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[^1]One million Commodore 128s have sold this past year, and the Commodore 64 and 64 C have continued to sell extremely well. Astonishing the competition, industry pundits, and even some people at Comodore itself, the enduring popularity of the Commodore eight-bit line is a testimony to the excellence of its fundamental design. The Comodore 64 has become the Volswage of the computer market, the most widely accepted personal computer ever.

The recent Consumer Alectronics Show (see the feature beginring on page 22) offered additional evidence of the 64's continuing strength: There were many new software and peripheral products introduced in support of the 64; the quality of the software, particularly graphics and sound, continues to improve as designers find new ways to exploit the 64's features; and observers are now predicting that the 64 will continue to sell into the 1990s. All this points to a machine which was initially so well designed that it can compete effectively against technological progress in a market notorious for its rapid technical change.

Surrounding and supporting the 64 and its offspring are new products which remedy its weaknesses and amplify its strengths: new, faster disk drives; memory expassion; even hard disks. But the underlying design remains the same through all these changes. What is it that makes the 64 so seecal, so durable?

For one thing, it was initially, and remains today, a breakthrough in price/performance. At the time of its introduction, the 64 offered unparalleled sound capability via its SID chip, which represented a leap forward in computer sound capabilities, and still holds its own against the majority of other personal computers available now.

Another chip, the VIC, provides efficient control over video: high-resolution, multicolor, custom characters, and sprites. Programmes continue to be impressed by how easy it is on the Commodore systems to manipulate character sets and sprites. Compared to that of some competing systems, access to -and control over-the VIC chip is particularly efficient. It's one major reason why software engineeds and professional programmes continue to push back the boundaries of what's possible visually on the 64 .

A related issue is the excellent Commodore version of Microsoft BASIC. For one thing, there are no major bugs in this language, a less common achievement than most people realize. And from the start, programmers have been impressed with the special effects possible directly from 64 BASIC. Sprites are easy to work with, even for beginness. The screen map for character mode makes designing effective animation relatively painless. Color mapping permits dazzling graphics with a minimum of fuss. Also, there's enough memory, a full 64 K of RAM, to write sophisticated, fullfeatured programs.

The computer's popularity has spawned an extraordinarily rich base of documentation and utility support to assist programmers in their efforts to create new software for the Commodore 64. If you want to know something about the 64, you can find it in one of the hundress of books published about this machine. Likewise, there are dozens of powerful utilities, software tools, sprite editors, and such.

Another factor which containuses to help sell the 64 is its price. Introduced at $\$ 600$, it can now be purchased new for around $\$ 160$. Peripherals, too, can be quite rasonable. If you want to start delecomputing, you can find modems
for the 64 for as little as $\$ 30$. Light pens, graphics tablets, and a host of other add-ons are all remarkably inexpensive, relative to many competing lines. And, of course, there's a tremendous amount of quality software-both traditional favorites and the new packages which continue to be introduced and continue to sell well.

Its low cost and the consequent high price/performance ratio also make the 64 attractive to specialists. Niche markets have sprung up using the 64 for everything from timing scientific experiments to controlling burglar alarm systems and monitoring the weather. Where previously a specially designed machine would have been required, now an inexpensive, fully programmable, general-purpose computer can be assigned to one task.

Overall, the 64 and its family can be expected to continue to sell well for the next several years. And COMPUTE! Publications will continue to supply some of the best applications, games, and utilities for this outstanding and surprisingly durable machine.


Richard Mansfield
Editorial Director

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## Where Does Machine Language Come From?

I don't understand how programs are put into a SYS location. Is it possible to place a BASIC program in a SYS location? James Glover

SYS is a BASIC statement which transfers control to a machine language (ML) program. It's similar to RUN in that it takes you out of immediate mode (where the computer is waiting for you to type something) and starts up a program. You can also use SYS from within a BASIC program. You can SYS to an ML routine, but you can't SYS to a BASIC program.

The BASIC interpreter knows where a BASIC program begins because it needs to keep track of the starting and ending locations of the program for editing and for disk and tape storage. An ML program, however, can begin at any memory location. Therefore, you must specify the address of the first byte of the machine language subroutine when you do a SYS. Many ML programs for the 64 begin at the unused memory block located at 49152. The line SYS 49152 begins execution of these programs.

ML programs can be stored in memory in a variety of ways. Short programs are often POKEd into memory from BASIC. When you see a program with a block of DATA statements, those numbers are sometimes a machine language program. You can also load ML programs from tape or disk. Usually, you have to add a comma and a 1 after the LOAD command-for example, LOAD" program name",8,1. Still other machine language routines are already in memory when you turn on the computer. These built-in routines make $u p$ the operating system and the BASIC language. (BASIC is itself a machine language program.)

The built-in routines can be turned off and the memory there made available, but the memory can't be used for BASIC
programs. To obtain the extra memory, you must turn off BASIC. If you then loaded a BASIC program into that area, you'd never be able to run it because RUN is a BASIC command and BASIC has been disabled.

## MLX For Professional Typists

At work I am a data entry operator. I like the idea of the 64 MLX Keypad, where you use certain letters on the keyboard to stand for numbers, but the layout "MLX" uses is different than what I am used to at work. How can I change the MLX keypad?

Charles E. Waste II
It's easy to change MLX to use a different keypad. First, make sure you're using Version 1.1 of MLX (line 10 has the version number). Then add or change the following lines:
$487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-13^{*}(\mathrm{~A} \$=\mathrm{S} \$)-14^{*}\left(\mathrm{~A} \$={ }^{\prime \prime}\right.$ 7") $-15^{*}\left(\mathrm{~A} S=" 8^{\prime \prime}\right)-16^{*}(\mathrm{~A} \$=$ "9")
488 IF A THEN AS=MID ("ABCD 123E456Fø789", A, 1):GOTO 54ø
Now reassign the keys specified in lines 485-487. For instance, if you want a 1 to appear when you press the $Q$ key, change the J in line 485 to Q . A J usually produces the numeral 1 (see the keypad chart in the MLX article elsewhere in this issue).

## Jiffies And Clocks

I was trying to figure out how to use TI\$ as a timer to keep up with how long it takes my child to do math problems.
Can this clock be reset to zero (or any number) without turning off the 64 ? Also, I thought that all numeric variables were used without a dollar sign (\$) on the variable name. Since TI\$ holds a number, why isn't it displayed as TI?

