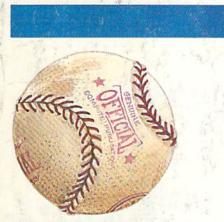




FOR COMMODORE PERSONAL COMPUTER USERS

Computers And MIDI

Find out how MIDI can link you and your computer to a whole new world of music.



Arcade Baseball

Batter up! It's swingtime in springtime. An exciting computer version of the once popular mechanical baseball game. For the Commodore 64.



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A Guide To Commodore User Groups, Part 1

Horizons: A BASIC 7.0 Compiler Reviewed

New Products And More



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And the going is tough in Skara Brae town. The evil wizard Mangar has cast an eternal winter spell. Monsters control the streets and dungeons beneath. Good citizens fear for their lives. What's worse, there's only one tavern left that serves wine. But the Bard knows no fear. With his trusty harp and a few rowdy minstrel songs he claims

are magic, the Bard is ready to boogie. All he needs is a band of loyal followers: a light-fingered rogue to find secret doors, a couple of fighters to bash heads, a conjurer to create weird allies, a magician for magic armor. Then it's off to com-

bat, as soon as the Bard finishes one more verse. Now what's a word that rhymes with "dead ogre?"



4 classes of magic user, including wizard and sorceror. 85 new magic spells in all.



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A True Breakthrough In Music Education

At last, a program that makes it not only easy but fun to learn music. The Melodian keyboard and software were designed by Harry Mendell who designs custom synthesizer electronics and software for professional musicians such as **Stevie Wonder** and Eric Himy, an award winning concert pianist. The Melodian boasts many of the professional features found only on more expensive equipment. These features include multitrack recording, the ability to create custom instrument sounds and most importantly, ease of use.

Start your lesson with **RhythmMaster** Software. With its built-in metronome, RhythmMaster will display the treble and bass musical staffs and a picture of a piano keyboard. RhythmMaster will then play a measure of music and you must try to play the same measure back on the Melodian keyboard. You're not familiar with the keyboard or can't read music? No problem. RhythmMaster displays the notes you are to play on the musical staff and on the keyboard pictured on the monitor. If you strike the wrong key the note on the musical staff turns red and shows you which key you played wrong, making it ever so easy to correct what you played.

If you should hold a key too long a turtle runs across the screen. Inversely if you should release a key too quickly a rabbit scurries by. If you don't play it correctly RhythmMaster knows it and repeats the measure for you to play.

ConcertMaster teaches you how to play 35 pre-recorded songs from Bach to Rock. With ConcertMaster you can analyze music note by note, instrument by instrument and learn how a music composition is put together. Then you can compose your own music and record it right onto your floppy disks.

There are nineteen different instrument sounds to choose from in over a seven octave range giving you a wide choice of instruments to suit your musical taste and expression. You can also create your own instrument sounds. ScoreMaster enables you to print out your music in standard music notation for other musicians to play, or for yourself.

New York Times Says . . .

Erik Sandberg-Diment of the New York Times states "really useful and instructive item ... Tanya, our to year old beginner quickly caught the spirit of matching the dance of her fingers to the measured metronome." "One piece of educational software that, unlike most of its kinfolk, actually delivers. These software-hardware combinations offer a lot of enter-tainment to the Commodore owner."

RUN Magazine Says...

Tom Benford of RUN notes "Whenever a selection of products of the same genre is available, one among the bunch rises head and shoulders above the rest. Such is the case with Melodian ConcertMaster keyboard and software. The combined features of RhythmMaster and ConcertMaster give you a complete music tutorial."

AHOY! Magazine Says . . .

Peggy Herrington of AHOY! said "The system is so easy to use that I didn't need the documentation". "It's fun, challenging, and educational, and for playability and ease of use it is nothing short of spectacular."

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Buy Direct

By selling directly to you, we are able to give you the Melodian Keyboard and Software at far lower prices than ever offered before. You take no risk. If the Melodian keyboard or any of the programs don't please you, for any reason whatsoever, send it back within so da for any reason whatsoever. Ca

and record music in just one evening !!





RhythmMaster Software rm-o1



RhythmMaster teaches a beginner how to read music and play it correctly and in rhythm on the musical keyboard.

RhythmMaster will have you reading and playing musical notes in minutes with fun and excitement.

RhythmMaster Features:

Trumpet, organ, violin, and synthesizer instrument sounds. Built in metronome. Pause/Play control. Set-up menu for customizing RhythmMaster.

RhythmMaster Teaches:

How to read notes on the treble and bass musical staffs, the names of the notes, where the notes are on the keyboard how to play whole notes, half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes and sixteenth notes in combinations, in both 3/4 and 4/4 time. How to play in different tempos.

RhythmMaster Requires:

A Commodore 64 or Commodore 128 with disk drive. Melodian Musical Keyboard kb-oi is required to study the reading and playing of musical notes.

Melodian Musical Keyboard kb-01



40 Keys (A-C) in professional gauge spring loaded to give the feel and response of a real keyboard instrument. Polyphonic.

Registers (with ConcertMaster)

Organ, Trumpet, Flute, Clarinet, Piano, Harpsicord, Violin, Cello, Bass, Banjo, Mandolin, Calliope, Concertino, Bagpipe, Synthesizer 1, Synthesizer 2, Clavier 1, Clavier 2, which can be played over a 7 octave range. Programmable sounds as well.

Recording (with ConcertMaster)

Three track sequencer (recorder) with overdubbing and multitimbral (different instrument sounds at the same time) effects.

Interface

Built in interface for Commodore 64, Commodore 128, plugs right in to joystick port no. 2 and user port.

Power Supply

Powered direct by the computer, no batteries and cords required. Finish

Table Model in white high-impact material, with carrying handle, protective key cover, and built in music stand. Size 29 -1/8 X 9-9/16 X 3-11/16, weighs 9 pounds.

Programmer's Tool Kit



Contains programs, and BASIC source listings for reading the Melodian Musical Keyboard, and for reading and creating music files for Melodian ConcertMaster.

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ConcertMaster Software cm-o1



ConcertMaster teaches how a composition is put together, note by note, instrument by instrument. You learn to play 35 pre-recorded songs from Bach to Rock. Then you can compose your own songs and record them right onto your floppy disk.

ConcertMaster Teaches:

Scales, Bass lines, Familiar Beginner Songs such as "Jingle Bells", Easy classical songs such as "Bach Minuet" and Ravel's "Bolero". Advanced classics like "A Midsummer's Night Dream" by Mendelssohn, Popular hits such as "Thriller".

Instruments Sounds

Organ, Trumpet, Flute, Clarinet, Piano, Harpsicord, Violin, Cello, Bass, Banjo, Mandolin, Calliope, Concertina, Bagpipe, Synthesizer 1, Synthesizer 2, Clavier 1, Clavier 22, which can be played over a roctave range. Programmable sounds as well.

Recording Functions:

Three track sequencer (recorder) with overdubbing and multitimbral (different instrument sounds at the same time) effects. Each track can be set to one of seven different functions:

Monitor: Lets you use a track to play music live, without recording it.

Record: Records a track as you play.

 Playback: Lets you hear whatever has been recorded or loaded into the track. You may playback one track while recording another to build layers of instruments.

• Mute: Turns a track off. This is useful when you want to listen to or record one or two tracks at a time.

- · Save: Stores a track to the disk.
- Load: Loads a track from the disk.
- · Protect: Write protects a track.

Create New Instrument Sounds

Choose from pulse, sawtooth, triangle and noise sound sources. Control the sound envelope with attack, decay, sustain, and release times. Ring Modulation and Syncronization effects. Set Low pass, band pass, and high pass filter frequencies.

ConcertMaster Requires:

A Commodore 64 or Commodore 128 with disk drive. Melodian Musical Keyboard kb-01 is required to study the reading and playing of musical notes.

Melodian ScoreMaster \$29.95

With the ScoreMaster program your music can be printed out in music notation, which other musicians can read and play. Any music recorded with the ConcertMaster program can be printed by ScoreMaster.

ScoreMaster Requires:

A Commodore 64 or Commodore 128 with disk drive and printer compatible with the Commodore graphics mode such as the Commodore MPS 803, 1515, and 1525. Melodian ConcertMaster program.

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ACCESSONIES	
Headphones	\$12.95
Stereo Cables	\$ 9.95
Demonstration Disk	\$ 9.95
RECORDINGS	
Christmas Carols	\$12.95
Tchaikowsky Nutcracker	\$12.95
Bach's Hits	\$12.95



A Printer For All Reasons

Search For The Best High Quality Graphic Printer

If you have been looking very long, you have probably discovered that there are just too many claims and counter claims in the printer market today. There are printers that have some of the features you want but do not have others. Some features you probably don't care about, others are vitally important to you. We understand. In fact, not long ago, we were in the same position. Deluged by claims and counter claims. Overburdened by rows and rows of specifications, we decided to separate all the facts — prove or disprove all the claims to our own satisfaction. So we bought printers. We bought samples of all the major brands and tested them.

Our Objective Was Simple

We wanted to find that printer which had all the features you could want and yet be sold directly to you at the lowest price. We didn't want a "close-out special" of an obsolete product that some manufacturer was dumping, so we limited our search to only those new printers that had the latest proven technology. We wanted to give our customers the best printer on the market today at a bargain price.

The Results Are In

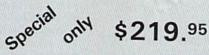
The search is over. We have reduced the field to a single printer that meets all our goals (and more). The printer is the SP-1000 from Seikosha, a division of Seiko (one of the foremost manufacturers in the world). We ran this printer through our battery of tests and it came out shining. This printer *can* do it all. Standard draft printing at a respectable 100 characters per second, and with a very readable 12 (horizontal) by 9 (vertical) character matrix. This is a full bi-directional, logic seeking, true descender printer.

"NLQ" Mode

One of our highest concerns was about print quality and readability. The SP-1000 has a print mode termed Near Letter Quality printing (NLQ mode). This is where the SP-1000 outshines all the competition. Hands down! The character matrix in NLQ mode is a very dense 24 (horizontal) by 18 (vertical). This equates to 41,472 addressable dots per square inch. Now we're talking *quality* printing. It looks like it was done on a typewriter. You can even print graphics using the standard graphics symbols built into your computer. The results are the best we've ever seen. The only other printers currently available having resolution this high go for hundreds more.

Features That Won't Quit

With the SP-1000 your computer can now print 40, 48, 68, 80, 96, or 136 characters per line. You can print in ANY of scores of styles including double width and reversed (white on black) styles. You not only have the standard Pica, Elite, Condensed and Italics, but also true Superscripts and Subscripts. Never again will you have to worry about how to print H_2O or X^2 . This fantastic machine will do it automatically, through easy commands right from your keyboard. Do you sometimes want to emphasize a word? It's easy, just use bold (double strike) or use italics to make the words stand out. Or, if you wish to be even more emphatic, underline the words. You can combine many of these modes and styles to make the variation almost endless. Do you want to express something that you can't do with words? Use graphics with your text - even on the same line. You have variable line spacing of 1 line per inch to infinity (no space at all) and 143 other software selectable settings in between. You can control line spacing on a dotby-dot basis. If you've ever had a letter or other document that was just a few lines too long to fit a page, you can see how handy this feature is. Simply reduce the line spacing slightly and ... VOILA! The letter now fits on one page.





Forms? Yes! Your Letterhead? Of Course!

Do you print forms? No problem. This unit will do them all. Any form up to 10 inches wide. The tractors are adjustable from 4 to 10 inches. Yes, you can also use single sheets. Plain typing paper, your letterhead, short memo forms, labels, anything you choose. Any size to 10" in width. In fact this unit is so advanced, it will load your paper automatically. Multiple copies? Absolutely! Use forms (up to 3 thick). Do you want to use spread sheets with many columns? Of course! Just go to condensed mode printing and print a full 136 columns wide. Forget expensive wide-carriage printers and changing to wide carriage paper. You can now do it all on a standard 81/2" wide page, and you can do it quietly. The SP-1000 is rated at only 55 dB. This is quieter than any other impact dot matrix printer that we know of and is quieter than the average office background noise level.

Consistent Print Quality

Most printers have a ribbon cartridge or a single spool ribbon which gives nice dark

printing when new, but quickly starts to fade. To keep the printers output looking consistently dark, the ribbons must be changed quite often. The SP-1000 solves this problem by using a wide ($\frac{1}{2}$ ") ribbon cartridge that will print thousands of pages before needing replacement. (When you finally do wear out your ribbon, replacement cost is only \$11.00. Order #2001.)

The Best Part

When shopping for a printer with this quality and these features, you could expect to pay much more. *Not now!* We sell this fantastic printer for only \$219.95! You need absolutely nothing else to start printing — just add paper (single sheet or fanfold tractor).

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The Bottom Line

Be sure to specify the order # for the correct version printer designed for your computer. Commodore C-64 & C-128, Order #2200,

graphics interface & cable built in. \$219.95

IBM-PC and compatibles, Order #2100, \$239.95 plus 8' shielded cable #1103, \$26.00 Apple IIc & Macintosh Order #2300, \$239.95 with cable 75 CPS.

Standard Parallel with 36 pin Centronics connector, Order #2400, \$239.95 no cable

Standard Serial with RS-232 (DB-25) Connector, Order #2500, \$239.95 no cable

We also have interfaces and cables for many other computers not listed. Call Customer Service at 805/987-2454 for details.

Shipping and insurance is 10.00 - UPS within the continental USA. If you are in a hurry, UPS Blue (second day air), APO or FPO is \$22.00. Canada, Alaska, Mexico are \$30.00 (air). Other foreign is \$70.00 (air). California residents add 6% tax. The above are cash prices - VISA and MC add 3% to total. We ship the next business day on money orders, cashiers' checks, and charge cards. A 14-day clearing period is required for checks. Prices subject to change-CALL.

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*=General, V=VIC-20, 64=Commodore 64, +4=Plus/4, 16=Commodore 16, 128=Commodore 128

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s the foremost applications magazine in the industry, it's extremely important to us to keep up with you, our readers. We occasionally do a feature called, "How Our Readers Use Their Computers." We'd like to repeat the feature in an upcoming COMPUTE's GAZETTE, with a few variations. Here's what we're interested in:

editor's

Send us a brief letter, or a postcard, detailing in just one or two paragraphs (let's say 25 to 50 words or so) the various ways in which you use your computer. Also let us know the model you have. We'll select a representative sample of your letters, ranging from the average to the unusual, and put together a feature article for early fall of this year. By submitting your paragraphs, we'll assume you're giving us permission to print your name and comments unless you specifically request that we not publish your name.

Please address your letter as follows:

Gazette Readers P.O. Box 5406 Greensboro, NC 27403

While we're at it, let's get some more information from you. It's difficult sometimes from here to maintain the depth of perspective that we would wish. Thus the notion of many more of you than normal sitting down to write us a letter is challenging and exciting. If you have the time when you jot the above note, add another paragraph or two answering these three questions. Over the last few years, literally millions of VIC-20 computers were manufactured and sold. Where are they? Are you continuing to use them for something? Or have they been relegated to the top of your closet? If you continue to use a VIC infrequently, or not at all, what have you replaced it with? Will you replace the replacement computer any time soon, and if so, with what?

Perhaps we'd better stop there. That's just our first question. You can see what we mean about getting excited over your answers to our questions. Oh, never mind. Here are the other two questions. While you're writing anyway, another paragraph or two won't be excessive. Right?

What three features/articles would you most like to see in GA-ZETTE during the next 12 months?

What are we not now doing that you would like us to start doing? (for example, sponsor a SIG; add bonus programs for disk subscribers; make provision for downloading from major online services, or whatever; fewer reviews; more reviews; the list could go on and we're sure it will).

In short, we'd like to hear from you, and if you'll help by focusing on these particular questions, we'd be most grateful. We promise to share the results with you in the months ahead.

obeit C. Jock

Editor in Chief

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UNDERWURLDE Beware

All you need is there to take Locate the weapons, then to make A journey on it you would dare. To find the devil in his lair The long dark palace, seek you will The gems your pockets will not fill Tho "energy they'it make you fast And gargoyles then you will get past Up and up, the journey's slow So down is first the way to go.

The old travellers' words still singing in my head.







WILLOW PATTERN

The beautiful Princess Koong-Shee is being forced to marry a merchant, Ta Jin against her will. She really loves a clerk. Chang, who's only hope is to force his way to the Mandarin's palace against terrible odds and help her to escape. Now play on.



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Investigations have traced the source of erratic radio signals to a giant alien vessel, orbiting the Earth high in the exosphere. That the craft is hostlie, there is no doubt; somebody will have to go aboard and find out how to eliminate the threat.







Well shiver me timbers and splice the mainbrace and pass the grog, me hearties. Here be the greatest pirate adventure of them all, aboard that scourge of the Seven Seas – the dreaded Black Galleon. Feast yer eyes on the BOOTY-ful treasure stored in 20 holds. There be pirates, parrots and fun galore. If you don't like it, matey, we'll hang you by the highest yard-arm!!!





Greetings Cylu, Warrior King, to the land of Evol. Our people need a new leader to make us great again. He must be agile, and show that he is wise and strong, and so we have devised a test. If you pass, you will prove that you are worthy. If you fail...





SABRE WULF

The Warning Thy path is long so tread with care Beware the wulf and pass his lair

Beware the wulf and pass his fair Danger threatens all around So take ye from this hidden mound To free thee from this sunken gate By way of cave or meet thy fate An amulet to seek thy will Twas split by guad and hidden still Pass the keeper wrought with hate To gain an entrance to the gate The pieces lost must thee amass For it no charm then none shall pass



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Editors and Readers



Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other Commodore users? We want to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTEI's GA-ZETTE, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403. We regret that due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.

A Partial IF

One of the programs you published contains an IF statement with no equals sign: **IF A THEN PRINT A,B\$,C,D**: **STOP**. Shouldn't there be a variable or expression for A to equal?

Eugene Guerin

There's no mistake in that line; it's the equivalent of IF A <> 0 THEN PRINT A,B\$, C,D: STOP. In other words, if A is any value other than zero, then print the four variables and stop the program.

You may be accustomed to IF-THEN statements that contain a complete expression like IF X=5 THEN Y=Y+Z. There's an intermediate step, though, one that you don't see. When BASIC comes to the IF, it evaluates the expression (in this example, the expression is X=5). It checks the value of the variable X against the number five. If it's true that X equals five, the computer executes the statement—or statements—after THEN. Otherwise it drops through to the next line.

The expression X=5 is either true or false. Within the computer, true expressions are assigned a value of -1, while false expressions are given a value of 0. You can test this by typing in the following line:

X = 5: PRINT(X = 5),(X = 6)

If X is not equal to five, the IF X=5evaluates to IF 0 and since zero means "false," the statements following THEN are skipped. But if the variable X really holds a five, the first part of the line becomes IF -1. A zero always causes the IF to fail, any other value triggers the THEN. Try the following lines to see how this works:

IF -5 THEN PRINT "-5 IS TRUE" IF -1 THEN PRINT "-1 IS TRUE" IF 0 THEN PRINT "ZERO WORKED" IF .5 THEN PRINT ".5 IS TRUE" Note that the message "ZERO WORKED" never prints. As far as IF is concerned, zeros are always false, and any other number is true.

The Designers' Signatures

Several months ago, we published some information about messages hidden in software. 128 owners who are curious about who worked on designing their computer can find out by entering SYS 32800,123,45,6. Although this SYS has been mentioned in several user group newsletters and on bulletin boards, we're uncertain about who originally discovered it.

Why Aren't Disks Preformatted?

I understand that I have to format a blank disk before using it. If commercial software can be sold on formatted disks, why can't blank disks be already formatted when you buy them?

Wendy Hsieh

In a world where all computers used compatible disk operating systems, preformatted disks would be a great convenience. However, almost every computer manufacturer uses a unique disk format usually one that's incompatible with nearly every other brand. To sell formatted disks, a dealer would have to stock dozens of different types: one set of disks for the single-sided Commodore 1541, one for the double-sided 1571, another for IBM, at least two different formats for Apple, three different ones for Atari, and so on.

Disks containing commercial software must be formatted because it's impossible to put any data on an unformatted disk. Formatting establishes the tracks and sectors—the magnetic paths in which data is stored, as well as the map which tells the disk drive which of the available storage areas actually contain data. It's somewhat misleading to say that commercial software is sold on formatted disks-formatting isn't really an extra step in the process of preparing disks for commercial software, it's integral to storing the program on the disk. Many commercial software manufacturers take advantage of the formatting process to add special copy protection schemes. These are intentional "kinks" in the format that make it more difficult to copy the disk since most simple copy programs halt with error messages when a nonstandard disk format is detected.

You can walk into a computer store and buy a box of disks without having to wonder if they'll be compatible with your Commodore. To save time, some people format every disk in a box immediately after opening it. It takes a few minutes, but once it's done you don't have to bother with formatting and you never have to wonder if you've already formatted the disk.

Aligning Columns

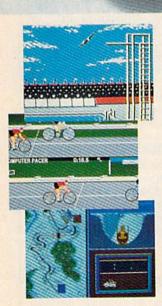
For any future *SpeedScript* updates, I would suggest adding a tab key function, so columns of numbers could be lined up more easily. It's incredibly tedious to count spaces, and it's easy to get confused by the appearance of 60-column formatted data on a 40-column screen.

Jim King

Here's a suggestion for aligning columns in SpeedScript and many other 40-column word processors. First type in a line that's mostly blank spaces, with periods where you want the columns to start. Press RE-TURN and then move to the beginning of the line. Press CTRL-E to erase the paragraph, which puts it into SpeedScript's erase buffer. Now press CTRL-R to recall the buffer several times—as many lines as you need. (With some word processors, you may have to define the line and then use a copy command).

Now you've got a screen that's full of periods and spaces. Make sure you're not in insert mode-if the SpeedScript command line is blue, press CTRL-I to go into overstrike mode. Tab to the beginning of a column (marked by a period) with the f1 key or the cursor-down key. Type the information for that column, press f1 again, and so on. Because of the wordwrap feature, the screen might not look right, but when it's printed out, the columns will be aligned. One more thing-if you make a mistake, don't use the delete key, because it pulls characters to the left. Instead, use the left-arrow key in the top left corner of the keyboard. It erases by replacing characters with spaces.

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Moving Proofreader Down A Line

My computer is connected to a TV and I can't see all of the characters on the top line. Usually it's not a problem, but checksums from the New Automatic Proofreader are not visible. Can you tell me how to move the two letters down to the next line?

Stephen Simon

All television sets have some degree of overscan, which means the picture is not displayed in its entirety. The edges are covered, the same way the edges of a painting might be covered by a frame. It's not disastrous if you don't see what's happening on the periphery of a television show, but it could be a problem if you couldn't see all of the screen. So, because of overscan, Commodore computers surround the main screen with a border area in which no text is printed.

Even with the additional border, some TV sets suffer from overscan severe enough to obscure portions of the screen. If you can't adjust the picture to include the top screen line, you can modify the program as follows:

In line 80, change 20570 to 20551. In line 110, change 22054 to 22035. In line 190, change 19 to 0.

Resave the program, using a different filename than you gave to the original version. These modifications move the checksum to just below the last line entered. This makes the Proofreader somewhat less convenient for listing and rechecking a group of existing program lines, so you probably won't want to make this change unless it's absolutely necessary.

Koala Doodle For The 128

I have written a program which may be useful to readers who own a 128 and a Koala Pad:

10 GRAPHIC 1,1: COLOR 1,2 20 X=POT(1): Y=POT(2) 30 DRAW 1,X,Y: GOTO 20

Plug the Koala Pad into port one of the 128. The POT commands are designed to read paddles, but they work on the Koala Pad as well.

Also, I have a question. I wrote the following program to check for positive and negative numbers, but it doesn't always work:

10 INPUT A: B=A*A: C=SQR(B) 20 IF A=C THEN PRINT "POSITIVE"

It doesn't print "POSITIVE" for some numbers like 3, 5, and 6. Why not?

Benjamin Burgess

Thanks for the doodling program, it's great fun for such a short program. It could provide the basis for a full-featured hi-res sketching program. To answer your question: First, your computer doesn't make calculations in decimal (base ten). Numbers have to be converted into floating-point binary numbers before BASIC can perform mathematical operations. Then the result has to be translated back to base ten before it's printed. Slight, almost insignificant, inaccuracies can be introduced in this conversion process. To make things worse, the SQR function operates through logarithms, which can exacerbate the inaccuracies. Try entering PRINT SQR(2601), which should be 51, but turns out to be slightly off.

If you PRINT SQR(9), the computer says the answer is 3. Now try this: IF SQR(9)=3 THEN PRINT "THEY'RE EQUAL". The number 9 is converted to floating-point format, the square root (half of the logarithm) is calculated, and the resulting 3 is slightly different from a normal 3. The difference is so small that it doesn't show up when you print the square root of nine, only when you check to see if it's equal to three.

Not only is the SQR function relatively slow compared to other operations, it's not suitably accurate for finding out which numbers are positive. To see if a number is positive, it's faster to use a line such as IF A>0 or to use the SGN function, which tells you the sign of a number—positive, zero, or negative.

Cleaning Up After A Program Listing

When I finish typing a program, I find it much easier to check for errors by having my Gemini print it out. I use these lines:

OPEN 1,4 CMD 1: LIST

My printer wakes up and quickly lists the program. My problem is that the only way I can regain control of my computer is to type READY after **CLOSE 1,4**. The Gemini prints OUT OF DATA ERROR and I get the READY prompt back on the monitor. I thought the CLOSE statement was supposed to return output from the printer to the screen automatically. Both of my 64s do the same thing. What's wrong?

Joann Emerson

You're using the first three commands correctly, but before you close the channel to the printer, you need to send a blank line. The OPEN command tells the computer to open channel number one to the printer, which is device four. CMD causes all output to go to the previously opened channel. As a result, when you LIST the program, the listing is transferred to the printer instead of the screen. When you type READY, it's interpreted as a READ command. If there are no DATA statements, an error occurs and the CMD is cancelled. But that's not the best method for regaining control of your 64.

When the printer is finished, you should enter PRINT #1: CLOSE 1. (Note that you include only the channel number—you don't have to CLOSE 1,4). The extra PRINT# is important because there may be a few characters remaining in the printer buffer.

Unlike a typewriter, which prints characters one at a time as the keys are pressed, a printer doesn't usually print a character immediately after receiving it. Printers stash the characters in a buffer (a small area of memory in the printer, enough to hold at least one line of 80 or more characters). Two events can trigger characters in the buffer to be printed to paper—when the buffer fills up or when an end-of-line character (a carriage return) is received.

A misunderstanding may arise when the computer transmits the final line of the program listing. Your 64 knows that it's done, that it listed the whole program. But the printer may still have some characters in the buffer. It's waiting for more instructions. The PRINT#1 command sends a carriage return that forces the final line to print and returns output to the screen. You can then type CLOSE 1.

Listing Tricks

One of your articles said that putting a SHIFT-L after a REM prevents the computer from listing past that line. Is there any way to make the screen clear and print a message when someone tries to list a program?

Monte Ohrt

Try this: Enter a low line number and REM. Press SHIFT-2 twice and delete the second quotation mark (only one quotation mark is needed, but you don't want to be in quote mode). Now press CTRL-9 to turn on reverse mode, followed by SHIFT-M and SHIFT-S. You should see a reverse backslash and a reverse heart. You can now turn off reverse mode with CTRL-0 and enter the message you want printed at the top of the screen. Whenever you list the program, this line will clear the screen and print your message.

Use The Wedge Within A Program When using the DOS Wedge (from the 1541 Test/Demo Disk), you can type @\$ to see the directory. The program in

@\$ to see the directory. The program in memory remains intact. But the @\$ command doesn't work inside a program, and causes a syntax error. Can you help?

Steve Nixon

For some reason, you have to put the dollar sign inside quotation marks. Within a program, use @"\$" to list the directory.

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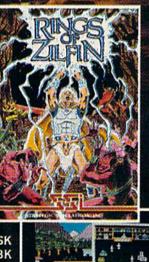




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Modem Shortcuts

I've just started to access CompuServe and other services with my 64 and modem. I expect to be making fairly frequent use of them and am already looking for ways to save time. For one thing, I'm looking for a 1200-baud modem for faster communications. But I find much of my time is taken up wading through menus, supplying commands. I could save a lot of time if I could enter the responses to prompts *before* signing onto a service. Do you know of any terminal programs with this capability?

John Godfrey

Although menus are helpful when you're new to telecommunications or when you just want to explore the system, they can get in the way when you know exactly where you want to go. To reach Compu-Serve's TPUG-sponsored Commodore Special Interest Group (SIG), for example, you have to make your way through several levels of menus.

But you should only have to work through the menus one time. When you find an area you like, make a note of the CompuServe page number in the top right corner. The TPUG area, for example, is called PCS-116. The next time you log on, enter GO PCS-116 at the exclamation point (!) prompt. You'll bypass all the menus and go directly to the Commodore SIG. Another option is to go to Compu-Serve's User Information area (the first choice on the main menu when you first sign on) and customize your log-on procedure. You can set things up so that when you enter the system, you're sent directly to a specified section, whether it's PCS-116, the CB simulator, or any other area. You can also create your own custom menu with up to ten different choices.

Many local bulletin boards have a similar option. Most have an "expert user" command that turns off the list of available commands, so you don't have to see the menu of choices every time you log on.

To make things even easier, many terminal programs allow you to redefine some keys as macros. You might set up the f1 key to print GO PCS-116, for example. After logging on, you would just press f1 to go to the SIG.

Another helpful feature available in some terminal programs is an automatic log-on file. Such a file contains the phone number, ID, and passwords to reach a bulletin board or information service. The terminal program uses this information to dial the number, wait for a connection, send the ID and password, and so on. We know of one person who sets up his computer and modem before going to sleep. At 4:00 a.m., when there's not much traffic on the system, the computer automatically dials CompuServe, downloads electronic mail that might be waiting, signs off, hangs up the phone, and prints out the messages. When he wakes up, the mail is waiting for him.

Indented Listings

One of the subjects we're studying in a Computer Literacy course is structured programming. The computers at school allow indented formatting of loops, which I would like to do on my 64. However, additional spaces placed between the line number and the instruction are eliminated when the program is listed. How can I keep the spaces in? I assume they would take extra memory, but I'm not initially concerned with this. Geoff Chittenden

Programmers who like to indent lines on a 64 or other Commodores commonly employ two techniques.

The first is to place a single SHIFT-SPACE, SHIFT-J, or almost any other shifted character immediately after the line number, followed by one or more regular spaces. The shifted character is removed from the line, but the spaces remain. A minor drawback of this technique (apart from the extra memory it takes) is that if you should press RETURN over an indented line, the spaces are removed. Thus, whenever you change an indented line, it's necessary to go to the beginning of the line and type both IN-SerT and a shifted letter.

The second method is to put a colon (:) at the beginning of a line. You can then add as many spaces as you like and they won't be affected by later changes to the line.

Duplicate Program Names

After entering a program from your magazine, I discovered a few typing mistakes. I corrected them and attempted to resave the program, but the red light on the 1541 started flashing. The next time I loaded the program, the error messages return as if I hadn't changed the program. What am I doing wrong? Connie Payne

The error in the program returned because you really hadn't changed the program at least not the program stored on disk. A blinking red error light on the 1541 (or a blinking green light on the 1571) is a signal to you that the operation you were attempting was not completed successfully. The fact that it was blinking after you tried to save means that your corrected version was not saved. Whenever you see the error light blinking, you need to figure out what caused the problem before proceeding with any further disk operations.

Most likely, you tried to save the program under the same name you used when you saved it originally. Every program on a disk must have a unique name; if duplicate names were allowed it would be impossible to tell which program was which in the directory. The most obvious solution to the duplicate name problem is to simply use a different name when you save a corrected program. Commodore 128, Plus/4, and 16 owners can use the CATALOG command to check the disk directory and see which names have been used already. It's more difficult on the VIC and 64: Loading the directory erases the program you're trying to save, unless you're using a utility like "MetaBASIC" or the "DOS Wedge," both of which allow you to view the directory without actually loading it.

If you want to save a new version of a program and get rid of the old one, the best procedure is to first delete (scratch) the old file, then save the revised version. To scratch the old file, enter this line:

OPEN 1,8,15,"S0:filename":CLOSE 1

The first number (1 in this example) can be any value you choose; whatever number you use should match the number following the CLOSE statement. The second number is the device number for the drive (usually 8, unless you have more than one drive). The third number must be 15, the command channel for the drive. Commodore 128, Plus/4, and 16 owners can also use the simpler built-in command:

SCRATCH "filename"

After scratching the old version of the program, you can save the revised version under the same name.

The 1541 and 1571 drives do have a "save-with-replace" feature that performs this scratch-and-save process automatically, but we advise against using it. A bug in save-with-replace sometimes causes programs saved in this manner to be scrambled. (For more information on this problem—and how to avoid it—see "Save-with-Replace: Debugged at Last" in the October and November 1985 issues of COMPUTE!.) For the curious, Save-with-Replace simply adds an @ symbol to the normal SAVE syntax:

SAVE "@0:filename",8 DSAVE "@filename"

If you do choose to use save-withreplace, you should always reset the drive before you save, either by turning the drive off and back on, or by sending the reset command:

OPEN 1,8,15,"UJ" CLOSE 1

The drive needs a brief moment to reset, so the CLOSE should be on a separate line. If you send this command from program mode, insert a delay loop (or use SLEEP 1 if you have a 128).

Finding out what caused a disk problem is a simple matter on the 128, Plus/4, and 16: Just PRINT DS\$ to see the disk error number and message. You can get

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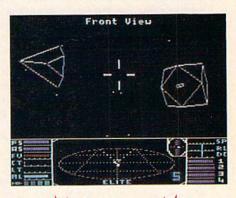
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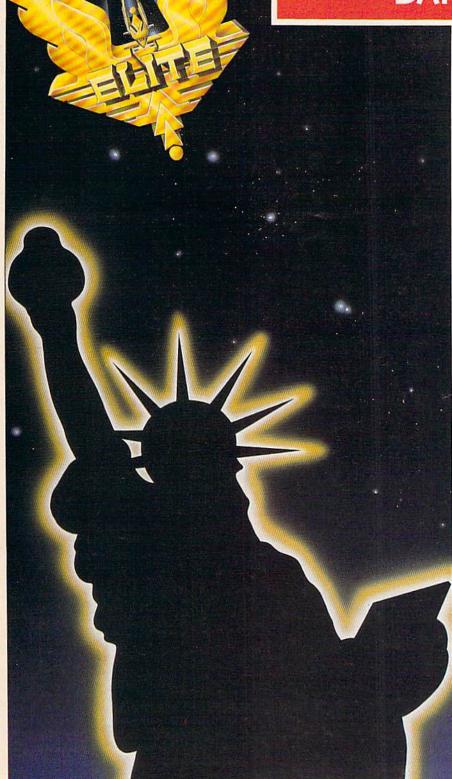
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the same information on a VIC or 64, but it takes a bit more work. You must read the error number and error message from the drive's command channel. Enter and run the following one-line program (or add it to the program in memory):

1 OPEN 15,8,15:INPUT#15,ER,ER\$:CLOSE 15:PRINT ER;ER\$:END

You must enter this as a program rather than simply as an immediate mode command because INPUT# works only in program mode. For your save problem, you'd be likely to see 63 FILE EXISTS, meaning there's already a file with the name you supplied. Another possibility is 74 DRIVE NOT READY, meaning that you have no disk in the drive, that the disk in the drive is not formatted, or that the drive door is not closed. Refer to your disk drive manual for explanations of other error numbers and messages.

80 Columns On A Television

Here's a hint for 128 owners who don't own a monitor but want to use the 80column screen. If you own a video cassette recorder (VCR), you can get 80 columns on your television. First, you need the right type of monochrome 80column cable, available commercially for about \$10.

Insert the 9-pin plug into the 128's RGBI port and plug the RCA jack into the Video In port on your VCR. The VCR takes the composite video signal and converts it to a TV-compatible signal. The display is obviously not as good as a monitor, but it's readable. This method doesn't work very well with a color TV, but I'm using a black and white TV, which provides an acceptable display.

John W. Marrow

Thanks for the information. This technique works nicely. Also, you can build your own cable—see "Storage and Display: Using Peripherals with the 128" in last month's issue.

Combining Sprites With Hi-Res

I'm trying to write an arcade game for the 64 using both sprites and hi-res graphics. The sprites, which are stored at location 12288, always turn to garbage. Can you help?

John Lefebyne

Although memory locations 12288–16383 are usually a convenient area for storing sprite shapes, you can't put sprites there at the same time a hi-res screen is active, because of the way graphics are handled on the 64. Either you'll have the sprite shapes and the hi-res screen in two separate video banks (which is not allowed), or they'll be in the same video bank with the sprite definitions conflicting with the hires screen memory. The VIC-II video chip of the Commodore 64 is responsible for displaying all graphics—text, hi-res, and sprites. It can address only 16K of memory at one time, however, which means that all video information, including sprite definitions and the hi-res bitmap, must be in the same 16K of memory. Since the 64 contains 64K of memory, you can select one of four different 16K video banks. When you first turn on a 64, the default video bank is number 0 (memory locations 0–16383).

The hi-res screen must begin on an even 8K boundary, which means that within the default video bank there are two places it can go; either at 0–7999 (not very useful—a lot of important information like zero-page pointers and the stack is stored in this area), or locations 8192–16191. So if you leave the VIC-II in bank 0, the only choice is to put the hi-res screen at 8192–16191. Unfortunately, this makes 12288 unavailable for sprite definitions.

There are two solutions to this problem. One is to put your sprites and character definitions lower in memory. The following table shows which locations are available:

704-767	can hold one sprite definition.
832–959	can hold two sprite definitions (shapes will be scrambled if you access the Datassette).
1024-2047	screen memory (or color memory of hi-res bitmap screen).
2048-4095	available for up to 32 sprite definitions or custom characters.
4096-8191	used for ROM shadow of char- acter set, unavailable for hi-res or sprites.
8192-16383	can be used either for bitmap screen or for character and sprite definitions.

As you can see, there is plenty of room available for character and sprite definitions when the hi-res screen is at location 8192. But BASIC programs also reside in this area, beginning at 2048. To protect sprite definitions, custom characters, and the hi-res screen from BASIC and vice versa; raise the start of BASIC to 16384 with the following line:

POKE 44,64:POKE 64*256,0:NEW

This must be entered before you begin typing in or loading a program.

A second way to solve the memory conflict is to move all video information (screen memory, character definitions, sprites, and hi-res) to another bank and POKE to 56576 to redirect the VIC-II chip to the new video bank. For a brief explanation of how to switch video banks, see "Creating Hi-Res Graphics on the 64" (August 1985). More detailed information and examples can be found in Mapping the Commodore 64 and COMPUTE!'s Reference Guide to Commodore 64 Graphics.

TurboDisk And The 1571

I read in either COMPUTE! or COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE that initial tests of the 1571 showed that the "TurboDisk" program (July '85 GAZETTE) would not run. Has this been tried with production models? Phil Combs

We recently tested "TurboDisk" on a 128 (in 64 mode) and a 1571 disk drive. At first, the program didn't work properly and the computer locked up. But after sending the command which makes the 1571 act like a 1541—OPEN 15,8,15, "UO>M0"—TurboDisk worked fine.

No Modem For CP/M Mode?

There is a severe problem with CP/M on the Commodore 128. The RS-232 port cannot be accessed from within CP/M and this means, of course, that no terminal program can be used. Considering the severity of this bug, I am surprised that I have seen nothing in print about it. Could you get to the bottom of this?

Courtney Harrington

It's true that the first releases of CP/M did not support telecommunications. But this is not a bug in the hardware, it was simply a feature omitted from the original CP/M disk. Commodore presumably decided to release the 128 without CP/M telecommunications rather than delay shipping the machine.

The advantage of a disk-based operating system like CP/M is that it's quite easy to revise and update. When you boot the CP/M disk, if you see a date of June or August 1985, you've got one of the early versions. There's a new CP/M disk that does support telecommunications (the version we have here at COMPUTE! Publications is dated December 6).

Where's The Software?

I've had a question I've wanted to ask for years, but always thought someone else would ask it and I would see the answer in the GAZETTE. The question is, where do you find CP/M software? I have a CP/M cartridge for my 64 and I've looked for software in every computer store, but never found anything for CP/M. Now the 128 is available, and it has a CP/M mode. Maybe a better question is, what good is the 128's CP/M mode if you can't find software for it?

Alan Vocelka

Start by looking in a local bookstore for books about CP/M. Chances are you'll find a book or two with an index listing software companies, RCPM bulletin boards, or CP/M user groups, which you can call or write to. If you have a modem, CompuServe has a variety of interest

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For Faster Service Call Toll-Free groups for CP/M, with many programs that can be downloaded. Check the yellow pages under computer dealers and call stores that carry KayPro, Heath/Zenith, Epson, or other CP/M computers. Ask them if they know of any CP/M user groups or bulletin boards in the area. You could also contact Poseidon Electronics (103 Waverley Place, New York, NY 10011, 212-777-9515). Include a dollar bill for shipping/handling and a selfaddressed envelope with two stamps if you want a catalog. They have several dozen disks for sale for both CP/M 2.2 (on the 64) and CP/M 3.0 (on the 128).

Also, you might want to check out "All About CP/M on the 128," an article in last month's issue which discusses several commercial CP/M packages. The following letter will also be of interest.

Support For CP/M

Commodore 128 users who are new to CP/M may wish to seek out a local CP/M users group for information about public domain software that will run on the 128. It might be a good idea to look for an Osborne users group: Unlike many CP/M users, Osborne owners include a number of users of CP/M+ (also know as CP/M-Plus or CP/M 3.0), the version of the operating system found in the 128. Commodore 128 users may find kindred spirits among Osborne users.

It should be noted that the 128 reads only Osborne double-density (DD) disks as "native" format. Watch out for Osborne single-density (SD) disks, the 128 won't read them. If you should happen to get such a disk, check in with a local Osborne group where you'll undoubtedly find a friendly soul who will move the program to DD format.

A good source of information is the First Osborne Group (FOG), Box 3474, Daly City, CA 94015, of which our local group is an affiliated member. Contact them for information on local FOG chapters. Those in the Chicago area should drop us a note: Chicago's First Osborne Group, Box 1768, Chicago, IL 60690. Or call our 24-hour remote CP/M (RCPM) bulletin board at 312-344-2505. A portion of the system, with downloadable files, is open to the public, as is the message system.

Benjamin H. Cohen, CFOG President

Many 64 owners who upgraded to the 128 have said they're comfortable with the two Commodore modes, but feel puzzled and baffled by the CP/M operating system. Thanks for the information and expression of support. We've called the CFOG bulletin board (using the CP/M terminal program called MEX) and the sysop left a message that CFOG would soon be starting a new interest group devoted to CP/M on the 128.

Tab Stops And Separators

I'm writing a program that asks for musical notes to be input and then plays a tune. I wanted to add an option to save the data to disk, so you could recall the song and play it back later. The save routine seems to work, but when the data is read back it's different and the program never works. I have enclosed a program listing.

Stephen Setser

There are two bugs in your program, one in the save routine and one in the load routine. We'll begin with the save routine, which writes the musical data to a disk file in the following line (which is within a FOR-NEXT loop):

150 PRINT#3,A(J),T(J)

The commas in the line have two completely different functions. The first comma, after PRINT#3, is necessary; it separates the PRINT# command from the variable to be written to disk. The second comma, though, causes a problem. You can see what will happen if you enter the following line in direct mode: PRINT "ABC", "DEF". Within a PRINT statement, a comma causes the cursor to skip ahead to the next column, much like the tab key on a typewriter. Within a PRINT# command, a comma performs a similar function, adding several spaces between items in a file. Change line 150 to fix the routine that writes the file:

150 PRINT#3,A(J): PRINT#3,T(J)

Each variable written to disk will be followed by a RETURN, the control code CHR\$(13). In a moment we'll see why the character 13 is important. If you wanted the variables to be written one after another, you would add a semicolon directly after the variable—**PRINT #3,A(J)**; for example.

In your program, the routine that reads the file has a loop containing the following line:

140 GET#3,A(J),T(J)

In this case, the commas are fine. You can GET# or INPUT# multiple items from a data file by separating the variable names with commas. The problem is that you're using GET# where you should be using INPUT#.

The way you wrote the program, one of the values for variable A(J) might be 755. When that number is written to the file, it takes up four bytes on the disk, plus one more for the RETURN character. If you looked at the file, you would find a space character (ASCII 32), the "7" character (ASCII 55), and two "5" characters (ASCII 53).

GET# reads a single character, so the

first time through the loop, A(J) is given the CHR\$(32) which ends up being a value of 0, and T(J) gets a CHR\$(55) for a value of 7. The next time through the GET# loop, both variables receive values of 5. You wrote a 755 to the file, but reading resulted in the four separate numbers 0, 7, 5, and 5. If you change the GET# to IN-PUT#, everything will work correctly. INPUT# reads a series of characters and doesn't stop until it finds a CHR\$(13), the RETURN character.

An Unwanted Answering Service

I recently purchased Commodore's new 1200 baud modem (model 1670) and am having difficulty with it. Every time the phone rings when the 64 is on, the modem automatically answers and sends a carrier. I could unplug the modem to prevent this, but that's irritating. Please help.

Danny Tai

It would certainly be annoying to have a friend call you only to hear the shrieking of a modem trying to make a connection. Fortunately, there's a simple way to solve the problem. Several telecommunications services have held online conferences about the 128. At one of these conferences held a few months ago, an expert from Commodore answered that question. From BASIC, enter the following line:

OPEN 2,2,2,CHR\$(6) + CHR\$(0) PRINT#2,"ATS0=0": CLOSE2

That's all there is to it. Your modem will stop answering the phone for you. The Commodore representative also hinted that future versions of the 1670 will have a switch to disable the auto-answer feature.

PlayNet Is Online

Based on information received from representatives of the PlayNet telecommunications service prior to publication of the article "What's New Online for Commodore" (March 1986), we omitted PlayNet from the material presented. Since the story appeared, we've learned that PlayNet, while undergoing some internal reorganization, remains online. Our article deadline happened to coincide with the changes at PlayNet, resulting in the omission. We wish to assure readers that the service can be reached at the following address: PlayNet, 200 Jordan Road, Troy, NY 12180. Phone: 1-800-PLAYNET.

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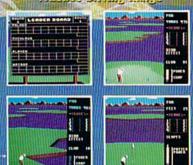
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Computer user Michael Riesman, conductor and keyboardist for the Philip Glass Ensemble.



"It's possible to create a fully orchestrated piece of music at home." —Michael Riesman

MUSICIANS MEET COMPUTERS

Selby Bateman, Features Editor

All forms of contemporary music—television themes, film scores, Top 40 albums, pop/rock concerts, and even classical performances—are increasingly being influenced by sophisticated digital instruments and new computers and software. For professional musicians, the impact can be both liberating and threatening. Whatever the reaction, it's clear that the world of music will never be the same.

he landscape of professional music has been undergoing tremendous changes during the past few years:

• Digital synthesizers bring us musical sounds never before created; and at the same time stretch, transpose, bend, rotate, and mix more familiar sounds in ways totally unimaginable to earlier musicians.

• Sound-sampling machines capture, digitize, and recreate virtually any sound, from the chirp of a bird to the roar of a freight train, with amazing fidelity.

• A new generation of computers and computer software provides professional-quality composition and performance tools at low prices, and in forms accessible even to amateur musicians.

• And MIDI, the Musical Instrument Digital Interface, links all of these instruments, mixing and enhancing their capabilities, and providing musicians with unparalleled control and an often bewildering array of new options.

So swift has the new technology arrived, that composers and performers are experiencing much the same "future shock" that has engulfed the personal computer industry during the past half-dozen years.

But perhaps the most important result, for amateurs and professionals alike, is how this new technology allows the musician to

A popular music magazine recently polled its readers and found that half of them had computers, and half of those had Commodore 64s. enjoy professional studio capabilities in his or her own home with the performance power of an entire orchestra—and then some.

"The trend—the latest hot thing—seems to be geared toward home recording," says Ron Bienstock, a professional musician, film soundtrack composer, and former publisher/editor of International Musician and Recording World magazine.

"That explosion is probably the biggest development for musicians in the last ten years, beginning with the first home multitrack units. Musicians can now compose, can create, more readily at home than they did before," he says.

Commodore computer owners won't be surprised to learn that, for many musicians, their first exposure to a computer was the Commodore 64. Although Bienstock doesn't own a 64, he's used it professionally in film soundtrack development. "A Commodore 64, with the correct composing program, gives me the ability to sequence and edit without using a tape and razor blade, the oldfashioned way. I can just punch in my parts, get my 17 seconds of this theme, and sequence the entire matter. And MIDI into the computer makes it that much easier."

A nother professional musician who has used the Commodore 64 in serious compositional work is Michael Riesman, conductor and keyboardist for the internationally acclaimed Philip Glass Ensemble. Under the direction of the respected avant-garde composer Philip Glass, the group has performed the score for such movies as Koyaanisqatsi and Breathless, in addition to collaborations with leading choreographers, opera directors, and rock and pop stars like David Bowie, Paul Simon, David Byrne, and others. The Ensemble has been among the first groups to continually explore the possibilities of electronic music, including computers.

Riesman recently bought an Apple Macintosh, and is using it with *Total Music*, a sequencer and music notation package from Southworth Music Systems. Although he's worked with synthesizers and sound sampling

machines—Fairlights and Synclaviers—costing tens of thousands of dollars, Riesman feels that his new setup comes close to achieving what he can do with those units.

"I usually work from a structure, but I improvise a lot of keyboard parts. With this system, I'm hoping that I'm essentially going to be able to make records at home do all of my parts at home with the flexibility of time and inspiration. Just sit down and play something, then have the opportunity to manipulate it, change the sound, that kind of thing. Whereas in the past, I've always been locked into improvisation on tape, and that's it either you redo it, or you leave it," he says.

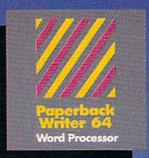
Recently, a popular music magazine polled its readers to find out their interest in computers. The results, Riesman notes, showed that professional and amateur musicians are very much aware of the powers of computers and their capabilities when hooked to other electronic instruments.

"Something like half of the readership had computers," says Riesman, "and half of those had Commodore 64s. And of the other half who didn't have computers, half were planning to buy one."

This enthusiasm is already having a spillover effect in a variety of ways, he adds. "I think the big change is for composer-performers who are going to be able to create music and get it out to the public without making a tremendous investment in studio time, in hiring musicians and so on. It's possible to create a fully orchestrated, big sounding piece of music at home. And this is an exciting development, because I've felt that in the twentieth century the focus has been on performers, and the creation of new music has sort of slipped into the background except in the pop field."

Riesman's early interest in the Commodore 64 led him to develop, with Steven Buchwalter, Cantus, The Music Improviser, a disk-based program for the 64 that creates, in realtime, three-voice improvisations. Rather than typing in notes, you enter choices for tempo, harmony, rhythm, counterpoint, voice range, and tone color—from which Cantus improvises. Each of the

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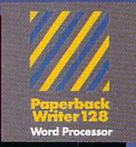
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choices you make becomes a "patch" that can be saved to disk and replayed at any time. The program comes with 65 such patches already on disk, representing a broad range of musical styles. You can also modify those patches.

Cantus requires no musical knowledge of the user, although it comes with a 48-page manual for those who want to explore how the program operates. (Algo-Rhythm Software, 176 Mineola Blvd., Mineola, NY 11501, \$39.95 plus \$2 shipping.)

Riesman says his interest in computers was an outgrowth of the earlier development of synthesizers with digital memory, sound sampling machines, digital recorders and reverberators, and similar electronic instruments.

"Most of the developments affected at this point are recording and composing activities, as opposed to live performance," he says. For example, digital memory in a synthesizer allows musicians to program all of their synthesizer sounds at home, then go into a studio and start recording right away. Prior to that, a musician would have to rent the studio space to do all of the programming as well as the recording.

Similarly, sound sampling machines have already begun to affect the way that a group like the Philip Glass Ensemble approaches concert dates. "For example, to do performances of a piece called *The Photographer*, which called for six female voices—well, that's something we can't afford to do on tour. We can't afford to take five extra singers along for one piece. With an emulator, however, we can *simulate* a chorus and are able to perform that piece of music.

"And, although we really haven't found it to be a replacement for live musicians, the emulator enables you to use fewer musicians and still get an orchestral kind of sound," he says.

The key to using computers with musical instruments has undoubtedly been the development of MIDI, Riesman addc. "It's a dream come true. Before there was MIDI, I was looking around for someone to do some custom work for me in interfacing keyboards. I had gotten

into the practice in the studio of playing two keyboards at the same time, as one way of getting more complex, more interesting synthesizer sounds, or doing multiple overdubs of the same part.

"So I was just dying for something to link keyboards together. Both from the standpoint of doing a live performance or a recording studio performance, having multiple synthesizers under one keyboard's control—and from the point of view of sequencing software—MIDI development is really terrific."

In addition to all of the new options for musicians, there are also a number of troubling questions involved with the development of digital, computer-based music. Critics of electronic music have complained of its mechanical, sterile sound and its departure from traditional music sounds and forms—although the number of those complaints has been reduced as instruments become more sophisticated and performers more proficient in their use. Sound sampling devices also raise issues relating to the use-or misuse-of a performer's sound and the threat that some musicians may be put out of work.

The amazing capabilities of digital sound sampling machines have already given rise to the ability to have virtually anything recorded—or sampled—and then reused over and over again even without the performer's knowledge, says Ron Bienstock.

For example, Bienstock says, a well-known rock musician recently called in a well-respected acoustic bass player and paid him to play on one cut of an album. "They paid him a single-session fee. He goes home, and the next thing he hears from people on the street is that he's on three cuts. Now, that is something that the unions-in terms of their laws and rules and enforcement problems-are facing at the moment," he says. Once you have digitally sampled a sound, it can be reused repeatedly, or even changed in ways that make it unrecognizable.

"There's the problem. When have you taken too much, and how far can you go? It's going to get to the point where everybody will have a sampling unit of some sort within their reach, probably within the next year," Bienstock says. Although the courts have not yet begun to hand out rulings in this area, Bienstock expects the legal rulings will be fascinating.

"All my attorney friends who I spoke to from major firms—copyright firms—they don't know anything about this technology," he says. "I recently got called into a major firm, and really it was an amazing event. I was talking to six attorneys, a minimum of 12 years each in copyright and trademark experience, who were taking notes and saying, 'Sampling...is that with an *a*?' They were very much in the dark."

Sound sampling devices also pose real problems for certain musicians, especially those who make money as session performers, says Riesman.

"There's no doubt that samplers have put people out of work. When you talk about the session musician, the violin players and so on, who don't get the sweetening dates they used to because of synthesizers being used—well, that trend is going to continue," he says. But, says Bienstock, "Interest-

But, says Bienstock, "Interestingly enough, it hasn't had a real impact upon a lot of recording studios because you still need a place to be able to play live drums and do vocals in a real sound area conducive to quality."

Although Bienstock is quick to point out the advantages that computers and MIDI-connected electronic equipment can have for composers and musicians, he feels that computers haven't yet had a major impact on the average working musician. That's especially so for guitar and bass players, who are just beginning to witness the first real breakthroughs in MIDI-guitar technology.

In the long run, both Bienstock and Riesman agree that musicians will find more opportunities than problems when it comes to integrating computers and digital electronic equipment. But that doesn't mean that all musicians have to get wired into the electronic, computerized world.

Says Riesman, "There's still plenty of room for musicians who just want to play their instruments and ignore the whole thing."

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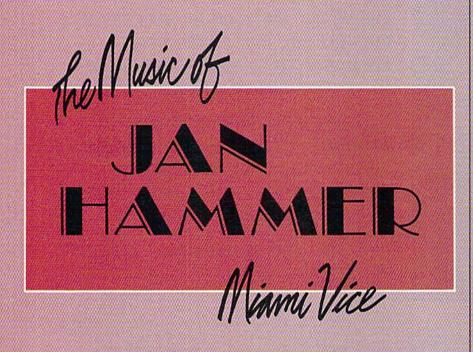
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NTERVIEW



Selby Bateman, Features Editor

Almost singlehandedly, composer and musician Jan Hammer has altered the sound of network television Each week, from a computer-controlled 24-track music studio on his ten-acre estate in New York, Hammer composes, performs, and mixes the musical score for another episode of the innovative action series, Miami Vice. He creates for the program an eclectic mix of synthesizer-based pop-rock; powerful, haunting melodies; and background themes ranging from reggae to rockabilly. Hammer draws from—and contributes to—what has become the unique Miami Vice look and feel.

Despite crushing weekly deadlines, Hammer has drawn both critical and popular acclaim for the consistently high quality of his compositions and performances. Along the way, he's also picked up Emmy nominations, a No. 1 hit single, and a No. 1 album, all for Miami Vice—the first time a television sound track album has climbed to the top of the charts since Henry Mancini's 1959 record, The Music from Peter Gunn.

To accomplish all this, Hammer benefits from the startling power and versatility of the latest computercontrolled electronic instruments. Only in the last couple of years has technology offered a musician working alone the necessary tools to create extraordinary and complex music. With today's technology, a single musician has the freedom to be a oneman symphony. Hammer works his weekly magic with an array of synthesizers, drum machines, keyboards, guitars, and sound sampling unitsplus a personal computer with hard drive-all connected through MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface) devices. (See "Computers and MIDI"elsewhere in this issue.)

It's somewhat ironic that a quintessentially American cops-androbbers program is being musically scored by a classically trained composer born and raised in Czechoslovakia. But Hammer, 38, is no stranger to American music. Arriving in the United States from Prague in 1968just before the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia-Hammer quickly established himself as a composer and performer of great versatility. He has performed with many jazz and rock superstars: Sarah Vaughan, Mick Jagger, Jeff Beck, John McLaughlin, Carlos Santana, Billy Cobham, Stanley Clarke, and Al DiMeola, among others. He was a founding member of the jazz-rock group, The Mahavishnu

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Orchestra, and more recently played on Mick Jagger's first solo album, She's The Boss.

As a one-man orchestra, Hammer provides about 20 minutes of music for each of the 60-minute episodes of Miami Vice. The heart of his home studio is the Fairlight CMI (Computer Musical Instrument) synthesizer, but he also uses a wide range of other instruments: a Memorymoog Plus synthesizer, a Probe/Oberheim portable keyboard, a Steinway acoustic piano, a Yamaha DX7 synthesizer, an American Modular Instruments (MDS-1) guitar system, a Roland Jupiter-8 keyboard, a 1978 Fender Stratocaster electric guitar, an IBM PC XT computer, and an array of modular support instruments. Hammer is doing work that in the past might have required a roomful of musicians.

