <br> SOFTWARE SECTION



Bank Street MW: compose by cursor. READER SERVICE NO. 206
create three-part chords or harmonies. Using the console like a piano keyboard, the computerist enters one music track at a time.
The display shows the music in the form of a diagram, instead of like sheet music. This makes it easier for those who can't read music to visualize the score.
The computerist can pillage the disk's music library for ingredients in new compositions. The available bits and pieces range from Bach to rock.
It's not an easy program to master. Although the "quick start" manual helps, most would-be musicians will have to study the tutorial to learn about all of the features and special options. Once the composer understands the intricacies of the synthesizer, there's almost no limit to the variety of sounds and rhythms.
Studio 64 (Entech) makes composing easy even for those who don't read notes. As the computerist picks out tunes on the console keyboard, they're automatically transcribed to the bass or treble clefs on screen. A built-in processor deletes bad notes, moves entire blocks of music, or repeats sections.

Unlimited tonal variations are pos-


The Music Shop: packed with options. READER SERVICE NO. 207
sible. It is even possible to change the background colors of the onscreen notation.

The composer enters three voice lines for melody, harmony, and bass separately on the console. The playback combines these, and performs the opus with the selected tonal colorations.

Studio 64 is a perfect example of why it doesn't pay to snub older music disks. It lacks the fancy graphics found in newer designs, but it's a fullscale composing tool which unlocks the power of the SID chip.
Bank Street Music Writer (Mindscape) lets users place notes, rests, and staff bars on staffs by moving a cursor to the desired location. It sounds each note as it is entered, so composers get instant feedback.
The three voices are programmed at the same time, but they can be played back separately or in any combination. Each voice, depicted in a different color on the display, has its own volume and tone.
Bank Street Music Writer, like most synthesizers, incorporates editing options which work like a word processor. Musicians can cut and paste sec-

## A BRIEF HISTORY <br> OF COMPUTER <br> GAME AUDIO

In the beginning, there was silence.
After a time, beeps and boops were heard emanating from game consoles across the land. These were followed by buzzes, pops, and, of course, kabooms. Then came the words, the music, and digitization.

Let's return to the very beginning.
Sound was an afterthought on home


Notable Phantom: $11 / 2$ octave overlay. READER SERVICE NO. 208
tions to create professional-caliber songs. This sophisticated composing package prints out compositions as sheet music. Each voice can be transcribed separately if desired, which could come in handy for writing operettas or scoring band or choral selections.
Music Construction Set (Electronic Arts) is a few years old now, but it has most of the features found in the newer packages. The joystick picks up notes from icons and drops them into place on musical staffs.
Other icons control the speed, volume, and quality of the sound. Music Construction Set can imitate 13 instruments and produce an assortment of special effects.
The graphics aren't so pretty and the keyboard controls are a bit cumbersome. Yet the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and this program can cook up some mighty tasty musical recipes.

The Music Studio (Activision) was reviewed last issue (see page 65). This top quality tool takes a unique approach to composition. The computerist uses icons and menus to create musical passages, and can add


Music Construction Set: many effects. READER SERVICE NO. 209
lyrics which the program prints out on the finished sheet music.
The Music Shop (Broderbund) is a state-of-the-art program by writing, editing, saving, and printing music. The composer chooses notes from a menu and drops them onto the staffs.

One advantage of this title over some others is that it can handle songs of up to 20 pages of sheet music notation. The program is packed with useful options. It can produce whole notes to 32 nd notes, dotted notes, ties and triplets, eight time signatures, and varied endings for each song. Pull-down menus and onscreen prompts make it a snap to use, even for beginners.

The Advanced Music System (Firebird) is a complex composition tool which utilizes icons and pop-up menus. The editor lets computerists enter songs either by playing the keyboard like a piano or by choosing notes from menus with the joystick. It's nice to have this choice of input, particularly in families where wouldbe composers may possess varying degrees of musical literacy.
A less ambitious, and more economical, version of the program also
computers. Back in the late 1970s, the TRS-80, Radio Shack's groundbreaking entry into the nascent home computer market, had no sound capability at all. And the Apple II, while it can produce sounds, generates them through a tiny, onboard speaker.

Audio is a captive of the hardware. If the sound chip can produce the sound, fine. When the programmer attempts to overcome hardware shortcomings with the software, however, the rest of the program almost always suffers.

It wasn't until the low-priced entertain-
ment-oriented systems such as the C-64 and the Atari 400/800 came along that sound became a meaningful concern for software developers. The best computer sound became the province of the massmarket micros because these machines stress entertainment functions.

Improved sound had an immediate and dramatic effect on users. Just as movie audiences turned their backs on silent films after talkies arrived, computerists soon lost interest in the TRS-80, and began buying special sound-enhancing circuit boards and speakers for their Apple

## ENTERTAINMENT SOFTWARE SECTION

exists: The Concise Music System. This pares away the linker and printer modules, but it still offers both methods of data entry and has synthesizer capability.
Rock 'N' Rhythm (Spinnaker) takes a lighthearted approach to synthesizers. Musicians "cut records" in a computerized recording studio and play them back on a built-in jukebox that holds up to 18 new songs, plus nine prerecorded tunes.
Composers can multitrack songs with melody, harmony, and rhythm accompaniment. A paper overlay turns the console into a keyboard, and users record notes by typing their names onto a checkerboard screen which resembles a grid for a wordsearch game more than a staff. The program teaches the names of notes, but not how to read music.
The joystick-operated rhythm
screen provides preset cadences and cymbal backbeats, as well as a chance to pound out your own rhythm on the drums. An onscreen tape recorder plays the works.

Kids ages 5-10 study the basics of piano with The Notable Phantom (DesignWare) while they compete in music educational games against specters, spiders, and the Phantom. It comes with a keyboard overlay that provides $11 / 2$ standard piano octaves. Ghouls from a haunted house help kids practice note identification, ghosts challenge users to match notes on a staff by striking the same ones on the keyboard, and kids cage spiders by playing the same notes as the names they drag on screen.

The Notable Phantom comes with a book of melodies, and budding tunesmiths can create their own songs and save them for later. This is not
a complete synthesizer, since it doesn't have all the sound-altering functions and other special features, but it's great for kids just learning to read music and play the piano.
Prokofiev's Peter and The Wolf Music (Fisher-Price) introduces preschoolers (ages 3-6) to the principles of music with seven games based on the classic story. The student first plays a simple adventure which leads him into the other six musical tutorials. The program helps tots distinguish pitches, differentiate tunes, and identify musical themes associated with specific characters from Peter and the Wolf. Although it doesn't take the place of a real music synthesizer, this offers kids a good head start.

Music is man's oldest artform. With the help of one of these wonder programs, you can finally let that song in your heart ring out!

## THE SOUND OF ENTERTAINMENT How Audio Enhances Commodore Entertainment Programs By Bill Kunkel

Just as movies were silent until "The Jazz Singer" made a breakthrough, the earliest computer games were likewise mute. Finally, as with the silver screen, computer games found their voice. And since then, they haven't shown any inclination to shut up.
Historically, it is not uncommon for visually oriented media to give short shrift to audio. As long as people have something to look at, the thinking goes, they can live with silence. Even in cinema, where the introduction of sound created such a
tremendous stir, most of the technological innovations have centered around heightening the visual impact of movies. Not until studios added Dolby sound to certain films in the mid-1970s was there any significant change in the way filmgoers heard the dialogue.

Computer sound has moved forward at a much faster pace. The first home computers offered users little or nothing in the way of audio. The Apple II has a tinny built-in speaker, and the pioneering TRS-80 maintained total silence during operation
(see sidebar: A Brief History of Computer Game Audio). Other manufacturers, like Commodore, perceived this lack and, accordingly, aural excellence became a major selling point for systems like the C-64.
The importance of games in the software pantheon made enhanced audio for home computers a necessity. During the early part of this decade, computers were striving to duplicate coin-operated arcade games. What was Pac-Man, after all, without his signature theme song and his beloved "wocka-wocka"?

IIs as well. Virtually overnight, a quality sound chip was a prerequisite on all home computers.

Computers such as the $\mathrm{C}-64$, Atari 800XL, IBM PC, and TI-99/4A produce what we'll call "analog" sound. They use audio generation technology to mimic sounds to the best of their ability. Sometimes the imitation is successful, often it is not.

The next step was the use of digital technology to actually reproduce the sound itself. With digitized audio, the computer "hears" a sound, breaks it

[^2]

Ballblazer: a pulse-pounding score. READER SERVICE NO. 210

The rise of the Commodore 64 proved to be a major step forward. The C-64's vaunted SID (Sound Interface Device) chip can generate music, sound effects, and even speech of extraordinarily high quality.
The SID chip allows programmers access to three different voices. An "instrument" is selected for each voice, then a setting is determined for the sound's Attack, Decay, Sustain, and Release factors.
The Attack determines an instrument's acceleration. That is, how fast it gets "from zero to sixty", as they say in the car world. Horns, for example, have a slow Attack, while an electric guitar's is quite fast.
Decay governs the point to which the sound levels off after the Attack.
The Sustain determines the level of sound after the Attack.
The Release affects the way a sound ends once it is produced. A quick release means the sound cuts off abruptly once the musician is no longer playing it.
Sounds are grouped according to the patterns they generate. These patterns are called waveforms because of their appearance on paper. Printed sound patterns look something like the readouts generated by lie detectors.

## THE BEST SOUNDS IN ENTERTAINMENT

Which Commodore games have the best C-64 audio? Here are some of the editorial staff's favorites:

- Ballblazer (Epyx) is Lucasfilm's sport of the future. The rotofoils race up and down the checkered playfield to the accompaniment of the most pulse-pound-


Rescue on Fractalus: movielike music. READER SERVICE NO. $2 I I$

Music not only produces tones, but overtones as well, secondary tones which give an instrument its individual character. These overtones are affected by the waveform the programmer selects.
The four basic waveforms use sound and overtones in conjunction to produce an instrument's timbre or color. The triangle wave has a bright sound, full of overtones, and is used to simulate the mellow sound of a xy lophone. The sawtooth wave has a pure sound, with no overtones, and produces the brass and string instruments. The noise wave contains a random mix of all overtones and is used to create the percussion instruments such as a snare drum and high hat. Finally, the pulse wave is used in combination with other waves to vary the harmonics. Adjusting the pulse width brings out certain overtones in other wavse.
The SID chip also gives programmers access to filters. The Hp (High Pass) filters out the low frequencies; the Lp (Low Pass) eliminates high frequencies; and the Bp (Band Pass) boosts the midrange by filtering out the high and low frequencies.
Finally, the programmer must set the Synchronization to combine voices; Resonance, which brings out har-
ing score in computer game history. Just try to remain unexcited while listening to this!

- The Dolphin's Rune (Mindscape) ranks as one of the most unusual computer games ever produced. Subtitled "A Poetic Odyssey," this John O'Neill program puts the user inside a dolphin's skin. The wild compendium of clicks, whistles, and otherworldly underwater audio is a real mood-setter.


Spelunker: plunking theme sets pace. READER SERVICE NO. 212
monic overtones; and "Ring Modulation," which blends voices to create a non-harmonic effect.
Three types of sound are commonly used in home computer entertainment products. They are sound effects, music, and speech.
Sound effects have been a major consideration in the creation of modern entertainment software since the primal thump-and-grind of Space Invaders. Later, Pac-Man elevated "wocka-wocka" into the languages of several nations. And how well would those scores of space combat games have played sans the roar of hyperdrive or the (scientifically fallacious) deep space blowouts?
An inventory of basic sound effects is vital in the development of entertainment software. Players require some sort of audio cue which corresponds to the visual input. Even that most primitive of computer games, Pong, lives or dies by the single sound which provided the contest with its name.
"Sound effects are easy to handle on the C-64," explains Mark Lesser, a programmer and partner in MicroSmith. "The SID chip contains a number of sounds and possible sounds. You have to issue the command, and the sound is produced.

- GameMaker (Activision) makes game design a realistic option for everyone. The system breaks up the design and programming process into animation (SpriteMaker), painting (SceneMaker), music (MusicMaker), sound effects (SoundMaker), and editor modules. It's an excellent tutorial for those interested in seeing how the Commodore 64 really works.
- Web Dimension (Activision), Rus-


Dolphin's Rune: otherworldly audio. READER SERVICE NO. 213

This is obviously an efficient system, but it isn't very flexible."

Music, on the other hand, represents a much greater challenge. While designers sometimes dropped fillips of familiar tunes into computer games in the late 1970s and early 1980s, few programmers possessed the talent or inclination to write sophisticated music for game software.

The difficulties associated with composing music for game software are largely technological.
"Creating music for computer software involves using what are called 'interrupts',' explains Mark Lesser. "And the more interrupts, the better the music."

Creating music on computers involves generating waveforms. The more interrupts, the higher the resolution on those waveforms and the better the sound.
"You just can't produce quality music with rapid interrupts, and those interrupts do tend to degrade the onscreen action," says Lesser. "It's not hard when you're dealing with simple tones, but if you want to do fancy music or effects you have a problem.
"The SID chip does better at music than, say, the Atari ST, which uses the same chip as the old Mattel In-
sell Lieblich's musical journey through a surreal C-64 cosmos, doesn't have much action, but you'll never hear better music on any 8 -bit computer.

- Master of the Lamps (Activision) features Lieblich again, this time working with Peter Kaminski. A two-phase game featuring some of the wildest steering sequences ever put on the gaming screen, it's a freaked-out trip to the limits of computer sight and sound.


Web Dimension: surreal music journey. READER SERVICE NO. 214
tellivision," states Lesser. "The SID chip has a better choice of waveforms, and that's what determines sound quality."
The ability to produce quality music on micros had a significant effect on overall design philosophy. It became standard practice to open games with a title screen, credits, and a theme song. This practice of "setting up" an entertainment product as though it were a movie has spearheaded the new trend toward cinematic software. Games such as Rescue On Fractalus (Epyx) and Karateka (Broderbund) use music in a way which is highly analagous to motion pictures. (See sidebar, The Best Sounds in Entertainment).
Savvy game designers realize the potential of music to enhance the gaming experience. In Spelunker (Broderbund), for example, the gentle, plunking theme establishes the game's play speed, or pulse, while artfully evoking the proper atmosphere. Ballblazer (Epyx) also employs music to dictate its frenetic pace. The tempo is throbbing and insistent, the tone is electronic sci-fi, and the result is a game that has the power to enthrall all the senses, not just the eyes.
The quality of music on the C-64 has tempted designers to develop
The gamer helps a young prince prove his worthiness to rule. It's more of a game than Web Dimension, but equally impressive in terms of its stunning sound and graphics.

- Moondust (Creative Software) is not really a game at all. It's a free-form experiential program in which moving an onscreen cursor generates a wide range of musical sounds. Groovy psychedelic stuff.


## ENTERTAINMENT SOFTWARE SECTION

games oriented largely around sound and music. Titles such as Web Dimension (Activision) and Master of the Lamps (Activision) focus the player's attention with delightful original musical compositions.
The final component of computer audio, speech, has not come quite so far. Although some programs, like Impossible Mission (Epyx) and Ghostbusters (Activision) incorporate a limited amount of synthetic speech, its use to date must be called superficial.
The major problem with speech synthesis on the C-64 is the fact that it uses up great quantities of RAM. Most designers recoil at the prospect of "squandering" precious memory on what is, at best, a frill.
Very few games actually integrate speech into the action to any extent. Even arcade machines, which can secrete a tape recorder in the cabinet, seldom have had anything significant to say for themselves.
Speech can be programmed in several ways. Perhaps the most popular method involves speaking the chosen words into a tape recorder, then feeding that directly onto disk.
Some of the most successful examples of computer speech on the Commodore are found in Impossible Mission ("Thtay a while," a voice lisps in its best Karloffian fashion, "Thtay forEVER!") and Ghostbusters ("He slimed me!").
The very fact that these are the most prominent examples provides an insight into how rare significant speech really is in terms of contemporary software.
The increased memory capacity of newer-model microcomputers will certainly have a profound effect on speech synthesis in forthcoming game

- Rescue on Fractalus (Epyx) is as close as it gets to a George Lucas movie on computer. And part of that all-encompassing ambience is its pseudo-John Williams heroic score!
- Spelunker (Broderbund) has an enchanting theme song which sets the mood perfectly. The sound lends an air of mystery and excitement to this enthralling journey through an underground cave system.
software. But the real advances may wind up coming from another direction: educational software, especially language programs, where intonation is so vital to the learning experience.
Meaningful changes in computer audio will continue to depend upon advances in the hardware. "For sound to really work," says Mark Lesser, "it's got to be handled by the hardware."
The Amiga, with its digital sound (see sidebar), may well be the next big step. "It's a quantum leap," insists Activision designer/musician Russell Lieblich, the man who created the music for Web Dimension and Master of the Lamps. "This will be true digital audio. All of a sudden, we're talking about your computer sounding like a radio!" And at that point, Lieblich predicts, the weak link in the sound generating system will be the speakers through which the sound is heard.
Sound effects, music, and speech


## LORDS OF CONQUEST

## Electronic Arts

Commodore 64
Disk; \$32.95
Territorial struggle has been a popular theme for games from Go to Diplomacy and Risk. It seems that many outwardly pacifistic people secretly nurture the dream of conquering the known world.
Lords of Conquest lets one to four computerists vent these imperialistic impulses. Participants use economic development, military force, and subtle negotiation to expand from the homeland territories to a position of supremacy.
Eon Software, authors of Lords of Conquest, has produced non-electronic board games for the last 15 years. The company's first major computer title shows the same design excellence as its now-classic Cosmic Encounter.
Unlike other board game design teams which have tried to chip off a piece of the electronic entertainment market, Eon eagerly embraces the medium and capitalizes on its capabilities. Lords of Conquest is more

## AMIGA: BREAKING THE SOUND BARRIER

Want to get excited about the Commodore Amiga? Talk to a designer who's worked on the system, or whod like to. And that should cover just about every designer and programmer in the business
"This will be true digital audio!" exults Activision computer maestro Russell Lieblich. "The Amiga can create a 'musical emulator.' In other words, you play an electric guitar into it and the computer 'remembers' the sound perfectly. That sound is digitized and can be played back at any pitch. This is real digital synthesis!"

Just as exciting to designers is the fact that sound does not interfere with other Amiga processing. "The Amiga has busses," explains MicroSmith's Mark Lesser, "which assign different periods of time to different functions. So producing sound doesn't interfere with the other functions," such as cursor movement and
will continue to advance with hardware innovations.

As the always enthusiastic Lieblich
sprite animation.
The Amiga is also a delight for those who dote on speech synthesis. "Speech is resident in the Amiga," explains MicroSmith's Amiga master Charles Heath. A simple "Say" command allows the Amiga to generate phonetic speech.
The level of sound sophistication this can bring to entertainment software on the Amiga is mind-boggling. In One-OnOne (Electronic Arts), for example, the basketball bouncing on the hardwood floor sounds...exactly like a basketball bouncing on a hardwood floor! Moreover, the background sounds are exactly the sort one would hear at an actual arena. As Dr. J and Larry Bird go through their antics, the hubbub of the crowd, the snatches of conversation, the calls of roving vendors fill the air.
Until one listens to the Amiga, it is difficult to imagine how much its improved sound capability adds to the gaming experience.
But dont believe us; ask a programmer.
put it so well: "I have heard the fu-ture-and it sounds better all the time!"
than a board game transferred to a monitor. This design would be impossible without silicon technology. For instance, the disk includes a library of 20 different mapboards and an easy-to-use system to concoct customized playfields. So when the strategic possibilities of a particular map seem exhausted, a switch to a new one breathes fresh life into the contest.

Another plus is, of course, the availability of computer-directed opposition. A full-blown session of Diplomacy requires a cast of seven, but Lords of Conquest is reasonably playable even solitaire. The user can choose from nine different difficulty settings prior to the start of play.

Another option unavailable except on a micro is the chance adjustment. The "low chance" game decides all battles strictly on the basis of strength. The stronger force prevails, and the attacker gets the benefit of ties. Horses, a vital resource, appear randomly.

The "medium chance" version randomizes production, trade, and shipping. Chance decides battles between
equal forces.
The revised combat system for the "high chance" option introduces an odds system. The greater the superiority of the attacker, the greater the chance for a successful assault, but the numerically inferior side can still win any fight with a bit of luck.

The game can be played at four levels of complexity. The easiest utilizes only two types of resources, gold and horses. The higher settings introduce more different resources, allow the building of boats, and permit shipment of material from territory to territory.

Each turn represents a year of real time. Turns are subdivided into five phases: Development (for building cities and weapons), Trading (interplayer diplomacy), Shipment (transfers of resources and forces), and Conquest (warfare).

Players grow more powerful as they seize territories and gain the benefit of the resources they possess. A country can build a city in exchange for one unit each of gold, iron, coal, and timber. The first nation to erect three cities and defend

## ENTERTA\|NMENT

## SOFTWARESECTION



Lords of Conquest: best with humans. READER SERVICE NO. 219
them against attack for a year is the winner.
Lords of Conquest is most fun with live opponents, because diplomacy is the most exciting phase of the game. Much of the excitement comes from skillful trading with other players, deals which put potential allies at your side when the weapons come out later.
Other programs may sport fancier graphics or audio, but few can compare to Lords of Conquest as an electronic game. This is one to play, treasure, and then play again.
Electronic Arts, 8820 Gateway Dr., San Mateo, CA 94404 (phone: 415-571-7171).
-Arnie Katz

## ALTER EGO

Activision
Commodore 64
Disk; \$49.95
Most computer games offer highimpact, visceral entertainment. They may be good, or they may be bad, but they rarely provide a lot of food for thought. No one is making a judgment; computer games are mentally and physically stimulating fun, even if they don't often promote self-examination.

Still, a computer entertainment with significant intellectual content is rare enough to be worthy of attention. And when insightful thoughts are presented with wit, charm, and humor, the program is worthy of our applause. So let's hear a big hand for Dr. Peter J. Favaro, the creator of Al ter Ego.

The object of this semi-role-playing recreation is to take a character through the seven stages of life: birth \& infancy, childhood, adolescence,
young adulthood, adulthood, middle adulthood, and old age. The program establishes starting parameters for the newborn either randomly or by analyzing the participant's answers to a short psychological test which the program administers prior to the start of actual play.
The joystick or the arrow keys allow the user to select one of the rectangular icons from the center of the display. Each drawing represents a social, intellectual, emotional, physical, familial, or vocational life experience.
Selection of an icon thrusts the player into an interactive scene based on one possible event in life. Successive display screens outline the situation in a breezy narrative style. Menus offer possible modes of player response. If the computerist wishes to leave an episode before it's over, pressing RUN STOP returns the cursor to the main display.
The character of the alter ego develops as an outgrowth of its life experience. The program quickly detects the frivolous player and delivers onscreen admonishments after behavior it considers out of character.
Although the instruction manual disclaims any clinical value for Al ter Ego, the vignettes are the result of hundreds of interviews with men and women. To insure that all episodes are as germane as possible to the player, Dr. Favaro has written "Male" and "Female" editions of Alter Ego.
Life Choice and Status icons flank the life experience symbols on both sides. Activating the Status icon produces a report on how the character is doing in 12 personality traits: calmness, confidence, expressiveness, familial, gentleness, happiness, intellectual, physical, social, thoughtfulness, trustworthiness, and vocational.
Characters age in Alter Ego as in real life. The alter ego automatically moves along to the next stage of life when he or she attains the required age. Many experiences require specific prerequisites. For instance, you cant send your game-surrogate to college without first securing a high school diploma.


Alter Ego: genuine food for thought. READER SERVICE NO. 220

Life Choices are life's landmarks, pivotal points which strongly shape personality. They include high school, high-risk adventures, relationships, work, school, major purchases, marriage, and raising a family. A player can repeatedly pick the same Life Choice icon, getting a series of different episodes, to strengthen a character trait which has previously shown sluggish growth.
The gamer can try as many icons as desired in any order within a life stage until the program forces him or her to progress to the next stage. A Life Choice icon's supply of episodes can run dry, but there are enough to satisfy the demands of most jaunts through the Seven Ages of Man.
Tracks connect clusters of icons, but this serves absolutely no purpose in the Commodore edition of the game. Versions of Alter Ego for some other systems force the participant to follow the lines, producing a "road of life" effect, but this aspect is totally absent from the C-64 product. That's a shame, because the freedom to choose any icon on the field in any order removes the need to make strategic choices.

The documentation is not as good as it is long. The manual makes a lot of silly statements about Alter Ego, not the least of which is terming it a "fantasy role-playing game," but fails to provide much real insight into this program.
Memory limitations keep Alter Ego from being a total success. It is good for a couple of runs per person, and then it becomes increasingly repetitive and predictable. But if the quality of your computer entertainment is more important than the number of


Pinko moralizing takes a back seat to blood and guts action in Nam, incorporating six battle scenarios.

READER SERVICE NO. 221
hours it keeps you at the computer, Alter Ego is guaranteed to provoke private contemplation and public discussions. This is fun for the thinking gamer.
Activision, 2350 Bayshore Frontage Road, Mountain View, CA 94043 (phone: 415-960-0410). -Arnie Katz

## NAM

## Strategic Simulations Commodore 64 Disk; \$39.95

The hawks and doves of the 1960s and 1970s may find it hard to believe, but Vietnam has finally moved from the newspapers to the history books. Time has cooled the once-burning passions which threatened to rip the country in half. The perspective of a decade of peace makes it possible for contemporary Americans to view the event with a degree of detachment.

The publication of Nam is one piece of evidence which supports this contention. It is doubtful that a major publisher like Strategic Simulations would have marketed a military simulation on this topic as recently as five years ago.

Designer Roger Damon has elected to focus exclusively on armed conflict. Those who want a game which takes economic, social, and political aspects of the situation into account must look elsewhere; this title chronicles the actual fighting, the blood and the bullets. The six scenarios included on the reverse side of the disk cover a variety of armed encounters during the 1966-1968 period.

The six mini-games run the gamut from a "search and destroy" mission to a tricky assault on an underground
enemy cave network. Each scenario can be played using a historical setup or a hypothetical one. If the player chooses the latter option, the program randomly selects one of two possible setups.
The battles are 10-25 turns long. A computerist can save a game in progress for resumption at a later date, though this procedure requires a formatted Commodore disk.

There are four levels of victory in Nam, ranging from questionable to decisive. The program reports the level of victory at the end of the game, based on the number of units each side has lost and, in some cases, for achieving objectives like wiping the enemy off the map or saving trucks from destruction. All special goals are enumerated in the scenario descriptions. The program also prints a running tally of each army's casualties at the conclusion of every turn.
Nam is a solitaire simulation in which the human player always commands the American troops against the computer-controlled Viet Cong. Hidden movement, which keeps enemy units off the board until they move or engage in fighting, produces the authentic feel of "the fog of war." Sometimes, the toughest part of an action is finding the guys on the other side, before they give your units a nasty surprise.
As in most wargames, turns in Nam are segmented into phases. Hitting the " $\mathrm{f7}$ " key allows the game to progress from one phase to the next. The fact that both sides get two chances to order fire in each turn, coupled with rules which allow the enemy to direct defensive fire at your units as they execute movement,
keeps the action very lively. The fighting can really get heated during some of the scenarios, such as the ambush of a U.S. truck convoy.
The documentation is excellent, which will hardly surprise computerists already familiar with SSIs extensive line of military simulations. Besides a lucid explanation of all major rules, the 20 -page booklet also contains a map for each battle, a catalog of unit types and weaponry under the player's command, design notes which comment on each scenario, and a brief section of genuinely helpful hints on strategy. The tips can save hours of frustration for those who aren't conversant with the unique features of the Vietnam conflict.
Computer wargamers who want a real change from World War II tank battles and Civil War cavalry charges should try Nam. The situations it presents are a fresh challenge for those who feel they have mastered the essentials of more conventional military conflicts.
Strategic Simulations, Inc., 883 Steirlin Road, Building A-200, Mountain View, CA (phone: 415-9641200).
-Steve Davidson

## BOP'N WRESTLING <br> Mindscape <br> Commodore 64 <br> Disk; \$29.95

Promoters bragged that Wrestlemania 2, last spring's mat extravaganza, was what "the whole world is coming to." Actually, they weren't ex-


Bop 'n Wrestling: varied maneuvers. READER SERVICE NO. 222
aggerating by much. America is the mecca for this blend of sports and entertainment, but the grunt-and-groaners also draw huge crowds in such far

## ENTERTAINMENT SOFTWARE SECTION

away places as Australia, Kuwait, and France.

Mindscape proves that mat madness is truly a worldwide phenomenon with the release of Bop'n Wrestling. Although this action-strategy program was created in the United Kingdom by Melbourne House for Beam Software, its features and nuances are instantly recognizable to anyone who has ever cheered when Hulk Hogan rips off his muscle shirt.

In the one-player mode, the computerist uses the joystick or keyboard to put Gorgeous Greg through his paces. The blond hero, who starts from the lower right corner of the well-rendered three-dimensional ring, must defeat nine challengers in a series of one-fall matches. If Greg vanquishes all challengers, he attains the top rung on the grappling ladderthe world championship.

When two gamers compete head-to-head, the winner must take two out of three falls before the bout's time limit, as shown by the onscreen countdown clock, elapses. Participants can elect to manage any of the 10 wrestlers prior to the start of the match.

The personalities of the game's matmen are derived from traditional ring stereotypes. Examples: Bad Barney Trouble is a vicious masked man from Parts Unknown, Lord Toff wants to restore the British Empire, and Redneck McCoy is a country boy who wants to destroy "citified" wrestlers with his atomic drop. Other competitors are Flying Eagle, Vicious Vivian, Missouri Breaker, L.A. Bob, Angry Abdul, and Molatov Mike.
Except for Gorgeous Greg, all grapplers are essentially villains, though Lord Toff is said to be cruel but scientific. Some personas may jar fans of "real" American wrestling. Indians and hillbillies are usually crowd-pleasers in this country.
A more serious problem is the complex control system. The meaning of any given joystick movement or keystroke depends on the relative positions of the two fighters inside the squared circle. If your man has his opponent in a front headlock, pushing the joystick to the left while press-
ing the button causes a reverse suplex. If the user employs the same controller movement when the foe is lying on the canvas, it produces an elbow drop.
The range of possible maneuvers is even more extensive than the cast of wrestlers. The gamer can initiate two dozen different holds. These are: airplane spin, armspin, arm twist, atomic drop, back breaker, body slam, clothesline, drop kick, elbow drop, flying body press, forearm smash, full nelson, head butt, headlock, kick, knee drop, knee strike, mad charge, pile driver, pin, reverse suplex, stump, suplex, and turnbuckle fly.
Don't worry if some of the moves are unfamiliar. The 12 -page instruction booklet, though agonizingly sketchy about other details, provides a complete glossary of wrestling holds.
The documentation provides schematic diagrams which show how to perform each hold. That helps, but most players will need plenty of practice before they can execute maneuvers crisply in real time. The computerist should spar with a stationary opponent in the two-player mode to develop the necessary quickness.
Even with study, Bop'n Wrestling may prove too hard for some, especially those who have lost a fraction of speed to the aging process. Including so many maneuvers in the game is a laudable achievement, but gamers may become momentarily disoriented when both wrestlers are whizzing around the ring. Even learning to move a grappler around the ring accurately can be a challenge.

This problem aside, Bop'n Wrestling is totally charming and highly entertaining. Its cartoon-style graphics, excellent theme music, and true-to-life sound effects make the gamer feel every slam and smash.
While this program isn't championship caliber, it's indisputably in the main event class. Bop'n Wrestling delivers hours of mat mayhem with enough strategic scope to make it worth playing again and again.
Mindscape, 3444 Dundee Road, Northbrook, IL 60062 (phone: 312-480-7667).
-Arnie Katz

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## TRAPPED

 For the C-64 By Mike Hoyt品$\square$n an effort to colonize other solar systems, the scientists of earth have created a beam able to transport matter at the speed of light. You have been selected from a group of highly skilled space explorers to test the experimental device. You are equipped with a multishielded probe to protect your ship from damage during the matter transportation.

The experiment is going well until the master computer fails, and your probe is flung from the light beam and hurled into an unknown galaxy. Here, the "planets" are actually hexagonal shapes linked together and pa-
trolled by aggressive alien creatures. You can avoid these alien menaces by jumping your probe from hexagon to hexagon. The touch of your probe destroys the hexagon it touches. Destroy all the hexagons and you can escape to the next planet.

After you enter the program, type RUN and you will be presented with a title screen. Select the starting level and the number of shields you want by pressing the fl and f 3 keys, respectively. Levels 1 through 10 require each hexagon to be touched once, while levels 11 through 20 require each hexagon to be touched twice. When you're ready to begin, press f5.

The starting level you selected will be displayed on the screen. A countdown will begin, giving you time to get ready. Use a joystick in Port 2 to move your probe around the screen, avoiding places where hexagons don't exist.

If the alien is giving you too much trouble, pilot your probe onto the white square, which will instantly teleport your ship to a random position on the planet. However, it can only be used once and may teleport your ship directly on top of the alien you were trying to avoid.

To pause the game, just press the SHIFT LOCK key. This will cause the game to stop until the SHIFT LOCK key is pressed again.

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 109

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# DOGCATCHER For the C-64 By Bob Blackmer 



Dogcatcher is a colorful arcade game for the Commodore 64, written entirely in machine language.

The characters in this game are a pack of pesky canines with shiny white teeth and Dash Dolittle, the dogcatcher. Dash also drives a truck to advance to the next level.

When the game starts, the truck backs in and Dash appears behind the truck. He is safe from the dogs at this point; as everyone knows, a dog would never run down a street with the dogcatcher's truck on it!

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The idea behind the game is to dash around the neighborhood streets capturing dogs and taking them to your truck and advancing to the next neighborhood, where the pace of the dogs will be faster. You'll start out with nine lives (pun intended), and will receive 100 points for each dog put in the truck. On the right side of the screen is displayed the game information: score, dogs captured, level, and lives left.

To catch a dog you must be facing him, and at the right moment press the fire button to throw down your net. You cannot run a dog down from behind to catch it. If you press the fire button too early, you might not be able to get your net down again fast enough to avoid being bitten.

If you are successful at capturing a dog, the dogcatcher "freezes" with a dog in his net. He will be facing the right side of the screen so he can deposit the dog in the truck.

At any other time a dog comes in contact with Dash, Dash is bitten, loses a life, and is sent back to the truck. You must be careful after catching a dog to make your way back to the truck without any contact with a dog. To put a dog in the truck, just touch your net to the back of the truck. You are then ready to get another dog. After catching and depositing the last dog in the truck, it drives off filled with dogs to take to the pound. The empty truck then drives back onto the screen and Dash can then clear another neighborhood of runaway dogs.

Rather than incorporate sound effects for the dogs and dogcatcher, I opted for a musical soundtrack which plays in the background of the game (I'm sure you'll recognize the tune).

I'll give you one tip, which will help on the later levels when the dogs' pace is quick. As Dash runs back and forth across the screen, you'll notice the different shapes that make up Dash. The best position to be in is when his legs are straight, giving you more room to catch the dog before he can bite your leg.

Dogcatcher must be entered using Flankspeed (see page 89). After typing Dogcatcher in and saving it to disk, reset the computer and LOAD "DOGCATCHER",8,1. Type SYS 49152 to start.

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 96

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## THE SPARTAN

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After being heavily advertised for over two years, the Spartan from Mimic Systems seemed destined to become the longest recorded case of vaporware in microcomputing history. It lost its chance at this dubious distinction in May when, to our surprise, a prototype of the Spartan arrived in our New York offices for review. What turned out to be an even greater surprise was that the darned thing actually worked! This was no mean feat considering the number of distinct pieces of hardware which had to be fitted together.
However, we seem to be getting ahead of ourselves. For those of you who may have just come on board the ship of Commodore computing, or for those individuals who missed Mimic Systems' full page color ads in nearly every issue of Ahoy! through last November, we state the following: The Spartan is a hardware device which bestows upon your Commodore 64 the ability to emulate an Apple II+ microcomputer. Note that we said II+ and not IIe or IIc. The Spartan is not designed to provide the extended features of these later models.
So what's this, we hear you say? Why should anyone running a C-64 be interested in an itinerant fruit machine? Don't we C-64 users already enjoy access to possibly the largest library of quality software available for any microcomputer?
To these skeptics in our audience we simply say that it is not our intent to indulge in philosophical discourse, nor will we attempt to influence anyone's religious beliefs. We will merely present the facts as they are. After all, our ears still ring from those plaintive cries of fledgling C64ers: "Is there any way to run Apple software on my computer?" (We have occasionally heard the opposite motif emanating from many a fruity source.)


Top: inside the Spartan, with the CPU and Apple drive cards installed. The 1541 shows the custom DOS card installed.

Bottom: bird'seye view of interior. To the left is the power supply. The main circuit board, or BUSS Card, displays its array of Apple peripheral slots at the back (top) and three C-64 internal expansion ports at the front (bottom) right. The large chip with the yellow dot (center right) is the custom communication chip.

Besides, at the new price of $\$ 299$, the Spartan sure offers a lot of fancy hardware.