Evidently TIME is another clock, because when I type PRINT TIME, it displays a progressively larger number. After some experimentation, I figured that this number advances approximately 60 times per second. Can you please explain about this also? Randy Sibley
The variables TIS and TI (or TIMES and TIME-only the first two letters of the
variable name are significant) tell you the value in the jiffy clock, but they put the time in slightly different formats. As you've discovered, the clock ticks 60 times a second. The $1 / 60$-second unit of time is referred to as a jiffy.

The clock is set to zero whenever you turn on a 64 or other Commodore computer. To reset it from BASIC, include the line TIS = "000000". Note that $T I=0$ won't work. You can read the value of TI, but you can't set it (except indirectly through TI\$). You may set TI\$ to other values; for example, to set a time of 1:35 you would use TIS $=$ " 013500 ". The time uses a 24-hour format: After 23:59:59, TI\$ wraps around to 00:00:00.

There's only one system clock in Commodore computers. The variable TI tells you the total number of jiffies that have passed since the clock was reset. Divide TI by 60 to convert this to seconds. TIS is just another way of looking at the jiffy clock-it changes the number of jiffies to hours, minutes, and seconds. One reason to make TI\$ a string variable (with a \$ after the variable name) is that it prints the time in a consistent format with leading zeros. Because TIS is a string, you can use the MID\$ function to extract the hours, minutes, and seconds. To convert a string to a numeric value, use the VAL function. For example, PRINT VAL(TIS) would print 120 for a time of 000120.

The following short program for the 64 uses TI\$ and TI to test reaction time. It illustrates how to use the jiffy clock to time an event (waiting for a keypress, in this case).

1 X $=$ INT (RND ( 1 ) * 5 Øøø) +1 Øø :
REM RANDOM NUMBER 1øøø-5 999
20 FOR $Y=1$ TOX: NEXT: REM DELA Y LOOP
$3 \varnothing \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(198)>\varnothing$ THEN PRIN T"TOO EARLY": POKE198, Ø:G OTO 1ø
$4 \varnothing$ PRINT"PRESS A KEY"
5 Т TI = "øøøøøø"
60 GET AS:IF AS="" THEN $6 \emptyset$
70 PRINT TI/6も;"SECONDS": GO TO $1 \varnothing$

## Numbers With CHAR

I'm trying to write a simulation program for the Commodore 128. One problem I have run into is that I can't get variables to print in the graphics mode. Here is part of my program:

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## 10 GRAPHIC 1,1

$15 \mathrm{H}=180$
20 CHAR 1,5,5,"HEADING: ";H
The variable in line 20 doesn't print out. Rick Grossenbacher
BASIC 7.0's CHAR statement won't print the value of a numeric variable; it will display only strings (or the contents of string variables). Fortunately, BASIC provides a simple way to generate a string containing the digits of a numeric vari-able-the STR\$ function. For example, $A \$=S T R \$(123)$ produces the same result as $A \$=$ " 123 ", and STR $\$(H)$ will produce the string equivalent of the value of the numeric variable $H$. There's just one other consideration: Unlike PRINT, CHAR will display only a single string, so you can't use print separators like the semicolon you have in line 20 above. Instead, you must use the + operator to concatenate (join) any substrings into a single string. Here's a workable version of line 20 for your program fragment:
20 CHAR 1,5,5,"HEADING: " + STR\$(H)

## Filing Away Information

When you are in a program and you want to save some text, how do you do it? And after you save it, how do you load and list it?

Ashton C. Hobbs
A sequential file would suit your purposes. If you're familiar with the INPUT and PRINT commands, the INPUT\# and PRINT\# commands won't be hard to learn. INPUT reads information from the keyboard, and PRINT writes it to the screen. INPUT\# and PRINT\# act in a similar way, but they read and write from files you've opened.

To create a sequential file, you open it for writing, write to it, and then close it. The program below creates a file called NAMES on disk.

```
1Ø OPEN 1,8,2,"Ø:NAMES,S,W"
2\emptyset PRINT"TYPE FOUR NAMES"
3\emptyset INPUT AS:PRINT#1,AS
4\emptyset INPUT B$:PRINT#1,B$
50 INPUT CS:PRINT#1,C$
60 INPUT DS:PRINT#1,D$
70 CLOSE 1
```

If you now look at the disk directory, you'll see that there's a file called NAMES and it's a SEQ type file. You can turn off the computer, and the information will still be in the disk file. The program below reads and prints the names from the file.

```
1\emptyset OPEN 3,8,5,"NAMES,S,R"
2\emptyset FOR X=1 TO 4
30 INPUT#3, Z$:PRINT Z$
40 NEXT X
50 CLOSE }
```

In the first program, the INPUT took information from the keyboard, but PRINT\# sent it to the file. In the second, the INPUT\# read the file and then

PRINTed the information to the screen.
The OPEN statement at the beginning of each program must be followed by three numbers (numeric variables would work as well) and a filename (or a string variable). The commas must separate the three numbers, which indicate the logical file number, the device number, and the secondary address.

The logical file number identifies which file you're using and it must follow the PRINT\# or INPUT\# statement when you access the file. It can be any number in the range 1-127. The device number is 8 for single disk drives. Additional drives are usually numbered 9-11; printers are usually device 4; cassette drives are device 1. The secondary address means different things to different devices. For disk drives, it tells the drive which channel to use. When you're using sequential disk files, the secondary address may be any number from 2 to 14, but if you ever have more than one file open simultaneously, you must be careful that each file has a unique secondary address.

When you read a sequential file, add ,S,R to the filename (for Sequential and Read), and when you write one, add $, S, W$. If you were accessing a program (PRG) or user (USR) file, you'd subsitute P or U for the letter S.

The first information to go into a file is the first to come out when you read it. Note that the variable names $A \$, B \$, C \$$, and $D \$$ were used in writing the file, but all four names came out as $\mathrm{Z} \$$. The name of the variable is not saved to the file, only the information contained by the variable. You're not limited to string variables, either. You can use strings, numeric variables, formulas, CHR\$ codes. Almost anything you can PRINT to the screen can be sent to a disk file.