Gazette: You've seen firsthand the growing power and sophistication of electronic music. Do you think digital instruments and computers will one day replace human performance? Hammer: I don't think that they'll ever take over. I think they'll expand the field of music tremendously. I don't think it's replacing musicians, I don't think it's replacing sounds. Some sounds may remind you of certain traditional instruments, but then again, there is a whole other world of the sounds that were not possible before the invention of these instruments. And I think that is the biggest promise. It's really coming up with something that we've never heard.

Gazette: Your experience and background allow you to approach things differently from other musicians using the same equipment. I'm sure you've already seen a number of television shows that try to mimic your style. Hammer: I think what really makes a difference in my case is what kind of music I write, regardless of the instrumentation or the mode in which I put the music together. It comes down to "You hear a melody that moves you. Do you hear a musical idea that makes you feel something?" And that will always be the bottom line. There is no substitute.

board at any pitch.

Gazette: And you use that extensively...

Hammer: Yes, very much. And also, there are quite a few programs as part of the software package for the Fairlight, where you can sequence, string together compositions, pieces of music. And in

GG t comes down to You hear a melody that moves you. Do you hear a musical idea that makes you feel something?' And that will always be the bottom line. There is no substitute.''

Gazette: From a technological standpoint, could you have accomplished several years ago what you're now doing every week for *Miami Vice*?

Hammer: From *any* standpoint, really, it would be impossible. It would take me twice as long.

Gazette: What's been the biggest change over the past year or two?

Hammer: I would say the better software that became available; especially in the case of the Fairlight CMI, which is an upper-end digital synthesizer. But that's not really doing it justice. It's an incredible machine that not only creates sound from scratch, but also is a great sampling machine—little snippets of digital recordings that can then be replayed from a keydifferent modes: one is directly playing it from the keyboard, another one is typing in the values, another is doing it with a light pen on the screen. You can edit musical compositions like that. Those things have grown.

And also there is another wonderful thing that's just happened recently, especially now that MIDI has really taken off. People have been writing programs for microcomputers. For instance, I have a wonderful program [*Texture*, a modular sequencing program from Cherry Lane Technologies] that Roger Powell wrote. [Roger Powell is keyboardist for Todd Rundgren's band, Utopia, and director of product development at Cherry Lane.] It's available for many computers, but I have an IBM XT. And this thing, you just put a MIDI interface card into an IBM, then you can connect as many synthesizers—up to 16—and run them on separate MIDI channels. And basically playing performance in realtime, playing sections of pieces of music that you can then combine in the same manner that a word processor would help you with words.

Gazette: Several years ago, that would have been impossible with a microcomputer.

Hammer: Right. It makes it available to the masses, really.

Gazette: Do you use the Fairlight in conjunction with your IBM?

Hammer: Yes. They're both running all the time. The Fairlight is more of an incredible sound machine, where I pretty much store all my drums—all my drums that you hear—but different tunings. And they're all stored on the disks. I can put them together in different combination drum kits that I can recall. They're stored as instrument files where you have different types of drums combined into drum kits.

Gazette: How is memory storage handled on the Fairlight?

Hammer: Eight-inch floppies, double-density, double-sided. They have a new system coming out that's going to be hard-disk supported as well. I have a hard disk on the IBM, and it's incredible [laughs], the advance that I've made to that level of organization. You know, going through subdirectories, and really organizing my world here.

Gazette: How long have you been using a computer?

Hammer: The IBM I just got recently, a few months ago. I've been working with the Fairlight for about four years now.

Gazette: Have you been using the IBM directly in any of your *Miami Vice* compositional work?

Hammer: Absolutely. That's what's so wonderful with the program—it's called *Texture*—it's a compositional program. You can really do amazing things with that. I can sketch out things in advance, even before I see the final cut of the show, the final timing. And then I



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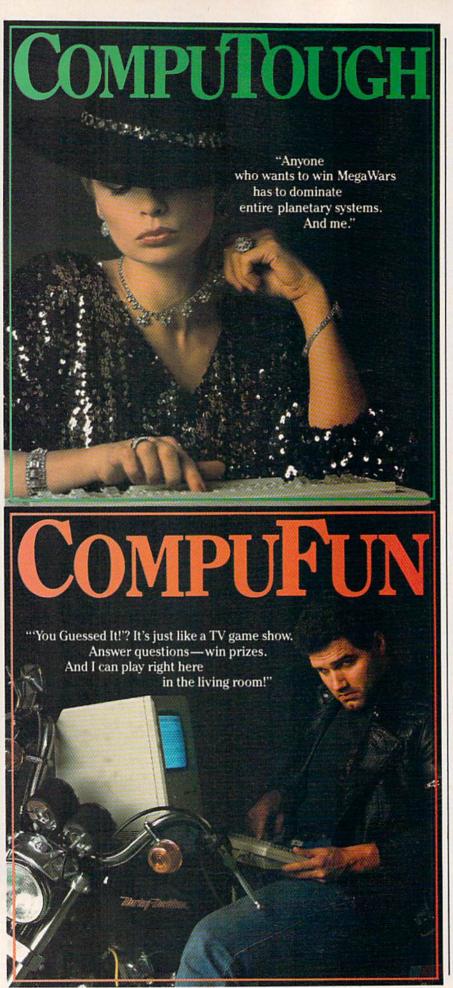


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can perform the piece of music and do last minute changes before I actually commit the music to tape, because it's all pliable. It's like building blocks.

Gazette: What was your first exposure to digital music?

Hammer: I just heard amazing sounds on a few people's records; I can't even remember who it was. Different people started using the Fairlights initially, and then other things like the Synclavier [another high-end synthesizer], started showing up. And it started sounding different. And the most intriguing thing about it was that it did sound different. It sounded unlike anything I'd ever heard.

Gazette: What was your first exposure to a computer, and how did you end up choosing the IBM PC XT?

Hammer: It was the one computer that could do all the things that I needed. And the programs were available for it. For instance, on the IBM, when I'm not composing using the *Texture* program, then when I'm doing the final mix-down on my console, the IBM is running the automation. And it's just writing the levels and mutes and everything on my console, so the whole mix is actually written onto the hard disk on the IBM.

That is one computer that can do all these things for me. It can also keep track of all my sounds on the Yamaha, for instance. I have a whole library of sounds that gets stored in another subdirectory on the hard disk as well. So, there are already three incredibly different applications that just one computer can do. And I don't know of another computer that has that much software written for it.

Gazette: This idea of a library of personal sounds opens up a new world for musicians. Will this raise any problems when sound sampling allows anyone to duplicate those things you've created?

Hammer: That depends. If it's a snippet of a sound, there's nothing I can do. But if it's a sixteen-second sample of a melody I wrote, then it's copyright infringement. That's not giving away the store. I don't see that I will be robbed of anything.

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Gazette: You score the soundtrack to *Miami Vice* from your home studio. Do you ever work in Miami where the program is shot?

Hammer: I did a quick cameo guest shot last fall, and then we get together once in a while, like at the Emmy Awards.

Gazette: Does it help you to get together with the actors and production people?

Hammer: It's nice; we have some fun. They're quite an exciting bunch of people working on the show.

Gazette: How do you actually go about scoring an episode of *Miami Vice*?

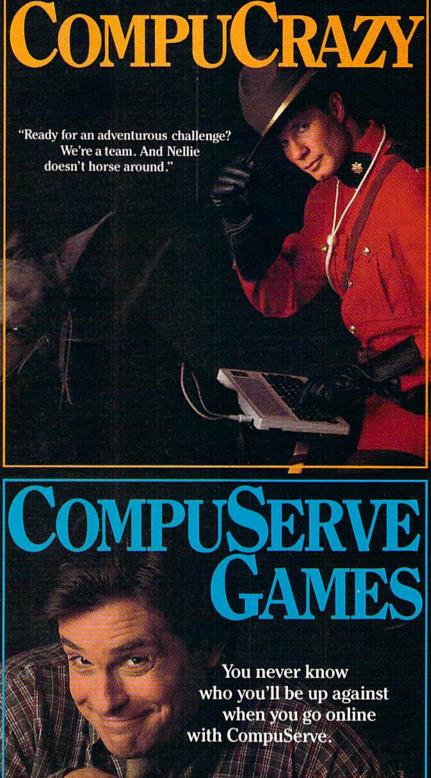
Hammer: Most of the work really gets done after I see the show in its rough form. It's all pretty much a seat-of-the-pants kind of thing gut feeling. I just go with my instincts. I don't have time to do anything else. I really have to go with my instincts, and it has to be the first time. So, there aren't many changes. The only changes that there are are done as far as the timing and the lengths of individual sections and stuff like that.

Gazette: Do you use the same group of instruments each time?

Hammer: Just the opposite. I try to give each show its own flavor, its own specific themes, in addition to the *Miami Vice* theme which was the hit single—that's on every show, but that just opens the show and that's it. Then when the story really starts, there are different themes for each week, which is quite unusual in television scoring. So, it's sort of like a mini-movie, and it's really quite a pressure.

Gazette: In a number of the episodes, you type music to certain individual characters or actors. Are you improvising that, or do you work from a plot line?

Hammer: I only work from the picture. There is no time to really read scripts, and get really involved like that. I'm like the first-time viewer; I just get caught up in the action, and if it's scary or exciting or depressing or whatever it is, I respond to it in that way. However it hits me, it's



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my subjective response to it.

Gazette: What's your hardware setup in your studio at home?

Hammer: There are two alphanumeric keyboards-one is the IBM and one is the Fairlight. And then I have my favorite piano instrument keyboard that I actually play a lot, the Yamaha DX-7, which is just about the most amazing thing. And that is connected through MIDI to just about everything else. I have a Memorymoog [synthesizer] that's the most beautiful sounding oldfashioned analog instrument. And then I have a Roland synthesizer. And I can directly play the Fairlight from the Yamaha keyboard-I just really like the feel of the Yamaha keyboard, it's my favorite.

Gazette: And then you add your own sounds to this, for instance with the Stratocaster guitar?

Hammer: When it's a real guitar, I actually play the part on a guitar. There are certain strumming techniques that just cannot be approximated.

Gazette: Will we reach a point when even a guitar can be replaced by a digital machine?

Hammer: I think we can evoke the feeling of a guitar, and that's been something I've been pursuing for years. And I've had all kinds of success with that. But there are some things I will never be able to do—or at least that I cannot even foresee being able to do—simply because I cannot imagine the controller that would allow me, a keyboard player, to produce an impression of strumming six strings rapidly across. That's where the problem is, the interface between the human being and the computer.

Gazette: There have been complaints from some that digital instruments, such as drum machines, produce a sterility of sound. Will we always see live drums being used?

Hammer: I'm sure you will. But the point is that the fine line is disappearing because drummers are starting to program these things. And when you say drum machines, you're probably talking about something old-fashioned, low-end. The way it's going now is that there's velocity sensing on each drum, where the dynamics are infinitely variable. And if you have a drummer's mind connected to this—if a drummer programs a good computer like that—you cannot distinguish the results. It's really erasing that old stigma. Definitely the Fairlight is like that. With the shading of dynamics and all that, you can really do something much more real and involved than it used to be.

Gazette: To your knowledge, has anyone previously approached the scoring of a television show as you are—one-on-one, with just days between when you receive the videotape and when you have to finish a score?

Hammer: I don't think so. Because that really started out as a flash of inspiration from Michael Mann, the executive producer [of *Miami Vice*], where from the first episode after the pilot, he told me to go ahead and do it the way I wanted it. And I don't think anyone has ever been given this amount of freedom. And that makes all the difference, because I do better work when I'm not interfered with [laughs].

Gazette: For more than a year now, you've gone through a series of very compressed periods of composition and performance for *Miami Vice*. Would you like to keep this up, or do you want a break to do some other things?

Hammer: Well, the season is 22 weeks, and last summer I was working on the album. But this summer I'm definitely going to take it easy. There are also a lot of films for which I'm getting offers, and I have to turn them down because it's just impossible in time.

Gazette: What's the next step in making your life easier as a composer and a musician?

Hammer: I would like to have a limitless supply of inspiration [laughs]. The technology is going along just fine. I'm not worried about technology anymore. I'm sometimes worried about being able to keep up with the ideas that feed the technology.

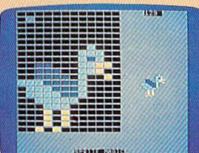


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Computers And MIDI

Kathy Yakal, Assistant Features Editor

ver the past couple of years, a lot of music software has been published for the Commodore 64-programs that let you compose, edit, and, in some cases, print out musical pieces. Some programs also serve as tutorials, helping you learn about music as you go along. A few companies have even produced keyboards that can be at-tached to the 64 to play music. The 64's SID (Sound Interface Device) chip lends itself well to creative applications. But beyond serving as a musical instrument itself, your Commodore 64 has the ability to control other digital musical instruments. It's now possible to compose a melody and hear it played by up to 16 synthesizers or drum machines. The music would be played flawlessly because your 64, acting as symphony conductor, is telling each instrument which notes to play and how to play them.

Professional musicians have used electronic synthesizers, sequencers, and digital sound samplers for years to compose and perform music. Though each of these devices individually has made the creative process easier, their ability to work together was, in the past, very limited. If you wanted three synthesizers to play together, you would have needed a musician at each of the keyboards.

In 1982, a number of major music hardware manufacturers agreed to adopt a set of technical specifications that would become an industry standard. This standard, *MIDI* (Musical Instrument Digital Interface) makes it possible for any musical device that uses MIDI circuitry to work with any other device equipped with MIDI. Musicians could, for the first time, have many of their electronic music components "talk" to each other. What started out four years ago as a way for electronic musical equipment to be compatible now has important ramifications for personal computer owners. If you're interested in exploring some new musical possibilities with your Commodore 64, you may want to see what MIDI can do for you.

To do this, two things were necessary: a hardware interface that would connect two or more units, and software that could do the translating. Both would adhere to the MIDI standard. MIDI is not a physical interface in the traditional sense, or even a software program. Rather it is a set of minimum technical specifications necessary for compatibility. This allows hardware and software manufacturers a lot of freedom, yet offers musicians powerful tools that work together as they never have been able to.

There's another player here: the personal computer. Computers, with their enormous processing capabilities, are ideal controllers for electronic musical instruments. Many manufacturers have developed interfaces that can connect a personal computer to a keyboard or drum machine or other digital instrument, and software that drives the coupling. Using such a configuration, you can very efficiently compose, edit, and play multiinstrument compositions as a solo musician. MIDI controllers use a serial bus with up to 16 different channels. The instruments are daisy-chained, with only one actually connected directly to the main computer. (It's similar to plugging a printer cable into the disk drive and the drive cable into your 64. When you make a printout, the disk drive ignores the signals coming from the computer because it knows they're destined for the printer.) Each instrument has its own number and can tell if a command should be acted upon or ignored. Sequencers can define various MIDI channels through which musical information can be sent to particular synthesizers while ignored by others not listening to that channel.

Musical data is transmitted among MIDI devices through three kinds of ports. MIDI OUT ports transmit data from the computer or instrument that's in charge. MIDI IN ports receive. And MIDI THRU ports pass information along to the next device in the chain. On the Commodore 64, MIDI interfaces (containing MIDI OUT and IN ports) are plugged into the cartridge port, and then cables are run to whatever other MIDI device you're using, such as a synthesizer or drum machine. Most of the time, the MIDI cable carries requests to play individual notes, but there are other musical events which can be controlled as well. Almost every synthesizer, for example, can be programmed for different sound envelopes. MIDI programs can usually ask an instrument to switch envelopes in the middle of a song, from a piano-like sound to a tuba timbre, for example. Also, such data as individual note attack, aftertouch (how quickly a key is released), sustain, pitch bend, and vibrato can be sent via MIDI.

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M ost MIDI interfaces come with some software, at least some kind of demo program. If you plan to buy software from a different manufacturer, make sure that it's compatible with all of your MIDI devices and interfaces. Most programs are written for a specific synthesizer or other MIDI device but will also work with a few others.

The International MIDI Association (IMA) is a good place to go for MIDI technical information. The IMA is a non-profit organization made up of manufacturers, musicians, educators, and other people interested in electronic music. If you want a copy of MIDI 1.0 specifications and a 50-page detailed ex-

planation of MIDI by the MIDI Manufacturers Association, the IMA sells them for \$35 (\$30 for members). Initial IMA membership fee is \$40, and annual dues are \$25.

A complete explanation of each interface and program's features is not possible; we'll use the software categories set up by the IMA for purposes of general identification.

A MIDI **sequencer** is a computer program (or separate peripheral) that records and plays back music performed on MIDI devices. Sequencers can be extremely sophisticated: They can correct rhythmic errors, transpose, invert, time reverse, append, merge, and permit a variety of realtime musical manipulations. In addition, "recording" can be via direct entry into the computer, step-time playing, or realtime playing.

A librarian facilitates the storage of programmed sounds or any internal data for specific MIDI devices.

A **programmer** allows the user to modify the programmed voice parameters or any other internal data for specific MIDI devices via the computer.

A **printer** prints out recorded music in standard music notation.

(For more information on MIDI, contact the International MIDI Association, 11857 Hartsook Street, North Hollywood, CA 91607.)

Sequential Circuits

Following is a list of MIDI hardware and software available for the Commodore 64. For further information, please contact the manufacturer or publisher.

Cherry Lane Technologies

110 Midland Ave, P.O. Box 430 Port Chester, NY 10573 CZ Rider Programmer/Librarian \$149

Dr. T's Music Software 66 Louise Rd. Chestnut Hill, MA 02167 MIDI Sequencer Sequencer/Editor \$150 Echo Plus Controller \$90 CZ Patch Librarian Programmer/Librarian \$95 DX Patch Librarian Programmer/Librarian \$100

Hybrid Arts 11920 Olympic Blod. Los Angeles, CA 90064 MidiTrack C Sequencer only, \$149 Sequencer with MIDI interface \$349 DX-Patch Librarian \$79 CZ-Patch Librarian \$79 Mimetics

P.O. Box 60238 Station A Palo Alto, CA 94306 Data 7 Programmer/Librarian \$125 Performance 7 Librarian \$125 Data ODX Programmer/Librarian \$95

Moog Electronics 2500 Walden Ave. Buffalo, NY 14225 Song Producer Sequencer/Editor and MIDI interface \$295

MusicData 8444 Wilshire Blvd. Beverly Hills, CA 90211 MIDI Interface \$100 MIDI Sequencer I & II Sequencer/Editor MS 1 (real-time editor) \$95 MS II (programmable) \$175 Sound Filer Librarian \$75 MIDI Merger Utilities \$50 (MS 1 only)

MIDI/4 Plus Sequencer/Editor \$99 MIDI/8 Plus Sequencer/Editor \$150 Master Tracks Sequencer/Editor \$249.95 **MIDI** Player Utilities \$99.95 The Music Shop Sequencer/Editor/Printer \$149 **MIDI** Interface \$199.95 (with tape synch) \$129.95 (without tape synch) **DX-7** Librarian **CZ** Librarian Juno 106 Librarian JX-8P Librarian **OB-8** Librarian Librarians developed by Computers and Music

Passport Designs

QRS Music Rolls, Inc. Micro-W Distributing 1342B Route 23 Butler, NJ 07405 MIDI Magic Interface \$49.95 MIDI Magic 1/O Interface (includes drum sync connection) \$99.95 RolandCorp 7200 Dominion Circle Los Angeles, CA 90040 MUSE (MIDI Users Sequencer/ Editor)

Sequencer/Editor

\$150

3051 N. First St. San Jose, CA 95134 **MIDI** Interface \$99 Syntech 23958 Craftsman Rd. Calabasas, CA 91320 Studio 1 Sequencer/Editor \$225.95 Studio 2 Sequencer/Editor \$225.95 Song Player Utility \$99.95 DX/TX Master Editor/Librarian \$149.95 MIDI Studio Sequencer/Editor \$79.95 **MIDI** Interface \$129.95 (with drum sync) \$199.95 (with tape and drum sync)

Unicord/Korg 89 Frost St. Westbury, NY 11590 MH01C MIDI Interface \$129.95 KSQ-800C Sequencer/Editor \$99.50 MS11C Sequencer \$149.95 **KVE-800C** Editor \$99.50 KVE-DW8C Editor \$99.95

Arcade Baseball

Kevin Mykytyn and Mark Tuttle

Here's a computerized version of the once-popular mechanical baseball game found in the preelectronic arcades. The only difference is you don't need any dimes or quarters to play. An exciting one- or two-player game for the Commodore 64.

Spring training is over and baseball season is under way. Here's a chance to do some swinging and pitching against a friend—or your Commodore 64. "Arcade Baseball" is modeled after the mechanical baseball arcade game that was popular before computerized games dominated the scene. But this computer game offers a few options that the mechanical versions did not: You can choose to practice or play, and you can select an opponent: another person or your computer.

A Few Choices

After typing in the program, be sure to save a copy. To play the game, type RUN. First you're prompted to choose Practice (f1) or Play (f7). In practice mode, 20 pitches—a random mix of fastballs, changeups, curves, and sliders—are thrown so you can practice hitting. (To change the number of pitches thrown, change the value of RM in line 740.) No runners are displayed, and outs and runs do not accumulate. After all the pitches are thrown, you're asked again to select Practice or Play.

In Play mode, you're asked to select a one- or two-player game. Press the 1 or 2 key. If you wish to play the computer, select the oneplayer game. Now you're ready to begin.

The screen is divided into three sections. On the left is the playing field. Along the top of the field is a row of black holes. A batted ball

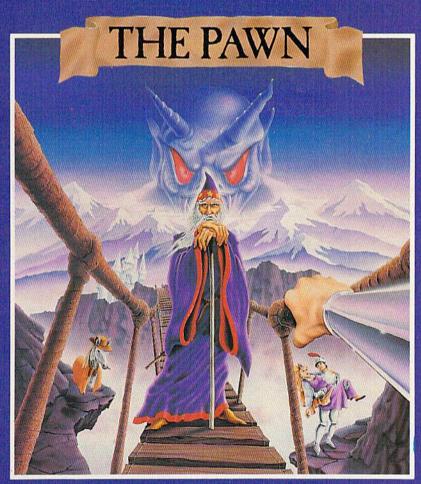
will land in one of these holes, and each is marked with a result (single, double, triple, or out). To hit a home run, the ball must pass over the center of the rectangular ramp near the center of the field. (The crowd loves a home run and cheers when either team hits one.) At the bottom of the field is a specially designed bat.

The upper right corner of the screen is the scoreboard, which contains the inning, number of strikes, outs, and the current score. Players are represented as Visitor and Home. In the square below the scoreboard is a display of the baseball diamond, designed to show which bases are occupied by the team at bat.

Play Ball!

You must first choose a one- or two-player game. The one-player version—like the original arcade game—lasts for three outs. Your objective as batter is to score as many runs as possible before reaching three outs. The computer, as pitcher, randomly selects the type

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The batter—on the visiting team awaits a pitch. Down by four runs, he'll try to score the runner on second base.

of pitch: fast ball, changeup (a slow moving pitch), curve (which breaks away, to the right of the plate), or slider (which breaks in, to the left of the plate). Swing at a pitch by pressing the space bar. This moves the bat left to right. Once the bat is released, you no longer have control of it, so you must time the release of the bat to meet the pitched ball. If the ball passes untouched, it counts as a strike.

Because different pitches cause the ball to travel at different speeds and in some cases change directions, timing the release of the bat is crucial to good hitting. The bat is designed as a half circle to allow you control of the angle of the batted ball. There's no such thing as a foul ball in Arcade Baseball; you can bounce the ball off the sides of the field.

When you get a hit, you'll see any movements on the base paths at the lower right of the screen. If the hit is a single, the batter advances to first base, and any other base runners move up one base. A double moves all runners up two bases, a triple three bases. A run scored is indicated by a chiming tone and an update on the scoreboard.

The two-player version offers more variety:

1. The game lasts for three innings. If the score is tied after three innings, play continues until one player wins. (The home team always gets to bat last, regardless of the score.) The visiting team is blue, the home team red.

2. You pitch as well as hit. Press one of the function keys to deliver a pitch: f1—fastball; f3 changeup; f5—slider; and f7 curveball. COPY II 64/128[™]

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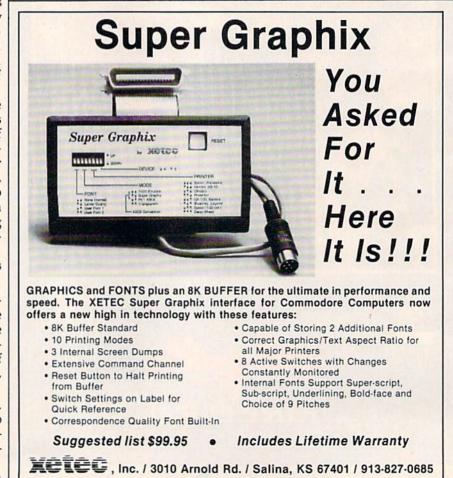
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See program listing on page 96.

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The high performance doesn't stop there. GEOS also includes two integrated applications. **geoPaint** is a full featured, easy to use graphic editor. Produce any number of high quality graphic images using the 14 different graphic tools and shapes. Paint or fill in 32 different patterns. Zoom in for pixel editing or display a preview of the full page. Add titles or snappy captions in different fonts, styles, or point sizes.

geoWrite is an easy to use, graphics based word processor. Insert, copy, move, or delete. Choose from five different fonts in several different styles and point sizes. Bring in a picture from geoPaint, if you like. Best of all, what you see on the screen is what you'll get in the final output. Compose, arrange and rearrange for that picture perfect presentation.

There's also a few desk accessories, for that little extra help when and where you need it. Available from any **GEOS** application, they include an alarm clock, a notepad, a four function calculator, and photo and text albums (for collecting pictures and phrases to paste into other applications).

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Ampyre Hunter

Marc Sugiyama Game Concept by Gregg Keizer and Randy Fosner

This excellent adventure game combines text and graphics to create a world in which you hunt down a dangerous vampire terrorizing a small village. Your goal is to corner and destroy the monster. For the 64.

You stand at the outskirts of a small village, high in the mountains of eastern Europe. The townspeople have fled, for a vampire has taken up residence in the old castle nearby. Before they took flight, they managed to get a message to you. You're well-known in certain circles for your knowledge and expertise concerning esoteric lore. Only

you can find and destroy the vampire. If you succeed, the villagers will be grateful. You find the mere existence of such evil repugnant; you *will* dispatch the vampire, you tell yourself.

The world of this adventure game may seem familiar (who hasn't seen one of the countless vampire movies?), but you'll delight in exploring it all the same. And even though you may *think* you know how to destroy a vampire, seeing the task through is not easy. Brute strength will do little good. Patience, careful investigation, and the right tools are needed.

"Vampyre Hunter" isn't a runof-the-mill text adventure game. Not only do you talk to the computer through the keyboard, reading and typing in messages, but you'll also explore a mazelike castle, searching for the vampire's hiding place. Although you still provide directions and actions for your character while in the castle, you'll see it graphically displayed

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on the screen, complete with rats, trap doors, dead-end passages, and thieving bats. Vampyre Hunter combines the best of both text adventures and graphics adventures to give you a unique world in which to participate.

Typing Instructions

Vampyre Hunter is a very long game. It will take some time to type it in. Be assured, however, that the final product will be well worth your time. The game is long simply because it's a text adventure game. If you look at Program 1, the BASIC section of the game, you'll see that much of it is DATA statements. There's just no way around this; in order for the program to talk to the player, the vocabulary and dialogue have to be included.

Program 1 is the BASIC portion of the game. Before you begin, review the page called "How to Type In COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," for details on how to type underlined letters and characters in kbrackets and {braces}. It's also a good idea to use "The Automatic Proofreader," published regularly in the GAZETTE. Pay close attention to the DATA statements and make sure that the spacing and spelling are exactly as listed. Note that several DATA lines have one or more commas in a row.

Program 2 is the machine language routine that creates the castle rooms, moves the creatures inside the castle, handles the text input, and controls the formatting of the text. You'll need a copy of "MLX," the machine language entry program published regularly in the GA-ZETTE, to enter this program. Load and run MLX and provide the following two addresses:

Starting Address: C000 Ending Address: CA97

Save Program 2 under the name "VAMPYRE.ML". If you use any other name, you'll have to change line 10 of Program 1, so it loads the proper program.

Once you've got both programs saved on tape or disk, you're ready to play the game. Load Program 1 as you would any other BASIC program. Type RUN, and the game begins. The first line in Program 1 loads the machine language portion of Vampyre Hunter. Tape users should change the num-

ber 8 at the end of line 10 to a 1 (LOAD "VAMPYRE.ML",1,1).

Issuing Commands

The screen first cycles through different colors. This is part of the machine language initialization routine and lasts about 90 seconds. When the screen stops changing colors, the BASIC initialization begins. The entire process may take up to two minutes, so be patient.

As long as you're outside the castle where the vampire resides, Vampyre Hunter is an all-text adventure. You start out south of the village. Communicating with the program is easy; as in most other text adventures, you simply type on the keyboard. You may use multiword commands to talk to the computer. Compound objects and sentences such as "Take the lamp and the food and go east" are permitted. The text parser is written entirely in BASIC, so if you issue long commands, be patient while the computer figures out what you said. Remember, though, that the computer has a limited vocabulary—if a phrase does not work, try something else. Only the first four letters of each word are significant (knif is considered to be the same word as *knife*, for example). You needn't include articles, such as a and the, as they are ignored. In addition, try to avoid the use of adjectives; they may confuse the word parser.

The input routine, which is part of the machine language routine, will not accept capital letters or commas, so you should avoid their use. It also rejects leading spaces and more than one space in a row.

If you've played text adventures, you'll be pleased to know that all of the normal abbreviations are available to you. For example, you can use the first letter of a direction, such as *n* for *north*. There are two other abbreviations; l stands for look and i for inventory. You can also use the *examine* command to look more closely at objects in the castle or the village, but be aware that these work only in certain locations.

Although figuring out how to communicate with the computer is part of the fun of playing an adventure game, there are some commands that need some explanation. | of nine spaces using this syntax.

For instance, the command feed the fish is invalid because you haven't said what to feed the fish. Likewise, the command throw book is invalid because you haven't said what to throw the book at. In addition, a command like throw the book and the glass at the vampire and the dog is invalid because there are multiple objects.

Only one command is specific: Drive the stake into the vampire. This command must have this word order or it will not be understood.

In the Vampire's Lair

Eventually, you'll find your way inside the castle. At this point, the game changes and becomes more like a graphic adventure game. The upper portion of the screen shows your position within the castle's interlocking rooms. Below the map is a text window where you'll issue commands and receive messages.

The castle has four levels. You enter on the top floor and work your way down. The vampire's coffin is on one of the lower levels. You'll need the lamp to travel safely through the castle. If you don't have the lantern, or if its fuel runs out, you'll be in complete darkness, and the screen display will disappear. Finding your way out is almost impossible in the dark. Don't leave things in the castle; they'll be scooped up by bats. Six items may be encountered inside the castle. Your character is represented by a figure in the center of the screen. The other figures are bats, rats, stairways, the coffin, and the vampire. There are hidden trapdoors throughout the upper levels of the castle. You won't always fall through them, but there's no way of knowing if one is ahead.

The vampire tends to wander throughout the castle during the night; it's safer if you avoid the castle during that time. If you do stay inside the castle during the night, hope that you have enough wards and weapons to keep the vampire from coming after you.

To make it easier to maneuver your character, you can specify more than one move at a time. If you want the figure to move five spaces north, for instance, type n 5 (make sure there's a space between the two). You can move a maximum



Dealer inquiries welcome

The Importance Of Mapping

As you meander through the village, you may want to keep track of your movements by sketching out a map. Don't be in too big a hurry to enter the castle, there are several items you'll need to obtain before you can confront the vampire. If you fail in your first attempt, at least you'll have a map and some idea of where you need to move in the next game.

One of the challenges of an adventure game is figuring out which items are important and where they are. Thus, no more clues about how to win can be provided. You'll have to do it yourself.

Additional Options

There are certain system commands that you can use to change the game's format. The color command allows you to change the color of the screen, border, and characters. The verbose and brief commands control the length of the descriptions you receive when you move from one place to another. The time command tells you the time and the day. If you want to clear the screen and have it redrawn (for whatever reason), use the clear command.

If you should reset the computer during game play (by hitting RUN/STOP-RESTORE), you'll find that the screen is not behaving as it should. Press SHIFT-CLR/HOME, type POKE 648,4 (you won't see the characters; you'll have to type blindly) and press RETURN. This should return the normal screen. If you wish to exit the game, type quit.

Program Pieces

Here's a breakdown of the BASIC portion of Vampyre Hunter, Program 1.

Line Numbers	Description
10-205	Initialization
215-365	Sentence parser
375	Clear command
385-420	Drive stake
430-495	Lamp control
505-510	Winning
520-525	Losing
535-545	Nonsense commands
555-565	Color command
575-595	Time command
605-755	Give command
765-770	Brief/Verbose commands
780-790	Refuel lamp command
800-1000	Overhead

850	Handle the sun	
880	Move wolves	
905	Move vampires	
925	Let wolves attack	
940	Handle the lamp	
970	Let vampire attack	
980	Let animals attack	
1010-1280	Go command	
1290-1410	Take command	
1420-1425	Quit command	
1435-1540	Drop command	
1550-1585	Inventory command	
1595-1635	Return following noun	
	numbers	
1645-1705	Is noun here or held?	
1715-1725	Next word all?	
1735-1745	Next word but?	
1755-1790	Return how long	
1800-1965	Look command	
1975-2110	Examine command	
2120-2240	Make command	
2250-2275	Chop command	
2285-2405	Kill command	
2415-2490	Read command	
2500-2640	Eat command	
2650-2655	Drink (falls into Eat)	
2665-2705	Sleep command	
2715-2740	Wait command	
2750	Help	
2760-2765	Input routine	
2775	Return character in maze	
2785-4055	DATA	
2785	Constants/single	
2100	variables	
2815	Direction offsets	
2820	Can't go that way	
2020	messages	
2840	Directions	
2845	Times	
2850	Verbs	
2870	Nouns	
2965	Multi-location noun data	
2980	Foods	
2985	Eating messages	
2995	Places	
3200	Signs	
3205	Book	
3250	Noun descriptions	
3475	Place descriptions	
4005	Miscellaneous numeric	
1000	data	
4020	Color commands	
4045	Common error messages	
4045	Places where sleep	
1000	possible	
	Possible	

The machine language section, Program 2, has this organization:

Memory Usage	Description	
A000-BFFF	Castle storage	
C000-CAB5	Machine language subroutines:	
C000	Vectors	
C012	Initialization	
COCF	Create castle	
C20D	Create creatures	
C241	Move creatures	
C37F	Move the vampire	
C435	CHROUT wedge	
C50B	Input routine	
C585	Copy maze to screen	
C5DA	Miscellaneous subroutines	
C976	Data	
CC00-CFFF	Text screen	
F800-FFBF	Character data	
FFC0-FFFF	Sprite data	0

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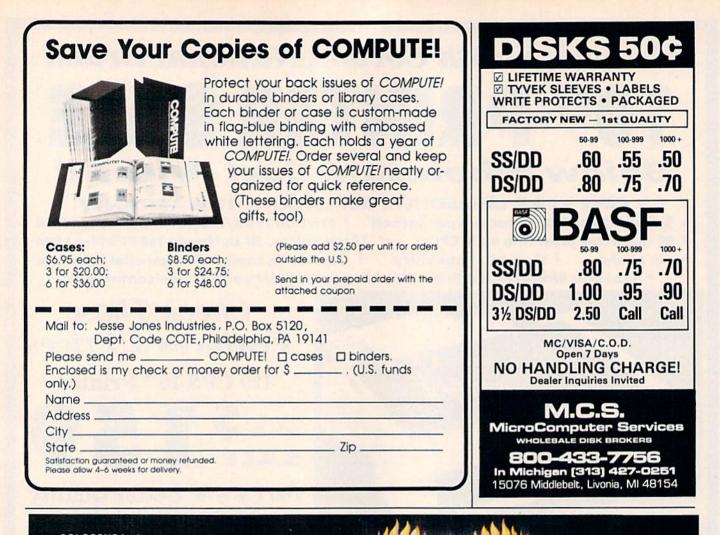
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APPRE 2 Series

ESS IV

CLOSES THE DOOR ON ALL THE OTHERS

James E. Hosek

Imagine a game of solitaire at which you can't cheat. Then imagine you've got high stakes riding on the game. "Klondike" is a computerized card game with a betting system and other interesting features for the Commodore 64.

Once you start playing "Klondike," it's hard to stop. If you've lost a lot of points, you'll be anxious to recover them; if you've won, you'll want to ride out your good luck.

Klondike is similar to the traditional solitaire card game. There are seven rows of cards; the first has one card, the second has two cards, and so on. On the right there is a pile for each suit, and at the bottom there is a deck from which to draw cards and a stack on which to discard.

You can draw cards from the stack or the deck, and place them on the rows in descending order, alternating colors; or place them on the piles by suit in ascending order

the game is to place as many cards on the piles as you can. However, since you probably won't be dealt all of the aces at the beginning, you'll need to place cards in the rows until they can be placed on the piles.

You can take cards from one pile and place them on another, so long as you keep them in descending order, alternating colors. If you move a card or set of cards from a row, the card beneath automatically turns over. If you move the last card in a row, you can place a king (and any cards descending from it) in the newly empty row.

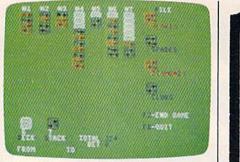
At the bottom of the screen are the words FROM and TO. To move starting with the ace. The object of | a card from the stack to a row, press

S and then the number of the row. To move a card from one row to another, press the number of the row from which you want to move a card and then the number of the row you want to move it to. To draw a card from the deck, press D. Finally, to move a card from a row to a pile, enter the number of the row and then press P or F.

A Helping Hand

The game has an "Automove" feature, which scans the cards before each move to see if there are any cards that can be moved onto the pile. If there are, it automatically moves them for you, with some exceptions. A card won't be moved if another card that has not yet appeared can be played on it. For example, if the ace and two of clubs are the only cards on the pile, the three of clubs will not be moved up automatically since either the two of hearts or the two of diamonds can be played onto it. Also, a card will not automatically be moved if a card that can be played on it is covered in a row. Even if a card is not moved automatically, though, you can still move it yourself.

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In this round, the player's best move might be to draw from the deck.

When you've turned over all the cards in the deck, the round of play is over and your score is calculated according to how many cards you got on the pile and how much you bet. Press f2 and the cards will be reshuffled for another round of play; press f8 to quit.

Placing A Bet

At the beginning of the game, you have 500 points. For each round of play, the maximum amount you can bet is the number of points you have divided by 52. You then earn five times your bet for each card you place on a pile. Therefore, in order to come out ahead, you must move at least 11 cards onto the pile. If you get all of the cards on the piles, you get 1000 times your bet. But don't count on it-it's difficult enough just to break even.

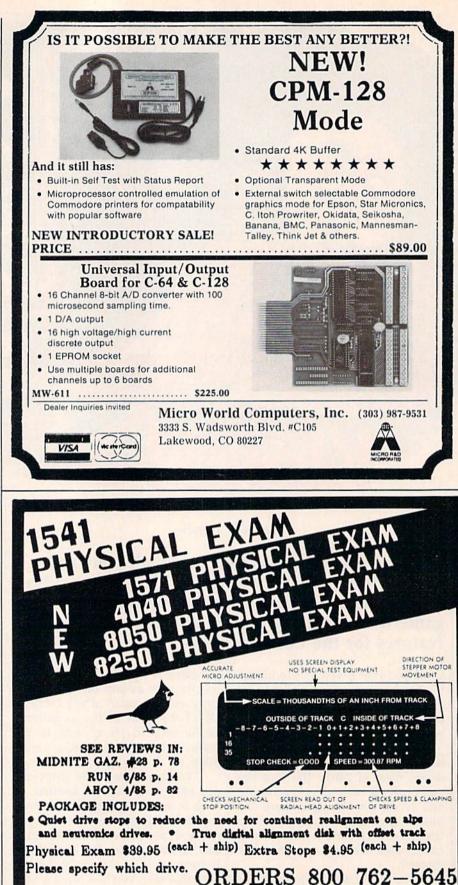
Typing It In

Type in Klondike using the "Automatic Proofreader," published frequently in the GAZETTE. If you're using tape, make the following changes: In line 120, eliminate GO-SUB 1190. Then delete lines 1190 through 1230. Also, change line 1240 to read REM.

If you're using a Plus/4 or 16, substitute the lines listed in Program 2 for the corresponding lines in Program 1.

Once you've typed in Klondike, load it and type RUN. After entering your name, the playing screen appears. Enter the same name each time, as the program saves your latest total. If you don't like the cards that you've been given, you can reshuffle as many times as you like by pressing f7.

See program listings on page 98. CB



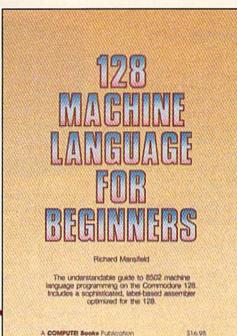
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By the author of Machine Language for Beginners and Second Book of Machine Language



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Richard Mansfield

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reviews

The Newsroom

Putting a newsletter together is not as much fun as you might imagine—that is, if your tools are the traditional scissors, tape, and a typewriter. Fiddling with spacing and alignment is not how I want to spend my free time. I say this and yet I *did* agree to be editor of a club newsletter. The truth is I expected the Commodore 64 and a good software program to turn this into a happy experience for me. Someone recommended that I try *The Newsroom* by Springboard Software.

The Newsroom is designed to take the chore out of writing, designing, and printing newspapers, newsletters, brochures, flyers, and the like. Most all the elements of a publication are accounted for in the program. You create the banner, art, text, and layout on the screen and then print the completed master. No manual pasteup is necessary, not even for the artwork.

It certainly wouldn't hurt to read the manual before you begin. Students of journalism in particular can benefit from the brief tutorial on newspaper production. But if you're already about to miss your first deadline, you can skip that part and still manage; the program's design is largely intuitive. Sit down and start working on your publication right away, referring to the manual as needed. Pictures, or icons, show how to proceed through the various stages of production, represented by six scenes in the opening screen. At one time or another, you'll probably have work to do in the Banner, Copy Desk, Photo Lab, Layout, Wire Service, and Printing Press work areas.

If you've ever worked in an editorial/production department before, you'll find *The Newsroom* a familiar environment. You can jump from one work area to another as the task demands. There's no point, however, in going to Layout if your art and copy aren't ready. In a real work situation, the art department can get pretty testy if you try that. The result is the same at any rate—nothing happens. So, before anything else, you need to prepare the artwork and copy, and design a banner. *The Newsroom* gives you a choice of three large and two small typefaces for



the banner, and a scaled-down version of the same typefaces for the text. All margins and page lengths are set; all you do is provide the copy and art. You write and edit copy at the Copy Desk, using the program's text-editing features. There, a screenful of text is equal to one "panel." This will mean more when you get to the Layout work area where panels are put together to make up full pages. Don't worry about what to do where; the icons will guide you through each work area.

The Clip Art part of the program is probably the most fun. As you're creating a banner or planning your copy, you can choose from over 600 pieces of cartoon-style artwork included on a separate disk with the program. These ready-made pictures-including animals, people, aliens, and other figures doing a variety of things-can be combined and modified with graphics tools also provided in the program, or you can create your own pictures. A supplementary collection of clip art (Clip Art Collection, Volume 1) is available for \$29.95, adding at least another 600 new images to your library. In addition, Clip Art Collection, Volume 2 has recently been released for \$39.95. It's targeted for business use.

It's easy to take some of the *The Newsroom*'s features for granted if you haven't had to do them manually before. For example, when you combine art with copy, the program automatically runs the text around the art. If you reposition the art on the panel, the text runaround is instantly recalculated. You're not penalized by having to retype copy everytime you want to try a different layout.

If you're lucky, you'll have people lined up to help produce the publication. The program makes allowances for a staff of contributing writers, edi-

tors, and artists. Using a modem, art and copy can be sent or received by anybody using *The Newsroom* and a Commodore 64/128, Apple II-series, or IBM PC computer. Evidentally, copy from other word processors can't be uploaded because the program transmits graphics characters rather than ASCII character codes.

The final publication is assembled in the Layout work area. Here you arrange the panels prepared at the Copy Desk and the banner into full pages, which can be either letter-size $(8\frac{1}{2} \times$ 11 inches) or legal-size (81/2 × 14 inches). Anywhere from six to ten panels can fit on a page depending on the size and whether or not you have a banner. The copy is in two-column format, excluding the banner which runs across the top of the page. You're virtually finished once layout is set; you simply print the pages out. That should be no problem given the impressive list of printers and interfaces the program has allowed for. Try using a new ribbon in your printer when you use this program because the single-impact dot-matrix screen dump tends to be light. You'll want a sharp, dark copy for good reproducibility.



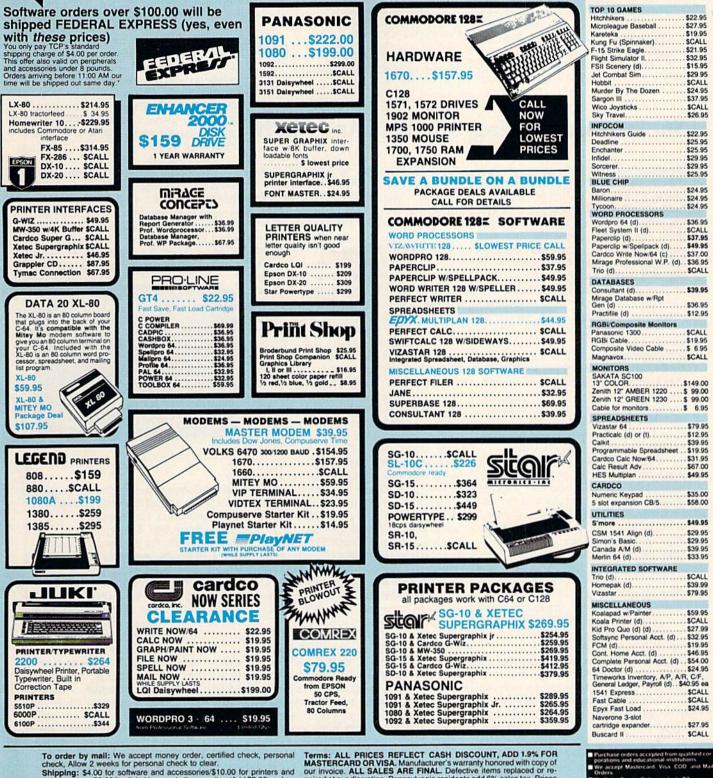
For all the timesaving features *The Newsroom* offers, I do have some doubts. My main reservation is the look

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of the screen dump: The leading (spacing between the lines) of the small typeface is too tight. I think it's hard to read. And the typefaces themselves appear squatty and cramped. Others who have seen *The Newsroom's* output disagree with me, so judge for yourself. A lesser complaint, I find the disk-swapping somewhat tiresome. Also, when you're typing in copy, the cursor tends to lag behind the keystrokes a bit.

The Newsroom is not meant to compete with professional typesetting and pasteup design. For the money, the program can produce a respectable publication of near-professional quality. After using it, going back to scissors and tape is unthinkable.

-Gail Cowper

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Stickybear: Reading, Spelling, And Math

If parenthood holds one main sobering realization, it's that you don't really know what your children like. Just before Cabbage Patch dolls took off, my wife and I stood by a tall stack of them and smugly noted that our kids would find them repulsive; two days before Christmas we hired someone to get us two at any cost (we failed). The following Christmas, I gave them some software I was certain they would treasure; it remains unplayed, except by me. This year I gave Weekly Reader Family Software's Stickybear Math as a last-minute, fill-in birthday gift for Michelle, my six-year old. Good father that I am, I had tested it beforehand, and I thought it fair, but uninspiring. Predictably, Michelle loved it. Stickybear Reading and Stickybear Spellgrabber soon followed, and she and her class have become Stickybear fanatics.

To me, a jaded grown-up expecting more and better things from the software I buy, the Stickybear series seems quite ordinary. To Michelle and her sister Catherine, however, it is a world of marvels. They like the fact that it helps them in school. (That surprised me). They like the fact that it makes them think hard. (That, too). And they like the fact that it does not seek to dazzle them. I've always read that children suffer from repetition, that they learn best when the learning is hidden from them. After seeing Stickybear, I now read different books.

The Stickybear series, available for the Commodore 64, is designed around a family of animated bears. Its purpose is clearly educational; its philosophy is learning through enjoyable drill and practice. *Stickybear Math*, for instance, opens its manual by saying that the program "is designed to provide focused drill and practice in basic addition and subtraction skills for children ages six through nine." *Stickybear Reading* "introduces language elements to children ages five through eight." *Stickybear Spellgrabber*'s intention is "to capture the interest of beginning spellers and motivate them to improve their spelling skills." I quote these to demonstrate the educational priority of the programs, and because without them we cannot really assess the software's effectiveness.

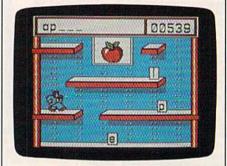
Stickybear Reading contains three games: Match the Words, Find the Word, and Build a Sentence. Match the Words displays three pictures down the left side of the screen, with three corresponding nouns in jumbled order down the right. The child draws a line between the picture and its word. When she gets them right, Stickybear zips across the screen; if wrong, she gets to try again. Find the Word shows a sentence with a missing word, a list of three possible words to put in the blank, and an animated picture depicting the sentence. For example, the sentence might read, "The (plane, sheep, box) flies over the turtle," while the picture shows an airplane flying over a turtle. The child fills in the blank. Build a Sentence, logically extending the first two games, has the child select a subject, a predicate, and an object from a list showing three of each. Once she has done so, the program will animate the sentence. For example, if she chooses Stickybear for the subject, bounces past for the predicate, and a chicken for the object, the screen will display Stickybear bouncing past a chicken.

Stickybear Spellgrabber also contains three games. Picture Spell shows a picture of an object, with the letters of the word scattered about on "ledges." With a joystick, the child directs Stickybear to pick up the letters in the right order. Stickybear jumps from ledge to ledge, and sometimes must catch the letters in mid-air. Word Spell is almost identical, but it dispenses with the picture. Bear Dunk is guite different, a variation of Hangman. The child (or children-two can play) must figure out the letters of a mystery word; if she fails, Stickybear falls into a tub of water. Stickybear Spellgrabber is the only one of the three products that uses joystick skills and a points system. It can be edited, so that new word lists may be added.

Michelle received Stickybear Reading first and then Stickybear Spellgrabber. As she and Catherine played them, I loosed my analytical mind, until finally I was certain why they liked them so much. Stickybear Reading captured them with its charming animations; Stickybear Spellgrabber with its solid game qualities and the allure of points to score. Smiling to myself, I watched them fire up Stickybear Math, which has little animation and no game at all. The game, I knew, would bear out my theory, and I would complete my review easily.

Oh, well.

More than either of the other two products, *Stickybear Math* grabbed and held their interest. Its goals are simple: to teach by repetition and drill. Ostensibly, the child is trying to help Stickybear get over a wall, or off a building, or across a pond, by answering addition and subtraction questions. When the



Stickybear Spellgrabber

child answers correctly, the screen animates; five correct answers, and Stickybear moves a little closer to his destination. For Catherine and Michelle, though, the pictures held less interest than the problems. They liked adding and subtracting on the computer. This is not to say that the pictures meant nothing to them; they've played other drill-based math games and found them boring. For whatever reasons, *Stickybear Math* does it properly.

The program is quite sophisticated. Parents can prescribe the types of questions that will be asked, choosing among addition, subtraction, column addition, missing or multiple addends, and so on. There is even a report card (which the girls found thrilling), displaying the level the child started and ended the session, and the number of right and wrong answers. The report card is saved to disk under the child's name. The disk will hold files for 24 children. Twenty levels are available. Level One is "addition with animated objects shown, sums to 5, horizontal and vertical presentation." Level 20

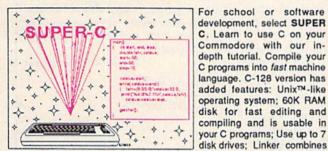


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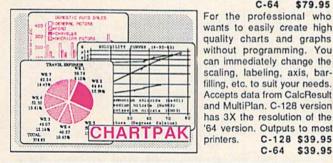
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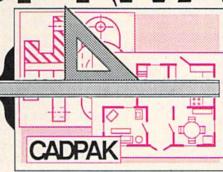


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has, among other features, "Threeplace subtraction with borrow, vertical presentation." The levels automatically adjust as the child plays.

Weekly Reader Family Software has produced a fine series of educational games. The Stickybear products have provided my daughters with hours of enjoyable instruction, and have helped them in school. Almost as importantly, they have reinforced for me the knowledge that judging the tastes of others especially children—is very difficult. For both parents and reviewers, this knowledge is indispensable.

-Neil Randall

Weekly Reader Family Software 245 Long Hill Road Middletown, CT 06457 \$29.95 each (disk)

Algorhythmic Composer

With the advent of MIDI—the interface standard for electronic music—all kinds of machines can communicate and, thus, make music together. And, with the addition of an interface, your Commodore 64 can act as the brains and bandleader of the whole group. Any electronic keyboard, effects device (echo, reverb, etc.), or drum machine which has MIDI can be driven by a variety of available 64 programs through a 64-to-MIDI interface.

The 64 can be a cost-effective, efficient musical supervisor, and several companies currently offer software which transforms the computer into a magnificent music machine. Among the most intriguing new software is a set of programs from Dr.T's Music Software which allow your 64 to compose music. This recently released package contains several distinct music generating routines. The Phrase Generator, for example, is designed "to generate new types of sequences which a person's habitual musical thought processes might not invent, and as a stimulant to remove creative blocks."

The user first sets up a particular scale structure which will govern the possible notes and, thereby, the tonality of the phrase. Then the rhythmic structure is defined. Finally, randomness is introduced as the computer constructs the finished phrase working within the limits established by the user. Variations on the theme can be produced as the user switches to another scale or the computer rearranges the notes within the predefined scale. At any point, the results can be listened to or stored to disk for later use with Dr. T's Sequencer. Another program in this package, the Stochastic Algorithm Composer (SAC), represents a completely different approach to computer-generated music. *Stochastic* means that something depends on chance. Interestingly, the program utilizes two different random number generators: a skewed one for generating the different pitches and a fully random one to govern duration. The user can control a variety of factors including tempo, phrase repetition, and whether or not a theme will change as the piece progresses.

The program generates four-part harmonies. There are several menu screens and you step between them to predetermine various factors affecting the final musical product. The individual voices can be transposed, velocity (the amount of initial attack on each note) can be randomized, and you can select between four pitch tables or modify the tables directly.

A separate menu allows you to influence somewhat the rhythm of each part by providing a list of duration values or rests from which the random number algorithm will select note time values. Each of the four parts can be predefined as legato or staccato. The final menu permits selection of individual MIDI channels for each part and enable repeat mode (and determine the duration of the theme). This menu also offers the programmer a setting which will "permutate" the melody (change it slightly on each repetition), and you can also define the probability that permutation will occur at all. Saving and loading setups from disk are supported, and you can scramble the random seed whenever you wish, even in PLAY mode.

Overall, the resulting music from both the SAC and the Phrase Generator programs is, as you might expect, variable. It's as if you are auditioning hopeful composers and you listen to a variety of pieces-ranging from awful to inspired—as the computer generates a constantly varying series of musical events. It's not that you'll simply be choosing the pieces that harmonize (everything will harmonize unless you set up a dissonant scale). It's more a question of picking those selections wherein the melody seems worthy, the rhythm supports the melodic line and, most of all, the entire piece seems apt, seems to have musical value. Of course you can always load the dice by selecting a scale which is likely to result in a blues bass line or a rock riff.

Experiments here confirmed that the Algorhythmic Composer achieves its goals admirably. It offers the musician continually varying musical ideas and, although initial parameters are userdefined, the results are frequently surprising and clearly not something the user would have invented unassisted by the machine.

The idea of random music generation brings to mind that old literary anecdote: With enough time and enough monkeys typing, one of them will eventually write Hamlet. Listening to the products of the Algorhythmic Composer, we were never pleasantly startled to hear a Bach fugue come pouring out of the synthesizer. However, one of the four-part computer inventions was notably lovely and musically intelligent. The computer permutated it into degenerate variations, but, because any results can be saved to disk, you can extract the good phrases from the bad. Using the various facilities of the sequencer, we were later able to orchestrate an impressive, coherent piece of music based on a theme invented by the Commodore 64.

-Richard Mansfield

Dr. T's Music Software 66 Louise Rd. Chestnut Hill, MA 02167 \$100

Elidon

Does the prospect of turning into a faerie and setting off on a lengthy quest in pursuit of mysterious but highly essential elixirs appeal to you? If that's not to your taste, how about a chance to win some not-so-mysterious, but still highly essential money? In either case, *Elidon* may be for you.

The painless elfin metamorphosis is the basis for this new game for the Commodore 64. And Orpheus, the publishers of *Elidon*, provides the prize money for the first three people who solve the software's built-in puzzle.

The money is a nice inducement, but it's probably not necessary for those with a whimsical turn of mind and a burning ambition to ensure that the proper floral headgear appears atop the tresses of the Queen of the Faeries at the spring ball. Collecting flowers for the monarch's fragrant crown is the ultimate goal of *Elidon*, but it's a task that's neither trivial nor easy.

The faerie world consists of about 300 rooms. These have widely varied characteristics, ranging from forest clearing to dank dungeon. If you dare to

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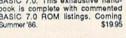
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venture into them, you'll encounter some quite beautiful flora, and also meet the dangerous, dimly perceived entities that pass for fauna in the strange sylvan environment. As your delicate gossamer wings carry you about, you'll find it necessary to restore your vigor from time to time with a refreshing draught of sparkling fairy dust. This is not always easily found or ingested.

However, should you run low on dust, your mystic energies will fail, your wings fade, and the power of flight depart. You'll shortly regenerate another pair of wings, but you'll have lost one of your four faerie lives. And you'll probably need every break you can get in order to complete your botanical investigations, for it seems that faerie energy is in great demand in the realm of Elidon. Various airborn lifeforms pursue you as you go, and even momentary contact means serious energy loss for you. But not all your enemies are of the aerial persuasion. Some, in fact, inhabit deep, Stygian chambers. These beings are very large; you can see only their eyes, but their hulking, invisible bodies often impede your progress. And, of course, even the passage of time eats into your energy reserves.

Further, many of the plants act against you. Often, the most beautiful are the most harmful, some seeming to induce an almost unbreakable disorientation in the elfin guidance system. And, unfortunately, none of the potions you're likely to discover appears to be the calamine lotion you need to fight the poison plants.

I shouldn't forget to mention that just plain, clumsy flying earns its own dismal reward. Crashing into a sky island or other obstacle means a fall sometimes an almost endless fall into the very nether reaches of Elidon. You can only recover the power of flight or hovering when your descent is broken by a horizontal surface. And that inevitably leads to a long, energy-dissipating climb back to where you thought you knew what you were doing.