## The Hardware

When it comes to hardware, the Spartan definitely sports some unique features among its several components. The heart of the system is a boxy looking affair styled very much like the C-64. In fact, once installed, the Spartan seems to fit naturally in place. This $12^{\prime \prime}$ deep by nearly $5^{\prime \prime}$ high C-64-gray plastic container is exactly the same width as the 64 . The top surface of the box, which is easily removable to allow for internal access, is the right size and of sufficient structural strength to support a 1702 color monitor. Inside the box is the system's main circuit board, or BUSS Card, and a 60 watt peak switching power supply. Mating the Spartan to the C-64 is straightforward-just gen-
tly ram the Spartan into nearly every orifice in the back of the C-64.
The BUSS Card itself has rigidly positioned mating connectors for the C-64's user, cassette, and expansion ports. Flexible hookup cables are provided for the serial and video ports. The only port left unmolested is the television connector, for which you optionally install the cable originally supplied with the C-64. Once mated, the various and sundry connections seem to create a remarkably firm union.
The top lid of the main enclosure is easily removed to reveal a very Applelike environment. The most obvious feature of the enclosed BUSS Card is a row of nine edge card connectors (known as slots in the Apple world) suitable for standard Apple peripheral cards. As the Apple experts in our audience know, Apples are normally equipped with only


Top: the heart of the Spartan is its CPU card. The large rectangular chip is the 6502 microprocessor running at one megahertz. The eight kilobyte ROM is identified by the green dot. The two multipin square chips are custom LSIs. The upper performs the Spartan's video management. The lower handles memory management. Eight socketed, 64 kilobit dynamic RAM chips comprise the Spartan's memory. The empty socket is for expansion ROM.

Middle: The 1541 disk drive's custom DOS card, which turns the 1541 into an Applecompatible drive.

> Bottom: The 1541 with the custom DOS card installed.
eight slots.
The leftmost connector, designated as Slot A, is reserved for the Spartan's CPU card. The CPU card contains its own 6502 microprocessor (running at 1 megahertz), 64 kilobytes of RAM, 8 kilobytes of ROM, and a collection of support components. Among these chips are a pair of Mimic Systems' proprietary LSIs. These handle the video and memory management of the system.
The remaining slots ( 0 through 7) are for use with various and sundry Apple peripheral cards. One of these
slots will be immediately filled by an Apple disk controller card. This card, included with the Spartan package, is needed to control the Apple disk drives. The one provided with our unit was made by Micro-Sci, a wellknown supplier of Apple peripherals. As a rule, Apple disk controller cards can each handle up to two disk drives.
As with the C-64, the bulk of Apple software is disk-based. If you haven't guessed it by now, the Apple disk format is as unique as the Commodore disk format in the microcomputing world. This means that Com-
modore disk drives and Apple disk drives cannot read disks which were formatted for each other's system, right? Wrong! Mimic Systems was not about to let trivial obstacles of this sort stand in their way.

An essential part of the Spartan package is a specialized DOS card which installs in the 1541 disk drive. The installation is somewhat cumbersome. The drive's cover and internal RFI shield are removed. The DOS card is installed in the top of the drive cover, where it is held in place by four sticky feet. Next the 1541's connectors to the drive's motors and write protect sensing circuits are transferred to the DOS card. A supplemental set of jumper cables are then used to reconnect the 1541's connectors to an alternative set of pins on the DOS card. After all this, the drive cover is supposed to be remounted on the disk drive.

We decided not to take a chance on this last operation. The wires making up the jumpers on our sample were of a heavier gauge than what is usually employed for this application. This was apparently due to a mixup in the hardware specification of the early units. We decided to operate the drive with its cover standing to the side.

Getting back to the Spartan's BUSS Card, we noticed numerous jumpers, connectors, and test points scattered about. Unfortunately the preliminary manual with our system did not contain the information needed to properly identify these parts. A far more detailed technical manual for the Spartan is in the works.

We did manage to locate the Spartan's firmware in ROM. The biggest chunk consists of a 16 kilobyte system ROM which contains a clone version of Apple floating point BASIC, monitor, and autoboot routines. This package was written for the Spartan by Central Point Software, a major developer of Apple programs. Alongside is an eight kilobyte Spartan Phantom ROM which presumably handles the C-64 communications on the Apple side of the setup. There is also a corresponding eight kilobytes of C-64 ROM for the

REVIEWS


Top: front view of Spartan. Middle: back view, showing four DIN connectors, extensions to the C-64's cassette and user ports, power connector, and on/off switch. Vertical slots are to permit exit of Apple peripheral card cables. Bottom: right side, sporting fourth cartridge slot and three reset pushbuttons.

C-64 side of things.
It is worth noting that the Apple disk operating system (DOS) must be loaded from disk into 12 kilobytes of the system's RAM. The task of controlling the drives falls to the 6502 microprocessor in the computer. By comparison, the Commodore disk drives have their DOS in ROM and their own 6502 microprocessor. The C-64 merely issues instructions to the drive which then takes virtually independent action.
The second most obvious piece of territory on the BUSS Card is the collection of no fewer than three C-64 cartridge connectors at the front right corner of the board. A close look reveals a fourth cartridge connector extending through the right side of the case. The Spartan lets you install up to four C-64 cartridges at once. Any one of these may be selected and initialized directly from the C-64's keyboard.


## 号

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- Hardware is transparent when "21 second backup"
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- "Verify option" to ensure transfer of proper data.
- User provided with exact duplicate of original (will not
break protections). - Program designed for use with 1 or 21541 drives.
- Hardware is transparent when "21 second backup"
is not in use.
- "Verify option" to ensure transfer of proper data.
- User provided with exact duplicate of original (will not
break protections). - Program designed for use with 1 or 21541 drives.
- Hardware is transparent when "21 second backup"
is not in use.
- "Verify option" to ensure transfer of proper data.
- User provided with exact duplicate of original (will not
break protections).
- "Verify option" to ensure transfer of proper data. break protections). * Heavily protected disks will take maximum 45-seconds
Reader Service No. 260


Top: Spartan display of the kaleidoscope program included on the Apple DOS 3.3 disk (not included). Bottom: the Apple II+'s seven colors à la Spartan.

Right above these slots is an empty integrated circuit socket. This is intended for a custom ROM chip to act as a replacement for the Spartan's built-in 8K Phantom C-64 startup ROM. In effect, this represents a fifth (or sixth) C-64 cartridge position. Selection between this socket and the Phantom ROM is via internal jumpers.
The Spartan's rear panel is quite busy territory. There is the usual power connector and on/off switch. (When will microcomputer manufacturers learn to locate power switches where we can reach them?) The C-64 cassette port is also brought out to the back panel, along with the C-64's user port. The Spartan may be set to use a Commodore cassette recorder to save and load Apple programs. The standard audio jacks, which are present on the Apple II+ for cassette use, are not in the Spartan. However, there is a row of test pins on the BUSS Card which may be fitted with an audio adapter. This accessory is available separately from Mimic Systems.
Off to the side is a row of four circular DIN jacks. The outermost jack carries through the C-64's audio and video signals. This lets you hook up
a separate, optional monitor dedicated to what's on the C-64 display screen. The next jack is the Commodore serial port for disk drives, printers, and other serial bus peripherals. The C-64 power supply plugs into the next jack. Only the nine volts AC from this supply is used, as the C64's five volt power is supplied from the Spartan's built-in supply. The innermost DIN jack outputs mixed audio and video from both the C-64 and the Spartan. The significance of this last feature will be described in detail below.
The Spartan even adapts Atari- or C-64-type joysticks for use with Apple software. The Apple and Atari style joysticks are fundamentally different beasts. The former are of an analog design bearing a strong resemblance to a pair of mechanically cross-linked paddles. The latter are of a digital design composed of four normally open contacts which may be closed singly or in pairs by moving the stick diagonally. Thus Apple joysticks may be used to impart quantitative as well as qualitative information.

In practice most games utilize only the directional information imparted by the Apple joystick. For these applications the Atari style joystick may be successfully substituted. The only limitation is that Atari style joysticks have only one fire button to the Apple's two. The Spartan's BUSS Card is equipped with a standard nine-pin game connector. This connector is activated by installing a short jumper between the CPU and the BUSS Card.

Aside from the on/off switch, the only external controls on the Spar$\tan$ (other than the C-64 keyboard itself) are a set of not one, not two, but three red reset pushbuttons all in a row on the right side. The rearmost of these is functionally equivalent to the RESET key on the Apple's keyboard. The middle button resets both the Spartan and the C-64 when it is running a cartridge-based program. The front button resets only the C-64.

## What It All Means

The designers of the Spartan have
exercised their ingenuity above and beyond the call of duty in designing the Spartan-to-64 interface. Numerous contingencies have been considered and accounted for. A closer look at the operation of the system is instructive.

The Spartan is a complete microcomputer lacking only a dedicated keyboard, which the C-64 provides. In fact the concept of using the C-64 as a keyboard is fairly easy to implement. The C-64's keyboard is normally scanned 60 times a second by the Commodore operating system. It does not require much effort to change the destination of any collected keystrokes. This means that for the most part neither the C-64 nor the Spartan need be terribly concerned about each other's presence.

As a result the two computers operate independently of each other. It is entirely possible to boot up and run an application on the Spartan, switch to C-64 mode, and load and run a Commodore program.

The operation of the system is guided by an 8 kilobyte C-64 Phantom ROM in the $\$ 8000$ block of the C-64's memory space. As with any other C-64 cartridge, the Phantom ROM takes control of the computer on power up. The power up screen

FOR C-128 USERS:
We haven't tried this ourselves, but the Spartan may work with the C-128 as well. The physical ports may have to be modified slightly to insert the Spartan into the 128. It appears that the cassette port connector will have to be removed or bent out of the way, which means that the cassette access at the back of the Spartan will cease to exist. However, at this point, the connectors to the user port and expansion port should fit properly. The C-128 will then power up in C-64 mode and the Spartan should function as described in this report. The remaining problem is to figure out how to plug the C-128's square power connector into the Spartan's C-64style round port. This boils down to the classic problem of inserting a square peg into a round hole.
may be either the Spartan or C-64 display, as selected by setting a jumper on the Spartan's BUSS Card. Regardless of the initial display, both computers go through their initializing routines when the power is turned on. Thus the Spartan's disk drive will whir and chatter and accept and run an Apple application even while the C-64 is busy displaying its opening message.

The primary function of the Phantom ROM is to determine which computer will receive the keyboard's output at any given time. The user selection controls are built into the C-64's function keys, which remain active in all modes. The most frequently used keys will be f 2 and f 4 . The f2 key brings up the C-64 display and transfers the keyboard data to the Commodore 64. In this mode all C-64 functions may be performed. The $f 4$ key returns the machine to Spartan mode, where the Apple takes over. The f6 key executes a C-64 reset, leaving the Phantom ROM mapped in. The f 8 key resets the C64 to its power up state without the Phantom ROM. This last function does not terminate the execution of any programs which may be running in the Spartan at this time. Finally the fl key disables all the function key functions for one keypress. This lets you access the function keys for C 64 programs which use them.
If you use the Spartan's mixed video port, then the display will automatically switch between modes. It is also possible to obtain a permanent Commodore display by hooking up a second monitor to the C-64 video port on the rear panel.
If you do intend to multitask the Spartan by simultaneously running C-64 and Apple programs, keep in mind the following limitations on the C-64 side. Commercial programs which expect an unadorned $\mathrm{C}-64$ will probably not run, since the Phantom ROM appears as a C-64 cartridge. Any programs which need to access the 8 K of RAM starting at $\$ 8000$ will probably not work. In general, C-64 programs written in BASIC should have no problems, as long as they make no demands on the aforemen-
tioned memory.
The Phantom ROM adds several commands to the C-64's BASIC. All of these are preceded by the ampersand or SHIFTed 6 keyboard character. A list of these commands, along with a brief description, may be obtained by entering \&HELP. Most of the commands deal with the mutual hardware configuration between the two machines. In particular, functions regarding keyboard and video display setup are provided. It is also possible to divert data sent to a peripheral of one computer to the memory of the other computer. For example, the output of a Spartan word processor may be diverted to C-64 RAM instead of to an Apple printer. You will need a good command of both machines to properly implement these features.
Extensions specific to the C-64 include a built-in machine language monitor and control of the Spartan's built-in, four-slot C-64 cartridge BUSS. As we mentioned above, up to three C-64 cartridges may be installed inside the Spartan. A fourth cartridge may be plugged into the external slot on the right side of the machine. The \&SELECT command chooses which cartridge will take effect when the \&START command is issued or when the C-64 reset button is pressed. The only ways to change the selection are to reissue the \&SELECT command or power down the system. The default cartridge on power up is always the Spartan's Phantom ROM.

Finally, if you would like to know who designed the Spartan, you may read the information molded on the inside of the Spartan's cover or issue the \&CREDITS command from C64 mode.

## Spartan Mode

Operation in Spartan mode is virtually indistinguishable from the classic II + fruit machine. The most notable difference is some minor adjustments to accommodate the keyboard discrepancies between the C-64 and the Apple. The left arrow key serves as the ESCape key. The DEL and left cursor keys duplicate the Apple's left

| Page | Company Sve | Sve. No. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Abacus Software | 215 |
| 16 | Abacus Software | 217 |
| C-4 | Access Software | 227 |
| 47 | Activision | 205 |
| 51 | Activision | 214 |
| 53 | Activision | 220 |
| 8 | Alsoft | 249 |
| 12 | Alsoft | 250 |
| 13 | American Int'l Computer | 224 |
| 12 | Bantam Electronic Publishing | ng 266 |
| 10 | BlueBox Interfaces | 254 |
| 7 | Berkeley Softworks | 265 |
| 48 | Broderbund Software | 207 |
| 50 | Broderbund Software | 212 |
| 18 | Central Point Software | 259 |
| 82 | Cheatsheet Products Inc. |  |
| 9 | Comal Users Group USA |  |
| 11 | Comal Users Group USA |  |
| 55 | C.O.M.B. Direct Mktg. Corp. |  |
| 71 | C.O.M.B. Direct Mktg. Corp. |  |
| 7 | Commodore International | 264 |
| C-2 | CompuServe | 236 |
| 40 | Computer Centers of America | ica 225 |
| 39 | CVC Online | 247 |
| 48 | Designware | 208 |
| 48 | Electronic Arts | 209 |
| 53 | Electronic Arts | 219 |
| 29 | Electronic One | 231 |
| 60 | Emerald Component Int'] | 244 |
| 50 | Epyx | 210 |
| 50 | Epyx | 211 |
| 22 | Firstline Software Inc. | 228 |
| 83 | Floppy House Software | 229 |
| 8 | Free Spirit Software Inc. | 248 |
| 9 | Howard W. Sams \& Co. | 253 |
| 5 | IntraCorp | 237 |
| 26 | Jason-Ranheim | 257 |
| 17 | Ketek | 223 |
| 58,59 | Lyco Computer | 241 |
| C-3 | Mastertronic Int'I Inc. | 218 |
| 56 | Micro-W Distributing Inc. | 258 |
| 47 | Mindscape | 206 |
| 51 | Mindscape | 213 |
| 54 | Mindscape | 222 |
| 78 | Ohio Computer Services, Inc. | c. 245 |
| 4 | Prism Software | 263 |
| 45 | Prof. Handicapping Systems | 243 |
| 57 | Pro-Tech-Tronics | 238 |
| 31-35 | Protecto Enterprizes | 240 |
| 23 | R.J. Brachman | 235 |
| 79 | Roger Wagner Publishing, Inc. | nc. 246 |
| 28 | SoftPace Software Co. | 232 |
| 25 | Software Discounters | 216 |
| 62 | Software Link | 262 |
| 46 | Solutions Unlimited | 226 |
| 11 | Springboard | 256 |
| 8 | Star Micronics | 252 |
| 54 | Strategic Simulations | 221 |
| 14 | Superior Micro Systems, Inc. | . 251 |
| 30 | T.C. Electronics | 234 |
| 19 | Time-Life Books | 239 |
| 11 | Ulimate Media | 255 |
| 15 | Value-Soft | 230 |
| 65 | VG Data Shack | 260 |
| 28 | Wedgwood Rental | 233 |
| 82 | West Coast Commodore Assn. | n. 261 |
| 68 | Xetec, Inc. | 242 |
| 10 | Ahoy! Disk Magazine |  |
| 38 | Ahoy! Disk |  |
| 42 | Ahoy! Back Issues |  |
| 44 | Ahoy! Subscription |  |
| 61 | Ahoy! Access Club | - |
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arrow key and the right cursor key takes the place of the right arrow. The shifted CLR/HOME clears the screen, as does the Apple's ESC @ sequence.

The Spartan provides several enhancements to basic Apple mode. The most notable is the inclusion of both upper and lower case characters. The Commodore/ Z keystroke toggles between upper case only and the full character set. In fact, nearly every letter key has assigned to it a Commodore logo key function. Most of these are BASIC keywords which start with the corresponding letter.

We will leave the description of most Apple-type functions to the various Apple books on the market. The Spartan is packaged with a copy of The Elementary Apple by William B. Sanders, published by Datamost. This book presents a thorough introduction to the Apple environment and the Applesoft BASIC programming language. The package also includes a copy of The Flier from Central Point Software, Inc., a general pur-
pose Apple disk and copy utility program.
If you are totally unfamiliar with the Apple operating environment, you will be in for some surprises. For example, the Apple's modified line editor is decidedly primitive when compared to the C -64's full screen editor. Bit mapped graphics are readily available from Applesoft BASIC. However, the C-64 bit mapped hi-res and multicolor modes with sprites is a bit more versatile. Apple sound effects are for the most part limited to a series of grunts, squeals, and whistles from the Spartan's built-in loudspeaker by comparison to the sonorous overtones of the C-64's SID chip. Then again, the Apple is basically a holdover from 1977 or thereabouts. By comparison the C-64 is a starryeyed newcomer.
Perhaps the key question on many of our minds is just how compatible is the Spartan with Apple II + software. According to Mimic Systems, the Spartan is compatible with more than $90 \%$ of general applications but

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only $75 \%$ of the educational programs. An upgrade to the Spartan, which was on the way to our offices as we wrote this, should improve upon these figures.

Our own experience seemed to confirm these quantities. Most programs we tried ran without any problems. These included a collection of Apple games and the Graphics Magician and The Illustrator graphics programs. We did have considerable difficulty with most Apple disk copy programs. For example, the COPYA utility on the Apple DOS 3.3 system disk does not work. We also encountered some bugs in the BASIC interpreter. In particular the GET command returns a type mismatch error whenever it is used with a numeric variable. Mimic Systems is diligently logging in all user-reported Spartan quirks. If enough of these surface, an upgrade ROM will be issued.

## Disk Operations

Mimic Systems strongly recommends a full disk drive alignment of any 1541 s to be used with the Spar$\tan$. The primary purpose of this is to get the stepper motor pulley pinned to its shaft. The occasional disk drive head chatter brought about by disk formatting and early C-64 copy protection is a way of life for Apple disk drives. Every time the system is powered up the disk drive head is pulled back for some tentative raps. Apple disk errors result in a vigorous workout of the head mechanism. This sort of treatment is not likely to be tolerated by early versions of the 1541 .

When running in Spartan mode, the disk drive is powered from the Spartan's own power supply. In fact, the 1541's own power cable may be left off if you will not be accessing C-64 mode. If you plug in the drive's power and hook up its serial bus cable, the same drive may be used for either Spartan or C-64 operation. Switching between the two systems is fully automatic. Just make sure the proper disk is in the drive corresponding to the current operating mode. Apple and Commodore will not tolerate each other's disk formats.

If you wish, an Apple-compatible disk drive may be substituted for a modified 1541. If you have an Apple drive, you can save $\$ 50$ by ordering the Spartan without the 1541 DOS card. The Apple drive card will still be supplied.

## Conclusions

Overall we were very favorably impressed by what the Spartan had to offer. The hardware certainly seemed well-designed, with enough googaws and gadgetry to gladden the hearts of many a hacker. The system is clearly designed with a totally open architecture. In this regard we are eagerly awaiting the final version manual so we can find out what all of the various little dingbats are all about.

The $\$ 299$ price tag is reasonable enough in view of all that is being offered. It is certainly the least expensive way to get into Apple computing as of this writing. Compatibility with Apple hardware peripherals should be quite good, the only exceptions being those cards which connect up to points inside the Apple's circuitry. Software compatibility should also be good. However, we do recommend that you arrange to try before you buy any Apple programs for use on the Spartan.

In spite of its late introduction we expect the Spartan to be well-received by the Commodore community. We just wonder what Apple will make of all this.

US: Mimic Systems, Inc., 18027 Highway 99, Bldg. A-Suite I, Lynnwood, WA 98037 (phone: 1-800-6638527).

Canada: 1609B Fort Street, Victoria, BC, V8R 1H8 Canada (phone: 1-800-663-8527). -Morton Kevelson

## SUPER KIT/1541

## Prism Software

Commodore 64

## Disk; \$29.95

After word processors, spreadsheets, and, of course, games, we find that disk copy utilities flourish where other software fails to survive. The reasons for the popularity of these reproductive entities are numerous, not the least of which is the
primitive state of the duplicative software provided by Commodore with the 1541 disk drive. Although better than they used to be, the disk utilities on the 1541 are primitive at best and inadequate at worst.

Commercial copy programs, as a minimum, promise to give back to the user his congressionally granted right to at least one archival copy of his essential software. In fact, it is commercial copy protection's interference with the pursuit of everlasting redundancy that provides the very fertilizer nourishing the growth of the copy utilities.

Super Kit/1541 is supplied on a double sided (flippy) disk. The workhorse utilities are on the first side, with some of the more specialized material on the second. Most of the programs are accessed through a graphically impressive set of menus. These include graphic screens which fade into selection lists accompanied by some animated effects. When you tire of the flashy displays, you may access the programs directly through a special loading sequence.
The first pair of selections are single and dual drive versions of a high speed disk copier. Super Kit refers to to these as the "Normal" copiers. In this case normalcy has been extended to include the reproduction of some of the older copy protection schemes which rely on simple DOS errors.
For the tougher stuff, single and dual fast "nibble" copiers are also provided. The Super Kit manual describes these as applicable to "light to medium duplication of DOS protected disks." It further goes on to describe these as "state-of-the-art copiers comparable to most nibble copiers available to date." While we are accustomed to products which describe themselves in superlatives, we found ourselves a bit puzzled as to what we were dealing with.
Our confusion was only furthered by the description of the Super Nibbler which is found on the second side of the disk. In this case we were presented with "THE state-of-art full disk copier for those 'impossible' duplications."
Our confusion knew no bounds
when Super Kit informed us that there was copy protection which was so difficult it was beyond impossible. For this purpose the Disk Surgeon, or parameter copier, is supplied on side two of Super Kit. There was some additional confusion on the part of the manual, which frequently referred to this utility as a Sector Surgeon. The Disk Surgeon comes equipped with parameters for 271 original programs. Many of these are not in the beyond impossible category, or even in the impossible category. Instead these parameters are provided to let you clean up some of those old protection schemes. This will generally enhance loading, preserve drive alignment, and make subsequent backups even easier.
Interestingly enough, some of the beyond impossibly protected programs were not to be found on this list. However, our qualms were assuaged by James Domengeaux (pronounced very much like DiMaggio), the person behind this massive collection of program parameters. We received the distinct impression that he would not rest till all the impossible is totally mundane.
All confusion aside, all four versions of the copiers on side one of the disk worked well. The dual drive versions copied disks in well under one minute. Exact times to copy an entire disk varied, as the copiers incorporate intelligence to skip over blank sectors. The copy time for the single drive versions depended more on the manual dexterity of the operator than on the speed of the software. We found that most of the time was spent fumbling disks in and out of drives for the several pairs of swaps required to copy a full disk.
All the copiers provide user control of some of the parameters. The "normal" copiers let you set the start and end track over the range of 1 to 40 . The nibblers also include settings for track increment ( 0.5 to 2.5 ), number of sync bytes, size of the header gap, length of the sector gap, and length of the header block. These are all pretty hefty parameters, well beyond the comprehension of most neophyte archivists. In any event, it's nice to
know that the tools are there if you ever do find out what you are doing.

The Super Nibbler on side two comes only in a single drive version. To prove its prowess, Super Kit is supplied with its own brand of protection. To get around it you must back up Super Kit using the Super Nibbler.

All the copiers come equipped with full pyrotechnics. The screen borders continuously flash in a pulsating display of variegated multicolor stripes through some feat of cleverly manipulating the VIC chip's interrupts. The side one copiers are accompanied by a jaunty, foot-stomping tune to keep you properly amused through the duplicative tedium. The Super Nibbler clamors for attention at every disk swap. The Super Kit copiers leave no doubt in the mind of the casual observer that something momentous is taking place. If nothing else, getting acquainted with Super Kit is not a dull experience.

Perhaps the best part of Super Kit is the high speed, full-fledged disk utility and file copier. As a file copier it is truly superb. The file names are automatically displayed. Just select the ones you want and sit back. A full disk with over 20 files is copied in about two minutes. The file copier also includes a 10 -second disk format and a BAM display. The latter lets you allocate and deallocate sectors by marking them on the screen.

If you are looking to speed up your program loading, Super DOS may be the answer. Three versions of this utility are provided on Super Kit. These may be copied and placed on your own disk. The first version offers a four to one speed increase at the expense of screen blanking and shutting off the interrupts. The other two versions sacrifice some speed by leaving the screen and interrupts turned on.

A slight additional speed increase may be obtained by copying your files with the file copier's Super DOS format turned on. This optimizes the disk layout for Super DOS by adjusting the sector interleave or the spacing of sequential sectors as they are written to the disk.

Along with Super DOS you will find an Autoboot Creator utility on the first side of the disk. This lets you create an autoboot loader for the program of your choice. To speed things up, Super DOS is incorporated into the autoboot process.

Advanced users and disk hackers will be delighted by the last three utilities found on Super Kit's menus. The first is a full-featured track and sector editor. This simultaneously displays the contents of a disk sector in ASCII, hexadecimal, and decimal. The screen is divided horizontally into three windows with the entire 256 bytes of the selected sector displayed in ASCII at the top. The two lower windows display a part of the data in hexadecimal and decimal. The arrangement is interesting in that the text cursor moves through the data while the numerical cursors remain stationary. Instead, the numerical data scrolls under the fixed cursors.

The data may be modified in any of the three modes, that is by entering ASCII, hexadecimal, or decimal values. The sector editor includes controls which let you conveniently move about the disk by either following a chain of sectors both forwards and backwards, numerically advancing and decrementing the sector, or jumping to any sector on the disk. Disk commands are directly supported from within the editor.

The data buffer may also be manipulated with the disk editor's built-in, full-featured machine language monitor. However, the monitor's working range has been limited to a 256 byte data buffer located at $\$ 2000$. Both the editor and the monitor have a built-in command to toggle the printer on and off.
The second utility is a true rarity for 1541 hackers, a full-featured GCR editor. GCR, or Group Code Recording, is Commodore's unique way of magnetically recording information on the disk. A special binary encoding format is employed which requires ten disk bits, or magnetic domains, for each byte of data. The purpose of this encoding scheme is to ensure that a valid bit stream will never have eight or more on bits or two
or more off bits in a row. The former pattern is used by the Commodore DOS as the synchronization marks which mark the start of each sector. The latter pattern may cause the DOS to lose its timing with respect to the encoded data as zero bit patterns are simply regions with no magnetic transitions. The GCR editor supplied with Super Kit will let you acaccess the contents of the sector headers as well as the sector data blocks.

The last utility found on side two of the disk is the high speed Super Scan. This utility lets you analyze the entire disk in two ways. The first is a traditional scan for standard DOS errors from track one out to track 38. Note that tracks beyond 35 are not normally used by the DOS. The second scan is unusual in that it reports the density of the recorded data on the disk surface. The Commodore 1541 format is unique in the industry as the data is written to the disk at different rates depending on the radial position of the head. The normal recording pattern of the 1541 divides the disk surface into four density areas. Some copy protection schemes vary the density pattern.

Note that the GCR and sector editors, as well as the disk scan, are intended for advanced users. Either of the editor utilities can easily trash a disk as they work directly on the recorded data. The proper application of Super Scan and the interpretation of the results requires a working knowledge of the 1541 disk format. If you want to learn more about the arcane art of disk formatting, as applied to the 1541 disk drive, we recommend Inside Commodore DOS by Richard Immers and Gerald Neufeld (Datamost). This book has become the Bible in this aspect of Commodore computing.

Super Kit was not entirely free of problems. In general all of the utilities worked well with the exception of the Super Nibbler. The latter steadfastly refused to function properly on a pair of vintage 1541 disk drives (circa December 1983) or on a SX-64. We encountered no problems at all using a 1571 disk drive (circa October 1985) running in 1541 mode.

## REVIEWS

According to Mr. Domengeaux, the first copy we received was a preliminary version not fit for public consumption. To prove his point he sent a second copy of Super Kit which cleared up all the aforementioned problems. We also encountered a glitch in the file copier while doing all files in Super DOS mode. Some of the resulting files were not properly matched to their file names. Copying a selection of files less than the entire disk worked fine.

Super Kit obviously does some strange and terrible things with the 1541 DOS. This apparently makes it sensitive to some of the DOS versions of the past as well as the future. Alignment of your disk drive, as well as its speed and internal timing, may also prove critical. These considerations will not be unique to Super DOS. Any advanced copy utility, which works directly with the 1541's ROM routines, may be subject to these tribulations.

The creators of Super DOS were apparently of the hacker mentality, and clearly enjoyed their task. This is most obvious in the 60 -page manual, of which nearly half is devoted to a "History of Commodore 64 Program Protection." We rate this manual PG (parental guidance suggested), as it has occasional lapses into colorful language which may not be suitable for small children.

Overall, Super Kit provides a full selection of disk utilities, ranging from simple disk maintenance to advanced hacking, which should be more than enough to satisfy the needs of most disk users. The next release of Super Kit will have, as of this writing, nearly 400 parameters in its data base. Prism Software is also working on a cartridge based version of their Super DOS which will speed up both LOAD and SAVE operations on the 1541.

Prism Software, 401 Lake Air Dr., Suite D, Waco, TX 76710 (phone: 817-757-4031).
-Morton Kevelson

> Back issues of Ahoy! are available at $\$ 4.00$ each. See page 42 for ordering information.


# CAIAT'SCOL.LMN From BASIC to COMAL <br> <br> By Cheryl Peterson 

 <br> <br> By Cheryl Peterson}
ast month we explored Pascal and got to know a bit about it as a programming language. We took a look at the structured nature of Pascal and found that it is much less forgiving about format and structure than BASIC is. And we found that it has more complicated data and programming structures. The CASE, WHILE, and extended FOR/NEXT and IF/THEN structures give Pascal more flexibility than C-64 BASIC.

This month we'll try a similar exercise with COMAL. But first let's find out something about COMAL.

COMAL was designed by Borge R. Christensen and Benedict Loefstedt in 1973 as a replacement for BASIC on the C-64. While it has many of the statements we're all familiar with from BASIC, other more Pascallike commands are also included. COMAL comes in two versions. COMAL 0.14 is the simpler and less expensive of the two. For $\$ 24.95$ (shipping included) you get three disks with the language and many sample programs, a dictionary of commands, and four back issues of COMAL Today, the COMAL monthly newsletter. This starter system is a great idea for beginners, as its low price means you've lost little if you decide you don't like programming.

With thousands of programs available from the COMAL Users Group, you could actually use COMAL without ever having to do your own programming. Their disks run from $\$ 15$ to $\$ 20$ with shipping. Special discounts are offered to user group members and newsletter subscribers.

Those who want to write programs to distribute to friends or for commercial gain should be aware that the COMAL language is required to run COMAL programs. It is not a compiled language. You are allowed to distribute COMAL with your programs, however! No royalties to pay, either.

Version 2.0 comes on a cartridge, allows more free programming space, and has added commands. Because this kit includes a cartridge and more features, it's more expensive: $\$ 98.95$ plus $\$ 4$ for shipping.

## AS A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

COMAL can be as structured as Pascal and almost as forgiving as BASIC. Both at the same time. As with BASIC, the programmer decides how structured he wants to be. Of course, good programming technique and proper structuring never hurt. And making adjustments to a program later will be much easier if the program is written using a modular style.

COMAL has all the programming structures of generic

Pascal, but not as many different data structures. While COMAL understands and uses many of the same statements as BASIC, it goes farther by adding options to some of them. For instance, the IF/THEN statement can have ELSE and ELIF (else if) options. PRINT is expanded to include PRINT USING. Of course, BASIC 7.0 on the 128 has PRINT USING and ELSE.

Rather than try to cover all the differences here in the article's text, I have included tables on the following pages that show the commands available to BASIC 2.0, BASIC 7.0, and COMAL. Because Pascal is not as standardized as the BASICs and COMAL, I didn't include it in the table. Instead, a separate table shows some common Pascal keywords and their COMAL equivalents.

A quick look at the table will show the commands that COMAL has in common with the versions of BASIC you are already familiar with. You may find this helpful as you attempt to create your own programs. I have included as many of the commands as I know, and where possible have tried to note similar commands that are found under different names.

I also tried to arrange some of the commands by topics. Graphics and sprites are handled quite differently by COMAL, so I put those commands in a different area. COMAL has a graphics mode that simulates LOGO. Once activated, the graphics screen replaces the text screen and you control the movements of a turtle. This involves a whole series of commands that in no way resemble those used by the two Commodore versions of BASIC.

Another different is the handling of string functions. You may miss the statements MID\$, RIGHT\$, and LEFT\$, but I sure won't. I never liked them. COMAL doesn't use these commands at all. Instead, when you wish to remove a substring from a large string, you specify the string name, the first character position, and last character position of the substring. For instance, let's take a string NAME\$ that contains my name, CHERYL PETERSON. To use my last name, we could say LAST\$:= NAME\$(8:16). This assigns the characters from position 8 to position 16 of NAME\$ to the string LAST\$.

Though it might take a bit of getting used to, I think this manner of handling characters is actually more precise and easier to use. Of course, you must remember to DIM your strings before they are used.

Like Pascal, COMAL uses indented structuring to track modules. Unlike Pascal, COMAL tracks these structures automatically. Each new level is indented one space further than the last. And until you type the appropriate END
statement, each new line will automatically indent itself the proper amount. One point about the END statement in COMAL: Where simple ENDs are used to terminate subroutines in Pascal, COMAL has specialized ENDs for each different kind of subroutine: ENDCASE, ENDFOR, ENDFUNC, ENDIF, ENDPROC, ENDWHILE, and END (for the end of the program).

When you type the appropriate END for an indented routine, the next line is indented to its proper level without your having to do anything else. The END commands can be followed by the name of the procedure, function, or routine, making it easier to keep track of modules. Provided that you remember to put in the proper END statements where needed, COMAL formats everything with the proper indentation.

From the ENDs listed above, you can get an idea of what programming structures are available to you. In addition to BASIC's three structures (FOR, IF, and FUNC), you have Pascal's CASE, PROC, REPEAT, and WHILE. These function similarly to their Pascal counterparts in most respects.

You should know that COMAL's GOTO doesn't use line numbers. Line numbers are used while programming, but the GOTO command accesses routines by name. As with Pascal , functions and procedures are given names and can be accessed by calls to those names. There is no GOSUB command in COMAL.

COMAL includes an EXEC command to "execute" procedures, but it isn't necessary most of the time. To use a procedure or function, you merely type its name on a line. If you need to pass any parameters, these follow the routine name.