## Paddling Around

I'm constructing a program that uses the paddles. Can you print a short program for me? I own a Commodore 64. Terry Gavit

This program is adapted from COMPUTE! Books' Programming the Commodore 64. The variables X and Y return the values of the two paddles and FB returns the value of the two fire buttons (each paddle normally has its own). The paddles should be plugged into port 2.
$1 \emptyset$ POKE 56333,127
20 POKE 56322, 192
30 POKE 5632б, 128
$4 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\operatorname{PEEK}$ (54297)
$50 \mathrm{Y}=\operatorname{PEEK}(54298): \mathrm{FB}=\operatorname{PEEK}(56$
32ø) AND 12:POKE 56322,2
55: POKE 56333,129
$7 \emptyset$ PRINT X,Y,FB
$8 \emptyset$ GOTO $1 \varnothing$
Run this program and turn the paddles. The program prints three numbers. The first two are the values of the two pad-
dles. The third number contains the paddle fire button information. A 12 means that neither button is pressed, a 4 or an 8 means one of the buttons is pressed, and a 0 means that both are pressed.

## Decoding DEC

I can't get DEC to work on my computer. The following line returns an ILLEGAL QUANTITY error message:
115 PRINT "DECIMAL NUMBER IS" ;DEC("N\$")
Any suggestions?
Mark Todd
There is a particular syntax for the DEC function, available in the versions of BASIC in the Commodore 128, Plus/4, and 16. DEC generates the decimal $n u$ meric value of a character string which presumably holds a hexadecimal number. Cou'll get an error message if the string contains any characters other than the numbers $0-9$ or the letters $A-F$.) For example, PRINT DEC("100") returns 256, because that's the decimal equivalent of hex 100 (often written as $\$ 0100$ ). However, the quotes inside the parentheses are required only when you are using a literal string, as the " 100 " above. The quotes should be omitted when you use a string variable, so the proper version of the program line you mentioned would be:

## 115 PRINT "DECIMAL NUMBER IS" ;DEC(N\$)

The complementary function to convert decimal values to hex strings is HEXS. Its requirements are the opposite of DEC-you must supply a number or numeric variable, and the function generates a string: PRINT HEX\$(256) would display the string 0100.

## More Memory For The 64

I know the 64 has 8 K of RAM under BASIC ROM at 40960-49151 and that it can be used as long as BASIC isn't being used. Which machine language LDA and STA do I need to use to switch between ROM and RAM?

David P. Ballin
I have recently taught myself machine language out of a book. I'd like to write a program entirely in ML, with no BASIC at all, but I need about 50 K of free RAM. The book says I can free a memory block from $\$ 0801$ to $\$$ CFFF with LDA \#\$36: STA \$01. However, when I do this, the computer crashes. Either something is wrong with my computer or I can't take advantage of this free RAM in direct mode. How can I program this memory?

Jeff Martin
Bit 0 of location 1 determines whether the computer sees memory at \$A000-\$BFFF as BASIC ROM or as the RAM under-


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neath. If the bit is on, ROM is enabled. If it's off, the memory is available. On the 64, store a \$06 into location \$01 to turn off the BASIC ROM and store a $\$ 07$ to turn it back on.

When you make this memory available, you pay a price-you lose BASIC ROM. BASIC is gone, which is fine if you're writing a program entirely in ML and if the program doesn't call any builtin ROM routines from that area. But you must store a $\$ 07$ to location 1 before you end the ML program and return to direct mode. BASIC is in charge of monitoring your keypresses, printing them to the screen, and interpreting commands (like RUN or SYS) that you might type. If you've switched out BASIC, direct mode will seem to be locked $u$ p.

## Hi-Res 80 Columns

I recently downloaded a program from a telecommunications service. It shows that bitmapped graphics are possible on the 128 's 80 -column screen, something Commodore never revealed (probably because they never knew).

After using the program, I have a question. Can the 80 -column display be set up as a $160 \times 200$ resolution screen with all 16 colors on the screen at once? Lyle C. Seplowitz

The chip that controls the 80-column display, the 8563, was designed by Commodore specifically for the 128 , so it's certain that they did know about the 8563's hi-res bitmapped mode. It's true that the 128 System Guide doesn't make any mention of it, but that's because BASIC and the operating system don't support bitmapped mode, so Commodore considers it an advanced topic. If you're interested in reading more about it, both Mapping the Commodore 128 (from COMPUTE! Books) and Commodore's own Commodore 128 Programmer's Reference Guide (published by Bantam Books) have sections that explain how the 80 -column chip works.

An explanation of all the 80 -column chip's capabilities would require a complete article. To briefly answer your question about multiple colors, yes it it possible to display all 16 colors on the screen at once. In bitmapped mode, each pixel is represented by a single bit in the area of 80 -column screen memory known as the bitmap. Each bitmap bit controls whether the corresponding pixel will take the foreground color or the background color. The foreground and background colors can be specified in two ways. In the first, an area of screen memory can be set aside as attribute memory. Each byte in attribute memory holds foreground and background color values for a corresponding 8 -by-8-pixel character cell in the display, analogous to color memory for the 40-column screen. Using this system,

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each character-cell area can have independent foreground and background colors, and all 16 available colors can be displayed simultaneously.

The problem with this system is the amount of memory it requires. The size of the 80 -column screen bitmapped display is programmable, but the default size is 640 pixels horizontally by 200 vertically, a total of 128,000 pixels. Since each byte consists of eight bits, 16,000 bytes of memory are needed for the bitmap. The 8563 chip has its own private bank of memory not shared with the rest of the system, but that bank contains only $16 \mathrm{~K}(16,384$ bytes). Thus, there's not enough memory remaining after the standard 16,000 bitmap is set up to provide the 2000 bytes required for the corresponding attribute memory area. The alternate color system, used in most of the bitmapped graphics examples we have seen so far, eliminates the need for attribute memory, but at the cost of restricting you to only two different colors for the display. That is, when attribute memory is eliminated, the foreground and background colors are common for all pixels in the display.