And that brings up the subject of Elidonography. It's a large and trackless world, but unless your quest is imbued with a certain intelligence, it's doomed to failure. Although elves would never stoop to such human artifice, a map jotted down on a scrap of paper might not go amiss. (But then again, it might.) New passages are constantly opening and closing: Only an elfin lightness of spirit will prevail in this twisting, shifting world.

However, energy conservation and geography are the least of your problems. You don't know what you're looking for or how to find it. There are no clues in *Elidon*'s documentation it's a puzzle, a mystery without the cus-

tomary courtesies. On the other antenna, you'll find and collect interesting objects that may eventually prove useful and informative, but only if you possess the power needed to dispel the thick fog that clouds their names and natures. Happily, the game is easy to play, and to make progress in, but the final goal is elusive enough to provide a long-term challenge.

Elidon is other-worldly and positively radiates charm. It's a fine piece of software, and rates a look from anybody already attempting another difficult quest: the search for a gentle and dreamlike computer game.

-Lee Noel, Jr.

Orpheus Box 333, Elmira Ontario, Canada N3B 2Z7 \$22.50 (disk or tape)

Europe Ablaze

Plan a weekend in which you'll gather a group of friends-and prepare to experience what may well be the ultimate aerial warfare computer game. Europe Ablaze, based on World War II air combat, is, in my opinion, possibly the best war game available for any home computer. It's the sequel to Carriers At War (reviewed in the November 1985 issue), and is published by the Australian-based Strategic Studies Group for several computers, including the Commodore 64, the version reviewed here. Europe Ablaze is not for the arcade champ: Quick reflexes and good hand-eye coordination won't earn any points in this game. But cool thinking under pressure and the ability to plan and execute a careful strategy do have their rewards.

Unlike most strategy war games, which pit you against the computer or, at best, against one opponent, roles for up to nine people are available in the various game scenerios included with the master disk. It's even possible to set up your own scenerios with up to 12 participants after you become familiar with the game.

You'll enjoy it most by beginning with one of the preprogrammed scenarios. Select "Their Finest Hour" and participate in the Battle of Britain, the struggle for domination of the air over the English Channel.

In "Enemy Coast Ahead," you'll be involved in the strikes by the RAF Bomber Command against Germany.

The last choice is "Piercing the Reich," as the 8th Air Force hammers the final blows against the Luftwaffe in the Battle of Berlin.

You may select to serve as the commander-in-chief of either the Allied

Forces or the Axis Powers. You receive your instructions from the Supreme Command and pass orders to the forces under your command. Your friends can then fill the other roles in each scenario, or the computer can be assigned to fill any roles not assigned to human players.

Or you can serve as a group commander and allow the computer to fill all other roles for your side, as well as controlling the opposing forces. If you want to experience the total aerial war effort, fill all the roles of one side yourself, and assign the computer to control your adversary. Of course, the multitude of decisions and the missions to track could easily overwhelm you, just as they would a real commander.

Yet another option is to assign all roles to the computer and sit back and watch. (Surprisingly, the results are not always the same in this mode.)

Don't plan on spending one evening with *Europe Ablaze*. Even with the computer controlling all roles, the game can run for more than 12 hours. A Save option is available, and necessary if you plan to play a game to completion. It's possible to end a game in the middle of a scenario and determine a victor from the points earned in combat, but this isn't nearly as satisfying as having completed the scenerio.

Most war game simulations are very complicated. Usually, the more complex the game, the more difficult it is to play. *Europe Ablaze* is extremely complex. (It has to be to allow up to 12 players at once.) Even so, the user interface has been well thought out. You'll find communication with the program to be almost second nature.

All selections are made from easyto-understand menus. The player's manual explains everything in detail. Even beginning war gamers will be able to understand and enjoy *Europe Ablaze*. On the other hand, the level of complexity will be satisfying for even the most experienced war gamers. You can make mistakes, but not because you couldn't find information or you didn't understand what to do next.

If and when you tire of the included scenarios, you can modify them or create your own by using the Create option and the Game Design Kit. You can design a totally new map, use any of the 24 different aircraft types available, assign up to 255 squadrons to 127 airbases, define 63 centers of population, communication, industry, and port facilities, add 63 radar stations, 63 shipping lanes, 63 flak units, create your own weather patterns, define a national doctrine, and much more.

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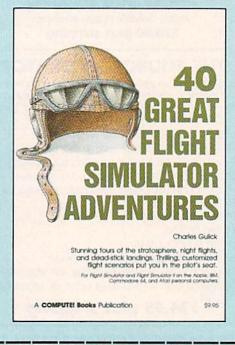
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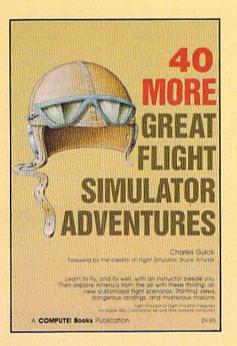
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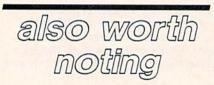
As with the game itself, you create your own scenario through a series of menus. A detailed, easy-to-understand design manual is included with the package. Creating your own scenario isn't difficult, but it's best to play those included on the master disk for a while to get the feel of the game.

-George Miller

Strategic Studies Group 1747 Orleans Ct. Walnut Creek, CA 94598 or

Ground Floor, 336 Pitt St. Sydney, Australia 2000

Distributed by Electronic Arts 2755 Campus Dr. San Mateo, CA 94403 \$49.95 (disk)



SkiWriter

More than a year and a half ago, Ken Skier created a software package that was half word processor and half telecommunications program, called *Ski*-*Writer 11*. The \$69.95 program, originally marketed by Prentice-Hall Home Software, went into limbo when Prentice-Hall withdrew from the home software market. Now, however, Mastertronic has released the *SkiWriter* word processor, without telecommunications program, for \$15.

Those familiar with the original SkiWriter will remember that the program is menu-driven, easy to use, and contains all of the features you'd expect from a good word processor. The Main Menu offers you a list of options: Edit, Preview, Print, File, and Quit. The f1 function key provides a help menu with options for new users, typing/editing, formatting, previewing, printing, cassette filing, and disk filing. SkiWriter's ease of use and the many help screens eliminate the need for an extensive manual; a three-page introduction sheet will get you started immediately. Also provided in the package are two function key overlays, one for the 64 and one for the 128 (to be used in 64 mode).

Standard features include automatic word wrap; auto reformatting; onscreen underlining; line justification; block copying, moving, and deleting; and much more.

SkiWriter is configured to work im-

mediately with the Commodore MPS-801 printer (and MPS-803, although this printer is not mentioned in the onscreen documentation), or by a simple menu change, it works with the MPS-802, 1525, or 1526 printer. By following a short series of onscreen directions and consulting your printer manual, *Ski*-*Writer* can easily be configured to support any printer working with any interface. You can even take advantage of your printer's special features, such as boldface or italics printing.

By the time you read this, Mastertronic will also have a Commodore 128 *SkiWriter* available that takes advantage of the 128's 80-columns and extra memory, for a comparably low price. Even if you're currently using another word processor, *SkiWriter's* power, ease of use, and price make it a genuine bargain.

Mastertronic International, Inc. 7311B Grove Road Frederick, MD 21701 \$15 (disk)

Firebird's "Flippies"

Superb graphics, interesting game play, and budget prices combine to create a choice series of computer entertainment packages from Firebird Software for Commodore 64 and 128 users. Firebird's "Silver Series" games, all of which have been bestsellers in the United Kingdom, have been repackaged for U.S. distribution. The best part of the deal is that two games are placed on each disk (one game on either side of the floppy, or "flippy"), with the resulting package priced at only \$19.95—in other words, \$10 per game.

Packages in the series that are currently available now include; Underwurlde and Sabre Wulf, threedimensional graphics adventures—both on one disk. Booty, an arcade type game, is combined with Cylu, another adventure with 3-D graphics. Finally Willow Pattern, a graphics adventure, is teamed with Chimera, a 3-D graphic adventure.

All of the products feature graphics as near arcade quality as any we've seen for a home computer, and excellent use of sound. It's easy to see why these games have been so popular abroad.

Firebird Licensees, Inc. P.O. Box 49 Ramsey, NJ 07446 Price: \$19.95 per disk (two games per disk)

The Great International Paper Airplane Construction Kit

If you're looking for something completely different, this package might just be for you. *The Great International Paper Airplane Construction Kit* for the Commodore 64 allows you to design and print out your own paper airplanes. Or you may print out any of the designs of award-winning paper airplanes included on the disk, fold on the dotted lines, and launch your own paper air force. Many of the airplane designs on the disk are winners of The First International Paper Airplane Competition, sponsored by *Scientific American* magazine in 1966–67.

First introduced at the 1985 Summer Consumer Electronics Show in a version for the Macintosh, *The Great International Paper Airplane Construction Kit* includes a disk with the program, designs for everything from a biplane to the Space Shuttle, plus other designs to customize your creations. In order to design and customize your paper airplanes, you'll need a Koala Pad or similar graphics tablet and a paint program, although the ready-made designs on the disk can be used with just your 64, a disk drive, and most Commodorecompatible printers.

Simon and Schuster, Inc. 1230 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020 \$29.95

Grover's Animal Adventures

Grover steps out of Sesame Street and into the colorful outdoors in *Grover's Animal Adventures*, a new game for children ages four to six, from CBS Software. The game begins with a choice of four enticing environments: the African grasslands, the Atlantic Ocean, a North American forest, and a barnyard. Within each environment there are land, water, sky, an animated Grover, and a wide variety of animals and natural objects to choose from.

As each animal or object appears on the screen, its name is printed beneath it. Using the joystick and an easyto-read template which fits over the function keys, the animals and objects can be placed within the environment. If an animal is placed in an inappropriate place—say, a giraffe in a tree—it will blink until it's moved.

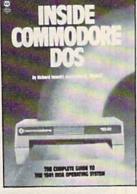
Perhaps the most charming feature of *Grover's Animal Adventures* is its animation. Each animal has a unique way of walking, swimming, or flying across the screen. Grover can be walked around as well. *Grover's Animal Adventures* should meet with success among preschoolers in that it teaches animal classification and word recognition in a playful, visually appealing, and completely non-competitive way.

CBS Interactive Learning One Fawcett Place Greenwich, CT 06836 \$14.95 (disk)

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5. With a foreword written by David Simon himself, here's the first and last word on Simons' BASIC. A complete reference to 144 commands, and includes a "guided-tour" of practical tips for this language. For both the 64 and 128. \$12.95





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A Guide To **Commodore User Groups** Part 1

Ioan Rouleau

This user group guide continues next month with Part 2 (states N–W and countries outside the U.S.). When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

User groups are listed within each state by zip code in ascending order.

ALABAMA

- Commodore Club South, Inc., P.O. Box 324, Birmingham, AL 35126
- Birmingham Commodore Computer Club, P.O. Box 59564, Birmingham, AL 35259
- Crimson Tide Users Group (CTUG), 3722 37th St. E, Tuscaloosa, AL 35405
- Valley Commodore Users Group (VCUG), P.O. Box 835, Decatur, AL 35602-0835
- Shoals Commodore User Group, 114 Van Fleet Dr., Florence, AL 35630
- Scottsboro Commodore 64 Users Group, Rt. 5, Box 255, Scottsboro, AL 35768
- Huntsville Alabama Commodore Komputer Society (HACKS), P.O. Box 14356, Huntsville, AL 35815
- Sequoyah Users Group (SUG), 2301 Godfrey Ave. NE, Lot 4, Ft. Payne, AL 35967
- Montgomery Area Commodore Komputer Society (MACKS), P.O. Box 210126, Montgomery, AL 36121-0126
- East Alabama Users' Group, P.O. Box 249,
- Jacksonville, AL 36265 WireGrass Micro-Computer Society, 104 Ridgedale Dr., Dothan AL 36301; or, 109 Key Bend Rd., Enterprise, AL 36301
- Amiga/Commodore Club of Mobile, 3868-H Rue Maison, Mobile, AL 36608

ALASKA

- Anchorage Commodore Users, P.O.Box 104615, Anchorage, AK 99510-4615 99708
- Latitude 64, P.O. Box 80587, Fairbanks, AK 99708 Sitka Commodore User's Group, P.O. Box 2204, Sitka, AK 99835
- First City Users Group, Box 6002, Ketchikan, AK 99901

ARIZONA

- The Stone 64 Users Group, P.O. Box 301, Reyno, AZ 72462
- The Unknown Users, P.O. Box 1471, Phoenix, AZ 85001
- Commodore User Group of Arizona, P.O. Box 21291, Phoenix, AZ 85036
- Arizona VIC and 64 Users, 904 W. Marlboro Circle, Chandler, AZ 85224
- COmmodore Users Group of ARizona (COUGAR Inc.), 1820 W. Village Way, Tempe, AZ 85282
- Gila Hackers, Route 1, Box 34, Globe, AZ 85501 Catalina Commodore Computer Club, Inc, P.O. Box 32548, Tucson, AZ 85751
- Prescott Area Commodore Club, 1631 N. Canfield Ave., Chino Valley, AZ 86323

Canyon De Chelly-Four Corners Users Group, c/o Calumet Consulting, Box 1945, Chinle, AZ 86503

ARKANSAS

- Commodore Computer Club of Pine Bluff, P.O. Box 1083, Pine Bluff, AR 71603
- The Southwest Arkansas Commodore Users Group, 404 S. Greening St., Hope, AR 71801 Conway County Computer Users Group, Rt. 2,
- Box 69, Morrilton, AR 72110
- River City Commodore Club, P.O. Box 4298, N. Little Rock, AR 72116
- Arkansas 64 Trading Post, P.O. Box 135, Biggers, AR 72413
- The Personal Touch Commodore User Group of Hoxie and Walnut Ridge, 503 Kaylynn Dr., Walnut Ridge, AR 72476
- Harrison Users Group, Rt. 1, Box 15, Harrison, AR 72601
- Fayetteville Commodore User's Group, P.O. Box 931, Gravette, AR 72736
- Russellville Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 1327, Russellville, AR 72801
- Ark-La-Tex Commodore Users Exchange (CUE), P.O. Box 6473, Texarkana, AR-TX 75503

CALIFORNIA

- Hollywood Commodore 64 User Group, 733 N. Ridgewood Place, Hollywood, CA 90038
- South Bay Commodore Users Group (SBCUG) (suburban L.A.), P.O. Box 356, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
- Commodore 64 West Users Club (West L.A. and Santa Monica), P.O. Box 406, Santa Monica, CA 90406-0406
- Power Surge, 7660 Western Ave., Buena Park, CA 90620
- West Orange County Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 6441, Buena Park, CA 90622
- CLUB64, P.O. Box 3116, Bellflower, CA 90706
- Commodore Helpers, 3736 Myrtle Ave., Long Beach, CA 90807
- Pasadena Commodore Computer Club, P.O. Box 1163, Arcadia, CA 91006
- Librascope Computer Club, 833 Sonora Ave., Glendale, CA 91201
- West Valley Commodore Users Group, President, 23455 Justice St., Canoga Park, CA 91306
- San Fernando Valley Commodore User Group (SFVCUG), 21208 Nashville, Chatsworth, CA 91311
- Cal Poly Commodore Users' Group, 14617 1/2 Ramona Blvd., Baldwin Park, CA 91706

- California Area Commodore Terminal User Society (CACTUS), P.O. Box 1277, Alta Loma, CA 91701
- South Bay Commodore 64 Users Group, P.O. Box 1899, Chula Vista, CA 92012-1899
- Oceana-64 Commodore User Group, 1004 Plover Way, Oceanside, CA 92056
- Back-Country Commodore Club, 617 16th St., Ramona, CA 92065
- General Dynamics Commodore Computer Club, General Dynamics/ Electronics Division, P.O. Box 85310, MZ7134G, San Diego, CA 92138-5310
- San Diego Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 86531, San Diego, CA 92138 Lowest Users Group in the United States
- (LUGITUS), 650 S. Imperial Ave., Brawley, CA 92227
- San Bernardino Commodore 64 Club, P.O. Box 514, Patton, CA 92369-0514
- Commodore User Group, 24285 Sunnymead Blvd., #157, Sunnymead, CA 92388
- C-TUG Orange County, c/o Syntax Error, P.O. Box 8051, Orange, CA 92664
- South Orange County User Group, 2314 Monte Cristo, San Clemente, CA 92672
- Southern Orange County Commodore Komputer Services Group (SOCCKS), The Wizard's Exchange, 26421 Avenida Deseo, Mission Viejo, CA 92691
- The 20/64 Group, 2170 W. Broadway, Suite 529, Anaheim, CA 92804-2446
- 64/20 Club, 6464 Shearwater St., Ventura, CA 93003
- CIVIC64, c/o Box 667, Camarillo, CA 93011
- Civic64 User Group, P.O. Box 2442, Oxnard, CA 93034-2442
- A Bakersfield Area Commodore Users Society (ABACUS), 3101 Oakridge Dr., Bakersfield, CA 93306
- Cal Poly Commodore Computer Users Group, Activities Planning Center, Box 121, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA 93407
- San Luis Obispo Commodore Computer Club, 1766 9th St., Los Osos, CA 93402
- Simply Users of Computers Combining Experience for Strength and Success, 301 Veronica Dr., Paso Robles, CA 93446
- Central Coast Commodore Users Group, 4237 Plumeria Ct., Santa Maria, CA 93455
- Madera Users Group (MUG), P.O. Box 783, Madera, CA 93639
- FCUG/SixtyFourum, P.O. Box 16098, Fresno, CA 93755
- PLUG (Plus/4 Users' Group), Box 1001, Monterey, CA 93942



- Monterey Peninsula Commodore Group, P.O. Box 2105, Seaside, CA 93955
- First Amiga User Group, 549 Old County Rd., San Carlos, CA 94070
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- Lowell High School Commodore 64 Users' Group, 2206-26th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94116
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- VISIONS-64, P.O. Box 26638, San Francisco, CA 94126
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- DUG (Danville User Group), 185 Front St., Suite 106, Danville, CA 94526
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- Stockton Commodore User's Group, 2929 Calariva Dr., Stockton, CA 95204
- Valley Computer Club, P.O. Box 310, Denair, CA 95316
- The Central California Commodore Computer Club (C-5), 3440 De Anza Ave., Merced, CA 95340
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- Amateurs and Artesians Computing, P.O. Box 682, c/o Alex KR6G, Cobb Mountain, CA 95426 Computer Users Group of Ukiah (CUGU), 9500
- West Rd., Potter Valley, CA 95469 Auburn Commodore Computer Club, P.O. Box
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- Fairfield Commodore User's Group, 200 Cambridge Dr., Vacaville, CA 95688
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COLORADO

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- Command Rec. Assn., Washington, DC 20361 Navy Micro User Group, c/o Clyde Williams, NAVDAC CODE 91, Washington, DC 20374

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Edison Commodore User Group, Naval Research Lab., Code 7754, Washington, DC 20735

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Hartford County Commodore Users Group, Inc., P.O. Box 8553, East Hartford, CT 06108

Millstone Users Group-C64, NNECO Trng. Bldg., Box 128, Waterford, CT 06385

Computer Users Group, 6 Saner Rd.,

Greater New Haven Commodore User Group,

Commodore 64 User Group, 1070 S. Colony Rd.,

Commodore Users Group of Stratford, P.O. Box

1213, Stratford, CT 06497 The Naugatuck Valley Commodore Users Group, 28 Ray St., Waterbury, CT 06708

Fairfield County Commodore User Group, P.O.

Stamford Area Commodore Society (SACS), P.O.

Newark Commodore Users Group (NCUG), 210

The Brandywine Users Group (BUG), 157 Starr

Tri-State User Group, 2312 Carpenter Rd., Wilmington, DE 19810

Diamond State User Group, Box 892, Rt. 2,

Lower Delaware Commodore Computer Club

NAVAIR Commodore User Group, Naval Air Sys

(LDCCC), P.O Box 882, Rehoboth Beach, DE

Interface 64, Plains Rd., Haddam, CT 06438

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- Panama City, FL 32401
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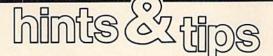
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New Ways To Use Variables



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Choosing A Path

Jeffrey E. Phipps

How do you handle a yes/no response within a program? The usual technique is to GET a key, use an IF-THEN to see if it's a "Y" character and branch to the proper line, then use another IF-THEN to branch elsewhere if it's "N." On the VIC and 64, this requires at least two IFs on separate lines.

With the 128 you can test multiple possibilities by stringing ELSEs after IF-THEN statements:

45 GETKEY A\$: IF A\$="Y" THEN 500: ELSE IF A\$="N" THEN 700: ELSE 45

There *is* a way to simulate an ELSE for the VIC and 64. But first we should take a look at how ON-GOTO and ON-GOSUB work.

These two commands most commonly take a numeric variable, after ON, and a list of line numbers, after GOTO or GOSUB:

80 IF H=1 THEN 410 90 IF H=2 THEN 450 100 IF H=3 THEN 700

200 ON H GOTO 410,450,700

In line 200, if the value in variable H is 1, the computer goes to the first line number (410) in the list. If H is 2, the program jumps to the second line (450), and so on. Thus, the ON-GOTO in line 200 does exactly the same thing as lines 80–110. It's also more compact, runs faster, and uses less memory.

A variation of ON-GOTO can check whether the user pressed Y or N, and branch accordingly:

45 GET A\$: ON ((A\$="Y")*2 + (A\$="N") +3) GOTO 500,700,45 The key to this line is knowing how a computer views true and false statements. If the expression (A = "Y") is true, BASIC assigns it a value of -1. If not, it's given a value of 0.

So if the user pressed Y, the computer calculates $((-1)^{*2} + (0) + 3)$, a value of 1, which triggers the GOTO to line 500. If the user pressed N, the computer calculates $((0)^{*2} + (-1) + 3)$, a total of 2, so the ON-GOTO branches to the second line number. Finally, if any other key was pressed, the sum is $((0)^{*2} + (0) + 3)$, and the program goes to line 45 to GET another key.

Instead of putting a variable into the ON-GOTO, we've used expressions as pseudo-variables that are equal either to -1 or 0.

An Array Of Addresses

Michael Mayers

Arrays usually hold variables. But you can also store memory addresses in arrays to make POKEing and PEEKing much easier. For example, there are seven registers for each voice in the 64's SID chip:

- 0 Low byte of frequency
- 1 High byte
- 2 Low byte of pulse width
- 3 High byte
- 4 Gate/waveform/ring mod/sync
- 5 Attack/decay
- 6 Sustain/release

It's easy to set up a two-dimensional array for the SID registers:

10 DIM SID(3,6) 20 FOR J=0 TO 6 30 SID (1,J)=54272+J 40 SID (2,J)=54279+J 50 SID (3,J)=54286+J 60 NEXT

Now let's say you want to store a 99 into the attack/decay register (register 5) of voice 2. After setting up the array, **POKE SID(2,5),99** (much easier to remember than POKE 54284,99). To make it even easier, name the seven registers with variables. You could use AD=5: SR=6, and then to set up the envelope for voice 3, POKE SID (3,AD),52: POKE SID (3,SR), 131. It not only makes programming music simpler, it makes the program listing more readable.

This idea can be helpful for other memory locations as well. Sprite colors and positions, for example, could be put into an array.

Fast-Forward Autostop For 64

Robert V. Taylor

It's aggravating to have to fastforward a long tape to a position that's close to the end. You watch the counter with your finger poised on the stop button, ready to push it at just the right time. The following program asks you to enter the tape position and it does the rest: The program stops the tape at the right time. When you hear the buzzer, look at the tape counter; it should be very close to your program.

- 20 PRINT"ADVANCE COUNTER TO":I NPUTC
- 30 PRINT"PRESS FAST FORWARD"
- 40 WAIT1, 32, 32
- 50 L=199+(C/100) 1.95:L=L-(C/1 0)-(C/10)
- 60 FORJ=1TOC:FORK=1TOL:NEXTK,J
- 70 POKE192,32:POKE1,55 80 S=54296:FORJ=1TO60:POKES,15
 - :POKES,Ø:NEXT

This program is very accurate on my old C2N Datassette. It's almost perfect up to 100 and it's off by only three at the far end of the tape. You may need to adjust it for your unit, however. Try raising or lowering the number 1.95 in line 50. A little experimentation should reveal the best number. The variable L controls the size of the delay loop in line 60. The larger the value, the more time the loop takes and the longer the tape runs. If you're overshooting your target, lower the value of 1.95 in line 50.

Super Synth

Lawrence Cotton

Your 64 never sounded this much like a real synthesizer. With a playable keyboard and saveable sounds, this innovative program is fun for the novice and educational for the more serious music programmer.

No two electronic keyboards whether they're synthesizers or computer-based keyboards—are exactly alike. But electronic keyboards have one thing in common: They're programmable. The sounds are basically controlled by turning knobs, sliding controls, or pressing buttons in various combinations.

This one's a bit different. In "Super Synth," the settings are controlled completely by the computer. You play notes on the keyboard, but the sound waveforms and modifiers are generated completely at random by the computer. You have absolutely *no* control over the sounds—but you'll be amazed at some of the sounds it can create.

The basis of these thick, animated sounds is two voices playing slightly out of tune with one another. So even the less complex sounds have richer nuances than would be possible with single-voice sounds. Add ring modulation, synchronization, vibrato, and sweep (the last two courtesy of voice three), and you have some really nice—and some not so nice—sounds.

The computer doesn't care whether the sounds are musically pleasing or not, so some will be downright awful. Depending on your musical perspective, the percentage of musically acceptable sounds ranges from about 10 to 50 percent.

Recording The Sounds You Want

When you get a nice sound with Super Synth, you can take a "snapshot" of it as you hear it. As you build a library of favorite sounds, you can load them from disk to play on the keyboard.

Seven waveforms are used: triangle, sawtooth, square, noise, ring modulation, sync, and the unlikely combination of square/triangle/ ring mod. Two of these waveforms are independently assigned to the first two voices, but occasionally voice two is turned off completely

to allow the sweeping effect to become more obvious. Voice three is used only for modulation purposes.

After typing in the program, save it to disk and run it. After about a ten-second delay while frequencies are being calculated, the keyboard will be displayed. Its pitches are continuous, but physically interrupted. That is, the \uparrow and the Z are musically adjacent white notes on the piano. "Q" is the lowest note, and ";" is the highest.

Most electronic keyboards depend on the user to set up the first sound, but this one defaults to (begins with) a good basic synthesizerlike sound. To generate a new sound, press f3. Random values will be sent to the sound chip. Now play a few notes to hear the sound. If you don't like it, press f3 again.

If you wish to save or load a sound, press f5 or f7 respectively. (Rather than trying to coin names for each of these sounds, consider just numbering them consecutively.) Pressing f1 at any time returns the computer to the beginning sound.

The only input from the user is from the menu on the screen with the keyboard. Besides the note keys themselves, the only keys used are the function keys (mentioned above) and the RETURN key,

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which displays the values of the sound currently being heard. If you're experienced at programming the SID chip, you can use these values in your own programs.

Program Structure

Lines 100–210 calculate the frequencies needed to produce pitches ranging from C3 (Q key) to D#6 (; key). Each note, for each voice, requires two values (high and low bytes of the note's decimal frequency). These values are calculated and stored in arrays F1 and F2.

To achieve the richer basic sounds, voice one's frequencies are multiplied by a factor M (1.005) for voice two, which is pitched just slightly higher than voice one. These are stored in arrays F3 and F4. Arrays G1–G4 and H1–H4 contain values for frequencies one octave higher and lower, respectively.

Lines 220–240 define constants, initialize variables, and GO-SUB to line 490, a routine to print the keyboard screen. Lines 250–270 POKE the default values to the SID chip.

Lines 280–460 are the heart of the program; they form a continuous loop which looks at memory location 197—the key currently being pressed. When the value there is less than 8 (RETURN or the function keys), control goes to line 470. (The INST/DEL and cursor keys also return values less than 8, but the program just loops back to 280 when they are pressed.)

The secret to quick keyboard response is to have all the frequencies pre-stored in arrays whose "addresses" correspond to the keyboard matrix values PEEKed at 197. When a key is pressed, the precalculated frequency values are POKEd to the SID chip and the voice is turned on.

Line 300 sends control on to other lines, depending on the random value of Z. The random value of FL further modifies the path the program takes. Two key memory locations to note are V+27 (54299) in line 400 and V+22 (54294) in line 410. Location 54294 controls the cutoff frequency of the programmable filter for sweeping sounds. Location 54299 reads voice three's waveform and thus controls vibrato. Lines 340 and 350 POKE one of voice three's frequency registers with a multiple of voice one's frequency; this controls the synced and ring modulated sounds if waveforms 21, 23, or 85 are randomly selected.

Lines 310, 320 and 460 POKE the arrays' values to the frequency registers to produce sounds one octave higher, one octave lower, and at the basic pitches, respectively. Lines 370 and 430 turn the notes on and off.

Line 470 sends control to other parts of the program, depending on whether the RETURN or function keys are pressed. The subroutine at line 480 calculates envelope values (from attack, decay, sustain, and release values) to be POKEd into voices one and two. Voice three's envelope generator is not used.

Lines 490–630 print the keyboard screen.

Lines 640–680 contain 40 pairs of data units: the key matrix location (PEEKed at 197) and the corresponding note's decimal frequency.

Lines 690-1040 are the randomizing subroutine. Without going into a lot of detail, the choices yield six values for Z, three values for FL, 255 step limits, seven waveforms for each of voices one and two, 33750 different envelope values (the same values are POKEd into voices one and two; attack is limited to ten values), four filter combinations, 40 sweep step sizes, four vibrato shapes, 145 vibrato speeds, eight different square wave shapes for each of the three voices (voice three's waveform controls the shape of the vibrato), and three different filters (low-pass, midpass, and high-pass). Unfortunately, not all of these millions of combinations will produce audible differences in the sounds.

Lines 1050–1190 print the values screen and wait for you to press RETURN. These values are printed on the screen in the same order that a sound is saved to disk.

The values for Z cause the following effects: 1-octave up, 2unison, 3-ring modulation, 4-sync, 5-repeat, and 6-octave down. The values for FL are: 0-normal, 1vibrato, and 2-sweep. The four resonance values POKEd to 54295 are: 240-no voice is filtered, 241-voice one is filtered, 242-voice two is filtered and 243-both voices are filtered.

Step limit (SL) and sync speed (XT) are used in line 380. ADSR values are not POKEd directly to the sound chip; they are used to calculate POKEable values (AD and SR) in the subroutine at line 480. Vibrato speed (VI) is POKEd to 54286; vibrato shape (VS) is POKEd to 54290; and the filter value (VO), which includes full volume of 15, is POKEd to 54296.

Lines 1200–1310 contain the subroutines for saving and loading sounds to and from disk. Note that there are *no* error-trapping routines here, so be careful what you type when saving to or loading from the disk.

See program listing on page 100.

Violin Lessons

When writing this article, the author stumbled on a "patch" (synthesizer jargon for a group of switch, knob, and slider settings) which very closely simulates the sounds of a violin played by an amateur. The patch is extraordinarily (and humorously) realistic.

Here's how to create and save "Violin Lessons":

1. Type in and save the following program, "Sound Patcher," to disk. When you run it, it will create a short file on your disk called "VI-OLIN LESSONS"

Sound Patcher

- 100 POKE53281,0:PRINTCHR\$(147)
 CHR\$(5)
 110 S\$="VIOLIN LESSONS":OPEN1,
- 110 S\$="VIOLIN LESSONS":OPEN1,
 8,1,S\$
- 120 FORT=1TO17:READV:PRINT#1,V :NEXT:CLOSE1:END
- 130 DATA2,1,33,33,10,8,8,8,240 ,1,9,17,8,8,8,31,0

2. Load and run "Super Synth." Confirm that sound is there by pressing a few keys.

3. Press f7, type VIOLIN LES-SONS, and press RETURN.

4. Play the keyboard in the usual way, especially the letters X V N B V B C V repeatedly.

Word Counter

Thomas K. Tucker

If you ever need a quick word count of a document, this program is for you. It works with text files—program or sequential—created by almost any word processor. For the 128, 64, Plus/4, 16, and VIC-20. A disk drive is required.

Teachers are fond of giving assignments in terms of words: a "3,000 word term paper" or a "500 word essay," for example. I recently wrote such a paper using the word processor *SpeedScript*, but when I finished writing, I had no idea of the number of words. It seemed to me it would be a fairly easy task to write a program to count the words in a file, but first I had to determine what constituted a word.

Spaces separate words from neighboring words, so the number of spaces in a document should equal the number of words. The only snag would be multiple spaces in the file. I didn't want to count *all* the spaces, just the ones immediately preceded by a character that was not a space.

The BASIC program I came up with looked something like this:

```
10 Z=0:A$=""":B$="""
20 INPUT"FILENAME";F$
30 OPEN 1,8,0,F$+",P,R"
40 GET#1,A$
50 IF 64 AND ST THEN 90
60 IF A$=CHR$(32) THEN IF B$<>
CHR$(32) THEN Z=Z+1
70 B$ = A$
80 GOTO 40
90 CLOSE 1
100 PRINT"NUMBER OF WORDS IN
FILE : ";Z+2
110 END
```

Line 50 checks for the end of the file. Line 60 rules out counting consecutive spaces as more than one word. By experiment, I found that by adding 2 to the counter (Z) a more accurate count is shown. Since printer format codes and carriage returns are counted as words, a 100 percent accurate count is not possible. But it's rarely important that the final number of words is exact. (Is anyone penalized for being six words short in a 2,000 word paper?)

Speeding It Up

The BASIC program above took over four minutes to count about 2,500 words. Much too slow.

Writing the loop part of the program (lines 40 to 80) in machine language (ML) seemed to be the answer. Since it's a short routine, it fits nicely into the cassette buffer at \$033C (828). The ML data is POKEd into the cassette buffer using DATA statements.

Later I added the directory routine and the option of counting sequential as well as program files. This program should read files written on any word processor but remember, the more printer code strings used in the file, the less accurate the word count. In any case the program is pretty fast, taking about 40 seconds to count a 2,500 word, 60-block file.

How To Use It

Word Counter is easy to use. Type in the program and save a copy to disk. As listed, the program works on the 64, Plus/4, 16, and VIC. If you have a 128, substitute the following lines:

в	10	PRINT"{CLR}"CHR\$(142):BS
		= 3072 : COLOR0, 7 : COLOR4, 7
Н	340	DATA 169,0,141,0,12,141
		,1,12,141,66,12,141,67,
		12,162,1,32
K	35Ø	DATA 198,255,32,183,255
		,41,64,208,34,32,207,25
		5,141,66,12,201,32,208,

QJ	360	DATA 32,207,255,201,32,
		240,8,238,0,12,208,3,23
		8,1,12,173,66,12,141
-	000	

BQ 370 DATA 67,12,76,21,12,32, 231,255,96,3,4,-1

After you've finished writing and saving your document, load Word Counter and type RUN. The first prompt is "Press D for Directory." Insert the disk containing the text file and press D. You're then asked to type in the filename and type P (Program) or S (Sequential) for file type. Word Counter reads through the file and seconds later displays the number of words. You're then asked if you'd like to count the words in another file.

Editor's Note: We tested Word Counter with text files created by SpeedScript (64 and VIC versions), Paperback Writer (128 and 64 versions), Word Writer 128, and the word processor built into the Plus/4. The program gave a reasonably accurate count with these files (program or sequential), which were of varying length.

See program listing on page 101.

Coder-Decoder

W. M. Shockley

Protect the privacy of your DATA statements with this short routine that scrambles and restores any text. It's useful in almost any program that keeps information in DATA statements. For the 64, 128, Plus/4, 16, and VIC.

Probably the most convenient way to store lists of information in BASIC programs is to use DATA statements. A word game like Hangman, for instance, might have 50–100 words in DATA. The questions and answers in a trivia game would fit nicely in DATA statements. An adventure game would contain lists of rooms and their treasures. A history quiz would contain names and dates. There are many possibilities.

But DATA statements aren't very secure. Someone can easily list the program, where the words, questions, rooms, history facts, and so on are right there for the user to read or memorize. In other situations—a personal diary, say—you want the information kept secret from anyone but yourself.

Scrambling Characters

"Coder-Decoder" is a short utility program which transforms normal DATA inputs into seeming gibberish. If the program is listed, the DATA statements are almost impossible to read. A second part of the program (lines 63210 on) re-

translates the gibberish into the original DATA statements.

Type in the program and save a copy. It works on the VIC and 64 as listed, but can be modified to work on the 128, Plus/4, and 16 by changing line 63020 as follows: For the 128: 63020 Y=842:Z=208:B\$="""

For the Plus/4 and 16: 63020 Y=1319:Z=239:B\$=""

Coder-Decoder allows DATA statements to be typed in directly, without line numbers or the word DATA. It uses the dynamic keyboard technique to add DATA statements to memory. The Coder section (lines 63010–63130) can be used as a subroutine to generate statements for a program already in memory. It can be added as is. Once it's in memory with the program, just type **RUN 63010**. It will continue until the word END is typed at the prompt.

Adding It To A Program

The two routines are short enough so that they can be listed on the screen (after being loaded) and

added to a program on 40-column computers (unfortunately, this technique won't work on the VIC). Load the Coder portion of the program and list it on the screen. Load the program to which it is to be appended. Then go to the top of the screen and press RETURN enough times to enter the lines of the Coder routine into the program in memory.

The Decoder section (lines 63210–63300) can be added in the same way. This routine turns the DATA statements back into what you originally typed in. The DATA statements are read into the variable A\$. After decoding, an unscrambled word is returned to the program as B\$. When you have more than one DATA statement, use a FOR-NEXT loop to retrieve the coded words.

There are a couple of limitations which must be observed. Commas, colons, and semicolons cannot be used in the inputs. The letters and numbers and extra characters which can be used are listed in S\$, defined in line 63220. Others can be added by extending S\$ and S1\$ and the 41 in the R loop (line 63080 in the Coder routine and line 63260 in the Decoder routine).

In addition, each input must be no longer than 116 characters on the 128, and up to 70 characters on the 64, VIC, Plus/4, and 16.

See program listing on page 98.

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Read-A-Tune

Donald J. Eddington

Even children can compose easily with this program. You can store dozens of your songs in memory or on disk and play them back later. For the 64, VIC with at least 8K expansion, Plus/4, and 16. A disk drive is required.

You might call this program a sort of music processor. You write melodies which can then be played back. If you like the tune, save it to disk. It's easy enough for children to use and could serve as a valuable educational tool for those who are just learning to play music. You'll find this a versatile program that you can fully use within minutes.

Type in the appropriate version for your computer and save a copy before running it the first time. After running the program, you'll see this menu:

1=Write a song 2=Play back your song 3=Recall your songs 4=Save your songs 5=Twelfth Street Rag 6=Yankee Doodle 7=Some really fast scales! 8=End of program

Select 1, and "Read-a-Tune" will rely on *your* talents at writing songs. First, you're asked to name the song. Song titles can be up to 20 characters long (15 on the VIC). The screen tells you the notes that Read-a-Tune understands, and their note-name equivalents. Most of these are direct: C is middle C; F is F; A is A; and H is High C. Be sure to use only the listed note values; any other letters or numbers are assumed to mean the note A.

You'll hear the notes play as you enter them. Rhythm is achieved by using a series of short notes to make one long note (write AAAA for a long A). Use R for any rests. You would write AARAA to get two midlength A's, for example. (See "Special Notes" below for

more details on time values.) Now you're ready to begin. You can get out a music book and enter your favorite songs, or compose songs of your own.

Be sure that each song does not exceed 254 notes, a little more than six printed lines on the screen (11¹/₂ lines on the VIC). Exceeding this limit will either cause only the last few notes of your song to be stored, or a STRING TOO LONG error. Use the INST/DEL key to correct mistakes. When you finish typing in your song, type a period to mark the end of the song and press RETURN.

If you have written a song using option 1 from the menu, you can call it at any time to hear it. Just press selection 2 and a list of your songs is displayed. Use the cursor keys to move the arrow to the song you want, press RETURN, and the tune you wrote will print and play for you. Now you can play any of the other preprogrammed tunes and be assured that the tune you just wrote is still stored in memory. You can also write another tune (with selection 1) and it will be stored and can be played back later. You're limited only by the memory available on your computer: Up to 125 songs can be stored this way on the 64, 25 songs on the VIC with 8K expansion (55 songs with 16K expansion), 190 songs on the Plus/4, and 25 songs on the 16.

If you really like a song you've written, and want to save it to disk, select 4 and give the song a unique filename. If you give it the name of an existing file, it will write over it.

Select option 3 to load a song from disk.

Selections 5–7 play preprogrammed tunes. You can play the tunes in any order, like a jukebox. Press 5 if you want to hear the "Twelfth Street Rag," or press 6 for "Yankee Doodle." Selection 7 plays a series of very fast scales. Finally, selection 8 turns off the whole music system.

Special Notes

Avoid using any character not listed as a valid note on the tune values table. Most invalid characters will play the note A, but a space or a period is interpreted as end-of-tune markers. All graphics characters are assumed to be A's.

Timing is achieved by adding together short notes. Use the following chart to get the proper number of notes:

Note	Number of Occurrences
eighth	1
quarter	2
dotted quarter	3
half	4
dotted half	6
whole	8

Repeated notes of the same pitch must be written with a rest in between to execute as two separate notes. For example, to write the first six notes of "Jingle Bells," use this sequence: EREREEEREREEER.

Getting Started

Here are some songs to try out—see if you can guess the tunes.

- CRCRDRERCRERDRMRCRCRDRERCCC COOMMCRCRDRERFFEEDDCCOOM MNNOOCCCRCCCR
- CRCDRDEGECRMCRCDEFEEECRMCR CDRDEGECCRARRDDFEEECCCR
- DEFFEEDRDEFAEFDRDEFFEEDRDEF AEFDRFGAIAIAGEFGHGHGFDEFFE EDRDEFFFAAAEEEEFFFFDDDDDDR

GGGAGGFFEEFFGGGRDDEEFFFREE FFGGGRGGGAGGFFEEFFGGGRDD RRGGRREECCCCRR

See program listings on page 102.

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Double Load

Darius L. Ecker

Now users of combination programs such as SpeedScript with "Preview-80" or "Plus/Term" with "Screen-80" can have automated loading on the Commodore 64 and 128 (in 64 mode). No more typing in commands and remembering SYS addresses. Just load and run one program—the rest is done for you.

Both COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE and COM-PUTE! have published programs that work in conjunction with another program. "Preview-80" (COM-PUTE!'s GAZETTE, November 1985), for example, adds an 80-column preview option to SpeedScript. To get the two to work together takes four steps: You load Preview-80, type NEW, load SpeedScript, and then SYS 52000. And to get "Screen-80" (COMPUTEI's GAZETTE, September 1984) to work with "Plus/Term" (COMPUTE!, February 1985), you must load the first program, run it, then load the second and run it.

"Double Load" uses the dynamic keyboard technique to load two programs and execute whatever command (RUN or SYS) is necessary. And by studying the program, you'll be able to find other applications for this idea.

The Dynamic Keyboard

The dynamic keyboard is a wellknown loading technique on Commodore computers. If you're unfamiliar with it, here's a brief introduction.

From within a program, you clear the screen, which leaves the cursor in the home (upper-left) position. Now you have the program print two cursor downs, then the appropriate LOAD command and four cursor downs, followed by

either a RUN command or a SYS, and then HOME to move the cursor back to the top. The screen is ready. Now you could end the program and tell the user to press RETURN. The screen would print SEARCH-ING FOR PROGRAMNAME on one line, LOADING on another, and then READY. The cursor would be placed on the RUN or SYS, ready for the user to press RE-TURN again.

But we won't ask the user to do all that. The dynamic keyboard technique allows us to press those keys from inside the program.

The 64's keyboard buffer occupies memory locations 631–640. It keeps track of which keys have been pressed. So if we POKE locations 631 and 632 with the code for RETURN (the number 13), the computer will think that the user has pressed RETURN twice.

One more POKE is necessary. Location 198 tells the operating system how many characters are in the keyboard buffer. By POKEing 198 with the number of characters we have placed in the keyboard buffer, and then ending the program, the keyboard buffer is activated. Since the commands have been printed to the screen in the right places, they execute in the immediate mode.

Problems arise when we run a program from the immediate mode.

After the RUN or SYS is executed, the computer is under control of the executed program, and no more of the preprinted commands will be carried out. However, Preview-80 and Screen-80 are ideally suited as pre-loaders. Preview-80 is not executed before loading *SpeedScript*. Although Screen-80 is run before loading Plus/Term, it still accepts commands in the immediate mode, and the dynamic keyboard technique can be used.

Preview-80 And SpeedScript

Program 1 loads Preview-80 and SpeedScript. Since Preview-80 is a machine language program that loads at the top of memory out of the way of the BASIC program area, we can safely load it from program mode without using the dynamic keyboard. This is done in line 10. SpeedScript, however, loads into the BASIC area and will erase Double Load, so we must use the dynamic keyboard technique. Line 20 prints LOAD"SPEEDSCRIPT",8 and SYS52000 at the proper locations so that they will be executed when line 30 puts two RETURNs into the keyboard buffer.

Type in the program, inserting your own filenames in lines 10 and 20, and save a copy. Preview-80 and *SpeedScript* must be on the same disk as Double Load with filenames matching those in lines 10 and 20. Now load and run Double Load and you're ready to do word processing with *SpeedScript* and Preview-80.

Screen-80 And Plus/Term

Loading Screen-80 and Plus/Term is more difficult for two reasons. First, Screen-80 must set up the 80column screen before Plus/Term is loaded. This clears the screen and erases any commands we may have printed there. But we can solve the problem by inserting the command to load Plus/Term into the keyboard buffer (instead of printing it to the screen).

The second problem is the size of the keyboard buffer, a mere ten characters, of which two are used to load and run Screen-80. This leaves us with eight characters. Even using the abbreviated BASIC commands for LOAD (L SHIFT-O) and RUN (R SHIFT-U) and using a single character filename for Plus/Term, the buffer leaves us one character short. The solution? We POKE the extra character into the buffer *after* the two RETURNs for loading Screen-80 have been used. Instead of simply printing RUN to run Screen-80, we print POKE 639,131:POKE 198,9:RUN. This line is entered by the second RETURN. At that point, the two RETURNs have left the buffer and made room for the extra character. The two POKEs put the code for SHIFT-RUN/STOP at the end of the buffer to complete the string of characters that will load and run Plus/Term.

Type in Program 2, substituting your own filename for Screen-80 in line 20, and save a copy. Both Screen-80 and Plus/Term must be on the same disk as Double Load. The BASIC portion of Plus/Term must be saved under the single character filename "P". Also, a copy of the machine language portion of Plus/Term must be included on the disk under the original filename ("PLUS/TERM.ML") given in the February 1985 COMPUTE! article.

When Plus/Term executes, a menu to select baud rates will appear in 80- column format. After selecting the baud rate, the screen will blank. Press f7 and the main menu will appear. See the documentation in the appropriate issue of COM-PUTE! before attempting to use this program.

If you're an avid user of Speed-Script, Screen-80, or Plus/Term, I'm sure you'll find Double Load to be a timesaver and a valuable addition to your program library. And with a little practice, you might be able to apply some of these techniques to your own programs. See program listings on page 98.

horizons

A BASIC 7.0 Compiler

Charles Brannon Program Editor

The Commodore 128 looks like it will be a great success. Although Commodore 64 compatibility is its ace in the hole, good 128-mode software is essential for its continuing popularity. I've had a problem with the 128, though. If you're writing a program for the 128 that doesn't use 80 columns or more than 64K of memory, why write it for 128 mode? The program would work just as well in 64 mode, and would be less trouble to write if you're more familiar with the 64. Your program would be able to run on all 64s and 128s. The mere convenience of not having to type GO 64 isn't worth the work it takes to convert a 64 program to 128 mode. Naturally, if you can find a significant way to use 128K, 80 columns, and the FAST mode, you'll want to write the program for 128 mode.

But there's another good reason to use 128 mode: BASIC 7.0. This is a luxury BASIC, at least compared to VIC and 64 BASIC. Finally, we have the commands needed for sound and graphics,

disk file programming, error checking, and structured programming. Although the 64 could do everything that BASIC 7.0 does with machine language (ML) extensions, it's much easier and faster to program in BASIC 7.0. But unless you go into FAST mode, BASIC's significantly slower in 7.0 than it was with the 64. It's difficult to write arcadestyle games, even when you don't need PEEKs or POKEs. Applications like sorting, searching, and merging are expedited by the high speed of the 1571 disk drive, but BASIC just can't keep up with the 1571, especially when using GET# to read files. What we need is a speed enhancer for BASIC, a turbocharged compiler.

Compilers translate source code into either a high-speed interpreted language (P-code), or directly into ML. P-code is much faster to interpret than the original source code of BASIC. Since the compiler can look at the whole program at once while generating the compiled code, it can optimize your program for speed. An interpreter can see only one character at a time. For example, the compiler turns GOTOs and GOSUBs into high-speed jumps to the actual address of the target line, instead of having to search through the program to find the target line number. Even though P-code is interpreted, it's designed for streamlined interpretation. P-code would make little sense to a human, even if we could list it (and we can't). It's not a good language to program with directly, but it's ideal for use with compilers, where you can translate from a readable BASIC program.

When a compiler generates optimized ML, it's the next best thing to writing your own ML. But BASIC is a high-level language, which allows ambiguities to creep in. There are myriad ways to multiply by two, but ML has a single instruction that can do this within a few millionths of a second. A compiler cannot always figure out that X=2: Y=8:PRINT X*Y should use this high-speed trick, since the values of X and Y may not always be constant in a BASIC program.

Although you can speed up your programs ten or twenty times by compiling to ML, the ambiguities lead to inevitable inefficien-

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cies. An experienced ML programmer who manually translates a BASIC program into ML may be able to speed it up a thousand times or more. And the ML version generated by a compiler may be ten times longer, where the human-generated ML program would probably be shorter.

BASIC-128

The Abacus BASIC-128 compiler is ingenious; it may be the most complete compiler system yet for eightbit computers. BASIC-128 can compile any BASIC 7.0 programit's completely compatible with all commands and statements, and generates a much faster program. If you're willing to sacrifice some compatibility, you can produce even faster, optimized code. You can choose between P-code (fast and compact), or ML (faster, but quite a bit larger) code generation. A second level of optimization lets you further accelerate programs that don't need floating-point math. Even if you use floatingpoint, this compiler can double or quadruple the speed of certain floating-point functions, a feature usually seen only on expensive compilers for computers with math coprocessors.

You can embed special compiler commands in your program with REM. These commands can select the type of code generation (P-code or ML), optimization level, even whether some variables should be treated as integers, without having to use the percent sign with them. This lets you really speed up FOR/ NEXT loops, since BASIC doesn't let you use an integer variable with FOR/NEXT. Within the same program, you can change the level of optimization and the choice of Pcode or ML, letting you optimize some subroutines in ML, while preserving compatibility with floatingpoint operations where necessary.

You can also select these options and several special purpose features (such as selecting the memory boundaries of the compiled program, generating a line-list for error tracking, and turning off the code generator) from the BASIC-128 compiler menu. Other special features of the compiler let you compile programs using BASIC extensions, merge compiled pro-

grams with ML, even generate overlays to permit virtual programs as large as the disk can hold.

Compiling a program doesn't take more than five to ten minutes for average-sized programs (scanning one to two thousand bytes per minute), and it's worth the wait. Just how fast is BASIC-128? Although Abacus's early Commodore 64 BASIC compiler left something to be desired, this package can give you speed increases in excess of 2000 percent. In the FAST mode (80 columns required if you want to see the screen display), you can double this speed. The compiler can even switch on and off FAST mode automatically if you need to use a 40-column display, giving you an average speed somewhere between normal and FAST mode.

To test BASIC-128's speed, I've once again resurrected my own favorite benchmark, the bubble sort. Although no single benchmark can adequately test a computer's speed or accuracy, the bubble sort is a good one. So that you can evaluate what I'm testing here, refer to this program:

BASIC Bubble Sort

- MS 10 REM BUBBLE SORT BENCHMAR
- AA 20 PRINT" [CLR] GENERATING LI ST"
- FA 30 DIM A%(100):FORI=1T0100: A%(I)=101-I:NEXT
- QB 35 FORI=1T0100:PRINTA%(I);:
- NEXT:PRINT BC 40 PRINT"[RVS]SORTING":TI\$= "000000"
- FJ 50 EX=0:FOR I=1 TO 99:IFA%(I)>A%(I+1)THEN T=A%(I+1) :A%(I+1)=A%(I):A%(I)=T:E X=1
- HK 60 NEXT: IFEXTHEN50
- BA 70 T\$=TI\$:PRINT"DONE!":PRIN T"IN ";TI\$;" AND";TI;"JI FFIES."
- FH 80 FORI=1T0100:PRINTA%(I);: NEXT

I tested the speed of the compiler with the P-Code/Level I Optimization (most compatible with all programs), and the Machine Language/Level II Optimization (fastest possible).

The Envelope, Please

Running in BASIC 7.0, the bubble sort takes exactly four minutes to sort 100 integers in ascending order. The P-code version did it in only 36 seconds. The fastest possible compilation into ML (the program uses only integer math) took an astounding 14 seconds. And these figures can be halved in the FAST mode.

It's interesting to note the size of the compiled program: a mere two disk blocks for the BASIC program, 38 blocks for the P-code version, and 40 blocks for the ML version. (A more typical example with a 14-block BASIC program resulted in a 74-block ML file and a 50-block P-code file.) Although compiled code can actually be shorter than a very large BASIC program, you'll usually find that the total program size is much larger.

Most of the code expansion can be attributed to the runtime package merged with your program, containing the subroutines used while the compiled program is running, such as the P-code interpreter and the high-speed floating-point routines. However, you can compile programs without the runtime package. By compiling a single line (1 REM), you can generate the runtime package by itself. You can then load the runtime package separately, saving disk space and reducing the disk loading time when you're running many compiled programs.

Other languages, such as C, are designed especially for high-speed compilers, but an expert ML programmer with a good bag of tricks can always leave a compiler in the dust. Until computers become as smart as people, compilers may never be a substitute for writing your own ML, but they'll always be crucial for speeding up high-level languages.

BASIC-128 Abacus Software P.O. Box 7211 Grand Rapids, MI 49510 \$59.95

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A Robot Is A Girl's Best Friend



Fred D'Ignazio Associate Editor

This month I'm turning my column over to Joanna Sisk of Roanoke, Virginia. Ten-year-old Joanna has been living with a robot named Elami Jr. for several months, and she has some thoughts about what life is like with a little mechanical friend.

I was really excited when Mr. D'Ignazio said that I could review this robot. After all, I had only used robots about twice before in my life!

His name is Elami Jr. He's about 11-3/4 inches tall, and is already put together when you get him. He has two arms with grippers. They aren't motorized, but you can move them, so he can still bring things to people. He has a 25-key keyboard on his front; and when you type in a key, he will tell you the command you typed. He has 24 lights and requires four AA batteries and four C batteries.

Elami makes four faces out of liquid crystals, like on a digital watch. His mouth moves when he talks. His four expressions are sleepy, happy, angry, and surprised. When you first turn him on he says, "Hello, I am Elami. Please enter my code," and looks sleepy. If you enter the code (mine is 2222), he looks happy, and you can enter a program. If you leave him on for too long, he gives you an angry look and says, "Please switch me off" in an angry voice.

Elami has two speeds and can go forward, backward, right, left, right curve, and left curve. First you type in either S1 or S2 for speed #1 or speed #2. Then you tell him which way you want him to go, and how many seconds for him to go. Forward 1 in speed 1 makes Elami go forward about six inches, and on speed 2 it's about 10-1/2 inches. Sometimes, it seems like he wants to aggravate you, and even on the same floor you can't depend on him curving correctly. He also doesn't run on a carpet, even a very thin one.



Joanna and her friend Elami Jr.

Elami knows 206 different words, but you can only program him to say 19 words or phrases at a time. He also says other things that you don't program in, such as "Good morning, Master," "Can I help you?," and "Please Enter Program Again." Some of my favorite words to program are "I am happy," "Mommy," "Daddy," "I love you," and "Follow me." He has a British accent and really doesn't sound like a robot at all.

Here are some bad things about Elami. Elami can't have a program that goes on forever and ever. The book says that he won't accept any commands after a certain number are entered. You probably wouldn't have any trouble, though, because I've entered some pretty long programs and Elami wouldn't stop accepting them.

When you read the first part of the book, it makes it sound as if Elami's arms are motorized, so I tried the commands to move the arms a lot of times, and I was afraid that I had already broken him!

Another problem is that Elami really eats up batteries. Once they got

used up after only about five days. So if you use him a lot, it can get awfully expensive.

Elami can be used for a lot of different things. One thing is waking up your mother or father. I made a little program sort of like this one—TB, T5, T4, T7, T8, S2, R5, F9. I put Elami in my parents' room while they were sleeping. Elami said, "Hello. I am Elami. Please, Mommy, let's play!" Then he zoomed away in second gear.

Elami can easily surprise people, especially ones who have never seen him, by greeting them at the door. At a party I had, well, I tried to get him to greet my friends at the door. I didn't get him ready in time, but I would have done something like TB, T5, T6, S2, R5, F6, TE, TC. That would make him say, "Hello. I am Elami. Please follow me." Then he would go to the edge of our entrance hall and say, "Have a nice day. Good-bye."

Also, it's easy to dress Elami up in a costume for Halloween or something. I was a clown for Halloween, and I dressed up Elami as my assistant. I gave him a little hat tied on with bright red string, and I tied another bright red string around the middle of him and stuffed cotton on it to make white spots. I also gave him a Joker playing card to hold. The only problem was that sometimes the string holding his hat on would get in front of his eyes, so he only went backwards, trying to get away from the hat, since he thought he would bump into it.

Elami is a really neat robot, and I wish I could keep him. Sometimes robots (and computers) seem like they're alive. Maybe they are.

You can find out more about Elami and other robots by sending for a robot catalog from ROBOT-LAND, 1313 Central Terrace, Lakeworth, FL 33460; or call (305) 533-5264. Next month, I'll return with a column on other new robots.

Tom R. Halfhill, Staff Editor

simple answers to common questions

Each month, COMPUTEI's GAZETTE tackles some questions commonly asked by Commodore users. If you have a question you'd like to see answered here, send it to this column, c/o COMPUTEI's GAZETTE, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

. In recent issues of COM-PUTE!'s GAZETTE I've read about the Commodore 128 and Amiga computers. I'm a 64 owner, and I'm worried about the future of the 64. How long do you expect the 64 to be supported by Commodore, as well as by third-party companies? Even though the 128 and Amiga are great computers, I like my 64 and cannot afford to buy another computer. Should I try to save for an Amiga, or still purchase software for my 64? Please tell me what you think will happen to the 64.