## STRUCTURING

As mentioned earlier, your programs can be very structured or a bit slapdash. There are a few necessities. String variables must be defined (i.e., dimensioned) before they are used. As with Pascal, you can use local variables. In COMAL, local variables

```
r(j1)
ry)20) PRINT "COPYRIGHT 1986 AHOY! MAGAZINE"
roj30) PRINT "ALL RIGHTS RESERVED"
rolors //COMAL VERSION OF SELF ADDRESSED LABELS PROGRAM//
rj119 //DIM VARIABLES//
\rho12% DIM NAME$ OF 2%, ADDRESS$ OF 4%, CITY$ OF 2%, ST$ OF 2, PC$ OF 9
()13r) PASSES:=(); LINES:=0
(144) LABELFORMAT
915!) PRINTNUMBER
f16r) READDATA
g17% PRINTOUT
f19r) END
rg2%) PROC LABELFORMAT
(210) INPUT "HOW MANY LINES PER LABEL?": LINES
%22` IF LINES<3 THEN INPUT "AT LEAST THREE LINES PLEASE.": LINES
(5230) IF LINES<3 THEN LABELFORMAT
(24`) LINES:=LINES-3
%250) ENDPROC LABELFORMAT
(3)%)
(310) INPUT "HOW MANY LABELS TO PRINT?": PASSES
%32`) ENDPROC PRINTNUMBER
(J4r)r) PROC READDATA
15419 INPUT "ENTER FULL NAME--20) CHARACTERS OR LESS.": NAME$
(542r) INPUT "ENTER ADDRESS--4r) CHARACTERS OR LESS.": ADDRESS$
(430) INPUT "ENTER CITY--2r) CHARACTERS OR LESS.": CITY$
(5440) INPUT "ENTER 2 CHARACTER STATE CODE.": ST$
r(450) INPUT "ENTER ZIP CODE--9 CHARACTERS OR LESS.": PC$
()460) ENDPROC READDATA
(,50,5) PROC PRINTOUT
050,5 ZONE 3
1,51% SELECT OUTPUT "LP:"
()515 FOR Y:=1 TO PASSES DO
(5529) PRINT NAME$
r,530) PRINT ADDRESS$
r540) PRINT CITY$;ST$;PC$
(,550) FOR X:=1 TO LINES DO
r,560) PRINT
r,579) ENDFOR X
r,580) ENDFOR Y
959r, SELECT OUTPUT "DS:"
rj6r)r, ENDPROC PRINTOUT
g7ror, END
```

```
COMAL
```

COMAL

```
SELF-ADPRESSED
```

SELF-ADPRESSED
LABELS
LABELS
(PASCAL STYLE)

```
(PASCAL STYLE)
```

```
r(\rho1%) PRINT "SELF ADDRESSED LABELS"
```

r(\rho1%) PRINT "SELF ADDRESSED LABELS"
rog20) PRINT "COPYRIGHT 1986 AHOY! MAGAZINE"
rog20) PRINT "COPYRIGHT 1986 AHOY! MAGAZINE"
(r)3r) PRINT "ALL RIGHTS RESERVED"
(r)3r) PRINT "ALL RIGHTS RESERVED"
\rho105) //COMAL VERSION OF SELF ADDRESSED LABELS PROGRAM//
\rho105) //COMAL VERSION OF SELF ADDRESSED LABELS PROGRAM//
(111) //DIM VARIABLES//
(111) //DIM VARIABLES//
(12r) DIM NAME\$ OF 2(), ADDRESS\$ OF 40, CITY\$ OF 20, ST\$ OF 2, PC\$ OF 9
(12r) DIM NAME\$ OF 2(), ADDRESS\$ OF 40, CITY\$ OF 20, ST\$ OF 2, PC\$ OF 9
(ر13) PASSES:=(); LINES:=r)
(ر13) PASSES:=(); LINES:=r)
r,2r,5) LABELFORMAT
r,2r,5) LABELFORMAT
()210) PROC LABELFORMAT
()210) PROC LABELFORMAT
(,22`) INPUT "HOW MANY LINES PER LABEL?": LINES (,22`) INPUT "HOW MANY LINES PER LABEL?": LINES
r230) IF LINES<3 THEN INPUT "AT LEAST THREE LINES PLEASE.": LINES
r230) IF LINES<3 THEN INPUT "AT LEAST THREE LINES PLEASE.": LINES
(249) IF LINES<3 THEN LABELFORMAT
(249) IF LINES<3 THEN LABELFORMAT
()25r) LINES:=LINES-3
()25r) LINES:=LINES-3
(J26) ENDPROC LABELFORMAT
(J26) ENDPROC LABELFORMAT
rj30,r) //PRINTNUMBER//
rj30,r) //PRINTNUMBER//
(J1%) INPUT "HOW MANY LABELS TO PRINT?": PASSES
(J1%) INPUT "HOW MANY LABELS TO PRINT?": PASSES
(j4rj) //READDATA//
(j4rj) //READDATA//
(,41') INPUT "ENTER FULL NAME--20 CHARACTERS OR LESS.": NAME\$
(,41') INPUT "ENTER FULL NAME--20 CHARACTERS OR LESS.": NAME\$
(1420) INPUT "ENTER ADDRESS--4r) CHARACTERS OR LESS.": ADDRESS\$
(1420) INPUT "ENTER ADDRESS--4r) CHARACTERS OR LESS.": ADDRESS\$
()43') INPUT "ENTER CITY--2r) CHARACTERS OR LESS.": CITY\$
()43') INPUT "ENTER CITY--2r) CHARACTERS OR LESS.": CITY\$
(144r) INPUT "ENTER 2 CHARACTER STATE CODE.": ST\$
(144r) INPUT "ENTER 2 CHARACTER STATE CODE.": ST\$
j450) INPUT "ENTER ZIP CODE--9 CHARACTERS OR LESS.": PC\$
j450) INPUT "ENTER ZIP CODE--9 CHARACTERS OR LESS.": PC\$
r,50,5) //PRINT ROUTINE//
r,50,5) //PRINT ROUTINE//
0,505 ZONE 3
0,505 ZONE 3
9519 SELECT OUTPUT "LP:"
9519 SELECT OUTPUT "LP:"
1,515 FOR Y:=1 TO PASSES DO
1,515 FOR Y:=1 TO PASSES DO
r552) PRINT NAME\$
r552) PRINT NAME\$
(553) PRINT ADDRESS\$
(553) PRINT ADDRESS\$
(5545) PRINT CITY$;ST$;PC\$
(5545) PRINT CITY$;ST$;PC\$
r,55r) FOR X:=1 TO LINES DO
r,55r) FOR X:=1 TO LINES DO
(,56r) PRINT
(,56r) PRINT
9575) ENDFOR X
9575) ENDFOR X
(,580) FNDFOR Y
(,580) FNDFOR Y
ror,r) SELECT OUTPUT "DS:"
ror,r) SELECT OUTPUT "DS:"
ro7rjf}\mathrm{ END

```
ro7rjf}\mathrm{ END
```

are defined as being local by indicating that the procedure a function in COMAL you must use a RETURN stateor function is CLOSED. The CLOSED statement imme- ment. When used in this way, the RETURN assigns a diately follows the routine name:

## 15) PROC write'file CLOSED

This statement indicates that the procedure name is write file and that the variables used within the procedure are local to that procedure. They do not affect any variables of the same name contained elsewhere in the program.
Procedures, functions, and subroutines are found at the end of a COMAL program. Structured BASIC programs generally put subroutines at the end of the program, as well. As we mentioned last month, Pascal requires functions and procedures to be named at the beginning of programs, so in this instance COMAL more closely resembles BASIC.
There is a big difference between functions in Pascal and BASIC and those in COMAL. To get the results from
value to the variable and this variable is returned to the main program for later processing. The RETURN statement can also be used to escape from a procedure and return execution back to the main program, just as it is used in BASIC.

## MORE MAILING LABELS

In last month's column we developed a program to create self-addressed mailing labels. Let's do the same thing using COMAL to see how we write a COMAL program. In fact, we'll write two versions: one loosely structured, the other more formal. The first will be organized similarly to a BASIC program. The other will resemble a Pascal program.
In last month's programs we used routines called labelformat, printnumber, readdata, and print. To some extent we'll use similar names, but COMAL balks at a procedure name that is the same as a command state-

| KEY |  |  |  | FUNC | Y | M (DEF FN) | M(DEF FN) | TIMES | N | Y | M(1)\$) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | GET | r | M( ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | M ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | TRAP | Y | N | M( ${ }^{\text {r }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | GOTO | N | Y | Y | TRON | N | N | y |
| $Y$ y yes; N : no; M: modified |  |  |  | gosub | N | y | Y | TROFF | N | N | Y |
|  |  |  |  | HELP | N | N | Y | TRUE | Y | N | N |
| 1: This keyword performs entirely different functions in each language |  |  |  | HEXS | N | N | Y | T0 | r | Y | Y |
| each language.2: $\ln$ COMAL a whole set of commands add flexibility |  |  |  | IFTHEN | Y | Y | Y | UNTIL | Y | N | y |
| to this keyword. See COMAL sprite commands. |  |  |  | IN | y | N | M(INSTR) | USR | N | Y | Y |
|  |  |  |  | INSTR | M(IN) | Y | Y | WHEN | N | Y | Y |
|  |  |  |  | jor | N | N | Y | WHILE | Y | N | Y |
| 4: GET/ is similar to READ FILE |  |  |  | KEY | N | N | Y | ZONE | Y | $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{N}}$ | N |
| 5: INPUT\# is similar to INPUT FILE 6: PRINT\# is similar to WRITE FILE |  |  |  | KEYS | Y | M(GET) | M(GETKEY) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | LET | Y | Y | Y | Disk | COMAL |  |  |
| General Commands |  |  |  | LINEFEED | y | N | N | Commands | 0.14 | 2.0 | 7.0 |
|  | COMAL | BASIC | BASIC | MONITOR | N | N | y |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0.14 | 2.0 | 7.0 | MONITOR | N | N | y | APPEND BACKUP | Y | N | $\begin{aligned} & Y \\ & Y \end{aligned}$ |
| AUTO | Y | N | Y | NEXT | M(ENDFOR) | Y | Y | BLOAD | N | N | Y |
| BASIC | Y | (1) | (1) | NULL | Y | N | M(SLEEP) | B00t | N | N | Y |
| BEGIN/BEND | M | N | Y | OF | Y | N | N | BSAVE | N | N | Y |
| CASE/OF | Y | N | N | ON | N | Y | Y | CATALOG | Y | N | M(CAT) |
| CAT | Y | N | M(CATALOG) | OTHERWISE | Y | N | N | CLOSE | Y | Y | Y |
| CHAIN | Y | N | N | PASS | Y | N | N | COLLECT | N | N | Y |
| CHAR | $N$ | N | Y | PEN | N | N | Y | CONCAT | N | N | Y |
| CLOSED | Y | N | N | POINTER | N | N | Y | COPY | N | N | Y |
| CLR | N | Y | Y | PRINT | Y | Y | Y | DCLEAR | N | N | Y |
| CMD | M(SELECT) | Y | Y | PRINT USING | Y | N | Y | DCLOSE | M(CLOSE) | N | Y |
| CON | Y | M(CONT) | M(CONT) | PROC | Y | N | N | DELETE | $Y$ | N | M(SCRATCH) |
| DATA | Y | Y | Y | PUDEF | N | N | Y | DIRECTORY | M(CATALOG) | N | Y |
| DEC | N | N | Y | RANDOM | Y | N | N | DLOAD | M(CHAIN) | N | Y |
| DEL | Y | N | Y | READ | Y | Y | Y | DOPEN | M(OPEN) | N | Y |
| DEF FN | N | Y | Y | REF | Y | N | N | DSAVE | M(SAVE) | N | Y |
| DIM | Y | Y | Y | REM | Y | Y | Y | DVERIFY | N | N | Y |
| DIV | Y | N | N | RENUM | Y | N | Y | ENTER | Y | M(LOAD) | M(LOAD) |
| DO | r | N | Y | REPEAT | Y | N | N | GET\# | N | M ${ }^{4}$ | M ${ }^{4}$ |
| EDIT | Y | N | N | RESTORE | Y | Y | Y | HEADER | N | N | Y |
| ELIF | Y | N | N | RESUME | N | N | Y | INPUT\# | $\mathrm{M}^{5}$ | Y | Y |
| ELSE | Y | N | Y | RETURN ${ }^{3}$ | Y | N | N | INPUT FILE | Y | M(INPUT\#) | M(INPUT\#) |
| END | Y | Y | Y | RETURN ${ }^{3}$ | N | Y | Y | LOAD | Y | Y | Y Y |
| ENDCASE | Y | $N$ | $N$ | RUN | Y | Y | Y | OPEN | Y | Y | Y |
| ENDFOR | Y | M(NEXT) | M(NEXT) | SELECT OUTPUT | Y | N | N | PRINTH | M ${ }^{6}$ | Y | y |
| ENDFUNC | Y | N | N | SETEXEC | Y | N | N | PRINT FILE | r | M(PRINTH) | M(PRINT\#) |
| ENDIF | Y | $N$ | N | SETMSG | Y | N | N | READ FILE | Y | M(GET\#) | M(GET\#) |
| ENDPROC | Y | N | N | SIIE | Y | M(FRE) | M(FRE) | RECORD | N | N | Y |
| ENDWHILE | r | N | N | SPC | N | Y | Y | RENAME | N | N | Y |
| EOD | Y | N | N | STATUS | Y | Y | N | SAVE | Y | Y | Y |
| EOF | Y | $N$ | N | STEP | Y | Y | Y | SCRATCH | M(DELETE) | N | Y |
| ERRS | N | N | Y | STOP | Y | Y | y | SPRSAV | N | N | Y |
| ESC | Y | N | N | SYS | Y | Y | r | VERIFY | N | N | Y |
| EXEC | Y | N | N | TAB | y | Y | y | WRITE FILE | Y | M(PRINTH) | M(PRINT\#) |
| FALSE | Y | N | N | THEN | Y | Y | Y |  |  |  |  |
| FOR/O/NEXT | Y | Y | Y | TIME | N | Y | M(T) |  |  |  |  |

ment. So we'll use printout instead of print for that procedure.
In the BASIC-style version, we dimension our variables and then jump right in. Since the labelformat section requires testing a value and then repeating our IN PUT statement if the proper value is not present, we have to use a procedure instead of a routine. The GOTO command (as mentioned earlier) does not allow jumping by line number, so we must jump to a label. In this case, we jump to a procedure name.
One difference you may notice is in the syntax of the INPUT command. If you recall, when using this statement in BASIC a semicolon usually follows the prompt you put in quotation marks and a? appears on the screen at the end of the prompt, whether you want it there or not. One of the more popular "hints" included in programming tips columns is how to suppress the ? in INPUT commands. Without getting into that here, you should know that in COMAL it isn't necessary to do anything except place a colon after the prompt. If you want
your onscreen prompt to include a question mark, you'll have to enter it before the closing quotation mark.
Notice in line 230 that our "AT LEAST THREE LINES PLEASE." is followed by a colon. When this appears on the screen it is a statement, not a question. Also, our requests for information in the readdata section appear as statements.
To open the channel to the printer in COMAL, you use the SELECT OUTPUT or SELECT command. Both work equally well. The two valid choices are "LP:" and "DS:". LP designates the line printer, DS the default screen.
Although this is the BASIC-style version, we use the FOR/TO/DO structure to print out information. Another convenience of the program is that if you forget and type the FOR/TO/NEXT routine by accident, it will automatically clean it up for you, adding the DO and changing the NEXT to an ENDFOR. Nice!
Taking a look at the Pascal-style version, we see that all our chores have been assigned to their proper proce-

dure name. The main program thus becomes just a list of procedure names. All our routines function in the same way as their counterparts in the BASIC-style version; they are just called differently.
As you can see, COMAL falls somewhere between Pascal and BASIC. It's not quite as rigidly structured, and it retains many of BASIC's fundamental statements. For more information on COMAL, you can contact the COMAL Users Group (address below). Also, Captain C on PlayNET can also help you with any questions you may have. Send him Online Mail or reach him in the "Let's Talk COMAL" room at 9:30 p.m. EST on the first Thursday of each month.
Numerous books are available to help you learn COMAL. Most are offered by the COMAL Users Group and run in the neighborhood of $\$ 20$. Most of these have sample programs, a disk of which is available for an ex-
tra fee. For those who think they may seriously use COMAL, I would suggest a subscription to the newsletter. Besides giving excellent tips on COMAL programming, subscribers get substantial discounts on disks, books, and other supplies.
Those who have the disk subscription to Ahoy! will be glad to hear that COMAL 0.14 and several sample programs are included on each month's disk. See page 38 in this issue for disk ordering information, or page 10 for details on getting your disk with your magazine.
Next month we'll take a look at yet another language for the C-64.

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## -

## Continued from page 14

gang attacks, and distillery raids are just part of the fun.
Defender of the Crown begins with the death of King Richard, as the Saxon knights prepare to clash with the plundering Normans. More than 30 animated screens are included, with graphics by Jim Sachs, who created some of the best screens ever seen on a C-64.
Sinbad and the Throne of the Faicon follows the sailor on his quest in search of the missing Caliph, as he battles black magic, man-eating monsters, and other unpleasantness.
SDI requires the young general in charge of the Strategic Defense Initiative, America's ultimate space project, to defend it from a squadron sent to destroy it by a fanatical new Soviet regime.
All four are scheduled for release in
the fourth quarter of 1986, and a fifth, Star Rush, for first quarter 1987.
Mindscape, Inc., 800-221-9884 in US; in IL 800-942-7315; elsewhere 312-4807667 (see address list, page 14).
10th Frame ( $\$ 39.95$ ) simulates professional bowling with a true player's perspective, 3D animation, computerized scoring, and league competition allowing up to eight bowlers to play at once. For the C-64.
Access Software, Inc., 801-298-9077 (see address list, page 14).
Four new C-64 games from Epyx:
World Games packs players off to eight different countries to compete in events specific to those locales: cliff-diving in Mexico, sumo wrestling in Japan, barrel jumping in Germany, bull riding in the US, weight lifting in the USSR, caber toss in Scotland, log rolling in Canada, and giant slalom skiing in France.
The Super Cycle motorcycle racing
game provides a first person perspective of an obstacle-laden course which the player shares with other cyclists. A series of progressively more difficult courses are provided.
Championship Wrestling simulates the world of professional wrestling with handsome heroes and nasty villains, the use of tactics like the Atomic Drop and the Pile Driver, a boisterous, rowdy crowd, and points awarded for showmanship. Ringside ropes vibrate on impact, and grapplers are often thrown from the ring or to the mat.
Mentioned in Augusts Scuttlebutt, The Movie Monster Game stars Godzilla and five other city-stomping movie monsters. The player assumes a persona, picks a city to destroy, and begins battling the police, army, and other humans that try to stop him.
Epyx, Inc., 408-745-0700 (see address list, page 14).

## MATCHBLOCKS

## Continued from page 41

in the SET 1 column.
Reversed images can be obtained by adding 128 to the POKE value. The data to create the diamond shape is $233,223,95,105$. The program converts these numbers into the diamond shape by placing the triangle shape for POKE value 233 (reverse image of 105) to the left of the triangle shape for POKE value 223 (reverse image of 95). Below these, the triangle shape for POKE value 95 is placed to the left of the triangle shape for POKE value 105 to complete the diamond shape.

You can experiment with changing the color and shape of the block pictures by typing LIST 700-780 (after a READY prompt) and pressing the RETURN key. This will list the program lines as they appear now.

At this point there are two ways to modify a program line. One way is by retyping an entire revised line and pressing the RETURN key. The new line will be substituted for the old line. The other way is by using the two CRSR keys and the INST/DEL key. Use the CRSR keys to move up and over to the data that you want to change. Then type over just the numbers in the line that you want to change and press the RETURN key to enter the changes. Use the INST/DEL key to insert or delete extra digits. In both methods you can verify the changes by either typing LIST 700-780 to look at the program data lines or typing RUN 800 to display the entire new block set on the screen. It is possible to save different block sets by simply saving the entire program under different names.

Matchblocks was designed to be fun for the entire family. I hope you enjoy playing it and experimenting with it. t. SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 112


$\square$ach month, we'll present several challenges designed to stimulate your synapses and toggle the bits in your cerebral random access memory. We invite you to send your solutions to:

## Commodares, c/o Ahoy! <br> P.O. Box 723 <br> Bethel, CT 06801

We will print and discuss the cleverest, simplest, shortest, most interesting and/or most unusual solutions. Be sure to identify the name and number of the problems you are solving. Also show sample runs if possible, where appropriate. Be sure to tell what makes your solutions unique or interesting, if they are.

Programs on diskette ( 1541 format only) are welcome, but they must be accompanied by listings. You must enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you want any of your materials returned. Solutions received by the middle of the month shown on the magazine cover are most likely to be discussed, but you may send solutions and comments any time. Your original programming problems, suggestions, and ideas are equally welcome. The best ones will become Commodares!

## PROBLEM \#33-I: VARIABLE LOG

This problem was submitted by Bill Okerblom (Providence, RI). Generate a list of all possible one- and twocharacter floating-point variable names. The first character must be a letter, and the second character must be a letter or a number. To make this very easy, your program may list the two-character reserved words (FN, GO, IF, etc.) as well.

## PROBLEM \#33-2: SENTENCE DISASSEMBLER

Steven Steckler (Columbia, MD) suggested this challenge. The user inputs a sentence or phrase. The computer responds with a list of the words in a column. Following each word is its character count. The character count column is totaled at the bottom. For example, if the user enters "COMMODARES ARE FUN," the computer output is

| COMMODARES | 10 |
| :--- | ---: |
| ARE | 3 |
| FUN | $\underline{3}$ |
|  | 16 |

## PROBLEM \#33-3: BOUNCING BALLS

Try your graphics hand at this problem from M. N.

Carswell (Eatonton, GA). Bounce a "ball" off the screen edges and off of graphics characters on the screen. For you C-128 users, use sprite 1 as the ball and have the other seven sprites trail it in a "follow the leader" fashion. Commodore 64 users may use a single graphics character.

## PROBLEM \#33-4: COUNTING COMBINATIONS

Jim Speers (Niles, MI) suggested this problem. Write a program which determines the number of combinations of N things taken R at a time, if the order of the N things is not important. Combinations are distinguished from permutations, in which the order of the objects chosen is important. For example, if you choose six numbers out of 44 possible numbers for the Michigan lottery, their order is not important, only their values.
As a bonus, find your chances of picking the same six numbers that the state chooses. How would your chances change if there were 45 possible numbers instead of 44? (By the way, the formula is $\mathrm{N}!(\mathrm{R}!*(\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R}!)$ where "!" is factorial. Any textbook on statistics will explain the concept.)

This month we will look at readers' responses to the Commodares from the May issue. The first problem was an interesting little challenge from Alan Flippin (San Jose, CA). Problem \#29-1: Print Maker allows the user to enter a line number followed by any sequence of keystrokes. The keystrokes are incorporated into a string within a PRINT statement and are added to the program.
The solution from Dan Brumbaugh (Chambersburg, PA ) is listed below.
-1 REM COMMODARES PROBLEM \#29-1:

- 2 REM PRINT MAKER
- 3 REM SOLUTION BY
- 4 REM DAN BRUMBAUGH
- 5 REM
-1ヶ INPUT"[CLEAR][DOWN][DOWN]ENTER LINE N UMBER"; LN\$: PRINT"[CLEAR]-[LEFT]";
-2 2 ) GET A\$:IF A\$="". THEN 2r,
-3r) $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$):$ IF $\mathrm{A}=34$ THEN 2 2
-4r) IF A=13 OR LEN(S\$)=71-LEN(LN\$)THEN 6r)
-50) PRINT" [LEFT]"A\$"-[LEFT]";:S\$=S\$+A\$:G OTO 29
-6r) 0 \$=CHR\$(34): PRINT"[CLEAR][3"[DOWN]"]" LN\$" PRINT"Q\$"[CLEAR]"S\$Q\$"[HOME]"
-75) $\mathrm{KBF}=631$ : NDX=198 : REM ASSUME C-64

: REM MUST HAVE C-128 INSTEAD
-90) POKE KBF, 13 : POKE NDX, 1 : END

Dan's program creates a cursor in line 10 . If the user enters a quotation mark, line 30 ignores it and goes back for more. Line 40 of Dan's program prevents the sequence of keystrokes from being too long for the C-64 to contain in one line. C-128 users may want to modify line 40.
The keystrokes are stored in $\mathrm{S} \$$. When the user presses the RETURN key, line 60 prints the chosen line number and a PRINT statement. Then the user's keystrokes are printed within quotation marks. Line 60 also positions the cursor so that the RETURN key code (13) which is POKEd into the keyboard buffer in line 90 will add the line to the program.

Line 70 contains the POKE values for the first address of the C-64's keyboard buffer (631) and for the index (198) which keeps track of the number of keystrokes stored in the buffer. The corresponding addresses for the $\mathrm{C}-128$ are shown in line 80 . The string DS\$ is a C-128 disk status keyword whose length is always greater than zero on the C-128. It is normally a null string on the C-64. That is how the test in line 80 determines whether a C64 or a C-128 is being used.

Once the keyboard buffer and index have been filled, the program ends with the cursor at the start of the new line. The computer sees the CHR\$(13) in the keyboard buffer and processes it using the "dynamic keyboard" technique. The computer behaves just as if the user had pressed the RETURN key, entering the new line into the

program.
There were quite a few "no frills" versions of Problem \#29-2: Generic Game. The problem as suggested by Claude Landusky (Waianae, HI) was to let the computer select a four digit code number with no digits alike. The user tries to guess the code. The computer responds with the number of correct digits in the guess as well as the number of correct digits in the proper positions in the guess. The most compact version is the one listed below from Mark Breault (Brandon, MAN).

- 1 REM COMMODARES PROBLEM \#29-2:
- 2 REM GENERIC GAME
- 3 REM SOLUTION BY
.4 REM MARK BREAULT
- 5 REM
-1ر) $R \%=R N D(1) * 1 \rho+48:$ FORI $=1 T O N: O N-(Q(I)=R \%$ ) GOTO15: $\mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1: \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{N})=\mathrm{R} \%:$ IFN $\langle 4 \mathrm{GOTO15}$,
-2r) INPUTA\$: $=$ = $):$ P= (r):FORI=1T04:F0RJ=1T04: $I$ FQ $(I)=\operatorname{ASC}(M I D \$(A \$, J))$ THENN=N+1:P=P-(I=J) -3r) NEXTJ, $\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+1:$ PRINT"[UP]", $\mathrm{N} "$, " $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{K}:$ IFP <4GOTO2r)

An interesting aspect of Mark's program is his use of the statements

ON $-(Q(I)=R \%)$ GOTO 19) : NEXT : ...
This sequence acts like an IF-THEN-ELSE expression. On the C-128 it could be rewritten as

## IF $\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{R} \%$ THEN GOTO 1ऽ S ELSE NEXT : ...

The logical expression $-(\mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{R} \%)$ in Mark's program has a value of 0 if the two quantities are unequal and a value of 1 if they are equal. If they are equal, the $\mathrm{ON} /$ GOTO statement branches to line 10. If they are unequal, the ON/GOTO statement skips to the NEXT statement. Of course any other statements could be used in place of the NEXT statement.
There were numerous other ways of selecting four differing digits for the code number. The program below is a compendium of several readers' methods:

- 1 REM COMMODARES PROBLEM \#29-2:
- 2 REM GENERIC GAME
- 3 REM METHODS FOR CHOOSING
-4 REM FOUR UNEQUAL DIGITS
- 5 REM
- 15 REM DAVID ALAN WRIGHT

)*(11-I))+1:D\$(I)=MID\$(N\$,R,1):E=11-I-R
-30) $\mathrm{N} \$=\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$, 1, \mathrm{R}-1)+\mathrm{MID} \$(\mathrm{~N} \$, \mathrm{R}+1, \mathrm{E}):$ NEXT
-45) FOR $\mathrm{Q}=1$ TO 4 : PRINT $\mathrm{D} \$(\mathrm{Q})$; : NEXT
-5f) REM
-6r) REM MIKE STYPE
-7r) FORZ=rرTO9: A\$(Z)=RIGHT\$(STR\$(Z),1):NEX T
－8r） $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(1) * 1 \mathrm{f})$ ：IF $\mathrm{A} \$(\mathrm{R})=$＂X＂THEN 8 8 ）
－9r）$B \$=B \$+A \$(R): A \$(R)=" X ": I F \operatorname{LEN}(B \$)<4$
THEN 85）
－1 10 f $\rho$ PRINT ：PRINT B\＄
－11s REM
－120 REM KAREN MIDDAUGH
－130）FOR $I=1$ TO 4 ：B＝I
－14r）$A(I)=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 1$（ر）
－15r） $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{B}-1$ ：IF $\mathrm{B}=$ r，THEN NEXT ：GOTO 18r，
－16rر IF $\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{B})$ THEN $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{I}$ ：GOTO 14rر
－175 GOTO 15r）
－185）FOR Q＝1 TO 4 ：PRINT A（Q）；：NEXT
－19rJ REM
－2rر）REM DAVID HOFFNER
－215）FOR Y＝r）TO 3
－22ヶ $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}($（厅）＊1ヶ）：ON $\mathrm{Z}(\mathrm{X})$ GOTO 22ヶ：Z（ X）$=1:$ A $=$ A $\$+$ RIGHT\＄（STR\＄（X）， 1$):$ NEXT
－230）PRINT ：PRINT A\＄
David Alan Wright（New Britain，CT）wrote his pro－ gram to avoid the use of IF statements．Mike Stype（Mich－ igan City，IN）replaces any used digits with an＂X＂．The program from Karen Middaugh（San Diego，CA）com－ pares each selected digit with the previously selected ones to eliminate duplicates．David Hoffner（Brooklyn，NY） uses the Z array to keep track of selected digits．Each digit is a subscript of the array．When a digit is chosen， the corresponding element of the array is set to one．

The COMAL solution for selecting four unequal digits from Henry Farkas（Elkton，MD）is listed below．
－ 1 REM COMMODARES PROBLEM \＃29－2：
－ 2 REM GENERIC GAME
－ 3 REM CHOOSING UNEQUAL DIGITS BY
－ 4 REM HENRY FARKAS
． 5 REM－－COMAL SOLUTION－－
－ $10 \mathrm{r}_{5}$ ：PROC PICK＇NUMBER
－11ヶ）：PICK\＄：＝＂（）123456789＂
－120 ：PICK2\＄：＝＂＂
－13r）：FOR X：＝1 TO 4 OPEN
－145）：Y：＝RND（1，LEN（PICK\＄））
－15（）：PICK2\＄：＝PICK2\＄＋PICK\＄（Y）
－16r）：CASE Y OF
－175）：WHEN 1
－189 ：PICK $\$:=$ PICK $\$(2: \operatorname{LEN}($ PICK $\$))$
－190）：WHEN（LEN（PICK\＄））
－2ヶر）：PICK \＄：＝PICK\＄（1：（LEN（PICK\＄）－1））
－21r）：OTHERWISE
－22 ${ }^{\prime}$ ）：PICK\＄：＝PICK\＄（1：（Y－1））

$$
+ \text { PICK\$((Y+1):LEN(PICK\$)) }
$$

－230）：ENDCASE
－245 ：ENDFOR X
－25）：ENDPROC PICK＇NUMBER
Henry＇s PICK\＄variable is comparable to David Wright＇s $\mathrm{N} \$$ variable in the previous program．Both examples elim－ inate the chosen digit from the list of choices（PICK\＄ or $\mathrm{N} \$$ ）before the next digit is picked．

Henry＇s use of the CASE statement may be new to most BASIC users．The CASE statement is similar to but more flexible than the BASIC ON／GOTO statement．When Y has the value 1 ，the statement under the WHEN 1 is ex－ ecuted．When Y has a value equal to the length of PICK\＄， the second WHEN statement is executed．If Y has nei－ ther of those values，the program performs the OTHER－ WISE statement．

The COMAL statement

## PICK\＄：＝PICK\＄（2：LEN（PICK\＄））

is equivalent to the BASIC statement

## PICK $=$ MID\＄（PICK\＄，2）

In other words，starting with the second character，take all characters up to the end of the string．Line 220 in Henry＇s program is comparable to the first statement in line 30 of David＇s program．Each of these lines forms a new string by taking all characters to the left of the chosen character plus all the characters of the right of the chosen character．The length of the string is thereby reduced by one．

Among the solutions for Problem \＃29－3：Beat Keeper is the following program from Bill Okerblom（Provi－ dence，RI）：

## MERLIN 64

THE BEST MACRO ASSEMBLER FOR THE COMMODORE 64 Easy to use for the beginner or professional，Merlin 64 is an extremely powerful macro assembler． Just a few of its features include：

－Fast assembly times
－Word processor like editor
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＂This is the best assembler I＇ve seen for the Commodore 64 ．．．＂
Wm．Sanders／Assembly Language for Kids
＂．．．an outstanding value．．I can＇t imagine how it could

Ask your local dealer for details，or just write or call：
Rager Wagner－
P．O．Box 582 • Santee，CA 92071 －Telephone：619／562－3221
－1 REM COMMODARES PROBLEM \＃29－3：
－2 REM BEAT KEEPER
－ 3 REM SOLUTION BY
－4 REM BILL OKERBLOM
－ 5 REM
－7 S＝54272：POKES＋24，15：POKES＋5，っ：POKES＋6，
5：POKES＋1，25：D\＄＝＂［8＂［DOWN］＂］＂
－8 A\＄＝D\＄＋＂［s M］［DOWN］［s M］［DOWN］［s M］［DOW N］［s M］［DOWN］［s M］［DOWN］［s M］［DOWN］［s M］ ［DOWN］［s W］［UP］［UP］［UP］［UP］［UP］［UP］ ［UP］＂
－9 B\＄＝D\＄＋＂［DOWN］［DOWN］［DOWN］［DOWN］［D OWN］［DOWN］［DOWN］［s W］［UP］［s N］［UP］［s N ］［UP］［s N］［UP］［s N］［UP］［s N］［UP］［s N］［UP ］［s N］＂
－15 G\＄＝＂［HOME］［DOWN］（－）SLOWER（ 15 ）SAME
（＋）FASTER（E）END＂：C\＄＝＂［DOWN］［DOWN］BEAT S PER MINUTE：＂
－11 INPUT＂［CLEAR］［4＂［DOWN］＂］BEATS PER MI NUTE＂；BM
－12 X\＄＝A\＄：GOSUB13：X\＄＝B\＄：GOSUB13：GOTO12
－13 TI\＄＝＂［6＂厄）＂］＂：PRINTG\＄：PRINTC\＄；＂［4＂＂］［ 4＂［LEFT］＂］＂；BM：PRINTTAB（12）X\＄
－ 14 POKES＋4，129：POKES＋4，13r）
－15 IF TI／6r）＜6r）／BM THEN 15
－ 16 GETE\＄：IFE\＄＜＞＂＂THENF\＄＝E\＄
－ 17 IFF $\$=$＂+ ＂THEN BM＝BM＋1：RETURN
－ 18 IFF $\$=$＂－＂THEN $B M=B M-1$ ：RETURN
－ 19 IFF $\$=$＂E＂THEN PRINT＂［CLEAR］＂：END
－ 2 f RETURN
The problem requested a simple，adjustable metronome simulation with sound，graphics，and the speed in beats per minute displayed．With Bill＇s program，press the＂+ ＂ key once while the program is running，and the speed increases until you press the＂ 0 ＂key．The＂－＂key re－ duces the speed the same way．It even sounds like one of those expensive metronomes．

Thanks to Jim Speers（Niles，MI），who used a similar graphics display，to Matt Shapiro（Ft．Lee，NJ），who dis－ played＂TIC ．．．TOC＂in the true spirit of＂simplest is best，＂and to Mike Stype（Michigan City，IN）．Thanks also to Barry King（Nome，AK）for suggesting this Com－ modare．

Problem \＃29－4：Large Product brought a wide range of solutions．One from Wallace Leeker（Lemay，MO）took nine hours to run．Wallace used Allan Flippin＇s permu－ tation routine from the April issue to generate all possi－ ble pairs of numbers with no duplicated digits until he found that 9642 ＊ 87531 is the right combination to give the maximum product，namely $843,973,902$ ．

At the other extreme is the program below from Bob

Brown（Collinsville，CT）．Bob＇s program runs in 2071 jiffies（under 35 seconds）on the C－64．
－1 REM COMMODARES PROBLEM \＃29－4：
－ 2 REM LARGE PRODUCT
－ 3 REM SOLUTION BY
－ 4 REM BOB BROWN
－ 5 REM
－11ヶ FORJ＝1T04：P（J）＝J：NEXT：GOSUB3rرffrs
－2rر）FORK＝4TO1STEP－1：IFP（K）＜5＋KTHENGOSUB2

－220 NEXT
－1رfر）PRINTB，VAL（C\＄），VAL（D\＄）：STOP

－2ヶ1ヶ）FORL＝K＋1TOJ： $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{L})=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{L}-1)+1:$ NEXT

－3r）2r）IFP（C）＝LTHENA\＄＝A\＄＋STR\＄（15）－L）：C＝C＋1： GOTO3（）5r，
－3rر3r） $\mathrm{B} \$=\mathrm{B} \$+\mathrm{STR} \$(19-\mathrm{L})$
－3r）5r，NEXT
－31ر厅， $\mathrm{P}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A} \$) * \mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{B} \$):$ IFP $>\mathrm{BTHENB}=\mathrm{P}: C \$=\mathrm{A}$ \＄：D\＄＝B\＄
－320rs RETURN
Bob used the fact that one number must contain four dig－ its and the other must contain five．He sent a nice math－ ematical proof of that fact．Bob＇s program tests only 126 products．He knew that the digits in each factor must be in descending order，and his program always places the shorter of the two factors first in order to avoid testing each pair of factors twice．

Jim Speers（Niles，MI）concluded that the factors must be one four－digit and one five－digit number．He proved this by multiplying one 9 by eight 9 ＇s，two 9 ＇s by seven 9 ＇s，and so forth．The largest product was from four 9 ＇s times five 9＇s．

Thanks to Matt Shapiro（Ft．Lee，NJ）and Bill Hoyt （Battle Creek，MI）for their solutions and explanations to this problem．

Congratulations also to Stephan Fassbender（Saarbruec－ ken，Federal Republic of Germany－sorry I confused your street address with your city last time），Vincent Lui，Mi－ chael Loiodice（Herkimer，NY），Necah Buyukdura（An－ kara，Turkey），Don Wynkoop（Torrejon AB，Spain），Ed－ ward Oros，Jacquelin Callaway（Orange Beach，AL），John A．Haksch（Richmond，VA），Paul Sobolik（Pittsburgh， PA），Peter M．Landers，Dale Zwicker（Canada），and Lawrence Berlinski（Linden，NJ）for all your programs and explanations．
Looking forward to seeing more of your solutions and problems in next month＇s installment of Commodares． Keep those keyboards busy．

Hosted every week by Ahoy！SYSOP B．W．＂Captain B＂Behling，the Ahoy！Port of Call offers PlayNET sub－ scribers an opportunity to teleconfer with Ahoy！＇s writers and editors and other special guests．The show begins every Thursday at 10：00 p．m．
For information on subscribing to PlayNET，call $1-800$－PLAYNET．

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## NEW-VEC

This program allows you to change the IRQ vector. Syntax is contained in the program. For those of you who don't know how to calculate high and low bytes, the following line will do this:
$\mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256): \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{HI} * 256$
where " $A$ " is the location you want the vector to point to. This is a good program for when you want to change the vector to point to different IRQ routines in a game.
-Stephen J. O'Connor Lake In The Hills, IL
-9r) REMSAVE"@r,:NEW-VEC", 8:VERIFY"@rs:NEW-V EC", 8

- 95 REM PROGRAM BY STEPHEN J. O'CONNOR
- 1rرr) FORI $=828 \mathrm{TO848}$ : READA: $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{A}:$ POKEI, A : NEXT
-1 195 IFCK〈>2299THENPRINT"[CLEAR][8"[RIGHT ]"][RVSON]ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS":STOP
-119 PRINT"[CLEAR][7"[RIGHT]"][RVSON]NEWVEC[RVSOFF] LOADED AND READY."
- 115 PRINT"[DOWN][RIGHT]CHANGES IRQ VECTO R AT [RVSON]788-789[RVSOFF] TO POINT"
- 12r) PRINT"[DOWN][4"[RIGHT]"]AT LOCATION OF YOUR IRQ ROUTINE."
-125 PRINT"[DOWN][RIGHT]USE THE FOLLOWING SYNTAX WITH NEW-VEC:"
-130 PRINT"[DOWN][8"[RIGHT]"][RVSON]SYS 8 28[RVSOFF], [RVSON]HI-BYTE[RVSOFF], [RVSON ]LO-BYTE[RVSOFF].":NEW
- 135 DATA12r, , $32,253,174$, , ノ32, 158

- 145 DATA174, rر32,158,183,142, (ر2r



## 64 MULTI-DELETE

Here is a short routine which will take the hassle out of deleting multiple lines from a BASIC program. To use the routine simply insert the appropriate first line number minus the increment (line 60000), the increment itself (line 60001), and the last line number plus the increment (line 60002). An increment of one will delete all lines between the first and last line number.