There are three ways to add additional colors to the hi-res screen. The first is to shrink the size of the bitmap, displaying only about 112,000 pixels. You can then allocate the free memory as attribute memory and display any one of 16 foreground colors in each 8-by-8-pixel area in the smaller 640-by-176-pixel display. The
second method is to simulate bitmapped mode in text mode by redefining the 512 available character patterns. In other words, use custom characters. The third is to replace the 16 K of 80 -column screen memory with 64 K , which requires desoldering the memory chips and soldering new ones in place. Needless to say, this would void your warranty and is not a project for novices.

## Big Variables, Small Variables

I am working on a program that requires a lot of memory to load and a lot of memory to store variables. According to the Programmer's Reference Guide, five bytes of memory are used to store floating-point variables, while only two are required for an integer.

I wrote a simple program to print the current available RAM and then did some testing. A floating-point array of 100 values takes up 512 bytes, adhering closely to the 5 -bytes rule. Dimensioning an array of 100 integer variables took up 209 bytes, close to 2 bytes per integer variable.

However, when I tried assigning a value to several different (scalar) variables, each required seven bytes, whether it was floating-point or integer. Why do individual variables take up the same amount of room?

John R. Bendixsen

Scalar non-array variables such as $A, B$, $X \$, A 1 \%$, or RA\$ use seven bytes each because if every variable occupies a fixed amount of memory, searches can be faster. When you reference a variable, the system has to scan through memory to find it. If variables start at every seventh byte, the computer doesn't have to slow down to figure out where the next variable is.

Within the seven bytes, the first two indicate the variable name. A value of 128 may or may not be added to the first or second letter, depending on what type of variable it is. Floating-point variables use all five of the remaining bytes, integer variables use two of the five bytes, and string variables use three (one for the length of the string and two for a pointer to the address where the string is stored).

Arrays are handled a little differently. To find the value of $A(52), B A S I C$ first searches for the beginning of the $A$ () array and then calculates the location of element 52. There's no need to look through the previous 52 values of the array. Float-ing-point arrays need five bytes per member, while integer arrays use less memory, only two bytes. If you consider that the statements DIM A(100) or DIM B\%(100) create arrays of 101 elements, numbered $0-100$ (not 1-100), then the first DIM should use 505 bytes, the second 202. The name of the array and a pointer to the beginning of the storage area adds an overhead of seven bytes, to give you a total of 512 and 209, the sizes you reported.

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## UnREMarkable Programs

I am a Commodore 64 owner who does much programming on my own. It appears to me that many of the programs published in the GAZETTE have bad structure. It is important to have good structure so that the programs may be easily understood and modified by other programmers. In my opinion you should group blocks of the program that do one function and clearly mark and describe the function with REM statements. You should also use fewer GOTOs and use GOSUBs to call the subroutines separated from the program. Why does the GAZETTE use such bad structure in the programs it publishes?

Corey Luecht
There are many ways to judge the value of a computer program. One way is to ignore how the program is written and instead observe how it performs. A program that works well is, from one perspective, a well-written program. For instance, if you use a word processor, the internal structure of the program is unimportant, indeed it's unknown-instead, you want the word processor to help you do what you need to get done.

Many of the programs published in COMPUTE!'s Gazette are written by the readers of the magazine-and a lot of programmers write unstructured programs. When we select a program to be published, we look for many things: utility, entertainment value, ease of use, visual appeal, creativity, and programming technique. Although we appreciate the fact that many of our readers learn programming techniques from the programs we publish, we simply don't have the time to rewrite programs in the magazine to conform to our ideas of elegance.

For example, one factor that works against structured programs is size. A liberally commented program could easily be three times as large as a more compact, uncommented program. Such a program would take up too much space in the magazine. Also, in many cases, a structured program runs more slowly. What looks like an inelegant subroutine might be optimized for speed.

Although it is possible to write structured programs in BASIC, the language does not encourage it. In some cases, BASIC makes you pay a penalty for structure. REM statements take up both space and time. In a compiled language, comments are automatically deleted from the running program.

Many programmers think of BASIC as a language that is best used to quickly write utilities and test ideas. Some of these programmers see structured programming techniques as a hindrance.

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Lance Elko, Editor

# The Consumer Electronics Show Report 

A rare snowfall covered Las Vegas in early January as tens of thousands of people arrived for the Winter Consumer Electronics Show. With it came a flurry of exciting new hardware and software products-plus plenty of good news for Commodore owners.

Commodore 64 and 128 owners have a lot to smile about. For the past year, the new-generation 16bit machines-the Amiga, Atari ST, Macintosh and Apple IIGs-have captured many of the headlines in the home computer market. While many 64 and 128 owners may have wondered if their machines were soon to follow the VIC-20's path to obsolescence, the good news is that these machines continue to sell very well.

Nowhere was the continuing health of the 64 and 128 more evident than at the Winter Consumer

Electronics Show (CES), held in Las Vegas in early January. Looking more like an agitated beehive than a showcase for state-of-the-art electronics technology, the floor of the Las Vegas Convention Center teemed with more than 100,000 people. While the majority of CES product displays were in audio and video, the personal computer hardware and software element was significant.

Not surprisingly, Commodore and Atari had the largest and most popular booths in the computer section. Both companies announced a number of interesting new hardware products. They also
shared their booth space with a variety of third-party hardware and software developers in support of their respective products.

Commodore showed two versions of an IBM PC-compatible for the American market that have been available for some time in Europe and Canada. (See "Commodore Goes Cloning In The U.S." following this article.) While Commodore's introduction of its PC compatibles was merely a formali-ty-the debut of these machines in the U.S. market was announced months ago-Atari surprised everyone with its announcement of two low-priced PC compatibles and a $\$ 1,500$ laser printer.

While Atari pulled a rabbit out of a hat, Commodore had a quiet surprise of its own. Hidden on the second floor of the booth, away from the public eye, were Commodore's two new Amigas: the 500-a
new low-cost but powerful version for the mass market-and the 2000-an expandable and multifaceted machine that converts easily into a PC compatible. (See "The New Amiga Family" following this article.)