A. We can't speak for Commodore, of course, but it seems likely that support for the 64 will remain strong for the next couple of years. More 64s have been sold than any other computer ever made-at least a million in 1985 alone—and that adds up to a lot of potential customers for hardware and software manufacturers. Almost every piece of software released for the home and educational markets is made available for the 64. The only other machine with a comparable nonbusiness software base is the Apple II series, followed by the Atari 400/800/XL/XE line.

The Commodore 128 actually strengthens the 64's position. Because the 128 can run virtually all 64 software and work with virtually all 64 hardware, the potential market for 64-compatible products can remain stable even if Commodore stops producing the 64. In fact, we've learned that Commodore halted its 64 production lines twice during the fall of 1985 but was forced to restart them due to unexpected demand over the holidays. Even if Commodore discontinues production of the 64 sometime in 1986, the 128's success means that manufacturers will continue introducing 64-compatible products as long as there is sufficient demand. True, some products for the 128 will be designed to work in 128 mode only, but the vast number of 64s encourages manufacturers to tap both markets.

The Amiga is a completely different class of machine. It offers vast amounts of computing power and many fascinating capabilities. Yet, although it's fun to be the first person on the block with a shiny new computer, there's no reason why you *have* to buy a new computer if you don't really need one. A 64 or 128 has plenty of computing power for many people. And no tool becomes really obsolete as long as it continues performing the task you bought it for.

Keep in mind that computers will always be growing more powerful. If there are any limits to computing power, we haven't run into them yet. Even when silicon chips can't get any smaller or cheaper, there is the promise of wholly different technologies: gallium arsenide chips, parallel processors, supercooled Josephson junctions immersed in vats of liquid helium, fiber-optic processors, biocomputers, and on and on. Computer science is advancing so rapidly that any computer you buy is virtually guaranteed to be technologically obsolete within a few years. Whether it becomes functionally obsolete depends on how fast your needs (or wants) change.

It's still relatively early, but the way the computer market seems to be shaking out indicates that there'll probably be two tiers in the near future: an under-\$500 market for home, educational, and some small business users; and an over-\$1,000 market for the majority of business users, professionals, and wellheeled hobbyists. In other words, the mature computer market of tomorrow will closely resemble today's markets for camera and audio equipment. Prices will remain roughly the same, but over the years you'll be getting more for your dollar.

Q. How close to my 1701 monitor can I store disks without any degrading effects due to stray magnetic fields?

A. I'd recommend keeping disks at least one foot away from a monitor or TV. Other sources of magnetic fields to watch out for are telephones (especially when they ring), power supplies, electric motors, printers (which contain power supplies and electric motors), and loudspeakers (especially hi-fi speakers with large woofers). Storing your disks in a steel (not aluminum) box is another way to protect them from magnetic harm.

Q. I am trying to translate a BASIC program that was written for an IBM PC. The problem is that for the program to give satisfactory results, it is necessary to use double-precision arithmetic. Is it possible to get double precision on the Commodore 64? If so, how?

A. Sorry, but double-precision variables aren't available in Commodore 64 BASIC. Enhanced BA-SICs, such as *Simons' BASIC* and *S'more*, don't have double precision, either. Although it's possible to write your own double-precision math routines in machine language, it's a project that could be tackled only by the most advanced ML programmers. Perhaps a reader can suggest a solution.

One-Dimensional Arrays



Michael S. Tomczyk

This month, we'll begin to explore one of the trickier areas of BASIC programming: arrays. But first, we have a bit of business left over from our previous discussions of READ and DATA—so here's a quick review. First, type in this program:

10 DATA 1986,2000,3.14,.13

100 PRINT CHR\$(147)

200 FOR X=1 TO 4:READ N:PRINT "NUMBER"X"IS"N:NEXT

Line 10 lists numbers, separated by commas, as DATA.

Line 100 clears the screen.

Line 200 uses a FOR-NEXT loop to read four items from the list, and uses those items in the PRINT statement. The individual numbers appear where the N appears in the PRINT line. The X in the sentence comes from the FOR-NEXT loop, which acts like a counter. You can use *any* numeric variables, including or instead of X and N.

Now type NEW and press RETURN.

This example uses various types of *string information* with READ and DATA:

10 DATA COMPUTER, BASIC

MAGIC,333-666-4444,— 100 READ A\$:PRINT A\$"...IS A WORD."

200 READ B\$:PRINT B\$"...IS A PHRASE."

300 READ C\$:PRINT C\$"...IS A SERIAL NUMBER."

- 400 READ D\$:FOR G=1 TO 22:PRINT D\$::NEXT
- 500 PRINT D\$"...IS A GRAPHICS SYMBOL."

Line 10 contains the DATA list. Line 100 reads the first item from the list, defines it as A\$ and uses it in the PRINT statement.

Line 200 reads the next item, defines it as B\$ and uses it.

Line 300 defines the third item as C\$.

Line 400 defines the graphics symbol as D\$ and uses a FOR-NEXT loop to draw a horizontal line across the screen. FOR-NEXT is used to *repeat* actions or to *count*— in this line we repeat the horizontal line graphics symbol 22 times across the screen, which connects them into one long horizontal line.

Line 500 uses the symbol (D\$) again.

Our final READ and DATA example demonstrates how to mix and match string and numeric variables in the same program:

10 DATA TEN,10,TWENTY,20,THIRTY, 30,FORTY,40,FIFTY,50,-1,-1 100 PRINT CHR\$(147)"LET'S COUNT

TO 50 BY TENS" 200 READ N\$,N:IF N = -1 THEN END 300 PRINT N" ... "N\$ 400 GOTO 200

Line 10 contains the DATA.

Line 100 clears the screen and displays a PRINT message. (Note that we need only one PRINT command at the beginning of the line).

Line 200 reads two variables: first a string variable (TEN), then a numeric variable (10). It also checks for an *end-of-program-marker*, which tells the computer IF N equals -1, THEN END the program. By putting two -1's at the end of the DATA, we give the computer a marker or flag it can look for when it runs out of DATA to read. If you don't include one, the computer will keep trying to READ DATA and cause an OUT OF DATA error. We use two -1's here because we're reading two DATA variables.

Line 300 prints the two variables, one pair at a time. Notice variables like N and N\$ are always printed outside quotation marks but we have to put our three punctuation dots inside quotation marks.

Creating An Array

An *array* is a group of items usually arranged as a chart or as a table of words or numbers. The notation used with arrays is very similar to that used with string and numeric variables. For example, the following program uses numeric variables F1, F2, and F3:

10 F1=365:F2=12:F3=52 20 PRINT F1" DAYS,"F2" MONTHS,"F3" WEEKS."

Array notation is slightly different. For example, we'll use F(1), F(2), and F(3) instead of F1, F2, and F3. To modify the program, LIST it, then change it to the following and type RUN.

10 F(1)=365:F(2)=12:F(3)=52 20 PRINT F(1)"DAYS,"F(2)"MONTHS, "F(3)"WEEKS."

Line 10 defines three items: F(1), F(2), and F(3). By defining these numbers like variables but using parenthesis, you caused your computer to automatically reserve 11 locations—and only 11—in an array called "F." Since we used only three locations, we could have put eight more in this array—but no more than 11. (We'll see how to get more than 11 in a moment.)

Line 20 takes the numbers from the array locations defined in line 10, and prints them as shown. How is this different from using regular variables like A1 or F1? Well, as soon as you define an array, your computer automatically makes room for *exactly* 11 items. The array we created is called F, so the computer reserves 11 areas, labeled F(0) to F(10).

Each location is like a box. One location can contain one number. Let's stop a moment and test the computer to see if it reserved exactly 11 items. Add this line, then run the program to see if it works: 30 F(12)=4

It doesn't work. You get a BAD SUBSCRIPT ERROR—no more than 11 items can be used in an array. This means you can't use array names like F(12), F(20), F(100), or anything larger than F(10) because the computer won't accept it.

Wait a minute—computers process huge amounts of information. There must be some way to create a larger array, right? There is. To create an array which contains more than 11 items, you must use another command.

The DIM Command

You can tell the computer to set aside space for a much larger array by using the DIM command. DIM stands for dimension. We talk about dimensioning an array because an array can have several dimensions (as we'll see next month).

To DIMension an array to hold more than 11 items-let's say you want to include 20 numbers-simply type: DIM A(19).

The A defines the name of the array, and the 19 in parentheses is one less than the number of spaces you've.reserved for the numbers you want to include. Try this program, which puts 20 numbers, numbered from 200 to 219, in an array defined as A.

10 DIM A(19)

20 FOR X=0 TO 19:A(X)=200+X:PRINT A(''X'') = "A(X):NEXT

Line 10 DIMensions the array. That is, it creates an array called A and reserves 20 places or "boxes" numbered A(0) to A(19). The reason the computer starts at A(0) is because (unlike us humans) your computer always starts counting at 0 instead of 1.

Line 20 uses a FOR-NEXT loop to count from 0 to 19, then borrows the X from the counter to define A(X). For example, when the loop begins counting at 0, A(0) = 200 + 0, so array position A(0) equals 200. On the next loop, X equals 1, so A(1)=200+1. This means the array position A(1) equals 201, and so on. At the end of the line, we print the entire array so you can see how it is defined.

READ-DATA And ARRAYS

You can also use READ and DATA to put information into an array. The usefulness of this technique is that DATA can only be read sequentially or cleared and READ with a FOR-NEXT loop. Putting the DATA into an array allows you to READ and use the DATA one item at a time, or in any order you like.

Try this example:

- 10 DIM A(20)
- 20 DATA 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,
- 12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19 30 FOR X=1 TO 20:READ A(X):PRINT "A("X")="A(X):NEXT

The result is slightly different because we listed the numbers from

0 to 19 and defined A(X) as values from 0 to 19. You cannot easily change the size of an array after it's DIMensioned, but you can redefine any of the items in the array. For example, to change the items in this list from 0, 1, 2, 3, etc., to 200, 201, 202, 203, etc., change line 30:

30 FOR X=1 TO 20:READ A(X):A(X) = 200 + A(X):PRINT''A(''X'') ="A(X):NEXT

See what we did? After READing A(X), which defines the array element, we redefined it by adding 200. Now, when we PRINT out the array, everything has been increased by 200. You can also change individual items. Try adding line 40 like this:

40 A(17)=2000:PRINT"A(17)="A(17)

Run the program. Now element A(17) equals the number 2000, as you've redefined it. The other numbers are unchanged.

String Information In Arrays

So far we've been working only with numeric arrays. But, you can create string arrays as well.

Let's begin with a small array (less than 11 items) which does not require a DIMension command. Type NEW, then try this program: 10 C\$(1)="GREEN":C\$(2)="RED"

- :C\$(3)="ORANGE"
- 100 PRINT C\$(1)" IS THE COLOR OF SHAMROCKS."

200 PRINT C\$(2)" IS THE COLOR OF ROSES.

300 PRINT C\$(3)" IS THE COLOR OF ORANGES."

So far, you could just as easily have used regular variables like C1\$ or C2\$ to define the three colors, right? Now try this variation:

10 DATA GREEN, RED, ORANGE

100 READ C\$(1),C\$(2),C\$(3)

200 PRINT C\$(1)" IS THE COLOR OF SHAMROCKS."

300 PRINT C\$(2)" IS THE COLOR OF ROSES."

400 PRINT C\$(3)" IS THE COLOR OF **ORANGES.**"

Note that you could put any list of words or phrases into a DATA list, define them in an array by READing them as we did in line 100, then use the DATA in your program. Note the new way of READing DATA: simply by listing the items to be READ, with commas, as shown. Type NEW to erase the program.

Here's a more familiar bit of program which may give you some insight into how adventure games

are set up:

10 DATA GOLDEN BELL, DIAMOND JEWEL, WORKMAN'S AX, SIX

FOOT SPEAR 200 READ C\$(1),C\$(2),C\$(3),C\$(4) 300 R=INT(4*RND(1))+1 400 GET K\$:IF K\$="" THEN 400 500 PRINT CHR\$(147)"MORLOCK GIVES YOU A"C\$(R):GOTO 300

Line 10 contains a DATA list of four phrases. Notice that you can include phrases (including spaces) and sentences in DATA lists.

Line 200 causes the computer to set up an array containing string information. We'll define four "boxes" in the array. The items in the DATA list are always defined in the order in which we READ them, so C\$(1) automatically becomes GOLDEN BELL, C\$(2) is DIA-MOND JEWEL, and so on.

Line 300 is a random number formula which randomly selects a number from one to four and defines that number as the numeric variable R. From now on, R stands for a number from one to four which the computer has selected at random.

Line 400 is a key checking routine. This line tells the computer to check to see if a key is being pressed. If none is, it tells the computer to keep going back (to the same line 400). The computer will stay in an "endless loop" checking the keyboard over and over until and unless one of the keys is pressed.

Line 500 clears the screen, then prints a sentence. At the end of the sentence, the last phrase is represented by C\$(R). Remember, R is now a random number from 1 to 4, so C\$(R) could be any of the phrases from the DATA list. Finally, the computer is instructed to GOTO line 300, which selects a new random number and drops down to line 400, which patiently waits for you to press another key.

To see the program work, type RUN and press RETURN, then press a few keys to see what happens. You could use this technique in a real adventure program, but instead of going back to get another item from Morlock, you would keep the item (at least until some evildoer took it away from you).

This finishes our introductory look at one-dimensional arrays. Next month, we'll look further into arrays and how they work, and take a crack at two and three-dimensional arrays as well.

Blick

power basic

Plummer Hensley

This short utility spices up your programs by adding a blink and a click to the PRINT command. Anytime you type a character to the screen, you'll see an underline cursor accompanied by a brief sound. For the 128, 64, Plus/4, 16, and VIC.

If you don't think sound is important, try playing your favorite action game with the volume turned all the way down. It's just not as much fun without the explosions, zaps, and other noises.

Sounds help to liven up games, so why not make PRINT statements a little more interesting? This program gives you a blink and a click (a "blick") every time a character is printed.

Typing It In

Enter the version written for your computer and save it to tape or disk before proceeding. Saving is important because the last command in line 120 is a NEW, which erases the program currently in memory.

"Blick" is written in machine language (ML), but you don't need to know ML to use it. It is presented in the form of a BASIC loader that reads DATA statements and POKEs the routine into memory. After running it, you should see the message BLICK ENABLED.

Once Blick is in memory, try printing a message, PRINT "THIS

IS BLICK", for example. Or load a program and list it. See the table below for ideas on customizing the program.

If you should accidentally disable Blick by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE or RUN/STOP-RESET, enter the appropriate SYS from the table to re-enable Blick. To turn it off, enter the two POKEs listed (Note: enter them on the same line, separated by a colon). To change the cursor character, POKE the appropriate ASCII value into the location listed. Finally, the blinking speed can be modified with a POKE to the address specified in the table.

How It Works

Blick is a "wedge" that temporarily diverts the PRINT command into a routine that prints an underline character, makes a sound, and erases the underline. When it's finished, it goes on to the main PRINT command.

PRINT is a common, easy-touse command in BASIC. But at the machine language level, PRINT is more complex; it has to do a lot of work. First, the computer looks ahead to see whether it will be printing a variable, a number, a string, or maybe even a long calculation. Once that's straightened out and BASIC knows the sequence of characters to be printed, it goes through the Kernal routine for printing characters (always at location \$FFD2 on the 128, 64, Plus/4, 16, and VIC). The Kernal routine looks at locations 806–807 (804–805 on the Plus/4 and 16) to find the actual ROM routine for printing a character.

This pointer was deliberately designed to be the weak link in the process. If we change the address there, anytime the computer wants to print a character, it runs into a detour we have set up. This detour handles the blink and the click before jumping back to the main PRINT routine.

A word of caution: The 64 version of Blick is subject to the infamous lockup bug which affects version 2 of ROM. To see if your 64 has version 2 of the operating system, start with a newly powered up 64 and put the cursor at the bottom of the screen. Hold down the space bar until it travels across two complete screen lines. After the cursor has wrapped around to the beginning of the next line exactly twice, use the DELete key to move it back to the end of the previous line. If the screen says LOAD and the computer locks up, you've got version 2 ROM. This lockup happens only when the cursor color is red, cyan, blue, yellow, light red, dark gray, light blue, and light gray. If you limit character colors to black, white, purple, green, orange, brown, medium gray, and light green, you'll be safe. It's also a good idea to limit your printing to strings of 79 characters or less.

See program listings on page 105.

Important Blick Locations	64	128	Plus/4,16	VIC	
Enable	SYS 679	SYS 3072	SYS 1015	SYS 673	
Disable	POKE 806,202: POKE 807,241	POKE 806,121: POKE 807,239	POKE 804,75: POKE 805,236	POKE 806,122: POKE 807,242	
Change cursor (POKE location with any ASCII value (X))	POKE 728,X	POKE 3128,X	POKE 1056,X	POKE 704,X	
Change blinking speed (POKE location with 0-255 (Y); numbers greater than 234 speed up cursor)	РОКЕ 733, Ү	POKE 3133,Y	POKE 1061,Y	POKE 709,Y	

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By The Numbers



Richard Mansfield Senior Editor

People unfamiliar with computer programming frequently have the mistaken idea that programming is fundamentally a mathematical activity. It's not, of course; it's not even a derivative of science or math. Programming is a new, unique activity, part talent, part logic, part common sense and patience. Many excellent programmers have had minimal math training.

Likewise, people unfamiliar with machine language programming often assume that it, at least, must require a strong math background. But, again, this assumption is unwarranted. Calculations involving trigonometry or other advanced mathematical manipulations are best done in a higher-level language like BASIC where provision is made for SIN and COS and so forth. Also, floating point arithmetic (where your calculations require that a decimal point be available) is easiest via higher-level languages.

All the math you'll need to program ML will likely be limited to arithmetic: multiplication, division, addition, and subtraction. And you'll use no decimal points nor, surprisingly, any negative numbers. A number with no decimal point is called an *integer* and in ML programming you'll be more or less exclusively concerned with performing arithmetic on simple, positive integers.

Let's see how to accomplish this arithmetic. The fundamental arithmetic unit in 6502 ML programming is the *byte* which can represent or "hold" any number between 0–255. If you PRINT PEEK (1098), to take a random memory location, you might find that this address, this byte, held a 5 or a 173, but you'll never find that it had a -2 or 264. Those numbers are beyond the range of a byte. To add two bytes together, use the ADC instruction which means *ADd with Carry*. Let's try it:

10 LDA #4 20 CLC 30 ADC #3

After this, the accumulator will hold the result, 7. The CLC clears the carry flag and should always be included in your programs just before any addition. The carry flag flies up when the result of an addition goes beyond 255 and the remainder is left in the accumulator, not the total. The total, when the carry flag is up, is 256 plus the remainder left in the accumulator. Thus, if your addition is likely to result in a number bigger than one byte can hold (bigger than 255) you need to take a different approach and utilize another common ML unit: two consecutive bytes. With two bytes, we can count up to 65535 (one of the bytes will represent multiples of 256 and the other byte will represent the remainder). Here's how to do double-byte addition:

This assumes that there were two, two-byte units being added together: one in addresses 6000 and 6001 and the other in addresses 7000 and 7001. The result of the addition is left in addresses 6000 and 6001. To add 255 + 255, you would first put 255 into each unit:

5 LDA #255 6 STA 6000 7 STA 7000

8 LDA #0:STA 6001:STA 7001

The result of all this would be 254 in 6000 and a 1 in 6001 (this location is the *most significant byte*, the one considered to be holding a multiple of 256).

Subtraction is similar to addi-

tion, however, you use SEC to SEt the Carry flag just prior to any subtraction:

LDA #9 SEC SBC #7

> would leave the result, 2, in the accumulator. Two-byte subtraction also follows the pattern used for addition:

We have subtracted the doublebyte number in 7000-7001 from the double-byte number in 6000-6001 and left the result in 6000-6001.

Multiplication can be accomplished by putting an addition routine within a loop and repeatedly adding. To multiply something by five, just run through the loop five times:

5 LDX #5 10 LDA #0 20 CLC 30 LOOP ADC #3 40 DEX 50 BNE LOOP

This would leave the result of 5 \times 3 in the accumulator.

However, there's an elegant way to multiply involving the ASL instruction if one of the numbers involved is a power of two (2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc.).

This technique, along with division and multiple-byte arithmetic, isn't much more complicated than single- or double-byte arithmetic. We'll look at all of these topics next month. news Exproducts

3-D Graphics

Graph-Tech Software Co. has announced an upgraded version of its 3-D World 64 graphics program for the Commodore 64 and 128. The graphics package has been expanded to include support of dot matrix printers.

The original version of the program enables Commodore 64 users to create complex, three-dimensional wireframe graphics, including rotation, zoom, and translation of all 3-D objects. The new Version 4.0 contains a module which permits hardcopy screen dumps on most popular dot-matrix printers. It also cuts drawing time by 200 to 500 percent and allows saving and loading of individual screens to and from the disk.

The upgraded version of 3-D World 64 retails for \$39.95. Present owners of 3-D World 64 can obtain the Version 4.0 for \$10.

Editron Software Systems, 165 West 47th St., Suite 4D, New York, NY 10036. Circle Reader Service Number 220.

Gato For The 64

Spectrum HoloByte has released the Commodore 64 version of *Gato*, a World War II submarine simulation game. This game puts you in the captain's seat of a "Gato" class submarine where you must carefully plan your strategy to avoid being sunk.

The Commodore version includes eight missions, five difficulty levels, and three ships. *Gato* takes advantage of the 64's sound capabilities by incorporating digitized voices and submarine sound effects into the game.

Earlier versions of the game are for the Apple and IBM.

Gato for the Commodore 64 is priced at \$29.95.

Spectrum HoloByte, Inc., 1050, Suite 325, Boulder, CO 80302.

Circle Reader Service Number 221.

Intelligent I/O For Commodore Intelligent I/O, Inc., has released its new BH100 General Purpose I/O Card for the Commodore 64, 128, and VIC-20. The card plugs into the memory expansion port and provides a total of eight, eight-bit parallel ports. Data is

sent or retrieved by a single POKE or PEEK command.

The card can be used for controlling lights, appliances, motors, and any electrical device or for high speed data acquisition, automated testing/experimentation, and security systems. It can also be connected to analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converters.

Suggested retail price is \$129.

Intelligent I/O, Înc., 30 Lawrence Ave., Potsdam, NY 13676.

Circle Reader Service Number 222.

Combat Simulation

Survival, from Infinity Software, is a futuristic combat simulation game for the Commodore 64. This two-player game takes place on a lonely planet in a farflung galaxy in the year 2044, combining chess-like strategy with standard war-gaming. You and your opponent command the RED and BLUE armies as you battle for the survival of your civilizations.

Survival is available on disk for \$25.

Infinity Software, 536 Curie Dr., San Jose, CA 95123.

Circle Reader Service Number 223.

128 CP/M Word Processor, Spreadsheet

Pocket WordStar (with MailMerge) and Pocket CalcStar for the Commodore are now being distributed in the U.S. by Davis Rubin Associates. Both Pocket WordStar and Pocket CalcStar are full implementations of the original Micro-Pro programs.

Pocket WordStar with MailMerge is priced at \$189 and Pocket CalcStar costs \$89.

Davis Rubin Associates Ltd., P.O. Box 595, King of Prussia, PA 19406. Circle Reader Service Number 224.

128 And 64 Accounting System Clockwork Computers, Inc., has announced its *CCI Bottom Liner* (80column mode) accounting system for the Commodore 128. It's also available for the 64 in 40-column mode.

This accounting system for home and small business allows the user to

define up to 700 accounts and includes spreadsheets, voucher check writing, a client file, and production of mailing stickers.

The *CCI Property Rental* version adds to the accounting system a property file for up to 500 units with descriptions of features for rental searches.

Another version, *CCI Mortgage Management*, provides a property file for up to 400 mortgages with full data on basic aspects of a mortgage, an internal bookkeeping system, and amortization schedules in addition to the accounting system.

Prices vary from \$75.95 to \$154.95, depending on your equipment.

Clockwork Computers Inc., 4612 Holly Ridge Rd., Rockville, MD 20853. Circle Reader Service Number 225.

128 Financial Planner, Enhanced Word Processor

Timeworks has released the Commodore 128 version of Sylvia Porter's Personal Financial Planner and an enhanced Word Writer 128.

The Personal Financial Planner 128 takes advantage of the new features of the Commodore 128 and includes an electronic checkbook and checkwriting, budget preparation, tax aids, financial statement preparation, and financial inventory tracking.

The upgraded *Word Writer* 128 is an 80-column word processing system for home and business use and works in 128 mode with either a 40- or 80column monitor. Its new features include on-screen highlighting, right margin justification, superscript and subscript, headers and footers, and speed keys. *Word Writer* 128 can be interfaced with the *Personal Financial Planner* 128.

The programs retail for \$69.95 each. Backup disks are available for Timeworks registered users for \$14.70.

Timeworks Inc., 444 Lake Cook Rd., Deerfield, IL 60015.

Circle Reader Service Number 226.

Utility Kit For 64

The *Vorpal Utility Kit*, introduced by Epyx, is designed to enhance the Commodore 64 and 128 and make them easier to use.

The Kit features a head realignment utility which remedies many head alignment problems for the Commo-dore 1541 disk drive, and a file recovery utility which recovers lost or damaged files. The Vorpal Utility Kit also includes the Vorpal Save and Load feature, which allows programmers to incorporate the Vorpal Fast File loading utility into their own programs. In addition, fast-formatting and fast-disk backup utilities reduce the time needed to load, format, and copy disks.

The Vorpal Utility Kit is available from retailers for \$24.95 to \$34.95.

Epyx, Inc., 1043 Kiel Ct., Sunnyvale, CA 94089.

Circle Reader Service Number 227.

Home Inventory Program

How much is your personal property worth? What's Our Worth? from Adita Enterprises is a home inventory package for the Commodore 64 that helps you keep track of your personal belongings and their value.

The menu-driven program allows you to enter items into your inventory, search for specific information, change or delete items, make a backup data disk, and view the disk directory. A 20page user manual is included.

The program is marketed in Canada by mail order for \$19.95.

Adita Enterprises, Inc., 116 Bermondsey Way NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T3K 1V4.

Circle Reader Service Number 228.

New Commodore Games

CYGNUS has released a new line of software for the Commodore 64 and 128. Star Fleet I is a strategy game, previously available for the IBM PC. OUIZAM! is a computer trivia game, and Stinger! is a space arcade game for younger players.

Star Fleet I retails for \$49.95, OUIZAM! for \$39.95, and Stinger! for \$19.95.

CYGNUS, P.O. Box 57825, Webster, TX 77598.

Circle Reader Service Number 229.

Computer Board Game

King Chip from XYLYX Computer Entertainment Limited is a new trivia board game about computers and computing for two to six players. The game package includes six playing boards, a die, various markers, and 675 cards containing 4,050 questions and answers. You don't need a computer to play the game.

The object of King Chip is to gain the throne and hold it for as long as possible. Gaining and holding the

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Computer

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The vital core of your training is the step-by-step building of the 16-bit Sanyo MBC-550-2 computer. Once you've mastered the details of this IBM-PC compatible machine, you'll be qualified to service and repair virtually every major brand of computer, plus many popular peripheral and accessory devices.

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technical staff ready to answer your questions or give you guidance and special help whenever you need it.

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Name (Please Print)		Age

throne depends on your ability to answer the questions. There are six categories of questions: data communications, history and current events, hardware, jargon and acronyms, potpourri, and software.

King Chip retails for \$39.95 and is marketed in the U.S. by Ingram Software, Inc., 2128 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, NY 14207. XYLYX Computer Entertainment Limited, 20 Torbay Rd., Markham, Ontario, Canada L3R 1G6.

Circle Reader Service Number 230.

Computer Golf Game

The world-famous Pebble Beach Golf Links course is recreated in hi-res color graphics in *Championship Golf at Pebble Beach*, a new game for Commodore 64/128 computers from Sportsware. The game features variable tee placements and pin positions, scorecard printout, and a bird's-eye view of the course, including tees, fairways, greens, sand traps, the Pacific Ocean, and a close-up of the green for putting. There are two skill levels and a choice of 14 different clubs.

Data disks for Augusta National and the Tournament Players Club are also available.

Championship Golf at Pebble Beach is available on disk for \$24.95 prepaid or \$27.95 C.O.D. Sportsware, 5234 War Wagon Dr., San Jose, CA 95136.

Circle Reader Service Number 231.

Financial Software

Aspen Glen Software has introduced the *Mutual Fund Prospector*, a software program for the Commodore 64 to aid you in planning your financial investments. The program allows you to identify new potential investments and helps you determine when to change your portfolio.

The Mutual Fund Prospector is available for \$49.95.

Aspen Glen Software, 878 Jackman St., Suite 157, El Cajon, CA 92020.

Circle Reader Service Number 232.

"Disk Drive" A Chevrolet With Your Commodore 64

General Motors has devised a rather unique way for personal computer owners to calculate the cost of a new 1986 Chevy car or truck. The *Chevy Tech* disk begins by playing the Chevy theme song, then lets you choose a vehicle from the entire 1986 line of cars and light-duty trucks. The program then displays basic information about that model and lists optional equipment and prices, providing a running tally of suggested retail price. Once you're comfortable with a particular configuration, a finance calculator helps determine the monthly payments, based on varying interest rates, payment periods, trade-in allowances, and other variables.

The program also includes a short game called *Depreciation Derby*, in which you race against the clock to get your 12 used cars to the dealer for a trade-in. The value of the cars drop as you try to run the obstacles and time passes.

Chevy Tech is available for the Commodore 64 through mail order for \$3 (Please specify in a letter what kind of computer you have).

Chevy Tech, P.O. Box 2054, Warren, MI 48090-2054.

Circle Reader Service Number 233.

New Software from SSI

Strategic Simulations Inc. has introduced a number of new games for the Commodore 64 and 128.

Battlegroup is a tactical-level, historically accurate simulation of all the major engagements of WWII from North Africa in 1943 to the war's end in Germany. This sequel to Kampfgruppe has four historical scenarios with three levels of difficulty. For the Commodore 64. (\$59.95)



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Cwww.commodore.ca

Nam, for the Commodore 64 with a joystick, contains six realistic battle simulations based on actual situations in the Vietnamese War. Each small-unit action scenario is playable with two alternate deployments. This combat game is set on a 50 \times 50 map grid with three difficulty levels. (\$39.95)

Phantasie II, the sequel to *Phantasie*, takes you to the Isle of Ferronrah where you and your adventurers destroy demons and their Orb and rid the land of the evil spell of Nikademus, the Dark Lord. This one-player game includes six classes of characters and over 80 monster types. For the Commodore 64 with a joystick. (\$39.95)

Rings of Zilfin is a role-playing, fantasy adventure game which uses animated window graphics and clues to help you in your search for the Rings of Zilfin. You use magic, weapons, spells, the balance of forces, as well as the economic situation to fight 26 different kinds of monsters. For the Commodore 64 and 128. (\$39.95)

Wizard's Crown combines detailed war-game-type tactical battles with the magic and mystery of a fantasy quest. In this adventure game you can create a multitude of characters that move singly or collectively. Wizard's Crown is for intermediate players on the Commodore 64. (\$39.95)

Strategic Simulations Inc., 883 Stierlin road, Bldg. A-200, Mountain View, CA 94043-1983.

Circle Reader Service Number 234.

Source Code Generator For 128

OMNICodel is a source code generator (a program that creates programs) which writes BASIC programs and subroutines to handle screen formatting, input, and compiled output. The code generated is completely modular, well REMarked, and compiler-compatible.

The program's user interface was designed so that even a novice can start using it with little more than a quick glance through the manual. For the experienced programmer, *OMNICodeI* can cut a ten-hour programming job down to about 30 minutes.

The Commodore 128 version requires at least one 1541 or 1571 disk drive and an 80-column display (either color or monochrome). It writes Commodore BASIC 7.0, and is compatible with the BLITZ!-128 BASIC Compiler from Skyles Electric Works. Retailing for \$89.95, the package includes OMNI-Merge-128, which allows the user to merge tokenized BASIC programs and subroutines.

OMNISoft & Associates, P.O. Box 280, Rogers, AZ 72756.

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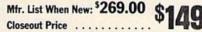
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COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Author Guide

Here are some suggestions which serve to improve the speed and accuracy of publication for prospective authors. COMPUTE's GAZETTE is primarily interested in new and timely articles on the Commodore 128, 64, Plus/4, 16, and VIC-20. We are much more concerned with the content of an article than with its style, but articles should as be clear and well-explained as possible.

The guidelines below will permit your good ideas and programs to be more easily edited and published:

1. The upper left corner of the first page should contain your name, address, telephone number, and the date of submission.

2. The following information should appear in the upper right corner of the first page. If your article is specifically directed to one model of computer, please state the model name. In addition, *please indicate the memory requirements of programs*.

3. The underlined title of the article should start about 2/3 of the way down the first page.

4. Following pages should be typed normally, except that in the upper right corner there should be an abbreviation of the title, your last name, and the page number. For example: Memory Map/Smith/2.

5. All lines within the text of the article must be double- or triple-spaced. A one-inch margin should be left at the right, left, top, and bottom of each page. No words should be divided at the ends of lines. And please do not justify. Leave the lines ragged.

6. Standard typing or computer paper should be used (no erasable, onionskin, or other thin paper) and typing should be on one side of the paper only (upper- and lowercase).

7. Sheets should be attached together with a paper clip. Staples should not be used.

8. If you are submitting more than one article, send each one in a separate mailer with its own tape or disk.

9. Short programs (under 20 lines) can easily be included within the text. Longer programs should be separate listings. It is essential that we have a copy of the program, recorded twice, on a tape or disk. If your article was written with a word processor, we also appreciate a copy of the text file on the tape or disk. Please use high-quality 10 or 30 minute tapes with the program recorded on both sides. The tape or disk should be labeled with the author's name and the title of the article. Tapes are fairly sturdy, but disks need to be enclosed within plastic or cardboard mailers (available at photography, stationery, or computer

supply stores).

10. A good general rule is to spell out the numbers zero through ten in your article and write higher numbers as numerals (1024). The exceptions to this are: Figure 5, Table 3, TAB(4), etc. Within ordinary text, however, the zero through ten should appear as words, not numbers. Also, symbols and abbreviations should not be used within text: use "and" (not &), "reference" (not ref.), "through" (not thru).

11. For greater clarity, use all capitals when referring to keys (RETURN, CTRL, SHIFT), BASIC words (LIST, RND, GOTO), and the language BASIC. Headlines and subheads should, however, be initial caps only, and emphasized words are not capitalized. If you wish to emphasize, underline the word and it will be italicized during typesetting.

12. Articles can be of any length—from a singleline routine to a multi-issue series. The average article is about four to eight double-spaced, typed pages.

13. If you want to include photographs, they should be either 5×7 black and white glossies or color slides.

14. We do not consider articles which are submitted simultaneously to other publishers. If you wish to send an article to another magazine for consideration, please do not submit it to us.

15. COMPUTEI's GAZETTE pays between \$70 and \$800 for published articles. In general, the rate reflects the length and quality of the article. Payment is made upon acceptance. Following submission (Editorial Department, COMPUTEI's GAZETTE, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403) it will take from two to four weeks for us to reply. If your work is accepted, you will be notified by a letter which will include a contract for you to sign and return. *Rejected manuscripts are returned to authors who enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope*.

16. If your article is accepted and you have since made improvements to the program, please submit an entirely new tape or disk and a new copy of the article reflecting the update. We cannot easily make revisions to programs and articles. It is necessary that you send the revised version as if it were a new submission entirely, but be sure to indicate that your submission is a revised version by writing, "Revision" on the envelope and the article.

17. COMPUTEI's GAZETTE does not accept unsolicited product reviews. If you are interested in serving on our panel of reviewers, contact our Features Editor for details.

C-www.commodore.ca

How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs

Each month, COMPUTEI's GAZETTE publishes programs for the Commodore 128, 64, Plus/4, 16, and VIC-20. Each program is clearly marked by title and version. Be sure to type in the correct version for your machine. All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode. Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article. This can save time and eliminate any questions which might arise after you begin typing.

We frequently publish two programs designed to make typing easier: The Automatic Proofreader, and MLX, designed for entering machine language programs.

When entering a BASIC program, be especially careful with DATA statements as they are extremely sensitive to errors. A mistyped number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to "lock up" (you'll have no control over the computer). If this happens, the only recourse is to turn your computer off then back on, erasing whatever was in memory. So be sure to save a copy of your program before you run it. If your computer crashes, you can always reload the program and look for the error.

Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control characters. To facilitate typing in any programs from the GAZETTE, use the following listing conventions.

The most common type of control characters in our listings appear as words within braces: {DOWN} means to press the cursor down key; {5 SPACES} means to press the space bar five times.

To indicate that a key should be *shifted* (hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key), the character is underlined. For example, <u>A</u> means hold down the SHIFT key and press A. You may see strange characters on your screen, but that's to be expected. If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces (for example, $\{8 \ \underline{A}\}$), type the key as many times as indicated (in our example, enter eight SHIFTed A's).

If a key is enclosed in special brackets, **§** 3, hold down the Commodore key (at the lower left corner of the keyboard) and press the indicated character.

Rarely, you'll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces. This can be entered on the Commodore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces. For example, {A} means to press CTRL-A.

The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys, often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control. This is seen in examples such as {LEFT} and {HOME} in the program listings. The only way the computer can tell the difference between direct and programmed cursor control is *the quote mode*.

Once you press the quote key, you're in quote mode. This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it. You'll see a reverse video character (a graphics symbol for cursor left). In this case, you can use the DELete key to back up and edit the line. Type another quote and you're out of quote mode. If things really get confusing, you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN. Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it.

When You Re	ead: Press:	See:	When You Read	: Press:	See:	When You Re	ad: Press:	See:
{CLR}	SHIFT CLR/HOME	-4p-	{PUR}	CTRL 5		4	-	*
{HOME}	CLR/HOME	5	{GRN}	CTRL 6	+	<u>↑</u>	SHIFT 1	T
{UP}	SHIFT T CRSR		{BLU}	CTRL 7	÷			
{DOWN}	T CRSR		{YEL}	CTRL 8	TT	For Commode	ore 64 Only	
{LEFT}	SHIFT CRSR -		{ F1 }	fl		R 1 3	COMMODORE 1	
{RIGHT}	← CRSR –		{ F2 }	SHIFT f1		E 2 3	COMMODORE 2	
{RVS}	CTRL 9	FR	{ F3 }	(3		E 3 3	COMMODORE 3	-
{OFF}	CTRL 0		{ F4 }	SHIFT f3	2	843	COMMODORE 4	0
{BLK}	CTRL 1		{ F5 }	f5		8 5 3	COMMODORE 5	1
{WHT}	CTRL 2		{ F6 }	SHIFT f5	2	8 6 3	COMMODORE 6	
{RED}	CTRL 3		{ F7 }	f7		E 7 3	COMMODORE 7	
{CYN}	CTRL 4		{ F8 }	SHIFT f7		K 8 3	COMMODORE 8	

COMPUTEI's Gazette May 1986 91 WWW.COmmodore.ca

The Automatic Proofreader

Philip I. Nelson, Assistant Editor

"The Automatic Proofreader" helps you type in program listings for the 128, 64, Plus/4, 16, and VIC-20 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Since the program can't check itself, type carefully to avoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unfamiliar commands. After finishing, save a copy or two on disk or tape before running it. This is important because the Proofreader erases the BASIC portion of itself when you run it, leaving only the machine language portion in memory.

Next, type RUN and press RE-TURN. After announcing which computer it's running on, the Proofreader displays the message "Proofreader Active". Now you're ready to type in a BASIC program.

Every time you finish typing a line and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a two-letter checksum in the upper-left corner of the screen. Compare this result with the two-letter checksum printed to the left of the line in the program listing. If the letters match, it's almost certain the line was typed correctly. If the letters don't match, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotes, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, since spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, the Proofreader pays attention to them. For example, 10 PRINT"THIS IS BASIC" will generate a different checksum than 10 PRINT"THIS ISBA SIC"

A common typing error is transposition-typing two successive characters in the wrong order, like PIRNT instead of PRINT or 64378 instead of 64738. The Proofreader is sensitive to the position of each character within the line and thus catches transposition errors.

The Proofreader does not accept keyword abbreviations (for example, ? instead of PRINT). If you prefer to use abbreviations, you can still check the line by LISTing it after typing it in, moving the cursor back to the line, and

pressing RETURN, LISTing the line substitutes the full keyword for the abbreviation and allows the Proofreader to work properly. The same technique works for rechecking programs you've already typed in.

If you're using the Proofreader on the Commodore 128, Plus/4, or 16, do not perform any GRAPHIC commands while the Proofreader is active. When you perform a command like GRAPH-IC 1, the computer moves everything at the start of BASIC program space-including the Proofreader-to another memory area, causing the Proofreader to crash. The same thing happens if you run any program with a GRAPHIC command while the Proofreader is in memory.

Though the Proofreader doesn't interfere with other BASIC operations, it's a good idea to disable it before running another program. However, the Proofreader is purposely difficult to dislodge: It's not affected by tape or disk operations, or by pressing RUN/ STOP- RESTORE. The simplest way to disable it is to turn the computer off then on. A gentler method is to SYS to the computer's built-in reset routine (SYS 65341 for the 128, 64738 for the 64, 65526 for the Plus/4 and 16, and 64802 for the VIC). These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

If you own a Commodore 64, you may already have wondered whether the Proofreader works with other programming utilities like "MetaBASIC." The answer is generally yes, if you're using a 64 and activate the Proofreader after installing the other utility. For example, first load and activate Meta-BASIC, then load and run the Proofreader.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, you should disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise that it will work with any and every combination of utilities you might want to use. The more utilities activated, the more fragile the system becomes.

The New Automatic Proofreader

10 VEC=PEEK(772)+256*PEEK(773) :LO=43:HI=44

- 20 PRINT "AUTOMATIC PROOFREADE R FOR ";:IF VEC=42364 THEN [SPACE]PRINT "C-64"
- 30 IF VEC=50556 THEN PRINT "VI C-20"
- 40 IF VEC=35158 THEN GRAPHIC C LR:PRINT "PLUS/4 & 16"
- 50 IF VEC=17165 THEN LO=45:HI= 46:GRAPHIC CLR:PRINT"128"
- 60 SA=(PEEK(LO)+256*PEEK(HI))+ 6:ADR=SA
- 70 FOR J=0 TO 166:READ BYT:POK E ADR, BYT: ADR=ADR+1:CHK=CHK +BYT:NEXT
- 80 IF CHK <> 20570 THEN PRINT "* ERROR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STATEMENTS": END
- 90 FOR J=1 TO 5:READ RF, LF, HF: RS=SA+RF:HB=INT(RS/256):LB= RS-(256*HB)
- 100 CHK=CHK+RF+LF+HF:POKE SA+L F, LB: POKE SA+HF, HB: NEXT
- 110 IF CHK<>22054 THEN PRINT " *ERROR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND [SPACE]CHECK FINAL LINE":EN Ð
- 120 POKE SA+149, PEEK(772): POKE SA+150, PEEK(773)
- 130 IF VEC=17165 THEN POKE SA+ 14,22:POKE SA+18,23:POKESA+ 29,224:POKESA+139,224
- 140 PRINT CHR\$(147); CHR\$(17);" PROOFREADER ACTIVE":SYS SA
- 150 POKE HI, PEEK(HI)+1:POKE (P EEK(LO)+256*PEEK(HI))-1,0:N EW
- 160 DATA 120,169,73,141,4,3,16 9,3,141,5,3
- 170 DATA 88,96,165,20,133,167, 165,21,133,168,169
- 180 DATA 0,141,0,255,162,31,18 1,199,157,227,3
- 190 DATA 202,16,248,169,19,32, 210,255,169,18,32
- 200 DATA 210,255,160,0,132,180 ,132,176,136,230,180
- 210 DATA 200,185,0,2,240,46,20 1,34,208,8,72
- 220 DATA 165,176,73,255,133,17 6,104,72,201,32,208
- 230 DATA 7,165,176,208,3,104,2 08,226,104,166,180
- 240 DATA 24,165,167,121,0,2,13
- 3,167,165,168,105 250 DATA 0,133,168,202,208,239
- ,240,202,165,167,69
- 260 DATA 168,72,41,15,168,185, 211,3,32,210,255
- 270 DATA 104,74,74,74,74,168,1 85,211,3,32,210
- 280 DATA 255,162,31,189,227,3,
- 149,199,202,16,248 290 DATA 169,146,32,210,255,76
- ,86,137,65,66,67 300 DATA 68,69,70,71,72,74,75,
- 77,80,81,82,83,88 310 DATA 13,2,7,167,31,32,151, 116,117,151,128,129,167,136 ,137

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MLX Machine Language Editor For The Commodore 64

Ottis Cowper Technical Editor

"MLX" is a labor-saving utility that will help you enter machine language program listings without error. MLX is required to enter all Commodore 64 machine language programs published in COMPUTEI's GAZETTE. This version of MLX was first published in the January 1986 issue; it cannot be used to enter MLX programs published prior to that date, nor can earlier versions of MLX be used to enter the listings in this issue.

Type in and save a copy of MLX. You'll need it for all future machine language programs in COMPUTEI's GAZETTE, as well as machine language (ML) programs in our companion magazine, COMPUTE!, and COMPUTE! books. When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting and ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing. If you're unfamiliar with ML, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals 0-9 and the letters A-F. But even if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you enter the starting and ending addresses, MLX offers the option of clearing the workspace. The data you enter with MLX is kept in a special reserved area of memory; clearing this workspace area fills the reserved area with zeros, which will make it easier to find where you left off typing if you enter the listing in several sessions. Choose this option if you're starting to enter a new listing. If you're continuing a listing that's partially typed from a previous session there's no point in clearing the workspace, since the data you load in will fill the area with whatever values were in workspace memory at the time of the last Save.

At this point, MLX presents a menu of commands:

Enter data
Display data
Load data
Save file
Quit
Statements of the local division of the loca

Press the corresponding key to select a menu option. These commands are available only while the menu is displayed. You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN.

Entering A Listing

To begin entering data, press E. You'll be asked for the address at which you wish to begin. (If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN.) When you begin typing a listing, enter the starting address here. If you're typing in a long listing in several sessions, you should enter the address where you left off typing at the end of the previous session. In any case, make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the MLX listing. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly.

After you enter the address, you'll see that address appear as a prompt with a nonblinking cursor. Now you're ready to enter data. To help prevent typing mistakes, only a few keys are active, so you may have to unlearn some habits. MLX listings consist of nine columns of two-digit numbers-eight bytes of data and a checksum. You do not type spaces between the columns; the new MLX automatically inserts these for you. Nor do you press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit. The only keys needed for data entry are 0-9 and A-F. Pressing most of the other keys produces a warning buzz.

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line, use the INST/DEL key to delete the character to the left of the cursor. (The cursor-left key also deletes.) If you mess up a line badly, press CLR/HOME to start the line over. The RETURN key is also active, but only *before* any data is typed on a line. Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the command menu. After you type a character, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, you can press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a line number prompt.

Beep Or Buzz?

After you type the last digit in a line, MLX calculates a checksum from the line number and the first eight columns of data, then compares it with the value in the ninth column. The formula (found in lines 370–390 of the MLX program) catches almost every conceivable typing error, including the transposition of numbers. If the values match, you'll hear a pleasant beep, the data is added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data appears (unless the line just entered was the last line of the listing—in which case you'll automatically advance to the Save option). But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. Then MLX redisplays the line for editing.

To edit a line, move the cursor left and right using the cursor keys. (The INST/DEL key now works as an alternative cursor-left key.) You cannot move left beyond the first character in the line. If you try to move beyond the rightmost character, you'll reenter the line. To make corrections in a mistyped line, compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing, then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key. During editing, RE-TURN is active; pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line. You can press the CLR/HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch, or if you want to get to a line number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu.

Other MLX Functions

The Display data option lets you review your work. When you select D, you'll be asked for a starting address. (As with the other menu options, pressing RE-TURN at this point takes you back to the command menu.) Make sure the address corresponds to a line from the listing. You can pause the scrolling display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) To resume scrolling, press the space bar again. The display continues to scroll until the ending address is reached, then the menu reappears. To break out of the display and return to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN. A quick way to check your typing is to compare the reverse video checksums on the screen with the data in the rightmost column of the printed listing. If the values match, you can be sure the line is entered correctly.

The Save and Load menu options are straightforward. First, MLX asks for a filename. (Again, pressing RETURN at this prompt without entering anything returns you to the command menu.) Next, MLX asks you to press either T or D for tape or disk. If you notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save,

don't panic; this behavior is normal because MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands. For disk, the drive prefix 0: is automatically added to the filename (line 750), so this should not be included when entering the name. (This also precludes the use of @ for Save-with-Replace, so remember to give each version saved a different name.) MLX saves the entire workspace area from the starting to ending address, so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you've entered only a small amount of data from a long listing. When saving a partially completed listing, make sure to note the address where you stopped typing so you'll know where to resume entry when you reload.

MLX reports any errors detected during the save or load. (Tape users should bear in mind that the Commodore 64 is never able to detect errors when saving to tape.) MLX also has three special load error messages: INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX; LOAD ENDED AT address, which means the file you're trying to load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX; and TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS, which means the file you're trying to load extends beyond the ending address you originally specified. If you get one of these messages and feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct ending address.

The Quit menu option has the obvious effect-it stops MLX and enters BASIC at a READY prompt. Since the RUN/STOP key is disabled, Q lets you exit the program without turning off the computer. (Of course, RUN/STOP-RESTORE also gets you out.) You'll be asked for verification; press Y to exit to BASIC, or any other key to return to the menu. After quitting, you can type RUN again and reenter MLX without losing your data, as long as you don't use the clear workspace option.

The Finished Product

When you've finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work, you're ready to see the results. The instructions for loading the finished product vary from program to program. Some ML programs are designed to be loaded and run like BASIC programs, so all you need to type is LOAD "filename",8 for disk or LOAD filename" for tape, and then RUN. (Such programs usually have 0801 as their MLX starting address.) Others must be reloaded to specific addresses with a command such as LOAD "filename", 8,1 for disk or LOAD "filename", 1,1 for tape, then started with a SYS to a particular memory address. (On the Commodore 64, the most common starting address for such programs is 49152, which corresponds to MLX address C000.) In any case, you should always refer to the article which accompanies the ML listing for information on loading and running the program.

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program, you'll have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use our "Automatic Proofreader" to type in MLX, and then test your copy thoroughly before first using it to enter any significant amount of data. (Incidentally, MLX is included every month on the GAZETTE DISK.) Make sure all the menu options work as they should. Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses, then use the Display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly. And be sure to test the Save and Load options several times to ensure that you can recall your work from disk or tape. Don't let a simple typing error in MLX cost you several nights of hard work.

MLX

For instructions on entering this listing, refer to "How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs" elsewhere in this issue. EK 100 POKE 56,50:CLR:DIM INS, I,J,A,B,A\$,B\$,A(7),N\$ DM 110 C4=48:C6=16:C7=7:Z2=2:Z 4=254:25=255:26=256:27= 127

- CJ 120 FA=PEEK(45)+Z6*PEEK(46) :BS=PEEK(55)+Z6*PEEK(56):H\$="0123456789ABCDEF" SB 130 R\$=CHR\$(13):L\$="{LEFT}" :S\$="":D\$=CHR\$(20):Z\$= CHR\$(0):T\$="{13 RIGHT}"
- CQ 140 SD=54272:FOR I=SD TO SD
- +23:POKE I,Ø:NEXT:POKE [SPACE]SD+24,15:POKE 78 8.52 FC 150 PRINT" [CLR] "CHR\$ (142) CH R\$ (8) : POKE 53280, 15 : POK
- E 53281,15 EJ 160 PRINT T\$" [RED] [RVS] [2 SPACES] [8 0] [2 SPACES] "SPC(28)"
- [2 SPACES][OFF][BLU] ML
 X II [RED][RVS]
 [2 SPACES]"SPC(28)" [12 SPACES] [BLU]" FR 170 PRINT" [3 DOWN]
 - [3 SPACES] COMPUTEI'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR [3 DOWN]

JE 180 PRINT" [BLK] STARTING ADD RESS[4]";:GOSUB300:SA=A D:GOSUB1040:IF F THEN18 Ø GF 190 PRINT" [BLK] [2 SPACES]EN

DING ADDRESS 43"; :GOSUB 300:EA=AD:GOSUB1030:IF [SPACE]F THEN190 KR 200 INPUT" [3 DOWN] [BLK] CLEA

-		
		R WORKSPACE [Y/N]84]";A S:IF LEFTS(AS,1) <> "Y"TH
	and the second	EN220
PG	210	PRINT" [2 DOWN] [BLU] WORK
10		ING"; : FORI=BS TO BS+
and the	and the second	EA-SA+7:POKE I,Ø:NEXT:P
	A North Port	RINT "DONE"
DR	220	PRINTTAB(10)"{2 DOWN}
DR		[BLK] [RVS] MLX COMMAND
-	Carlor and	[SPACE]MENU [DOWN] 843":
and the	and the second	PRINT TS" [RVS]E[OFF]NTE
1	and the second second	R DATA"
PD	230	PRINT TS " {RVS }D {OFF }ISP
ED	230	LAY DATA":PRINT T\$"
-	a la constante	[RVS]L[OFF]OAD DATA"
70	240	RVSJLIOFFJOAD DATA
05	240	PRINT T\$" (RVS)S(OFF)AVE
-Provent	for a second	FILE":PRINT T\$"[RVS]Q
-	-	[OFF]UIT[2 DOWN][BLK]"
JH	250	GET AS: IF AS=NS THEN250 A=0:FOR I=1 TO 5:IF AS=
HK	260	A=0:FOR I=1 TO 5:IF AS=
Carolin State	Conception of the local division of the loca	MID\$ ("EDLSQ", I, 1) THEN A
are car	and the second	=I:I=5
FD	270	NEXT:ON A GOTO420,610,6
	and the second	90,700,280:GOSUB1060:GO
and the second	and the second second	TO250
EJ	280	PRINT" {RVS} QUIT ": INPU
and the second	Land To Land	T" [DOWN] E4] ARE YOU SURE
The	on the second second	[Y/N]"; AS: IF LEFTS (AS,
and the second	and the second	1) <> "Y"THEN220
EM	290	POKE SD+24,0:END
JX	300	INS=NS:AD=0:INPUTINS:IF
-	-	LEN(IN\$) <> 4THENRETURN
KF	310	B\$=IN\$:GOSUB320:AD=A:B\$
		=MID\$(IN\$,3):GOSUB320:A
a second	and the second	D=AD*256+A:RETURN
PP	320	A=0:FOR J=1 TO 2:A\$=MID
and the		\$(B\$,J,1):B=ASC(A\$)-C4+
As a feature	and the second	(A\$>"@")*C7:A=A*C6+B
JA	330	IF B<Ø OR B>15 THEN AD=
on	555	Ø:A=-1:J=2
GX	340	NEXT: RETURN
CH	350	B=INT(A/C6) :PRINT MID\$(
cn	330	H\$, B+1,1); :B=A-B*C6:PRI
	and do not see the	NT MIDS(HS, B+1, 1); : RETU
1000		RN
DD	360	A=INT(AD/Z6):GOSUB350:A
RR	300	=AD-A*Z6:GOSUB350:PRINT
-	successive states	":";
-	274	
BE	370	CK=INT(AD/Z6):CK=AD-Z4*
-	200	CK+Z5*(CK>Z7):GOTO390
PX	380	CK=CK*Z2+Z5*(CK>Z7)+A
JC	390	CK=CK+Z5*(CK>Z5):RETURN
QS	400	PRINT" [DOWN] STARTING AT
1.00	and the state of t	<pre>843";:GOSUB300:IF IN\$<></pre>
1000	A DESCRIPTION OF	NS THEN GOSUB1030:IF F
and a state		{SPACE}THEN400
EX	410	RETURN
HD	420	PRINT" [RVS] ENTER DATA
-	and the second s	{SPACE}":GOSUB400:IF IN
1	A DECEMBER OF	\$=N\$ THEN220
JK	430	OPEN3,3:PRINT
SK	440	POKE198,0:GOSUB360:IF F
10000	and the second	THEN PRINT INS :PRINT"
mont	The second	{UP} [5 RIGHT]";
GC	450	FOR I=Ø TO 24 STEP 3:B\$
-	on the second se	=S\$:FOR J=1 TO 2:IF F T HEN B\$=MID\$(IN\$,I+J,1)
N and	- and the second	HEN BS=MIDS(INS,I+J,1)
HA	460	PRINT" [RVS] "B\$L\$; : IF I<
- Salar	A CONTRACTOR	24THEN PRINT" [OFF] ";
HD	470	GET AS:IF AS=NS THEN470
FK	480	IF (A\$>"/"ANDA\$<":")OR (A
-	-	\$>"@"ANDA\$<"G")THEN540
MP	490	IF AS=RS AND((I=0)AND(J
alerice.	ALC: NO.	=1)OR F)THEN PRINT B\$;:
-	and	J=2:NEXT: I=24:GOTO550
кс	500	IF AS=" [HOME] " THEN PRI
		NT B\$:J=2:NEXT:I=24:NEX
- And	STATISTICS.	T:F=0:GOT0440
MW	510	
MX	510	IF (AS=" [RIGHT]") ANDF TH
CH	Far	ENPRINT B\$L\$; :GOTO540
GK	520	IF A\$<>L\$ AND A\$<>D\$ OR ((I=0)AND(J=1))THEN GOS
		I a prime (b a / / time 000

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111	899	UB1060:GOT0470
HG	530	A\$=L\$+S\$+L\$:PRINT B\$L\$;
111	614	:J=2-J:IF J THEN PRINT
210	996	{SPACE}LS::I=I-3
QS	540	PRINT A\$; :NEXT J:PRINT
922	912	[SPACE]S\$;
PM	550	NEXT I:PRINT:PRINT"{UP}
999	er se	<pre>[5 RIGHT]";:INPUT#3,IN\$</pre>
999	812	:IF INS=NS THEN CLOSE3:
199	144	GOTO220
QC	560	FOR I=1 TO 25 STEP3:B\$=
993	299	MID\$(IN\$,I):GOSUB320:IF I<25 THEN GOSUB380:A(I
333		(1) (3)=A
DK	570	NEXT: IF A <> CK THEN GOSU
FR	510	B1060:PRINT"[BLK] [RVS]
111	992	[SPACE]ERROR: REENTER L
909)	2222	INE \$43":F=1:GOTO440
HJ	580	GOSUB1080:B=BS+AD-SA:FO
		R I=Ø TO 7:POKE B+I,A(I
689	CA S):NEXT
QQ	590	AD=AD+8:IF AD>EA THEN C
899	292	LOSE3 : PRINT " [DOWN] [BLU]
999	200	** END OF ENTRY ** [BLK]
000	1112	{2 DOWN }":GOTO700
1.0.0	600	F=0:GOT0440
QA	610	PRINT "{CLR}{DOWN} RVS}
994	9 <i>99</i>	[SPACE] DISPLAY DATA ":G
192	099	OSUB400:IF INS=NS THEN2
111	100	20 PRINT" [DOWN] [BLU] PRESS:
ĸ	620	{RVS}SPACE[OFF] TO PAU
11	922	SE, [RVS]RETURN[OFF] TO
990	22	BREAK 43 [DOWN] "
KS	630	GOSUB360:B=BS+AD-SA:FOR
111		I=BTO B+7:A=PEEK(I):GOS
899	181 G	UB350:GOSUB380:PRINT S\$
189	1976	
CC	640	NEXT: PRINT " [RVS] "; :A=CK
833	1939	:GOSUB350:PRINT
KH	65Ø	F=1:AD=AD+8:IF AD>EA TH ENPRINT"{DOWN}{BLU}** E
1200	923	ENPRINT" (DOWN) (BLO) ** E ND OF DATA **":GOTO220
999		GET AS: IF AS=RS THEN GO
KC	66Ø	SUB1080:GOTO220
RO	670	IF A\$=S\$ THEN F=F+1:GOS
EQ	070	UB1080
AD	680	ONFGOTO630,660,630
CM	100 100 100 10	PRINT " [DOWN] [RVS] LOAD
1211	200	[SPACE]DATA ":OP=1:GOTO
692	996	710
PC	700	PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] SAVE
112	892	{SPACE}FILE ":OP=Ø
RX	710	
6970	6092	NAME 43"; INS: IF INS=NS
111	211	[SPACE]THEN220
PR	720	F=Ø:PRINT" [DOWN] [BLK]
Cold S	1814	<pre>(RVS)T[OFF]APE OR [RVS] D[OFF]ISK: [4]";</pre>
FD	730	GET A\$:IF A\$="T"THEN PR
110	1	INT "T[DOWN]":GOTO88Ø
HO	740	IF A\$ <> "D"THEN730
HH		PRINT "D [DOWN] ": OPEN15,8
999	909)	,15,"IØ:":B=EA-SA:IN\$="
92	922	Ø:"+IN\$: IF OP THEN81Ø
SQ	760	OPEN 1,8,8,IN\$+",P,W":G
1993	699	OSUBB60:IF A THEN220
FJ	77Ø	AH=INT(SA/256):AL=SA-(A
110	111	H*256):PRINT#1,CHR\$(AL)
nn	700	; CHR\$ (AH);
PE	780	FOR I=Ø TO B:PRINT#1,CH R\$(PEEK(BS+I));:IF ST T
119	1.133	HENBØØ
FC	790	NEXT: CLOSE1 : CLOSE15 : GOT
111		0940
GS	800	GOSUB1060 :PRINT" [DOWN]
11.11	111	[BLK]ERROR DURING SAVE:
116	1111	§43":GOSUB860:GOT0220
MA	810	OPEN 1,8,8,IN\$+",P,R":G
1888	111	OSUB860:IF A THEN220
GE	820	GET#1,A\$,B\$:AD=ASC(A\$+Z
1000		THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY

		\$)+256*ASC(B\$+Z\$):IF AD
én	830	<>SA THEN F=1:GOTO850 FOR I=0 TO B:GET#1,A\$:P
КΠ	030	OKE BS+1,ASC(A\$+Z\$):IF
		{SPACE }ST AND(I <> B)THEN
22		F=2:AD=I:I=B
1000	840	NEXT: IF ST > 64 THEN F=3 CLOSE1: CLOSE15: ON ABS (F
FQ	85Ø	>0)+1 GOT0960,970
SA	860	INPUT#15, A, AS: IF A THEN
	999	CLOSE1 :CLOSE15 :GOSUB1Ø
	2334	60 :PRINT" [RVS]ERROR: "A
	070	Ş
EJ	87Ø 88Ø	RETURN POKE183, PEEK (FA+2) : POKE
2	000	187, PEEK(FA+3) : POKE188,
22		PEEK(FA+4):IFOP=ØTHEN92
92	100	0
HJ	890	SYS 63466:IF(PEEK(783)A
99	1111	ND1)THEN GOSUB1060:PRIN T"{DOWN}[RVS} FILE NOT
	993	{SPACE }FOUND ":GOTO690
CS	900	AD = PEEK(829) + 256*PEEK(8)
99	926	30):IF AD<>SA THEN F=1:
		GOTO97Ø
SC	91Ø	A=PEEK(831)+256*PEEK(83 2)-1:F=F-2*(A <ea)-3*(a></ea)-3*(a>
20	233	EA): AD=A-AD: GOTO930
КМ	920	アンクラリンンンン しゅうひょう ひょうち しょうち レオオオフラ
		OKE780,3:SYS 63338
JF	930	A=BS:B=BS+(EA-SA)+1:GOS
99	999	UB1010:ON OP GOT0950:SY
83	600	S 63591
AE	940	GOSUB1080:PRINT" [BLU] ** SAVE COMPLETED **":GOT
22		0220
AX	950	POKE147,0:SYS 63562:IF
	1999	[SPACE]ST<>64 THEN97Ø
FR	960	GOSUB1080 :PRINT "[BLU] **
22	999)	LOAD COMPLETED **":GOT 0220
DP	970	GOSUB1060:PRINT" [BLK]
23	8121	{RVS}ERROR DURING LOAD:
14	880)	[DOWN] [4] :ON F GOSUB98
	000	Ø,990,1000:GOTO220 PRINT"INCORRECT STARTIN
PP	980	G ADDRESS (";:GOSUB360:
22	692	PRINT")":RETURN
GR	990	PRINT "LOAD ENDED AT ";:
11	9/16	AD=SA+AD:GOSUB360:PRINT
PD	han	D\$:RETURN PRINT"TRUNCATED AT END
FD	1000	ING ADDRESS": RETURN
RX	1010	
11	1111	*256):POKE193,AL:POKE1
	100	94, AH
FF	1020	<pre>3 AH=INT(B/256):AL=B-(AH *256):POKE174,AL:POKE1</pre>
11	1111	75, AH:RETURN
FX	1030	
66	1411	1050
HA	1040	3 IF (AD>511 AND AD<40960
24	100)OR(AD>49151 AND AD<53
20	1999	248) THEN GOSUB1080:F=0 :RETURN
HC	1050	
11		[SPACE] INVALID ADDRESS
11	814	{DOWN} {BLK}":F=1:RETU
1	1000	RN DOVE COLE 21 DOVE COLE
AR	1060	<pre>0 POKE SD+5,31:POKE SD+6 .208:POKE SD,240:POKE</pre>
11	1111	[SPACE]SD+1,4:POKE SD+
51	11384	

- 4,33 DX 1070 FOR S=1 TO 100:NEXT:GO TO1090
- PF 1080 POKE SD+5,8:POKE SD+6, 240:POKE SD,0:POKE SD+ 1,90:POKE SD+4,17
- AC 1090 FOR S=1 TO 100:NEXT:PO KE SD+4,0:POKE SD,0:PO KE SD+1,0:RETURN

bug-swatter

Modifications And Corrections

• "Cataloger" (March) included modifications for the 128. If you change the number 800 to 2000 in lines 10 and 370, you should also make this change in line 920. Thanks to reader William J. Eline for finding this correction. In addition, line 360 of the program (all versions) crashes when it encounters a single disk file containing 100 or more blocks and a filename 16 characters long. The following line fixes this bug:

• The "Banners" (December 1985) program modifications for the 1526 and MPS-802 suggested changing CHR\$(8) to CHR\$(32) in lines 360 and 390. This same change should also be made to line 480 (64 and Plus/4 versions) or 460 (VIC version).