The routine is best used by appending it to the end

## Compiled by Michael R. Davila

of a program, following the END statement. You can then execute it whenever needed with a GOTO statement. Happy deleting.
-Bob Ash
APO NY
-10 REM MULTIPLE DELETE EXAMPLE PROGRAM
-25 REM ***
-3r) REM ***
-45) REM ***
-5 5) REM ***
-60) REM THESE LINES WILL BE
-79) REM DELETED WHEN THE
-89) REM PROGRAM IS RUN
-90) REM ***
-10ر) REM ****
-11ر REM ***
-12r END
-6rofors Il=1s: REM (FIRST LINE - INCREMENT )

- $6 \rho \rho \rho \rho \rho 1 \mathrm{Il}=\mathrm{I} 1+1 \rho \mathrm{~s}:$ REM (INCREMENT)
-6rors)2 IF Il=12r, THEN END: REM (LAST LINE + INCREMENT)
-6rرrfr3 PRINT CHR\$(147):PRINT:PRINT
 ]1":PRINT CHR\$(19)
-6r,fr,5 FOR I2=631 TO 633:PORE I2,13:NEXT: POKE 198,3


## DYNAMIC 128

The dynamic keyboard is a popular technique that allows modifications of a BASIC program while it is running. Since there have been numerous articles on this subject, I won't elaborate here. However, the appropriate addresses for the C-128 are not readily available. The correct procedure and addresses are provided here:

1. Onscreen, print the lines to be added to the BASIC program. Print no spaces between the BASIC lines.
2. Define any needed variables with lines like $A=100$. Print a GOTO < LINE NUMBER > to restart the program. Allow three spaces between each of these lines.
3. Sequentially POKE the keyboard buffer at 842 with a RETURN (the number 13) once for each line printed on the screen.
4. POKE 208 with the number of characters in the keyboard buffer.
5. Position the cursor over the first line printed on the screen and end the program.

A program is worth a thousand words, so I have written a demonstration program, Dynamic 128 . As the program shows, the only difficulty with the dynamic keyboard is properly spacing the printed lines. The program


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adds ten REM lines to itself，so it is useful only as a tutorial；however，the method can be modified to accom－ pish any task a programmer can imagine．－Jim Frost La Mesa，CA
－15 POKE842，13：POKE843，13：POKE44，13
－2f）POKE2「8，3
－30 IF $A=<10$ rs THHEN $A=10$ r，

－5f）PRINT＂［CLEAR］［DOWN］［DOWN］＂；A；＂REM ANO THE LINE＂
－br）PRINT＂A＝＂；$A+1$（ $)$
－7r）PRINT＂［DOWN］［DOWN］GOTO1ヶノ＂
－8r）PRINT＂［HOME］＂；

## DETECTING THE HELP KEY

Use GET or GETKEY to read a function key，and they return the characters of the string assigned to that key． The function keys also have unique ASCII codes（codes 133－140），but the operating system keeps these to itself， unless you reset them．The 128 System Guide tells you how to do this with a line of BASIC：

FORI＝1T08：KEYI，CHR $\$(\mathrm{I}+32)$ ：NEXT
The HELP key also has its own unique ASCII code． But resetting HELP is a little tougher，because you can＇t use the KEY command．Use this one－liner instead．It sets the HELP key to CHR \＄（132）．Slip this line into your BASIC program，and you can use GET or GETKEY to test for HELP：
 41ऽ5，1：POKE41「J6＋B， 132

If you＇ve got a screenful of instructions or a menu you＇d like your user to be able to call up with a keypress，the HELP key is the natural one to use．－R．Harold Droid Seattle，WA

## COLOR－PROOF RESTORE

Pressing RUN－STOP／RESTORE may get you out of trouble，but it also resets your screen colors．To do warm resets that don＇t alter text，border，and background col－ ors，DLOAD and RUN this short BASIC program．

- R．Harold Droid Seattle，WA


## －15 REM COLOR－PROOF RESTORE

－2r）SUM＝r）：FORA＝2816T02885：READB：SUM＝SUM＋B ：POKEA，B：NEXT：IFSUM＜＞6299THENPRINT＂ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS＂：END
－3r）SYS2816
－ 2816 DATA 169，14，141，ケ，1ヶ，169，11，141
－ 2824 DATA $1,15,32,37,11,96,32,37$
－ 2832 DATA $11,173,7$ r），11，141，33，2 2 ，, 173
－284r DATA 71，11，141，32，2 $58,173,72,11$
－ 2848 DATA $133,241,76,3,64,12($ ），169，5 5$)$

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 5

－ 2856 DATA 141，24，3，169，11，141，25，3
－ 2864 DATA 88，96，173，32，2「ر8，141，71，11
－ 2872 DATA 173，33，2ヶر8，141，7ヶ，11，165，241
－ 288 （J）DATA $141,72,11,76,64,25$ ر

## BEHEADED DISK HEADER

Disk Header，for any Commodore machine with a 1541 disk drive，is three tools in one package which allows modification of a directory＇s header．
To change the 16 －character disk name，you would press the letter＂ R ＂and provide the new name that you want to appear in the directory．I＇ve found that many begin－ ning disk users format the disk using any name that comes to mind．With this option，you can give the disk a more meaningful name．To customize the ID number that＇s in the directory，press the＂C＂key．This option allows you to give a five character ID number for the directory．So， if a directory＇s ID contains the characters＂DO 2A＂，it can be changed to something like＂SHAWN＂．For the curi－ ous，the 2 A is the disk format type，which is always the same for a 1541 drive！
To make a directory unlistable using the LOAD＂$\$$＂， 8 and LIST sequence，press the＂ I ＂key．Option 1 can make the directory listable again．
A word to the wise．Whenever you use a program，such as this，that changes information on a disk，it should first be tested on a disk which contains unimportant data．That way，if the program was incorrectly entered，no valuable data will be lost．
－Shawn K．Smith Bronx，NY

2r）REM＊PROGRAM－ID．
3r）REM＊AUTHOR．SHAWN K．SMITH
5r）CLOSE7：CLOSE8：OPEN7，8，15，＂Ir，＂
6r） $\mathrm{S}=144$ ：OPEN8，8，8，＂\＃＂
1ヶر）POKE198，ヶ：PRINTCHR\＄（147）；
101 PRINTCHR\＄（18）TAB（15）＂DISK HEADER
1r）2 PRINT：PRINT＂I－NVISIBLE DIRECTORY
1r，4 PRINT：PRINT＂R－ENAME DISK HEADER
1J6 PRINT：PRINT＂C－USTOM HEADER ID
108 PRINT：PRINT＂I，R，OR C？
1599 GOSUB2rر）
110）GETA\＄：IFA\＄＞＜＂I＂ANDA\＄＞＜＂R＂ANDA\＄＜＞＂C＂T HEN119
115 IFA $\$=$＂I＂THENFORD $=1 \mathrm{TO}$ ： $\mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{D} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{r})$ ： NEXT：L＝3
12r）IFA $\$=$＂C＂THENINPUT＂NEW ID＂；D\＄：S＝162：
$\mathrm{L}=5$
125 IFA\＄＝＂R＂THENINPUT＂NEW HEADER＂；D\＄：L＝ 16
130）IFA\＄＜＞＂I＂THENFORD＝LEN（D\＄）TOL：D\＄＝D\＄＋C HR\＄（16r）：NEXT
16「）PRINT\＃7，＂B－P：＂；8；S：PRINT\＃8，LEFT\＄（D\＄， L）；
17ヶ）PRINT\＃7，＂U2：＂；8；ヶ；18；门：GOSUB2ヶヶ
18の）CLOSE8：PRINT\＃7，＂Iケ＂：CLOSE7：STOP
2ヶノノ PRINT：PRINT\＃7，＂U1：＂8；•；18；「
215）PRINT\＃7，＂B－P：＂；8；144：PRINTCHR\＄（18）；

22．FORD＝1T023：GET\＃8，A\＄：A＝ASC（A\＄＋＂＂）
23）PRINTCHR $\$(A)$ ；：NEXT：PRINT：PRINT：RETUR N

## BASIC TRACER

Did you ever get lost in a long BASIC program with countless GOTO＇s，GOSUB＇s，or FOR－NEXT loops？This little＂Navigational Tool＂will put those worries to rest for good！The program，a trace routine，wedges itself into the BASIC statement execution routine．When activated， the current line number is printed in reverse video each time a BASIC program statement is executed．
Basic Tracer is turned on and off by typing a lone as－ terisk＂＊＂，as if it were a new BASIC command or token （actually it＇s token 172）．Although Basic Tracer uses the token for multiplication as its＂on－off switch，＂neither op－ eration will interfere with the other．

Once the BASIC loader program is RUN，it will erase itself．Remember to save the program before running it． Basic Tracer is now＂wedged＂into the system．There is no need to remember any SYS address because there is no way to remove Basic Tracer，except to cold－start the computer．RUN STOP／RESTORE will not affect the pro－ gram．The program will adjust itself to work on VIC 20 or C－64 and will ensure its own error checking．The BASIC loader will check for typos，and the ML will check for proper trace command syntax．－Barry L．Camp Grand Rapids，MI

[^3]
## USE＊TO TOGGLE TRACE ON AND OFF

9 REM
15） $\mathrm{AD}=679$ ：MSG＝42rر85－8192＊（PEEK（65532）$)=34$ ）：$Q \$=C H R \$(34)$
11 READDT：IFDT＜$<$ JTHENON（AD＝764）+2 GOTO14， 1 5
12 IFDT $>255$ THENON（CK＝DT）+2 GOT011， 15
13 CK＝CK＋DT：POKEAD，DT：AD＝AD＋1：GOTO11
14 PRINT＂［DOWN］THE＂Q\＄＂＊＂Q\＄COMMAND IS＂ ：PRINT＂NOW PART OF BASIC．＂：SYS7（ر）：NEW 15 POKE57，PEEK（63）：POKE58，PEEK（64）：PRINT ＂？DATA STATEMENT＂；：SYSMSG
679 DATA32，115，r），2ノ $8,12,174,8,3,172,187$ ， 2，142，187，2，14ケ，8，3，76，174，167，224，2ヶ36
7rf）DATA32，237，255，224，22，2ヶر8，18，169，199 ，141，186，2，141，251，2，169，2「33，4495
717 DATA141，238，2，169，221，141，233，2，162，

736 DATA164，58，2ヶヶ），24ヶ，1ヶ），23ヶ），199，32，2ヶノ1
，189，198，199，32，59，171，32，115，г，8935
754 DATA2 ノ1，172，24ヶ，177，32，121，厄，76，231， 167，1r）352，－1
}


$\mathbf{Y}$ou stood by the burning ruins of your dojo, cradling your master's head in your arms as he breathed his last breath. Before the light faded from his eyes, he spoke one final time.
"Grasshopper. You must revenge the school, or all is lost," he said, coughing up blood. "Go and get your uniform out of the dry cleaner's."
"Master, who did this to you?" you asked.
"You ask who has done this, tadpole? The temple of Hakuro. The evil Ninja sect has been raising baby dragons to use as weapons against their enemies. You must penetrate the temple, battle the evil Ninja, and slay the dragons, or this will happen to all of Japan!" he said, waving his hand at the scorched rubble of the dojo. "When you have defeated the guardians of the temple, you will reach the upper level of consciousness, and meet your greatest enemy!" he said as he collapsed.
Right up to the end, none of his words were in sync with his lips, in the tradition of the true martial artist.

The Last Ninja is a multilevel game with smooth scrolling scenery from right to left. You are a black Ninja armed with a sword and an endless supply of shurikens (throwing stars).
You must confront a multitude of deadly opponents, from sword-wielding evil Ninjas to fire-breathing dragons. You will also have to learn how to deflect or avoid flying objects and use your acrobatic skills to leap bottomless pits which are placed at regular intervals throughout the temple. Each opponent is stronger than the last, and you may have to hit him numerous times to destroy him.

You have only one life per game, with a limited amount of "chi," or life-force. When this chi is used up, you are dead.
Being struck by projectiles takes away chi, and so does falling in pits or touching your lethal opponents. The only way to protect yourself is with your sword and your mobility.

You can raise your sword to block missiles, and you can do gymnastic flips over the bottomless pits. You can flip backwards as well as forwards, which can come in handy if you are trying to leap out of the path of projectiles.
You can also throw shurikens, but you will soon find it takes a great deal of practice to develop accuracy. A shuriken does a great deal of damage, however, if it makes contact.
The controls, with a joystick in Port 2, are as follows:
UP: Go into kneeling position. Your hand will start flicking up and down. Press the button to release the shuriken when
your hands come together on the screen to throw straight ahead of you. Pressing the button at other angles throws the shuriken in different trajectories. When your upper hand is pointing in the direction you want the shuriken to fly, press the button.

DOWN: Go into ducking position. You will kneel down on all fours. If you release the joystick, you will stay at floor level, but holding it down will cause you to crouch a little lower.

RIGHT w/button down: Slash sword right. You can deflect any projectile that touches you if the sword is forward when you make contact with it. If it is back, the projectile will hit you. If you strike an opponent with the sword forward, he will be knocked back and will suffer damage.

LEFT w/button down: Slash sword left. Can sometimes be used to hit a projectile after it has passed you.

RIGHT and UP: Flip forward. You must time this move perfectly to leap over a pit in a spinning flip. If you time it right, you will land on the other side safely. If not, you will fall in and lose life-force.
LEFT and UP: Flip backwards. If you are feeling cocky and think you have the timing down sufficiently to pull it off, you can use this move to flip over low flying objects as they pass under you.
RIGHT: Move right. If you are kneeling, you will continue to creep forward on your toes. The screen scrolls left as you move along.

LEFT: Move back. The screen will not scroll when you move left.

When the game begins, you will appear at the entrance to the temple in a position of prayer. Move the joystick to get up. Whenever you stumble into a pit, you will also need a moment of prayer to summon your internal powers before you continue with your quest.

When you reach each new level in the temple, the screen border color will change. This is to alert you that the level challenger is approaching. The challenger will not begin to hurl missiles at you until he has moved $1 / 4$ into the screen. You can use this time lag to strike him with shurikens. When he begins to throw missiles, however, be prepared to duck! Each challenger has a different type of projectile, and they travel at different speeds. The challenger may hurl a shuriken, fireball, or even a baby dragon. If you do not duck, you will lose life-force when you are struck.

When your chi is completely gone, the game is over and you will return to the title screen, with your rank displayed in the red bar at the bottom.

The ranks are as follows:

| 1st level: Adept | 6th level: Ninja |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2nd level: Shugyo | 7th level: Shinobi |
| 3rd level: Yudansha | 8th level: Sensei |
| 4th level: Tiger | 9th level: Shidoshi |
| 5th level: Dragon | 10th level: Jonin |

The game is fairly difficult until you can master the skills of the Ninja, so don't be surprised if you spend a lot of time practicing as an Adept. You can stay in one place and practice throwing at projectiles before moving onto the next level, so try to develop some accuracy with the throwing stars!

For those of you who make it, you will find a very unusual
opponent at the end of the Temple of Hakuro. To hint...

> To be Ninja is to know oneself, to face the dark side of the inner soul and conquer....
> - Daisuke Nishina
> Founder of Tokakure Ryu Ninjutsu

You will need Flankspeed, which you will find on page 89, to enter this program.

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 104

# VARIABLE MANAGER For the C-128 By R. Harold Droid 

$\square \sqrt{ }$ariable Manager offers two additional commands for your 128: a FIND ("F") command and a CHANGE ("C") command. FIND prints out the line numbers where a variable is referenced within a program. It's useful for debugging; it's also a convenient way to check a variable name for uniqueness before you use it. CHANGE lets you change variable names. If you're in the habit of using long, descriptive variable names in your programs, use the C command to turn them into short, efficient ones.
Many BASIC enhancement packages include these features, but Commodore left them out of BASIC 7.0 on the 128 . Install them at the start of a programming session, and they can save you a lot of tiresome, repetitive editing.

Variable Manager occupies four blocks of memory, at addresses $\$ 1800-\$ 1 B F F$ (decimal 6144-6911). It wedges into BASIC by taking over the CRUNCH vector at \$304$\$ 305$ (decimal 772-773; this vector points to the routine that converts BASIC keywords into tokens). The program listed on page 113 is a BASIC loader that puts Variable Manager into memory; it POKEs the code into place, enables the wedge, and then wipes itself out with a NEW command. So be sure to save a copy before you run the program.

To save space, the syntax for the Variable Manager commands is simple, and a little unforgiving. Use the "at" (@) character to designate a Variable Manager command. The @ character must be the first character of a line. No spaces are allowed. Follow @ with F for FIND or C for CHANGE. Other characters return a syntax error.

Follow F with a variable name. Follow C with the variable name to be replaced, a comma, and the variable name you're replacing it with. Identify string and integer variables with the symbols \$ or \%. Specify arrays with the character (. The CHANGE command may take a little while (maybe up to 15 seconds or so) when the variables names aren't the same length. This is because
it's moving the BASIC program around to make room for longer names, or condensing to allow for shorter ones.

Variable Manager scans BASIC, finds all the variables, and compares each with the name you're finding or changing. It's smart enough to recognize that numeric, string, and array variables of the same name are distinct from one another. But it's not smart enough to know that it's been asked to replace a valid variable name with an invalid one, or a string variable with a simple array. So be careful with the CHANGE command. Be certain that the variable types agree, and that the new name is valid. Look twice before you press RETURN when using the @C command. It's probably a good idea to SAVE first, just to keep a finger slip from having unwelcome results.

By way of example, these CHANGE statements work correctly:
@CA, ANYTHING
@CVALUE\%(, V\% (
@CN\$,NAME\$
These statements, however, can lead you into real trouble:
@CA\$(,ANY\$ (different variable types) @CNAME\$,1R\$ (invalid name)
@CPLACE,POSITION (embedded keyword)
When switching to longer variable names, be sure you don't push your lines beyond the 160 character limit.

A lot of programs grow to an unmanageable size because there are too many variables doing too many things. Variable Manager helps you keep track of them. Apply descriptive names, change them as the need arises and, when you're all done, shrink them down to size. With the help of Variable Manager you'll always know where your variables are, and what they're doing.

SEE PROGRAM LISTING ON PAGE 113

# Attention new Ahoy! readers! You must read the following information very carefully prior to typing in programs listed in Ahoy! Certain Commodore characters, commands, and strings of characters and commands will appear in a special format. Follow the instructions and listing guide on this page. 

0n the following pages you'll find several programs that you can enter on your Commodore computer. But before doing so, read this entire page carefully.
To insure clear reproductions, Ahoy?'s program listings are generated on a daisy wheel printer, incapable of printing the commands and graphic characters used in Commodore programs. These are therefore represented by various codes enclosed in brackets [ ]. For example: the SHIFT CLR/HOME command is represented onscreen by a heart . The code we use in our listings is [CLEAR]. The chart below lists all such codes which you'll encounter in our listings, except for one other special case.

The other special case is the COMMODORE and SHIFT characters. On the front of most keys are two symbols. The symbol on the left is obtained by pressing that key while holding down the COMMODORE key; the symbol on the right, by pressing that key while holding down the SHIFT key. COMMODORE and SHIFT characters are represented in our listings by a lower-case " $s$ " or "c" followed by the symbol of the key you must hit. COMMODORE J, for example, is represented by [c J],
and SHIFT J by [ s J].
Additionally, any character that occurs more than two times in a row will be displayed by a coded listing. For example, [3 "[LEFT]"] would be 3 CuRSoR left commands in a row, [5 "[s EP]"] would be 5 SHIFTed English Pounds, and so on. Multiple blank spaces will be noted in similar fashion: e.g., 22 spaces as [22""].

Sometimes you'll find a program line that's too long for the computer to accept (C-64 lines are a maximum of 80 characters, or 2 screen lines long; VIC 20 lines, a maximum of 88 characters, or 4 screen lines). To enter these lines, refer to the BASIC Command Abbreviations Appendix in your User Manual.

On the next page you'll find our Bug Repellent programs for the $\mathrm{C}-128$ and $\mathrm{C}-64$. The version appropriate for your machine will help you proofread our programs after you type them. (Please note: the Bug Repellent line codes that follow each program line, in the whited-out area, should not be typed in. See the instructions preceding each program.)

Also on the following page you will find Flankspeed, our ML entry program, and instructions on its use. $\square$

Call Ahoy! at 212-239-0855 with any problems.

When
siou see

| [CLEAR] | screen Clear |
| :---: | :---: |
| [HOME] | Home |
| [UP] | Cursor tp |
| [DOWN] | Curar Dame |
| [LEFT] | Cumor left |
| [RIGHT] | Cunor Right |
| [SS] | Shifted Space |
| [INSERT] | Insert |
| [DEL] | Delete |
| [RVSON] | Reverse On |
| [RVSOFF] | Reverse Off |
| [UPARROW] | Lp Arrom |
| [BACKARROW] | Back Arrom |
| [PI] | Pl |
| [EP] | English Pound |




| If Means | You Type | Will See |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black | CNTRI. | 1 |
| White | CNTRI. | 2 烏 |
| Red | CNTRI. | 3 |
| Cyan | CVTRI, | 4 |
| Purple | CNTRI. | 5 |
| Green | (NTRI. | 6 |
| Blue | CNTRI. | 7 |
| Yellow | CNTRI. | 8 |
| Function 1 |  | F1 |
| Function 2 | SHIFT | F1 |
| Function 3 |  | 13 |
| Function 4 | SHIFT | F3 |
| Function 5 |  | F5 |
| Function 6 | SHIFT | F5 |
| Function 7 |  | 17 |
| Function 8 | SHIFT | 17 |

## BUG REPELLENT By MICHAEL KLEINERT and DAVID BARRON

Bug Repellent is a checksum program used for proofreading BASIC listings typed in from Ahoy！magazine．For each program line you enter，Bug Repellent will produce a two－letter code that should match the code listed beside that line in the magazine．
Type in，save，and run the Bug Repellent．（If you have a C－64，type in the C－64 version．If you have a C－128，you will need to type in the C－64 version for use with C－64 programs，and the C－128 version for use with C－128 programs．）If you have typed in Bug Repellent properly，you will get the message BUG REPELLENT INSTALLED；otherwise you will get an error message．If you get an error message，double check the Bug Repellent program for typing mis－ takes．Type NEW and hit RETURN．Then type in and save，or load，the Ahoy！program you wish to check．Type in SYS 49152 for the C－ 64 version or SYS 3072 for the C－128 version and hit RETURN（this will begin execution of Bug Repellent）．You will see the prompt SCREEN OR PRINTER ？Hit S if you want the codes listed on the screen，or P if you want them listed on the printer．To pause the listing depress and hold the SHIFT key．
Compare the codes your machine generates to those listed to the right of the corresponding program lines．If you spot a difference，that line contains an error．Write down the numbers of the lines where the contradictions occur．LIST each line，locate the errors，and correct them．

## COMMODORE 64 VERSION

－10رf FOR X＝ 49152 TO 49488：READY：S＝S＋Y
AB

EA
－12r）POKE X，Y：NEXT：GOTO14r，
－130）PRINT＂［CLEAR］［DOWN］＊＊ERROR＊＊＂：PRINT＂［DOWN JPLEASE CHECK LINE＂PEEK（64）＊256＋PEEK（63）：END ID －14r）IF S＜＞44677 THEN PRINT＂［CLEAR］［DOWN］＊＊ERR OR＊＊＂：PRINT＂［DOWN］PLEASE CHECK DATA LINES 175， －5rر）
－150）PRINT＂［CLEAR］＂：POKE5328ヶ，っ：POKE53281，6：PO KE646， 1
－160）PRINT＂［RVSON］［6＂＂］C－64 BUG REPELLENT INS TALLED［6＂＂］＂
－17ノ DATA32，161，192，165，43，133，251，165，44，133 －18（）DATA252，16ヶ，ケ，132，254，32，37，193，234，177

－2rs）DATA23r，252，76，43，192，76，73，78，69， 32
－21ヶ DATA35，32，ヶ，169，35，16（），192，32，3ヶ，171

－23（）DATA252，177，251，32，2（55，189，169，58，32，215
－24ヶ DATA255，169，（），133，253，23），254，32，37， 193
－25r）DATA234，165，253，16r），r， $76,13,193,133,253$
－26r）DATA177，251，2r8，237，165，253，41，24r，74，74
－27）DATA $74,74,24,155,65,32,215,255,165,253$
－28）DATA 41，15，24，1 $15,65,32,21$（），255，169，13
－29r）DATA32，22（），192，23（ ，63，2（ر），2，23（），64，23（）
－3r（f）DATA251，2r $8,2,23$（），252，76，11，192，169， 153
－319 DATA16（），192，32，3r，171，166，63，165，64，76
－32r）DATA231，192，96，76，73，78，69，83，58， 32

－34（）DATA133，254，32，228，255，251，83，24（），6，20）1
－35（）DATA8（），258，245，23（），254，32，21ヶ，255，169，4
－36r）DATA166，254，16（），255，32，186，255，169，r），133
－37r DATA63，133，64，133，2，32，189，255，32，192
－38（）DATA255，166，254，32，2（1），255，76，73，193，96
－39（）DATA32，21ヶ，255，173，141，2，41，1，258，249
－4for）DATA96，32，255，189，169，13，32，215，255，32
－41）DATA2（14，255，169，4，76，195，255，147，83，67
－42（）DATA82，69，69，78，32，79，82，32，8（）， 82
－43r）DATA $73,78,84,69,82,32,63,32$, ，, 76
－44（）DATA44，193，234，177，251，2（1），32，24ヶ，6， 138
－45！DATA113，251，69，254，17（），138，76，88，192，$)$

－47ヶ）DATA17ヶ，177，251，2ヶノ1，34，2（ر8，6，165，2，73

－49r）DATA32，2rر8，212，198，254，76，29，193，ノ， 169
－5ヶf）DATA13，76，21ヶ，255，（），（っ，っ）

## COMMODORE 128 VERSION

 ：S＝S＋Y：TRAP11ノ：NEXT：SLOW
－115）SLOW：IF S $<>49957$ THEN PRINT＂［CLEAR］［DOWN］ ＊＊ERROR＊＊＂：PRINT＂［DOWN］PLEASE CHECK DATA LINE S 14rر－39r）＂：END

## －12 9 PRINT＂［CLEAR］［DOWN］C－128 BUG REPELLENT

 INSTALLED＂－130 PRINT＂［4＂＂］TYPE SYY 3072 TO ACTIVATE＂
－145）DATA $32,161,12,165,45,133,251,165,46,133$ ，
252，16「），门，132，254，32，37
15（）DATA $13,234,177,251,2(18,3,76,138,12,23)^{\prime}, 2$
51，2 ${ }^{\text {（J）}}, 2,23$（），252，76，43
16r）DATA $12,76,73,78,69,32,35,32$, （），169，35，16（） ，12，32，8（），13，16ヶ），ऽ， 177
 $1,32,89,13,169,58,32,98$
－18（）DATA 13,169, （ノ，133，253，23），254，32，37，13，23 4，165，253，16r），（），76， 13
－190）DATA $13,133,253,177,251,298,237,165,253,4$ 1，24厅，74，74，74，74，24
－ 20 رf）DATA $1(55,65,32,98,13,165,253,41,15,24,155$ ，65，32，98，13，169，13，32

（ر8，2，23r），252，76，11，12
－22r）DATA $169,153,16$ r），12，32，8r），13，166，65，165，6 $6,76,231,12,96,76,73,78$
－23（）DATA 69，83，58，32，（），169，247，16rァ，12，32，8ヶ），1 $3,169,3,133,254,32,107$

54，32，98，13，169，4，166
－250）DATA 254,16 r），255，32，116，13，169，ヶ，133，65，1 33，66，133，25r， $32,125,13$
－26＇ر DATA 32，134，13，166，254，32，143，13，76，73，13 ，96，32，98，13，165，211
－27r）DATA $234,41,1,2 r$ 分 $, 249,96,32,89,13,169,13$ ， 32， $98,13,32,152,13,169,4$
－285 DATA $76,161,13,147,83,67,82,69,69,78,32,7$ 9，82，32， 8 （ $, 82,73,78,84,69$
－29）DATA $82,32,63,32$, ケ，76，44，13，234，177，251，2 ケ1，32，24ケ，6，138，113，251，69
 ，2「8，2，23「，252，96，17ケ， 177
－31ヶ DATA 251，2ヶノ1，34，2「 $1,6,165,25 ヶ, 73,255,133$ ， 25（），165，25 ），2ヶر8，218，177
－32ヶ DATA 251，2ケ1，32，2 $1,8,212,198,254,76,29,13$ ， ケ， $169,13,76,98,13$, ケ，ケ， 32

，32，5（），142，76，18ヶ，13，32
－34（）DATA 17ヶ，13，32，21ヶ，255，76，18（），13，32，17（）， 1 $3,32,228,255,76,18$ ），13， 32
－35（）DATA 17（），13，32，186，255，76，18ヶ），13，32，17ヶ， 1 3，32，189，255
－36（）DATA 76,18 （），13，32，17），13，32，192，255，76， 18 ケ，13，32，17ヶ， 13
 4，255，76，18（），13，32，17（）
－38（）DATA $13,32,195,255,76,18(), 13,133,67,169,9$ ，141，厄，255，165，67，96
－39（）DATA $133,67,169$, r），141， $1,255,165,67,96$, （），$)$ ， 1

## FLANKSPEED FOR THE C－64 By GORDON F．WHEAT

Flankspeed will allow you to enter machine language Ahoy！programs without any mistakes．Once you have typed the program in，save it for future use．While entering an ML program with Flankspeed there is no need to enter spaces or hit the carriage return．This is all done automatically．If you make an error in a line a bell will ring and you will be asked to enter it again． To LOAD in a program Saved with Flankspeed use LOAD＂name＂，1，1 for tape，or LOAD＂name＂，8，1 for disk．The function keys may be used after the starting and ending addresses have been entered．
fl －SAVEs what you have entered so far．
f3－LOADs in a program worked on previously．
f5－To continue on a line you stopped on after LOADing in the previous saved work．
f7－Scans through the program to locate a particular line，or to find out where you stopped the last time you entered the program．
f7 temporarily freezes the output as well．
－10ヶ）POKE5328ヶ，12：POKE53281，11
－105 PRINT＂［CLEAR］［c 8］［RVSON］［15＂＂］FLANKSPEED［15＂＂］＂； －115）PRINT＂［RVSON］［5＂＂］MISTAKEPROOF ML ENTRY PROGRAM［6＂ ］＂
－115 PRINT＂［RVSON］［9＂＂］CREATED BY G．F．WHEAT［9＂＂］＂
－125 PRINT＂［RVSON］［3＂＂］COPR．1984，ION INTERNATIONAL INC． ［3＂＂］＂
－ 125 FORA $=54272$ T054296：POKEA， ； ：NEXT
－135）POKE54272，4：POKE54273，48：POKE54277，r）：POKE54278，249：PO KE54296，15
－ 135 FORA $=689$ T0699：READB：POKEA，B：NEXT
－145 DATA169，251，166，253，164，254，32，216，255，96
－ 145 DATA169，$), 166,251,164,252,32,213,255,96$
－150） $\mathrm{B} \$=$＂STARTING ADDRESS IN HEX＂：GOSUB43（）： $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{SR}=\mathrm{B}$
－ 155 GOSUB48 $)$ ：IFB＝（TTHEN15（）
－16斤，POKE251，T（4）＋T（3）＊16：POKE252，T（2）＋T（1）＊16
－ 165 B\＄＝＂ENDING ADDRESS IN HEX＂：GOSUB43r）：EN＝B

－ 175 POKE254， $\mathrm{T}(2)+\mathrm{T}(1) * 16: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{T}(4)+1+\mathrm{T}(3) * 16$
－185）IFB＞255THENB＝B－255：POKE254，PEEK（254）+1
－ 185 POKE253，B：PRINT
－195）REM GET HEX LINE
－195 GOSUB495：PRINT＂：［c P］［LEFT］＂；：FORA＝rTO8

－ 295 NEXTB
－ 215 A\％（A）$=T(1)+\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{r}) * 16$ ：IFAD $+\mathrm{A}-1=$ ENTHEN34 $/$ ，
－215 PRINT＂［C P］［LEFT］＂；
－ 225 NEXTA：T＝AD－（INT（AD／256）＊256）：PRINT＂＂
－ 225 FORA $=$ תTOT：$:=T+A \%(A): I F T>255 T H E N T=T-255$
－235 NEXT
－ 235 IFA\％（8）＜＞TTHENGOSUB375：GOTO195
－245）FORA＝厅TO7：POKEAD＋A，A\％（A）：NEXT：AD＝AD＋8：GOT0195
－ 245 REM GET HEX INPUT
－255）GETA\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN25（）
－ 255 IFA $\$=$ CHR $\$(25)$ THEN3 55
－265 IFA\＄＝CHR\＄（133）THEN535
－ 265 IFA $\$=$ CHR $\$(134$ ）THEN56r）
－275）IFA\＄＝CHR\＄（135）THENPRINT＂＂：GOT0625
－ 275 IFA\＄＝CHR\＄（136）THENPRINT＂＂：GOT0635
－285）IFA\＄＞＂＠＂ANDA\＄＜＂G＂THENT（B）＝ASC（A\＄）－55：GOT0295
285 IFA\＄＞＂／＂ANDA\＄＜＂：＂THENT（B）＝ASC（A\＄）－48：GOTO295
295）GOSUB415：GOTO25r）
－295 PRINTA\＄＂［c P］［LEFT］＂；
3rfo GOTO2rs
－ 35,5 IFA $>$ STHEN32r，
－315 $A=-1:$ IFB $=1$ THEN33 ，
－ 315 GOTO22
－325 IFB＝$=$ THENPRINTCHR $\$(20)$ ；CHR $\$(20)$ ；：A＝A－1
－ $325 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-1$
－335）PRINTCHR $\$(20)$ ；：GOTO22 $)$
－ 335 REM LAST LINE
－345）PRINT＂＂：T＝AD－（INT（AD／256）＊256）
－345 FORB＝$=$ TTOA $-1: T=T+A \%(B):$ IFT $>255$ THENT $=T-255$
－35（）NEXT
－355 IFA\％（A ）＜＞TTHENGOSUB375：GOT0195
－365）FORB＝（JTOA－1：POKEAD + B，A\％（B）：NEXT
－365 PRINT：PRINT＂YOU ARE FINISHED！＂：GOT0535
－370 REM BELL AND ERROR MESSAGES
－375 PRINT：PRINT＂LINE ENTERED INCORRECTLY＂：PRINT：GOTO415
－38 ）PRINT：PRINT＂INPUT A 4 DIGIT HEX VALUE！＂：GOT0415
－ 385 PRINT：PRINT＂ENDING IS LESS THAN STARTING！＂： $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{C}$ ！$:$ GOT041

$$
5
$$

－390，PRINT：PRINT＂ADDRESS NOT WITHIN SPECIFIED RANGE！＂： $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{r}$ ； GOT0415
－395 PRINT：PRINT＂NOT ZERO PAGE OR ROM！＂：B＝r！：GOTO415
－4r）PRINT＂？ERROR IN SAVE＂：GOT0415 PP
－4 45 PRINT＂？ERROR IN LOAD＂：GOT0415
DH
IM 15 RINT：PRINT：PRINT END OF ML AREA＂：PRINT
IM－ 415 POKE54276，17：POKE54276，16：RETURN
－425 OPEN15，8，15：INPUT\＃15，A，A\＄：CLOSE15：PRINTAS：RETURN
NH .425 REM GET FOUR DIGIT HEX
KO－435 PRINT：PRINTB\＄；：INPUTT\＄
HJ－ 435 IFLEN（T\＄）＜＞4THENGOSUB38 $)$ ：GOT043 ${ }^{\circ}$

KA 38）：GOTO435
GN -445 NEXT： $\mathrm{B}=(\mathrm{T}(1) * 4(\mathrm{f} 96)+(\mathrm{T}(2) * 256)+(\mathrm{T}(3) * 16)+\mathrm{T}(4):$ RETURN
KE－455）IFA\＄＞＂＠＂ANDA\＄＜＂G＂THENT（A）＝ASC（A\＄）－55：RETURN
LO－ 455 IFA\＄＞＂／＂ANDA\＄＜＂：＂THENT（A）＝ASC（A\＄）－48：RETURN
EE－46，T $(A)=16$ ：RETURN
MN－ 465 REM ADRESS CHECK
GE－475）IFAD＞ENTHEN385
HN－ 475 IPB＜SRORB＞ENTHEN39 ，
IL－485）IFB＜2560R（B＞4 196 （JANDB＜49152）ORB＞53247THEN395
NH 485 RETURN
MP－490）REM ADDRESS TO HEX
ME－ $495 \mathrm{AC}=\mathrm{AD}: \mathrm{A}=4$（ 96 ： ：GOSUB52 ${ }^{\circ}$
LE－ 505 ，$A=256$ ：GOSUB52 9 ，
IK -505 A $=16$ ：GOSUB52 5 ，
PD－ 515 ，$A=1$ ：GOSUB52 5
LK 515 RETURN
A －520） $\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AC} / \mathrm{A}):$ IFT $>9$ THENA $\$=$ CHR $\$(\mathrm{~T}+55)$ ：GOTO53 $)^{\circ}$
LE 525 A $=$ CHR $\$(T+48)$
BI－53 PR PRINTA\＄；： $\mathrm{AC}=\mathrm{AC}-\mathrm{A} * \mathrm{~T}:$ RETURN
AB－ 535 A\＄＝＂＊＊SAVE＊＊＂：GOSUB585
HK－54（）OPEN $1, \mathrm{~T}, 1$, A\＄：SYS68 $)$ ：CLOSE 1
HF－ 545 IFST＝ （TTHENEND
KH－ 550 ）GOSUB4 5 （）$:$ IFT $=8$ THENGOSUB42 5 ，
JM－ 555 GOT0535
EG－56r）A\＄＝＂＊＊LOAD＊＊＂：GOSUB585
AB $\cdot 565$ OPEN1，T，$), A \$: S Y S 691$ ）：CLOSE1
DL－ 575 IFST $=64$ THEN 195
MD $\cdot 575$ GOSUB4 55 ： $\mathrm{IFT}=8$ THENGOSUB4 2 ）
JJ－58，Got056r，
OA $\cdot 585$ PRINT＂＂：PRINTTAB（14）A\＄
CF－59r）PRINT：A\＄＝＂＂：INPUT＂FILENAME＂；A\＄
PG -595 IFA\＄$=$＂＂THEN59（
OI－60，5 PRINT：PRINT＂TAPE OR DISK？＂：PRINT
BM－ 605 GETB $\$: T=1$ ：IFB $\$=$＂D＂THENT＝8：A\＄＝＂＠r）：＂＋A\＄：RETURN
HG－619 IFB\＄く＞＂T＂THEN6 6,5
BE－ 615 RETURN
LR $\cdot 625^{\circ} \mathrm{B} \$=$＂CONTINUE FROM ADDRESS＂ ：GOSUB43 5 ） $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{B}$

GJ－635）PRINT：GOTO195
PL $635 \mathrm{~B} \$=$＂BEGIN SCAN AT ADDRESS＂：GOSUB430） $\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{B}$
IA－64r）GOSUB475： IFB＝ STHEN635 $^{5}$
NF－ 645 PRINT：GOT0675，

JA OSUB415：GOTO195
FL－655 PRINT＂＂；：NEXTB
DA－665，PRINT：AD $=A D+8$
FF 665 GETB $\$:$ IFB $\$=$ CHR $\$(136)$ THEN 195
－675）GOSUB495：PRINT＂：＂；GOT065＇）

FN

T- SPAF
FROM PAGE 27

Assembler required for entry! See introductory article.