## Teaching Old Dogs New Tricks

Things are looking up for Commodore. On the rebound with three consecutive profitable quartersafter a dismal and shaky six-consec-utive-quarter loss-the company appears to be on steady ground. The cost-cutting measures implemented in 1985 and early 1986 are surely one reason for Commodore's newfound state of health. But another key factor in its resurgence is the sustained sales of the 128 and $64 / 64 \mathrm{C}$, which still surprises even some Commodore staff. According to Nigel Shepherd, general manager of Commodore North America, the 128 sold about one million units in 12 months, while Commodore $64 / 64 \mathrm{C}$ sales were strong throughout the year. In 128 and 64 sales, Shepherd noted that toward the end of 1986, they "virtually sold everything to the walls. We virtually sold out of each machine."

In light of an optimistic forecast, Commodore announced a number of new 128 and 64 hardware products at CES. Shoppers who decide on the 128 will now have to choose between configurations. The new 128D, essentially the same computer as its twin, offers a new package design: a detachable keyboard (with a 24 -inch cord) and a computer console that houses a 1571 disk drive and doubles as a monitor stand. According to Shepherd, this version of the 128 has been in Europe since 1985: "What happened was that the original design of that machine did not pass the FCC and required a sub-


The Commodore 128 's new twin-the 128D.
stantial redesign. So...we continued to market it in Europe while we slowly but surely redesigned the machine for North America. That was the reason for its going to Europe but not here." He added that with a single power supply, the 128D "eliminates the unsightly wiring and the need for additional power cords." This machine should be available by May at a suggested retail price of around $\$ 550$.

To make existing 128 and 64 systems more powerful, Commodore introduced a couple of new hardware products. The 1581 disk drive, a unit considerably smaller than the 1571 or 1541 , supports $31 / 2$-inch disks. Designed to work with the 128 or 64 (also with the Plus/4 or 16), the 1581 is considerably faster than its predecessors (three times faster than the 1541), and it has a storage capacity of 808 K . Also, $31 / 2$-inch diskshoused in a hard shell-suffer less disk damage. Accidental bendingnot uncommon with the $51 / 4$-inch floppy-is eliminated. Suggested retail price for the 1581 is $\$ 399$.

Commodore 64 owners who want more memory should be pleased with the new 1764 RAM Expansion module, which plugs into the expansion port to add 256 K of memory. Packaged with the module are two disks: a DOS program that lets you access the extra RAM as a RAM disk, and a GEOS RAM disk for use with all GEOS applications. The suggested retail price for the module and disks is $\$ 129$.


Commodore's new RAM expander adds 256 K of memory to the 64 .


The Commodore 1581 Disk Drive offers faster data transfer and 808 K storage capacity.

If you need a lot more memory for your 128 or 64 , it's available. Two companies sharing space in Commodore's booth, JCT and Xetec, were showing hard drives. JCT (P.O. Box 286, Grants Pass, OR 97526) offers three versions of its hard drive: a $10-\mathrm{meg}$ (\$795), a 5 meg (\$695), and a $3.7-\mathrm{meg}$ (\$595). These work with any machine that uses the Commodore serial bus $(128,64$, Plus $/ 4,16$, or VIC, for example). Data transfer on the JCT drives is $1.7-2$ times faster than on the 1541, but a parallel option (cable and cartridge are an additional $\$ 50$ ) for speeds $10-20$ times faster is available. JCT also noted that a dual hard drive is planned and should be available this spring.

Xetec (2804 Arnold Rd., Salina, KS 67401) had on display the Lt. Kernal $20-\mathrm{Meg}$ Hard Disk Drive. Developed by Fiscal Information, this drive was originally announced more than two years ago, but never distributed. In late 1985, Cardco announced its plans for manufacturing and distributing the drive, but soon after, Cardco went out of business. Xetec, awaiting FCC approval at the time of the show, plans to have the drive available through dealers by the time you read this. The suggested retail price for the 64 version is $\$ 899$; for the 128 version, $\$ 949$.

## The Old War Horse

The Commodore 64, with its tremendous software base and impressive computing power at a very low price, is understandably still a huge bestseller. Interestingly, while some industry observers have been ringing the death knell for the 64 over the past two years, recent comments have gone in the other direction. Bing Gordon, vice president of marketing for Electronic Arts, thinks that the 64 will sell well into the 1990s. Nigel Shepherd agrees: "I think if somebody had said to memaybe in '85-what future do you see for the 64, I would have been very aggressive and said 'At least through to '87.' But I think today you're talking certainly past 1990 .
"So, it's not going to die....We finally said, 'Why should we try to supercede this product when there's still demand out there?' You're probably going to see some
enhancements along the way with the 64 . We're going to continue to look at that machine to see how we can make it more attractive and more competitive."

## Better Than Ever

The massive software base is another reason that the 64 and 128 continue to sell well. While there were fewer packages announced at this CES than were introduced at the 1984 and 1985 shows, the overall quality of the new products is higher than ever. (For a complete report, see "Fine-Tuning The Software Market," elsewhere in this issue.)

When you compare the quality
and prices of this year's products with those of 1983-85-when the market was inundated with Commodore software-it's apparent that the consumer is the beneficiary. Competition has weeded out a number of companies with substandard products, while some of the major players have consolidated product lines or merged with other quality publishers. The result is software that includes to date the best in 64/128 graphics, animation, sound, and utility. It remains to be seen whether developers can take the eight-bit Commodores any further, but, as it appears now, all bets are on.

## Elsewhere In Electronics

The home computer market is a significant part of CES, but the majority of products at the show are in the audio and video arena. The bulk of CES floor space is comprised of the latest in stereo components, VCRs, TVs, satellite dishes, CD players, video cameras, telephones, electronic keyboards and drum machines, calculators, and more. Familiar names aboundSony, Pioneer, Casio, RCA, Maxell, Toshiba, 3M, and GE, to name a few. And there are hundreds of smaller companies who make accessories or support products for many of these hi-tech players.

One trend in consumer electronics evident from this year's CES is the continued strong movement toward digital electronics. At the show, digital TVs/monitors appeared to have remarkably crystalclear resolution, and new digital VCRs featured rock-solid special effects. But much of the new-product attention was focused on Digital Audio Tape (DAT). Essentially a tape equivalent of the compact disc (CD), the technology and production capabilities for this medium are here, but the product itself is not on the market. DAT-about half the size of the standard cassette-is being sold in Japan and, according to many sources, will be in the U.S. later this
year, perhaps as early as summer.
Like the CD, DAT offers vastly improved sound quality. But that's not all. Because data can be packed more densely, a lot more music can be stored-two hours per side. Many tape manufacturers have DAT ready but are hesitant to act until the hardware is available. But DAT deck manufacturers-Sony, Kenwood, and Onkyo, to name a few-are abstaining from production start up for a couple of reasons.