• The 64 version of "Custom Labels" (February) should work correctly, but if you own a Plus/4 or 16, some additional changes are required. As stated in the article, the number 1026 in line 200 should be changed to 3074, and the 1035 in line 210 should be changed to 3083. These same changes apply to lines 400–410 and 490–500.

• The printer that made the listing of *Program 2: Menu* from "128 Autoboot" (March) inserted an extraneous question mark in line 120. To fix it, remove the question mark from between the 1 and the 3 in CHR\$(13). The same kind of error appears in line 66 of Program 4 ("Mountain Demo") of "The Coordinator." It has no effect on the running of the program, but will affect the checksum when you're typing it in.

• A portion of the program listing under Sound Effects For PRINT (page 16 of "Gazette Feedback," January) was apparently folded under when printer's negatives were made. Missing from the listing are the final line number (80), the first D of DATA, and part of the number 104 (the fourth number from the end).

G

SX 360 B\$(C)=B\$(C)+LEFT\$(S\$,20 -LEN(B\$(C))-LEN(NM\$))+N M\$+"[2 SPACES]"+DN\$

Arcade Baseball

Article on page 38.

BEFORE TYPING . . . Before typing in programs, please

refer to "How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs," which appears before the Program Listings.

- KB 10 POKE56,48:POKE55,0:CLR:G OSUB780 AP 20 PRINT"{7 DOWN}"SPC(14)CH
- R\$ (14)" [4] PLEASE WAIT [8 UP]" EC 30 FORA=49152T049999:READB:
- POKEA, B:C=C+B:NEXT EE 40 IFC<>104062THENPRINT"
- [CLR]DATA ERROR":STOP FK 50 DATA 173,4,220,141,166,3 ,169,18,141,5,212,169,10 0,141,1,212,169,0,133
- MQ 60 DATA 187,133,188,133,189 ,173,30,208,32,199,192,1 69,0,141,167,3,32,85,193
- XB 70 DATA 32,15,194,32,254,19 4,32,182,194,32,15,194,1
- 73,120,3,201,250,208,8 AX 80 DATA 169,0,141,162,3,76, 152,192,174,167,3,208,11
- 4,201,76,176,220,201,69 AG 90 DATA 144,216,169,27,141, 163,3,169,37,141,164,3,1
- 62,7,173,100,3,205,163 JH 100 DATA 3,144,8,205,164,3, 176,3,76,38,192,173,163 ,3,24,105,24,141,163
- GC 110 DATA 3,173,164,3,24,105 ,24,141,164,3,202,16,21 9,169,2,141,21,208,173 JB 120 DATA 100,3,56,233,9,162
- ,255,232,56,233,24,176, 250,189,175,192,141,162 ,3
- XA 130 DATA 120,169,240,141,26 ,208,169,49,141,20,3,16 9,234,141,21,3,169,129, 141
- GA 140 DATA 13,220,88,96,1,5,2 ,5,3,5,2,5,1,201,30,240 ,3,76,38
- DR 150 DATA 192,169,4,141,162, 3,76,152,192,169,2,141, 21,208,169,1,141,28,208
- BF 160 DATA 160,7,169,0,153,11 0,3,136,16,248,169,90,1 41,101,3,169,230,141,12
- QH 170 DATA 3,169,227,141,131, 3,169,0,141,40,208,169, 12,141,37,208,169,11,14
- FQ 180 DATA 38,208,169,127,141 ,13,220,169,214,141,20, 3,169,193,141,21,3,169, 27
- RD 190 DATA 141,17,208,169,129 ,141,26,208,169,250,141 ,18,208,169,117,141,100 ,3,169
- EX 200 DATA 130,141,120,3,169, 129,141,26,208,96,165,1 87,208,26,169,127,141,0 ,220
- BA 210 DATA 169,0,141,1,220,17

		3,1,220,201,239,240,1,9 6,165,189,208,14,230,18 7	
DE	220	DATA 230,189,238,101,3, 173,101,3,201,145,240,1 ,96,169,0,133,187,96,17	
AP	23Ø	3 DATA 165,3,240,24,169,0 ,133,162,32,189,193,41, 63,0,64,197,162,209,252	
DX	24Ø	63,9,64,197,162,208,252 DATA 32,189,193,41,3,17 Ø,76,147,193,169,255,14 1,Ø,220,169,Ø,141,1,220	
РХ	25Ø	DATA 169,254,141,0,220, 173,1,220,201,248,176,2 34,73,255,74,74,74,162,	
FF	26Ø	255 DATA 232,74,144,252,134 ,2,189,206,193,133,5,18 9,210,193,133,6,189,202	
ΗМ	27Ø	,193 DATA 133,253,169,0,133, 254,169,20,133,248,169, 224,141,130,3,169,0,133	
CQ	280	21,208,96,173,166,3,10,	
GG	290	10,56,109,166,3,141,166 DATA 3,96,200,250,180,2 00,5,0,0,248,0,0,0,255, 169,1,141,25,208	
нз	300	DATA 169,0,133,3,160,7, 162,14,185,100,3,157,0, 208,185,120,3,157,1	
CQ	31Ø	DATA 208,185,110,3,10,1 02,3,185,130,3,153,248, 7,202,202,136,16,227,16	
RH	32Ø	5 DATA 3,141,16,208,169,2 50,141,18,208,230,162,7 6,188,254,198,247,240,1	
PP	330	,96 DATA 169,90,133,247,32, 39,193,165,253,24,109,1 40,3,141,140,3,173,120, 3	
AH	340	The second	
HF	35Ø	DATA 50,133,253,165,252 ,48,6,169,60,133,251,20 8,4,169,190,133,251,173 ,150	
FD	36Ø		
кх	37Ø		
BX	38Ø	DATA 133,252,198,248,20 8,60,169,20,133,248,165 ,251,24,101,5,133,251,1 65,252	
AR	390	DATA 101,6,133,252,165, 254,16,21,173,130,3,201 ,224,240,6,206,130,3,76	
нв	400	DATA 181,194,169,226,14 1,130,3,76,181,194,173, 130,3,201,226,240,6,238 ,130	
xc	410		

- MP 420 DATA 201,3,208,67,173,30,208,41,3 MP 420 DATA 201,3,208,58,169,0 ,133,5,133,6,230,188,17 3,100,3,56,237,101,3 CS 430 DATA 24,105,15,16,2,169 ,0,201,28,144,2,169,27,
- 10,170,189,22,195,133 JB 440 DATA 251,189,23,195,133

		,252,169,128,141,4,212,
		169,129,141,4,212,169,2
	450	55,133 DATA 254,169,120,133,25
UC	450	3,96,173,120,3,201,120,
		208,16,173,100,3,201,11
-		3,144
BC	46Ø	DATA 9,201,121,176,5,16
		9,1,141,167,3,96,64,255 ,87,255,100,255,113,255
BE	470	DATA 126,255,139,255,15
		2,255,165,255,188,255,2
		01,255,214,255,227,255,
КЛ	48Ø	240 DATA 255,0,0,0,0,16,0,2
		9,0,42,0,55,0,68,0,91,0
		,104,0,117,0
HD	490	DATA 130,0,143,0,156,0,
uv	500	169,0,192,0,192,0 ML\$="%I}"+CHR\$(8)+"%X}<
пк	500	"+CHR\$(3)+"[2]XJ"+CHR\$(
		16)+CHR\$(248)+"LEB]ET]"
	-	:POKE835,Ø
XR	510	POKE836,208:POKE830,0:P OKE831,216:POKE828,0:PO
		KE829,56:POKE56334,Ø
RX	520	POKE1,51:ML\$=ML\$:SYS(PE
		EK(51)+256*PEEK(52)):PO
-		KE1,55:POKE56334,1
SD	530	FORI=12568T012671:READJ :POKEI,255-J:NEXT
KD	540	FORI=12672T012727 : READJ
		:POKEI, J:NEXT
HG	550	DATA Ø,115,219,219,219,
		219,113,0,0,111,102,102 ,102,102,198,0
BD	560	DATA 149,149,149,149,16
20	500	5,170,170,170,86,86,86,
		86,90,170,170,170
SB	570	
		9,149,149,149,170,170,1 70,90,86,86,86,86
CB	580	DATA 130,130,130,130,13
		0,170,170,170,128,0,0,0
		,0,0,0,0
CM	590	DATA 255,255,255,126,06 0,024,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0
		,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1
HS	600	DATA 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,128,
		255,255,255,126,60,24,0
		,0,213,213,245,245,253,
KX	610	253 DATA 255,255,87,87,95,9
iui	010	5,127,127,255,255,125,1
		25,125,125,125,125,125,
		125
KC	620	DATA 126,255,255,255,25
		5,255,255,255,255,255,2 55,255,255,255,2
FA	630	DATA 127,255,255,255,25
		5,255,255,127,254,255,2
		55,255,255,255,255,254
MD SD	64Ø 65Ø	Q=14336 READB:IFB<ØTHENFORA=1TO
50	050	ABS(B):POKEQ, \emptyset :Q=Q+1:NE
		XT:GOTO650
AD	66Ø	IFB=256THENFF=1:GOTO730
MP	670	POKEQ, B:Q=Q+1:GOT0650
KQ	680	DATA -25,60,0,0,255,0,0 ,85,0,0,85,0,0,20,-51,2
		0,0,0,255,0,0,20,-51,2
		5,0,0
HR	690	DATA 20,-51,20,0,0,85,0
		,0,85,0,0,255,0,0,60,-6
		6,255,Ø,7,255,224,31,25 5,248
KA	700	
		,254,127,255,254,255,25
		5,255,255,255,255,239,2
PP	710	56
FD	710	DATA 129,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0

0,0,0,0,0,0,0,129

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EG 720	DATA 128,0,0,0,0,0,0,12 8,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,1
PB 73Ø	
RQ 74Ø	CL(1)=10:CL(2)=14:FL=0:
PF 750	
	Ø:NEXT:POKEA, 15:POKE54 280, 17:POKE54284, 18
GB 76Ø	
an 370	":GOSUB77Ø:GOTO86Ø IFFF=1THENRETURN
SE 770 HB 780	PRINT,"{CLR}{3 DOWN}
	[RED]"SPC(6);:POKE53281 ,Ø:POKE53280,Ø
CM 790	PRINT" [RVS] EV] EC] [OFF] [2 SPACES] [RVS] EK] ED]
	EF3[OFF]EF3 ED3[RVS]ED3 EF3[OFF]EF3[2 SPACES]
	[RVS]EV]EC][OFF] [2 SPACES][RVS]EK]ED]
	<pre>&C]{OFF}{2 SPACES}{RVS} &K]&D]&I]{OFF}&V]"SPC(1</pre>
	1) WHT RVS KK KC KV
	[OFF] [K] [RVS] [K] [C] [V] [OFF] [V] [RVS] [K] [;
DH 800	PRINT "{OFF} &K] [3 SPACES} [RVS] &K] &C]
	EV3[OFF]EK3 [RVS]EK3 [OFF]EK3[RVS]EK3[OFF]
	EK3 [RVS]EK3EC3[OFF]EF3
	"SPC(12)" [BLU] [RVS] [K] [OFF] [K] [RVS] [K] [OFF]
	<pre>K] [RVS]EK]ED]EC][OFF] [2 SPACES][RVS]EK][OFF]</pre>
	<pre>&K3&D3&F3 [RVS]&K3[OFF] &K3[RVS]&K3[OFF]&K3";</pre>
JM 810	PRINT" [RVS] [K][OFF] [K] [RVS] [V][OFF] [V] [RVS]
	<pre>&K3{OFF}EK3"SPC(13)"EC3 &V3EC3EV3 EC3EV3EC3EV3</pre>
	[2 SPACES] [RVS] [2 I] [OFF] [2 SPACES] [C] [V]
	ECIEVI ECI(RVS)EII(OFF)
	&V]{2 SPACES}&C][RVS] &2 I]{OFF}&V]{2 DOWN}"S
MR 820	PC(9); PRINT"[RED] [RVS][K][D]
	PRINT" { RED } [RVS] [K] [D] [F] { OFF] [F] [RVS] [V] [C] [OFF] [D] { RVS] [D] [F]
	[OFF] &F3 [RVS] &K3 &D3 &I3 [OFF] &V3 [RVS] &K3 &D3 &F3
	[OFF]EF] [RVS]EV]EC]
	[OFF] [RVS] [K][OFF] [K] [2 SPACES] [RVS] [K][OFF]
	<pre>&K3"SPC(10)"{WHT}{RVS} &K3&C3&V3{OFF}&V3{RVS}</pre>
JM 830	<pre>&K3"; PRINT"&C3&V3{OFF}&K3&C3</pre>
	[RVS]EC][OFF]EI] [RVS] EK]EC][OFF]EF] [RVS]EK]
	&C3&V31OFF1&V31RVS1&K3 &C3&V31OFF1&K31RVS1&K3
	[OFF] [K] [2 SPACES] [RVS]
	<pre>&K3{OFF}&K3"SPC(10)" {BLU}{RVS}&K3{OFF}&K3</pre>
	LRVSJEK3LOFFJEK3LRVSJ EK3LOFFJEK3LRVSJEK3
FP 84Ø	{OFF}&K}&D}&F}"; PRINT"{RVS}&K}{OFF}&K}
	[RVS] &K] [OFF] &K] [2 SPACES] [RVS] &K] [OFF]
	KI RVSJEKIOFFJEKI RVSJEKIOFFJEKI RVSJEKIOFFJEKIRVSJ
	[OFF] [K] [2 SPACES] [RVS]
	EK3[OFF]EK3"SPC(10)"EC3
	[RVS] [2 I] [OFF] [C] [V] [C] [V] [RVS] [2 I] [OFF]
JK 85Ø	<pre>{SPACE] & C] { RVS } & Z I] "; PRINT " { OFF } & V] & C] { RVS }</pre>

		82 13(OFF) 8C38V38C38V3 8C3(RVS)82 13(OFF)8V3 8C3(RVS)82 13(OFF)8V3	
		RETURN	E
AH		PRINTCHR\$(14)" [4 DOWN]" SPC(12)" [4] PRACTICE	2
		[4 SPACES]FI":PRINTSPC(
		12)" (2 DOWN) PLAY	
RC	870	<pre>{8 SPACES } F7[#] POKE198,0:WAIT198,1:GET</pre>	S
		MTS:IFMTS<>"{F1} "ANDMTS	
CA	880	<>"{F7}"THEN87Ø IFMT\$="{F1}"THENFL=1:IN	
		\$="1":GOTO92Ø	-
BF	890	C\$="[14 SPACES]":PRINTC HR\$(142)"[4 UP]"SPC(12)	P
		C\$:PRINT"[2 DOWN]"SPC(1	167
		2)C\$"{4 UP}"	
SD	900	PRINTSPC(13)" [2 DOWN] [RVS]1[OFF] OR [RVS]2	1
		[OFF] PLAYERS"	P
EE	910	POKE198,Ø:WAIT198,1:GET IN\$:IFIN\$=""ORIN\$<"1"OR	E
		INS: IFINS="ORINS<"I"OR INS>"2"THEN910	
FH	92Ø	NP=VAL(IN\$):POKE933,-(N	
		P=1):PRINT"{CLR}";:POKE 53280,2:POKE53281,1:TE=	2
		6:B\$=""	S
QS	93Ø	POKE53272,28:POKE53282,	
		3:POKE53283,Ø:POKE5327Ø ,PEEK(5327Ø)OR16	
AR	940	W=1063:POKEW,160:A\$="	P
ET	950	{RVS} {OFF}" POKEW+54272,6:C\$="{RVS}	J
10	550	{CYN} [26 SPACES] [RED] "	S
		:D\$="[RVS][12 SPACES]"	A
FK	96Ø	FORU=1TO2:FORI=1TO12:PR INTC\$;:POKE646,TE:PRINT	C
		D\$:SM=W+40*I:POKESM,160	C
MS	97Ø	POKESM+54272, TE:NEXTI:T	
		E=5:W=1543:NEXTU:PRINTC \$"[GRN]"D\$"[HOME]"	A
CR	980	PRINT" [11 DOWN] "SPC(27)	1
		"[RED][RVS][12 SPACES]	J
		{HOME} {DOWN} {WHT}":POKE 1543,160:POKE55815,2	0
RP	990	PRINT" [RVS] [RED] 1B	
		{OFF}#\${RVS} 2B {OFF}#\$ {RVS} 3B {OFF}#\${RVS} 2	A
		B [OFF] #\$[RVS] 1B"	
QC	1000		K
		<pre>{RIGHT}'({RIGHT}'({RIGHT}'({RIGHT}'(</pre>	1000
		[RIGHT]'([RIGHT]'(A
		{RIGHT}'(":PRINT"%& {RIGHT}%&{RIGHT}%&	н
		{RIGHT}%& {RIGHT}%&	
		{RIGHT}%&{RIGHT}%& {RIGHT}%&{RIGHT}%&"	R
PB	1010	PRINT" [HOME] [8 DOWN]	
		[RED] "SPC(12)" [RVS]	E
		<pre>{2 SPACES [DOWN] {2 LEFT] [RVS]</pre>	E
		[2 SPACES][DOWN]	
		<pre>{2 LEFT] [2 SPACES] ": PR INT" [2 DOWN] [6]</pre>	R
		{4 DOWN } [3]0"SPC(24)"1	Q
QQ	1020	":Y=24 X=1:FORI=1T06:FORZ=1T0	J
22	1020	X:B\$=B\$+A\$:NEXTZ:PRINT	
		B\$"Ø";:PRINTTAB(Y)"1"B \$:B\$=""	
BP	1030	Y=Y-1:X=X+1:NEXTI:PRIN	Q
		T" [RVS] [7 SPACES] [OFF]	
		Ø"SPC(10)"1[RVS] {7 SPACES][HOME]	C
		{14 DOWN } { WHT } ";	D
HF	1040	IFFL=1THENPRINT"[HOME] {2 DOWN}"SPC(29)"[RVS]	A
		[BLU] P{DOWN] R{DOWN] A	R
		[DOWN]C[DOWN]T[DOWN]I	

		{DOWN } C {DOWN } E ": GOTO11
		00
EM .	1050	PRINTSPC(32)"{OFF} {GRN}":PRINTSPC(31)
		"-{RVS]N{OFF]3{RVS}M
		{OFF}. "PRINTSPC(30)"-
		[RVS]N[OFF]*[RVS]
CF .	1060	{OFF}, {RVS}M{OFF}." PRINTSPC(29)"-{RVS}N
56 .	1000	[OFF]*[RVS][3 SPACES]
		[OFF], [RVS]M[OFF].":PR
		INTSPC(28)"-{RVS}N
		{OFF}*{RVS}{5 SPACES} {OFF}, {RVS}M{OFF}."
PM	1070	PRINTSPC(28)"[WHT]
		[GRN]5"SPC(3)"[RVS]C"S
		PC(3)"[OFF]6[WHT]
		<pre>{LEFT } [GRN] ": PRINTSPC(28) ", {RVS } M[OFF]. {RVS }</pre>
		[5 SPACES][OFF]-[RVS]N
		{OFF}*"
EM	1080	PRINTSPC(29)", [RVS]M [OFF].[RVS][3 SPACES]
		[OFF]-[RVS]N[OFF]*":PR
		INTSPC(30)", [RVS]M
		{OFF]. [RVS] {OFF}-
CV	1090	[RVS]N[OFF]*"
SK	1090	PRINTSPC(31)", [RVS]M [OFF]4[RVS]N[OFF]*":PR
		INTSPC(32)", [GRN] +*
		{HOME}{BLU}"
PR	1100	GOSUB1600:IFFL=1THEN12
TM	1110	2Ø IFTEMP=1THENTEMP=Ø:GOT
		01210
	1120	
	1130	IFNP=1THEN1660
CE	1140	IFIN>=3ANDCK=1ANDS(1) < >S(2)THEN1660
CB	115Ø	OUT=Ø:TEMP=1:POKEFB,32
		:POKESB, 32:POKETB, 32
AM	1160	PRINT" [HOME] [14 DOWN]
		[RVS][CYN][6 SPACES]CH ANGE BATTERS":FORI=1TO
		1000:NEXT
JR	1170	
		<pre>{RVS}{14 SPACES}":IFNP =1THENCK=0:IN=IN+1:PL=</pre>
		1:GOTO1190
AJ .	118Ø	CK=CK+1:IFCK=2THENCK=Ø
	1100	:IN=IN+1
KH .	1190	IFPL=1THENPL=2:P1\$=" {RVS}HOME":P2\$="VISITO
		R":GOTO1100
AH :	1200	PL=1:P1\$="HOME":P2\$="
	1210	[RVS]VISITOR":GOTO1100
HH .	1210	IFPEEK(53250)>90THENFO RA=PEEK(53250)TO90STEP
		-1: POKE53250, A:NEXT
RS .	1220	SYS49152:IFPEEK(930)TH
		ENPOKE54283, 16: POKE542
FC	1230	83,17 IFFL=1THENRM=RM-1:PRIN
10	1230	T"{HOME}[18 DOWN][GRN]
		"SPC(28)" [RVS]PITCHES"
Da	1010	RM" {LEFT } {RVS } "
	1240	IFFL=1ANDRM=ØTHEN169Ø
	125Ø 126Ø	IFFL=1THEN1210 PRINT"{HOME}":KT=54272
	1270	MT=PEEK(930):IFMT>4THE
		NOUT=OUT+1:SK=Ø:GOTO11
	1 200	00
	128Ø 129Ø	IFMT=4THENGOSUB1580 IFMT=0THENSK=SK+1:IFSK
nin .	2250	=3THENOUT=OUT+1:SK=Ø:G
		OTO1100
	1300	IFMT=ØTHEN11ØØ
	131Ø 132Ø	TM=MT:SK=Ø TE=160:ET=160:GØ=CL(PL
)
RF 1	1330	A=2017:FB=1822:SB=1617
		:TB=1812:P1=PEEK(FB):P
	-	

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KC 1340	
	=205:B2=206:B3=205:M0= A-39:M1=FB-41:M2=SB+39
HG 1350	M3=TB+41:G1=5:G2=5:G3=
GJ 1360	 We have a set of a set of the s
GQ 1370	
GA 1380	
AP 1390	X=CL(PL):FORI=1TO4:GOS
RS 1400	
CM 1410	:MØ=MØ-39:POKEM1,B1:PO
DA 1420	
	EM2+KT,G2:M2=M2+39:POK EM3,B3:POKEM3+KT,G3:M3
KR 1430	=M3+41
	ET: POKEFB+KT, GØ
MX 1440	:POKESB+54272,G1
GE 1450	:POKETB+54272,G2
FG 1460	IFB3=160THENPOKEA,160: POKEA+54272,G3
FM 1470 SQ 1480	
	=S(PL)+1:POKEA,43:POKE A+KT,5:GOSUB1590:GOSUB
	1600
PA 1490 KX 1500	GØ=5:GOTO133Ø
XM 1510	SPC(33)" "
DG 1520	" "SPC(9)" ":PRINT"
	{4 DOWN }"SPC(33)" {GRN } +{HOME }": RETURN
EQ 1530	
QC 1540	
	{OFF]*[RVS] {OFF}, {RVS]M[DOWN] {6 LEFT}N
	[OFF] * [RVS] [3 SPACES]
	(OFF), (RVS)M(DOWN) (8 LEFT)N(OFF)*(RVS)
	[5 SPACES] [OFF], [RVS]M
BB 1550	PRINT" [DOWN]"SPC(29)" [RVS]M[OFF].[RVS]
	<pre>[5 SPACES][OFF]-[RVS]N [DOWN][8 LEFT]M[OFF].</pre>
	[RVS][3 SPACES][OFF]- [RVS]N"
XS 1560	PRINTSPC(31)"[RVS]M [OFF].[RVS] [OFF]-
	[RVS]N[DOWN][4 LEFT]M
	[OFF]4[RVS]N[HOME]":RE TURN
DC 1576	<pre>POKE54273,40:POKE54277 ,1:POKE54296,15:POKE54</pre>
	276,128:POKE54276,129: RETURN
DM 1586	POKE54287,40:POKE54291 ,220:POKE54290,128:POK
AH 1590	E54290,129:RETURN POKE54273,70:POKE54277
	,41:POKE54296,15:POKE5 4276,16:POKE54276,17:R
GA 1600	ETURN
GA 100	[18 DOWN][GRN]"SPC(28)
	" {RVS } PITCHES "RM: RETUR N
DM 1610	<pre>PRINT" {HOME } {DOWN } {BLU } "SPC(28) P2\$" {RVS }</pre>
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		"S(2):PRINTSPC(28)"
		[DOWN]"P1\$"[RVS]
		[3 SPACES]"S(1)
BE	1620	PRINTSPC(28)"[2 DOWN]
22	1020	[RVS]INNING "IN:PRINTS
		PC(28)"[DOWN][RVS]STRI
		KE "SK
vo	1630	PRINTSPC(28)" [DOWN]
AV	1050	[RVS]OUT[4 SPACES]"OUT
		RETURN
PP	1640	The second se
FF	1640	
		=CL(PL):RETURN
BH	1650	
AX	166Ø	
		[RVS][CYN]G A M E
		12 SPACES JO V E R
		{13 DOWN}"
KG	1670	PRINT" [RVS] [3 SPACES]A
		NY KEY TO PLAY AGAIN":
		POKE198,0:WAIT198,1:GE
		TMT\$:CLR
AC	168Ø	POKE53280,0:POKE53281,
	-	Ø:PRINT"[CLR]":GOTO730
SF	1690	PRINT" [HOME] [RVS] [CYN]
	1050	PRACTICE
		12 SPACES JO V E R
		[13 DOWN]":GOTO1670
		[15 DOMA] .GOIOI070
	-	
C	nde	r-Decoder
To	use wi	ith the 128, Plus/4, or 16,
SPP	modif	ications in article.
000	moury	ications in articlei
Art	icle o	n page 75.
Ап	icie of	n puge 15.
MH	6300	
DC	63Ø1	
FA	63021	
XK	63Ø36	Ø PRINT" [WHT] [CLR]"
DP	6304	Ø S\$=".ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP
		QRSTUVWXYZ?1123456789
		ø' "
FG	63050	Ø S1\$=" I?ZYXWVUTSRQPON
10	00000	MLKJIHGFEDCBA.0987654
		321'"
uv	coace	
nA		
	63066	F CODED ('END' TO OUT
	63066	E CODED ('END' TO QUI
	6306	E CODED ('END' TO QUI T):":INPUTA\$:IFA\$="EN
		E CODED ('END' TO QUI T):":INPUTA\$:IFA\$="EN D"THEN END
	63Ø70	E CODED ('END' TO QUI T):":INPUTA\$:IFA\$="EN D"THEN END 3 FORN=ITOLEN(A\$)
HC SR AM		E CODED ('END' TO QUI T):":INPUTA\$:IFA\$="EN D"THEN END Ø FORN=ITOLEN(A\$) Ø FORR=ITO41

- AM 63090 IFMID\$ (A\$, N, 1)=MID\$ (S \$, R, 1) THENCS=MIDS(S1\$, R, 1):R=41
- XX 63100 NEXTR KR 63110 B\$=B\$+C\$:NEXTN RB 63120 PRINT"{CLR}{BLK}"X"DA "CHR\$(34)B\$CHR\$(34)" {2 DOWN } X="X+1":GOTO6 3020" SX 63130 POKEY, 19: POKEY+1, 13: P OKEY+2,13:POKEY+3,13: POKEZ,4:END AP 63200 REM **** DECODER **** BM 6321Ø S1\$=".ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ?112345678 90' BD 6322Ø S\$=" 17ZYXWVUTSRQPONM LKJIHGFEDCBA.09876543 21'
- BK 63230 PRINT" [CLR]ENTER # OF DATA STATEMENTS TO D ECODE: ": INPUTN: FORL=1 TON: BS=""
- RF 6324Ø READAS: REM GET FROM D ATA STATEMENT KS 63250 FORN=1TOLEN(A\$)
- KG 6326Ø FORR=1TO41
- BB 6327Ø IFMID\$(A\$,N,1)=MID\$(S
 - \$, R, 1) THENC\$=MID\$(S1\$

,R,1):R=41 HR 63280 NEXTR FX 63290 B\$=B\$+C\$:NEXTN KP 63300 PRINTB\$:NEXTL:REM USE B\$ IN YOUR PROGRAM, [SPACE] DELETE PRINTB\$ IF NECESSARY

Double Load

Article on page 77.

BEFORE TYPING ...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type In **COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs,"** which appears before the Program Listings.

Program 1: Preview-80 and SpeedScript

- CC 10 IFA=0THENA=1:LOAD"PREVIE W-80",8,1 QE 20 PRINT"{CLR}{2 DOWN}LOAD"
- CHR\$(34)"SPEEDSCRIPT"CHR \$(34)",8":PRINT"[4 DOWN] SYS52000 [HOME] ";
- BE 30 POKE631,13:POKE632,13:PO KE198,2

Program 2: Screen-80 and Plus/Term

- EJ 10 FORI=631T0640:READJ:POKE I,J:NEXT:POKE198,10
- BS 20 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN]LOAD" CHR\$(34)"SCREEN-80"CHR\$(34)",8"
- HE 30 PRINT" [4 DOWN] POKE639,13 1: POKE198,9: RUN[HOME]";
- HR 40 DATA 13,13,76,207,34,80, 34,44,56,58

Klondike

Article on page 51.

Program 1: Klondike—64 Version

EE	1Ø	PRINT"{CLR}":POKE53280,5 :POKE53281,5:IFPEEK(1485 Ø)<>24THENGOSUB2000
RP	2Ø	DN\$="{20 DOWN}":OV\$=" {29 RIGHT}"
PJ	3Ø	<pre>EK\$="{WHT}SQRT{DOWN} {4 LEFT}UEFTECTV":BL\$=" {4 SPACES}{DOWN}{4 LEFT} {4 SPACES}":POKE53272,31</pre>
SF	40	B2S="[29 SPACES]"
1000	50	
HH	6Ø	FORX=ØTO3:FORY=1TO13
РМ	7Ø	CD\$(X*13+Y)=C\$(X)+"S"+CH R\$(95+Y)+CHR\$(109+X)+"T [DOWN][4 LEFT]U"
GR	75	CD\$(X*13+Y)=CD\$(X*13+Y)+ CHR\$(173+X)+CHR\$(159+Y)+ "V"

	www.w
	NEXTY,X DIMDK(52),ST(24),LY(7,20
JP 90 I	,UC(7),TP(7):FORX=1T052
	DK(X)=X:NEXT
GC 100	DEFFNR(Z)=INT(52*RND(Z)
)+1
KS 110	DEFFNSU(X) = INT(X/13.1) +
	1:DEFFNVL(X)=X-13*(FNSU
	(X)-1)
ME 120	DEFFNSC(X) = $(X/2=INT(X/2)$
)):GOSUB1190
GF 125 AF 130	IFTT <= ØTHENTT=500 BT=INT((TT+51)/52)
AF 130 HB 140	GOSUB710:GOSUB720
CC 150	PRINT" [WHT] [CLR] #1
	[2 SPACES]#2[2 SPACES]#
	3[2 SPACES]#4[2 SPACES]
	#5[2 SPACES]#6
	{2 SPACES] #7 [5 RIGHT]
	{BLK}P{WHT}ILE{17 DOWN}
WT 160	PRINTOV\$" [BLK]F2 [WHT]-E
KJ 160	ND GAME":PRINTOV\$"[BLK]
	F8{WHT}-QUIT{DOWN}"
QB 17Ø	PRINT" [BLK]D[WHT]ECK
	{2 SPACES } [BLK]S [WHT]TA
	CK[3 SPACES]TOTAL":PRIN
	T" [16 RIGHT]BET"
DF 180	PRINT"FROM[7 SPACES]TO"
	;
KJ 19Ø	PRINT" [HOME] [2 RIGHT] [3 DOWN] "OV\$" [RED] HEART
	s[4 DOWN] 6 LEFT] [BLK]S
	PADES[4 DOWN][6 LEFT]
	[RED]DIAMONDS[4 DOWN]
	[8 LEFT] [BLK]";
HE 200	PRINT "CLUBS":NB=-1:GOSU
	B940:NB=0
GK 21Ø	FORX=1TO7:PRINT"[HOME]"
	LEFT\$ (DN\$, X) LEFT\$ (OV\$, X
	*4-4);:FORY=XT07:IFY=XT HEN230
CR 220	PRINTBK\$" {UP} ";:GOTO240
KR 230	PRINTCD\$(LY(X,X))"{UP}"
	:
BD 240	NEXTY : NEXTX
XS 250	<pre>PRINT"{HOME}"OV\$"{DOWN} ";:FORX=1TO4:PRINTBK\$"</pre>
	<pre>(3 DOWN){4 LEFT}"; :NEXT</pre>
	:PRINT
EC 26Ø	GOSUB74Ø
BP 27Ø	GOSUB760:IFQUTHEN1240
XK 28Ø	PRINT" [5 UP] ": FORX=1T05
	:PRINTB2\$:NEXT:TT=TT-52
	*BG:GOSUB94Ø
HQ 290 PJ 300	REM *** MAIN LOOP GW=Ø:GM=-1:M1=1
CK 310	ED=Ø:GOSUB960:IFEDTHENP
511 510	RINT"{CLR}":GOTO125
MQ 32Ø	IFQUTHEN124Ø
XR 33Ø	IFGWTHEN116Ø
JF 34Ø	GM=Ø:GOSUB350:GOTO310
KC 35Ø	IFM1>-1THEN380
QD 360	IFDP=ØTHENRETURN
CE 37Ø	SP=SP+1:ST(SP)=DK(DP):D
	P=DP-1:PRINT"[HOME]"DN\$ "[2 UP]";:GOSUB740:GM=-
	1:RETURN
FS 38Ø	IFM1=ØTHENC1=ST(SP):C3=
	C1:GOTO400
QH 39Ø	C1=LY(M1,UC(M1)+1):C3=L
	Y(M1, TP(M1))
KQ 400	IFM2>-1THEN600
FG 410	IFC3=ØTHENRETURN
JQ 420	S3=FNSU(C3):V3=FNVL(C3)
	:IFV3-1<>PL(S3)THENRETU RN
HH 430	IFNOTAMTHEN51Ø
AJ 440	BM=0:FORX=1TO4:IFFNSC(X
)=FNSC(S3)THEN460
FJ 45Ø	IFV3>PL(X)+2THENBM=-1
SM 460	NEXT: IF(M1>Ø)OR(V3<3)TH
	EN500

HJ	47Ø	+1):V4=FNVL(C4):IFV4<>V
QR	48Ø	3-1THEN490 IFFNSC(S3) <>FNSC(FNSU(C 4))THENBM=-1
HA	490	NEXT
XK	500	IFBMTHENRETURN
GD	510	IFM1=ØTHEN57Ø
	520	C=M1:GOSUB1150:IFTP(M1)
BX	520	=1THENPRINTBL\$:TP(M1)=Ø :GOTO58Ø
RC	530	IFTP(M1)=1THENPRINTBL\$: TP(M1)=0:GOTO560
EK	540	TP(M1)=TP(M1)-1:PRINTBL \$"{4 LEFT}{2 UP}"CD\$(LY (M1,TP(M1)));
BB	550	IFTP(M1)=UC(M1)THENUC(M 1)=UC(M1)-1
GM	560	GOTO58Ø
RP	570	GOSUB117Ø
HJ	580	PRINT " { HOME } "OV\$LEFT\$ (D
	- and the second	N\$, S3*4-3)CD\$(C3):PL(S3
)=V3:TT=TT+5*BG:MU=-1
RR	590	GOSUB940:TQ=0:FORQ=1TO4
	0,00	:TQ=TQ+PL(Q):NEXT:GW=(T
		Q=52):GM=-1:RETURN
JP	600	C2=LY(M2, TP(M2)):S1=FNS
0.	000	C(FNSU(C1)):S2=FNSC(FNS
		U(C2))
xs	610	V1=FNVL(C1):V2=FNVL(C2)
VP	010	:IF(V1=13)AND(V2=Ø)THEN
		63Ø
w	620	IF (S1=S2)OR(V1+1<>V2)TH
PIA	020	ENRETURN
	630	IFM1>ØTHEN65Ø
KM CP	640	GOSUB1170:LY(M2, TP(M2)+
CP	040	1)=C1:NC=1:GOTO690
ME	65Ø	NC=TP(M1)-UC(M1):C=M1:P
PIL	050	RINT" {HOME }"LEFT\$ (DN\$,U
		C(C)+1)LEFTS(OVS, C*4-4)
		and water construction of a state product of the
0.2	660	; FORX=1TONC:PRINTBL\$"
Qn	000	{4 LEFT}";:LY(M2,TP(M2)
		+X)=LY(M1,UC(M1)+X):NEX
		T
DA	670	
nn	010	(M1) -1 - (UC(M1)=Ø)
DF	680	
RI	000	:PRINTCD\$(LY(M1,TP(M1))
);
av	690	C=M2:GOSUB1150:PRINT"
CA	050	{DOWN }"::FORX=1TONC:PRI
		NTCD\$(LY(M2, TP(M2)+X))"
		{4 LEFT}";:NEXT
20	700	
ny	100	RETURN
FM	710	FORX=1TO52:A=FNR(Ø):S=D
T.I.I	.10	K(A): DK(A) = DK(X): DK(X) =
		S:NEXT:DP=52:RETURN
хн	720	
AII	. 20	Y,X) = DK(DP): DP = DP - 1:NEX
		TY:TP(X)=X:UC(X)=X-1:NE
		XTX
DA	730	ST(1)=DK(DP):DP=DP-1:SP
	150	=1:FORX=1TO4:PL(X)=0:NE
		XT:RETURN
BP	740	PRINT" [HOME] "DN\$" [UP] "B
21		K\$"[UP][2 RIGHT]"CD\$(ST
		(SP))
DP	750	PRINT" [WHT] "DP" [LEFT] "
	150	; TAB(6)SP" [LEFT] "; : RET
		URN
cc	760	
35	100	{10 DOWN} PLEASE ENTER
		{SPACE YOUR BET"
~		
SM	77Ø	PRINT" MAXIMUM BET =
	707	{BLK}"BT
AG	780	
	707	F1{WHT} TO BET IT ALL"
AF	790	PRINT" PRESS [BLK]F7
	0.7.7	[WHT] TO RE-SHUFFLE"
FF	800	PRINT" -> [8 SPACES]
		{7 LEFT } {BLK } &O] { LEFT } "

		; :N=Ø:BG=Ø:B\$=""
KK	810	GETA\$:IFA\$=""THEN810
SD	820	IF (A\$=CHR\$(133)) AND (N=Ø
)THENBG=BT:RETURN
RM	830	IF (A\$=CHR\$(136)) AND (N=Ø
)THEN910
MG	840	IF (A\$=CHR\$(140)) AND (N=0
)THENQU=-1:RETURN
PB	85Ø	IFA\$<>CHR\$(13)THEN88Ø
KM	860	BG=VAL(B\$):IFNOT((BG=Ø)
		OR(BG>BT))THENRETURN
BM	87Ø	PRINT: PRINT " { UP }
		[4 RIGHT] [12 SPACES]":G
		0T0760
QF.	88Ø	IF (A\$ <" : ") AND (A\$ > "/") AN
		D(N<11)THENB\$=B\$+A\$:N=N
		+1:PRINTA\$"EO3{LEFT}";:
	000	GOTO81Ø
KG	89Ø	IF (A\$=CHR\$(2Ø))AND(N>Ø) THENN=N-1:PRINT"
		{2 LEFT } [0] { LEFT } "; :B\$=
		MID\$(B\$,1,N)
SR	900	GOTO81Ø
BB	910	PRINT "WORKING": GOSUB710
БВ	510	:GOSUB72Ø
HR	920	PRINT" [HOME] [DOWN]"; :FO
III	520	RX=1TO7:PRINTCD\$(LY(X,X
));:NEXT
PP	930	PRINT:PRINT"{10 DOWN}
	550	[6 RIGHT]"CD\$(ST(SP)):G
		OTO76Ø
RD	940	PRINT" [HOME] [BLK]
		{2 DOWN } "DN\$TAB(19)TT"
		{LEFT} ": IFNBTHENRETURN
DS	95Ø	PRINTTAB(19)BG:RETURN
JX	960	IFNOTGMTHEN1010
SC	97Ø	AM=-1:M2=-1:IFM1>ØTHENM
		U=Ø:FORZ=1TO7:M1=Z:GOSU
		B350:NEXT
AA	98Ø	
KA	99Ø	IFMUTHENM1=1:GOT0970
AC	1000	AM=0:IFGWTHENRETURN
AS	1010	
		[4 DOWN] [5 RIGHT]
		[5 SPACES][4 RIGHT]
	1000	<pre>{5 SPACES}{14 LEFT}"; GETAS:IFAS=""THEN1020</pre>
JB	1020	
SM	1030	HENM1=VAL(A\$):PRINTA\$"
		[8 RIGHT]";:GOTO1090
мм	1040	J IFAS=CHRS(137)THENED=-
Pilei	1040	1:RETURN
HA	1050	
in	1050	T "DECK" : : RETURN
PQ	1060	
-		"STACK[4 RIGHT]";:GOTO
		1090
AA	1070	J IFAS=CHRS(140)THENQU=-
		1 : RETURN
HC	1080	
GB	1090	
SK	1100	
		HENM2=VAL(A\$):PRINTA\$;
		: RETURN
HB	1110	
		ENM2=-1:PRINT"PILE";:R
		ETURN
JC	1120	
HJ	1156	,TP(C))LEFT\$(OV\$,C*4-4
); :RETURN
QP	1160	a second
QP	1100	[CLR] [3 DOWN]
		[10 RIGHT]YOU WON!":GO
		T0130
GQ	1170	
		HENSP=1:ST(SP)=DK(DP):
		DP=DP-1
JK	1190	GOSUB740:RETURN
	TTOP	
GJ		
GJ		[RIGHT]ENTER YOUR NAME
GJ	1190	<pre>{RIGHT}ENTER YOUR NAME ";N\$</pre>
GJ RR	1190	<pre>{RIGHT}ENTER YOUR NAME ";N\$</pre>

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		":OPEN2,8,2,F\$+"R"
HP	1210	INPUT#2,TT:CLOSE2
HD QD	122Ø 123Ø	OPEN2,8,2,F\$+"W" PRINT#2,0:CLOSE2:RETUR
QD	1250	N
ХК	1240	OPEN2,8,2,F\$+"W":PRINT
-	1050	#2,TT:CLOSE2
SP	1250	PRINT" [CLR] [BLK] [DOWN] [RIGHT] GOODBYE"
HS	1260	END
HF	2000	FORX=828T0885:READA:PO
	2010	KEX, A:NEXT:SYS828
DE	2010	FORX=ØTO16:B=14848+X*8 :C=15104+X*8:FORY=2TO7
		: READA
QJ	2020	POKEB+Y, A: IFX>12THENA=
JX	2030	A/2 POKEC+Y-1+(X>12),A:NEX
UN	2030	TY
AJ	2040	POKEB, 255: POKEC+7, 255:
		POKEB+1,0:POKEC-6*(X>1
QC	2050	2),0:NEXTX FORX=14984T015031:READ
40	2000	A:POKEX, A:NEXT
DE	2060	FORX=1532ØT015335:READ
VD	2070	A:POKEX,A:NEXT
XD KB	2070 2080	RETURN DATA169,0,141,14,220,1
ND	2000	69,51,133,1,169,0,133,
		251,133,253,169
SQ	2090	DATA208,133,252,169,56
		,133,254,160,0,177,251 ,145
QM	2100	DATA253,230,251,230,25
		3,208,246,165,252,201,
-		215,240,7,230,252,230
FD	2110	DATA254,76,85,3,169,55,133,1,169,129,141,14,
		220,96
JK	2120	DATA 24,60,102,126,102
	01.00	,0
JC	2130	DATA 60,102,12,48,126, Ø
KD	2140	DATA 60,102,12,102,60,
		Ø
AH	215Ø 216Ø	DATA 102,102,126,6,6,0
XP	2100	DATA 126,96,124,6,124, Ø
SD	2170	DATA 60,96,124,102,60,
		Ø
HS	2180	DATA 126,6,12,24,24,0
UM	2190	DATA 60,102,60,102,60, Ø
DS	2200	DATA 60,102,62,6,60,0
QR	2210	DATA 126,24,24,24,24,0
QX	2220	DATA 30,12,12,108,56,0
JP	2230	DATA 60,102,102,60,14, Ø
JE	2240	DATA 102,108,120,108,1
		02,0
KC	2250	DATA 108,254,254,124,5
QJ	2260	6,16 DATA 16,56,124,254,56,
area		124
MS	2270	DATA 24,60,126,126,60,
JA	2280	24 DATA 56,56,254,254,56,
JA	2200	124
GG	229Ø	DATA 255,51,102,204,15
		3,51,102,204
KH	2300	DATA 255,204,102,51,15
МХ	2310	3,204,102,51 DATA 0,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3
XC	2320	DATA Ø,192,192,192,192
		,192,192,192
MJ	2330	DATA 3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3,0
GG	234Ø	DATA 192,192,192,192,1 92,192,192,0
XF	2350	DATA 204,102,51,153,20
		4,102,51,255
JE	2360	DATA 51,102,204,153,51
-		,102,204,255
00 0	COMPUT	E!'s Gazette May 1986

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- Program 2: Klondike—Plus/4 And 16 Substitution Lines AM 10 COLORØ, 16, 5: COLOR4, 16, 5: IFPEEK(14850) <> 24 THENGOS **UB2000** JX 15 POKE65298, PEEK (65298) AND 251:POKE65299, PEEK (65299)AND3OR56 XA 18 POKE56,55:CLR AG 20 DN\$=" [19 DOWN] ":OV\$=" [29 RIGHT]" PX 30 BK\$="{WHT}SQRT{DOWN} [4 LEFT JUEF KC V": BLS=" [4 SPACES][DOWN][4 LEFT] {4 SPACES} MX 35 KEY1, CHR\$(133):KEY2, CHR\$ (137):KEY6,CHR\$(140):KEY 7, CHR\$(136) PF 160 PRINTOV\$" [BLK]F2 [WHT]-E ND GAME":PRINTOV\$"[BLK] F6[WHT]-QUIT[DOWN]" AK 930 PRINT: PRINT" [9 DOWN] [6 RIGHT] "CD\$(ST(SP)):G ото76Ø FF 2000 FORX=828T0867:READA:PO KEX, A:NEXT:SYS828 MR 2080 DATA169,0,133,3,133,5, 169 AG 2090 DATA208,133,4,169,56,1 33,6,160,0,177,3,145 PC 2100 DATA5,230,3,230,5,208, 246,165,4,201,215,240, 7,230,4,230 XR 2110 DATA6,76,76,3,96 Super Synth Article on page 72. **BEFORE TYPING...** Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs," which appears before the Program Listings.
- RP 100 POKE53281,0:POKE53280,0 :PRINT"[CLR]":POKE214,1 Ø JR 110 PRINTTAB(9)"{DOWN}{YEL} WELCOME TO SUPER-SYNTH" RM 120 PRINT: PRINTTAB(3) "WHILE WAITING FOR FREQUENCIE S TO BE MP 130 PRINT: PRINTTAB(5) "CALCU LATED, TURN UP THE VOLU ME. ":K=256:CH=35 SF 140 M=1.005:MA=64:DIMF1(MA) ,F2(MA),F3(MA),F4(MA),G 1(MA),G2(MA),G3(MA),G4(MA) KK 150 DIMH1(MA), H2(MA), H3(MA) , H4 (MA) QG 160 PRINT: READT, N:N1=N*M:N2 =N*2:N3=N*2*M:N4=INT(N/ 2):N5=INT(N/2*M) SB 170 F1(T)=INT(N/K):F2(T)=N-(F1(T)*K):F3(T)=INT(N1/ K):F4(T)=INT(N1-(F3(T)* K)) BD 180 G1(T)=INT(N2/K):G2(T)=N 2-(G1(T)*K):G3(T)=INT(N 3/K):G4(T)=INT(N3-(G3(T)*K))
- SB 190 H1(T)=INT(N4/K):H2(T)=N

			4-(H1(T)*K):H3(T)=INT(N 5/K):H4(T)=INT(N5-(H3(T)*K))
	EH	2ØØ 21Ø	IFT<>CHTHEN160 IFCH<>50THENFORT=1T010:
	init	210	PRINT:NEXT:PRINTTAB(16) "THANKS!":CH=50:GOTO160
	SC	22Ø	NF=8:NK=64:KB=197:V=542 72:V1=V+1:V2=V:V3=V+8:V
	ХМ	230	4=V+7:RN=RND(-TI) FL=0:DB=8:DC=8:DD=8:VO= 31:VS=17:VI=90:XT=1:PO=
1	RS	240	240:Z=2:W1=33:W2=33:AT= 8:DE=8 SU=8:RE=8:GOSUB490
	RX	Sector Column	GOSUB480:FORT=VTOV+23:P OKET,0:NEXT:POKEV+5,AD:
	cc	26Ø	POKEV+6, SR: POKEV+12, AD POKEV+13, SR: POKEV+3, DB: POKEV+10, DC: POKEV+17, DD :POKEV+14, VI: POKEV+18, V S
	SB RP	27Ø 28Ø	POKEV+23,PO:POKEV+24,VO T=PEEK(KB):IFT=NKTHEN28
	SR	290	IFT <nfthen470< td=""></nfthen470<>
	QF	300	ONZGOTO310,330,340,350, 360,320
	GB	31Ø	POKEV1,G1(T):POKEV2,G2(T):POKEV3,G3(T):POKEV4, G4(T):GOTO370
	RK	32Ø	POKEV1,H1(T):POKEV2,H2(T):POKEV3,H3(T):POKEV4,
	BX	330	H4(T):GOTO37Ø GOSUB460:GOTO37Ø
	SQ	34Ø	GOSUB460:POKEV+15,F1(T) /.7:GOTO370
	MD	350	GOSUB460:POKEV+15,F1(T) /2:GOTO370
	GK	36Ø	GOSUB460:POKEV+4,W1:POK EV+11,W2:FORY=1TO10:NEX T:GOTO430
	MA AD	37Ø 38Ø	POKEV+4,W1:POKEV+11,W2 IFZ=4THENFORU=1TOSLSTEP XT:POKEV+1,U:IFPEEK(KB)
	GF	39Ø	=TTHENNEXT IFZ=4THENGOSUB440:GOTO4
	KD	400	30 IFFL=1THENPOKEV, PEEK(V+ 27):POKEV+7, PEEK(V+27):
	MJ	410	GOTO42Ø IFFL=2THENFORU=1TOSLSTE
			P10:POKEV+22,U:IFPEEK(K B)=TTHENNEXT:GOSUB440:G OTO430
	FD QE	42Ø 43Ø	IFPEEK(KB)=TTHEN380 POKEV+4,W1-1:POKEV+11,W
			2-1:POKEV+15,0:GOTO280
	AB FC		IFPEEK(KB) <> NKTHEN44Ø RETURN
	xc	460	POKEV1,F1(T):POKEV2,F2(T):POKEV3,F3(T):POKEV4,
	GC	470	F4(T):RETURN ONT+1GOTO280,1050,280,1 260,230,690,1200,280
	CM	480	
	EF	490	POKE53280,0:POKE53281,0 :PRINT"{CLR}{YEL}"
	GA	500	PRINTTAB(12) "KEYBOARD S CREEN[2 DOWN]"
	BS	51Ø	PRINTTAB(13)"F1 - NORMA L":PRINTTAB(13)"F3 - NE W SOUND
	КМ	520	PRINTTAB(13)"F5 - SAVE [SPACE]SOUND
	JP	53Ø	PRINTTAB(13)"F7 - LOAD [SPACE]SOUND[2 DOWN] [WHT]"
	HJ	54Ø	PRINTTAB(5)"[M][RVS] [RIGHT] [RIGHT] - [RIGHT] [RIGHT] TRIGHT]