HRDEMO.S


90 AHOY!

| 52 * ENTRY POINTS:53 * |  |  |  | 118)* |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 54 |  | JMP | FILLSCR | 112 | * |  |  |
| 55 |  | JMP | DRAWSQ | 113 |  | LDA | HPSN |
| 56 | * |  |  | 114 |  | STA | TMPA |
| 57 | * BLOCK | FILL | ROUTINE | 115 |  | LDA | HPSN+1 |
| 58 | * |  |  | 116 |  | STA | TMPA +1 |
| 59 | BLKFIL | LDA | FILVAL | 117 |  | LDX | \#3 |
| $6{ }^{6} 1$ |  | LDX | TBSZ +1 | 118 | DLOOP | LSR | TMPA+1 |
| 61 |  | BEQ | PARTPG | 119 |  | ROR | TMPA |
| 62 |  | LDY | \#) | 125 |  | DEX |  |
| 63 | FULLPG | STA | (TPTR), Y | 121 |  | BNE | DLOOP |
| 64 |  | INY |  | 122 |  | LDA | TMPA |
| 65 |  | BNE | FULLPG | 123 |  | STA | CHAR |
| 66 |  | INC | TPTR+1 | 124 | * |  |  |
| 67 |  | DEX |  | 125 | * LINE | =VPSN AN | D 7 |
| 68 |  | BNE | FULLPG | 126 | * |  |  |
| 69 | PARTPG | LDX | TBSZ | 127 |  | LDA | VPSN |
| 75 |  | BEQ | FINI | 128 |  | AND | \#7 |
| 71 |  | LDY | \# 1 | 129 |  | STA | LINE |
| 72 | PARTLP | STA | (TPTR), Y | 135) | * |  |  |
| 73 |  | INY |  | 131 | * BITT | $=7$ - HPSN | AND 7) |
| 74 |  | DEX |  | 132 | * |  |  |
| 75 |  | BNE | PARTLP | 133 |  | LDA | HPSN |
|  | FINI | RTS |  | 134 |  | AND | \#7 |
| 77 | * |  |  | 135 |  | STA | BITT |
|  | * MULT 2 | 2 16-B | T NRS | 136 |  | SEC |  |
| 79 | * |  |  | 137 |  | LDA | \#7 |
|  | MULT16 | LDA | \#1) | 138 |  | SBC | BITT |
| 81 |  | STA | PRODL | 139 |  | STA | BITT |
| 82 |  | STA | PRODH | 145) | * |  |  |
| 83 |  | LDX | \#17 | 141 | * MULTI | IPLY ROW | * HMAX |
| 84 |  | CLC |  | 142 | * |  |  |
| 85 | MULT | ROR | PRODH | 143 |  | LDA | ROW |
| 86 |  | ROR | PRODL | 144 |  | STA | MPRL |
| 87 |  | ROR | MPRH | 145 |  | LDA | \#r) |
| 88 |  | ROR | MPRL | 146 |  | STA | MPRH |
| 89 |  | BCC | CTDOWN | 147 |  | LDA | \#<HMAX |
| 90 |  | CLC |  | 148 |  | STA | MPDL |
| 91 |  | LDA | MPDL | 149 |  | LDA | \#>HMAX |
| 92 |  | ADC | PRODL | 155) |  | STA | MPDH |
| 93 |  | STA | PRODL | 151 |  | JSR | MULT16 |
| 94 |  | LDA | MPDH | 152 |  | LDA | MPRL |
| 95 |  | ADC | PRODH | 153 |  | STA | TMPA |
| 96 |  | STA | PRODH | 154 |  | LDA | MPRL+1 |
| 97 | CTDOWN | DEX |  | 155 |  | STA | TMPA +1 |
| 98 |  | BNE | MULT | 156 | * |  |  |
| 99 |  | RTS |  | 157 | * ADD P | PRODUCT | TO BASE |
| 150 | * |  |  | 158 | - |  |  |
|  | * PLOT R | ROUTINE |  | 159 |  | CLC |  |
| 152 | * |  |  | $16{ }^{1}$ |  | LDA | \#<BASE |
|  | * ROW=VP | SN/8 |  | 161 |  | ADC | TMPA |
| 154 | + |  |  | 162 |  | STA | TMPA |
| 155 | PLOT | LDA | VPSN | 163 |  | LDA | \#>BASE |
| 156 |  | LSR | A | 164 |  | ADC | TMPA +1 |
| 1507 |  | LSR | A | 165 |  | STA | TMPA +1 |
| 1 1)8 |  | LSR | A | 166 | * |  |  |
| 159 |  | STA | ROW | 167 | * MULTI | IPLY 8 | CHAR |



| 342 | STA | HPSN＋1 | 347 SKIP |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 343 | JSR | PLOT | 348 |  |
| 344 | INC | HPSN | 349 |  |
| 345 | BNE | SKIP | $35 j_{1}$ |  |
| 346 | INC | HPSN＋1 | 351 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

MOEBIUS PLOTTER
－ 1 REM
－ 2 REM RUPERT REPORT \＃33
－ 3 REM MOEBIUS PLOTTER
－ 4 REM $=$ FOR THE $\mathrm{C}-128=$
－ 5 REM
－1（）GR＝RGR（ノ）：IF GR＞5 THEN GR＝5
－2r）GRAPHIC 1,1
－3r）GOSUB 5rرrs ：REM
$=$ INITIALIZE＝＝GJ
＝GET POINT＝＝EO
＝SCALE POINT $==\mathrm{NK}$
＝LIMIT POINT $==$ LM
－50）GOSUB 2ros，$:$ REM
－6r）GOSUB 3rofr）：REM
－75）：REM＝PLOT POINT＝
－80 XP＝XS ：YP＝20 5 ， YS
－9r）REM－1）EXIT，2）MOVE，3）DRAW $\rightarrow$

－115 GOTO 45 ：REM－BACK FOR MORE－
－12（）PAINT 1，RDOT（（））－2，RDOT（1）
－13）GRAPHIC GR ：REM RESTORE ORIG．MODE
－145）END
－ 5 （f） ：REM＝INITIALIZE $==$
－515 REM－WORLD COORDINATES－
－52 ${ }^{5}$ WL＝ 1 ）
－53）WR＝32
－54）WT＝2 ${ }^{\text {s }}$
－55r）WB＝r
－56r）REM－VIEWPORT COORDINATES－
－57ヶ REM－（ $\wp$ ，厄）IN LOWER LEFT CORNER－
－58 ）REM－（ 32 （ $)$ ， 2 （ $)$ ）$)$ IN UPPER RIGHT－
－599）VL＝2r
－6ror，VR＝3rرr
－610）VT＝190
－629 VB＝15
－63r）IF VL＞VR THEN TM＝VL ：VL＝VR ：VR＝TM
－640 IF VT＜VB THEN TM＝VT ：VT＝VB ：VB＝TM
－65 ${ }^{\circ}$ A $=$（VR－VL）／（WR－WL）
－66『）B＝VL－A＊WL
－675 C＝（VT－VB）／（WT－WB）
－685）D＝VB－C＊WB
－685 ：REM DRAW VIEWPORT
－695 GRAPHIC 1

－715 RETURN
－10）$\quad$（REM GET POINT $X, Y=$
－1rر1r）：REM＝（X＝1E29 MEANS DONE ：MV＝1）
－1r2r）：REM＝（X＜r）MEANS MOVE ：MV＝2） 00
NE
AI
JD
BB
GP
J

IB
OC
KG
IC
JH
MG
LP
IO
HC
MF
LM
PF
PK
KP
KC
GE
CM
FK
OD
IF
BB
AI
NG
KG

| JSR | PLOT | 352 | BCC | VDRAW |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LDX | VPSN | 353 | RTS |  |
| INX |  | $354 *$ |  |  |
| STX | VPSN |  |  |  |
| CPX | \＃VEND |  |  |  |

－1030）：REM $=(X>=$（ $)$ MEANS DRAW ：MV＝3）
－1rر4）MV＝3 ：REM ASSUME DRAW
－1050）READ X，Y
－10ر6r）IF X＝1E29 THEN MV＝1 ：GOTO 1（ر8）
JD－ 1 （r） 7 ）IF $\mathrm{X}\langle(\mathrm{r})$ THEN $\mathrm{X}=-\mathrm{X}: M V=2$


－ 2 rر1s $X S=A * X+B$
－ 2 rر2r $\mathrm{YS}=\mathrm{C} * \mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{D}$
－ 25035 RETURN
－ 3 rofrs ：REM＝LIMIT POINT XS，YS＝＝
JK－3r， 10 IF XS $>$ VR THEN XS＝VR
BN－3r，2r）IF XS $<V L$ THEN XS＝VL

92 AHOY！
－ 1 REM
FUNCTION PLOTTER
－ 2 REM RUPERT REPORT \＃33
－ 3 REM FUNCTION PLOTTER
－ 4 REM $=$ FOR THE $\mathrm{C}-128=$
－ 5 REM
－10）GR＝RGR（ヶ）：IF GR＞5 THEN GR＝5
－20）GRAPHIC 1,1
－3r）GOSUB 5rرr，：REM＝INITIALIZE $==\mathrm{GJ}$
－4r）GOSUB 5rرjr，：REM＝DRAW AXES $==\mathrm{EH}$
－5r）FOR X＝WL TO WR STEP SS
－6r）GOSUB 1rرjr ：REM＝GET POINT＝＝EO
－7r）GOSUB 2rرjr ：REM＝SCALE POINT＝＝NK
－8r）GOSUB 3rرfors ：REM＝LIMIT POINT $==$ LM
－9r）XP＝XS ：YP＝2rر」－YS

－110）NEXT X
SP\＄，15） 12,22 CM
－13r）CHAR $1,1,23$ ，＂Y MAX＝＂＋LEFT\＄（STR\＄（YX）＋ SP\＄，15）
－145）PRINT＂Y MIN＝＂YN
－15r）PRINT＂Y MAX＝＂YX
－16r）GRAPHIC GR ：REM RESTORE ORIG．MODE
－175）END
－185）：
－ 50 r 0 ：REM $=$ INITIALIZE $==$
－515 ：REM－DEFINE FUNCTION HERE－CK
－529 ：
－53f）DEF FNA $(X)=\operatorname{SIN}(X)$
－54）：
－550 SS＝． 1 ：REM PLOT STEP SIZE
－56（）：REM－GRAPH LIMITS－
－579 WL＝－1 ：REM MINIMUM X
－589）WR＝15 ：REM MAXIMUM X
－590）WB＝－1 ：REM MINIMUM Y
－6r（r）WT＝1 ：REM MAXIMUM Y
－615 REM－VIEWPORT COORDINATES－IO
－62 5 ）REM－（ $(\mathrm{r}, \mathrm{r})$ ）IN LOWER LEFT CORNER－
－635）REM－（ 32 （ $), 2$（r）$)$ IN UPPER RIGHT－

－65（）VR＝31 ${ }^{\prime}$
－66r）VB＝10 f
－675）VT＝19r
－68 ） IF VL $>$ VR THEN $T M=V L: V L=V R: V R=T M$
－69r）IF VT $\angle \mathrm{VB}$ THEN $T M=V T: V T=V B: V B=T M$
－70， $\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{A}=(\mathrm{VR}-\mathrm{VL}) /($（WR－WL）
－719 $\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{VL}-\mathrm{A} * \mathrm{WL}$
－720 $\mathrm{C}=(\mathrm{VT}-\mathrm{VB}) /(W T-W B)$
－735 $\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{VB}-\mathrm{C} * \mathrm{WB}$
－74）$Y N=1$ E38 ：$Y X=-1$ E38 ：REM YMIN \＆YMAX
－750）FOR N＝1 TO 15 ：SP\＄＝SP\＄＋＂＂：NEXT
－76r）GRAPHIC 1
－779）RETURN
－ 10 rofs ：REM
－1010 Y＝FNA（X）
－1ر2の PRINT CHR\＄（145）
$=$ GET POINT $==\mathrm{NM}$
－1r）35）CHAR 1，1，1，＂X＝＂＋LEFT\＄（STR\＄（X）＋SP\＄，
15）
－15， 4 （）CHAR 1，1，2，＂Y＝＂＋LEFT\＄（STR\＄（Y）＋SP\＄， 15）
－1050）IF Y $\angle Y N$ THEN YN＝Y ：REM SAVE Y MIN PN
－1rر6r）IF Y $>$ YX THEN $Y X=Y$ ：REM SAVE Y MAX
－10， 7 （S）RETURN
－ 20 ras
－ 2010 XS $=A * X+B$
$=$ SCALE POINT $\mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}==\mathrm{GL}$
－2r， 2 號 YS $=\mathrm{C} * \mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{D}$ JJ
－2r）35 RETURN
－3rرors ：REM＝LIMIT POINT＝＝II
－3（015）IF XS $>$ VR THEN XS＝VR
－302r）IF XS＜VL THEN XS＝VL
－3r）3r）IF YS $>$ VT THEN YS＝VT
－3045）IF YS $<V B$ THEN YS＝VB
－3050）RETURN
－ 40 rofs ：REM $=$ PLOT POINT XP， $\mathrm{YP}=$
－4rر15 DRAW 1，XP，YP
－4r）29 RETURN
－ 50 rors ：REM $=$ DRAW AXES $==$
－ $5010 \mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{r}): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{r})$

－ 5 （3）3（）$S X=1: S Y=1$ ..... EL
－ 5 （14） 9 REM DOTTED LINE IF AXIS NOT VISIBLE LF
－ 5 （ 5 50）IF $\mathrm{XS}<\mathrm{VL}$ OR XS $>$ VR THEN $\mathrm{SY}=3$ ..... ID
－50，60）IF YS＜VB OR YS $>$ VT THEN $S X=3$ ..... IO
 ..... A0
－ 5 （J89）FOR X＝VL TO VR STEP SX ..... OK
 ..... LB
－510）NEXTIA
－511（）FOR Y＝VB TO VT STEP SY
－5125 DRAW 1，XZ，20） 5 －Y
－5130）NEXT

## THE LARG－1 MISSION FROM PAGE 17


－1 REM＊
＊ 00
－ 2 REM＊THE LARC－I MISSION FOR C－64＊IF
－3 REM＊
＊ 00
－4 REM＊BY JOSEPH BEDARD
－5 REM＊ 1533 RIVER ST
－ 6 REM＊HYDE PARK，MA $\int 2136$
＊AP
－7 REM＊
－8 REM＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊＊DN
－9 POKE53265，っ：POKE52，56：POKE56，56：CLR：PO KE53272，30：T＝RND（－TI）
－1ヶ PRINT＂［CLEAR］＂；：POKE5328r，2：POKE53281 ，5：IFPEEK（251）＝1THEN2の
－11 PRINT＂［CLEAR］［4＂［DOWN］＂］［WHITE］PLEASE WAIT：＂：POKE1ヶ22，っ：POKE1ऽ23，っ
－12 FORL＝828TO9r）9：READT：POKEL，T：NEXT：SYS8 28：POKE53265，27
－13 FORL＝49152T049528：READT：POKEL，T：NEXT IH
－ 14 FORL＝232TO239：FORL1＝ （JT039：POKEL＊64＋L1 ， 15 ：NEXT：NEXT
－ 15 FORL＝232T0239：FORL1＝4厅TO63：READT：POKE L＊64＋L1，T：NEXT：NEXT
－ 16 FORL＝27TO31：FORL1＝厅TO7：READT：POKE1433 6＋8＊L＋L1，T：NEXT：NEXT
－ 17 FORL＝33T047：FORL1＝厅JT07：READT：POKE1433 6＋8＊L＋L1，T：NEXT：NEXT
－ 18 FORL＝厅T07：POKE1484r」＋L， $\operatorname{PEEK}(146$ rر $8+\mathrm{L}): \mathrm{N}$ EXT
－19 FORL＝828T0996：READT：POKEL，T：NEXT：POKE 251，1
－2r）POKE53265，27：GOSUB3（r）：PRINT＂［CLEAR］＂； ：POKE5327r，216：POKE53282，1：POKE53283，2 EJ
－ 21 V＝53248：POKEV，151：POKEV＋1，15（）：POKE2 144 r），232：POKEV $+2,151$ ：POKEV $+3,153$
－ 22 POKE2rs41，233：POKEV $+37,3:$ POKEV $+38,11:$ P OKEV＋39，6：POKEV＋4r，っ：POKEV＋28，5
－ 23 POKE2「 142,234 ：POKE2「 143,235 ：POKEV $+41,11$ ：POKEV＋42，〕 ： $\mathrm{X}=151: \mathrm{Y}=198: \mathrm{S}=49522$
－ 24 POKES，4：POKES +1 ， ：POKES $+2,31$ ：POKES +3 ，门：POKES＋4，24：POKES＋5，2：POKES＋6，2
－ 25 FORL＝1T024：PRINTSPC（32）＂［BLACK］［RVSON ］［8＂＂］＂；：NEXT：PRINTSPC（32）＂［RVSON］［7＂＂ ］［HOME］［RVSOFF］＂；
 EEK（ $\mathrm{V}+3$（ j$):$ ： $\mathrm{Q}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{V}+31)$
－ 27 DEFFNR（T）＝INT（RND（1）＊T）：POKE252，っ：POK E253，（）：PRINT＂［HOME］［1rر＂［DOWN］＂］＂W\＄：PRINT ＂［UP］＂S\＄
－28 PRINT＂［HOME］［10＂［DOWN］＂］＂SPC（15）＂［5＂ ＂］＂：PRINTSPC（15）＂［UP］［5＂＂］＂
－29 F1＝1：F＝－1：D＝r）：PRINT＂［HOME］＂SPC（32）＂［R VSON］［BLUE］HEAT［DOWN］［8＂［LEFT］＂］SEE KER＂
－30）PRINT＂［HOME］［4＂［DOWN］＂］＂；：FORL＝1T04：P RINTSPC（32）＂［RVSON］［YELLOW］［8＂＂］＂；：NEXT LH
－31 PRINT＂［HOME］［15＂［DOWN］＂］＂；：FORL＝1T05： PRINTSPC（32）＂［RVSON］［RED］［8＂＂］＂；：NEXT
－32 PRINT＂［HOME］［17＂［DOWN］＂］＂；：FORL＝1T04： PRINTSPC（32）＂［RVSON］［PURPLE］［8＂＂］＂；：NEX T
－33 PRINT＂［HOME］［5＂［DOWN］＂］＂SPC（32）＂［RVSO N］［YELLOW］DISTANCE＂
－34 PRINT＂［HOME］［18＂［DOWN］＂］＂SPC（33）＂［RVS ON ］［PURPLE］LEVEL＂：PRINTSPC（32）＂［RVSON］［U P］＂LV
－35 PRINT＂［HOME］［11＂［DOWN］＂］＂SPC（32）＂［RVS ON］［RED］LONGEST［DOWN］［8＂［LEFT］＂］DISTANC E＂；
 （32）＂［RVSON］［RED］＂HI
－37 P＝54272：GOSUB4（r）
－38 POKEP＋5，15：POKEP＋6，24ヶ：POKEP＋1，1رヶ）：PO KEP＋4，129：POKEP＋24，6
－39 POKE986，6r）：POKE991，3：SYS984：POKEV＋21， 15
－45）IFF1＝1THENF1＝「ノ：GOT059
－50 $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}+1$ ： ： $\mathrm{IFF}>\mathrm{L} 1$ 1THENF $=$ r）：GOT054
－52 T＝FNR（31）：T1＝FNR（5）：PRINT＂［HOME］＂SPC（ T） 0 （T1）： $\mathrm{Fl}=1$ ：G0T059
－ 54 PRINT＂［HOME］＂W\＄＂［HOME］［DOWN］＂S\＄
－ 55 FORL＝ 1 TOO1：T＝FNR（29）：PRINT＂［HOME］＂SPC（
T）＂［4＂＂］［HOME］［DOWN］＂SPC（T）＂［4＂＂］＂：NEX
T：F1＝1
－ 59 SYS49152
－6r） $\mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{PEEK}$（253）： $\mathrm{IFQ}=1 \mathrm{THEN} 2 \mathrm{~J}$ ，
－65 D＝D＋5：PRINT＂［HOME］［6＂［DOWN］＂］［RVSON］［ YELLOW］＂SPC（32）D
－7r）IFL2＞1ノTHENFORL＝1TOL2：NEXT
－ 75 GOTO4 ，
－1rر）W\＄＝＂［c 7］［3＂［＂］［EP］］［UPARROW］［BACKAR ROW］［UPARROW］［UPARROW］］［［EP］［EP］［［UPARRO W］［BACKARROW］］［［EP］］［UPARROW］［BACKARROW］ ［BACKARROW］］］［UPARROW］［UPARROW］［BACKARRO W］［UPARROW］］［［＂
 ）＊＊＋＊）＇＂＇
－1ノ2 0\＄（ $\mathrm{\rho})$ ）＝＂［WHITE］\＄［DOWN］［LEFT］［BLACK］／＂ ：O\＄（1）＝＂［c 4］\＃［DOWN］［LEFT］［c 1］．＂

94 AHOY！

－2rرァ）POKE986，49：POKE991，234：SYS984：POKEV＋ 21，3：POKEV＋28，$)$
 $\mathrm{P}+1,5:$ POKEP $+24,15:$ POKEP $+4,129$
－ 2 rر2 POKEV $+39,7$
－2rر5 FORL＝236TO239：POKE2rر4r，L：POKE2rر41，L HJ
－ 2 rر6 FORT＝1TO15ヶ：NEXT：NEXT：POKEV＋21，○
NH
－ 2 万 $) 7$ FORL＝15TOOSTEP－． $1:$ POKEP +24 ，L：NEXT：PO $\mathrm{KEP}+4,128$
－22（）FORT＝1TO25：SYS49152：NEXT

－230）PRINT＂［HOME］＂SPC（10）＂［BLUE］［12＂\％＂］＂：
SYS49152
－231 PRINT＂［HOME］＂SPC（1ヶ）＂［BLUE］\％［RVSON］［
WHITE］GAME OVER［RVSOFF］［BLUE］\％＂：SYS4915
2
－232 PRINT＂［HOME］＂SPC（10）＂［BLUE］［12＂\％＂］＂： SYS49152
－233 PRINT＂［HOME］＂SPC（19）＂［BLUE］［12＂\＆＂］＂： SYS49152
－ 234 FORL＝1TO7：SYS49152：NEXT：FORL＝1TO2（ر）： NEXT
－ $251 \mathrm{HI}=\operatorname{PEEK}(1(1) 23) * 256+\operatorname{PEEK}(1 \rho 22)$
NN
－ 252 IFD＜＝HITHEN26
AO
－ $253 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{D} / 256): \mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{D}-\mathrm{T} * 256:$ POKE1 $) 23, \mathrm{~T}: \mathrm{P}$ OKE1r）22，T1
-254 GOSUB4（r）：POKEP $+5,15:$ POKEP $+6,24$（）：FORL
$=1 \mathrm{TO} 5:$ POKEP $+1,4$（）：POKEP $+4,33$
－255 PRINT＂［HOME］［13＂［DOWN］＂］＂SPC（8）＂［RVS ON ］［BLUE］CONGRATULATIONS！＂：FORT＝1TO3（）：NE XT：POKEP $+1,5$ ）
－256 PRINT＂［HOME］［13＂［DOWN］＂］＂SPC（8）＂［RVS ON ］［YELLOW］CONGRATULATIONS！＂：FORT＝1TO3ヶ： NEXT
－ 257 NEXT：GOSUB4rرr）：PRINT＂［HOME］［13＂［DOWN］ ＂］［RVSON］［RED］＂SPC（32）D
－ 258 PRINT＂［HOME］［14＂［DOWN］＂］＂SPC（6）＂［DOW N］［RED］LONGEST DISTANCE YET＂：FORL＝1TO3ر）万， NEXT
－26r）GOTO2r OK
－3رл）GOSUB34r：PRINT＂［HOME］［4＂［DOWN］＂］＂SPC （9）＂［BLUE］［22＂\＆＂］＂
－301 PRINTSPC（9）＂［BLUE］［22＂\％＂］＂DB
－3rر2 PRINTSPC（9）＂［BLUE］\％［RVSON］［WHITE］TH E LARC－I MISSION［RVSOFF］［BLUE］\％＂BB
－3ヶ33 PRINTSPC（9）＂［BLUE］［22＂\％＂］＂DB
－31／5 PRINT＂［DOWN］＂SPC（12）＂BY JOSEPH BEDAR D＂
－31ヶ）PRINT＂［3＂［DOWN ］＂］＂SPC（13）＂［RVSON］［CY AN］ENTER LEVEL＇
－32ऽ PRINT＂［DOWN］＂SPC（14）＂［RVSON］［PURPLE］ 2［RVSOFF］［YELLOW］：MODERATE＂
－ 325 PRINT＂［DOWN］＂SPC（14）＂［RVSON］［PURPLE］ 3［RVSOFF］［YELLOW］：DIFFICULT＂
－ 327 POKE198，（）
－33（）GETA\＄：IFA\＄＜＂1＂ORA\＄＞＂3＂THEN330）
－ $335 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A} \$): \mathrm{LV}=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{L} 1=(4-\mathrm{T}) * 1$ • $+1: \mathrm{L} 2=1$ ノرノ T＊3（）：RETURN
－34ヶ PRINT＂［CLEAR］［DOWN ］［DOWN］＂；${ }^{\prime \prime}$＂MC
－341 PRINTSPC（8）＂［RVSON］［BLACK］［24＂＂］＂IK
－342 FORL＝1TO19：PRINTSPC（8）＂［RVSON］［BLACK ］＂SPC（22）＂＂：NEXT
－ 343 PRINTSPC（8）＂［RVSON］［BLACK］［24＂＂］＂
－ 345 RETURN
－4rر）FORL＝PTOP＋23：POKEL，ノ：NEXT：POKEP $+24,1$ 5：RETURN
－ 59999 REM＊＊＊ML CHARACTER TRANSFER＊＊＊ －6rjorjor DATA173，14，22r，41，254，141，14
－6rرァァ1rs DATA22r，173，24，2rر8，41，14，1ヶ，1r）
－6rorj2r DATA133，167，169，2r，8，133，252，173

－6rjrs4r DATA1rs，1r，5，167，133，254，165，1，41
－6rرrj5r）DATA251，133，1，169，ノ，133，251，133
－6rرァfors DATA253，168，162，8，177，251，145，253

－6rرrj8r）DATA2r）2，2rر8，242，165，1，9，4，133，1
－6rjrj9r）DATA173，14，22rノ，9，1，141，14，22r，96
－6rolrر REM＊＊＊ML SCROLL DATA＊＊＊
－6rر11r DATA174，114，193，224，3，144，3，76，117
，192，188，114，193，145，121，193，174 GI
－ 6 （ر）12（）DATA118，193，232，2r，2，32，3ヶ，193，172， $121,193,173,119,193,2$ ， $1,2,2$ ， $19,1 \rho$
－60130）DATA169，32，72，173，33，2rر8，72，76，5（）， $192,177,9$（），72，177，92，72， 2 r， 4






－6r，17r）DATA76，111，192，1rر4，145，92，1rر4，145，

－6r，18r）DATA193，2rرr），189，114，193，17r，32，3rر，

－6rJ19r）DATA169，32，153，122，193，173，33，2r， $153,162,193,294,115,193,298,239,249$ ，
－6r，2r，
$92,153,162,193,2(4,115,193,2$ rر8，24r）CE
－6r，21rs DATA236，117，193，245，37，2（1）2，32，35， 1 $93,172,116,193,2$ r，$, 136,177,9$ r）， $72,32,3(1)$ MG
 $5,9)_{1}, 32,56,193,2$ r $4,115,193,2$ rر 8
－6r，23r）DATA234，236，117，193，2 2 $18,221,245,46$

－6r， 24 （）DATA116，193，2r）（f，136，32，48，193，177， 9 9r，72，177，92，32，56，193，145， 92
－6r，250 DATA1r $14,145,9)^{\prime}, 2 r, 4,115,193,2(, 8,234$ ，236，118，193，2r8，221，238，118，193，232
－6r）26（）DATA32，3r），193，173，12（），193，2ヶノ1，（）， 24

－6r，27r）DATA193，145，92，185，122，193，145，9r）， 2rر4，116，193，2（ 18,24 ）， $96,189,89,193$ －6r，28r）DATA133，91，24，1r5，212，133，93，189，6

NO

4，193，133，9r，133，92，96，72， 152
－6r，29r）DATA24，105，4r， $168,104,96,72,152,56$

－6rj3r，
$184,224,8,48,88,128,168,2$ ¢ $, 8,248$ LK
－6r）31ת DATA32，72，112，152，192，4，4，4，4，4，4， 4，5，5，5，5，5
－6「）32「）DATA5，6，6，6，6，6，6，6，7，7，7，7，7，3，「， 4，5
－6r，333 DATA4，1，1
－6r334r）REM＊＊＊SPRITE DATA＊＊＊
－6r，399）REM SHIP

－6r，415 DATA3，166，176，15，85，124，21，247

－6r，470 REM SHIP＇S SHADOW

－6r，49r）DATA1，85，8r），5，85，84，21，85

－6r，550）REM MISSLE

－6r，57r）DATAr），8，

－6r，635 REM MISSLE＇S SHADOW



－6r，715 REM EXPLOSION I



－6079r）REM EXPLOSION II



－6rر875 REM EXPLOSION III



－6rر95 $)$ REM EXPLOSION IV



－6107ア REM＊＊＊CHARACTER DATA＊＊＊
－61（ر8）DATA85，85，255，255，255，255，255，255
－61的厂 DATA64，81，213，247，255，255，255，255
－6110ヶノ DATAノ，21，85，127，255，255，255，255

- 6111ヶ DATA今，厄，64，85，213，255，255，255
- 6112ヶ DATA厅，ケ，ケ，1，69，87，223，255

－6114r）DATA厅，64，64，64，ऽ，192，48，2ヶ」4
－6115（）DATA2（），85，15（），187，187，187，121， 2 （ $)$



－6119r」 DATA255，255，255，255，255，255，ヶ，ৎ

－6121ヶ DATA255，255，255，255，63，ァ，ケ，ゥ
－6122の DATA255，255，255，24ヶ，192，厄っケ，ケ

－6124（）DATA255，15，3，15，15，3，「，「



－6128（）REM＊＊＊ML ROUTINE＊＊＊


－613rرァ DATA2

 rرл，24r， $3,76,126,3,224,125,2$ г $8,17,172,1$
 8，152，1 1 $5,3,141,3,2$（ $1,166,252,224,1,24$（）DD
－6133（）DATA12，162，1，134，252，169，252，172，（）



－6135（）DATA2 ${ }^{\prime}$ ， 8,2 （ $8,4,162,1,134,253,172,31$

 ，134，252，76，49，234，（）
－6137（）DATA12（ $, 169,6 ヶ, 141,2(\jmath, 3,169,3,141$ ， $21,3,88,96$


## DUAL－DUMP 128 FROM PAGE 43

－ 1 REM DUAL－DUMP 128
－1） $\mathrm{SUM}=$（ノ）：BANK15：FORI＝6656T07rر49：READJ：PO KEI，J：SUM＝SUM＋J ：NEXT：IFSUM＜＞4 2253 THENPRI NT＂ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS＂：END
－2r）SYS6656
－ 6656 DATA $76,6,26,76,52,26,169,25$
－ 6664 DATA 141, ，$, 1 ヶ, 169,26,141,1,15$
－ 6672 DATA $32,11,27,169$, ，$, 141,139,27$
－668 J DATA 96，32，11，27，76，3，64，173
－ 6688 DATA $139,27,2$ ， $8,5,32,24,27,176$
－ 6696 DATA 3，76，64，25 $), 169,1,141,138$
－67r，4 DATA 27，76，57，26，169，r，141，138
－ 6712 DATA $27,169,1,141,139,27,165,215$
－672 6 DATA 24 $5,3,76,16(\jmath, 26,173,44,10$

－ 6736 DATA 16 （ノ，$), 14$ ），143，27，32，66， 27
－ 6744 DATA $32,95,27,169, \Upsilon, 141,157,26$
－ 6752 DATA $169,4,141,1$（ر8，26，169，4 1,141
－676（）DATA 14r，27，173，255，255，32，118，27