First, many audio manufacturers believe that DAT could seriously undercut the booming CD market, which has accelerated in the past year to the point where demand has greatly exceeded supply. Some would prefer to wait to release DAT players until the CD boom subsides. Second, there's the home taping controversy-piracy. With a DAT deck, the owner of a CD player could easily make a sterling copy. Thus, there is pressure on Congress from some in the recording industry to impose a 35 percent tariff on DAT players not equipped with a microchip-controlled device designed to prevent copying.

While some expect DAT to be here this summer, others have noted that, because of the formidable opposition, it would be unrealistic to expect it at all in 1987.


# Commodore Goes Cloning In The U.S. 

Selby Bateman, Features Editor

To many loyal 64 and 128 owners, the idea may smack of heresy: Commodore introducing an IBM clone?

That's right. The same people bringing you the very popular 64 and 128 and the technologically stunning Amiga have jumped on the burgeoning IBM-compatible bandwagon in the United States. At the January Consumer Electronics Show (CES), Commodore introduced two IBM PC compatibles, the \$999 PC10-1 and the \$1,199 PC10-2.

At the same show, there were no fewer than a half-dozen other computer manufacturers demonstrating their own clones, including such companies as Amstrad, Victor, Blue Chip/ Hyundai, and Franklin. Even Atari showed two versions of an IBM compatible, priced aggressively at $\$ 499$ and $\$ 699$. Other manufacturers, such as Tandy, Leading Edge, Compaq, and Epson, are also marketing PC compatibles.

Those not familiar with the clone invasion that's been taking place over the last year may wonder what all the excitement is about. And those who are familiar with the IBM PC may wonder why anyone would bring to market a new computer whose technology has been virtually unchanged since 1981.

The answer to both questions lies in the unparalleled success of the IBM PC in the business market over the past six years, as well as the more recent capability of many companies to sell PC compatibles for substantially less than has IBM. The PC, with its MS-DOS operating system and a couple of disk drives, can cost as much as $\$ 1,500$ from IBM. Clone-makers are selling the same machine (sometimes with better features) for as little as $\$ 600$.

At those prices, the PC compatible becomes affordable not only by more small businesses, but by individual consumers as well. And as thousands of potential new buyers begin to move toward the clones, more and more companies are try-


Commodore's PC10-2 is a $\$ 1,199$ IBM PC compatible with two disk drives and 640 K of RAM. The PC10-1 (not shown) is priced at $\$ 999$ and contains one disk drive and 512 K of RAM (expandable to 640 K ).
ing to get a share of this new market.
But Commodore is no newcomer to the IBM-clone environment. The two PCs Commodore exhibited at CES have been successfully marketed in almost identical form in Europe and Canada for some time. And there's every reason to believe the company may do quite well at selling the two versions of their PC compatible here in the states, although they'll face fierce competition for shelf space among dealers and for visibility among consumers already inundated with a bewildering array of information on other compatibles.

Commodore's pricing, relatively high when compared to that of some of the more recent clones, may also be a major factor in its 1987 PC sales. Undoubtedly, the company will come under pressure to lower the announced $\$ 999$ and $\$ 1,199$ prices. But Commodore,
which will be selling its PC compatibles through dealers rather than mass market chains, wants to provide dealer margins of 35 percent to help promote wide distribution.
"We haven't gone for the jugular on price," says Nigel Shepherd, Commodore's North American general manager. "It's a very competitive business. What we've gone for with the PC is a price/feature combination that gives the dealer a margin [of profit]. And we think it will give us acceptable market share and acceptable profits."

The $\$ 999$ PC10-1 comes with one built-in 360 K double-sided, double-density disk drive, and 512 K of RAM, which can be expanded to 640 K . The $\$ 1,199 \mathrm{PC} 10-$ 2 includes two built-in drives and 640 K of RAM. Both units have room for installation of a halfheight or full-height hard disk.

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8088 microprocessor running at 4.77 MHz , MS-DOS 3.2, a PC-XT compatible BIOS, a PC-XT compatible keyboard, and GW BASIC 3.2. There are also five full-sized expansion slots. The power supply can support two floppy drives, a $40-$ meg hard disk, and five expansion cards. The units also offer as standard equipment an RS-232 serial
port, a Centronics parallel port, and an ATI Graphics Solutions Adapter, which is a built-in monochrome and color display card compatible with IBM, CGA, MDA, Hercules, and Planatronics video modes.

What do Commodore's clones mean for the 64, 128, and Amiga? Apparently not much, as far as sales and distribution are concerned.

Sales of all three of the computers remain strong, Commodore's financial position has stabilized, and 1987 may turn out to be one of Commodore's best years in quite some time. At worst, Commodore officials expect the MS-DOS computers to have some impact on the amount of shelf space dealers have available for the 128.

# Commodore's New Amigas 

Selby Bateman, Features Editor

Not all of Commodore's products for 1987 were displayed on the floor of the Winter Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas. In a small room on the second level of Commodore's two-story exhibit booth, selected dealers and the press were given sneak previews of two new Amiga computers, offshoots of the original Amiga 1000.

Scheduled for introduction sometime this spring are the Amiga 500, a low-cost computer (under $\$ 650$ ) with all the functionality of the earlier Amiga, and the Amiga 2000, an expandable multi-processing machine that starts for under $\$ 1,500$ and can be built into a powerhouse micro with up to nine megabytes of memory.

With these introductions, Commodore provides three Amigas that can reach virtually any market niche, from the entry-level consumer to high-end professional and business markets. All three of the Amigas are 100 -percent compatible with one another as long as the software follows the rules for version 1.2 of the Amiga operating system.

For those not thoroughly familiar with the Amiga, the most important points are these: Introduced in the fall of 1985, the Amiga 1000 was immediately recognized as a genuine breakthrough personal computer, featuring superb color graphics and stereo sound capabilities as well as true multitasking (running more than one active program simultaneously).