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		- [RIGHT] [RIGHT] B
		[RIGHT] [RIGHT] [OFF]C
		[RVS] "
-	FEA	
BE	55Ø	PRINTIAB(S) ENGLAVOS
		[OFF]2[RVS] [OFF]3[RVS]
		- [OFF]5[RVS] [OFF]6
		[RVS] [OFF]7[RVS] -
		[OFF 9[RVS] [OFF ØTRVS]
		- [OFF]-[RVS] [OFF]£
		[RVS] [OFF]H[RVS] "
JA	560	PRINTTAB (5) "EM HRVS -
		ISPACE
		[SPACE] = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =
		(SPACE) (OII)
		{YEL}*I[WHT]"
KD	570	PRINTTAB(5) "EM3 RVS]Q-W
		-E-R-T-Y-U-I-O-P-@-*-T-
		Z (OFF J [2 SPACES J [YEL]B"
	FOR	
Gr	58Ø	PRINTINB(35) B TPRINTIN
		B(6) "UCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC
		CCCCCCCCCK"
AR	590	
		(6)"B [WHT]EN][RVS] B
		[RIGHT] [RIGHT] -
		(RIGHT) (RIGHT) -
		[RIGHT] [RIGHT] [RIGHT]
		- {RIGHT} {RIGHT}
		. [OFF] [H]"
DC	600	PRINTTAB(6) " {YEL } B {WHT }
FO	000	ENI(RVS) B [OFF]D[RVS]
		ENALKVSJ B (OFF)D(KVS)
		[OFF]F[RVS] - [OFF]H
		[RVS] [OFF]J[RVS] [OFF]
		K[RVS] - [OFF]:[RVS]
		{OFF}; [RVS} {OFF}EH]"
DK	610	PRINTTAB(6)"{YEL}J*
		[WHT][M][RVS] B B
		= = = = = (orr)eng
MD	620	PRINTTAB(8) "EN3 (RVS)ZBX
		-C-V-B-N-M-, /- [OFF]
		Eus (Dound and
		EH3 [DOWN] "
GP	630	PRINTTAB(8)" [YEL]RETURN
		FOR VALUES SCREEN":RET
		URN
	c A C	DATA 62,2145,9,2408,14,
AS	640	DATA 02,2145,5,2400,14,
		2703, 17, 2864, 22, 3215, 25
		,3608,30,4050,33,4291
JJ	65Ø	DATA 38,4817,41,5407,46
		,5728,49,6430,54,7217,1
		2 0101 22 0502 20 0624
-		2,8101,23,8583,20,9634
HE	66Ø	
		39,12860,36,14435,47,16
		203,44,17167,55,19269
OH	67Ø	DATA 59,2273,8,2551,16,
Qn	010	DATA 39,2275,8,2351,10,
		3034,19,3406,24,3823,32
		,4547,35,5103,43,6069,4
		8,6812
XD	680	DATA 51,7647,18,9094,21
	000	,10207,29,12139,34,1362
		5,37,15294,45,18188,50,
		20415
BP	690	Z=INT(6*RND(1))+1:FL=IN
		$T(3*RND(1))+\emptyset$
HQ	700	
CS	710	
		GOTO720,730,740,750,760
		,770,780
SG	720	W1=17:GOTO790
AG	730	W1=33:GOTO79Ø
BF	740	W1=65:GOTO790
CH	75Ø	W1=129:GOTO79Ø
FH	76Ø	W1=21:GOTO79Ø
KE	770	W1=23:GOT079Ø
		W1=85
KD	780	
GK	790	W2=INT(8*RND(1))+1:ONW2
		GOTO800,810,820,830,840
		,850,860,870
AX	800	W2=1:GOTO880
DJ		W2=17:GOTO880
	810	
FJ	820	W2=33:GOT0880
GX	830	W2=65:GOT088Ø
XK	840	W2=129:GOT0880
MJ	850	W2=21:GOT0880
SS	860	W2=23:GOT0880
PK	87Ø	W2=85

DR		AT=INT(10*RND(1))+1:DE=
		INT(15*RND(1))+1:SU=INT
		(15*RND(1))+1
RF		RE=INT(15*RND(1))+1:SO=
		INT(4*RND(1))+1:ONSOGOT 0895,900,910,920
JC	895	PO=240:GOTO930
		PO=241:GOTO930
RC		PO=242:GOTO930
		PO=243
CA		XT = INT (40 * RND(1)) + 1
BR		VS=INT(4*RND(1))+1:ONVS
		GOTO950,960,970,980
		VS=17:GOTO99Ø
BR DA		VS=33:GOTO99Ø VS=65:GOTO99Ø
	and the second second	VS=129
AE		VI=INT(200*RND(1))+55
MH	1000	
		INT(8*RND(1))+1:DD=INT
		(8*RND(1))+1
AX	1010	VO=INT(3*RND(1))+1:ONV
KF	1020	OGOTO1020,1030,1040 VO=31:GOTO250
AJ	1020	
PR	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
BF		
		6:POKE198,Ø:PRINT"
		{CLR} {WHT} ": PRINTTAB(1
		3) "VALUES SCREEN
		{2 DOWN }"
MC	1060	PRINT"Z ="TAB(21)Z:PRI NT"FL ="TAB(21)FL
ED	1070	
ED	1010	W1:PRINT VOICE 2 = TAB
		B(21)W2
JX	1080	PRINT "ATTACK ="TAB(21)
		AT:PRINT"DECAY ="TAB(2
		1)DE
HB	1090	
)SU:PRINT"RELEASE ="TA
DG	1100	B(21)RE PRINT"RESONANCE ="TAB(
DG	1100	21)PO
HA	1110	
		(21)XT
QB	1120	
		TAB(21)VI
EB	1130	PRINT "VIBRATO SHAPE =" TAB(21)VS:PRINT "PULSE
		{SPACE}SHAPE VOICE 1 =
		"DB
JE	1140	PRINT"PULSE SHAPE VOIC
		E 2 ="DC:PRINT"PULSE S
		HAPE VOICE 3 ="DD
ME	1150	
HS	1160	VO PRINT"STEP LIMIT ="TAB
		(21)SL
BC	1170	PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS] PRESS
		RETURN FOR KEYBOARD S
		CREEN
QD	1180	and the second
CA	1190	EN118Ø GOSUB49Ø:GOTO28Ø
HP		
		{CLR}":POKE214,9:PRINT
		:POKE211,4
SJ	1210	
		\$:IFS\$=""THENGOSUB490:
-	1000	GOTO280
RD DK		
DK	1230	PRINT#1, W2:PRINT#1, AT:
		PRINT#1, DE:PRINT#1, SU
HF	1240	PRINT#1, RE: PRINT#1, PO:
		PRINT#1,XT:PRINT#1,VI:
	1055	PRINT#1,VS:PRINT#1,DB
EB	1250	PRINT#1,DC:PRINT#1,DD: PRINT#1,VO:PRINT#1,SL:
		CLOSE1:GOSUB490:GOTO28
		Ø

	1000	
AG	1260	
		{CLR}":POKE214,9:PRINT :POKE211,4
T	1270	
50	12/1	\$:IFS\$=""THENGOSUB490:
		GOTO28Ø
нм	1280	
GE	1290	
	10.70	INPUT#1,W2:INPUT#1,AT:
		INPUT#1, DE: INPUT#1, SU
хв	1300	
		INPUT#1,XT:INPUT#1,VI:
		INPUT#1,VS:INPUT#1,DB
PX	1316	
		INPUT#1,VO:INPUT#1,SL:
		CLOSE1:GOSUB490:GOTO25
		Ø
	1	d Counton
V	vor	d Counter
12	8 1150	ers: See instructions in article
		yping in.
vej	ore i	yping in.
Ar	ticle	on page 74.
	mene	on page / 1
DD	10 P	RINT" {CLR } "CHR\$ (142) : BS
		=828: POKE53280, 6: POKE532
		31,6
CP		I=I+1:READA:IFA<ØTHEN5Ø
20		POKEBS+1+I,A
AC	40 0	GOTO2Ø
RA	50 2	Σ=Ø:D\$=""
EF	6Ø I	PRINT"{CLR}{2 DOWN}PRESS
		D FOR DIRECTORY"
KG		SETAS: IFAS=""THEN70
FX	80 1	FA\$<>"D"THEN160
KG		DPEN1,8,0,"\$0"
ES	100	PRINT: FORA=1TO32:GET#1,
-		C\$:NEXT
KR	110	GET#1,B\$:IFST<>ØTHENCLO
	100	SE1:SYS65484:GOTO160
BC	120	IFB\$<>CHR\$(34)THEN110
PC	130	GET#1,B\$:IFB\$<>CHR\$(34) THEND\$=D\$+B\$:GOTO130
IB	140	GET#1,B\$:IFB\$=CHR\$(32)T
115	140	HEN140
AE	150	PRINT" ":BS:"[3 SPACES]
		".DS.DS="".GOTO110
ID	160	INPUT"{2 DOWN}FILE NAME
HD	100	

"; F\$ AJ 170 IFF\$=""THENPRINT"[4 UP] ":GOTO160 FE 180 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] FILE TYPE?" EM 190 PRINT" [2 DOWN] [RVS]P [OFF]ROGRAM" GM 200 PRINT" [DOWN] [RVS]S[OFF] EQUENTIAL" HR 210 GETG\$:IFG\$ <> "P"ANDG\$ <> " S"THEN210 KX 220 PRINT"{2 DOWN}COUNTING" BR 230 IFG\$="S"THEN250 JK 240 OPEN1,8,0,F\$+",P,R":GOT 0260 MP 250 OPEN1,8,0,F\$+",S,R" FA 26Ø SYSBS+2 AK 27Ø Z=PEEK(BS)+256*PEEK(BS+ 1)+2 RC 280 PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN}NUMBER OF WORDS:"Z:CLOSE1 DF 290 OPEN15,8,15, "IØ":CLOSE1 5 GP 300 PRINT" [DOWN] ANOTHER FIL E?{2 SPACES}(Y/N) AQ 310 GETA\$:IFA\$="Y"THEN50 AB 320 IFA\$="N"THENEND CG 330 GOTO310 JR 340 DATA169,0,141,58,3,141, 59,3,141,60,3,141,61,3, 162,1,32,198,255,32 KR 350 DATA183,255,41,64,208,3 C w WW. Commodore.ca

		4,32,207,255,141,58,3,2
		01, 32, 208, 15, 32, 207, 255
CQ	360	DATA201,32,240,8,238,60
		,3,208,3,238,61,3,173,5
		8,3,141,59,3,76,81
CX	37Ø	DATA3, 32, 231, 255, 96, -1

Read-A-Tune

Article on page 76.

BEFORE TYPING ...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type In COMPUTEI's GAZETTE Programs," which appears before the Program Listings.

Program 1: Read-A-Tune—64 Version

- DM 10 PRINT"[CLR]LOADING ML. ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT:NS=125:DIMM\$(NS),N\$ (NS)
- FF 20 FORI=49152T049290:READA: POKEI, A: CK=CK+A: NEXT: REM LOAD KEY NOTE PLAYER
- GM 30 IFCK<>15135THENPRINT"ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP
- SR 40 DATA 162,49,160,234,173, 97,192,73,1,141
- JF 50 DATA 97,192,240,4,162,27 ,160,192,120,142
- CD 60 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,164,197,185
- AM 70 DATA 129,235,56,233,65,4 8,27,201,15,176 GG 80 DATA 23,168,169,64,141,4
- ,212,185,67,192 HE 90 DATA 190,82,192,141,1,21
- 2,142,0,212,169 PX 100 DATA 65,141,4,212,76,49
- ,234,28,31,16
- DR 110 DATA 18,21,22,25,33,37, 42,44,50,12
- EC 120 DATA 14,15,49,165,195,2 09,31,96,30,135
- SG 130 DATA 162,62,193,60,143, 24,210,0 HX 140 DATA 32,253,174,32,139,
- 176,160,1,177,71 PA 150 DATA 133,2,200,177,71,1
- 33, 3, 162, 1, 32 FK 160 DATA 198,255,160,0,32,2
- 07,255,145,2,201 QJ 170 DATA 46,240,4,200,76,12
- 2,192,200,132,4,96 DC 180 FORI=54272T054296:POKEI
- Ø:NEXT:POKE54275,5:POK E54296,12
- XC 190 RL=54272:RH=54273:DIMH(15), L(15): FORI=1T015: RE ADH(I), L(I): NEXT: REMNOT E DATA
- MQ 200 DATA 28,49,31,165,16,19 5,18,209,21,31,22,96 GD 210 DATA 25,30,33,135,37,16
- 2,42,62,44,193,50,60,12 ,143,14,24,15,210 HH 220 POKE53281,15:POKE53280,
- PC 230 IFENTHENPRINT"{CLR}":CL
- OSE15:END JX 240 PRINT"[CLR][2 DOWN]
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		[BLK][3 SPACES][RVS] TH	KM	52Ø
		E 64 READ-A-TUNE MUSIC [SPACE]SYSTEM1 [OFF]"		
DD	250	PRINT, "{2 DOWN }1=WRITE	JM	530
DP	250	SPACEJA SONG":PRINT,"		
		DOWN 12=PLAY BACK YOUR	PC	540
		SPACE SONG"		
GK	26Ø	PRINT, "{DOWN } 3=RECALL Y	1000	
		OUR SONGS": PRINT, "	1.04	
		[DOWN]4=SAVE YOUR SONGS		
GA	270	PRINT, "{DOWN }5=12TH STR	PE	550
0	210	EET RAG":PRINT, "{DOWN}6	THE	
		=YANKEE DOODLE"		
CP	28Ø	PRINT, "{DOWN}7=SOME REA	HP	56Ø
		LLY FAST SCALES!":PRINT		500
		, "{DOWN 8=END OF PROGRA	181	
VD	200	M"	100	
KD	290	PRINT, "{2 DOWN SELECT O	HF	570
CD	300	D\$="HBAHBAHBAHBAHBAAHBA	(191)	
00	500	HHAHBAAEREEDRHBAHBAHBAH	100	
		BAHBAAHBAHHAHBAAEEFFGG"		
DE	310	D\$=D\$+"HBAHBAHBAHBAHBAA	TD	FOR
		HBAHHAHBAAEREEDRFFGAGGA	JB	580
		BABHIHBAGHHG AAGEECCCRHH	-04	
-		HR."	CJ	59Ø
FB	320	E\$="HRHRIRJRHRJRIRGRHRH		
		RIRJRHHHHBBGGHRHRIRJRKR		
DB	330	JRIRHRBRGRARBRHHHRHHHR" E\$=E\$+"AAABAAGGAABBHHHR	RG	600
00	350	GGGAGGFFEEFFGGGRAAABAAG		
		GAABBHHAAGGHHBBIIHHHRHH		c. 1.0
		HR."	DC BD	61Ø 62Ø
KQ	34Ø	F\$="HHHHGRGRAAAAGGGGRRR	KJ	630
		RBBBBHHHHHCCCRR."	FE	640
QJ	35Ø	G\$="MNOCDEFGABHIJKLLRRL		
		KJIHBAGFEDCONMMRRCDEFGA	SA	65Ø
		BHBAGFEDCCRRCDEFGABHBAG	GX	660
DD	360	FEDC." GETQ\$:IFQ\$=""THEN360		
ME	370	Q=VAL(Q\$):ONQGOTO510,70		
MLS	510	Ø,860,850,400,410,390,4	XG	67Ø
		20	-	
PR	38Ø	GOTO36Ø	DS	68Ø
XB	390	PRINT"{CLR}{BLK}	111	
		17 SPACES SOME REALLY F		
		AST SCALES!":PRINT"		
VV	400	<pre>[DOWN]"G\$:SP=1:GOTO430 PRINT"[CLR][BLK]"," TWE</pre>	MA	690
VV	400	LFTH STREET RAG	EX	700
		[2 SPACES]":PRINT"	DD	710
		[DOWN] "D\$: SP=9:GOTO430		
FQ	410	DDTNM#LOTDLIDTVL#	1.1.22.5	
		PRINT (CLR) (BLR)		-
		PRINT"{CLR}{BLK}"," [3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE	SR	720
		<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28</pre>	SR	720
-	10.0	<pre>[3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"[DOWN]"E\$:SP=28 :GOTO430</pre>		
PS	420	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}","</pre>		72Ø 73Ø
PS	420	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL!</pre>		
PS	420	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$:</pre>		
	42Ø 43Ø	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1</pre>		73Ø 74Ø
		<pre>[3 SPACES]YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"[DOWN]"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"[CLR][RED]"," [2 SPACES]THAT'S ALL! [BLK]":PRINT"[DOWN]"F\$: SP=4:EN=1</pre>	МВ	73Ø
FA		<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(</pre>	MB FJ	73Ø 74Ø
FA	430	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255</pre>	MB FJ FX	73Ø 74Ø 75Ø
FA GX	430	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER</pre>	MB FJ FX	73Ø 74Ø
FA GX SQ	430 440 450	<pre>[3 SPACES]YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"[DOWN]"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"[CLR][RED]"," [2 SPACES]THAT'S ALL! [BLK]":PRINT"[DOWN]"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490</pre>	MB FJ FX	73Ø 74Ø 75Ø
FA GX SQ	43Ø 44Ø	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK</pre>	MB FJ FX MA	73Ø 74Ø 75Ø 76Ø
FA GX SQ	430 440 450	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKE54276,64:GOT0</pre>	MB FJ FX	73Ø 74Ø 75Ø
FA GX SQ	430 440 450 460	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKE54276,64:GOT0 230</pre>	MB FJ FX MA	73Ø 74Ø 75Ø 76Ø
FA GX SQ XD	430 440 450 460	<pre>[3 SPACES]YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"[DOWN]"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"[CLR][RED]"," [2 SPACES]THAT'S ALL! [BLK]":PRINT"[DOWN]"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKE54276,64:GOT0 230 IFPP>15THEN440</pre>	MB FJ FX MA AK	73Ø 74Ø 75Ø 76Ø 77Ø
FA GX SQ XD FP	430 440 450 460 470	<pre>[3 SPACES]YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKE54276,64:GOT0 230 IFPP>15THEN440</pre>	MB FJ FX MA AK CS	730 740 750 760 770 780
FA GX SQ XD FP PE	430 440 450 460 470	<pre>[3 SPACES]YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"[DOWN]"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"[CLR][RED]"," [2 SPACES]THAT'S ALL! [BLK]":PRINT"[DOWN]"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKE54276,64:GOT0 230 IFPP>15THEN440 POKE54276,65:POKERH,H(P</pre>	MB FJ FX MA AK CS DK	730 740 750 760 770 780 790
FA GX SQ XD FP PE	430 440 450 460 470 480	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKE54276,64:GOT0 230 IFPP>15THEN440 POKE54276,65:POKERH,H(P P):POKERL,L(PP) FORT=1TOSP:NEXT:PP=PP+1 28:POKEP,PP:FORT=1TOSP:</pre>	MB FJ FX MA AK CS	730 740 750 760 770 780
FA GX SQ XD FP PE BD	430 440 450 460 470 480 490	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKE54276,64:GOT0 230 IFPP>15THEN440 POKE54276,65:POKERH,H(P P):POKERL,L(PP) FORT=1TOSP:NEXT:PP=P+1 28:POKEP,PP:FORT=1TOSP: NEXT</pre>	MB FJ FX MA AK CS DK FR	730 740 750 760 770 780 780
FA GX SQ XD FP PE	430 440 450 460 470 480	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKE54276,64:GOT0 230 IFPP>15THEN440 POKE54276,65:POKERH,H(P P):POKERL,L(PP) FORT=1TOSP:NEXT:PP=PP+1 28:POKEP,PP:FORT=1TOSP: NEXT PP=PP-128:POKEP,PP:GOT0</pre>	MB FJ FX MA AK CS DK	730 740 750 760 770 780 790
FA GX SQ XD FP PE BD BM	430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKES4276,64:GOT0 230 IFPP>15THEN440 POKE54276,65:POKERH,H(P P):POKERL,L(PP) FORT=1TOSP:NEXT:PP=PP+1 28:POKEP,PP:FORT=1TOSP: NEXT PP=PP-128:POKEP,PP:GOT0 440</pre>	MB FJ FX MA AK CS DK FR	730 740 750 760 770 780 780
FA GX SQ XD FP PE BD	430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKES4276,64:GOT0 230 IFPP>15THEN440 POKE54276,65:POKERH,H(P P):POKERL,L(PP) FORT=1TOSP:NEXT:PP=PP+1 28:POKEP,PP:FORT=1TOSP: NEXT PP=PP-128:POKEP,PP:GOT0 440 N=N+1:IFN>NSTHENPRINT"</pre>	MB FJ FX MA AK CS DK FR	730 740 750 760 770 780 780
FA GX SQ XD FP PE BD BM	430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOTO430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOTO490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKES4276,64:GOTO 230 IFPP>15THEN440 POKE54276,65:POKERH,H(P P):POKERL,L(PP) FORT=1TOSP:NEXT:PP=PP+1 28:POKEP,PP:FORT=1TOSP: NEXT PP=PP-128:POKEP,PP:GOTO 440 N=N+1:IFN>NSTHENPRINT" {CLR}{2 DOWN}TOO MANY T</pre>	MB FJ FX MA AK CS DK FR SC	730 740 750 760 770 780 780 800 810
FA GX SQ XD FP PE BD BM	430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500	<pre>{3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT"{DOWN}"E\$:SP=28 :GOT0430 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}"," {2 SPACES}THAT'S ALL! {BLK}":PRINT"{DOWN}"F\$: SP=4:EN=1 X=0:POKE54277,31:POKE54 276,64:POKE54278,255 X=X+1:P=1094+X:PP=PEEK(P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER H,0:POKERL,0:GOT0490 IFPP=46THENPOKERH,0:POK ERL,0:POKES4276,64:GOT0 230 IFPP>15THEN440 POKE54276,65:POKERH,H(P P):POKERL,L(PP) FORT=1TOSP:NEXT:PP=PP+1 28:POKEP,PP:FORT=1TOSP: NEXT PP=PP-128:POKEP,PP:GOT0 440 N=N+1:IFN>NSTHENPRINT"</pre>	MB FJ FX MA AK CS DK FR SC DH	730 740 750 760 770 780 780 800 810

A SONG !' PRINT" [2 DOWN] [BLK] HERE ARE THE NOTES: ": PRINT [DOWN]M=LOW G[3 SPACES] N=LOW A[4 SPACES]0=LOW [SPACE]B" PRINT"C=MID C[3 SPACES] D=MID D[4 SPACES]E=MID [SPACE]E[3 SPACES]F=MID F" PRINT"G=MID G[3 SPACES] A=MID A{4 SPACES}B=MID {SPACE}B{3 SPACES}H=HIG H C" PRINT"I=HIGH D {2 SPACES J=HIGH E [3 SPACES]K=HIGH F {2 SPACES}L=HIGH G":PRI NT"R=REST [DOWN] PRINT" | BLU | ENTER TITLE [SPACE]OF SONG #"N": | PUR | " N\$(N)="":INPUTN\$(N):IFN \$(N)=""THENPRINT"{UP}"; :GOTO59Ø N\$(N)=LEFT\$(N\$(N), 20):PRINT" [DOWN] [BLU]OK, ENT ER { PUR } "N\$ (N) ": { RED } " PRINT: P=Ø:SYS49152 GETTS: IFTS=""THEN620 IFT\$=CHR\$(13)THEN65Ø PRINTT\$;:P=P+1:IFP<254T HEN620 P=Ø:SYS49152 P=P+1:IFPEEK(1703+P) <> 3 2THENP\$=P\$+CHR\$(PEEK(17 Ø3+P)+64):GOTO66Ø IFP\$=""THENN=N-1:GOTO24 Ø PRINT"[CLR] [RED]SONG # BLK J"N" [RED] CALLED [PUR] "N\$(N)" [RED]: ":M\$(N)=P\$+".":PRINT"[DOWN]" M\$(N):P\$=" SP=33:GOTO430 IFN=ØTHEN23Ø U=Ø:R=4:GOSUB810:FORI=1 TON: IF(I-U*16+U)/16=INT ((I-U*16+U)/16)THEN730 PRINTTAB(5-LEN(STR\$(I)))"[BLK]"I"[8 SPACES] [PUR] "N\$(I) :NEXT PRINT" [DOWN] [RED] PRESS SPACE | RVS | MI OFF | FOR
SPACE | MORE ":YS=">":GOS UB8ØØ GETAS: IFAS=""THEN740 IFAS=CHRS(17)THENYS=" " :GOSUB800:R=R-(R<>(I+2-U*15)):Y\$=">":GOSUB800 IFA\$=CHR\$(145)THENY\$=" [SPACE] ":GOSUB800:R=R+(R<>4):Y\$=">":GOSUB800 IFAS=CHR\$(13)THENSN=U*1 5+R-3:GOT0840 IFAS="M"ANDI <=NTHENU=U+ 1:R=4:Y\$=">":GOSUB800:G OSUB810:GOTO720 GOTO74Ø POKE214, R: PRINT: PRINT" [BLK] "Y\$:RETURN PRINT" { CLR } { RED } LOCATE SPACE JARROW WITH CURSO R KEYS AND" PRINT"PRESS <RETURN> TO PICK A TUNE. ": PRINT AH 830 PRINTTAB(2)" [BLK]SONG # Cwww.commodore.ca

POKE54277,25:POKE54278, PRINT" [CLR] [DOWN] [BLU] S

O YOU'RE READY TO WRITE

"TAB(15)"TITLE{DOWN}":R ETURN

- CS 840 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}A SONG {SPACE}CALLED {PUR}"N\$(SN)"{RED}:":PRINT" {DOWN}"M\$(SN):PRINT" {BLK}":GOT0430
- QM 850 IFN=0THEN230 BF 860 X\$="":PRINT"{CLR}ENTER [SPACE]FILENAME: ";:INP UTX\$:IFX\$=""THEN240
- RC 870 X\$="0:"+X\$:IFQ=4THEN910 CG 880 OPEN1,8,8,X\$+",S,R":GOS
- UB950 JP 890 INPUT#1,N:FORI=1TON:INP
- UT#1,N\$(I):NEXT:FORI=1T ON RA 900 SYS49250,A\$:M\$(I)=LEFT\$
- (A\$, PEEK(4)):NEXT:GOSUB 950:CLOSE1:GOSUB950:GOT 0240
- HS 910 CLOSE15:0PEN15,8,15,"S" +X\$:CLOSE15
- PM 920 O=0:OPEN1,8,8,X\$+",S,W" :GOSUB950
- EH 930 PRINT#1,N:FORI=1TON:PRI NT#1,N\$(I):NEXT
- HP 940 FORI=1TON:PRINT#1,M\$(I) ;:NEXT:GOSUB950:CLOSE1: GOSUB950:GOTO240
- EJ 950 IFO=0THENOPEN15,8,15:O= 1
- QJ 96Ø INPUT#15,A,B\$,C,D:IFATH ENPRINTA,B\$,C,D:STOP MC 97Ø RETURN

Program 2: Read-A-Tune—VIC Version

HJ 10 PRINT" [CLR]LOADING ML ... ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT BA 20 NS=25: IFPEEK (644) > 64 THEN NS=55GA 3Ø DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=82 STO867 : READA : POKEI , A : CK= CK+A:NEXT PH 4Ø IFCK<>5021THENPRINT "ERRO R IN 1ST DATA STATEMENTS ":STOP SP 50 DATA 32,253,206,32,139,2 08,160,1,177,71 DATA 133,2,200,177,71,13 DB 6Ø 3,3,162,1,32 AA 70 DATA 198,255,160,0,32,20 7,255,145,2,201 AX 80 DATA 46,240,3,200,208,24 4,200,132,4,96 HK 90 DATA 162,191,160,234,173 254,2,73,1,141 PX 100 DATA 254,2,141,255,2,24 0,4,162,191,160 SR 110 DATA 2,120,142,20,3,140 ,21,3,88,96 BJ 120 DATA 164,197,185,94,236 56,233,65,201,190 EE 130 DATA 240,16,48,11,201,1 5,176,7,168,185 KE 140 DATA 239,2,141,12,144,7 6,191,234,238,255 EJ 150 DATA 2,173,255,2,201,40 208,243,169,0 KF 160 DATA 141,12,144,141,255 2,240,233,219,223 DATA 195,201,207,209,21 GC 17Ø 5,225,228,231,232,235 BQ 180 DATA 175,183,191,0,0 QA 190 CK=0:FORJ=673T0767:READ A: POKEJ, A: CK=CK+A: NEXT IFCK <> 13287THENPRINT "ER EP 200 ROR IN 2ND DATA STATEME NTS. ":STOP

PR	21Ø	POKE36878,12:R=36876:DI MH(15):FORI=1T015:READH
QE	220	(I):NEXT:REMNOTES DATA 219,223,195,201,20
	224	7,209,215,225,228,231,2 32,235,175,183,191 PRINT"{CLR}{DOWN} {BLU}
JA	230	{RVSJTHE VIC READ-A-TUN E1[OFF]"
FE	24Ø	PRINT"{2 DOWN}1=WRITE A SONG":PRINT"{DOWN}2=PL
AD	25Ø	AY BACK YOUR SONG" PRINT"{DOWN}3=RECALL YO UR SONGS":PRINT"{DOWN}4
кс	26Ø	=SAVE YOUR SONGS" PRINT"{DOWN}5=12TH STRE ET RAG":PRINT"{DOWN}6=Y
EP	27Ø	ANKEE DOODLE" PRINT"{DOWN}7=SOME FAST SCALES!":PRINT"{DOWN}8
ED	28Ø	=END OF PROGRAM" PRINT"{2 DOWN}SELECT ON
~	204	E:"
KD	29Ø	D\$="HBAHBAHBAHBAHBAAHBA HHAHBAAEREEDRHBAHBAHBAH BAHBAAHBAHHAHBAAEEFFGG"
HD	300	D\$=D\$+"HBAHBAHBAHBAHBAA
		HBAHHAHBAAEREEDRFFGAGGA BABHIHBAGHHGAAGEECCCRHH HR."
KB	31Ø	
		RI RJ RHHHHBBGGHRHRI RJ RKR
XB	320	JRIRHRBRGRARBRHHHRHHHR" E\$=E\$+"AAABAAGGAABBHHHR
	510	GGGAGGFFEEFFGGGRAAABAAG
		GAABBHHAAGGHHBBIIHHHRHH HR."
RR	33Ø	F\$="HHHHGRGRAAAAGGGGRRR
	1565000	RBBBBHHHHCCCRR."
RE FC	34Ø 35Ø	GETQ\$: IFQ\$=""THEN340 Q=VAL(Q\$): ONQGOTO500,69
rc	350	0,850,840,390,400,370,4
FM	360	GOTO34Ø
AQ	37Ø	PRINT" [CLR] [BLK]
		<pre>{5 SPACES}FAST SCALES!" :SP=22:PRINT</pre>
хн	38Ø	PRINT" [DOWN]MMNOCCDEFGA
		BHHHIJKLKJIHHBAGFEDCCON MMNOCDCDEFGABHIHBAGFEDC
		RCECRCECR."
		GOTO42Ø
HD	390	PRINT"{CLR}{BLK} TWELFT H STREET RAG":PRINT"
		[2 DOWN] "D\$:SP=25:GOTO4
		20
мн	400	PRINT"{CLR}{BLK} [3 SPACES}YANKEE DOODLE
		":PRINT"{2 DOWN}"E\$:SP=
TO	410	35:GOTO420
20	410	PRINT "{CLR} RED THAT'S SPACE ALL! BLK ": CLOSE
		15:END
	420	X=Ø X=X+1:P=4152+X:PP=PEEK(
	440	P) IFPP=180RPP=32THENPOKER
RD	450	,Ø:GOTO48Ø IFPP=46THENPOKER,Ø:GOTO
BF	460	230 IFPP>15THEN430
	470	
	480	FORI=1TOSP:NEXT:PP=PP+1 28:POKEP,PP:FORI=1TOSP:
QQ	49Ø	
KE	500	430 N=N+1:IFN>NSTHENPRINT"
		{CLR} 2 DOWN TOO MANY T
		UNES!":FORDE=1T01000:NE XT:N=N-1:GOT0230
BD	51Ø	PRINT"{CLR] [RED] [BLK] TH

ESE ARE THE NOTES: ": PRI NT "M=LOW GI3 SPACES |N=L OW A15 SPACES]O=LOW B [3 SPACES] C=MID C" AB 520 PRINT "D=MID D[3 SPACES] E=MID E15 SPACES |F=MID [SPACE]F[3 SPACES]G=MID G15 SPACES A=MID A 13 SPACES]B=MID B" AC 530 PRINT "H=HIGH C 12 SPACES | I=HIGH D 4 SPACES J=HIGH E 2 SPACES | K=HIGH F 4 SPACES] L=HIGH G 12 SPACES | R=REST" AH 540 PRINT" [BLU] TITLE OF SON G #"N":[PUR]":PRINT" 12 SPACES] [UP]" HJ 550 N\$(N)="":INPUTN\$(N):IFN S(N)=""THENPRINT"[UP]"; :GOTO55Ø HF 560 NS(N)=LEFTS(NS(N), 15) XF 57Ø FORJ=1T015:1FMIDS(N\$(N) , J, 1) =". "THENN\$ (N)=LEFT S(NS(N), J-1): J=15 OG 58Ø NEXT KX 590 PRINT" [2 UP] [DOWN] [BLU] ENTER [PUR] "N\$(N)" [RED] AA 600 P=0:SYS673 DB 61Ø GETTS: IFTS=""THEN61Ø PS 620 IFTS=CHRS(13)THEN640 CB 630 PRINTT\$;:P=P+1:IFP<254T HEN61Ø RF 64Ø P=Ø:SYS673:POKER,Ø RE 650 P=P+1:IFPEEK(4337+P) <>3 2THENPS=PS+CHRS(PEEK(43 37+P)+64):GOTO65Ø GP 66Ø IFP\$=""THENN=N-1:GOTO23 HG 67Ø PRINT "{CLR} {RED}SONG # [BLK] "N" [RED] CALLED [PUR]":PRINTN\$(N)"{RED}
:":M\$(N)=P\$+".":PRINT" { DOWN] "M\$ (N) : P\$="" HD 68Ø SP=33:GOTO42Ø RS 69Ø IFN=ØTHEN23Ø EG 700 U=0:RR=5:GOSUB800:FORI= 1TON: IF(I-U*16+U)/16=IN T((I-U*16+U)/16)THEN72Ø BA 710 PRINTTAB(3-LEN(STR\$(I)))"[BLK]"I"[2 SPACES] [PUR] "N\$(I):NEXT JX 720 PRINT " [DOWN] [RED] TYPE [RVS]M[OFF] FOR MORE";: YS=">":GOSUB790 HS 730 GETAS: IFAS=""THEN730 EM 74Ø IFAŞ=CHR\$(17)THENY\$=" " :GOSUB79Ø:RR=RR-(RR<>(I +3-U*15)):Y\$=">":GOSUB7 90 KK 75Ø IFAŞ=CHRŞ(145)THENYŞ=" {SPACE}":GOSUB790:RR=RR +(RR<>5):Y\$=">":GOSUB79 EJ 76Ø IFA\$=CHR\$(13)THENSN=U*1 5+RR-4:GOT0830 XC 77Ø IFA\$="M"ANDI <=NTHENU=U+ 1:RR=5:Y\$=">":GOSUB790: GOSUB800:GOTO710 SH 78Ø GOTO73Ø XS 79Ø POKE214, RR:PRINT:PRINT" BLK | "YS : RETURN BQ 800 PRINT" [CLR] [RED] LOCATE [SPACE]ARROW WITH":PRIN T"CURSOR KEYS AND PRESS "; EB 810 PRINT" [RVS]RETURN [OFF] [SPACE]TO PICK A "; :PRI NT "TUNE. HS 820 PRINT" [BLK] SONG #"TAB(1 Ø) "TITLE [DOWN] " : RETURN

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PA	-	
	830	
		<pre>{SPACE CALLED {PUR}":PR INTN\$(SN)"{RED}:":PRINT</pre>
		"{DOWN} "M\$(SN) :PRINT"
		[BLK]":SP=33:GOTO420
	840	
MK	850	X\$="":PRINT"{CLR}ENTER {SPACE}FILENAME:":INPUT
		X\$:IFX\$=""THEN23Ø
	860	X\$="Ø:"+X\$:IFQ=4THEN9ØØ
HJ	870	OPEN1,8,8,X\$+",S,R":GOS UB940
OM	880	
-		UT#1,N\$(I):NEXT:FORI=1T
-		ON
PS	890	<pre>SYS828,A\$:M\$(I)=LEFT\$(A \$,PEEK(4)):NEXT:GOSUB94</pre>
		Ø:CLOSE1:GOSUB940:GOTO2
		30
PS	900	
DV	910	+X\$:CLOSE15 O=Ø:OPEN1,8,8,X\$+",S,W"
KK	910	:GOSUB94Ø
KD	920	
		NT#1,N\$(I):NEXT:FORI=1T
FB	930	ON PRINT#1,M\$(I);:NEXT:GOS
		UB940:CLOSE1:GOSUB940:G
		0T0230
AK	940	IFO=ØTHENOPEN15,8,15:O=
XA	950	INPUT#15, A, B\$, C, D: IFATH
		ENPRINT" [2 DOWN] [RVS]"B
CD	060	\$:STOP RETURN
50	900	RETORN
Pre	ar	am 3: Read-A-Tune—Plus/4
1 1 4	JEIG	
		Varsion
		Version
anc	1 16	PRINT"{CLR LOADING ML
anc	1 16 1Ø	PRINT"{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ":
anc HJ	1 16 1ø	PRINT"{CLR LOADING ML
anc HJ RP	1 16 10 20	PRINT"{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25
anc HJ RP	1 16 10 20 30	PRINT"{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81
anc HJ RP	1 16 10 20 30	PRINT"{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK=
ANC HJ RP PA	1 16 10 20 30 40	PRINT"{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT"ERR
ANC HJ RP PA	1 16 10 20 30 40	PRINT "{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.":
ANC HJ RP PA RR	1 16 10 20 30 40	PRINT "{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP
ANC HJ RP PA	1 16 10 20 30 40	PRINT "{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173,
ANC HJ RP PA RR	1 16 10 20 30 40 50	PRINT "{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78,
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS	1 16 10 20 30 40 50 60	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM	1 16 10 20 30 40 50 60	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS	1 16 10 20 30 40 50 60	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1TO255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9TO984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS BD QS	10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80	PRINT "{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=19Ø:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18Ø8ØTHENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS BD	10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS BD QS	10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1TO255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9TO984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255,
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS BD QS PG BH	1 16 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1TO255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9TO984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS BD QS PG	10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90	PRINT "{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1TO255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=19Ø:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9TO984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18Ø8ØTHENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 141,18,255,185,145
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS BD QS PG BH	1 16 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	PRINT "{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 141,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76
ANC HJ PA RR JM GS BD QS PG BH AS EC	1 10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120	PRINT "{CLR}LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=19Ø:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT"ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 141,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76 DATA 14,206,238,176,3,1 73,176,3,201,45
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS BD QS PG BH AS	1 16 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 14,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76 DATA 14,206,238,176,3,1 73,176,3,201,45 DATA 208,243,169,0,141,
ARC HJ PA RR JM GS BD QS PG BH AS EC AG	1 16 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1TO255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9TO984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 141,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76 DATA 14,206,238,176,3,1 73,176,3,201,45 DATA 208,243,169,0,141, 176,3,169,16,141
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS BD QS PG BH AS EC	1 10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1TO255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9TO984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 203,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 141,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76 DATA 14,206,238,176,3,1 73,176,3,201,45 DATA 208,243,169,0,141, 176,3,169,16,141
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS BD QS PG BH AS EC AG	1 16 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=19Ø:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18Ø8ØTHENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 162,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 141,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76 DATA 14,206,238,176,3,1 73,176,3,201,45 DATA 208,243,169,0,141, 176,3,169,16,141 DATA 17,255,208,231,2,3 0,84,131,173,193 DATA 227,42,66,86,96,11
ARP PA RR JM GS BD QS PG BH AS EC AG GJ	10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1TO255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9TO984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 174,175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 141,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76 DATA 14,206,238,176,3,1 73,176,3,201,45 DATA 208,243,169,0,141, 176,3,169,16,141 DATA 17,255,208,231,2,3 0,84,131,173,193 DATA 227,42,66,86,96,11 3,197,4,59,3
ANC HJ RP PA RR JM GS BD QS PG BH AS EC AG KD	10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 141,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76 DATA 144,206,238,176,3,1 73,176,3,201,45 DATA 208,243,169,0,141, 176,3,169,16,141 DATA 17,255,208,231,2,3 0,84,131,173,193 DATA 227,42,66,86,96,11 3,197,4,59,3
ARP PA RR JM GS BD QS PG BH AS EC AG GJ GJ RC	I 16 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1TO255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9TO984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 141,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76 DATA 14,206,238,176,3,1 73,176,3,201,45 DATA 208,243,169,0,141, 176,3,169,16,141 DATA 17,255,208,231,2,3 0,84,131,173,193 DATA 227,42,66,86,96,111 3,197,4,59,3 DATA 3,2,2,2,2,3,3,3,3 DATA 3,1,2,2,0,0
ANC HJ PA PA JM GS BD QS PG BH AS EC AG GJ GJ	10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1TO255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9TO984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>180807HENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 141,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76 DATA 14,206,238,176,3,1 73,176,3,201,45 DATA 208,243,169,0,141, 176,3,169,16,141 DATA 17,255,208,231,2,3 0,84,131,173,193 DATA 227,42,66,86,96,11 3,197,4,59,3 DATA 3,1,2,2,0,0 DATA 3,1,2,2,0,0 DATA 32,145,148,32,165,
And HJ RP PA GS BD QS BD QS BD QS BD QS BD QS BD QS CS CS CS CS CS CS CS CS CS CS CS CS CS	I 16 10 20 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 1000 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1T0255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9T0984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 20,3,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 14,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76 DATA 14,206,238,176,3,1 73,176,3,201,45 DATA 208,243,169,0,141, 176,3,169,16,141 DATA 17,255,208,231,2,3 0,84,131,173,193 DATA 32,24,2,2,2,3,3,3,3 DATA 3,1,2,2,0,0 DATA 32,145,148,32,165, 150,160,1,177,71
And HJ RP PA RR JM GS BD QS PG BH AS EC AG GJ GJ GJ RC EA QR	I 16 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160	PRINT "{CLR }LOADING ML ":FORI=1TO255:A\$=A\$+" ": NEXT NS=190:IFPEEK(1332)=63TH ENNS=25 DIMM\$(NS),N\$(NS):FORI=81 9TO984:READA:POKEI,A:CK= CK+A:NEXT IFCK<>18080THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS.": STOP DATA 162,14,160,206,173, 175,3,73,1,141 DATA 175,3,240,4,162,78, 160,3,120,142 DATA 203,140,21,3,88,96 ,172,246,7 DATA 185,38,224,56,233,6 5,201,190,240,32 DATA 48,27,201,15,176,23 ,168,169,23,141 DATA 17,255,173,18,255, 41,252,25,160,3 DATA 141,18,255,185,145 ,3,141,14,255,76 DATA 14,206,238,176,3,1 73,176,3,201,45 DATA 208,243,169,0,141, 176,3,169,16,141 DATA 17,255,208,231,2,3 0,84,131,173,193 DATA 227,42,66,86,96,11 3,197,4,59,3 DATA 3,1,2,2,0,0 DATA 3,1,2,2,0,0 DATA 133,159,200,177,71 DATA 133,159,200,177,71 ,133,160,162,1,32

07,255,145,159,201

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- GOTO46Ø CJ 450 SP=8:EN=1 PM 460 X=0 P) GOTO52Ø DH 490
- BK 210 DATA 46,240,3,200,208,2 44,200,132,161,96 CR 220 DIMH(15):FORI=1T015:REA DH(I):NEXT:REM NOTE DAT AQ 230 DATA 770,798,596,643,68 5,705,739,810,834 MJ 240 DATA 854,864,881,453,51 6,571 FF 250 COLOR0, 2, 7: COLOR4, 3, 2 XE 260 IFENTHENPRINT" [CLR]":CL OSE15:END KG 270 PRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] [BLK] [5 SPACES] [RVS] TH READ-A-TUNE MUSIC SYS TEMI [OFF]" HK 280 PRINT, "12 DOWN] =WRITE [SPACE]A SONG": PRINT, " DOWN J2=PLAY BACK YOUR {SPACE | SONG" CX 290 PRINT, "{DOWN}3=RECALL Y OUR SONGS": PRINT, " [DOWN]4=SAVE YOUR SONGS HX 300 PRINT, "{DOWN}5=12TH STR EET RAG": PRINT, "{DOWN}6 =YANKEE DOODLE" DQ 310 PRINT, " [DOWN] 7=SOME REA LLY FAST SCALES!":PRINT "{DOWN] 8=END OF PROGRA M" MQ 320 PRINT, "12 DOWN SELECT O NE:" SB 33Ø DS="HBAHBAHBAHBAHBAAHBA HHAHBAAEREEDRHBAHBAHBAH BAHBAAHBAHHAHBAAEEFFGG" HG 34Ø D\$=D\$+"HBAHBAHBAHBAHBAA **HBAHHAHBAAEREEDRFFGAGGA** BABHIHBAGHHGAAGEECCCRHH HR." MS 350 ES="HRHRIRJRHRJRIRGRHRH **RIRJRHHHHBBGGHRHRIRJRKR** JRI RHRBRGRARBRHHHRHHHR" XE 36Ø E\$=E\$+"AAABAAGGAABBHHHR GGGAGGFFEEFFGGGRAAABAAG **GAABBHHAAGGHHBBIIHHHRHH** HR." MM 37Ø F\$="HHHGRGRAAAGGGRRRBBB HHHCCRR. " JS 380 G\$="MNOCDEFGABHIJKLLRRL **KJIHBAGFEDCONMMRRCDEFGA** BHBAGFEDCCRRCDEFGABHBAG FEDC." PX 39Ø GETQ\$:IFQ\$=""THEN39Ø BQ 400 Q=VAL(Q\$):0NQGOT0540,72 0,880,870,430,440,420,4 50 SA 410 GOTO390 DQ 420 PRINT" [CLR] [BLK] 17 SPACES | SOME REALLY F AST SCALES ! " : PRINT" [DOWN]"G\$:SP=5:GOTO460 HX 430 PRINT" [CLR] [BLK]", " TWE LFTH STREET RAG [2 SPACES]":PRINT" [DOWN]"D\$:SP=9:GOT0460 XM 440 PRINT" [CLR] [BLK]", - 11 3 SPACES JYANKEE DOODLE ":PRINT" {DOWN } "E\$:SP=9: PRINT" {CLR } { RED } ", " 12 SPACES | THAT'S ALL! [BLK]":PRINT"[DOWN]"F\$: CB 47Ø X=X+1:P=3151+X:PP=PEEK(AM 480 IFPP=180RPP=32THENVOL0: IFPP=46THENVOLØ:GOTO260 EC 500 IFPP<10RPP>15THEN470 JE 510 VOL7:SOUND1, H(PP), SP
- CC 520 FORT=1TOSP:NEXT:PP=PP+1 28:POKEP, PP:FORT=1TOSP: NEXT JD 530 PP=PP-128:POKEP, PP:GOTO 470 GM 540 N=N+1:IFN>NSTHENPRINT" [CLR] [2 DOWN] TOO MANY T UNES!":FORDE=1T01000:NE XT:N=N-1:GOTO270 AQ 550 PRINT "{CLR | DOWN | BLU S O YOU'RE READY TO WRITE A SONGI" DB 560 PRINT" [2 DOWN] [BLK] HERE ARE THE NOTES: ": PRINT' [DOWN]M=LOW G[3 SPACES] N=LOW A[4 SPACES]O=LOW SPACE |B" DD 570 PRINT "C=MID C[3 SPACES] D=MID D14 SPACES JE=MID {SPACE JE [3 SPACES] F=MID F" XR 580 PRINT "G=MID G[3 SPACES] A=MID A{4 SPACES}B=MID [SPACE]B[3 SPACES]H=HIG H C" XE 590 PRINT"I=HIGH D {2 SPACES J=HIGH E 13 SPACES | K=HIGH F SPACES | L=HIGH G":PRI 12 NT "R=REST [DOWN] " DA 600 PRINT" [BLU]ENTER TITLE [SPACE] OF SONG #"N": [PUR]" QS 61Ø N\$(N)="":INPUTN\$(N):IFN \$(N)=""THENPRINT"{UP}"; :GOTO61Ø FA 620 N\$(N)=LEFT\$(N\$(N),20):P RINT" [DOWN] [BLU JOK, ENT ER [PUR]"N\$(N)": [RED]" JG 630 PRINT: P=0:VOL7: SYS819 FX 640 GETT\$:IFT\$=""THEN640 QE 65Ø IFT\$=CHR\$(13)THEN67Ø CK 66Ø PRINTT\$;:P=P+1:IFP<254T HEN64Ø ED 670 P=0:SYS819:VOL0 XR 68Ø P=P+1:IFPEEK(3751+P)<>3 2THENP\$=P\$+CHR\$(PEEK(37 51+P)+64):GOTO68Ø FB 690 IFP\$=""THENN=N-1:GOTO27 ES 700 PRINT" [CLR] [RED] SONG # BLK | "N" | RED | CALLED {PUR} "N\$(N)" [RED]: ":M\$(N)=P\$+".":PRINT"{DOWN}" M\$(N):P\$="" SB 710 SP=10:GOTO460 PB 720 IFN=0THEN270 JG 73Ø U=Ø:R=4:GOSUB830:FORI=1 TON:IF(I-U*16+U)/16=INT ((I-U*16+U)/16)THEN750 GQ 74Ø PRINTTAB(5-LEN(STR\$(I)))"[BLK]"I"[8 SPACES] [PUR] "N\$(I):NEXT PRINT" | DOWN | | RED | PRESS EJ 75Ø SPACE | RVS | M(OFF) FOR
 SPACE | MORE ":Y\$=">":GOS **UB820** JE 760 GETAS: IFAS=""THEN760 SS 77Ø IFA\$=CHR\$(17)THENY\$=" " :GOSUB820:R=R-(R<>(I+2-U*15)):Y\$=">":GOSUB820 RG 78Ø IFA\$=CHR\$(145)THENY\$=" [SPACE]":GOSUB820:R=R+(R<>4):Y\$=">":GOSUB820 EH 790 IFA\$=CHR\$(13)THENSN=U*1 5+R-3:GOT086Ø IFA\$="M"ANDI <=NTHENU=U+ KD 800 1:R=4:Y\$=">":GOSUB820:G OSUB830:GOTO740 MJ 810 GOTO760 QS 820 POKE205, R: PRINT: PRINT" BLKJ "YS:RETURN

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- GF 830 PRINT"{CLR}{RED}LOCATE {SPACE JARROW WITH CURSO R KEYS AND"
- PE 840 PRINT"PRESS <RETURN> TO PICK A TUNE.":PRINT JJ 850 PRINTTAB(2)"{BLK}SONG #
- "TAB(15)"TITLE{DOWN}":R ETURN
- RR 860 PRINT"[CLR][RED]A SONG
 [SPACE]CALLED [PUR]"N\$(
 SN)"[RED]:":PRINT"
 [DOWN]"M\$(SN):PRINT"
 [BLK]":SP=10:GOTO460
- SS 870 IFN=0THEN260 GB 880 X\$="":PRINT"{CLR}ENTER {SPACE}FILENAME: ";:INP
- UTX\$:IFX\$=""THEN27Ø DK 89Ø X\$="Ø:"+X\$:IFQ=4THEN93Ø
- DC 900 OPEN1,8,8,X\$+",S,R":GOS UB970
- DJ 910 INPUT#1,N:FORI=1TON:INP UT#1,N\$(I):NEXT:FORI=1T ON
- XJ 920 SYS945,A\$:M\$(I)=LEFT\$(A \$,PEEK(161)):NEXT:GOSUB 970:CLOSE1:GOSUB970:GOT 0270
- XQ 930 CLOSE15:0PEN15,8,15,"S" +X\$:CLOSE15
- HB 940 O=0:OPEN1,8,8,X\$+",S,W" :GOSUB970
- QE 950 PRINT#1,N:FORI=1TON:PRI NT#1,N\$(1):NEXT
- RB 96Ø FORI=1TON:PRINT#1,M\$(I)
 ;:NEXT:GOSUB97Ø:CLOSE1:
 GOSUB97Ø:GOT027Ø
- QM 970 IFO=0THENOPEN15,8,15:0=
- EP 980 INPUT#15,A,B\$,C,D:IFATH ENPRINTA,B\$,C,D:STOP
- CE 99Ø RETURN

Power BASIC: Blick

Article on page 84.

BEFORE TYPING ...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs," which appears before the Program Listings.

Program 1: Blick—64 Version

- DP 100 FORI=679T0758:READA:POK EI,A:CK=CK+A:NEXT BP 110 IFCK<>11167THENPRINT"ER ROR IN DATA STATEMENTS. ":STOP BD 120 SYS679:PRINT"BLICK ENAB
- LED":NEW SF 130 DATA 169,15,141,24,212,
- 141,19,212,169,120 SM 140 DATA 141,15,212,169,1,1
- 41,14,212,169,0 JX 150 DATA 141,20,212,162,201
- ,160,2,142,38,3 MC 160 DATA 140,39,3,96,32,202
- ,241,133,251,134 MD 17Ø DATA 252,132,253,169,33
- ,141,18,212,169,175 MP 180 DATA 32,202,241,162,234
- ,160,0,200,208,253 BH 190 DATA 232,208,250,169,32
- ,141,18,212,169,20

RM 2	00	DATA	32,	202.	2411	165,251
		,166,	252	,164	,253	,96

Program 2: Blick—VIC Version

- AF 100 FORI=673T0734:READA:POK EI,A:CK=CK+A:NEXT
- PQ 110 IFCK <>8745THENPRINT"ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS." :STOP
- PS 120 SYS673:PRINT"BLICK ENAB LED":NEW
- KE 130 DATA 169,15,141,14,144, 162,177,160,2,142
- CC 140 DATA 38,3,140,39,3,96,3 2,122,242,133
- SR 150 DATA 251,134,252,132,25 3,169,238,141,12,144 HD 160 DATA 169,175,32,122,242
- ,162,234,160,0,200
- KK 170 DATA 208,253,232,208,25 Ø,169,20,32,122,242 AB 180 DATA 169,0,141,12,144,1
- 65,251,166,252,164 MM 19Ø DATA 253,96

Program 3: Blick—Plus/4 And 16 Version

- BP 100 FORI=1015T01086:READA:P OKEI, A: CK=CK+A: NEXT FP 110 IFCK <> 9280THENPRINT "ERR OR IN DATA STATEMENTS. " :STOP XB 120 SYS1015: PRINT "BLICK ENA BLED":NEW RR 130 DATA 162,2,160,4,142,36 3,140,37,3 CF 140 DATA 96,32,75,236,133,1 59,134,160,132,161 XM 150 DATA 169,23,141,17,255, 169,129,141,14,255 JQ 160 DATA 173,18,255,41,252, 9,3,141,18,255 AK 170 DATA 169,175,32,75,236,
- 162,234,160,0,200 FB 180 DATA 208,253,232,208,25
- Ø,169,20,32,75,236 BH 190 DATA 169,16,141,17,255,
- 165,159,166,160,164 AP 200 DATA 161,96

Program 4: Blick—128 Version

- BA 100 FORI=3072TO3158:READA:P OKEI,A:CK=CK+A:NEXT
- XD 110 IFCK<>10998THENPRINT"ER ROR IN DATA STATEMENTS. ":STOP
- FE 120 SYS3072:PRINT"BLICK ENA BLED":NEW
- SF 130 DATA 169,15,141,24,212, 141,19,212,169,120
- SM 140 DATA 141,15,212,169,1,1 41,14,212,169,0
- RH 150 DATA 141,20,212,162,34, 160,12,142,38,3
- QG 160 DATA 140,39,3,96,72,169 ,0,141,0,255
- SD 170 DATA 104,32,121,239,133 ,167,134,168,132,169 FG 180 DATA 169,33,141,18,212,
- 169,175,32,121,239 PS 190 DATA 162,234,160,0,200,
- 208,253,232,208,250 SS 200 DATA 169,32,141,18,212,
- 169,20,32,121,239 EF 210 DATA 165,167,166,168,16 4,169,96

Vampyre Hunter

See instructions in article on page 42 before beginning to type.