－ 6776 DATA 169,4 （），141，145，27，169，13，32
－ 6784 DATA 21厅，255，32，95，27，173，1ノ7，26





Crر80：EE r， 6 Dr CE r， 8 Dr，$A D$ r， 8 A3
 Crر9゚：F8 Cr）AD 「j8 Dr）C9 FF Dr 6 B Crر98： 14 E6 FB A9 7D 8D ケ7 Dr 1C CケAケ：8D ケ9 D 5 A9 FF 8D 「ر 8 Dr 18 CケA8：A9 ケD 8D ケ6 Dr 4C F8 Cr C9

 Cr」Cr：FB 4C F8 Cr AD 厄9 Dr C9 14 CrرC8：9D Drر 戶2 E6 FB 4C F8 Crر 22
 CrjD8：Drj C9 FF Dr） 14 E6 FB A9 E4
 CケE8：ノD 8D ケ6 Dケノ A9 FF 8D ケ8 99 CrJf！：Dr 4C F8 Cr，EA EA EA EA 73 CケF8：EE A8 厅2 AD A8 厄2 C9 厄5 B9 C1ヶر：Dケ 23 A9 ケر厅 8D A8 ケ2 AD 83 C1ヶ8：FD ケ7 C9 C7 Fr ケD．A9 C7 厅E C115：8D FD 厅7 A9 C9 8D FE 戶7 A9 C118：4C 25 C1 A9 C8 8D FD 厅7 50 C129：A9 CA 8D FE 97 A5 FC C9 94 C128：厅7 Fケ ノ3 4C 44 C1 A9 ケ1 2 C13ヶ： 85 FC A9 5D 8D ヶB Drر 8D Br C138：ケD Dケ A9 ケ， C145：FF 8D 厅C D 5 A5 FC C9 ケر） 17


 C160：Fr 5E 4C E1 C1 EA EE ケA 83
 C17ケ：D2 Dr 厂5 E6 FC 4C E1 C1 EC C178：AD गC D 5 C9 86 Dr，厄5 E6 1ヶ C189：FC 4C E1 C1 AD 「C D 9 C9 C1 C188：厅D D厅 F6 E6 FC A9 BD 8D 36 C19ヶ：ノB D $ケ$ 8D ケD D $ケ$ A9 ケD 8D 1C C198：ノA Dr）A9 FF 8D 厅C Dr）4C D3 C1Aケ：E1 C1 EE ケB D $ケ$ EE ケD Dケ DB C1A8：AD ケD D 5 C9 7D Dr ¢5 E6 38 C1Br）：FC 4C E1 C1 AD ノJD D 9 C9 F2 C1B8：9D D f ケ2 E6 FC 4C E1 C1 FC
 C1C8：Dr C9 ヶD Drر 14 E6 FC A9 E2 C1Dr：5D 8D ヶB Drノ 8D ヶD Drノ A9 AC C1D8：ケD 8D ケA Dケ A9 FF 8D ケC 91 C1Eケ：D D A5 4B 8D AA ग2 A9 14 9A C1E8：8D A9 厄2 CE A9 ग2 AD A9 F3
 C1F8：AD AA 厅2 Drs E9 6rs rر厅
 C2rر8：F8 8D 14 ग3 A9 CD 8D 15 BF C210： 9358 60）AA AA AA A1 15471 C218： 12 A1 「4 12 AD D7 DE B5 FB C22ヶ： 5557 AD F7 D6 AD C7 1E DC C228：AD C7 12 B5 55 57 A1 r4 B7 C230： 12 A1 34 12 AD D4 DE B5 41 C238： 5557 AD F7 DE AD C4 D6 B2 C245：AD C4 DE AD C4 12 AA AA 6B











 C2A8：8B rر4 rر）2r，CA rر厅 80 3A DD










 C3rs：4r） 38 3r 3r）Er 30 3r）A8 CA


























































 C4E8：ノ1 ヶرの EF ケ2 $83 \quad 38$ ケ2 AC 46 C4Fr： 3 F rر 8 Br 3 C 22 Er 3 C のВ 6 F



 C518： 12 A1 14 12 A1 9412 B5 4 F C52厅： 55 57 Al 厄4 12 Al 94 12 3C C528：A1 厄4 12 B5 $55 \quad 57$ A1 队4 E7 C53ノ： 12 A1 厄4 12 A1 厄4 12 B5 67 C538： 55 57 A1 厄4 12 A1 厄4 1254 C54r：A1 「4 12 Al r， 4 12 AA AA 125

 C558：rof AA 80，for AF Ar，rof AC 80，
 C568：AC ग3 Aの AC 『3 A8 AC 93 Cr C57ヶ：A8 AC ग3 AF AF FF A8 AE 7F C578：AB AF AE AB A8 AE AB AF E厅 C58）：AE AB A8 AF FF AF AA AA 38 C588：A8 ケ3 FF ケرノ ケ3 DF ケر）ケ3 1A
 C598：2ヶ ヶF 16 ケ5 12 C1 CC CD 51 C5A5：C7 C7 C9 C9 B4 DD 58 DD 8C C5A8： 58 DD ケD 3D FF 3D ケD 5D Dr


 C5C8： 9285 Ar） 848 F 8793 AS 51 C5Dr：Ars 8C 8596858 C Ar 8 C 59 C5D8： $89968593 \mathrm{Ar} \quad \mathrm{Br} \quad \mathrm{Br} \quad \mathrm{Br} \quad \mathrm{C} 4$
 C5E8： $8381 \quad 948388 \quad 85 \quad 92$ Aノ 47

C5Fの： 8299 Aの $828 F 82$ Aの 8265 C5F8：8C 8183 8B 8D 8592 Ar 5C C6ror）：Ar A8 83 A9 Ar）B1 B9 B8 3B



 C628：2r 2 2r 2 2r 2 2r， 2 2r， 2 2r 2 2r 2 2の 29

 C64r）：BD 13 C2 9D rر）3r）E8 Ef 6B C648：رの Dr F5 A2 رノの BD 13 C3 46 C65r）：9D rرr） 31 E8 Erj ror Dr，F5 AF C658：A2 गر）BD 13 C4 9D गر厅 32 6r， C66r）：E8 Er $\mathrm{f} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { O }} \mathrm{D}$ Dr F5 A2 rرr BD 51 C668： 13 C5 9D rرの 33 E8 Er，8r）5C C67r：Dr F5 EA A2 rر厅 A9 2r 9D 2C C678：rر）r） 4 9D FF r4 9D FE r5 BF C68r）：9D E8 r6 A9 rر厅 9D rر斤 D8 2D C688：9D FF D8 9D FE D9 9D E8 FB

 C6Ars：9D Ar， 94 9D 4r） 95 9D ES 44 C6A8： 55 9D 80 06 9D 2r，$\wp 7$ A9 4r C6Br）：ノ8 9D ヶرノ D8 9D A厅 D8 9D E3 C6B8：4r）D9 9D Eff D9 9D 8r，DA 24 C6Cr：9D 2r）DB E8 Er，1E DrJ D3 E6 C6C8：A2 rر厅 A9 63 9D AC rر4 9D 64 C6Dr：EC 95 9D 2C rر7 A9 rرr）9D DA C6D8：AC D8 9D EC D9 9D 2C DB 68 C6Eヶ：E8 Er）r6 Dr，E5 A2 rرr）A9 B3 C6E8： 63 9D 43 厅5 9D 56 ケ5 9D C8
 C6F8： 43 D9 9D 56 D9 9D 83 DA DF C7rjر：9D 96 DA E8 Ef C5 D D $J$ DF 8E C7r8：A9 rرr，8D 86 r2 A9 12 2r A3
 C718：FF A9 20 2r，D2 FF C8 Cr 5 E
 C728：A9 92 2ケ D2 FF A9 rJD 2r，2E C730：D2 FF A2 गر，BD C5 C5 9D 8C C738：Cr） 54 BD CB C5 9D 6r）rs 4 F C74r）：BD D1 C5 9D rرノ $\rho 16$ BD D7 CE C748：C5 9D Ar，rf6 BD DD C5 9D 51
 C758：9D C8 「6 E8 E厅 16 Dr D4 3A C76r：A2 رった A9 rرF 9D Cr D8 9D 9r， C768：6r，D9 9D rر厅 DA 9D Ar，DA 34 C77ヶ：A9 厅7 9D E8 D8 9D 88 D9 8r， C778：9D 28 DA 9D C8 DA E8 E厅 24 C780：ノ6 D 5 DF A9 12 2，D2 FF E5 C788：A9 厅F 8D 86 け2 A丁 1E A2 B8 C790：رण）20，F0 FF A9 7A 20，D2 B8 C798：FF E8 Ef 15 D 15 F3 A9 9278 C7Aノ：20 D2 FF A9 ヶリ 2r D2 FF 3D C7A8：A2 ノرノ A9 DA 9D 1F r4 9D 2E C7Br： 3 F 厅7 A9 「رF 9D 1F D8 9D E2 C7B8： 3 F DB E8 Er）ノ9 Dr）EB A2 r66

C7Cr：rرァ）A9 DA 9D 4F rر4 9D 3F 13 C7C8：厄5 9D 2F 厄6 A9 ヶF 9D 4 F 46 C7Dノ：D8 9D 3F D9 9D 2F DA 8A 92 C7D8：C9 Ff Ff r， 786928 AA DF C7E ： 4 C C1 C7 A9 DA 8D F7 r，6 C6 C7E8：A9 ケF 8D F7 DA A2 rر厅 BD 62 C7Fケ：E3 C5 9D Crر ヶ7 A9 「رF 9D 56 C7F8：Crs DB E8 Er） 28 Dr Frj 6rs A9

 C815：EB 「4 AD EA 「54 C9 B9 Fr） 11 C818：ग6 EE EA ケ4 4C 49 C8 A9 「ر4 C82ヶ：Br）8D EA 「4 8D EB 「4 AD 78 C828：E9 「」4 C9 B9 Fr）ノ6 EE E9 69 C830： 154 4C 49 C8 A9 Br）8D E9 64 C838：厄4 8D EA r4 8D EB r， 4 AD E3 C845：E8 「」4 C9 B9 Fr）「3 EE E8 7C

 C858：厅5 AD 8C ケ5 C9 B9 Fr ケ 1415 C86『：EE 8C ケ5 6r）A9 Br 8D 8C B5 C868：厅5 8D 8D ケ5 AD 8B ケ5 C9 95
 C878：AD 厅رゥ DC 29 厄8 D「 44 AD F6 C88『：F8 ヶ7 C9 CB Fr 1r AD AD 72 C888：厅2 8D F8 厅7 EE AC 厅2 AD 63
 C898：C9 2r 6B C9 4C 2F C9 A9 A6
 C8A8：C4 Fr f $C$ CE AD 厅， 2 AD AD 44
 C8B8：AD ケ2 AD AD 队2 8D F8 ヶ7 53 C8Cr：4C 96 C8 AD ケر DC 29 ケ4 24 C8C8：Dr 44 AD F8 ヶ7 C9 CB Fケ 12 C8Dr）：1ヶ AD AB 厅2 8D F8 ヶ7 EE B8 C8D8：AC 厄2 AD AC 厅2 C9 「5 Fr A3 C8Er）：ケ9 2 2r 30 C9 2r A1 C9 4C DB C8E8： 2 F C9 A9 رノ） 8 D AC 厄2 AD 75 C8Fr）：AB 厅2 C9 C1 Fr，厅C CE AB A1 C8F8：厅2 $A D A B$ け2 8D F8 ヶ7 4C 3r， C9ヶر：E1 C8 EE AB り2 AD AB 厅2 A2
 C919：DC 29 ケ2 Dケ ケ6 2ヶ BE C9 97 C918：4C 2F C9 AD 厄ر厅 DC 29 厅1 12
 C928： 29 1r）Dケ ر3 2ヶ B4 CD 6r， 38 C93ヶ：A9 رゥノ 8D AE ケ2 AD ケ1 Dノ 97 C938：C9 DD Fr） 29 AD 介1 Dr）C9 43 C94ヶ：BD Fr， 22 AD 厄1 Drر C9 9D F7 C948：Fr 1 B AD 厅1 Dr C9 7D Fr，「」C
 C958：AD 厅1 Dr C9 3D F厅 「ر6 A9 7F
 C968：AE 厅2 60 AD AE 厅， 2 C9 for A1
 C978： 12 A5 厄2 C9 BA F厅 「J3 4C F6
 C988：8D رゥ Dケ A4 ケ2 C8 C8 Cケ DF

 C9Ar：6r）AD AE r2 C9 rر厅 Fr， 152 F C9A8：A4 厅2 8888 Cケ 16 Fr $\rho 6$ 2E

 C9Cr）：Dr C9 DD Fr） 23 AD rر 1 Dr CC C9C8：C9 BD 1ヶ 1D AD 厅1 Dr C9 C6 C9Dr：9D 1r 25 AD ヶ1 Dr C9 7D 6A C9D8：10 ケF AD 戶1 Drر C9 5D 10 AE
 C9E8：6r，A5 ¢2 C9 78 3r，2D A5 36 C9Fr：厅2 C9 8D 19 27 4C 1D CA B5 C9F8：A5 厄2 C9 82 1ヶ رF A5 厄」 2 B3 CA厅ر：C9 32 3ヶ 18 A5 ケ2 C9 3E F3 CAノ8：19 12 4C 1D CA A5 「」2 C9 CF CA19：D6 15 ノ9 A5 厄2 C9 CA 3ヶ 6C CA18：厅3 4C 1D CA 6r，EE 厅1 Dr 7r
 CA28：厅1 Dr C9 3D FO 23 AD 厅1 C3 CA3r）：Dr C9 BF 1厅 $1 \mathrm{D} A D$ rر 1 Dr 37 CA38：C9 9F 1厅 25 AD 厅1 Dr C9 2厅 CA4ケ：7F 1厅 厅F AD 厅1 D D C9 5F 87

 CA58：A5 戶2 C9 8D 10 314 C 86 6B CA6ケ：CA A5 厅2 C9 82 1ヶ 厄F A5 E3 CA68：厄2 C9 32 3厅 22 A5 厄2 C9 2A CA7r：3E 1丁 1C 4C 86 CA A5 厅2 2丁 CA78：C9 D6 1ヶ 13 A5 厅2 C9 CA 78
 CA88：Dr CE $\rho 1$ Dr EA EA EA 6r 1 B
 CA98：D 5 8D 15 Dr A9 58 8D rر 4 7r）
 CAA8：D $ケ$ 8D r5 D $ケ$ A9 CC 8D F9 DA
 CAB8：CE 厅2 D ${ }^{2}$ 2 97 CB 4C B1 DB CACr：CA AD 厄2 Dr C9 ヶر）Fr，ケC D2 CAC8：CE 厅2 D D CE 「ر4 Dr 2 2 97 C5 CADr：CB 4C C1 CA A9 r4 8D 19 Cr CAD8：Dr A9 FF 8D 厄2 Dr CE $ヶ 486$

 CAFr：CB 4C E1 CA A9 7F 8D 1581 CAF8：Dr 4C 14 CD rر厅 A9 Cr 8D EF


 CB18：厄7 CB A9 ヶرケ 8D 厅2 Dr A9 9E

 CB3ヶ：D C EE 厄2 Dr 2 2 97 CB 4C 92 CB38： 27 CB A9 厄2 8D 15 D $ケ$ A9 F3 CB4ヶ：ノ2 8D 1ヶ D 9 AD 厅2 Drر C9 FA
 CB5 ）：CB 4C 44 CB AD 2D 16 C9 23 CB58：B9 Fr）ノ6 EE 2D 「」6 4C 7r）E7

CB60： CB A9 Bf 8D 2D © 56 AD 2C 21
 CB7ヶ：A2 厅ر）BD 厂B C6 9D 73 厅 7 BA CB78：E8 Er， 19 Dr F5 AD rjo DC AC CB8ヶ： 29 1ヶ Dr）F9 A2 ヶر厅 BD 24 ケ9 CB88：C6 9D 73 厅7 E8 E厅 19 D $\boldsymbol{C l}$ 1B
 CB98：رァノ 8D C1 厅2 A2 ヶر）E8 E厅 56 CBA厂：رゥノ Dr）FB EE C1 ヶ2 AD C1 8F CBA8：厅2 C9 厄5 Dr EF 6r）AD 1E 66 CBBr）：D（）8D BC 厅2 C9 41 Fr 32 FB CBB8：C9 21 Fr， 31 C9 11 Fr，3r）C1 CBCケ：C9 ヶ9 Fr 2 F C9 51 Fr） 2 E ED CBC8：C9 49 Fr）2A C9 31 Fr） 26 「9 CBDr）：C9 29 Frj 22 C9 19 Fr） 1 E C8 CBD8：C9 ヶ3 Fr，ヶ」B A9 ヶر）8D 1E F6 CBE厅：D 9 8D BC 厅2 4C F9 CB 4C 5C CBE8：E2 CC 4C FC CB 4C 1 F CC E5 CBFr：4C 42 CC 4C 65 CC 4C 889 F
 CCrر）：C6 Dr）F3 AD Cr ケ2 Dr 14 Eの
 CC1ヶ：D C$) \mathrm{F} 8$ A9 CB 8D F8 ケ7 A9 86 CC18：ケ1 8D Cケ ケ2 4C DC CB AD ケC
 CC28：厅2 Dケ 14 A2 厅ر厅 CE 15 Dr 66 CC3ヶ：E8 Ef 2 2 9 D $ケ$ F8 A9 CB 8D E6 CC38：F8 ヶ7 A9 ケ1 8D BF ケ2 4C 7E CC45：DC CB AD F8 ヶ7 C9 C6 D 5 F7

 CC58：A9 CB 8D F8 门7 A9 厄1 8D 93 CC6ヶ：BE 厅2 4C DC CB AD F8 戶7 C3 CC68：C9 C3 Dr，8A AD BD ケ2 Dr 8 F CC7r： 14 A2 ケر）CE 15 Dr E8 Eの A5 CC78：ر8 Dr）F8 A9 CB 8D F8 ヶ7 4D CC88：A9 队1 8D BD 厅2 4C DC CB 6D CC88：A9 ケر 8D C1 ケ2 A2 ケ8 8E BC CC90： 27 Dr）E8 Ef）ر） 8 Dr）F8 EE 13 CC98：C1 戶2 AD C1 厄2 C9 64 D D CC
 CCA8：CE CD 厅6 A9 DD 8D ヶ1 Dr 32 CCBr）：A9 B4 8D ヶرの Dr 85 ヶ2 6r， 55 CCB8：A2 गゥ BD 94 C5 9D 3B 厄6 52 CCCケ：E8 E厅 ケ9 Dr）F5 A2 ヶケ）8E 8B CCC8：رァ DC BD ヶB C6 9D 73 ヶ7 4D CCDr：E8 Ef 19 Dr）F5 AD rرr）DC 95 CCD8：C9 6F Dr F9 2ヶ ノ6 C2 4C 12
 CCE8：门1 6r）A9 C4 8D F8 厄7 2r 66

 CDJر： 18 D4 AA 8D F8 ¢2 9D BD 7B CDr8：rر2 E8 Er，rر4 Dr）F8 C6 4B B3 CD1ヶ：EA 4C FD CA A9 rرノ 8D C1 r99
 CD2厅：EE C1 厅2 AD C1 ノ2 C9 厄5 13 CD28：Dr）EF A5 4B C9 ヶر）Dr 戶4 78
 CD38： 78 C8 A9 rرF 8D 18 D4 2 2 CC CD4r：$A E C B 4 C 14$ CD EA A2 rرの 76 CD48：BD A4 C5 9D rرr）Dr，E8 Er A8 CD5r）：厅E Dr F5 A2 rر）BD B2 C5 FD CD58：9D 1C Dr E8 Ef 12 Dr F5 85
 CD68：E8 E厅 ケ7 D 5 F5 A9 ヶ66 8D 3D


 CD88：1A D 5 F5 8D F8 厄， 2 A9 厂A A5 CD9「：8D 厄5 D4 8D ケ6 D4 A9 队1 ケB CD98：8D EE ケ2 A9 FF 85 FE A9 EE CDA「：B4 85 厄2 A9 1985 4B EA 5B CDA8：A9 C1 8D AB ر2 A9 C4 8D 4B
 CDB8：CB F厅 11 C9 C3 1ヶj r） 8 A9 D5 CDCケ：C3 8D F8 リ7 4C CC CD A9 A2

 CDD8：EE AF 厄2 AD AF 厄2 C9 ヶ3 A5 CDE厅：Dr EF 2ヶ AE CB AD F8 ヶ9 E9 CDE8：C9 CB Fr 厅3 CE F8 ヶ7 A9 EA
 CDF8：C6 FD A5 FD D 522 A9 1r）厅E CEगノ：8D ケ4 D4 A9 厅1 85 FD CE 63 CE厅8：EE な2 AD EE な2 Dr 11 E6 6r， CE19：FE A6 FE EO 24 D $\mathcal{D}$ 1B A2 48 CE18：FF 86 FE A9 ノ1 8D EE ノノ2 C6
 CE28：AD EF 厄2 C9 「3 Dr）F6 4C A8 CE3ケ： 31 EA A9 11 8D r，4 D4 BD 2B CE38： 54 CE 8D رノの D4 BD 7C CE C6 CE4ア：8D 厅1 D4 BD A4 CE 85 FD 58 CE48： 1865 FD 8D EE 「J2 4C 20 AE CE5r）：CE EA EA EA 8 F 18 8F E1 F8 CE58：गC DA 8F E1 8F E9 8F 4E 「8 CE6ア：DA 8F 68 4E DA 8F 8F 1893 CE68：8F E1 JC DA 8F E1 8F E9 AB CE7ア：8F 4E DA 8F 68 E1 E9 JC F8











## Problems enfering an Ahoy！program？

Call 212－239－0855
and ask for the programming department．

## MINE CANYON <br> FROM PAGE 18

Beginning address in hex：C000 Ending address in hex：C857 SYS to Start： 49152
Flankspeed required for entry！See page 89.

Crjors：2ヶ 18 E5 A9 8E 2ヶ D2 FF 49
 Crر1の：2の 9D rرr） 88 9D rرr） 89 9D 1 B


 Crj3r：E8 Dr F1 A9 rjC 8D 2r，Dr 19

 Crر48：ر厅の D4 E8 Er 19 Drj F8 A9 73 Cヶ50：80 8D 18 D4 A9 FF 8D ヶ，9 9 Cr」58：D4 8D rرF D4 A9 81 8D 1269 Crj6r：D4 20 rر5 C6 A9 47 8D 11 Brر Crر68：C8 A9 厄ノノ 8D 15 C8 85 8B 57 Cケケ7ア： 85 8C 85 8D A9 ケ1 8D 13 E厅 Cケ78：C8 8D 16 C8 A9 D8 8D 16 D3 Crر8゚：Dr）A9 2F 85 गرゥ A9 3F 8D 26 Crر88：ر2 DD A9 95 8D رゥ DD A9 BC Cヶノ9゚：2ヶ 8D 18 Dr」 A9 88 8D 886 F Cケ98：厅2 A9 1「 8D 11 D「 A9 7F EC CケAノ：8D ケD DC A9 3385 ケ1 A2 1E
 CrرBr：for）D1 9D rرr 81 BD rرr）D2 32



 CケD8： 87 E8 Dr CD A9 3785 厄1 4 F CケEケ：A9 818 D ヶD DC A2 厅ر厅 BD E3 Cr」E8：5D C6 9D D8 8r，E8 E厅 18 E5 CケFケ：Dr F5 A2 厅ر）BD 15 C7 9D 92 CrF8：ر戶斤 8C E8 Er 3 F Dr F5 A2 F7 C1ヶر：ヶر）BD 54 C7 9D 4r，8C E8 2D C1ヶ8：E厅 3F Dr F5 A2 رゥノ BD 93 E2 C11ヶ：C7 9D 80 8C E8 Ef 3F Dr，5C C118：F5 A2 ノノノ BD D2 C7 9D Cr） 67 C12ヶ：8C E8 Ef 3F Dr，F5 A9 3157 C128：8D F9 8B A9 32 8D FA 8B 2B C130：A9 30，8D FB 8B A9 rر厅 8D 56 C138：1ヶ D 9 A9 ヶرの 8D 1D Dr A9 E7 C149：गر）8D 17 Dr A2 AA Ar 5r，F3 C148：8E ケ6 Dr 8C 厅ر D D A2 1B CF C15ヶ：Aケ E厅 8E ケ2 D 5 8C ケ3 D 93 C158：A2 33 A厅 Er 8 E 厄4 Dr 8 C 9 F C16『：「5 Dr A9 厄E 8D 2A Dr A9 2r C168：厅ケ 8D 25 Dr A9 ヶ2 8D 26 4B C17ヶ：D D A9 ケ1 8D 28 Dr 8D 2929 C178：Drر A9 厅E 8D 1C Dr A9 rرケ 25


C188：A9 5A A2 C2 8D 18 厅3 8E 29 C198： 19 ग3 A9 7F 8D 厅D DD A9 F7 C198： 82 8D 厅D DD A9 63 A2 厅2 45 C1Aケ：8D ケ4 DD 8E 厅5 DD A9 11 3C C1A8：8D ケE DD A9 1ヶ A2 厅ر 8D ケC

 C1Cr：A9 ケ4 8D 88 ケ2 4C 66 FE 38 C1C8：AD rر今 DC $291 F$ C9 1F Fr， 75 C1Drs：4D C9 1E Drر rر6 2r，Ars C2 6r， C1D8：4C 1E C2 C9 1D Dケ ケ6 2ヶ E3 C1Eか：AF C2 4C 1E C2 C9 17 D 532 C1E8：厅6 2丁 BE C2 4C 1E C2 C9 87
 C1F8：C2 C9 16 D $\int$ ノ 16 2け BE C2 14
 C2r）8：BE C2 4C 1E C2 C9 1A D 5 6B C21ヶ：ر6 2r EC C2 4C 1E C2 C9 DC
 C22r：C4 A9 7F 8D ر）D DD AD 1E 52 C228：Dr） 29 厂8 Fr） 1 B AD 16 C8 C2 C23ヶ：C9 rر4 Dr，rر6 2r， 95 C5 4C 9C C238：ケر）Cr 2ヶ D1 C4 EE 16 C8 7D C24ア：A9 厅E 8D 15 D 5 4C 52 C2 CC
 C25f：2D C2 A9 82 8D 厅D DD 4C 31 C258：BA C1 48 8A 489848 A9 7A C26ヶ：厅E 8D ケ1 D4 A9 厅F 8D ケ8 2ヶ C268：D4 A9 11 8D 厄4 D4 8D 厅B F6 C27r：D4 2厅 BE C3 2厅 BE C3 2厅 AA C278：1A C3 2r，BE C3 2r，BE C3 9B C28ヶ：A9 ケF 8D 厅1 D4 A9 ケE 8D E1 C288：厅8 D4 EE 22 Dr EE 11 C 8 1厅 C291）：AD 11 C8 C9 48 Drj rر6 2 2r 21 C298：5E C3 2r 7F C5 4C 51 FE BC
 C2A8：8C r，7 Dr， 2 r）BE C4 6r，AC BD


 C2C8：Er 45 Fr 1F E8 8E な6 Dr 4D C2Dr： 4 C EB C2 Erf FF Dr 19 AD 3B C2D8：1ヶ Dケ ケ9 ケ8 8D 1厅 Dケ A2 DB C2Er：رァノ 8E r6 Dr 4C EB C2 E8 2A C2E8：8E r6 Dr，6r，AE rر6 Dr AD E1
 C2F8：Fr） $1 F$ CA 8E rر6 Dr 4C 19 9E
 C3rر8： 29 F7 8D 10 D 5 A2 FF 8E C8 C31ヶ：ग6 D 5 4C 19 C3 CA 8E 166 6F C318：Dの 6r）AD 11 Dr 19 FB 29 けE C32ケ：厅7 Dケ ケA A9 ヶ7 ケD 11 Dケ A1 C328：8D 11 Dr）Dr，「ر6 CE 11 Dr）1F C335：4C 5D C3 A9 87 8D 41 C3 61 C338：8D 44 C3 A2 厄4 A厅 4「）B9 厅F C345：E8 8B 99 Cr）8B C8 Dr）F7 2C C348：EE 41 C3 EE 44 C3 CA D $\wp$ CE C35r）：EE A2 rرr）A9 2r，9D Cr） 8 B 95

C358：E8 Ef 28 Dr，F8 6r，A9 rر¢ 1E C36『：8D 11 C8 AD 1B D4 29 ケ3 91 C368：AA EC 12 C8 FJ F5 8D 1261

 C38ヶ：BD 75 C6 9D Cr，8B E8 Er 2 E C388： 28 Dr F5 4C BD C3 Cケ ケ1 ケ7 C39r）：Drر ケE BD 9D C6 9D Cr）8B 7B C398：E8 Ef 28 D $\int$ F5 4C BD C3 1 F C3Ar：Cr，r2 Dr）re BD C5 C6 9D 2A C3A8：Cr）8B E8 Er， 28 Dr，F5 4C F9 C3Br）：BD C3 BD ED C6 9D Cr，8B 8E C3B8：E8 Ef 28 Dr，F5 6r，AD 1392
 C3C8： 37 4C 61 C4 AD 11 Dr 1012 C3Dr：FB CE r3 Dr，CE rر5 Dr AD C1
 C3Eケ：8D ケ3 Dr 8D ケ5 Dr EE 15 A9 C3E8：C8 AD 15 C8 C9 18 Dr ケD FC C3Fケ：A9 رゥ 8D 15 C8 AD 14 C8 9rر C3F8： 49 厅1 8D 13 C8 4C BD C4 7B C4のr）：AD 11 Dr，19 FB EE r）2 Dr 5D C4r8：EE rر4 D 5 AD 1r）Dr 29 r6 89 C419：Ff r） 7 C9 r4 Fr）1D 4C 4D 7D C418：C4 AD r4 Dr，C9 FF Dr 32 2C
 C428：A2 गر）8E 「4 Dr）EE 『2 Dr EF C43ヶ：4C BD C4 AD っ2 Dr C9 FF 49

 C448：rر 4 Dr 4 C BD C4 AD r4 Dr 6E C45r）：C9 36 Dr， 69 A9 r，2 8D 13 D6 C458：C8 A9 队1 8D 14 C8 4C BD 4r C460：C4 AD 11 Dr 10 FB CE か2 91 C468：Dr CE rر4 Dr，AD 10 Dr） 2994
 C478：1B 4C AC C4 AD 厄2 Dケ D $\int 1$ A2 C489：3C AD 10 D 949 戶2 8D 10） 34
 C499：Dr 4C BD C4 AD rر4 Dr）Dr 83 C498： $24 \mathrm{AD} 10 \mathrm{D} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { C }} 49 \mathrm{r} 4 \mathrm{8D}$ 1ヶ 36 C4Aケ：Dr A2 FF 8E 厄4 Dr CE ケ2 48 C4A8：D 54 C BD C4 AD $ر 4$ Dr C9 94 $\mathrm{C4Br}: ~ 3 \mathrm{~A}$ Drر 厄A A9 厄2 8D 13 C 8 DA C4B8：A9 ヶرノ 8D 14 C8 60 Ar， 9664 C4Cr： 88 Dr FD 60， 2 2 1 BE C4 20 3C C4C8：BE C4 2丁 BE C4 2丁 BE C4 93 C4Dr：6r）A9 33 8D FB 8B A2 FA Cr C4D8：8E ノ6 D4 8E رJD D4 A9 8F EB C4E厅：A2 81 8D 18 D4 8E r4 D4 E6 C4E8：8E 厅B D4 A2 FF A9 厅2 8D 33 C4Fの：ノ1 D4 8D ハ8 D4 2ヶ C4 C4 DA C4F8：A9 رゥ 8D ๗1 D4 8D ケ8 D4 7ヶ C5rر）：2r C4 C4 EE 2A Dr Er，DC 51
 C51ヶ：厅В D4 CA Drر D8 A9 رゥの 8D 9B
 C52ヶ： 88 9D ヶرノ 89 9D ヶرノ 8A E8 E厅

C528：Dr）F4 A2 rر）A9 2r，9D rر）F7 C53ヶ：8B E8 E厅 E8 D 5 F8 A9 ケ2 E3 C538：8D 13 C8 A9 ر厅ر）8D 14 C8 B5 C54r：A9 गرの 8D 15 C8 A2 ग斤ノ 8E 86 C548：15 Dr）A2 14 A9 29 A厅 EA 3E
 C558：Dr 8 C 厂5 D $\int$ A 2 AA Ar） 50 C9
 C568：8D 2A D $J$ A9 47 8D $11 \begin{gathered}\text { C } \\ 49\end{gathered}$ C57r：A9 3r，8D FB 8B 2r） 55 C6 4B C578：AD 1E Dr $A D 1 F$ Dr 60 F8 f，$C$ C58f： 18 A5 8D 69 10 85 8D A5 FD C588：8C 69 ر厅， 85 8C A5 8B 69 2B C590：9の 85 8B D8 6r，20 D1 C4 91 C598：A9 厅7 8D 2r）Dr，8D 21 Dr 47 C5Aケ：A9 C8 8D 16 Dr A2 ๗B Aケ D5 C5A8： 1118 2け Fr）FF A2 ヶرの BD 43 C5Br）： 17 C8 2r，D2 FF E8 Er， 1764 C5B8：Dr F5 A9 12 2r，D2 FF A5 D3 C5Cr）：8B 2 万 39 C6 A5 8C 2r） 2 D EB C5C8：C6 A5 8C 2 2f 39 C6 A5 8D 15 C5D 1 ：2r）2D C6 A5 8D 2r） 39 C6 38 C5D8：A9 92 2r D2 FF A2 12 Ar）5D C5Er：厅2 18 2r Fr，FF A2 ヶر BD 6C C5E8： 2 F C8 2r，D2 FF E8 Ef 24 C 1 C5Fr：Dr）F5 A5 91 C9 7F Dr）「3 「」 C5F8：4C Cr，C1 AD rر凸 DC 29 1F 9A C6ヶر）：C9 ヶF Dr，EE 6r，A9 FF 8D 3r） C6rر8：رゥ）D4 A9 9F 8D ヶ7 D4 A9 39 C619：F1 8D ر6 D4 8D ケD D4 A9 83 C618： 11 8D 厅4 D4 8D ヶB D4 A9 A6 C625：8F 8D 18 D4 A9 10 8D 9475 C628：D4 8D 戶B D4 6r，4A 4A 4A A9 C63ヶ：4A 29 رJF rر9 30 2r D2 FF DE C638：6r， 29 rرF rر9 3r， $2 r$ D2 FF FC C64 ：6r）4D 49 4E 45 2r） 4341 6F C648：4E 59 4F 4E 2r 4 A 4 F 488 F C65ر：4E 2r） 4 B 525554434891

 C668： 555555 D7 3C rors ofrs Cr 3D
 C678：2r 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 5C C689：1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 62 C688：1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 68 C690：1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 71 C698：1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 7A C6Ar）：1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 8 9
 C6Br！：1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 9r， C6B8：1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 99 C6Cr：1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D A2 C6C8：1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C A8 C6Dr：1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 2r B6
 C6E ：1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B C1 C6E8：1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D CA C6Fケ：1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C D 9

C6F8：1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 9 C7ケر）：1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D E1 C798：1B 1C 1D 1B 1C 1D 2r 20 F 9










 C768：A9 رった 6A A9 41 AA A9 46 厄2 C77ケ：AA A9 5A AA A9 6A AA A9 32 C778：6А АА А9 6А АА А9 6А АА ЭВ C78『）A9 7B BB B9 6E EE ED 4厅 A6



 C7A8：6A A9 rر万，6A AA 41 6A AA 28 C7BC）： 91 6A AA A5 6A AA A9 6A 26 C7B8：AA A9 6A AA A9 6A AA A9 8A C7Crs：6E EE ED 7B BB B9 rors rors FC


 C7E厅：2A 255144 8A 249554 5E C7E8： $9522844 \mathrm{~A} 892222104 D$ C7Fノ：50 89 4A $2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 249412525 \mathrm{C}$



 C818： 434 F 5245 厅D 2 2r 2 2r $2 \boldsymbol{2 r} \mathrm{AF}$ C82r）：2r 2 2r 2 2r 2 2r 2 2r） 2 r 2 2r 2 2r 21
 C830： $5245 \quad 53532054484579$ C838：20 $46495245 \quad 20425537$ C840： 54544 F 4 E 20544 F 296 A C848：50 4C 41592041474169


## SPEECH64

FROM PAGE 39
－15 REM SPEECH64
－25 REM BY SCOTT C．BAGGS
－30）GOSUB 4r，jor）：REM POKE ML ROUTINES
－35 POKE49358，5 ：REM SET PITCH
－4）PRINT CHR\＄（147）：REM CLEAR SCREEN
－50）PRINT TAB（14）；＂＊SPEECH64＊＂
－52 PRINT：PRINT：PRINT
－54 PRINT TAB（14）；＂1 RECORD WORD＂：PRINT