Based on the Motorola 68000 microprocessor, the Amiga also has three integrated custom chips-


Commodore's new Amiga 2000 computer is an expandable powerhouse machine that features both Amiga and IBM card slots; up to nine megabytes of RAM; a flexible combination of $3^{1 / 2}$-inch, $5^{1 / 4}$-inch, and hard disk slots; a reconfigured keyboard; and the ability to run IBM and Amiga software simultaneously.

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code-named Portia, Daphne, and Agnes-which, respectively, control sound and input/output, video, and memory access. Agnes also coordinates the blitter and copper devices, which help the Amiga produce its amazing graphics and animation.

With monitor, the Amiga 1000 originally sold for about $\$ 2,000$, although prices during 1986 dropped below $\$ 1,500$. As you'll see, the two new Amigas dramatically change the future of the Amiga in terms of both price and expandability.

## The Amiga 500

To paraphrase Apple Computer's Macintosh slogan, Commodore's new A500 is the Amiga for the rest of us.

For about half the price of the original 1000, the Amiga 500 comes with 512 K of RAM, twice as much memory as its predecessor; a builtin $880 \mathrm{~K} 31 / 2$-inch floppy disk drive; an expanded keyboard with separate cursor and numeric keypads; the Kickstart 1.2 operating system built into ROM instead of on disk; and a 35 -watt external power supply. (The Amiga 500 uses about half the power of the 1000.) Unlike the original Amiga, the new machine's keyboard is not detached; instead, the one-piece unit resembles a cross between a Commodore 128 and an Atari 1040ST. The computer and keyboard are all one unit, and the drive is built into the righthand side.

Commodore engineers radically redesigned the Amiga motherboard to make the 500 more economical to manufacture. The whole computer is now contained on a single, compact board. Yet, the only capability which suffered is that the weaker power supply will have to be supplemented if large amounts of extra memory or other devices are added. As with the earlier 1000, the 500 has two mouse/ joystick ports, stereo audio outputs, RGB and composite video outputs, and the same system expansion bus. Only one change was made: The genders of the RS-232 serial port and Centronics-standard parallel port were swapped, so the Amiga 500 will work with commonly available IBM PC modem and printer cables. Also, Commodore senior engineer Jeff Porter says
that Commodore is working on an optional RF modulator so the 500 can use a television as a monitor.

The 500 even makes it easier to expand memory to a full megabyte. Beneath the computer is a small, easily removable cover which hides a connector for a 512 K memory expansion card. Installing the card is about as easy as plugging in a joystick. Commodore says the card will sell for under $\$ 150$ and include a battery-backup realtime clock.

The Amiga 500 works with the same monitors as the Amiga 1000. Commodore's new \$350 A2002 monitor can be switched between RGB and composite video, just as with the present 1080 monitor.

With color RGB monitor, a 512 K Amiga 500 system will cost about $\$ 1,000$; a one-megabyte system with monitor, about $\$ 1,150$. Each Amiga 500 comes with a Workbench 1.2 disk, Amiga BASIC disk, and the usual manuals.

The only Amiga peripheral that won't work with the Amiga 500 is the long-awaited Genlock video interface. This is solely because of the Amiga 500's different physical configuration. Porter says a redesigned Genlock will probably be introduced for the 500 .

## The Amiga 2000

The real powerhouse of the Amiga lineup will be the Amiga 2000, a machine that can be expanded with up to nine megabytes of internal memory and which contains both Amiga and IBM PC expansion slots-including space for an optional Amiga Bridge card that lets the Amiga run IBM PC software.

The basic Amiga 2000 system, which is expected to sell (without monitor) for under $\$ 1,500$, will have one meg of memory, seven expansion slots, a built-in $880 \mathrm{~K} 31 / 2-$ inch floppy disk drive, three drive ports, a detached keyboard, and a 200-watt power supply. The front of the Amiga 2000 system box contains space for two additional $31 / 2-$ inch drives and one half-height PCcompatible $51 / 4$-inch drive. These drive spaces accept any combination of floppy and hard drives. Inside the system box, you can add an almost unlimited variety of boards, drives, and coprocessors.

For example, you can add hard
drive cards, math coprocessors, a multifunction card, video digitizers, graphics cards, and many others. You can divide a hard disk into one section for the Amiga and another section for the IBM PC, and transfer data back and forth between the two systems. And, by using the Bridge card, which plugs into two slots on the main circuit board, you can work with IBM PC files and Amiga files simultaneously-using the strongest features of each machine to accomplish whatever tasks you want.

Physically, the Amiga 2000 is similar in appearance to the 1000 , but with a taller system box to allow for the extra disk drives and the card slots. The 95 -key keyboard has been enlarged and slightly reconfigured. The mouse, keyboard, and joystick ports on the 2000 are clustered up front rather than being separated to the right side and the underside as on the 1000. And, importantly, the rear of the 2000 has standard connectors and IBM-style vertical slots, rather than the 1000's nonstandard connectors.

The Amiga 2000 will be able to use Commodore's new A2080 longpersistence monitor (about \$500), which eliminates the jittery screen images that currently plague the Amiga 1000's highest-resolution screen modes.

The open architecture of the Amiga 2000 gives it a solid basis for future growth and modification. And the ingenious mixture of IBM and Amiga slots means that programmers can write hybrid software to take advantage of the best capabilities of each machine.

With the introduction of both the 500 and the 2000, some observers expect that the original Amiga 1000 will be gradually phased out. But, as a Commodore spokesperson put it, as long as there's a marketplace anywhere in the world that wants the 1000 , Commodore will more than likely continue to manufacture it. For current Amiga owners, the good news is that the new systems don't in any way make their computers obsolete.

The Amiga 500 and 2000 provide a strong foundation on which Commodore-a company which in 1986 pulled itself out of a financial quagmire-can grow in the future.


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# Fine-Tuning The Software Market 

Kathy Yakal, Assistant Features Editor

In the home market, with any electronic medium, you have to have fantastic audiovisual capabilities....Entertainment is going to be the big market that pulls it [the home computer] in. That's determined every other consumer electronic medium that's gone into the home.

-Trip Hawkins, President, Electronic Arts

The quality and innovative nature of new software-especially entertainment programs-continue to be crucial to the growth of today's home computer market. As Trip Hawkins and other industry leaders point out, the emphasis will increasingly be on supplying the same advanced sound and graphics that are so much a part of this technology-driven audio/video age.