Program 1: Vampyre Hunter— BASIC Portion

- DD 10 IF A=0 THEN A=1:LOAD "VA MPYRE.ML",8,1
- XR 15 IFPEEK(49152) <> 18THENPRI NT"ML?":STOP
- RA 20 SP=53269:BO=53280:SC=532 81:PRINT"{CLR}":POKEBO,2 :POKESC,2
- PK 3Ø I=49152:IZ=FNA(I):MV=FNA (I+2):WK=FNA(I+4):BP=FNA (I+6):CS=FNA(I+8)
- JX 35 MT=FNA(I+10):MB=FNA(I+12):MR=FNA(I+14):EV=FNA(I+ 16)
- GA 40 SYSIZ:PRINT"{CLR}{H} {3 DOWN}{3}"TAB(13)"VAMP YRE <u>H</u>UNTER"
- HK 45 SYSCS:SYSMT:POKEBO,2:POK ESC,2 MR 5Ø S8\$="{F}{HOME}{RVS}
 - R 50 S8\$="{F}{HOME}{RVS} {40 SPACES}[HOME]"
- XX 55 DL\$="{F}{38 SPACES}{B}" DM 6Ø S1\$=" ":S4\$="{4 SPACES}"
 - M 60 S1\$=" ":S4\$="{4 SPACES}" :READNT,MW,SL,MS,Q,X,Z,W F,PE\$,AR\$,DR\$,D1\$,DN\$,DR ,TN,VE,NO
- SG 65 READSO,FO,LF,PL,RS,MC,BC ,NE,DE,WV,IO,SV,WS,AL\$,B U\$,CD\$,DY,TT,XS,YS,LS
- DA 70 READBH, RH, DH, CH, TH, OS, SH , WC, VR, NG, AF, NU, VH, SE
- ED 75 CD=LEN(CD\$)-X:DIMCD\$(CD) ,DR\$(DR),TN\$(TN),TN(TN), VE\$(VE),NO\$(NO),NP%(NO)
- EM 80 DIMNW%(NO),NS%(NO),ND\$(N O),SH%(NO),NE%(NO+X),MS% (MS),SO%(SO),SO\$(SO)
- GR 85 DIMFO%(FO),NU%(FO),FD\$(F
 O),PN\$(PL),PD%(PL+X),PP\$
 (PL),PS\$(PL),PV%(PL)
- ER 90 DIMRD\$(RS),BC%(MC+X),BC\$ (BC),NE\$(NE),DE\$(DE),WV% (WV),IO%(NO),SV%(SV)
- GP 95 DIMWS%(NO),WO\$(SL),ND%(S
 L),NC%(SL),DD%(2,5),CC\$(
 2),CC(2),ER\$(8),SE%(SE)
- QF 100 FORI=0TO2:FORJ=0TO5:REA DDD%(I,J):NEXT:NEXT
- RQ 105 FORI=0TOCD:READCD\$(1):N EXT:FORI=0TODR:READDR\$(1):NEXT:FORI=0TOTN
- CR 110 READTN\$(1),TN(1):NEXT:F ORI=0TOVE:READVE\$(1):NE XT:FORI=0TOMS:MS%(1)=-2 :NEXT
- CS 115 FORI=ØTONO:READNO\$(I),N P%(I),NW%(I),ND\$(I),NS% (I):NEXT
- BM 125 FORI=ØTOFO:READFO%(I),N U%(I):NEXT CS 130 FORI=ØTOFO:READFD\$(I):N
- EXT:FORI=ØTOPL:READPN\$(I),PP\$(I),PS\$(I):NEXT
- BM 135 FORI=ØTORS:READRD\$(I):N EXT:J=Ø:FORI=ØTOBC

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AB	140	READBC\$(I):IFBC\$(I)=Z\$T HENJ=J+X:BC\$(J)=I:GOTO1
DH	145	4Ø NEXT:BC%(J+X)=BC+X:J=Ø:
км	15Ø	FORI=ØTONE READNE\$(1):IFNE\$(1)=Z\$T HENJ=J+X:NE\$(J)=I:GOTO1
EM	155	50 NEXT:NE%(J+X)=NE+X:J=0:
		FORI=ØTODE
СВ	160	HENJ=J+X:PD%(J)=I:GOTO1 60
JC	165	NEXT:PD%(J+X)=DE+X:NW%(6)=NS%(6)*2
ER	17Ø	EXT:FORI=ØTOIO:READJ:IO
GE	175	<pre>%(J)=Q:NEXT FORI=ØTOSV:READSV%(I):N</pre>
		EXT: FORI=ØTOWS: READN, J: WS%(N)=J:NEXT
EC	18Ø	FORI=ØTO2:READCC\$(I),CC (I):NEXT:FORI=ØTO8:READ
FD	185	ER\$(I):NEXT
LB	192	I=53248:POKEI+23,0:POKE I+29,0:POKEI+27,0:POKEI
		+28,0:POKEI+16,0:POKEI, 184
HR	190	POKEI+21,0:POKEI+1,114: K=65472:FORI=0T047:READ
		J:POKEI+K,J:NEXT
PA	195	FORI=48TO63:POKEI+K,Ø:N EXT:POKE53240,255:FORI=
		ØTOSE:READSE%(I):NEXT
ØВ	200	S2=Q:POKENG,Ø:SYSEV:PRI NT"{CLR}{2 DOWN}WELCOME
		1 TO VAMPYRE HUNTER [4 DOWN] ":GOSUB830
ХР	2Ø5	GOSUB1865:PV%(Ø)=Q:T3=T T:T4=TT
QR	21Ø	
SK	215	PRINT: IFICTHENPOKE214,2 Ø:PRINT: PRINTDL\$DL\$:POK
MC	220	E214,20:PRINT PRINT"? ";:GOSUB2760:IF
	225	NOTICTHEN235 PRINT"{CLR}":IFLNTHENSY
EM		SMV
FG MJ	23Ø 235	POKE214,17:PRINT IFHV>5THENPRINT"I NEED
QF	240	{SPACE}SOME REST. IFNU<30THENPRINT"I'M HU
		NGRY. IFHV>9THENGOSUB575:PRIN
HS	245	T"YOU DIED OF EXHAUSTIO
MQ	250	N AT "T1-T; T\$PE\$:GOTO520 IFNU<-10THENPRINT "YOU H
		AVE STARVED TO DEATH ON DAY"DY"{LEFT}.":GOTO52
		Ø
HC	255	<pre>IFIN\$="AGAIN"THENIN\$=J\$:PRINT"("J\$")</pre>
EC RC	26Ø 265	J\$=IN\$
		AIN?":GOTO215
PK	270	<pre>IN\$=IN\$+S1\$:FORI=ØTOSL: WO\$(I)=PE\$:NEXT:WN=Ø:J=</pre>
AD	275	X IFMID\$(IN\$,J,X)<>S1\$THE
	280	N295
cn	200	,J-X)+S4\$,4):IN\$=MID\$(I
KR	285	N\$,J+X):J=Ø FORI=1TOLEN(AR\$)STEP4:I
		<pre>FWO\$(WN)=MID\$(AR\$,I,4)T HENWO\$(WN)=PE\$:GOTO295</pre>
MH FE	29Ø 295	NEXT:WN=WN+X
		J=J+X:IFNOTJ>LEN(IN\$)TH EN275
XX KA	3ØØ 3Ø5	NW=Ø IN\$=WO\$(NW):IFIN\$=PE\$TH
		EN215

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		P% (VR) <>67ANDNOTNT) THEN
КJ	315	320 PRINT "THE VAMPIRE LOOKS
		UP INTO THE SUN AND ME
OR	320	LTS AWAY.":GOTO505 FORI=1TOLEN(DR\$)STEP4
KG	0100-00-71	IFINS=MIDS(DRS,I,4)THEN
	101100	V=Ø:GOTO35Ø
KG	330	NEXT
MB	335	NW=NW+X:FORI=ØTOVE:FORJ =1TOLEN(VE\$(I))STEP4
GS	340	IFIN\$=MID\$(VE\$(I),J,4)T
		HENV=I:V1=(J-X)/4:GOTO3
~	~ * *	50
QK	345	NEXT:NEXT:PRINTER\$(Ø):G OTO215
FB	35Ø	ONV+XGOSUB1010,1010,129
		0,1420,1435,1550,1800,2
		415,2750,1975
CE	355	IFV>9THENONV-9GOSUB2120
		,2250,2500,2650,2665,27 15,535,540,765,770,545
RQ	360	IFV>20THENONV-20GOSUB22
		85,595,605,555,430,475,
m	365	490,385,780,375 GOTO305
	370	:
XJ	375	PRINT" {CLR }":GOTO820
EK		:
XM	385	GOSUB1595: IFNOTNC=XORNO
		TNC $(\emptyset) = 190$ RNOTNC $(1) = 4$ ØTHENPRINTER (\emptyset) : RETURN
RE	390	N=19:GOSUB1645:IFNOTNL=
		QTHENPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(19)
		PE\$: RETURN
AM	395	IFNOTNP%(8)=QTHENPRINT" I MUST HAVE THE MALLET.
		": RETURN
SB	400	TX=CX:TY=CY:TL=CL:GOSUB
		2775
MJ	4Ø5	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT "TH
МJ	405	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE
		IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN
	4Ø5 41Ø	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE
AD	410	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE
AD	410	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D
AD XX	41Ø 415	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN
AD XX	41Ø 415	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D
AD XX	41Ø 415	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50
AD XX JG	41Ø 415 42Ø	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO5Ø 5
AD XX JG	410 415 420 425	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5
AD XX JG PQ RP	41Ø 415 42Ø	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>0THENPRINT"THER
AD XX JG PQ RP CD	410 415 420 425 430 435	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : ! IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>0THENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN
AD XX JG PQ RP CD	410 415 420 425 430 435	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE
AD XX JG PQ RP CD MX	410 415 420 425 430 435 440	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460
AD XX JG PQ RP CD MX	410 415 420 425 430 435	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO5Ø 5 : IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N46Ø IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND
AD XX JG PQ RP CD MX MC	410 415 420 425 430 435 440	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460
AD XX JG PQ RP CD MX MC JR	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : ! IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5
AD XX JG PQ RP CD MX MC JR	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1
AD XX JG PQ RP CD MX MC JR FH	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(N)PE\$:RETURN
AD XX JG PQ RP CD MX MC JR FH	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1
AD XX JG PQ RP CD MX MC JR FH	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 460	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>0THENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(N)PE\$:RETURN IFIN\$="ON[2 SPACES]"THE NTT=TT+3:LN=Q:PRINTND\$(N)" IS NOW ON.":RETURN
AD XX JG PQ RP CD MX MC JR FH DH	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 460	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : ! IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(N)P\$:RETURN IFIN\$="ON[2 SPACES]"THE NTT=TT+3:LN=Q:PRINTND\$(N)" IS NOW ON.":RETURN
AD XX JG PQ RP CD MX MC JR FH DH	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 460	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : ! IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(N)P\$:RETURN IFIN\$="ON[2 SPACES]"THE NTT=TT+3:LN=Q:PRINTND\$(N)" IFIN\$="OFF "THENTT=TT+2 :LN=Z:PRINTND\$(N)" IS N
AD XXX JG PQ RD CD MX MC JR FH DH AQ	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 455 460 465	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1) ND\$(N)PE\$:RETURN IFIN\$="ON[2 SPACES]"THE NTT=TT+3:LN=Q:PRINTND\$(N)" IS NOW ON.":RETURN IFIN\$="OFF "THENTT=TT+2 :LN=Z:PRINTND\$(N)" IS N OW OFF.":RETURN
AD XXX JG PQ RD CD MX MC JR FH DH AQ	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 455 460 465	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : ! IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(N)P\$:RETURN IFIN\$="ON[2 SPACES]"THE NTT=TT+3:LN=Q:PRINTND\$(N)" IFIN\$="OFF "THENTT=TT+2 :LN=Z:PRINTND\$(N)" IS N
AD XXX JG PQ RP CD MX MC JR FH DH AQ PH	410 415 420 425 433 440 445 450 455 460 465 470	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : :N\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>0THENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1) ND\$(N)PE\$:RETURN IFIN\$="ON[2 SPACES}"THE NTT=TT+3:LN=Q:PRINTND\$(N)" IS NOW ON.":RETURN IFIN\$="OFF "THENTT=TT+2 :LN=Z:PRINTND\$(N)" IS N OW OFF.":RETURN NW=NW-X:PRINTER\$(0):RET URN GOSUB1595:IFNOTNC=0THEN
AD XXX JG PQ RP CD MX MC JR FH DH AQ PH XK	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 455 460 465 460 470 475	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : ! IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1) ND\$(N)P\$:RETURN IFIN\$="ON[2 SPACES]"THE NTT=TT+3:LN=Q:PRINTND\$(N)" IS NOW ON.":RETURN IFIN\$="OFF "THENTT=TT+2 :LN=Z:PRINTND\$(N)" IS N OW OFF.":RETURN NW=NW-X:PRINTER\$(0):RET URN GOSUB1595:IFNOTNC=0THEN PRINTER\$(0):RETURN
AD XXX JG PQ RP CD MX MC JR FH DH AQ PH XK	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 455 460 465 460 470 475	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : ! IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(N)P\$:RETURN IFIN\$="ON{2 SPACES}"THE NTT=TT+3:LN=Q:PRINTND\$(N)" IS NOW ON.":RETURN IFIN\$="OFF "THENTT=TT+2 :LN=Z:PRINTND\$(N)" IS N OW OFF.":RETURN MW=NW-X:PRINTER\$(0):RET URN GOSUB1595:IFNOTNC=0THEN PRINTER\$(0):RETURN IFNNER\$(0):RETURN
AD XXX JG PQ RP CD MX MC JR FH DH AQ PH XK	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 455 460 465 460 470 475	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : ! IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(N)P\$:RETURN IFIN\$="ON{2 SPACES}"THE NTT=TT+3:LN=Q:PRINTND\$(N)" IS NOW ON.":RETURN IFIN\$="OFF "THENTT=TT+2 :LN=Z:PRINTND\$(N)" IS N OW OFF.":RETURN MW=NW-X:PRINTER\$(0):RET URN GOSUB1595:IFNOTNC=0THEN PRINTER\$(0):RETURN IFNNER\$(0):RETURN
AD XXX JG PQ RCD MX MC JR FH DH AQ PH XK EE	410 415 420 425 430 435 440 455 460 465 460 470 475	IFWH=VHORNTTHENPRINT"TH E VAMPIRE MUST BE ASLEE P.":RETURN IFNOTWH=CHTHENPRINTER\$(2)"COFFIN HERE.":RETURN IFHV>5THENPRINT"YOU ARE TOO TIRED TO DO THIS D EED.":RETURN PRINT"YOU HAVE DRIVEN A WOODEN STAKE INTO THE {SPACE}VAMPIRE.":GOTO50 5 : IN\$=WO\$(NW):NW=NW+X IFNOTAF>ØTHENPRINT"THER E IS NO FUEL.":RETURN N=5:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QTHE N460 IFNL=ZTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND \$(N)" HERE.":RETURN PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB164 5 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1) ND\$(N)PE\$:RETURN IFIN\$="ON[2 SPACES}"THE NTT=TT+3:LN=Q:PRINTND\$(N)" IS NOW ON.":RETURN IFIN\$="OFF "THENTT=TT+2 :LN=Z:PRINTND\$(N)" IS N OW OFF.":RETURN MW=NW-X:PRINTER\$(0):RET URN GOSUB1595:IFNOTNC=0THEN PRINTER\$(0):RETURN IFNOTNC\$(0)=5THENPRINT" YOU CAN NOT LIGHT THE "

DK 310 COSUBSON TENOT (VENGANDN

XA	490	GOSUB1!	595:IFNOTNC=ØORNO	

TNC%(Ø)=5THENPRINTER\$(Ø):RETURN AX 495 IN\$="OFF ":GOTO435 FA 500 : QA 505 GOSUB575:PRINT"THE VAMP IRE WAS KILLED ON DAY"D Y" {LEFT }, AT"T1-T; T\$". [SPACE]"; CP 510 PRINT "CONGRATULATIONS, [SPACE JYOU ARE NOW THE {SPACE } CHAMPION VAMPYRE HUNTERI" FC 515 : ES 520 POKESP, 0: PRINT "PLAY AGA IN? "; :GOSUB2760 : IFLEFT \$(IN\$,1)="Y"THENRUN PG 525 PRINT" [CLR] [TOP] ":END BC 53Ø : CD 535 PRINT "WEEEE!! ": RETURN SC 540 PRINT "AGHHHHIII" : RETURN PK 545 PRINT "HELLOI" : RETURN KD 550 : RG 555 FORIP=ØTO2:PRINTCC\$(IP) ;:GOSUB276Ø EH 560 IFIN\$>""ANDVI>=ØANDVI<1 6THENPOKECC(IP), VI RS 565 NEXT: RETURN BF 57Ø MC 575 T\$="A":T=Ø:IFTT>719THEN T\$="P":T=12 HB 580 T1=INT(TT/60):T\$=" {LEFT}: "+RIGHT\$("Ø"+MID \$(STR\$(INT((TT/60-T1)*6 Ø)),2),2)+T\$ JP 585 IFT1=ØTHENT1=12 AP 590 RETURN GQ 595 GOSUB575:PRINT"IT'S"T1-T; T\$" OF DAY"DY" [LEFT]. ":RETURN CG 600 : CB 605 GOSUB1595:IFNOTNC=1THEN PRINTER\$ (Ø) : RETURN RJ 610 IN=NC%(Z):DN=NC%(1):IFN OT (IN=5ANDDN=9) THEN635 GR 615 N=DN:GOSUB1645:IFNOTNL= QTHENPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(N)P ES: RETURN AS 620 N=IN:GOSUB1645:IFNOTNL= QTHENPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(N)P ES:RETURN FB 625 IFAF>500THENPRINT "THERE IS STILL TOO MUCH FUEL IN THE "ND\$ (N) PE\$: RETU RN BG 630 AF=AF+600:NP%(DN)=-2:PR INT "THE LAMP IS REFUELE D. ": RETURN FK 635 IFNOTIO% (IN) THENIN=NC% (1):DN=NC%(Ø) GS 640 N=DN:GOSUB1645:IFNOTNL= QTHENPRINTER\$ (1)ND\$ (N)P E\$: RETURN GJ 645 N=IN:GOSUB1645:IFNL=ØTH ENPRINTER\$(2)ND\$(N)" HE RE. ": RETURN PM 650 TT=TT+5:IFNOTDN=6THENGO SUB1530:GOTO665 SS 655 IFNOTDN=6THENGOSUB1530: GOT0665 JS 66Ø N=DN:GOSUB2625 DA 665 IFNOTICTHEN695 AK 670 IFIN=40THEN685 AG 675 PRINTER\$(7)ND\$(DN)PE\$:I FDN=6THENRETURN EG 680 DN=LO:LO=80:GOSUB1535:L O=DN:RETURN GC 685 FORI=ØTOSV:IFNOTDN=SV%(I) THENNEXT: GOTO675 HF 690 GOTO735 AB 695 PRINTND\$(DN)":GIVEN.":I

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FNOTIN=2THEN710

MX		and the second se
	700	IFDN=6THENDF=Q:PRINT"TH E DOG IS FOLLOWING YOU
		{SPACE }NOW. ":RETURN
EC	705	PRINTER\$(5):RETURN
ER	710	IFNOTIN=3THEN725
EB	715	IFDN=6THENPRINT "THEY EA
		T HUNGRILY BUT STAY FOR
-	700	MORE. ": DG=Q: RETURN
JC	720	PRINTER\$(5):RETURN IFIN=380RIN=39THENPRINT
-	125	ER\$(5):RETURN
CF	730	FORI=ØTOSV:IFNOTDN=SV%(
		I) THENNEXT: PRINTER\$ (5):
		RETURN
HJ	735	IFNOT (DN=110RDN=140RDN=
-	740	15ORDN=18) THEN745 PRINT "THE VAMPIRE CHANG
rm	740	ES INTO A BAT AND FLIES
		AWAY. ":GOTO915
KB	745	$NS\$(DN) = \emptyset : NW\$(DN) = NW\$(D$
		N)/3:ND\$(DN)="EMPTY"+N
	75Ø	D\$(DN):IFDN<>13THEN74Ø PRINT THE VAMPIRE CLUTC
GK	150	HES WHERE THE HOLY WATE
		R HIT HIM ";
KR	755	PRINT "AND LUNGES AT YOU
		IN RAGE. ":VF=5+FND(5):
an	760	GOT0975
GB RA		: PRINT"BRIEF DESCRIPTION
	105	S. ": DL=Ø:RETURN
CG	77Ø	PRINT "VERBOSE DESCRIPTI
an	775	ONS.":DL=Q:RETURN
GD HE		and the second sec
	100	PRINTERS (Ø) : RETURN
JF	785	IFNC%(Z)=5THENDN=9:IN=5
		:GOTO615
RD		
SE EA		: FORZ1=1T07:ONZ1GOSUB850
LA	000	,880,925,905,970,980,94
		Ø:NEXT:SYSMR:SYSMB:SYSE
		V
CK		IFHV>ØTHENHV=HV1 IFHV <othenhv=q< td=""></othenhv=q<>
KH SQ		NU=NU-(TT-T4)*.06:T4=TT
20	and the second second	
RD	820	IFNOTICOR (ICANDNOTLN) TH
RD	820	ENRETURN
	82Ø 825	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK
JC	825	ENRETURN POKEXS,CX:POKEYS,CY:POK ELS,CL:SYSMV:RETURN
JC HR	825 83Ø	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX:POKEYS, CY:POK ELS, CL:SYSMV:RETURN IFICTHENRETURN
JC HR	825	ENRETURN POKEXS,CX:POKEYS,CY:POK ELS,CL:SYSMV:RETURN
JC HR	825 83Ø	ENRETURN POKEXS,CX:POKEYS,CY:POK ELS,CL:SYSMV:RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214):PN\$=PN\$(LO):IFVAL(PN\$)) (VAL(PN\$))
JC HR	825 83Ø 835	ENRETURN POKEXS,CX:POKEYS,CY:POK ELS,CL:SYSMV:RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214):PN\$=PN\$(LO):IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575:PRIN
JC HR HF RQ	825 83Ø 835 84Ø	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX:POKEYS, CY:POK ELS, CL:SYSMV:RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214):PN\$=PN\$(LO):IFVAL(PN\$)) THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575:PRIN TS8\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T;T\$
JC HR HF	825 83Ø 835	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX:POKEYS, CY:POK ELS, CL:SYSMV:RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214):PNS=PNS(LO):IFVAL(PN\$)THENPNS=PNS (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575:PRIN TS8\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T;TS POKE214.Z2-1:PRINT:PRIN
JC HR HF RQ	825 83Ø 835 84Ø 845	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)) THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø): GOSUB575: PRIN TS8\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]";: RETURN
JC HR HF RQ CP	825 83Ø 835 84Ø 845	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø): GOSUB575: PRIN TSB\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]"; :RETURN W1=Ø:IFTT>144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144Ø:T3=T3-
JC HR HF RQ CP	825 83Ø 835 84Ø 845	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575: PRIN TSB\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]"; :RETURN W1=Ø:IFTT>144ØTHENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-144Ø:T3=T3- 1440: DY=DY+1:SØ=Z:S1=Z:
JC HR HF RQ CP BB	825 83Ø 835 84Ø 845 85Ø	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575: PRIN TS8\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]"; RETURN W1=Ø:IFTT>144Ø:TT3=T3- 144Ø: DY=DY+1: SØ=Z: S1=Z: S2=Z
JC HR HF RQ CP BB	825 83Ø 835 84Ø 845	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575: PRIN TS8\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)" [B]"; :RETURN W1=0:IFTT>1440THENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-1440T3=T3- 1440:T4=T4-1440T3=T3- 1440:DY=DY+1:S0=Z:S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTS1ANDTT>1260THENPR
JC HR HF RQ CP BB	825 83Ø 835 84Ø 845 85Ø	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PNS=PNS(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPNS=PNS (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø): GOSUB575: PRIN T88\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]"; :RETURN W1=0: IFTT>1440THENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-1440:T3=T3- 1440:DY=DY+1: S0=Z:S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTS1ANDTT>1260THENPR INT "SUNSET.": S1=Q:NT=Q:
JC HR HF RQ CP BB	825 83Ø 835 84Ø 845 85Ø	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø): GOSUB575: PRIN TSB\$PN\$TAB(33)TI-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)" [B]"; :RETURN W1=Ø: IFTT>1440THENTT=TT -1440: T4=T4-1440:T3=T3- 1440: DY=DY+1: SØ=Z: S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTSI ANDTT>1260THENPR INT "SUNSET.": S1=Q:NT=Q: W1=Q: POKENG, 1: GOTO870 IFNOTSØANDTT>1220THENPR
JC HR HF RQ CP BB	825 83Ø 835 84Ø 845 85Ø 855	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX:POKEYS, CY:POK ELS, CL:SYSMV:RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214):PN\$=PN\$(LO):IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575:PRIN TSB\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T;T\$ POKE214,Z2-1:PRINT:PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]";:RETURN W1=Ø:IFTT>1440THENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-1440:T3=T3- 1440:DY=DY+1:SØ=Z:S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTSIANDTT>1260THENPR INT "SUNSET.":S1=Q:NT=Q: W1=Q:POKENG,1:GOT0870 IFNOTSØANDTT>1220THENPR INT "THE SUN IS SETTING.
JC HR HF RQ CP BB AB AB	825 830 835 840 845 850 855 860	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575: PRIN TS8\$PN\$TAB(33)TI-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)" [B]"; RETURN W1=Ø:IFTT>144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØT3=T3- 144Ø:DY=DY+1:SØ=Z:S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTSIANDTT>126ØTHENPR INT "SUNSET.":S1=Q:NT=Q: W1=Q:POKENG,1:GOT087Ø IFNOTSØANDTT>122ØTHENPR INT "THE SUN IS SETTING. ":SØ=Q:W1=Q:GOT087Ø
JC HR HF RQ CP BB AB AB	825 83Ø 835 84Ø 845 85Ø 855	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575: PRIN TS8\$PN\$TAB(33)TI-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]"; RETURN W1=Ø:IFTT>144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144Ø:T3=T3- 144Ø:DY=DY+1:SØ=Z:S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTS1ANDTT>126ØTHENPR INT "SUNSET.":S1=Q:NT=Q: W1=Q:POKENG,1:GOT087Ø IFNOTSØANDTT>122ØTHENPR INT "THE SUN IS SETTING." :SØ=Q: W1=Q:GOT087Ø IFNOTS2ANDTT>30ØTHENPRI
JC HR HF RQ CP BB AB AB	825 830 835 840 845 850 855 860	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø): GOSUB575: PRIN TSB\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"(B)"; : RETURN W1=Ø: IFTT>144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØT3=T3- 144Ø:DY=DY+1: SØ=Z: S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTS1 ANDTT>126ØTHENPR INT "SUNSET.": S1=Q:NT=Q: W1=Q:POKENG, 1: GOTO87Ø IFNOTSØANDTT>122ØTHENPR INT "THE SUN IS SETTING. ":SØ=Q:W1=Q:GOTO87Ø IFNOTS2ANDTT>3ØØTHENPRI NT "SUNSISE.": S2=Q:NT=Z:
JC HR HF RQ CP BB AB AB BC DP	825 830 835 840 845 850 855 860	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø): GOSUB575: PRIN TSB\$PN\$TAB(33)TI-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)" [B]"; RETURN W1=Ø: IFTT>144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144Ø:T3=T3- 144Ø:DY=DY+1:SØ=Z:S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTSI ANDTT>126ØTHENPR INT "SUNSET.":S1=Q:NT=Q: W1=Q:POKENG, 1:GOTO87Ø IFNOTSØANDTT>122ØTHENPR INT "THE SUN IS SETTING. ":SØ=Q:W1=Q:GOTO87Ø IFNOTS2ANDTT>30ØTHENPRI NT "SUNRISE.":S2=Q:NT=Z: W1=Q:POKENG, Ø IFWI ANDWTTHENPRINT "KEEP
JC HR HF RQ CP BB AB AB BC DP	825 83Ø 835 84Ø 845 85Ø 855 86Ø 865	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575: PRIN TSB\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214,Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]"; RETURN W1=Ø:IFTT>14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-14407HENT=TT -1440:T3=UNT=12007HENT=10007HENT=1007HENT=1007HENT=1007HENT=1007H
JC HR HF RQ CP BB AB AB BC DP	825 830 835 840 845 850 855 860 865 870	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575: PRIN TSB\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214,Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]"; RETURN W1=Ø:IFTT>144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTT3=T3- 140TT51ANDTT>126ØTHENPR INT "SUNSEL":S1=Q:NT=Q: W1=Q:POKENG,0 IFNOTS2ANDTT>30ØTHENPRI NT "SUNRISE.":S2=Q:NT=Z: W1=Q:POKENG,0 IFWIANDWTTHENPRINT "KEEP WAITING? ";GOSUB2760: WT=NOTLEFT\$(IN\$,1)="N"
JC HR HF RQ CP BB BB AB BC DP QQ MX	825 830 840 845 850 855 860 865 870 875	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PNS=PNS(LO)): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPNS=PNS (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø): GOSUB575: PRIN T88\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]"; :RETURN W1=0: IFTT>1440THENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-1440:T3=T3- 1440:DY=DY+1:S0=Z:S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTSIANDTT>1260THENPR INT "SUNSET.":S1=Q:NT=Q: W1=Q:POKENG,1:GOT0870 IFNOTSØANDTT>1220THENPR INT "THE SUN IS SETTING." :S0=Q:W1=Q:GOT0870 IFNOTS2ANDTT>300THENPRI NT "SUNRISE.":S2=Q:NT=Z: W1=Q:POKENG,0 IFWIANDWTTHENPRINT "KEEP WAITING? ";:GOSUB2760: WT=NOTLEFT\$(IN\$,1)="N" RETURN
JC HR HF RQ CP BB AB AB BC DP	825 830 835 840 845 850 855 860 865 870	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)] Z3=POS(Ø): GOSUB575: PRIN TSB\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"(B]";: RETURN W1=0: IFTT>1440THENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-1440:T3=T3- 1440:T3=T3- 1440:T4=T4-1440:T4=T4- T=1440:T4=T4-1440:T3=T3- 1440:T4=T4-1440:T3=T3- 1440:T3=T3- 1440:T4=T4-1440:T3=T3- 1440:T4=T4-1440:T3=T3- 140:T3=T3- 140:T3=T3- 140:T3=T3- 140:T3=T3- 140:T3=T3- 140:
JC HR HF RQ CP BB AB BC DP QQ QQ MX FK	825 830 840 845 850 855 860 865 870 875	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PNS=PNS(LO)): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPNS=PNS (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø): GOSUB575: PRIN T88\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]"; :RETURN W1=0: IFTT>1440THENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-1440:T3=T3- 1440:DY=DY+1:S0=Z:S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTSIANDTT>1260THENPR INT "SUNSET.":S1=Q:NT=Q: W1=Q:POKENG,1:GOT0870 IFNOTSØANDTT>1220THENPR INT "THE SUN IS SETTING." :S0=Q:W1=Q:GOT0870 IFNOTS2ANDTT>300THENPRI NT "SUNRISE.":S2=Q:NT=Z: W1=Q:POKENG,0 IFWIANDWTTHENPRINT "KEEP WAITING? ";:GOSUB2760: WT=NOTLEFT\$(IN\$,1)="N" RETURN
JC HR HF RQ CP BB AB BC DP QQ QQ MX FK	825 830 840 845 850 855 860 865 865 870 875	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575: PRIN TS8\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214,Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]"; RETURN W1=Ø:IFTT>144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144Ø:T3=T3- 144Ø:T4=T4-144Ø:T3=T3- 144Ø:DY=DY+1:SØ=Z:S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTS1ANDTT>126ØTHENPR INT "SUNSET.":S1=Q:NT=Q: W1=Q:POKENG,1:GOT087Ø IFNOTS2ANDTT>122ØTHENPR INT "THE SUN IS SETTING. ":SØ=Q:W1=Q:GOT087Ø IFNOTS2ANDTT>30ØTHENPRI NT "SUNRISE.":S2=Q:NT=Z: W1=Q:POKENG,Ø IFWIANDWTTHENPRINT "KEEP WAITING? "::GOSUB2760: WT=NOTLEFT\$(IN\$,1)="N" RETURN IFRUP\$(NP\$(WF)):I=INT(L EN(D\$)/6*RND(1))*6+1:E\$
JC HR HF BB AB BC DP QQ MX FK GX	825 830 840 845 850 855 860 865 870 875 880 885	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PNS=PNS(LO)): IFVAL(PNS) THENPNS=PNS (VAL(PNS)) Z3=POS(Ø): GOSUB575: PRIN TS8SPNSTAB(33)T1-T; TS POKE214, Z2-1: PRINT: PFIN TTAB(Z3)"(B]"; :RETURN W1=0: IFTT>1440THENTT=TT -1440:T4=T4-1440:T3=T3- 1440:DY=DY+1:S0=Z:S1=Z: S2=Z IFNOTS1ANDT>1260THENPR INT "SUNSET.":S1=Q:NT=Q: W1=Q:POKENG,1:GOT0870 IFNOTS2ANDTT>1220THENPR INT "THE SUN IS SETTING. ":S0=Q:W1=Q:GOT0870 IFNOTS2ANDTT>300THENPRIN NT "SUNRISE.":S2=Q:NT=Z: W1=Q:POKENG,0 IFW1ANDWTTHENPRINT "KEEP WAITING? ";:GOSUB2760: WT=NOTLEFTS(INS,1)="N" RETURN IFRD(1)>.40RDGTHENDG=Z :RETURN DS=PPS(NP3(WF)):I=INT(L EN(DS)(DS,1))*6+1:ES
JC HR HF BB AB BC DP QQ MX FK GX	825 830 840 845 850 855 860 865 865 870 875	ENRETURN POKEXS, CX: POKEYS, CY: POK ELS, CL: SYSMV: RETURN IFICTHENRETURN Z2=PEEK(214): PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$)THENPN\$=PN\$ (VAL(PN\$)) Z3=POS(Ø):GOSUB575: PRIN TS8\$PN\$TAB(33)T1-T; T\$ POKE214,Z2-1: PRINT: PRIN TTAB(Z3)"[B]"; RETURN W1=Ø:IFTT>144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENTT=TT -144Ø:T4=T4-144ØTHENT=T IFNOTS2ANDT>1220THENPR IFNOTS2ANDT>1220THENPRINT "S0=Q:W1=Q:GOT087Ø IFNOTS2ANDT>30ØTHENPRINT "S0=Q:W1=Q:GOT087Ø IFNOTS2ANDT>30ØTHENPRINT "SUNRISE.":S2=Q:NT=Z: W1=Q:POKENG,0 IFWIANDWTTHENPRINT "KEEP WAITING? ":GOSUB2760: WT=NOTLEFT\$(IN\$,1)="N" RETURN IFRND(1)>.40RDGTHENDG=Z :RETURN D\$=PP\$(NP%(WF)):I=INT(L EN(D\$)/6*RND(1))*6+1:E\$ =MID\$(D\$,I,1)

JG	895	D=VAL(MID\$(D\$,1+2,2)):F
		ORI=ØTOWV:IFWV%(I)=DTHE
		NNP% (WF)=D:RETURN
HC		NEXT: RETURN
JR		IFNOT (VF>ØORNT) THENNP% (
		VR)=67:RETURN
PG		VF=VF-1:IFVF>ØTHENNP%(V
10		R)=LO:RETURN
-	015	R)=LOTRETORN
DQ	915	D\$=PP\$(NP%(VR)):I=INT(L EN(D\$)/6*RND(1))*6+1:NP
		EN(DS)/6*RND(1))*6+1:NP
		%(VR)=VAL(MID\$(D\$, I+2, 2
))
XS	920	RETURN
XK	925	IFNOTNP%(WF)=LOORRND(1)
		>.6THENRETURN
XQ	930	PRINT "THE WOLVES ARE AT
		TACKING. ": IFNOTDFTHENHV
		=HV+2-NU/170:RETURN
RC	935	PRINT "THE DOG DEFENDS Y
nc	935	
	0.40	OU. ": RETURN
AM	940	IFNOTLNTHENT3=TT:POKESP
		, Z: RETURN
FE	945	IFNOT(NP%(5)=LOORNP%(5)
		=Q) THENLN=Ø:RETURN
JA	95Ø	IFICTHENPOKESP,X
	955	AF=INT(AF-(TT-T3)):T3=T
(active)		T: IFAF> 60 THENRETURN
xs	96Ø	IFAF <ØTHENLN=Z:AF=Z:POK
~0	500	
		E53269, Z: PRINT "THE LAMP
		IS OUT OF FUEL.":RETUR
A.M.	-	N
FM	965	PRINT "ONLY" AF "MORE MINU
		TES OF LAMP FUEL.":RETU
		RN
DM	97Ø	IFNP%(VR) <> LOORRND(1)>.
		4ORNOTNTTHENRETURN
BM	975	PRINT "THE VAMPIRE IS AT
		TACKING.":HV=HV+3+(NP%(
		15)=QORNP $(11)=Q$:RETUR
-	000	N
	980	IFNOTICTHENRETURN
XM	985	TX=CX:TY=CY:TL=CL:GOSUB
		2775
JP	990	IFWH=RHTHENPRINT "RATS A
	TO VALUE	RE ATTACKING. ":HV=HV+.3
		RETURN
XP	995	Constant Constant (20)
AP	395	RE ATTACKING.":HV=HV+.2
	1000	RETURN
AX	1000	
DA	1005	
DF	1010	
		RI=1TOLEN(DR\$)STEP4
EB	1015	
		ND\$=LEFT\$(IN\$,X):GOTO1
		Ø25
CX	1020	
		N
	1000	IFICTHEN1190
		POPT I TOL PU(PDC (IO)) CT
AH	1030	FORI=1TOLEN(PP\$(LO))ST
		EP6:IFD\$=MID\$(PP\$(LO),
		I,X)THEN1055
GA	1035	
		HENI=X:GOTO1050
SS	1040	
		T\$(PS\$(LO), X)=MID\$(CD\$)
		,I,X)THEN1050
QX	1Ø45	
GC	1050	
XK	1050	
YK	1055	:IFP\$="3"THENPRINT"THE
		WAY IS BLOCKED. ":RETU
		the second se
-	1000	RN
AD		
MQ	1065	
1.1.1		QTHEN1075
BX	1070	
		=TT+5:GOTO1090
AR	1075	
		A ROPE. ": RETURN
CM	1080	
10000		45:IFNL=QTHEN1070
		45.11 ML-QIMENIO/0

KC	1085	RYING THE ROPE. ": RETUR
BS	1090	4,2)):L1=VAL(MID\$(PP\$(
XE	1095	LO), I+2,2)) TT=TT+T1-T1/3*V+HV*5:H V=HV+T1/40*(V+1):IFNOT
ММ	1100	NP%(WF)=LOTHEN1110 FORI=0TOWV:IFWV%(I)=L1 THENNP%(WF)=L1:GOTO111
MH	1105	ØNEXT
KS DR	1110	IFNP%(2)<>LOORNOTDFTHE N1120 IFNOT(D\$="U"ORD\$="D")T
RH	1120	HENNP%(2)=L1 LO=L1:IFLO=67THEN1150
AC	1125	PN\$=PN\$(LO): IFVAL(PN\$) THENPN\$=PN\$(VAL(PN\$))
BQ JQ	113Ø 1135	PRINT" {DOWN }>"PN\$PE\$ IFDLORNOTPV% (LO) THENGO SUB1880:GOTO1145
DC	1140	GOSUB1915
KS HP	1145 115Ø	PV%(LO)=Q:RETURN CL=3:CY=30:IFD\$="S"THE NCY=1
AB	1155	IFD\$ <> "E"THEN1170
JP	1160	CL=0:CY=15:TL=0:TY=CY:
		FORTX=62TO1STEP-1:GOSU
		B2775:IFWH<>32THENNEXT
		:STOP
EA	1165	GOT01175
XR	1170	TL=3:TY=CY:FORTX=1T062
		:GOSUB2775:IFNOTWH=DHT HENNEXT:STOP
HQ	1175	CX=TX:IC=Q:PRINT"{CLR}
		":POKESP,1:POKE53287,P
		EEK(646)
FD	1180	IFNOTLNTHENPRINTER\$(4)
KP	1185	GOTO820
EC	1190	D2\$=D\$:IK=Ø:MF=1:IFVAL
		(WO\$(NW))>ØTHENMF=VAL(
PB	1195	WO\$(NW)):NW=NW+X IFNOTLNTHENPRINTER\$(4)
XS	1200	IFMF>9THENPRINT"NO MOR
ne	1200	E THAN NINE TIMES.":RE TURN
AK	1205	D\$=D2\$:GOSUB1220:TT=TT +2+HV*2-V:IK=IK+1
EG	1210	IFMF <= IKORMS\$=ER\$(8)TH ENPRINTMS\$:GOTO820
AR	1215	GOSUB800 :GOTO1205
DD	1220	MS\$="":FORI=1TO6:IFNOT
		D\$=MID\$(D1\$,I,1)THENNE
		XT:STOP
	1225	GOSUB2775:IFNOTWH=DHTH EN1235
JQ	1230	IF (CY=1ANDD\$="N")OR(CY
		=3ØANDD\$="S")THENPRINT "{CLR}":IC=Z:POKESP,Ø:
		GOTO1030
HF	1235	IF (NOTWH=SH) AND (D\$="U"
	Sec. Sec.	ORD\$="D")THENMS\$=ER\$(8
	-):RETURN
SX	1240	IF(D\$="U"ANDTL=3)OR(D\$
		="D"ANDTL=Ø)THENMS\$=ER
CD	1045	\$(8):RETURN
SP	1245	I=I-1:TX=CX+DD%(Ø,I):T Y=CY+DD%(1,I):TL=CL+DD
		\$(2, I):GOSUB2775
RH	1250	IFNOT (WH=THANDRND(1)>.
maria		2) THEN1265
GQ	1255	
		[SPACE]THROUGH A TRAP
		[SPACE]DOOR AND ARE UN
-	1260	CONSCIOUS. IK=MF-1:TM=10+FND(10):
GP	1200	GOSUB2700:TL=TL-1:GOTO
		1270
JC	1265	IFWH=WCTHENMS\$=ER\$(8):
		RETURN

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FX	1270	CX=TX:CY=TY:CL=TL:GOSU
		B2775:IFWH=RHTHENMS\$="
	1075	THERE ARE RATS HERE."
HQ	1275	IFWH=BHTHENMS\$="THERE {SPACE}ARE BATS HERE."
CA	1280	RETURN
AD		:
CR		IN\$=WO\$(NW):IFIN\$=PE\$T
		HENPRINTER\$ (Ø) : RETURN
FA	1295	IFINS="INVE"THENNW=NW+
		X:GOTO1550
QR	1300	GOSUB1715:IFNOTALTHEN1
		345
DC	1305	GOSUB1735:IFNOTBUTHEN1
		315
KC	1310	GOSUB1595:IFNC=QTHENPR INTER\$(6):RETURN
DA	1315	J=Ø:FORN=ØTONO:IFNOTBU
DA	1515	THEN1330
AX	1320	FORK=ØTONC: IFN=NC%(K)T
		HEN1335
FF	1325	NEXT
SK	1330	GOSUB1645:IFNL=XTHENJ=
-		Q:GOSUB1360
DR	1335	NEXTN: IFNOTJTHENPRINT" NOTHING TAKEN."
QF	1340	RETURN
KE	1340	GOSUB1595
AB	1350	IFNC=QTHENPRINTER\$(Ø):
		RETURN
нк	1355	FORI=ØTONC:N=NC%(I):GO
		SUB1360 :NEXT: RETURN
KD		GOSUB1645
KJ	1365	IFNL=QTHENPRINT YOU AR
		E ALREADY CARRYING THE
cx	1370	"ND\$(N)PE\$:RETURN IFNOTNL=XTHENPRINTER\$(
CA	13/10	2)ND\$(N)" HERE.":RETUR
		N
JD	1375	IFN=WFTHENPRINT "THE WO
		LVES GROWL. ": RETURN
FB	138Ø	IFNW%(N)=ZTHENPRINTND\$
		(N) ": ARE YOU KIDDING?"
-		RETURN
FP	1385	IFMW <nw% (n)="" +="" pwthenprin<br="">TND\$ (N) ": I MUST DROP S</nw%>
		OMETHING FIRST. ": RETUR
		N
XM	1390	PW=PW+NW%(N):TT=TT+2
XJ	1395	IFWO=QTHENNP%(N)=Q:GOT
		01405
DS	1400	MS% (WO)=Q
MH	1405	ND\$=ND\$(N)+":TAKEN":IF PRTHENND\$="("+ND\$+")":
		PRTHENNDS= (+NDS+) : PR=Ø
MR	1410	PRINTNDS:RETURN
BM	1415	:
BM	1420	PRINT "QUIT? ";:GOSUB27
		60:IFLEFT\$(IN\$,1)="Y"T
		HENPRINT" {CLR} {TOP} ":E
DD	1405	ND RETURN
PP CM	1425 1430	I
JE	1430	: IN\$=WO\$(NW):IFIN\$=PE\$T
54		HENPRINTER\$(Ø):RETURN
JP	1440	GOSUB1715: IFNOTALTHEN1
		485
RA	1445	GOSUB1735: IFNOTBUTHEN1
		455
GK	1450	GOSUB1595: IFNC=QTHENPR INTER\$(6): RETURN
MH	1455	J=Ø:FORN=ØTONO:IFNOTBU
-m	1455	THEN1470
GX	1460	FORK=ØTONC: IFNC%(K)=NT
		HEN1475
PX	1465	
HP	1470	
	1470	5:J=Q
		5:J=Q NEXTN:IFNOTJTHENPRINT"
	147Ø 1475	5:J=Q
PF	147Ø 1475 148Ø	5:J=Q NEXTN:IFNOTJTHENPRINT" YOU LEFT NOTHING."
PF GX	147Ø 1475 148Ø	5:J=Q NEXTN:IFNOTJTHENPRINT" YOU LEFT NOTHING." RETURN

KJ	1490	
		RETURN
XP	1495	FORI=ØTONC:N=NC%(I):GO
-	1500	SUB1500:NEXT:RETURN
PP	15ØØ 15Ø5	GOSUB1645
SD	1202	IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(N)PE\$:RETURN
AB	1510	IFNOTICTHEN1525
RQ	1515	PRINTER\$ (7)ND\$ (N)".
MP	1520	NL=LO:LO=80:GOSUB1530:
		LO=NL:RETURN
QA	1525	PRINTND\$(N)" LEFT."
GH	1530	PW=PW-NW%(N):TT=TT+X
FA	1535	IFWO=QTHENNP%(N)=LO:RE
		TURN
	1540	
XD		
DB	1550	IFICTHENPRINT" {CLR}":P
		OKESP,Ø
DH	1555	
DB	1500	45
SQ	156Ø 1565	IFNOTNL=QTHEN1575
50	1303	IFNOTJTHENJ=Q:PRINT "YO U ARE CARRYING:
хн	1570	PRINTNDS(N)
MJ		NEXT: IFNOTJTHENPRINT "Y
	2015	OU ARE EMPTY HANDED.
AF	158Ø	
		ESS RETURN TO CONTINUE
		: ";:J=USR(Ø):PRINT"
		{CLR}":POKESP,1
DF		GOTO82Ø
HF	100 C 100 C	
SC	1595	NC=Q:FORI=ØTOSL:NC%(I)
		=Q:NEXT
QF	1600	IFWO\$(NW)=PE\$THENRETUR
10000		N
FB	1605	FORI=ØTONO:IN\$=NO\$(I):
	1010	K=X
AF	1610	IFK>LEN(IN\$)THEN1630 FORL=0TOVAL(MID\$(IN\$,K
SD	1615	(X))-X:IFWO\$(NW+L)<>MI
		DS(INS, K+X+L*4, 4) THEN1
		625
EC	1620	
	1625	K=K+VAL(MID\$(IN\$,K,X))
		*4+X:GOTO1610
BJ	1630	NEXTI: RETURN
PF	1635	NC=NC+X:NC%(NC)=I:NW=N
		W+L:GOT01600
MJ	1640	•
KX	1645	$WO=Q:NL=\emptyset:IF(N=38ORN=3)$
		90RN=40) ANDLO=67THENNL
	1000	=X:RETURN
	1650	IFSH%(N)=ZTHEN167Ø
CK	1655	OB=SH%(N)-X:FORWO=1TOL EN(SO\$(OB))STEP2
DI	166Ø	IFVAL(MID\$(SO\$(OB),WO,
DK	1000	2))=LOTHENNL=X:WO=(WO-
		X)/2:RETURN
SG	1665	NEXT: RETURN
KK	1670	IFN<>19THEN1695
		FORWO=ØTOMS: IFMS%(WO)=
		QTHENNL=Q:RETURN
BR	168Ø	NEXT
	1685	FORWO=ØTOMS: IFMS%(WO)=
Echel		LOTHENNL=X:RETURN
JH	1690	NEXT: RETURN
EP	1695	IFNP%(N)=QTHENNL=Q:RET
		URN
	1700	IFNP%(N)=LOTHENNL=X
	1705	RETURN
1000	1710	: AL=0:FORI=1TOLEN(AL\$)S
DJ	1715	AL=0:FORI=ITOLEN(AL\$)S TEP4
CR	1720	
un) THENNW=NW+X:AL=Q:RETU
		RN
QF	1725	NEXT: RETURN
FR	1730	:
HP	1735	BU=Ø:FORI=1TOLEN(BU\$)S
		TEP4

EJ	1740	IFMID\$(BU\$,I,4)=WO\$(NW))THENNW=NW+X:BU=Q:RETU
MP	1745	RN NEXT:RETURN
XX	1750	:
QQ	1755	TM=Q:IFWO\$(NW)="FOR "T
QK	1760	HENNW=NW+X IFWO\$(NW)="NIGH"THENTM
EQ	1765	=Ø:NW=NW+X:RETURN GOSUB1785:IFNOTT=QTHEN
СК	177Ø	TM=TN(T):RETURN L=VAL(WO\$(NW)):IFL=ØTH ENRETURN
BR	1775	NW=NW+X:GOSUB1785:IFT= QTHENT=1
BF	1780	TM=L*TN(T):RETURN
SH	1785	T=Q:FORI=ØTOTN:IFTN\$(I)=WO\$(NW)THENNW=NW+X:T
СК	1790	= I : RETURN NEXT : RETURN
KE	1795	:
QR	1800	IFNOTLNANDNTTHENPRINTE
FB	18Ø5	R\$(4):RETURN GOSUB1595:IFNOTNC=QTHE
		N2Ø45
EF	1810	GOSUB1715:IFALTHEN2000
cc	1815	IN\$=WO\$(NW):FORI=1TOLE N(DR\$)STEP4
FD	1820	IFINS=MID\$(DR\$,I,4)THE
		NJ=(I-X)/8:D
FH	1825	,I,X):GOTO1830 NEXT:GOTO1865
PH	1825	TT=TT+2:NW=NW+X:FORI=1
		TOLEN(PP\$(LO))STEP6:IF
		D\$=MID\$(PP\$(LO),I,X)TH
JM	1835	EN1845 IFICTHENPRINTER\$(3):RE
FH	1840	TURN NEXT:PRINTER\$(3):RETUR N
GB	1845	IFNOTMID\$(PP\$(LO), I+X,
		X)="Ø"THENPRINT"I CAN' T SEE THAT WAY.":RETUR
		N SEE THAT WAY.":RETUR
RJ	1850	PRINT"I SEE THE ";:I=V AL(MID\$(PP\$(LO),I+2,2)
Ŋ	1855) PN\$=PN\$(I):IFVAL(PN\$)T HENPN\$=PN\$(VAL(PN\$))
CD	186Ø	PRINTPN\$PE\$:RETURN
QS	1865	IFICTHENPRINT"I AM INS
		IDE THE MEDIEVAL CASTL E. ": RETURN
JQ	187Ø	TT=TT+X:PN\$=PN\$(LO):IF
-		VAL (PN\$) THENPN\$=PN\$ (VA
-	1075	L(PN\$))
GD EM	1875 188Ø	PRINT" {DOWN }>"PN\$PE\$ IFNOTLNANDNTTHENPRINTE
201	1000	R\$(4):RETURN
XM	1885	J=LO:IFVAL(DE\$(PD*(J))
)THENJ=VAL(DE\$(PD%(J))
SR	1890) FORI=PD%(J)TOPD%(J+X)-
JA	1050	X:PRINTDES(I)" "; :NEXT
PH		PRINT" {LEFT }. "
RP	1900	PRINT" { DOWN } OBVIOUS EX ITS TO: ":FORT=1TOLEN(P
		P\$(LO))STEP6
СВ	1905	FORJ=ØTODR: IFMID\$ (PP\$ (
		LO), I, X)=LEFT\$(DR\$(J),
КМ	1910	<pre>X)THENPRINTDR\$(J)" "; NEXT:NEXT:PRINT</pre>
AE		IFNOTLNANDNTTHENPRINTE
		R\$(4):RETURN
CP MM	192Ø 1925	J=Ø:FORN=ØTONO IFN=19AND(MS%(Ø)=LOORM
tend	1925	S%(1)=LO)THEN1935
BA	1930	IFNOT(NP%(N)=LOANDNS%(
SB	1935	N)>Q)THEN1945 IFNOTJTHENPRINT"{DOWN}
36	1933	OBJECTS PRESENT: "
DK	1940	PRINTND\$(N):J=Q

RQ	1945	NEXT:FORI=ØTOSO:N=SO%(I):GOSUB1645
HP	195Ø	IFNOT(NL=XANDNS%(N)>Q)
JD	1955	THENRETURN IFNOTJTHENPRINT" { DOWN }
BG	1960	OBJECTS PRESENT: " J=Q:PRINTND\$(N)
HX	1965	RETURN
GR	1905	:
GD	1975	IFNOTLNANDNTTHENPRINTE
	1980	R\$(4):RETURN GOSUB1715:IFNOTALTHEN2
MR		Ø4Ø ND=Q:GOSUB1735:IFNOTBU
CR	1985	THEN2000
CG	1990	GOSUB1595:IFNC=QTHENPR INTER\$(6):RETURN
AB	1995	<pre>FORI=ØTONC:ND%(I)=NC%(I):NEXT:ND=NC</pre>
хJ	2000	NC=Q:FORI=ØTOSL:NC%(I)
хн	2005	=Q:NEXT FORI=ØTONO:N=I:GOSUB16
SC	2010	45:IFNL=ØTHEN2030 IFND=QTHEN2025
GK	2015	FORJ=ØTOND: IFI=ND%(J)T
GR	2013	HEN2030
KS	2020	NEXT
DM	2025	NC=NC+X:NC%(NC)=I
DS	2030	NEXTI: IFNC=QTHENPRINT"
		THERE IS NOTHING TO EX
		AMINE. ": RETURN
HF	2035	GOTO2Ø45
KB	2040	GOSUB1595: IFNC=QTHENPR
	-	INTER\$(Ø):RETURN
MQ	2045	FORI=ØTONC:N=NC%(I):GO SUB2Ø5Ø:NEXT:RETURN
RS	2050	TT=TT+4:GOSUB1645:IFNL
		=QTHEN2075
PP	2055	IFNOTNL=XTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND\$(N)" HERE.":RETUR
		N NERE REFOR
JJ	2060	IFNW%(N)=ØTHEN2Ø75
JE	2065	PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB16
RG	2070	45 IFNOTNL=QTHENPRINTER\$(
NO	2010	1)ND\$(N)PE\$:RETURN
ES	2075	PRINTND\$(N)":";:IFN=6T
		HENPRINTNS%(N)"DAY(S)
		{SPACE} OF FOOD LEFT. ":
		RETURN
PB	2080	K=N:NN\$=NE\$(NE%(N)):TT
-		=TT+2
EM	2085	IFN=5THEN2100
EC	2087	IFNN\$="N"THENPRINTER\$(3):RETURN
PM	2090	IFVAL(NN\$) THENK=VAL(NN
		\$)
KC	2095	FORJ=NE%(K)TONE%(K+X)-
		X:PRINTNES(J)" ";:NEXT
		:PRINT" {LEFT } . { DOWN } ":
TD	2100	RETURN PRINT"THE LANTERN IS "
JB	2100	;
MS	21Ø5	IFLNTHENPRINT "ON . ": RET
MR	2110	URN PRINT"OFF. [DOWN]":RETU
PIR	2110	RN
PG	2115	:
EK	2120	IFNOTLNANDNTTHENPRINTE
		R\$(4):RETURN
SJ	2125	GOSUB1595:I=Ø:IFNC=QTH ENPRINTER\$(Ø):RETURN
EQ	2130	N=NC%(I):I=I+X:IFN=QTH
DG	2135	ENRETURN IFN=19THENGOSUB2150:GO
-		T0213Ø
FR	2140	IFN=20THENGOSUB2220:GO TO2130
KD	2145	PRINTER\$(Ø):RETURN
JM	2150	N=17:GOSUB1645:IFNOTNL
		=ØTHEN2165
AP	2155	N=20:GOSUB1645:IFNOTNL
		=ØTHEN2165

1	PP	2160	PRINT"I NEED LOOSE WOO	file
	RH	2165	D.":RETURN KW=N:IFNP%(10)=QORNP%(
	QE	217Ø	16)=QTHEN2195 N=10:GOSUB1645:IFNL=ØT	XH DB
	FR	2175	HEN218Ø PR=Q:GOSUB1385:GOSUB16	XE
		2180	45:IFNL=QTHEN2195 N=16:GOSUB1645:IFNL=ØT	
	AG	2100	HENPRINT"I NEED A TOOL .":RETURN	JR JG
		2185	PR=Q:GOSUB1385	00
	RM	2190	IFNOTNP%(N)=QTHENPRINT "I NEED A TOOL.":RETUR	AH
	AQ	2195	N TT=TT+30:PRINT"STAKES {SPACE}MADE.":FORJ=ØTO	SC
	RJ	2200	MS $IFMS { (J) = -2 THENMS { (J) = }$	СМ
	JE	2205	LO:GOTO221Ø NEXT:STOP	
	SH	2210	N=KW:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QT HENPW=PW-NW%(N)	QS
	XQ	2215	NP%(N)=-2:RETURN	RR
	BC	222Ø	IFNOTNP%(Ø)=LOTHENPRIN T"I NEED A SMALL TREE.	EB
	BG	2225	":RETURN N=10:GOSUB1645:IFNL=QT	FH
	PD	2230	HEN2240 IFNL=ØTHENPRINT"I NEED	HF
	100		AN AXE. ": RETURN	SS
	KE	2235	PR=Q:GOSUB1385:IFNOTNP %(N)=QTHENPRINT"I NEED	PX
	GJ	224Ø		RC
			T=TT+30:NP%(20)=LO:PRI NT "TREE DOWNED.":RETUR N	MG
	GS	2245		EQ
	KB	2250	IFNOTLNANDNTTHENPRINTE R\$(4):RETURN	мв
	SB	2255	GOSUB1595:I=Ø:IFNC=QTH ENPRINTER\$(Ø):RETURN	GR
	HF	2260	N=NC%(I):I=I+X:IFN=QTH ENRETURN	КН
	ME	2265	IFN=ØTHENGOSUB222Ø:GOT 0226Ø	KE
	DF	227Ø	WP=10:GOSUB2350:IFNOTE RTHEN2260	MQ
		2275	PRINTER\$(Ø):RETURN	EG
	A DOMESTIC:	228Ø 2285	: IFNOTLNANDNTTHENPRINTE	20
		2290	R\$(4):RETURN GOSUB1595:IFNOTNC=ØTHE	RD
		2230	NPRINTER\$ (Ø) : RETURN	JQ
		2295	VM=NC%(Ø):N=VM:GOSUB16 45	00
	JR	2300	IFNOTNL=XTHENPRINTER\$(2)ND\$(VM)" HERE.":RETU	AX
	GH	23Ø5	RN IFNOTWO\$(NW)="WITH"THE	AQ
	QM	231Ø	N2330 NW=NW+1:GOSUB1595:IFNO TNC=0THENPRINT"WITH WH	GX BD
	TD	2215	AT?":RETURN	КК
	JP	2315	WP=NC%(Ø):IFWS%(WP)=ØT HENPRINT"THE "ND\$(WP)" IS NOT A WEAPON.":RET	cc
	LU12		URN	
	MK JP	232Ø 2325	IFNP%(WP)=QTHEN235Ø PRINTER\$(1)ND\$(WP)PE\$:	DB CR
	HD	2330	RETURN WP=Q:FORI=ØTONO:IFNOTN P%(I)=QORWS%(I)=ØTHEN2	QS
	-	0005	340	CG
	CR EK	2335 234Ø	IFWS%(I)>WPTHENWP=I NEXT:IFWP=QTHENPRINT"Y	MJ
		2345	OU HAVE NO WEAPON.":RE TURN PRINT"(WITH "NDS(WD)")	KP QE
	o se agos		PRINT"(WITH "ND\$(WP)")	100000
9	ED	2350	IFVM=2THENPRINT "THE DO	AJ