TAB（14）；＂2 PLAYBACK WORD＂
GE
－55 PRINT TAB（14）；＂3 LOAD DATA＂：PRINT TAB（14）；＂4 SAVE DATA［4＂＂］＂
－58 GETA\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THENGOTO 58
－59 IFA\＄＞＂4＂THENGOTO 58

－65 GOTO4r）
－75 REM PLAYBACK PRAMETERS
－10，SRT＝64 ：GOSUB119
－152 POKE53265，PEEK（53265）AND239 ：REM BLA NK SCREEN
－ 105 SYS49287 ：REM PLAYBACK
－106 POKE53265，PEEK（53265）OR16 ：REM ENABL E SCREEN
－1 1J8 RETURN
－11の A＝49154 ：REM \＄Cr」の2
IM
－12ヶ POKEA，¢：POKEA＋1，SRT ：POKEA＋3，SRT ＋24 ：POKEA＋2，r）：RETURN
－2rر）REM RECORD
－219）PRINT＂RECORD－PRESS PLAY ON CASSET TE＂

DA
－ $215 \operatorname{IF}($ PEEK（1）AND16）$=16$ THEN 215 ：REM WAI T
－220 SRT＝64：GOSUB11rs
－230）PRINT＂START TAPE＂： SYS4920rs
－245）RETURN
－4rرJ REM LOAD DATA
－429 INPUT＂FILENAME＂；FLN\＄
－425 INPUT＂［DOWN］［DOWN］DEVICE NUMBER \＃8［3 ＂［LEFT］＂］＂；DV
－43 ${ }^{\circ}$ LOAD＋FLN\＄，DV ， 1
－489）RETURN
－10رfr）PRINT＂［CLEAR］［DOWN］［DOWN］SAVE SPEEC H DATA＂
－1r， 55 INPUT＂［DOWN］［DOWN］DEVICE NUMBER \＃8［ 3＂［LEFT］＂］＂；DV
－1010 INPUT＂［DOWN］［DOWN］FILE TO SAVE＂；F\＄ ：IFF $\$=$＂＂THEN1 1 （1）
－1015 REM LOC．OF F\＄
－1ऽ2r）POKE187，PEEK（71）：POKE188，PEEK（72）
－1rر25 REM CSLC．POINTER TO F\＄
－1r）3（） $\mathrm{FA}=\operatorname{PEEK}$（187）+256 ＊PEEK（188）
－1r）35 REM SET FILENAME LENGTH
－1rJ4r）POKE183，PEEK（FA）
－1r）55 REM SET FN．POINTER
－1rJ6r）POKE187，PEEK（FA＋1）：POKE188，PEEK（FA＋ 2）
－1070）REM

JJ－1rر9r）N\＄＝SA\＄：GOSUB2rffr）：SL＝BL：SH＝BH
－1ر1ر95 REM


EF－ 1115 REM SET STRT ADD．PTR．
－112厅 POKE251，SL：POKE252，SH
－ 1125 REM SET DEV．\＆S．A．
－113r）POKE186，DV：POKE185，1
－ 1135 REM SET ．A，．X，\＆．Y
－1145 POKE78（1，251：POKE781，EL：POKE782，EH
－115（）SYS65496：REM GO DO SAVE（\＄FFD8）
－116r）RETURN
－ 1999 REM
－ $2 \mathrm{r} f \mathrm{f} \boldsymbol{\rho} \mathrm{f}$ REM HEX $\rightarrow 2$ BYTES（DEC．）
－2010 ：
－ 2 （2020 $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{r}$
－ 2 （13）FORI $=1$ TOLEN（N\＄）
－ 2 （J4）：X＝ASC（MID\＄（N\＄，I））－48
－2rر5）： $\mathrm{N}=16 * \mathrm{~N}+\mathrm{X}+7 *(\mathrm{X}>9)$
－2560 NEXT
－210） $\mathrm{BH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{N} / 256): \mathrm{BL}=\mathrm{N}-256 * \mathrm{BH}$
－2115 RETURN
－4rر）FORI＝49152 TO 49371
－4010 READ Q
－4020 POKE I，Q
－4 4 ，30）NEXT I
－4 4 ， 4 （）RETURN
－ 40 （ 90 ）REM DATA FOR ML ROUTINES

－5ر10 DATA 88 ， 5 ， 255 ，厄 ， 255

－5（J3（）DATA 255 ，$), 1,2,4$
－5rJ4r）DATA 8 ， 16 ， 32 ， 64,128

- 5050）DATA 255 ，门 ， 255 ，队 ， 255
- 5（J6r）DATA 队， 255 ，队， 254 ， 253
－55 7）DATA 251,247 ， 239,223 ， 191
－5 5180 DATA $127,255,187,255,3$
－509（）DATA $255,32,255,173,17$
－510 J DATA 208， 41 ， 239 ， 141 ， 17
－5110）DATA 2 2 ， $8,120,32,192,192$
－5120 DATA $173,13,220,245,251$
－5135 DATA $162,16,173,13,229$
－514r）DATA $258,6,252,24 r 3,241$
－515r）DATA $76,67,192,162,8$
－516r）DATA 32 ， 2 r5 ， 192 ， 173 ， 13
－5175 DATA 22 ${ }^{\circ}$ ， $41,16,240,10$
－5185）DATA 177 ， 2 ， 29 ， 16 ， 192
－5195）DATA 145,2 ， 76 ，115， 192
－520f）DATA $177,2,61,32$ ， 192
－5219 DATA 145,2 ， 76 ，110， 192
－ 5220 DATA $252,258,223,205,208$
－5230 DATA 218
－5245 DATA $205,5,192,208,2099$
－5250 DATA $88,173,17,2(88$ ， 9
－526（）DATA $16,141,17,2 r \rho 8,96$
－5275 DATA 12 ，， 32 ， 192 ， 192,162
－5285 DATA 8 ， 32 ， 205 ， 192 ， 177
－529（）DATA $2,61,16,192,24 r)$
－53Jノ DATA $12,169,15,141,24$
－5315 DATA 212 ， $76,159,192,234$
－5320 DATA 76 ， 175 ， 192 ， 169 ， 9
－5335 DATA $141,24,212,76$ ， 171
－5345 DATA 192 ， 234 ， 76 ， 175 ， 192
－5350）DATA $202,208,219,200,208$
－536 5 DATA $214,23(5,3,165,3$
－5375）DATA 2 2 $55,5,192,2(58,255$
－538 DATA 88 ， $96,173,2,192$
－539（）DATA $133,2,173,3,192$
－540，DATA $133,3,160$ ， 9,96
- 5415 DATA 169 ， 5 ， 141 ，门， 192
- 5425 DATA 256 ，5， 192,173 ，厄
－5435 DATA 192,208 ， $248,96,255$

Starting address in hex：C000
Ending address in hex：CFFF
SYS to Start： 49152
Flankspeed required for entry！See page 89.

 Crر1r： 34 C9 2r）F9 C5 2r）6D C9 45 Cr）18：AD 11 Dr 19，FB AD 1E Dr 5r
 Cr28：AD 1E Dr 29 9F 8D B1 厅2 CE Cr）38： 20 FE C2 A2 C8 CA Dr FD 1 F
 Cr」48：BE AD rرA Dr 38 C9 9D 9r）BF Cr」5r：B6 4C 23 Cr 2 の 65 C3 4C CC Cr」5：3B Cr AD 厅ر）DC 8D A8 厄 217 Crر6r：AD A9 な2 Drر け3 4C B2 C1 4E Crر68： 29 か1 Fr 49 CE AF 厄2 Dr 1E Cケノ7ア： 43 A9 14 8D AF 厄2 AD AA ケ9 Crر78：厅2 8D 厄1 D4 Dr）1A A9 FE 71
 Crر88：A9 FE 2D A9 厄2 8D A9 厄2 43 Cノ9）：A9 गण 8D ग4 D4 4C B2 C1 61 crge：AE AA J2 CA BD 18 CA 8D－DC CケEケ：A1 8D 「5 Dr）A9 FD 2D A9 64 CrE8：厅2 8D A9 厄2 A9 ケノ 8D ケ4 5F CrFr）：D4 4C B2 C1 AE AA 厅2 E8 CA CノF8：BD 「ر CA 8D 155 D4 8D FA 79



C148：8D 15 Dr 20 A5 C9 AD A9 A2 C15ヶ：厅2 29 ケر Fr，5D AD AE 厅2 3rر C158：4A 1869 FD 8D AB ヶ2 AD 厅B
 C168：Drر 8D rر¢ D4 AD rر6 Dr） 1838 C17ノ： 69 ケ6 8D r6 D D 8D 厅1 D4 A7
 C189：19 Dr，8D 19 Dr $A D 10$ Dr 5 E C188： 29 ग8 Fr 25 A9 5A 38 CD D9
 C198：F7 8D 15 Dr）A9 F7 2D 10 E2 C1Aケ：Dr 8D 1ヶ D $ケ$ A9 F7 2D A9 58
 C1BJ：D4 6r）A9 FB 2D A9 「2 8D F1 C1B8：A9 厅2 AD A8 り2 C9 7D Dけ D4 C1Cr：ر3 4C BA C2 48 A9 A1 8D AE C1C8：け5 Dr 68 C9 7E Dr け3 4C 6F C1Dケ：FD C1 C9 7B D ノ ノ3 4C 17 ケD C1D8：C2 C9 77 Drر ノ3 4 C 2C C2 EB C1E厅：C9 6B Dr）r33 4C 44 C2 C9 r， 7 C1E8： 67 Dノ ノ3 4C 4C C2 C9 7A C3 C1Fケ：Dケ ケ3 4C 54 C2 C9 76 D厅 39 C1F8：ग3 4C 87 C2 60 AD A9 戶2 4C C2ヶر： 29 ケ8 Fr ケ3 4C C5 C2 A9 A3 C2丁8：FE 8D AC 厅2 A9 厄4 ケD A9 A7 C21ヶ：厅2 8D A9 厅2 4C C5 C2 AD CD C218：厄4 D「 C9 19 Dケノ 厄3 4C C5 B5 C22ヶ：C2 CE 厄4 D 5 A9 F5 8D AC 6r， C228：厄2 4C C5 C2 AD 厄5 D 1 C9 4B
 C238：C2 A9 F5 8D AC 厄， 2 EE 「 44 C9 C245：D 5 4C C5 C2 A9 F3 8D AC BD C248：ग2 4C C5 C2 A9 F1 8D AC F4 C250：ر2 4C C5 C2 A9 厄1 2D A9 A8 C258：厅2 D「 26 A9 队1 厅D A9 リ2 B4
 C268：A9 ग厂 8D 「4 D4 A9 4B 8D FA
 C278：E厅 8D ケ6 D4 A9 81 8D ヶ4 7E C285：D4 A9 14 8D AF 厅2 60 A9 5C
 C291：ノD A9 ग2 8D A9 厄2 A9 FF 2C C298：8D AA ケ2 A9 ケノノ 8D 厄， 4 D4 E2 C2Ars：A9 4B 8D 厄رケ D4 A9 12 8D 41 C2A8：厅5 D4 A9 Er，8D 厄ر6 D4 A9 1 F C2Br）： 81 8D r） 4 D4 A9 14 8D AF 93 C2B8：け2 6『 A9 F8 8D FA ケ97 A9 F6
 C2C8：Dケ 33 A9 ر厅ر 8D ケ4 D4 A9 86 C2Dr：厅A 8D AE 厅2 A9 ر1 38 ED E9 C2D8：AD 厅2 8D AD ر2 18 6D AC F7 C2E厅：厅2 8D FA ケ7 A9 ケ5 8D ケر）AE C2E8：D4 A9 ケ3 8D ケ1 D4 A9 6r D7 C2Fr：8D 厄5 D4 A9 ヶر）8D 厄ر6 D4 6A
 C3ヶر！：Dr 38 E9 ヶ3 8D ヶرケ Dr 29 7D
 C315：2D 19 Dr Dr 13 A9 厅1 ヶD B9

C318： 15 Dr）8D 15 Drر 2の 97 Erノ ケA C32ヶ：A5 8C 186928 8D 戶1 D 5 5B C328：A9 厅1 4D 19 D 5 8D 19 D 9 6F C33ヶ：AD 厅2 Dr 38 E9 厅2 8D ケ2 64 C338：Drノ Brノ 29 A9 け2 2D 1厅 Dr 9C
 C348： 15 Dr 2 2 97 Ef A5 8C 1811
 C358：ノ1 8D 28 Dケ A9 ハ2 4D 10 E8
 C368：1r Dr Dr $3 F A D$ rر厅 $D r \rho C D A 5$
 C378：D4 A9 D4 8D ノC D4 8D ケD D4 C389：D4 A9 81 8D ヶB D4 AD ヶرノ 9B C388：Dケ 38 ED B5 ヶ2 8D ケرノ Dケ 95 C39ヶ：8D ग8 D4 8D رC D4 Br 13 2D
 C3Aケ：8D رB D4 A9 ر1 ヶD 15 Dケ $A B$ C3A8：8D 15 Dr AD ヶرノ Dr 8D 27 4F
 C3B8：ノ2 Drر 7D A6 厄2 A9 厄4 3897 C3Cr）：C5 ヶ2 9r） 13 A9 ヶ1 38 ED FC C3C8：B6 ヶ2 8D B6 ヶ2 BD 29 CA 79 C3D ！： 18 6D B6 厅2 8D FC 厅7 BD 5E C3D8：رB CA 8D B3 ヶ2 AD ケ8 Dケ 78
 C3E8：A9 15 2D 10 Dr $D r 941$ A9 6C C3Fr：ر厅の 8D B2 厅2 A9 EF 2D 15 ヶF C3F8：Dr 8 D 15 Dr A9 FB 8D F8 69
 C4ヶ8：Dr A9 FF 8D ヶ厄 Dr A9 ヶ1 8B C41r：ケD 1D Dr 8D 1D Dr A9 ヶرの 3r C418：8D 厅B D4 A9 FE 2D 1C Dケ 48 C42ヶ：8D 1C Dr 20 C4 C9 B5 厄2 ヶ1
 C430：A9 10 4D 10 D 51 8D 10）D 96 C438：6r，A2 17 Arj rors 18 2r）Fr，1C
 C448：FF E8 Ef 21 D 9 F5 A4 厅2 A厅 C45ヶ：1ヶ の2 A厅 厅の B9 C7 CB 85 D5 C458：FB B9 D1 CB 85 FC Ar，ر厅ノ CE C46ヶ：B1 FB 2r）D2 FF C8 Cr） 9892 C468：Dr F6 A9 21 2r）D2 FF 6r）4E
 C478： 81 C 5 C 914 FO 4 F C9 C 5 AC C48゚：Fr， 76 C9 r6 Fr，7D C9 r， 9 F8 C488：Fr）厄9 C9 ケA Fr 1r C9 1839 C49r）：Fr） 17 6r，A9 FE 2D 15 Dr B4 C498：8D 15 D 5 4C 55 C5 A9 FD 1B C4Aノ：2D 15 Dr，8D 15 Dr 4C 55 C8 C4A8：C5 CE B7 ケ2 A9 ヶ1 8D 2B 5A C4Bノ：D 9 A9 FE 85 A2 A5 A2 D 9 6B C4B8：FC A6 ग2 BD 15 CA 8D 2B B4 C4Cケ：Dr A9 F7 2D 15 Dr）8D 15 E8 C4C8：Dr 4C 55 C 5 6r AD rر 8 Dr E7 C4Dr： 1869 ケA 8D ケ8 Drر A9 ケ1 6D C4D8：8D 2B Dr A9 FE 85 A2 A5 D8 C4E厅：A2 Dr）FC A6 厅2 BD 15 CA 97

C4E8：8D 2B Dr，AD FA r97 C9 F1 DD C4Fケ：Dr ケ3 CE B7 厅2 4C 厅E C5 6D C4F8：A9 FE 2D 15 Dr，8D 15 Dr 28 C5ヶر）：4C 厅E C5 A9 FD 2D 15 Dr DA C5rر8：8D 15 Dr 4C 厅E C5 AD FA 44
 C518：A2 厅5 A9 FB 2D 1C Dr 8D 厅D C52ヶ：1C D 5 A9 ヶ1 8D 29 D 5 A9 E8 C528：FE 85 A2 A5 A2 D $\wp$ FC A9 ケF C53ヶ：رऽノ 8D 29 Dr A9 FE 85 A2 88 C538：A5 A2 Dr）FC CA Dr）E3 A9 77 C54r：rر4 ヶD 1C Dr，8D 1C Dr $A D 66$ C548：r4 Dry 38 E9 「A 38 C9 5A A5
 C558：ر4 D4 A9 rA 8D ¢1 D4 A9 F1 C56ヶ：厄5 8D rرの D4 A9 6r，8D r，5 64 C568：D4 A9 6r，8D 「6 D4 A9 81 DA C57r）8D 94 D4 Ar）FB 84 A2 A4 3F C578：A2 Dr FC A9 厅ر）8D 厄4 D4 F8 C58『：6r）2厅 6D C9 AD 厅J Dr 8D 52 C588：厄4 Dr A9 F9 8D FA 队7 A2 33 C59ヶ：4B AC 戶5 Dr，C8 8C 厄5 Dr 89 C598：2 5 CF C5 CA D $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{F} 3 \mathrm{AD} 109 \mathrm{C}$
 C5A8：8D 94 D4 AD rA Dr 38 E9 B9 C5Br）：厄A 8D ケA Dr A9 A1 8D r， 51 C5B8：D 5 A9 F7 8D FA $\wp 7$ A9 64 C8 C5Cr：8D r， 4 Dr 20 C4 C9 AD 11 9r， C5C8：Dr 19 FB AD 1E Dr 6r）A9 4C C5Dケ：ヶF 8D 18 D4 8D ケرケ D4 A9 66 C5D8：6r，8D r5 D4 A9 Fr，8D ग6 CE C5E ：D4 A9 11 8D 厅4 D4 8E ग1 66 C5E8：D4 8A 48 8E 队1 D4 A「 FF 95 C5Fr）： 88 Dr FD CA D 5 F5 68 AA EC C5F8：6rs A9 ヶر）8D 2r Dr 8D 21 3rر C6rرァ：Dr 2 2r 7D C9 A9 9r， 20 D2 65 C6rر8：FF A9 93 2r）D2 FF A9 rر9 EA C619：8D 21 Dr Ar，rof 8C 2D Dr，BA C618：A9 12 2r）D2 FF A2 厅2 ArJ IJC C629：frj 18 2r）FrJ FF A2 Fr）A9 86 C628：DB 2r D2 FF CA Dr F8 A2 2E
 C638：厅B C7 A2 ケ8 A厅 厅C 18 2厅 9 A C649：Fr，FF 2r，厅B C7 A2 r， 8 Ars 6F C648： 1718 2厅 Fr，FF 2の 厅 17 C7 7B
 C658：2厅 厅B C7 2ヶ 7C C7 2厅 9262 C66r：C7 2r E1 C7 A9 F7 8D FA 1C C668：厅7 A9 FC 8D FB 厄7 A9 E5 36 C67r）：8D 15 Dr 8D 1D Dr A9 B4 BD C678：8D 17 Dr，A9 ケE 8D 25 Dケ 29 C680：A9 ヶ1 8D 26 Drر 8D 2A Dr 38 C688：8D 27 Dr A9 رのノ 8D 29 Dr 3F C69ケ：A9 ケD 8D 28 D 5 A9 FB 8D け1 C698：F8 ヶ7 A9 Fr 8D FE ケ7 A9 7ヶ C6Aケ： 96 8D ケC D 5 A9 E1 8D ケD C7 C6A8：Dr A9 FC 8D F9 ヶ7 A9 C3 1C C6Bケ：8D ケA Dケ A9 E厅 8D ヶB Dケ ケD
 C6Cr）： 94 D 9 A9 14 8D 1C Dr A9 77 C6C8：A1 8D r5 5 D 1 A9 CA 8D ケF DE C6Dr）：Drر A9 ヶ99 8D 2E Drر 8D 2C 9A C6D8：Drر A2 3F A9 rرf，9D 3C 厄3 12 C6Ef）CA 1r）FA A2 1B A9 FF 9D BB C6E8：3C ケ3 CA 15 FA A9 ケD 8D 42 C6Fr：FF 厅， 7 A2 14 A9 गノノ 9D A7 9D C6F8：厅2 CA 1r FA A9 厅A 8D AE Cr C7ケノ：ग2 A9 FF 85 厅2 A9 93 8D FD C7r9：10）Dr，6r，A9 CA 20，D2 FF Br） C715：A9 C3 2r）D2 FF A9 C3 2r）FD C718：D2 FF A9 CB 2介 D2 FF A9 FC C72ヶ：9D 2厅 D2 FF A9 9D 2厅 D2 EA C728：FF A9 9D 20，D2 FF A9 11 1D C73『：2「 D2 FF A2 ر9 A9 C2 2「 5B C738：D2 FF A9 C2 2ヶ D2 FF A9 14 C74厅：9D 2厅 D2 FF A9 9D 2厅 D2 厅B C748：FF A9 11 2r）D2 FF CA Drs 91 C75ヶ：E4 A9 9D 2「 D2 FF A9 D5 EE C758：2厅 D2 FF A9 C3 2r，D2 FF AB C760：A9 C3 2r，D2 FF A9 C9 2r 54 C768：D2 FF A2 13 A厅 厅ر厅 18 2厅 C9 C775：Fr，FF A2 50 A9 DB 2r）D2 CC C778：FF CA D 5 F8 A2 ケA A厅 15 5F C789： 18 2r， Fr FF A2 rر厅 BD 2C 36 C788：CB 2r D2 FF E8 Er， 35 Dr 17 C79r）：F5 6r，A9 92 2r，D2 FF A2 B8 C798：厅99 A厅 1118 2丁 F厅 FF A2 1 F C7A厅：ऽ5 A9 5E 2r，D2 FF CA Dr 3C C7A8：F8 A9 12 2丁 D2 FF A2 厅JA FC C7Br）：Ars 1918 29 Fr，FF A2 9734 C7B8：A9 DA 20 D2 FF CA D 5 F8 C4 C7Cケ：A2 厅B 8A 48 A9 92 2厅 D2 7r C7C8：FF Ar， 1118 2r，Fr，FF A2 46 C7Dr：厅5 A9 C2 2r）D2 FF CA Drs Drs C7D8：F8 68 AA E8 E 11 D 5 E2 73 C7E厅：6厅 A9 12 2厅 D2 FF A2 厅JC 9E C7E8：Aの 1C 18 2r，Fr FF A2 厅رの 71 C7Fr：BD $61 \mathrm{CB} 2 斤 \mathrm{D} 2 \mathrm{FF}$ E8 Er 98 C7F8： 16 Dr F5 6r 38 AD 厅E D $\int$ FA
 C898：10 Dr 49 80，8D 19 Dr A9 CA C81ヶ：8ケ ケD 15 D 9 8D 15 D 9 AD A4 C818：B2 厅2 F厅 ケ3 2厅 AB C3 AE FE C82ケ：A7 ケ2 F厅 3D CA 8E A7 厅2 FA C828：AD 16 D 529 F8 ケD A7 ケ2 95 C83ヶ：8D 16 D 5 4C 61 C8 AD A7 7r， C838：厄2 Dr） 2338 AD 厅E D「 E9 DC


 C858：8D 16 D 5 20 62 C8 A9 E1 A3
 C868： 11 Dr A9 4r） 85 FB A9 9564
 C878：FB 8891 FB C8 Cr 27 Dr $\quad$ JC C880：F5 Ar，for）B1 FB A厅 27911 E

C888：FB 18 A5 FB 692885 FB 51 C890：A5 FC 69 rرの 85 FC Ar，for BF C898：CA Dr）DB CE B4 厂2 Fケ ケ1 87 C8A厅：6ケ，A9 FF 8D B4 「2 E6 「」2 D7 C8A8：C9 ヶB Dケ ケ1 6ケ A6 ケ2 8A E2 C8Bケ： 18 ケA ケA 8E B7 ケ2 BD ケB ED C8B8：CA 8D B3 厅2 BD 29 CA 8D ケ6 C8Cケ：FC 97 BD 15 CA 8 D 2 B D 9 EB
 C8Dr）：8D 1ヶ Dr A9 FE 2D 1D Dr ケ3 C8D8：8D 1 D Dケ A9 5ヶ 8D ヶ8 Dr B4 C8Eか：A9 9F 8D r9 Drر 8D ヶ1 Dr Fr C8E8：A9 FC 2D 15 Dr，8D 15 Dr 16 C8Fr）：BD 1F CA 8D F8 r，7 A9 FF CF C8F8：8D rر厅 Dr $A D$ 1D Dr 1D 3343 C9rر）：CA 8D 1D Dr）AD 1C Dr 1D FD C9rر：3D CA 8D 1C D 5 A9 FC 2D 5E C91ヶ：15 D 5 8D 10 D 5 A9 ヶ1 8D 97 C918：B2 ヶ2 A9 1ヶケD 1D Dケ 8D ヶF C92ケ：1D D 9 A9 10 ケD 15 D 5 8D 48 C928： 15 Dr A5 厅2 4A 8D B5 厄2 45 C93『：EE B5 リ2 60 78 A9 53 8D 3A C938： 14 ग3 A9 C9 8D 15 ケ3 A9 12 C94r）：E1 8D 12 Dr AD 11 Dr 29 4B C948：7F 8D 11 Dr，A9 818 D 1 A ケA C950：Drر 58 6r）AD 19 Dr $8 \mathrm{DD} 19 \begin{array}{lll}18\end{array}$ C958：Drر 29 厄1 Drر ヶ7 AD ヶJD DC C2 C960： 58 4C 31 EA 2 万 36 C8 8D CD C968： 12 D 9 4C BC FE A2 18 A9 B7 C97r：rر丁 9D rر）D4 CA 1r）FA A9 62 C978：رF 8D 18 D4 6r A2 rر厅 8E 93 C980： 15 D 9 2 5 6D C9 BD 47 CA 8D C988：2ヶ D2 FF E8 Ef C4 Dr）F5 Drs C99「：20 39 C4 AD 厄ノ DC C9 6F 72 C998：D 5 F9 A9 8E 2r）D2 FF A9 38 C9A厅：ノ8 2 2r D2 FF 6r）A9 1E 8D 51 C9A8：厄1 D4 A9 4B 8D ケر）D4 A9 7F C9Br）：E厅 8D ケ5 D4 A9 4r）8D ケ6 76 C9B8：D4 A9 rر）8D r， 4 D4 A9 81 C8 C9Crs：8D rر4 D4 6r，A9 rرr）8D 12 Drs C9C8：D4 A9 rرF 8D 18 D4 A9 rر斤 7A C9Dr：8D ケF D4 A9 ケرノ 8D ケE D4 5C C9D8：A9 ر）9 8D 13 D4 A9 رノ厅 8D 38 C9Eノ： 14 D4 A9 11 8D 12 D4 A2 9B C9E8：C8 8E رE D4 8A 6A 8D رF B4 C9F0：D4 A9 FF 85 A2 A5 A2 D 5 Br C9F8：FC CA 8E 14 D4 Dr EA 6r， 54



 CA2r：FC FC FC FD FD FD FB FB 199 CA28：FB F5 F3 F3 F3 F3 FD FD E5


 CA48：ر88 $93111111111 D 1 D 62$ CA5）：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1297 A8
 CA6rs： 2 2r $2 r, 2 r, 2 r, 2 r, 2 r, 2 r) 2 r r 61$
 CA7！：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 59
 CA8r： 45 2r CC 4153542 2r CE 8A CA88： 49 4E 4A 412020 2r） 209 A3



 CABr： $2020291111111 \begin{array}{llllll}11 & 11 & 11 & 57\end{array}$
 CACr： 2920 2r，CA 4 F 595354 3C CAC8： $49434 \mathrm{~B} 20494 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{r}) 5 \mathrm{r}) \mathrm{C} 8$ CADr： 4 F 52542 2の 54574 F 2の 『2
 CAE厅：2の 292929 D 9524553 1D CAE8： 53 2r 4 A 4 F 59535449 49 CAF厅： 434 B 2 の 425554544 F 2 F
 CBア厂： 52542047414 D 45 2厅 の2 CBrر8：2丁 2丁 $2 丁 12$ 1C 20 D9 4 F DF CB1ヶ： 5529484156452041 गC CB18： 545441494 E 45442043 CB2 ： 5448452952414 E 4 B 4 F CB28：2厅 4 F 46 2厅 12 Bの C3 C3 48 CB3r）：C3 C3 C3 AE 11 9D 9D 9D 14 CB38：9D 9D 9D 9D C2 2E CE CD 3C CB4厅：2E D7 C2 11 9D 9D 9D 9D 9rر CB48：9D 9D 9D C2 CE 2r 2r CD Cr CB5ヶ：CE C2 11 9D 9D 9D 9D 9D ケ7 CB58：9D 9D AD C3 C3 C3 C3 C3 14 CB6 ）：BD D5 C3 C3 C9 11 9D 9D 91 CB68：9D 9D C2 A6 A6 C2 11 9D 25 CB7ア：9D 9D 9D CA C3 C3 CB C1 29 CB78： 44455054202920 D3 DA CB8ケ： $485547594 \mathrm{~F} 2 \boldsymbol{5}$ 2の 2928 CB88： 5544414 E 534841 D4 63 CB9 ）： 49474552 2の 20 20 10 C4 DD
 CBA厂： 49 4E 4A 412020 2r）D3 F7 CBA8： 48494 E 4 F 4249 2r）D3 57 CBB $): 454 \mathrm{E} 5345492920$ D3 3A CBB8： 4849444 F 534849 CA 8 D CBCケ： 4 F 4 E 49 4E 2の 29 2の 77 CD CBC8：7F 878 F 97 9F A7 AF B7 A5 CBD（）： BF CB CB CB CB CB CB CB 23 CBD8：CB CB CB A9 رゥ 85 FB A9 11 CBE ：CC 85 FC A9 ヶر） 85 FD A9 ケ7 CBE8：3C $85 \mathrm{FE} A 2$ 厄4 A「 FF B1 A2 CBFr）：FB 91 FD 88 Cr FF Dr F7 8E CBF8：E6 FC E6 FE CA 1r）EE 6r）EC
 CCケ8：3r）رF 8C 18 رF 9E 厅」C 1 F C4 CC1ノ：9E 「」 4 F 8C 『4 1F E厅 「4 66






 CC5『：FC 厄3 厄1 FE 厄3 厄1 BE 8396 CC58：ر1 AA A3 厄1 A8 A9 ر「丁 A8 A3





 CC9「：FE 9C 厅1 FE A4 厅1 BE AC AC






 CCDrs：FD rرs 42 FD rرr）EA BD rors B7




 CDrرo：3r， 5540 3r）A5 rرr 305420
 CD19：FD rر厅 12 FD rرrs 3A BD rors 16





 CD48：rرл 5054 rرл 80 FC ror 81 EB CD5 5）FD Ar， 89 A9 Ar）A8 A8 Ar）B4






 CD90：FD A厅 199 A9 AS 2 A A8 $2 \mathrm{~A}, 75$





 CDC8：Crs Crs ofs 3r，Crj ofs 3 3r，C5 31

 CDEr：9r，ァ1 FE Ar 厅1 EA 80 ケ3 81





 CE18：गA 6741 गA 6E 41 厅A 7A ケ9 CE2ケ： 85 ケA EA D5 ケA 2A D9 ケA 88 CE28：2A D9 厅A 28 D9 6828 ر厅ر C8




 CE58：rر） $2 \mathrm{~A} 7 \mathrm{r}, 12 \mathrm{AA}$ Cr 16 BF C5





 CE9「： 28296728 AS 67 A8 Ar）C2 CE98： 67 A8 Ar） 57 AB Ars 51 AD EB CEA厂：A厅 4179 Ar） 41 D9 Ar）ケ3 5B




 CEDr：E5 ヶの，CD 12 Aの CC A5 rرO A9












 CF4ア：厅2 6A ケ2 ケA A8 82 厂， 8 E8 D4
 CF5 5： 82 6A ノ1 89 AA ग2 AB FA 1 B CF58：厅1 AC 2E ケA Br」 23 ケ6 Br C8




 CF88：rرos 0554 rرs of 68 rof fors 4 B
 CF98：ر1 BE ケ1 ऽ1 FE A5 ケ1 EA EA








``` CFD8：川1 BE A厅 队1 FE 8r，队1 EA A5
```



``` CFE8：A8 rرの Cr 54 rر厅 rرの \(A A\) 8r，D1
```




## MT 4 <br> FROM PAGE 45

－15 REM＊＊＊MULTI RAM＊＊＊BUCK CHILDRESS （ $1,6 / 14 / 86$ ）＊＊＊
－29 REM＊＊＊P．O．BOX 13575 SALEM，OR 9730） 9 ＊＊＊
－3r）PRINTCHR\＄（147）＂LOADING AND CHECKING D

－4r）PRINTCHR\＄（19）TAB（31）L：PRINT：FORB＝ 9 JOC

－5r）POKEJ＋B， $\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}:$ NEXTB：READA：IFA＝XTHEN 75
－6rر PRINT＂ERROR IN DATA LINE：＂L：END

－8r）IFL＝28，THENC＝13：GOT04r）
－9r）PRINT＂THE DATA IS OK AND LOADED［3＂．＂］ ＂：PRINT
－1 1 r，PR PRINT＂MULTI RAM IS NOW ACTIVE［3＂．＂］＂ ：SYS 530） 5 （f）：NEW
－11ヶ DATA173，143，2，174，144，2，224，2（97，24厅， 16，141，24「，17（J6
 41，143，2，142，1798
 165，2 253，1356


 ，249，2ヶ1，7，1799
 165，45，192，5，1953
－175）DATA176，17，166，46，141，2（54，20 $07,141,2$（） 5，2（57，142，2 $\left.2,8,186{ }^{\prime}\right)$
 （ر1，2「）7，165，46，1927
 2rر7，133，44，185，2r，92
 ，255，257，133，1678
 ，56，169，「，1369
－220 DATAl7（），133，43，129，43，133，55，232，134 ，43，173，197，1485
 ，197，257，24「）， 1927
 136，136，173，1754
－255）DATA198，25，$, 24,105,173,32,187,2597,10)$ 8，24ケ，2（1）7，153，1841
－26r）DATA「， $4,173,134,2,153$, ，$, 216,96,128,3$ ，4，913
－275 DATA8， $8,84,192,3,3,3,3,8,8,84,192,59$ 6
 6r），189，16（），16r），16r），宀， 2 っ16

# －1厅 DIMC（14），L（15，7，7），B（7，7）：PRINTCHR\＄（1 

 42）CHR\＄（8）：GOTO5rffrs－79） $\mathrm{XP}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 7)+1: \mathrm{YP}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 7)+1$ ： $\mathrm{IFB}(\mathrm{XP}, \mathrm{YP})=$＝ THEN7r，
－8r）POKEV $+21,2$ ：GOSUB84r）：$X=X P * 32+11: Y=Y P * 2$ $4+36$ ：POKEV，X：POKEV +1 ，Y：POKEV $+21,3: T U=1 \quad$ MP
－10ر） $\operatorname{IF}((\mathrm{YP}<10 \mathrm{RYP}>7) \operatorname{OR}(\mathrm{XP}<10 \mathrm{RXP}>7)) 0 \mathrm{RXA}=\mathrm{X}$ PANDYA＝YPTHEN9rر）
－ $1 \mathrm{~S} 1 \mathrm{IFB}(\mathrm{XP}, \mathrm{YP})=50 \mathrm{R}(\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{XP}, \mathrm{YP})=2 \mathrm{ANDTU}=1) \mathrm{THE}$ N18）


－1r3 $\operatorname{IFB}(X P, Y P)=2 T H E N 7()$
－ $104 \operatorname{IFB}(X P, Y P)=1$ ANDN $=2 T H E N B(X P, Y P)=4:$ GOT 0118
－1 $105 \operatorname{IFB}(\mathrm{XP}, \mathrm{YP})=10 \mathrm{RB}(\mathrm{XP}, \mathrm{YP})=4 \mathrm{THENB}(\mathrm{XP}, \mathrm{YP})$ ＝5：GOTO1ノ）7
－156 GOTO118
－15，7 PRINT＂［HOME］＂；：POKE214，YP＊3－2：PRINT： POKE211，XP＊3＋XP－2
－11ヶ）PRINTMID\＄（＂［c 3］［RED］［c 1］［YELLOW］［c 6］［GREEN］［CYAN］［c 7］［BLUE］［c 7］＂，LV，1）＂ ［s N］［c Y］［s M］［DOWN］［3＂［LEFT］＂］［s M］［c P］［s N］＂：POKE2r，4r）， 14
－ $112 \mathrm{BT}=\mathrm{BT}+1: \mathrm{IFBT}=\mathrm{TTHEN} 4$（r）
－ $114 \mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SC}+2$＊LV $:$ IFSC $>$ HSTHENHS $=$ SC
116 PRINT＂
－ 116 PRINT＂［HOME］［DOWN］［DOWN］［RED］＂TAB（31 ）＂SCORE［DOWN ］［5＂［LEFT］＂］＂SC：PRINT＂［ c 1］［ DOWN］［DOWN］＂TAB（31）＂HIGH［DOWN］［4＂［LEFT］＂ ］＂HS

IK
－ 117 IFB＝1THENB＝「）：GOTO12 ${ }^{\circ}$
PN
－ 118 G0T018
CN
－12の $\operatorname{IFPEEK}(653)=1$ THEN12 9
－128 J＝PEEK（5632（））AND15：IFJ＝14THENPOKE2 1 ） 4
 －130）IFJ＝13THENPOKE2（94r），14：SYS49182：YP＝YP ＋1：GOSUB8r，
－14r）IFJ＝11THENPOKE2（ر4r），14：SYS49196：XP＝XP
－1：GOSUB8rر）：GOT01rرr）
－15（1FJ＝7THENPOKE2（ر4ヶ，14：SYS4921ヶ：XP＝XP＋


GN

－19rر D＝5：ONINT（RND（1）＊2）＋1GOTO2ヶرヶ，23rر DP
－ 2 ヶر）IFXA $>$ XPTHENXA $=X A-1: D=1: I F B(X A, Y A)=6 T$ HENXA＝XA＋1：D＝5
－21ऽ IFXA＜XPTHENXA $=X A+1: D=2: \operatorname{IFB}(X A, Y A)=6 T$ HENXA＝XA－1：D＝5
－229）GOTO25rs CD
－230 IFYA＜YPTHENYA $=Y A+1: D=3: \operatorname{IFB}(X A, Y A)=6 T$ HENYA＝YA－1：D＝5
－240 IFYA $>Y P T H E N Y A=Y A-1: D=4: \operatorname{IFB}(X A, Y A)=6 T$ HENYA $=Y A+1$ ：$D=5$

－26r）SYS49252：GOT030rs
－275）SYS49266：GOTO3ヶ，
－280）SYS49238：GOTO3ヶл，
－29r）SYS49224
 THENOr，
－31rs GOTO12r
－4r， r $^{\text {POKES }}+5$ ，r）：POKES $+6,24 r$ ）
－410）FORI＝1TO3（）：POKE53281，I：POKES，RND（1）＊ 255：POKES＋1，RND（1）＊255
－42r）POKES＋4，17：FORJ＝1TORND（1）＊25：NEXT：PO KES＋4，16
－43（）NEXT：POKE53281， 5
－48ヶ）POKEV＋21，っ：L＝L＋1：IFL＞2のTHENL＝2ヶ
－490） $\mathrm{N}=1:$ IFL $>1$ 万THENN $=2$


－8jr，POKES＋5，5：POKES＋6，53：POKES＋1，25：POKE S＋12，5：POKES＋13，53
－81r）POKES $+7,3{ }^{2}$ ： $\mathrm{POKES}+8,3 r^{\prime}$ ：POKES $+4,129$ ：PO KES＋11， 128
－820）POKES＋4，33：FORI＝1T05（STEP1ヶ）：POKES +1 ， I：FORJ＝1T05：NEXT：NEXT：POKES $+4,32$
－83（）POKE2 54 （5，13：RETURN
－849）POKES＋5，15：POKES＋6，ヶ：POKES，67：POKES＋

－850）POKES＋1，J：NEXT：NEXT：POKES＋4，16：RETUR N

－9r）5 POKES＋5，r）：POKES＋6，28：POKES， 1 ：POKES +1 ，2：POKES＋4，129：POKES＋4，128
－91ヶ FORI＝1TO18ヶ）：POKEV＋39，RND（1）＊16＋1：NEX T
－929， $\mathrm{B}=1$ ：SH＝SH－1：PRINT＂［HOME］［21＂［DOWN］＂］ ［YELLOW］＂TAB（31）SH：POKEV＋21，r）
－930）IFSH＞（JTHEN98「）
－945 PRINT＂［HOME］［c 5］［11＂［DOWN］＂］＂TAB（10） ）＂［RVSON］［11＂＂］＂
－950）PRINTTAB（19）＂［RVSON］GAME OVER＂：PRI NTTAB（10）＂［RVSON］［11＂＂］＂

－980 GOTO11 5 rs
－1ヶرゥ）POKE53281，っ：PRINT＂［CLEAR］［DOWN］＂NE
－1rر1s POKE5328r），12：FORI＝1T07：PRINT＂＂；：F ORJ＝1T07：B（J，I）$=\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{LV}, \mathrm{J}, \mathrm{I})$
－1ヶ2の $\operatorname{IFB}(\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{I})=$＝ $\int$ THENA $\$="[4 "$＂］＂
－103r） $\operatorname{IFB}(\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{I})=1$ THENA $\$="[\mathrm{RVSON}][\mathrm{sEP}][\mathrm{c} *$ ］［RVSOFF］［DOWN］［3＂［LEFT］＂］［c＊］［RVSON］［ RVSOFF］［sEP］［UP］＂
－1545） $\operatorname{IFB}(\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{I})=2$ THENA $\$="[$ WHITE $][$ RVSON $][3 "$
＂］［DOWN］［3＂［LEFT］＂］［3＂＂］［RVSOFF］［UP］＂NJ －1rر5s）PRINTMID\＄（＂［c 3］［RED］［c 1］［YELLOW］［ c 6］［GREEN］［CYAN］［c 7］［BLUE，1［c 7］＂，LV，1） A\＄；：NEXT：PRINT：PRINT：PRINT：NEXT
－1r， 6 （）PRINT＂［RED］［HOME］［DOWN］［DOWN］＂TAB（3 1）＂SCORE［DOWN］［5＂［LEFT］＂］＂SC
－1r，7rs）PRINT＂［c 1］［DOWN］［DOWN］＂TAB（31）＂HIG H［DOWN］［4＂［LEFT］＂］＂HS
－1080）PRINT＂［ $\begin{gathered}\text { c } 3][5 "[D O W N] "] " T A B(31) " L E V E ~\end{gathered}$ L［DOWN］［5＂［LEFT］＂］＂L
－1r，9r，PRINT＂［ YELLOW］［5＂［DOWN］＂］＂TAB（31）＂S HIELDS［DOWN］［7＂［LEFT］＂］＂SH
－ 110 r，$X P=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 7)+1: Y P=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 7)$
$+1: \operatorname{IFB}(X P, Y P)=10 \operatorname{RB}(X P, Y P)=2 T H E N 115 \rho)$ $+1: \operatorname{IFB}(\mathrm{XP}, \mathrm{YP})=\mathrm{r}, \mathrm{ORB}(\mathrm{XP}, \mathrm{YP})=2 \mathrm{THEN} 11 \mathrm{r}$（1）MJ
－111s $\mathrm{XA}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 7)+1: \mathrm{YA}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 7)$ $+1: \operatorname{IFB}(\mathrm{XA}, \mathrm{YA})=\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{ORB}(\mathrm{XA}, \mathrm{YA})=2$ THEN111 ${ }^{\circ}$
－1120）IFXP＝XAANDYP＝YATHEN1115，
－113f） $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{XP} * 32+11: \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{YP} * 24+36: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{XA} * 32+11: \mathrm{B}=$ YA＊ $24+39$ ：POKEV $+39,11$
－1149 POKEV＋23，っ：POKEV +29 ，っ：POKEV $+21,3$ ：PO KEV， $\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{POKEV}+1, \mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{POKEV}+2, \mathrm{~A}:$ POKEV +3 ，B
－ 1145 IFT＜＞ノTHEN117「
PN
 $\mathrm{FB}(\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{I})=1 \mathrm{THENT}=\mathrm{T}+1$

－116r）NEXT：NEXT：B＝1
－1170）POKES＋5，16：POKES＋6，9
－1185）FORI＝3TO1STEP－1：PRINT＂［HOME］＂TAB（14 ）＂［WHITE］＂I
－119ヶ POKES，I：POKES＋1，I＊1厅：POKES＋4，17：FOR J＝1TO2ヶ：NEXT：POKES＋4， 16
－ $12 \mathrm{r} \boldsymbol{\rho} \mathrm{S}$ FORJ＝1T09rر）：NEXT：NEXT
－1210 PRINT＂［HOME ］＂TAB（15）＂＂

－1220 GOTO1fر́s

JF
 53248：POKEV +21 ，ノ：POKE53281，っ：С＝9
－ 5 J J， 2 2 FORI $=49152 \mathrm{TO} 49279$ ：READJ：POKEI，J：NEX T
－ 50 رJ4 FORI $=832$ TO1 $ر 22$ ：READJ：POKEI，J：NEXT：P

 A：L（I，K，J）＝A：NEXT：NEXT：NEXT：PRINT＂［CLEAR ］＂
－5ヶر1ヶ POKEV＋39，11：POKEV＋4r， 2 ：S＝54272：FORI ＝STOS＋23：POKEI，，：NEXT：POKES＋24，15
 FT］［DOWN］［LEFT］［RVSOFF］＂：L\＄（3）＝＂［RVSON ］［c 0］［DOWN］［3＂［LEFT］＂］［c U］［DOWN］［3 ＂［LEFT］＂］［RIGHT］［RVSOFF］＂：L\＄（4）＝＂［RVSO N］［ $\left.\begin{array}{c}c \\ 0\end{array}\right]$［DOWN］［3＂［LEFT］＂］［C U］［DOWN］［ 3＂［LEFT］＂］［RVSOFF］＂
－5r，30）L\＄（5）＝＂［RVSON］［3＂＂］［DOWN］［3＂［LEFT］ ＂］［RVSOFF］［s＊］［RVSON］［DOWN］［LEFT］［LEFT ］［3＂＂］［RVSOFF］＂：L\＄（6）＝＂［RVSON］［c＊］［D OWN］［3＂［LEFT］＂］［RIGHT］［DOWN］［3＂［LEFT］＂ ］［RVSOFF］［sEP］［RVSOFF］＂
－5r）4r） $\mathrm{L} \$(2)="[$ RVSON ］［ c 0 0］［DOWN］［3＂［LEFT ］＂］［ccu］［cc 0 ［［DOWN］［3＂［LEFT］＂］［RIGHT］ ［RVSOFF］＂
－548ヶ）POKEV＋21，っ：POKE5328ヶ，っ：POKE53281，9：
 －5482 POKE646，CL：PRINT＂［HOME］［DOWN］［5＂［RI GHT］＂］＂L\＄（1）＂［UP］［UP］［RIGHT］［RIGHT］＂L\＄（2 ）＂［UP］［UP］［RIGHT］＂L\＄（3）＂［UP］［UP］［RIGHT］＂ L\＄（4）＂［UP］［UP］［3＂［RIGHT］＂］＂L\＄（4）；
－ 5484 PRINT＂［UP］［UP］［3＂［RIGHT］＂］＂L\＄（5）＂［U P］［UP］［RIGHT］＂L\＄（6）
－549r，PRINTTAB（4）＂［5＂［DOWN］＂］［YELLOW］SCOR E：＂SCTAB（22）＂HIGH SCORE：＂HS
－55fr）PRINT＂［DOWN］［DOWN］＂TAB（14）＂LEVEL：＂L ：PRINT＂［DOWN］＂TAB（13）＂SHIELDS：＂SH OP
－5510）PRINT＂［3＂［DOWN］＂］PRESS［WHITE］［RVS ON］F1［RVSOFF］［YELLOW］TO SELECT DIFFIC ULTY LEVEL＂
－ 5515 PRINT＂［DOWN］＂TAB（6）＂PRESS［WHITE］［R VSON］F3［RVSOFF］［YELLOW］TO SELECT SHIE LDS＂
－5520 PRINT＂［DOWN ］＂TAB（1今）＂PRESS［WHITE］［ RVSON］F5［RVSOFF］［YELLOW］TO START＂
－ $5525 \mathrm{CO}=\mathrm{C} 0+1$ ： $\mathrm{IFC} 0=15 \mathrm{THENCL}=\mathrm{CL}+1$ ： $\mathrm{IFCL}=16 \mathrm{~T}$ HENCL＝$=1$
－ 5528 IFCO＝15THENCO＝ ）：GOT05482
－553r）GETA\＄：IFA\＄＝＂＂THEN5525
－554）IFA $\$=$＂$[$ F1 $]$＂THENL＝L＋1： IFL＝21THENL＝1
－555r）IFA\＄く＞＂［F3］＂THEN5555
－ 5551 IFSH＝2THENSH＝4：GOT0556r）
－ 5552 IFSH＝4THENSH＝6：GOT0556r）
－ 5553 IFSH＝6THENSH＝8：GOT0556r）
－ 5554 IFSH＝8THENSH＝2：GOTO556r，
－ 5555 IFA\＄＝＂［F5］＂THEN557r）
－556r）PRINT＂［HOME］［12＂［DOWN］＂］＂TAB（2 2 ）L＂［ LEFT］＂：PRINT＂［DOWN］＂TAB（21）SH
－ 5565 GOT0553
JJ
－ 557 （） $\mathrm{T}=$（）： $\mathrm{SC}=$ ）$: \mathrm{N}=1: \mathrm{LV}=\mathrm{L}: \mathrm{IFL}>1$ のTHENN $=2: \mathrm{LV}=$ L－19









－6rرr8 DATA 32，r，192，224，32，2r，8，245，96

－6r，j）DATA $192,224,24,2$ r）$, 245,96,162, r$
－6rر11 DATA 238，3，2r8，232，32，r，192，224
－6rر12 DATA 24,2 （ $8,245,96,162, r, 2(\jmath 6,2$

－6rر14 DATA 245，96，162，r，238，2，2（1），232

- 6rر15 DATA 32，厄，192，224，32，2く，8，245，96
- 6rノ16 DATA 3，24「，「，39，249，$), 44,13$
－6ヶノ17 DATA ケ，46，29，ケ，127，255，128，31
－6rر18 DATA 254, r， 63,255, ，$, 35,49$, ，


－6r，21 DATA 227，192，241，227，192，r，厄ノ，厄


- 6r）24 DATA 3，24r，厄，39，249，，44，13
- 6r，25 DATA 「，46，29，「，127，255，128，31
－6r）26 DATA 254, ，$, 63,255$, ，$, 35,49$ ，$)$
－6r，27 DATA $12,2(14$, ，$, 14,22$（, （ $, 25,23$（）
－6r，28 DATA 「，48，195，厄，241，227，192，241



－6r，32 DATA 1,152, гノ，3，252，$), 15,255$
－6r，33 DATA r， 3 （r，247，128，3r），7，128， 124
－6r，34 DATA 243，224，252，3，24r），223，15，176

－6rر36 DATA 48，227，252，112，224，ケ，112，「



－61 Jos DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－61ऽ1 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－61ヶ， 2 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－61ऽ3 DATA $1,1,1,2,1,1,1$
－61r， 4 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－61＇ノ5 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－61ヶJ DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
- 61ヶ7 DATA 厄，1，1，厄， $1,1, \wp$
- 61的8 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－61＇ر9 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－6115 DATA 「， $1,1,2,1,1, \mathrm{r}$
－ 6112 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－ 6113 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－ 6114 DATA $\wp, 1,1, r, 1,1$, r）
－ 6115 DATA $1,1, \Upsilon, ケ, ケ, 1,1$
－ 6116 data r， $1,1,1,1,1$, ，
－ 6117 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－ 6118 data $1,1,1,2,1,1,1$
－ 6119 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－612r DATA r， $1,1,1,1,1,{ }^{\circ}$
－6121 DATA 1,1, 厄，厄，厄， 1,1
－ 6122 DATA $1,1, \Gamma, \Gamma, \Gamma, 1,1$
－ 6123 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－ 6124 DATA ケ， $1,1,1,1,1, \Upsilon$
－ 6125 DATA ケ，ケ， $1,2,1$, ，，厄
－ 6126 DATA $\mathrm{r}^{2}, 1,1,1,1,1$, ，
－ 6127 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－ 6128 DATA 1，1，厄，厄，厄，1，1
－ 6129 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－613r）DATA $1, r, 1, r, 1, r, 1$
－ 6131 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－ 6132 DATA 1, ，$, 1,2,1, \Gamma, 1$
－ 6133 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－ 6134 DATA 1，厄， $1, \wp, 1, \Upsilon, 1$
－ 6135 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－ 6136 DATA 1, 厄，$, 1, \Upsilon, 1, \Upsilon, 1$
－ 6137 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－ 6138 DATA 1，厄，1，厄，1，厄， 1
－ 6139 DATA $1,1,1,2,1,1,1$
－614「 DATA 1, 厄， 1, 厄，1，厄， 1
－ 6141 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－6142 DATA 1，厄， 1, ，, 1, ，, 1
－ 6143 DATA $1,1,1, \bigcirc, 1,1,1$
－6144 DATA 1，厄， $1, \bigcirc, 1, \wp, 1$
－ 6145 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$

－ 6147 DATA $1,1,1,1,1,1,1$
－6148 DATA 1，厄，1，厄， 1, ，，1
－6149 DATA 1，1，1，5，1，1，1
－615『）DATA ケ，ケ，ケ，1，厄，厄，厄
－6151 DATA ケ，ケ，1，1，1，ケ，ケ
－ 6152 DATA $1,1, r, 1, \Gamma, 1,1$
－6153 DATA 1，$), 1,1,1$, ，, 1
－ 6154 DATA 1，1，○，1，厄，1，1
－ 6155 DATA ケ， $1,1,1,1,1, r)$

－ 6157 DATA ケ，ケ， $1,1,1$, ，, ，
－ 6158 DATA r， 1,1, ，， 1,1, ，
－6159 DATA 1,1, ，，1，门，1，1
－616r）DATA ケ，1，1，2，1，1，r
－6161 DATA 1,1, ，$, 1, \Upsilon, 1,1$
－ 6162 DATA r， 1,1, ，$, 1,1$, ，
－6163 DATA ケ，ハ， $1,1,1$, 厄，厄
－ 6164 DATA 1,1, ，，1，1，1，1
－ 6165 DATA r， $1,1,1, r, 1,1$
－ 6166 DATA 1,1, ，， 1,1, ，， 1
－6167 DATA 「， $1,1,2,1,1,1$
－ 6168 DATA 1,1, ，$, 1,1$, ，, 1
- 6169 DATA 「，1，1，1，厄，1，1
- 617（）DATA $1,1, 门, 1,1,1,1$


## MATCHBLOCKS FROM PAGE 41

－15）PRINT＂［CLEAR］＂SPC（4）＂［CYAN］M A T C H B L O C K S［c 7］＂
－2丁 DIMCR（55），UL（55），UR（55），LL（55），LR（55） ，R（99），T（55），S（25），BK（3），PLA，MATCH
－3（3）DIM $\mathrm{HF}(6), \mathrm{LF}(6), \mathrm{DR}(6): \mathrm{FL}=1: \mathrm{TD}=72$（）：TRN ＝1：POKE198，$)$
－45）RESTORE：FORA＝1T027：READCR（A），UL（A），UR （A），LL（A），LR（A）：NEXT
－50）FORA＝1T06：READHF（A），LF（A），DR（A）：NEXT FN
－6r）PRINT＂［ $c$ 7］［c A］［s＊］［s＊］［c R］［s＊］［ s＊］［c R］［s＊］［s＊］［c R］［s＊］［s＊］［c R］［ s＊$][s *]\left[\begin{array}{c}c \\ R\end{array}\right][s *][s *]\left[\begin{array}{c}c \\ R\end{array}\right][s *][s *][$ c R］［s＊］［s＊］［c R］［s＊］［s＊］［c S］＂；：PRI NT＂［CYAN］SCORE［c 7］＂：FORA＝1T05：GOSUB9r，GI
－70）PRINT＂［c Q］［s＊］［s＊］［s＋］［s＊］［s＊］［ $\mathrm{s}+][\mathrm{s} *][\mathrm{s} *][\mathrm{s}+][\mathrm{s} *][\mathrm{s} *][\mathrm{s}+][\mathrm{s} *][$ $\mathrm{s} *][\mathrm{s}+][\mathrm{s} *][\mathrm{s} *][\mathrm{s}+][\mathrm{s} *][\mathrm{s} *][\mathrm{s}+][$ $\left.s^{*}\right][s *][s+][s *][s *][c$ W］＂：NEXTA：GOS UB9r）
－8f）PRINT＂［c Z］［s＊］［s＊］［c E］［s＊］［s＊］［
－235）FORN $=1$ TOM： $\operatorname{IFR}(N)>M /$ ITHENR $(N)=R(N)-M /$ I： $\operatorname{IFI}=3 \operatorname{ANDR}(\mathrm{~N})>18 \mathrm{THENR}(\mathrm{N})=\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{N})-18$ ..... GP
－245 NEXT ..... IA
－25f）V＝53248：POKEV＋21，4：POKE2 ${ }^{\text {r }} 42,13$ ：POKEV ＋41，1 ..... HD
－26r）FORN＝18T045STEP3：POKE832＋N，1：POKE833 $+\mathrm{N}, 255$ ：POKE834＋N，128：NEXT ..... NB
－275）POKEV＋4，124：POKEV＋5，111 ..... KF
－28） $\mathrm{BLK}=23: \mathrm{X}=124: \mathrm{Y}=111: \mathrm{BK}(2)=\mathrm{r}): \mathrm{BK}(3)=99$ ：
PLA＝PLA＋1：IFPLA $>$ PTHENPLA $=1:$ TRN＝TRN＋1 ..... JB
－29（）FL＝1：GOSUB69（）：PRINT＂ROUND NUMBER＂；TR N：IFMATCH＜M／ITHEN33r， ..... KB
－30ر）PRINT＂［RVSON］［UP］GAME OVER＂：PRINT＂［RVSON ］PRESS FIRE BUTTON TO PLAY AGAIN．＂AE
－31ヶ $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{PEEK}$（56321）AND16：IFA＝16THEN31 ） ..... BC
－32r）RUN ..... II
－339 PRINT＂IT IS YOUR TURN，＂；N\＄（PLA）；＂［8 ＂＂］＂ ..... ID
－34（）POKEV $+21,4$ ：POKEV $+4, \mathrm{X}:$ POKEV $+5, \mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{JV}=25$5－PEEK（56321）OP
－35（）IFJV＝1THENY＝Y－24：GOTO41s， ..... GI
－36（）IFJV＝2THENY $=Y+24$ ：GOTO41 $)$ ..... KK
－37（）IFJV＝8THENX $=X+24$ ：GOTO41 ） ..... JM
－389）IFJV＝4THENX＝X－24：GOT0415， ..... MN
$4: B K(F L)=B L K: G O T O 460$,
－4rر）POKEV＋21，ノ：FORG＝1T015：NEXT：GOT034の CH
－41r）FORG＝1TO6r）：NEXT：IFY＜63THENY＝63：GOTO3 4r）
－42の IFY $>183$ THENY＝183：GOTO34rs
－43（）IFX＜28THENX＝28：GOTO34r）
－44の）IFX $>22$（JTHENX＝22 ）：GOTO34（）
－45（） $\mathrm{BLK}=(9 * \mathrm{Y}+\mathrm{X}-571) / 24$ ：GOTO34（）
－46r） $\operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{BLK})=$ r）$) \mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{BK}(2)=\mathrm{BK}(1)) \mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{BK}(3)=$ BK（2））OR（BK（3）＝BK（1））GOTO34r
－47r）POKEV +21 ，$): \mathrm{PT}=11 \mathrm{\rho} 5+(\mathrm{ROW}-1) * 12 \mathrm{f}+$（COL－ 1）＊3： $\mathrm{PC}=\mathrm{PT}+54272: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{R}$（BLK）
－489）POKEPT，UL（B）：POKEPT＋1，UR（B）：POKEPC，C $R(B):$ POKEPC +1 ，CR（B）：POKEPT +4 （ $)$ ，LL（B）
－49r）POKEPT＋41，LR（B）：POKEPC＋4r，，CR（B）：POKE $\mathrm{PC}+41, \mathrm{CR}(\mathrm{B}): \mathrm{IFFL}=\mathrm{IGOTO} 52 \mathrm{r}$,
－ 5 （ر）$) \mathrm{BK}(\mathrm{FL})=\mathrm{BLK}: X=124: \mathrm{Y}=111: \mathrm{BLK}=23: \operatorname{IFBK}(\mathrm{F}$ $\mathrm{L})=23$ THENX $=124: \mathrm{Y}=135: \mathrm{BLK}=32$
－ $505 \operatorname{IF}(\mathrm{BK}(1)=23 \operatorname{ANDBK}(2)=32) \mathrm{OR}(\mathrm{BK}(1)=32 \mathrm{AN}$ DBK（2）$=23$ ）THENX＝124： $\mathrm{Y}=87:$ BLK $=14$
－51（）FL＝FL＋1：GOT034 $)$
－52（）IFR（BK（1））$\langle>\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{BK}(2))$ THEN58 ）
－53 ） $\mathrm{IFI}=3 \mathrm{ANDR}(\mathrm{BK}(2))<>\mathrm{R}$（BK（3））THEN58 ${ }^{\prime}$ ，
－54， $\mathrm{S}=54272$ ：POKES $+5,15:$ POKES +6 ，r：$:$ POKES +2 4，10
－55（）FORA＝1T06：PRINT＂［HOME］［3＂＂］［RVSON］ M A T C H［RVSOFF］＂：POKES $+1, \mathrm{HF}(A):$ POKES， LF（A）：POKES $+4,17$
－56r）FORB＝1TODR（A）：NEXTB：PRINT＂［HOME］［3＂ ＂］［RVSOFF］M A T C H＂：POKES＋4，16：FORC＝1 T050：NEXTC，A
－57r G0T061r
－58（）GOSUB69r）：PRINT＂［8＂＂］［RVSON］NO MATC H［RVSOFF］＂
－59（）FORA＝1TO3（）：POKE54296，5：POKE54296，ノ：N EXT：GOSUB69r，
－6rرr） $\mathrm{SC}=16$（ $)$ ： $\mathrm{FORA}=1 \mathrm{TOI}: \mathrm{BB}=\mathrm{BK}(\mathrm{A}):$ GOSUB65r）： N EXT：GOTO28r）
－61ر $\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{PLA})=\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{PLA})+1$ ：POKE214，$(1+\mathrm{PLA} * 2):$ PR INT：POKE211，37：PRINTS（PLA）

Cr
－62 9 ）MATCH $=$ MATCH $+1: R(B K(1))=$ ノ $: R(B K(2))=$ ）$:$ $R(B K(3))=$ r
－639） $\mathrm{SC}=32: \mathrm{FORA}=1 \mathrm{TOI}: \mathrm{BB}=\mathrm{BK}(\mathrm{A}): \mathrm{GOSUB} 65$（）：NE XT：PLA＝PLA－1：GOTO28 ${ }^{\prime}$ ，
－649 FORA＝1TO3ヶ）：POKE54296，5：POKE54296，っ：N EXT：RETURN
－650） $\mathrm{PT}=1$ رノر $ر 9+93 * \operatorname{INT}((\mathrm{BB}+8) / 9)+3 * \mathrm{BB}: \mathrm{PC}=\mathrm{PT}+$ 54272
－66（）POKEPC， 14 ：POKEPC＋1，14：POKEPC＋4r， 14 ：P OKEPC＋41， 14
－67r）POKEPT，SC：POKEPT＋1，SC：POKEPT＋4r」，SC：P OKEPT＋41，SC：RETURN
－680）POKE214，21：PRINT：POKE211，ノ：FORZ＝1TO3 5：PRINT＂＂；：NEXT
－690）POKE214，2ヶ：PRINT：POKE211，1：FORZ＝1T04厅：PRINT＂＂；：NEXT：PRINT＂［UP］＂；：RETURN NE
 9，ノ1，1 1 1）$, 123,124,126$
 ，32，16ヶ，16ヶ， 32
 ，1ヶ1，13，233，121，95，12r）
－73r）DATA15，63，63，63，63，15，85，73，74，75，r）3 ，127，32，32，127

ケ，ノノノ，65，65，65，65
－75r）DATA1ヶ，83，83，83，83，13，13，13，13，13，19
，79，85，76，122
 1 155，13，2，2，2，2

BN
 6，ノ7，121，121，12 1,129
 ケ7，112，11ヶ，1ノノ9，125
－790）DATA12，143，4ヶ，15，21ヶ，4ヶ，18，2ヶر9，4ヶ， 25

－8rر）PRINT＂［CLEAR］＂：POKE53269，ハ：RESTORE：G $=11$ J4：FORF＝1TO27：READA，B，C，D，E AG
－ 81 厅 POKEG，B：POKEG $+1, \mathrm{C}:$ POKEG +54272 ，A：POKE G＋54273，A
－ 82 （）POKEG +4 （），D：POKEG＋41，E：POKEG +54312, A： POKEG $+54313, A$
－830 G $=\mathrm{G}+4$ ：IFG＝114 1 JTHENG＝ 1264
－84r）IFG＝13（）（JTHENG＝1424
－850）NEXT：FORG＝1T012：PRINT：NEXT

## VARIABLE MANAGER

## FROM PAGE 86

－19 REM VARIABLE MANAGER LOADER
－2（） $\mathrm{SUM}=$（）：BANK15：FORI＝6144T06969：READJ：PO
KEI，J：SUM＝SUM＋J：NEXT：IFSUM＜＞88448THENPRI
NT＂ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS＂：END
－30）SYS6144
－ 6144 DATA 12ヶ，173，4，3，141，59，27，173
－ 6152 DATA $5,3,141,69,27,169,25,141$
－616rJ DATA 4，3，169，24，141，5，3，88

－ 6176 DATA 24r），3，1 $1,8,59,27,169,63,141$


－62rرァ DATA 76，145，26，169，62，162，27，32

－ 6216 DATA 24r，236，142，61，27，169，95，162
－ 6224 DATA 27，32，153，26，2rر1，$ァ, 2$ ，$, 8,222$
－ 6232 DATA 224, ，, 24 ，$, 218,142,94,27,173$
－624（）DATA 61，27，2（15，94，27，24r，22， 176
－ 6248 DATA $11,56,173,94,27,237,61,27$
－ 6256 DATA $9,128,2$ r，$, 11,56,173,61,27$
－ 6264 DATA 237，94，27，2r，8，2，169，r，141
－ 6272 DATA 12ヶ，27，169，1，141，58，27，76
－628r DATA $172,24,169,62,162,27,32,153$
－ 6288 DATA 26，2ヶノ8，163，224，ヶ，24ヶ，159， 142
－ 6296 DATA 61，27，169，6，141，116，27，169
$\cdot 63 r, 4$ DATA $255,141,111,27,141,112,27,169$
－ 6312 DATA 厅，141，58，27，165，45，133，250

- 632ヶ DATA 165，46，133，251，16「ノ，「，14ケ，117
- 6328 DATA 27,14 r，118，27，24，177，25ヶ，2「， 8

－ 6344 DATA 3，76，135，26，2ヶヶ，177，25r， 141
－ 6352 DATA 113，27，2ヶケ，177，25ヶ，141，114，27
－636r）DATA 14ヶ，115，27，162，（），142，119，27
－ 6368 DATA $\left.238,115,27,172,115,27,177,25{ }^{\prime}\right)$
－ 6376 DATA $258,3,76,117,26,32,178,26$
－ 6384 DATA $176,233,291,65,144,229,2$（91，91
－ 6392 DATA $176,225,157,78,27,232,2$ rノノ， 177
－64rر）DATA 25r，2rر $8,3,76,47,25,32,178$



－ 6432 DATA 11，2ヶノ1，65，144，4，2 $61,91,144$
－644（）DATA 3，76，97，25，76，25（，24，14（）
－ 6448 DATA $118,27,76,97,25,72,169,1$
－ 6456 DATA $141,119,27,154,251,45,25,8,5$
－ 6464 DATA $157,78,27,2$ r $18,28,72,2$ r，$r, 177$
－6472 DATA 25ヶ，2ヶ1，4ヶ，24ヶ，9，136，1ヶ4，157
－648 6 DATA $78,27,232,76,97,25,1$ ， 4,157
－ 6488 DATA $78,27,232,169,45,157,78,27$
－ 6496 DATA 232，14（），115，27，236，61，27，24（）
－65r，4 DATA $3,76,1$（ر） $9,26,2$ ， $2,189,78,27$
－ 6512 DATA $221,62,27,24$ r，3，76，1ヶ9，26

－ 6528 DATA 3，76，59，26，165，25r），133，36
－ 6536 DATA $165,251,133,37,173,16,18,133$
－ 6544 DATA $38,173,17,18,133,39,172,115$
－ 6552 DATA $27,173,119,27,24 \mathrm{r}, 1,2 \mathrm{r} \boldsymbol{\mathrm { r }}, 174$

－ 6568 DATA 27，132，13，132，1ノ9，173，12ヶ，27
－ 6576 DATA 41，127，141，121，27，173，12ヶ， 27
－ 6584 DATA 2 2ر8，3，76，37，26，48，52，56
－ 6592 DATA $173,115,27,237,121,27,141,115$
－66rرr，data $27,24,173,121,27,1$ r）1，13，133
－66r， 8 DATA $13,198,13,198,1$ 1ر9，169，r， 141
－ 6616 DATA r，255，32，192，93，169，63，141
－ 6624 DATA ケ， $255,173,16,18,56,237,121$
－ 6632 DATA $27,141,16,18,176,55,256,17$


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KF－696r，DATA 1 （J4，32，21ヶ，255，169，63，141，（）
OL $\cdot 6968$ DATA 255，96
－ 6648 DATA $121,27,141,115,27,24,173,121$ BP － 6656 DATA $27,1 \rho 1,1 ヶ 9,133,1 \rho 9,198,13,198$ DB － 6664 DATA 1 1ر9，169，, 141, ，$, 255,32,215$ EB
－ 6672 DATA $93,169,63,141$, ，，255，173，16
－668（）DATA 18，24，1ノ99，121，27，141，16，18
－ 6688 DATA $144,3,238,17,18,162$, ，, 172
－ 6696 DATA $125,27,236,94,27,24$（1，9，189

－ 6712 DATA 76,1 1ر9，26，162，1，189，113，27

－ 6728 DATA $48,35,173,114,27,141,112,27$
－ 6736 DATA $174,113,27,142,111,27,32,215$
－ 6744 DATA $26,169,32,32,42,27,25,6,116$
－ 6752 DATA 27，2「8，15，169，6，141，116，27
－676r，DATA $169,13,32,42,27,173,118,27$
－ 6768 DATA 2 2 $5,3,76,219,24,24,238,115$
－ 6776 DATA $\left.27,173,115,27,191,25{ }^{\prime}, 133,25{ }^{\prime}\right)$
－6784 DATA 144，2，23ヶ，251，76，18ヶ，24，169
－ 6792 DATA ケ，141，ケ，255，32，135，175，162
－680，DATA $128,169,1,141,5,255,1$ ， 1 ，, 5 －68r， 8 DATA 3，141，172，26，142，173，26，162 －6816 DATA ケ，2ケケ，185，ケ，2，24ケ，1ヶ，2ケ） － 6824 DATA 44,24 ），6，157，255，255，232，16 DP －6832 DATA 24r，96，72，2（1，34，24 ），11， 173 IJ
－684r DATA 117，27，24r，3，56，176，22，24
－ 6848 DATA $144,19,173,117,27,24$ ）， 8,169
－6856 DATA 「，141，117，27，56，176，6，169
－6864 DATA 1，141，117，27，56，1r，4，96，141
－ 6872 DATA $122,27,142,123,27,162,9,142$
－688r）DATA $124,27,16$ r），176，173，123，27，221
－6888 DATA 3r，27，173，122，27，253，31，27
－ 6896 DATA $144,15,141,122,27,173,123,27$

－ 6912 DATA $227,152,252,24$ ），17，251，176，24r）IO
－6925 DATA $3,141,124,27,44,124,27,48$ MI
－ 6928 DATA $5,173,41,27,24$ r， $5,41,127$
－ 6936 DATA $32,42,27,2$（1）2，16，196，96，1

－6952 DATA 39，32，72，169，r，141，ケ，255

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[^2]:    down, and "remembers" it. On command, the sound is played back or modified, then "reremembered."

    The first home computers to use digitized sound techniques are the Macintosh and Amiga (see sidebar, Amiga: Breaking the Sound Barrier). It seems quite likely that, once users are exposed to the joys of this technology, even the finest "analog" sound will seem a little passé.
    Just as the resolution of the onscreen display continues to improve as available memory increases, so too, will sound resolution. Programmers may well come
    to view the memory cost of synthesized speech as relatively minor when the system has $500 \mathrm{~K}-2000 \mathrm{~K}$ of RAM storage.

    It is also quite likely that sound will not remain "passive." The technology already exists to input commands and move onscreen cursors with spoken words.

    Memory and cost, those ruling stars of the microcomputer world, will dictate how fast this innovation reaches the public. And that means it's only a matter of time before the sound of entertainment takes on new vibrancy and excitement.

[^3]:    1 REM
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    8 REM

    ## BASIC TRACER <br> FOR VIC－2r）OR C－64 <br> > WRITTEN $(r 3 / r, 4 / 86$ > BY BARRY L. CAMP <br> <br> WRITTEN $\mathrm{r} 3 / \mathrm{s} / \mathrm{s} 4 / 86$ <br> <br> WRITTEN $\mathrm{r} 3 / \mathrm{s} / \mathrm{s} 4 / 86$ <br> <br> BY BARRY L．CAMP

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