		G YELPS AND DIES. ": DF=
		Ø:ND\$(2)="DEAD DOG":RE TURN
хн	2355	IFNOTVM=3THEN2375
DB		HV=HV+.2:IFNOTWS%(WP)>
	-	4THEN2370
XE	2365	PRINT YOU INJURE ONE W
		OLF; THEY ALL RUN OFF. ":GOTO885
JR	2370	PRINTER\$(5):RETURN
JG	2375	TL=CL:TX=CX:TY=CY:GOSU
		B2775:IFNOTN=39THEN239
	2204	
AH	238Ø	IFNOTWH=BHORNOTICTHENP RINT"THERE ARE NO BATS
		HERE. ": RETURN
SC	2385	HV=HV+.1:IFWS%(WP)<6TH
		ENPRINTER\$ (5) : RETURN
CM	2390	
		2048,0:SYSMR:SYSMB:SYS EV
QS	2395	IFNOTN=38THENPRINTER\$(
		Ø):ER=Q:RETURN
RR	2400	IFNOTWH=RHORNOTICTHENP
		RINT THERE ARE NO RATS
EB	2405	HERE.": RETURN GOTO2385
FH	2405	:
HF	2415	IFNOTLNANDNTTHENPRINTE
		R\$(4):RETURN
SS	2420	GOSUB1715:IFALTHENNW=N
PX	2425	W+X:PRINTER\$(Ø):RETURN GOSUB1595:I=Ø:IFNC=QTH
PA	2425	ENPRINTER\$(Ø):RETURN
RC	2430	N=NC%(I):I=I+X:IFN=QTH
		ENRETURN
MG	2435	
EQ	2440	O2430 GOSUB1645:IFN=12THENGO
EQ	2440	SUB2465 : GOTO2430
MB	2445	
		02430
GR KH	245Ø 2455	PRINTER\$(Ø):RETURN IFNL=ØTHENPRINTER\$(2)"
	2455	SIGN HERE. ": RETURN
KE	2460	TT=TT+5:PRINT "THE SIGN
		SAYS: '"RD\$(WO)". '":RE
MQ	2465	TURN IFNL=ØTHENPRINTER\$(2)"
inQ.	2405	BOOK HERE. ": RETURN
EG	2470	IFNL=XTHENPR=Q:GOSUB13
		85
RD	2475	GOSUB1645: I FNOTNL=QTHE
		NPRINTER\$(1)"BOOK.":RE TURN
JQ	2480	TT=TT+30:FORJ=BC%(CC)T
-	and the second	OBC%(CC+X)-X:PRINTBC\$(
		J)" "; :NEXT:PRINT"
AV	2405	{LEFT}."
AX	2485	CC=CC+X:IFCC>MCTHENCC=
AO	2490	RETURN
GX	2495	·
	2500	
		THEN2535
KK	2505	L=0:FORI=BFTOFO:N=FO%(I):GOSUB1645
CC	2510	
		SUB255Ø
	2515	NEXT: IFLTHEN2530
CR	2520	
		G EDIBLE HERE. ": GOTO25
QS	2525	PRINT "NOTHING TO DRINK
		HERE."
	2530	TT=TT+2:RETURN
MJ	2535	GOSUB1595: IFNOTNC=QTHE
In		N2545
KD	2540	N2545 PRINTERS(Ø): RETURN
		PRINTER\$(Ø):RETURN
QE		PRINTER\$(Ø):RETURN FORI=ØTONC:N=NC%(I):GO SUB255Ø:NEXT:RETURN

ĺ	JC	2555	IFI < LFTHENPRINT "I'M NO T HUNGRY. ": RETURN	RR
	сх	2560	PRINT"I'M NOT THIRSTY. ":RETURN	RA
	RA	2565	FORJ=BFTOFO:IFFO%(J)=N THEN2580	RA
	JH	257Ø	NEXT:TT=TT+X:IFBF=ØTHE NPRINTND\$(N)" NOT EDIB	EX EM
	МН	2575	LE.":RETURN PRINT"I CAN'T DRINK TH	
	ММ	2580	E "ND\$(N) PE\$:RETURN IFNS%(N)=ØTHENPRINT"TH ERE'S NONE LEFT.":RETU	JA
	QQ	2585	RN GOSUB1645:IFNL=XORNL=Q	JE
	QS	2590	THEN2595 PRINTER\$(2)ND\$(N)" HER	
	RR	2595	E.":TT=TT+2:RETURN IFNL=XTHENPR=Q:GOSUB13	R
	JR	2600	85 GOSUB1645:IFNOTNL=QTHE NPRINTER\$(1)ND\$(N)PE\$:	
	но	2605	RETURN PRINTFD\$(J)	
	ER	2610	NU=NU+NU%(J):IFN=6THEN 2625	C(
	ED	2615	NS%(N)=Ø:PW=PW-NW%(N): NW%(N)=NW%(N)/3:PW=PW+	~
	RP	2620	NW%(N) ND\$(N)="EMPTY "+ND\$(N) :RETURN	GI
	HC	2625	FD=NS%(N)-X:NS%(N)=FD: PW=PW-2:NW%(6)=FD*2	KI
	MM	2630	IFFD=ØTHENPRINT "NO MOR E FOOD.":NP%(6)=-2	BN
	78.57	2635	IFFD < 3THENPRINT "ONLY";	ME
	DB	2640	PRINTFD"DAY(S) OF FOOD LEFT.":RETURN	MH
	JJ	2645 265Ø	: BF=LF:GOSUB1715:IFALTH	
	XE		EN2505 GOTO2535	J
	SS PJ	2655 266Ø	:	
	BQ	2665	GOSUB1755:FORK=ØTOSE:I FSE%(K)=LOTHEN2675	MI
	JD	2670	NEXT: PRINT"I CAN NOT S LEEP HERE. ": RETURN	CE
	BB	2675	IFNOT (TM=ØORTM=Q)THEN2 695	RM
	FA	2680	PRINT"SLEEP FOR TEN HO URS? ";:GOSUB2760:IFNO TLEFT\$(IN\$,X)="Y"THENR	
			ETURN	МХ
	GB	2685	FORK=1TO30:HV=HV13:T T=TT+20:GOSUB800:GOSUB	
	XP	269Ø	830:NEXT RETURN	EF
		2695	IFTM>600THENPRINT"I CA	
			N SLEEP ONLY FOR TEN H OURS AT A TIME.":TM=60 0	BK
	KQ	2700	FORK=ØTOTMSTEP20:TT=TT +20:HV=HV13:GOSUB800 :GOSUB830:NEXT	PE
		27Ø5	RETURN	1
	GM EC	271Ø 2715	: GOSUB1755:IFTM=ØORTM=Q	RF
	00	2720	THENTM=10 IFNOTTM>59THEN2740	
			PRINT"REALLY WAIT THAT LONG? ";:GOSUB2760	AC
	BH		IFLEFT\$(IN\$,X)<>"Y"THE NRETURN	
	QK	2735	WT=Q:FORK=ØTOTMSTEP5:H V=HVØ17:TT=TT+5:GOSU	EF
	AP	2740	B800:IFWTTHENNEXT:WT=0 RETURN	SS
	GS	2745	:	
	BG	2750	PRINT"I CAN OFFER NO H	P
	FX	2755	ELP.":RETURN	EH

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RR	2760	GOSUB830:ZL=USR(0)-1:P RINT:IN\$="":IFZL=QTHEN		20.00	R
RA	2765	RETURN FORI=ØTOZL:IN\$=IN\$+CHR \$(PEEK(BP+I)):NEXT:VI=	JG	2900	D Y H
		VAL(IN\$):RETURN	and		1
EX	2770		QQ	29Ø5	D
EM	2775	POKEXS, TX: POKEYS, TY: PO			E
		KELS, TL: SYSWK : WH=PEEK (1.57		N
		OS):RETURN	MD	201.0	3
JA		•	MR	2910	DA
CC	2785	DATA, 50, 21, 1, -1, 1, , 3,.			C
JB	2790	DATAAND INTOEMPTA	XP	2915	D
		[3 SPACES]AN[2 SPACES]			,
		THE TO[2 SPACES]AT [2 SPACES]SOME	-11		C
PO	2705		XP	2920	D
RQ	2795	DATANORTN [3 SPACES] SOU TS[3 SPACES] EASTE	1000		
		[3 SPACES]WESTW	Xar		l
		[3 SPACES]UP[2 SPACES]	DC	20.25	E
		U[3 SPACES]DOWND	BG	2925	D 2
		[3 SPACES], NSEWUD			1
-	2000		QF	2930	D
CG	2800	DATA "VAMPYRE HUNTER"			C
FH	2805	DATA5,2, 30,40,14,4,3,			E
		92,3,3,8,58,128,17,4,5			L
		,6,ALL EVER	GQ	2935	D
GF	2810	DATAEXCEBUT ,NWTB,1,11			1
		00,820,821,822,2,18,4, 3,20,831,19,160,40,600			N
		and a state of the	TE	2940	D
KF	2815	DATA1020,80,22,5,,,1,-	01	2340	
BM	2820	1,,,-1,1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, DATA"I CAN'T GO THAT W			í
Diri	2020	AY.			N
MB	2825	DATA "THE WAY IS BLOCKE	CS	2945	D
		D BY WATER.			A
MH	2830				1
		DENSE IN THAT DIRECTI			P
		ON.	SG	2950	D
JJ	2835	DATA "THERE'S A WALL TH			'G
		ERE.			I
MB	2840	DATANORTH, SOUTH, EAST, W	RK	2955	I
CE	2845	EST, UP, DOWN DATAHOUR, 60, MINU, 1, SEC			2
CL	2045	0,.017			1
RM	2850	DATAGO [2 SPACES] WALKCL	PM	2960	I
		IM, RUN , TAKEGET GRAB, Q	VV	2965	I
		UITEND , DROPLEAV, I	AL	2905	1
		13 SPACES INVE, L	12		1
		[3 SPACES]LOOK			
MX	2855	DATAREAD, HELP, EXAM, MAK	MS	2970	
		EBUIL, AXE CHOP, EAT , DR			
-	0000	IN, SLEE, WAITREST, JUMP			
EE	2860	DATASCREYELLSHOU, BRIE, VERB, HI { 2 SPACES } HELL, -			
		KILLATTAFIGHSTAB, TIME,	AG	2975	
		GIVEFEEDTHRO	1.00		1
BK	2865	DATACOLO, LAMP, LIGHIGNI	КХ	2980	I
211		, EXTISMUT, DRIV, REFU, CL			1
		EA	SA	2985	I
PD	287Ø	DATA1 TREE2 SMALTREE, 21,			1
		,SMALL TREE,, 1SIGN, -2,	1		
-	2075	,SIGN, DATA1DOG 2DEADDOG ,60,	EM	2990	I
RR	2875	,DOG,, 1WOLF1WOLV,85,,W			
		OLVES, , 1 ROPE, 23, 5, ROPE	1		Ý
			QH	2995	E
AQ	2880	DATA1LAMP1LANT, 5, 5, LAN			1
		TERN,, 1 FOOD, 3,, FOOD, 10	Temp		,
		, 2VINEBOTTIVINE3BOTTOF		2000	N
PP	2005	[2 SPACES]VINE DATA5,1,BOTTLE OF VINE	GA	3000	I
LE	2885	GAR, 1, 1MALL2WOODMALL, 5	-		é
		,2,WOODEN MALLET,	XE	3005	I
SS	2890	DATA1 FUEL10IL 2LANTFUE			E
		L,23,1,LANTERN FUEL,,1			E
-	2005	AXE ,29,10,AXE,	QD	3010	E
EF	2895	DATA1GARL3STRIOF [2 SPACES]GARL,22,1,ST			PE
		(2 01 ACLO JOARD / 22/1/51			-
				·	

		RING OF GARLIC, , 1 BOOK,
TG	2900	30,2,BOOK, DATA2WATEBOTT1WATE2HOL
00	2500	YWATE4BOTTOF{2 SPACES}
		HOLYWATE3BOTTOF
00	2905	{2 SPACES }WATE, 19, 2 DATABOTTLE OF HOLY WAT
QQ	2905	ER, 1, 1WAFE2HOLYWAFE4TI
		N OF [2 SPACES] HOLYWAFE
MD	2910	3TINOF[2 SPACES]WAFE DATA19,2,TIN OF HOLY W
MR	2910	DATA19,2,TIN OF HOLY W AFERS,1,1CRUC,18,2,CRU
		CIFIX,
XP	2915	DATA1KNIF3SHORBLADKNIF
		,49,1,KNIFE,,1PALE2FEN CEPALE,48,10
ХР	2920	DATABROKEN FENCE PALES
		,, 1MIRR3PIECEOF
		<pre>[2 SPACES]MIRR, 24, 1, PI ECE OF MIRROR,</pre>
BG	2925	DATA1 STAK2WOODSTAK, -2,
		2, WOODEN STAKES, , 1LOGS
OF	2930	1LOG 1WOOD, -2,, LOGS, DATA1STUM, -2,, STUMP,, 2
		CORNSTON1 STON, 64,, CORN
		ER STONE, , 1WELL, -2, , WE
GO	2935	LL, -1 DATA1 CHUR, -2,, CHURCH, -
95	2555	1,1INN ,-2,,VILLAGE IN
		N,-1,1SHOP,-2,,VILLAGE
TE	2940	SHOP, -1
10	2940	DATA1HOUS, -2, HOUSE, -1, 1COTT, -2, COTTAGE, -1,
		IGATE2IRONGATE, -2,, IRO
		N GATE
CS	2945	DATA-1,2GATEHOUS,-2,,G ATE HOUSE,-1,1RIVE,-2,
		,RIVER, -1, 1SWAM, -2,, SW
-		AMP, -1
SG	2950	DATA1FIEL, -2,, FIELD, -1 ,1CAST, -2,, CASTLE, -1,1
		GARD, -2,, GARDEN, -1, 1VI
		LL,,
RK	2955	DATAVILLAGE, -1, 1WALL, -
		2,,STONE WALL,-1,1RAT [SPACE]1RATS,-2,,RATS,
PM	2960	DATA1BAT 1BATS, -2,, BAT
~~		S,, IVAMP, 67,, VAMPIRE,
AK	2965	DATA1,01163908,23,5813 ,24,1617,25,0102,26,08
		09,27,2728313212394647
	0070	48
MS	2970	DATA28,272831321239464 748,29,41519280,30,514
		19280,31,3775,32,37707
	2075	17535
AG	2975	DATA33,726973687170,34 ,41925180,35,616058836
		664,37,6564668382
КХ	298Ø	DATA6,100,11,20,14,15,
SA	2985	7,5,13,5 DATA"THAT REALLY HITS
SA	2903	(SPACE)THE SPOT. ", "RAW
1		GARLIC, YUCKI
EM	2990	DATA "WHY DID I EAT THE HOLY WAFERS?", "YICK!"
		"THANKS, I WAS THIRST
		Y
QH	2995	DATA "PATH APPROACHING {SPACE}VILLAGE",NØ0110
		T, "PATH IN FRONT OF I
-		NN -
GA	3000	DATANØØ71ØEØØ2Ø3SØØØ1Ø ,T, "WALKWAY TO INN", EØ
		Ø3Ø3WØØ1Ø3,T
XE	3005	DATA "INN DINING ROOM",
		E20503W20206U20405,B,B EDROOM,D20305,B
QD	3010	DATABACKROOM, W20306, B,
		PATH, NØ1505EØ0705, T, 6,
		E00810W00605S00110,T

DX	3Ø15	DATA "PATH IN FRONT OF
		[SPACE SHOP", NØØ9Ø3EØ1
		020W00710,T, "WALKWAY T O SHOP"
GM	3020	DATANØ23Ø3SØØ8Ø3,T,6,N
0.1	5020	Ø1105W00820,T,6,N02710
		SØ1005E01206,T
CS	3025	DATA "PATH IN FRONT OF
		[SPACE]HOUSES", EØ1312W
		01106, T, WELL, W01212D41
	2020	415,T DATAINSIDE THE WELL,U4
GJ	3030	1320, N, 6, NØ1610S00605,
12.		Т
xs	3035	DATA "PATH IN FRONT OF
anan		[SPACE]CHURCH", NØ2010S
		Ø1510E02515W01703,T
CX	3040	DATA WALKWAY TO CHURCH ",E01603W01803,T,"CHUR
10.1		CH SANCTUARY
AR	3045	DATAE21703521910, B, "CH
		URCH ALCOVE", N21810, B,
1000		6,NØ4010S01610E02105,T
EK	3050	DATA6, WØ2Ø3ØEØ34Ø5, T, R
		OOT CELLER, U22305, B, SH
1.10		OP,S20903U22405D22205, B
DV	3055	DATABEDROOM OF SHOP, D2
PK	3035	2305, B, 6, NØ342ØEØ2613W
		Ø1615, T, 6, NØ332ØEØ27Ø7
		WØ2513,T
EA	3060	DATA6,NØ321ØSØ111ØWØ26
1811		Ø7EØ28Ø4, T, WALKWAY TO
1020		{SPACE }HOUSE, E02904W02
PO	3Ø65	704,T DATADESERTED HOUSE,W22
1.A	5005	804, B, 29, W23104, B, 28, W
		Ø3204E03004,T
SG	3070	DATA6,NØ431ØSØ271ØEØ31
		Ø4WØ3314, T, FOREST, N242
		20S22620E23214W23426,T
MK	3075	DATA33,N24120S22520E23
:117		326W22130,T,RIVER BANK ,N27440E23720,W,SWAMP,
		N23720,W
CX	3080	DATABROKEN BRIDGE, NØ73
		40503620E03805W03520,W
12/22		,6,E03910W03705,T
AD	3085	DATA6, EØ4010W03810N047
		04,T,6,E04115W03910S02 010,T,6
CA	3090	DATAE04213W04015N05104
		SØ3420, T, 6, SØ3320EØ430
		7WØ4113,T,6
XC	3095	DATAN05310S03210E04410
100		W04207, T, 6, E04510W0431
		0, T, 6, W04410, T, FENCE, E
		Ø47Ø4,T
GE	3100	DATAWALKWAY TO GROUNDS KEEPER'S HOUSE, NØ4904S
(C.11)		03904E04804W04604,T,46
PE	3105	DATAWØ47Ø4,T,GROUNDSKE
	0100	EPER'S HOUSE, N26820524
		704, B, WEST GATE HOUSE,
		E25104,B
AH	3110	DATASOUTH GATE, NØ67055
		04104E05204W05004, N, EA
		ST GATE HOUSE, W25104N2
SY	3115	6503,B DATA6,N06115S04310W063
SA	5115	Ø8EØ5420,N,GARDEN,N260
34		30W25320E25520,T,54
FB	3120	DATAN25830E25620W25420
0.		,T,54,W2552ØN25930,T,1
	1 1	4,U4582ØW2671Ø,N
JB	3125	DATA13, NØ873ØSØ553ØEØ5
. 150		920W06010D45715,N,54,N 28830S25630W25820,T
FK	31 30	DATA6,NØ863ØSØ543ØEØ58
IN	01.50	10W06110,N,6,N08515505
		315EØ6Ø1ØWØ62Ø8,N

AG	3135	DATA54,N28430826330E26 108W26606,N,54,N26230W 26406E25308,T,WALL	JH PP
СК	314Ø	DATAN26630E26306W26520 ,T,64,E26420S25206,N,6	
FE	3145	4,N28330526430E26206,N DATACASTLE,N2800552510	кх
		5,B,SOUTH FIELD,NØ6915 SØ492ØWØ7ØØ6,N,NORTH F IELD	хк
XR	315Ø	DATANØ771ØSØ6815WØ71Ø6 ,N,SMALL DIKE,N2713ØE2	SA
CP	3155	6806W27312,W DATA70,S27030E26906W27 212,W,36,N27520S27330E	8
QC	3160	27110w27430,w,36 DATAN27230S23740E27010 w27420,w,36,N27215S235	EJ
BJ	3165	40E27320,W,35 DATAN27610S27220E27715	GA
KK.	3170	,W,RIVER,S27510,W,6,E0 7815S06910W07515,T,6 DATAW07715E09215,T,50,	BQ
KI	5170	EØ8004, B, NORTH GATE, NØ 9204S06705EØ8104W07904	
AE	3175	,N,52 DATAWØ8004S08206,B,64, N28106E28320,N,64,S266	DX
кк	318Ø	30E28412W28220,N,54 DATAS26230W28306E28508 ,T,6,N08915506115E0862	GF
кх	3185	ØWØ8412,N,54 DATAS26030E28720W28520	AM
RA	3190	,T,54,S25830W28620E288 20,T,54,W28730S25920,T DATA6,N09010W09107S085	кв
		15,T,6,SØ8910,T,6,EØ89 Ø7WØ9213,T	
AD	3195	DATA6, E09113W07815S080	FQ
AB	3200	DATA"INN", "THE VILLAGE CHURCH", "GROUNDSKEEPE R ^{TT} , "SHOP AND TRADING P	
кк	32Ø5	OST DATA"'SLAYING VAMPIRES	HF
	3210	' (READ MORE)", DATA"PART ONE: AN UNINT	
RK	3215	ERESTING HISTORY OF VA MPIRES", DATA"PART TWO:THE VAMP	DX DE
		IRE FEARS MIRRORS, BEC AUSE HE DOES NOT CAST	
BQ	3220	DATA "REFLECTIONS AND C AN BE IDENTIFIED. HOLY WATER BURNS HIS SKIN {SPACE }AND	XA
CP	3225	DATA "HE FEARS THE CRUC IFIX. GARLIC IS ALSO A GOOD DEFENSE.	HQ
AC	3230	DATA "HE CAN CALL BATS, RATS AND WOLVES TO HI S DEFENSE.",	PJ
RQ	3235	DATA "PART THREE: THE VA MPIRE CAN BE KILLED IN	SP
RG	324Ø	ONE OF TWO WAYS: DATABY DRIVING A WOODE N STAKE INTO HIS BODY [SPACE]OR BY KEEPING H IM	GΩ
FF	3245	DATAOUT OF HIS CASKET [SPACE]UNTIL DAWN.	614
HG	325Ø	DATAN,,AN OLD WOODEN S IGN WITH WORDS ENGRAVE	DB
JE	3255	D ON IT,,N, DATA"THIS PACK OF VICI OUS WOLVES SEEMS TO BE EYEING ME HUNGRILY",	DH
FM	3260	DATA "A GOOD LENGTH OF [SPACE]STURDY HEMP ROP E STRONG ENOUGH TO SUP	RE
		PORT	

	3265	DATATHE WEIGHT OF A HU MAN,,N,,N,	
	327Ø	DATA "THIS ANCIENT BOTT LE OF VINEGAR IS ALMOS	
	2275	T FULL",,N,,N,,N, DATA"A LONG STRING OF	
	3215	(SPACE) POTENT SMELLING GARLIC",	
	3280	DATA "THIS DUSTY OLD BO	
		OK MAY BE WORTH READIN G",,N,,N,,N,	
	3285	DATA "A SHORT-BLADED WO OD HANDLED KNIFE WHICH	
		LOOKS SOMETHING LIKE {SPACE}A	
	3290	DATA DAGGER. IT SEEMS [SPACE]TO HAVE BEEN US	
		ED FOR MANY THINGS, BU T IT IS STILL	H Eigh
	3295	DATA"IN VERY GOOD COND ITION DESPITE ITS AGE"	
	3300	,,N,,N, DATA "THESE STAKES ARE	
	3300	{SPACE } CARVED WITH ONE	
4	33Ø5	SHARP END", DATA "A SHORT LOG FROM	173
		{SPACE}A RECENTLY DOWN ED ELM TREE",,N,	
	331Ø	DATA "THIS CORNER STONE HAS A SHORT DEDICATIO	ker?
	3315	N ENGRAVED ON IT", DATA"THE WELL IS CIRCU	
	3313	LAR WITH AN OPENING LA RGE ENOUGH FOR A MAN	
3	332Ø	DATA "TO CLIMB DOWN. TH	
		ERE IS A STRONG POST T O TIE A ROPE TO NEARBY	
2	3325	DATA "THE CHURCH IS A S	No.
		TONE BUILDING IN GOOD {SPACE}CONDITION FOR I	24
2	3330	TS AGE", DATA "THE VILLAGE INN I	
		S A DECAYING TWO STORY WOODEN BUILDING. IT A	
,	3335	PPEARS DATA TO BE THE ONLY IN	1111
		N IN THE VILLAGE", DATA"THE VILLAGE SHOP	
-	5540	{SPACE }LOOKS RECENTLY {SPACE }ABANDONED. IT I	2
	3345	S WELL MAINTAINED,	
•	5545	[SPACE]TO SHOW ITS AGE	
2	3350	DATA "THIS HOUSE, LIKE	
		{SPACE }MANY OF THE OTH ERS IN THE VILLAGE, IS	
J	3355	OLD, AND DATA VERY SMALL. IT HA	
		S ONLY ONE STORY AND A SINGLE ROOM",,27,	
•	3360	ATE TO THE CASTLE IS R	
		USTED AND WILL NOT MOV E.	
2	3365	DATA "FORTUNATELY, IT H AS BEEN LEFT OPEN FOR	
		{SPACE }ANY WANDERING T RAVELER",	1935
3	337Ø	DATA "THIS STONE GATE H OUSE HOLDS ONE SIDE OF	
1	3375	THE IRON GATE",	
-		TEADILY AND IS FAIRLY [SPACE]DEEP",	
3	338Ø		12-61
		{SPACE BUT IT IS DIFFI CULT TO TRAVEL	
	Ca	WWW:Commodel	
	~	www.commouor	e.ca

RS	3385	DATA "THROUGH IT. DIREC TIONS TEND TO GET CONF
	2204	USED IN THE SWAMP".
SE	3390	DATA "THIS FIELD WAS ON CE USED EXTENSIVELY FO
		R FARMING, BUT NO LONG
SD	3395	
HC	3400	HED FOR MANY YEARS, DATA "THIS CASTLE COMES
	5100	COMPLETE WITH A MOAT
-		{SPACE }AND DRAWBRIDGE. THE BRIDGE
ER	3405	DATA "IS DOWN AND SAFE
		{SPACE } FOR TRAVEL. THE OUTER WALL IS MADE OF
СН	3410	STONE, BUT DATA "THERE IS ONLY ONE
		ROW OF SMALL WINDOWS.
		THE GATE SEEMS TO BE
BJ	3415	DATA "ONLY WAY INTO THE
GB	3420	CASTLE", DATA"THIS WAS ONCE A L
		OVELY GARDEN, BUT THOU GH YEARS OF NEGLECT HA
		S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
FQ	3425	DATAREVERTED TO FOREST LAND,
BB	3430	DATA "THE SMALL VILLAGE
		THAT LIES TO THE NORT H PROBABLY HAS A SMALL
eu	3435	INN, DATA"SHOP AND CHURCH.
51	3435	[SPACE] THERE ARE SOME
		{SPACE } HOUSES. I DO NO T SEE MANY PEOPLE
GG	3440	DATA "ABOUT AND THEY AR
		E ALL VERY SHY. DON'T {SPACE}EXPECT ANY CONV
		ERSATIONS",
EK	3445	DATA "THE STONE WALLS A RE MADE UP OF MANY IRR
		EGULARLY SHAPED STONES
QD	3450	, HELD DATA TOGETHER WITH MOR
		TAR. THERE ARE NO GAPS BETWEEN THE
SD	3455	DATA "STONES. ODDLY, TH
		ERE IS ONLY ONE ROW OF WINDOWS ON THE WALL",
HR	3460	DATA"A BITE FROM ONE O
		F THESE LARGE RATS MIG HT PROVE FATAL",
CQ	3465	DATA "THESE ARE LARGE V AMPIRE BATS. THEIR BIT
10100		E IS INCAPACITATING",
PD	3470	DATA "THE VAMPIRE HAS A LONG BLACK CAPE AND S
TC	3475	HARP FANGS DATA"A SMALL VILLAGE L
1.1		IES TO THE NORTH",
FJ	3480	DATA "THE WALK TO AN IN N LIES TO THE EAST OF
-		[SPACE]THIS NORTH-SOUT
ED	3485	H PATH", DATA"YOU ARE ON THE CO
	11.17	BBLE STONE WALK OF THE
кс	3490	INN", DATA"THE DINING HALL O
		F THE INN IS POORLY LI
The		T. IT AND A SMALL BACK ROOM
CE	3495	DATA "OCCUPY THE ENTIRE DOWNSTAIRS OF THE CRU
		MBLING
CJ	3500	DATA "BUILDING. A STAIR WAY LEADS UP TO A VACA
DA	3505	NT BEDROOM", DATA"THIS SMALL BEDROO
DA	5505	M HAS SEEN MANY TRAVEL
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VA	2510	(SPACE JBED	
KA	3510	DATA WHERE YOU CAN SLE EP COMFORTABLY. SOME I	CM
		TEMS LEFT BY OTHERS	
RA	3515	DATA "ADORN THE ROOM, B	KC
		UT THERE IS NOTHING US EFUL",	1
КН	3520	DATA "THE BACKROOM OF T	10
		HE INN IS USED TO STOR	SM
	10112-000	E UNUSED ITEMS",	
DH	3525	DATA "THE PATH TURNS HE RE AND HEADS NORTH AND	
		EAST",	кх
AR	3530	DATA "THIS EAST-WEST PA	
		TH CUTS THOUGH THE VIL	
		LAGE", DATA "THE WALK TO THE V	DS
MF	3535	DATA "THE WALK TO THE V ILLAGE SHOP LIES NORTH	EJ
		OF HERE",	
QP	354Ø	DATA "A DESERTED SHOP L	
		IES TO THE NORTH. IT I	GD
CU	3545	S OLD, BUT ONE OF THE DATA "BETTER KEPT BUILD	
Сп	3545	INGS IN THE VILLAGE",	
FF	355Ø	DATA "THE PATH TURNS HE	FI
		RE AND CONTINUES NORTH	
		AND WEST",	
КН	3555	DATA "THE PATH IS NORTH -SOUTH. TO THE EAST AR	BF
		E SOME OCCUPIED COTTAG	Dr
		ES",	XJ
QD	3560	DATA SOME OCCUPIED HOU	
		SES ARE SOUTH OF THIS [SPACE]PATH",	
RA	3565	DATA "THE PATH ENDS AT	PA
	5505	[SPACE]A DRY WELL",	
AJ	357Ø	DATA "THERE IS NO WAY O	
	2575	UT BUT UP", DATA THERE IS A SIGN T	KQ
AS	3575	O THE NORTH WHICH IS T	DR
		OO SMALL	-
CE	358Ø	DATATO BE READ FROM TH	
110	25.05	IS DISTANCE, DATA "TO THE WEST LIES	DD
nG	3585	SPACE THE WALK TO THE	PR
		ONLY CHURCH IN THE VI	JP
		LLAGE",	
PJ	3590	DATA "THE VILLAGE CHURC H LIES FURTHER TO THE	
		I SPACE IWEST",	FH
AB	3595	DATA "THIS PART OF THE	
		[SPACE]CHURCH IS WELL	PP
		{SPACE }MAINTAINED, BUT LOOKS AS IF IT HAD	10
ок	3600	DATA BEEN DAMAGED RECE	AQ
		NTLY",	
FF	3605	DATA "THIS ROOM IS SMAL	FE
		LER THAN THE ROOM TO T HE NORTH. THERE ARE	
RP	3610	DATA "SOME USEFUL THING	
11202		S HERE",	RE
BP	3615	DATA "THE ROAD DIVIDES	
		[SPACE]TO THE NORTH. T HERE IS A SIGN AND A S	
		MALL BUILDING	JF
SQ	3620	DATA "TO THE SOUTH",	
FC	3625	DATA "THE PATH BECOMES	
		{SPACE }MORE LIKE A TRA IL AS IT HEADS EAST IN	MJ
		TO THE FOREST",	
QR		DATA"IT IS COOL AND DR	MR
		Y HERE. THERE ARE EMPT	
		Y BASKETS ON THE SHELV	ER
DC	3635	DATA "WHICH LINE THE WA	-
22		LLS OF THIS ROOM",	СК
GC		DATA "THE GROUND FLOOR	
		[SPACE]OF THE SHOP LOO KS RECENTLY ABANDONED.	CK
		THERE ARE	
			-

{SPACE }BED

ERS. THERE IS A SMALL | PH 3645 DATA"STILL SOME SUPPLI ES, BUT MOST ARE SCATT ERED USELESSLY ABOUT . M 3650 DATA"STAIRWAYS LEAD UP AND DOWN FROM HERE", 2 3655 DATA "THIS APPEARS TO H AVE BEEN THE BEDROOM O F THE SHOPKEEPER, ALTH OUGH 1 3660 DATA "THERE ARE NO LONG ER ANY SIGNS OF THE PE RSON WHO ONCE LIVED HE RE" 3665 DATA "TO THE SOUTH THER E IS THE REAR OF A TWO STORY BUILDING, S 3670 DATA"BUT THERE IS NO W AY THERE FROM HERE", J 3675 DATA"FAR TO THE EAST A RE SOME DESERTED HOUSE S" 3680 DATA"THIS IS PART OF A LONG NORTH-SOUTH PASS AGE THROUGH A THICK FO REST" B 3685 DATA"A DESERTED HOUSE [SPACE]LIES TO THE EAS T. TO THE NORTH, THROU GH SOME TREES, P 3690 DATA"IS ANOTHER DESERT ED HOUSE", J 3695 DATA"THIS IS THE INSID E OF A SMALL, ONE ROOM COTTAGE. NOT MUCH REM AINS A 3700 DATA "OF THE BUILDING A ND ITS LAST OCCUPANTS, BUT THERE ARE MAY BE 3705 DATASOME USEFUL THINGS HERE,,29, R 3710 DATA"A DESERTED HOUSE SPACE LIES TO THE EAS T. TO THE SOUTH, BEYON D SOME TREES R 3715 DATALIES ANOTHER HOUSE .,27, 3720 DATA "THE FOREST HERE I S VERY DENSE; LITTLE C AN BE SEEN IN ANY DIRE CTION", H 3725 DATA33,, "THE RIVER HER E FLOWS STEADILY", 3730 DATA "THIS IS THE SOUTH END OF THE SWAMP" 3735 DATA "THIS BRIDGE ONCE [SPACE]SPANNED THE WID TH OF THE RIVER", 3740 DATA "THERE IS A SIGN T O THE EAST WHICH IS TO O SMALL TO BE READ FRO M HERE" 3745 DATA "TO THE NORTH IS T HE GROUNDSKEEPER'S SMA LL COTTAGE", F 3750 DATA "THE PATH TURNS HE RE HEADING NORTH AND E AST. A SMALLER PATH, L ESS J 3755 DATA "RECENTLY USED, HE ADS WEST. TO THE NORTH IS THE MOAT OF R 3760 DATATHE OLD MEDIEVAL C ASTLE, R 3765 DATA "TO THE NORTH IS T HE GATE OF THE OLD MED IEVAL CASTLE. THE PATH K 3770 DATACONTINUES EAST-WES т. 3775 DATA "THE PATH CONTINUE S EAST-WEST. TO THE NO RTH IS THE MOAT OF THE

RX	3780	DATAOLD MEDIEVAL CASTL E,
AJ	3785	DATA "TWO PATHS CROSS H ERE, ONE EAST-WEST, TH
EK	3790	E OTHER NORTH-SOUTH. DATA "BOTH WERE ONCE US ED HEAVILY",
CD	3795	DATA "THIS EAST-WEST PA TH LEADS DEEPER INTO T
JC	3800	HE FOREST", DATA"FURTHER TRAVEL EA ST IS BLOCKED BY FALLE
xc	38Ø5	SPACE PICKET FENCE HE
	2010	RE, BUT VERY LITTLE RE MAINS", DATA THE COBBLE STONE
XU	3810	[SPACE]WALK TO THE GRO UNDSKEEPER'S COTTAGE
EC	3815	DATA"LOOKS LIKE IT WAS ONCE WELL MAINTAINED.
		NOW IT IS VERY MUCH
DP FG	382Ø 3825	
rG	3823	SONAL ITEMS HERE, BUT (SPACE)SOME THINGS MAY BE USEFUL",
PD	3830	DATA "THIS IS ONE OF TW
		O GATE HOUSES FOR THE {SPACE}SOUTH-GATE OF T HE CASTLE",
DQ	3835	DATA "THE LARGE IRON GA
		TE HAS BEEN LEFT OPEN; THE DRAWBRIDGE OVER T HE MOAT
SS	3840	DATA "HAS BEEN LEFT DOW
		N. ENTERING THE CASTLE HERE WILL PUT YOU ON [SPACE]THE"
EJ	3845	
KQ	3850	ER DATAENTRANCES ON THIS [SPACE]FACE OF THE CAS
EB	3855	
		[SPACE]PATH CUTS THROU GH AN OVERGROWN GARDEN ", 86, 86, 86,
КН	3860	DATA "THERE IS ABOUT A
		[SPACE]FOOT OF WATER H ERE. STRANGE, THERE IS A SLIGHT
XP	3865	DATADRAFT COMING FROM {SPACE}THE WEST,
FM	387Ø	DATA "THIS CIRCULAR PAT
32		H AROUND THE WELL SEEM S RARELY USED", ,86,
DR	3875	
BC	388Ø	DATA THE PATH CONTINUE S NORTH-SOUTH; THERE I S A NEW PATH HEADING E
		AST",
JJ	3885	DATA "THIS PART OF THE {SPACE}GARDEN LIES BET WEEN A NORTH-SOUTH PAT
AJ	389Ø	H AND DATATHE EAST CASTLE WA
ER	3895	LL,,62, DATA"THIS IS THE SOUTH
		-EAST CORNER OF THE ST ONE WALL OF THE CASTLE
FP	3900	DATA "THE ONLY ACCESIBL E PORTION OF THE SOUTH WALL OF THE CASTLE",

AB	3905	DATA "THIS IS THE EAST {SPACE }WALL OF THE CAS TLE. THERE ARE NO ENTR
		ANCES HERE", DATA" ",, "THIS LARGE F
DA	3910	DATA" ",, "THIS LARGE F
		IELD WAS ONCE USED EXT ENSIVELY FOR FARMING",
		,68,
HA	3915	DATA"A SMALL DIKE WAS {SPACE}CONSTRUCTED HER
		E TO KEEP THE RIVER FR
		OM FLOODING
XA	3920	DATATHE FIELDS DURING {SPACE}THE SPRING RUNO
		FF,,70,
SF	3925	DATA "THE EAST END OF T
		HE SWAMP. DIRECTIONS G ET CONFUSED HERE",,72,
нн	3930	DATA "THE WEST END OF T
		HE SWAMP. THERE IS A R
SJ	3935	IVER NEARBY",,35, DATA"THE CURRENT IS ST
		RONG, BUT NOT SO STRON
PV	3940	G THAT I CAN'T KEEP MY DATAFOOTING,, "THE EAST
IL	3940	-WEST PATH ENDS HERE A
		ND OPENS INTO A LARGE
нм	3945	[SPACE]FIELD DATATO THE SOUTH,, "THE
	5515	PATH IS EAST-WEST FRO
0.5	3950	M HERE", DATA"ONE OF THE TWO GA
QP	3950	TE HOUSES FOR THE NORT
		H GATE OF THE CASTLE",
ES	3955	DATA"THERE IS A SMALL [SPACE]IRON GATE HERE.
		THIS MAY HAVE BEEN SO
DY	3960	ME KIND OF DATA "SERVICE ENTRANCE.
DA	3900	THE GATE HAS BEEN LEF
		T OPEN, AND THE DRAWBR
KP	3965	IDGE DATADOWN OVER THE MOAT
		,,79,
AH	3970	DATA "THE ONLY ACCESSIB LE PORTION OF THE NORT
		H WALL OF THE CASTLE",
MB	3975	DATA "THE NORTH WEST CO
		RNER OF THE CASTLE WAL L",,62,,53,
QE	3980	DATA "THIS IS ONLY ONE
		[SPACE] PART OF AN OVER GROWN GARDEN", ,86, ,86,
KH	3985	DATA"A NEW PATH HEADS
		{SPACE }WEST, WHILE THI S PATH CONTINUES NORTH
		",
JE	3990	DATA "FURTHER TRAVEL NO
		RTH IS BLOCK BY FALLEN TREES",
хв	3995	DATA "PART OF A LONG EA
		ST-WEST PATH", , "TO THE
		SOUTH IS THE NORTH GA
SS	4000	DATA "OF A MEDIEVAL STY
		LE CASTLE. THE EAST-WE ST PATH CONTINUES
PS	4005	DATA83,84,85,86,87,88,
		66,62,64,60,58,59,64,6 3,53,54,55,56
RP	4010	DATA2,3,38,39,40, 7,11
PC	4015	,13,14,15,18
PG	4015	DATA4,2,5,1,8,3,10,7,1 6,6,17,4,19,5
DE	4020	DATA BORDER COLOR? ",5
		3280, "SCREEN COLOR? ", 53281, "CHARACTER COLOR
		? ",646
HR	4025	DATA"I DO NOT UNDERSTA ND.", "I AM NOT CARRYIN G THE " I DO NOT SEE
		d THE , I DO HOI BEE
		[SPACE]THE

QP	4030	
		CIAL. ", "IT IS TOO DARK
		TO SEE. ", "NOTHING HAP
		PENS."
MQ	4035	
		WHAT?", "A LARGE BAT C
		AME DOWN AND TOOK THE
		[SPACE]"
DD	4040	DATA YOU CAN NOT GO TH
		AT WAY."
DD	4045	DATA3,128,,7,192,,3,12
NN	4045	
		8,,1,,,15,224,,31,240,
		,23,208,,19,144,,23,20
		8,
XR	4050	DATA23,208,,6,192,,6,1
	1050	
		92,,6,192,,6,192,,6,19
		2,,14,224,
AS	4055	DATA4,18,19,49,40,29

BEFORE TYPING ...

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs," which appears before the Program Listings.

Program 2: Vampyre Hunter— Machine Language Portion

See instructions in article on page 42 before beginning to type.

CØØØ:12 CØ 85 C5 60 C9 ØØ Ø7 F8 CØØ8:CF CØ ØD C2 41 C2 47 C2 D5 CØ10:6F C3 A9 35 8D 26 03 A9 77 CØ18:C4 8D 27 Ø3 A9 ØØ 85 FB C8 CØ20:85 FE AØ ØØ 98 8D 95 CA 29 CØ28:8D B5 CA 8D D5 CA 8D EE F3 CØ3Ø:CA B9 95 CA 18 69 4Ø 99 65 CØ38:96 CA B9 B5 CA 69 ØØ 99 DF CØ40:B6 CA C8 CØ 1F DØ EA B9 CØ CØ48:D5 CA 18 69 28 99 D6 CA 21 CØ50:B9 EE CA 69 ØØ 99 EF CA 6B CØ58:C8 CØ 18 DØ EA A9 C5 8D 95 CØ60:12 Ø3 A9 ØB 8D 11 Ø3 A9 F1 CØ68:CC 8D 88 Ø2 A9 93 20 CA 8B CØ70:F1 A9 3F 8D 02 DD A9 14 05 CØ78:8D ØØ DD A9 3E 8D 18 DØ 4Ø CØ80:85 02 A9 00 8D ØE DC A9 82 CØ88:33 85 Ø1 A2 ØØ 86 Ø3 86 F5 CØ90:05 A9 D8 85 04 A9 F8 85 B0 CØ98:06 AØ ØØ B1 Ø3 91 Ø5 C8 91 CØAØ:DØ F9 E6 Ø6 E6 Ø4 E8 EØ 4Ø CØA8:08 DØ EE A9 37 85 Ø1 A9 56 CØBØ:01 8D ØE DC A9 FF 8D ØF 1D CØB8:D4 A9 80 8D 18 D4 A9 81 E0 CØCØ:8D 12 D4 AØ AØ B9 75 C9 D2 CØC8:99 37 FB 88 DØ F7 6Ø A9 BD CØDØ:AØ 85 Ø4 A9 ØØ 85 Ø3 A8 E3 CØD8:A9 20 91 03 88 DØ FB E6 FF CØE0:04 A6 04 E0 CØ DØ F3 A9 77 CØE8:03 8D 36 03 A9 00 8D 3D EB CØFØ:03 8D 3E Ø3 A9 3F 8D 3B EF CØF8:03 A9 1F 8D 3C 03 20 A5 F6 C100:C6 A9 00 8D 3F 03 A9 0F 92 C108:85 FC A9 00 8D 3E 03 A9 D7 C110:1C 8D 3D 03 A9 24 8D 3B 11 C118:03 A9 1F 8D 3C 03 20 A5 18 C120:C6 20 5B C6 C6 FC 10 F9 2B C128:CE 36 Ø3 1Ø BF A9 Ø3 8D 3A C130:36 03 A9 01 AA A8 A9 66 86 C138:20 B6 C8 A2 3E AØ Ø1 A9 DC C140:66 20 B6 C8 CE 36 03 10 C7 C148:E9 A9 Ø3 8D 36 Ø3 20 B6 19 C150:C7 EE 20 D0 CE 36 03 10 E9 C158:F5 A9 Ø3 8D 36 Ø3 A9 Ø1 8C C160:8D 3A 03 20 22 C9 A9 1E 45 C168:8D 3A Ø3 2Ø 22 C9 A9 Ø2 31 C170:8D 36 03 A9 07 85 FC 20 AB

L LOUISTER ST OF TO SE OF THE LOZOTAZ WARL WE WE WE BET TO UN ALL WRITE AN ALL WRITE AND THE RATE AND THE	C388:AD 88 CB BD 3A Ø3 AD 40 D4 C630:BC B5 CA 91 Ø5 CE Ø0 Ø7 5A C8D8:BD CD CA 75 Ø0 Ø4 8D 39 FD C390:Ø5 8D 36 Ø3 20 DA C5 AØ 8D C630:BC B5 CA 91 Ø5 CE Ø0 Ø7 5A C8D8:BD TD CA 79 Ø0 Ø4 8D 39 FD C390:Ø5 8D 36 Ø3 20 DA C5 AØ 8D C630:CA 10 EF 30 ØA A2 Ø3 BC CD C8D8:BD TD CA 79 Ø0 Ø4 8D 39 FD C3A8:Ø4 91 Ø3 A9 40 85 6C CA 91 Ø5 CA 10 FB C8E8:20 13 C9 9 AØ FØ 18 C5 E3 C8E8:20 13 C9	C178:F2 C1 EE 36 Ø3 20 DA C5 3B C180:CE 36 Ø3 20 13 C9 C9 20 CE C188:DØ ED A9 14 91 Ø3 C6 FC 89 C190:DØ E5 CE 36 Ø3 10 DC A9 EE C198:DØ E5 CP 90 DE EC 21 36 C1A0:20 F2 C1 20 DA C5 20 13 6C C1A8:C9 C9 20 DØ EE CE 36 Ø3 B6 C1B0:10 F1 A9 Ø3 8D 36 Ø3 20 89 C188:DA C5 A9 13 AØ Ø9 10 3 AC C1C0:CE 36 Ø3 10 F2 C6 FC DØ 18 C1C8:D2 AD 1B D4 29 Ø3 C9 Ø3 BD C1D0:F0 F7 80 36 03 20 F2 C1 AD 52 C1E0:39 Ø3 91 Ø3 20 F2 C1 AD 52 C1E0:39 Ø3 8D 47 CE AD 3A Ø3 74 C1E8:8D 88 CB AD 36 Ø3 8D 40 C2 C1F0:05 60 AD 1B D4 29 3F 8D CD C1F8:39 Ø3 AD 1B D4 29 1F 8D 58 C20Ø:3A Ø3 20 DA C5 20 13 C9 B3 C20Ø:3A Ø3 20 DA C5 20 13 C9 B3 C20Ø:3A Ø3 20 DA C5 20 13 C9 B3 C20Ø:3A Ø3 20 DA C5 20 13 C9 B3 C208:C9 20 DØ E6 66 A2 3F AD BC C210:1B D4 29 Ø3 9D ØØ Ø5 8D 32 C218:36 Ø3 AD 1B D4 29 01 9D C8 C220:0Ø Ø4 20 F2 C1 AD 39 Ø3 14 C228:9D Ø7 CB AD 3A Ø3 9D 48 F3 C230:CB BC ØØ Ø4 B9 3F C2 AØ FB C230:0CB AC 3A 10 D16 01 2 C9 C240:0Z A9 01 85 FD DØ Ø4 A9 8E C248:0Ø 85 FD A9 3F 85 FC A6 3A C250:FC BD ØØ 44 C5 FD FØ Ø3 0F C258:4C 17 C3 BD 67 CB BD 3A Ø3 BD 40 C258:4C 17 C3 BD 67 CB BD 3A Ø3 BD C260:03 BD 48 CB AD 3A Ø3 BD 40 F258:4C 17 C3 BD 67 CB AD 3A Ø3 BD 85 C268:0Ø 75 8D 36 Ø3 20 DA C5 58 C270:20 13 C9 48 A9 20 91 03 7C C278:6B DØ AA 6F C9 FF D3 E C280:07 CB 4C 17 C3 20 1F C3 18 C288:BØ 6D C9 20 DØ 23 A6 FC 5A C298:A3 D 39 Ø3 DØ 77 CB AD 3A 72 C298:A3 D 48 CB AD 36 Ø3 2D BF C268:0Ø 75 8D 36 Ø3 20 DA C5 58 C270:20 13 C9 48 A9 20 91 03 7C C278:6B DØ AA 6F C A9 FF D3 E C280:07 CB 4C 17 C3 20 1F C3 18 C288:BØ 6D C9 20 DØ 23 A6 FC 5A C298:A3 D C4 FG BB EE 36 Ø3 20 1F 29 C208:C3 C9 11 DØ 2C CA 36 G3 30 C208:C3 C9 12 DA C5 A6 FD BD 98 C2A8:FØ 19 C9 Ø3 FØ Ø7 AD 18 80 C2C8:C2 0 FC AB BE E3 60 32 0 1F 29 C208:C3 BØ 1C C9 20 DØ 18 FØ F1 C228:AD A6 FC BD Ø4 AC 52 01 31 72 C298:AD 36 Ø3 20 DA C5 A6 FD 7F C310:BD 3F C2 AØ ØØ 91 Ø3 AC 17 DA C C38:FA AØ Ø3 90 ØØ 77 A6 FC BD 94 C348:FO CB 18 79 7D CA 8D 39 AC C338:ED 36 A3 20 DA C5 20 13 D8 C360:C9	C418:8D 3A 03 20 DA C5 20 13 9A C420:C9 C9 16 D0 04 A9 20 91 69 C428:33 A0 1F B9 39 CA 99 D8 DB C430:FB 88 10 F7 60 86 03 A6 25 C438:9A E0 03 F0 05 A6 03 4C CB C440:CA F1 A6 03 C9 0F D0 06 E2 C448:A9 04 8D 88 02 00 C9 02 87 C450:D0 05 85 02 4C CA F1 C9 8F C456:06 D0 09 48 A9 00 85 02 19 C466:68 4C CA F1 86 03 A6 02 39 C468:08 A6 03 28 F0 CF C9 0D E9 C470:D0 12 A5 D3 18 65 FB C9 F0 C470:D0 12 A5 D3 18 65 FB C9 F0 C478:28 90 03 20 C7 C4 20 A4 D2 C480:C4 4C C7 C4 C9 20 F0 10 85 C488:86 03 A6 FB 9D 00 07 E6 8C C490:FB A6 03 A9 01 4C CA F1 7D C490:A5 D3 18 65 FB C9 27 90 29 C4A0:32 0C C7 C4 8A 48 A2 00 B3 C4A8:86 FC E4 FB F0 12 BD 00 5C C490:FB A6 03 A9 11 4C CA F1 7D C498:A5 D3 18 65 FB C9 27 90 29 C4A0:03 20 C7 C4 8A 48 A2 00 83 C4A8:86 FC E4 FB F0 12 BD 00 5C C4B0:07 20 CA F1 86 A4 80 20 08 55 C4D0:07 20 CA F1 86 A48 A2 00 83 C4A8:86 FC E4 FB F0 12 BD 00 5C C4B0:07 20 CA F1 86 A48 A2 00 85 C4E0:FE A5 FE C9 15 F0 05 A9 D7 C4D0:0D 4C CA F1 86 A48 A9 00 35 C4E8:02 9D C0 DB E8 E0 08 D0 5C C4E9:E3 P9 00 85 C6 A5 C6 F0 7E C4F8:E3 P9 00 85 C6 A2 07 68 FA C508:4C CF C4 A9 00 85 C3 85 82 C510:FE A9 00 85 C6 A2 07 68 FA C508:4C CF C4 A9 00 85 C3 85 82 C510:FE A2 00 BD 89 CA 20 C4 C528:CA F1 A9 00 85 C6 A2 07 68 FA C508:4C CF C4 A9 00 A5 C6 A2 07 C4F8:E3 P9 00 CF CA 10 F9 68 AA 15 C508:4C CF C4 A9 00 A5 C3 A20 C4 C528:CA F1 A9 0D 20 CA F1 A6 52 C538:D0 70 CG CA A10 F9 66 A3 A9 C500:9D C0 FC C4 A10 F9 68 A3 58 C558:A3 F0 C3 BD FF 06 C9 204 22 C538:D0 70 CG CA A10 F9 68 A3 58 C558:A3 F0 C3 BD FF 06 C9 204 22 C538:D0 70 CG CA A10 F9 68 A3 58 C558:A3 F0 C3 BD FF 06 C9 204 24 C538:D3 F0 C3 BD FF 06 C9 204 C1 C564:G9 22 F0 B2 C9 2C F0 AE 3A C570:C9 60 BA A6 32 00 CA F1 98 C550:4C F1 C5 C9 20 00 DA A6 E3 C558:A3 F0 C3 BD FF 06 C9 204 C1 C568:F0 BC A9 20 C9 20 90 B6 71 C568:A3 A9 39 03 A9 00 BA 73 33 C589:BA A9 30 A9 A9 A9 A9 A9 A9 35 C590:BA A9 A9 A9 A9 A9 A9 A9 A9 C500:BA A9	C6C0:03 BD 3A 03 20 DA C5 AC 4F C6C8:3D 03 AA 09 1 03 91 03 91 03 91 05 B5 C6D0:C8 CC 3B 03 AD AC 3B 03 92 06 AC 3E 03 72 C6E8:AD 91 03 AC 3D 03 71 03 72 C6F9:B AC 3F 03 20 66 AC 3F 03 70 76 C700:B0 02 AP 20 60 AC 3F 03 3D 37 72 C710:07 C8 8C 3F 03 3B 60 AD 1E 74 C740:1F F0 EB C9 1F F0 ET 8D 74 74 C740:1F F0 EB C9 1F F0 ET 8D 74 73 C744:3A 03 2D
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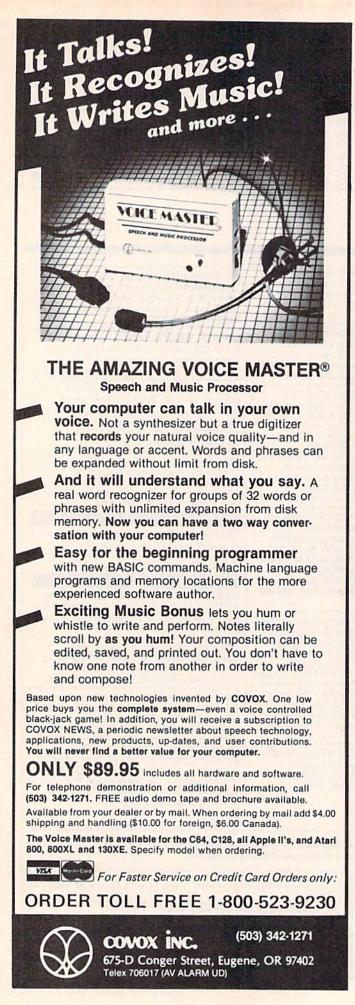
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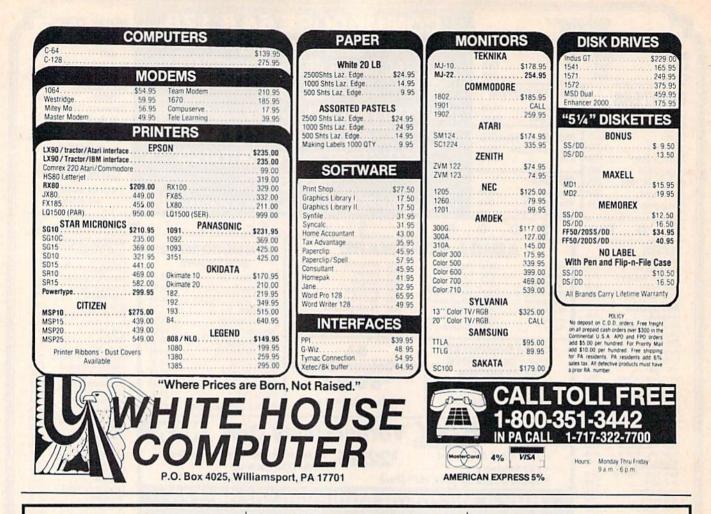






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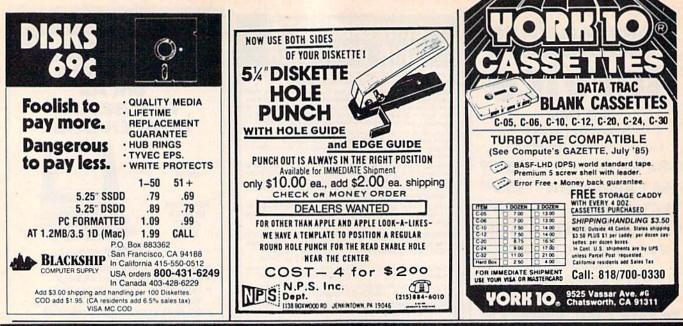


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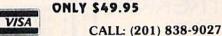
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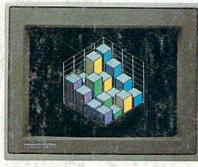
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