At the Winter Consumer Electronics Show (CES), key computer manufacturers like Commodore and Atari continued to point the way toward greater computer audio/video capabilities with the Amiga and ST computers. And software publishers also displayedand discussed-new programs that will stretch today's technology and will interest both new and experienced computer users.

Although there were not as many new-product announcements as in past years, and the number of highly visible software exhibitors on the floor was lower than at recent shows, many agree that this is just a part of the natural evolution of this segment of the industry. With only four major groups producing hardware for the home market-Commodore, Atari, Apple, and the MS-DOS-compatible companies-and with more realism about consumers' needs and wants, there seems to be less urgency to release dozens of new products monthly.
"New hardware with exciting price/performance characteristics, improvements in hardware and software retailing and distribution, and exciting new software ideas reawakened consumer excitement about home computing this past
year," says Jim Levy, who recently stepped down as president of Activision Software. "As these conditions continue to develop, we expect sales rates of both new computers and software to pick up. The industry seems to be entering a new long-term growth phase."

## Familiarity And Depth

While the growth phase that Levy mentions shows signs of a maturing and healthy market, it's clear that personal computers in the home are still far less common than many other consumer electronic products.
"In 1982, 4 percent of U.S. households were active users of home computers," says David Seuss, president of Spinnaker Software. "In 1986, 4 percent of U.S. households were active users of. home computers. Compare that to VCRs (videocassette recorders). In 1982, 0 percent of U.S. households had VCRs. In 1986, 40 percent had one and used it every week. Why did it happen for VCRs and not computers? I think the simple answer is that the three preconditions of home electronics devices have not been met by our industry."

Those preconditions, according to Seuss and others, are a common computer standard, universal software compatibility, and operating procedures that all consumers can use easily. In other words, home computers need to be as universally standard as telephones or stereos or VCRs. Anyone who has a nodding acquaintance with the personal computer industry knows that's far from the current situation.

There are three areas that the software industry needs to address,

Seuss adds. First, in the area of entertainment and education, more audio/video stimulation needs to be provided than has been provided in the past. "Computer-generated graphics are crude by standards that consumers use to judge video and audio stimulation," he says. "We have to deliver TV-quality pictures and sound."

Second, the process of getting information must be streamlined. "Every fact that exists in the world can be accessed by a patient librarian. The reality is none of us ever uses a millionth of the information that is relevant to a particular task we have," he says. "The reason is all of this data is simply not available in an efficient, accessible way."

And, finally, there need to be more practical applications for the home user. "I think sometimes we have been too grand in our aspirations for applications," Seuss says. "For example, we put together a complete home financial system that 95 percent of purchasers are not using within one week of purchase date. Programs are too ambitious, and require consumers to spend hours and hours every week utilizing the program. Don't give me an enormous financial accounting system for my home. Give me a program that calculates how much insulation I need in my walls."

## Entertainment A Priority

Entertainment, education, information retrieval, and management of personal affairs are all tasks that the expanded memory, speed, and audio/video capabilities of the latest computers will better handle. In the meantime, today's software
publishers continue to deliver more finely-tuned products for accepted home applications.

Entertainment needs of consumers vary, but software sales figures point to the characteristics of those most widely enjoyed: simulations of real-life experiences, games incorporating familiar characters and/or themes, and entertainment


In Accolade's Comics, you take on the persona of Steve Keene, and help thwart evil for the Chief of Spystuff, Inc. Detailed graphics and animation and a user-directed plot make this entertainment experience similar to directing the action in a comic book.

## Accolade

This entertainment software producer, which celebrated its first birthday at the show, announced Accolade's Comics, an interactive computer comic book. The story centers around Steve Keene, a spy whose mission is to foil evil plots for the Chief of Spystuff, Inc.

Unlike text-only adventures, Accolade's Comics offers the visual experience of reading a comic book on a computer screen, combining detailed graphics and animation. The player determines the direction of the story by continually selecting from a series of possible answers to questions asked of Keene. Some are dead ends, and others lead the player into various themes and plot twists. Because the user directs the plot, a variety of different endings are possible each time the game is played. Arcade action is incorporated when Keene falls into traps, inescapable positions, and embarrassing situations. The game retails for $\$ 39.95$.

## Accolade

20833 Stevens Creek Blvd.
Cupertino, CA 95014
products that stretch the graphics and sound capabilities of a machine and provide a rich and creative intellectual challenge or a demanding test of reflexes.

In those areas, a variety of new programs were announced at Winter CES. In fact, games comprised the lion's share of new product offerings for Commodore. As many
industry leaders observed there, computer games seem to be enjoying a resurgence in popularity.

The following software programs were among those introduced at CES. Look for information on more new software in upcoming issues.

*     *         *             *                 * 
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"Leave her alone, you...." Last summer's hit movie Aliens provides the characters and story for one of Activision's latest releases, Aliens: The Computer Game.

## Activision

Two years in the making, a graphics-and-text adventure titled Portal made its debut at CES. Rather than using a puzzle-solving or branching story approach, Portal is narrative literature, allowing the player to interact with the story and explore the unfolding futuristic world.

Transported to the year 2106, you are a lone space traveler who returns to earth and discovers that all of its inhabitants have vanished. Together with the sole survivor, a biological computer named Homer, you must find out why. Activision worked with adventure and science fiction author Rob Swigart to develop this unique approach. Suggested retail price is $\$ 39.95$.

Another new game introduced by Activision is Aliens: The Computer Game (\$34.95), based on last summer's hit movie.
Activision
2350 Bayshore Pkwy. Mountain View, CA 94043

## Electronic Arts

Long a leader in discovering soft-ware-design talent, Electronic Arts has expanded its multimachine line of computer software and has intro-
duced several new products for the Commodore 64.

Dan Dare: Pilot of the Future is a best-selling British import featuring Dan Dare, the U.K.'s most popular comic book hero. The game follows the adventure of Dare and his engaging pet, Stripey, as they travel to a distant asteroid and neutralize the threat posed by alien Treens. Each screen is a comic book panel complete with captions, full-color 3-D cartoon graphics, mazes, puzzles, fistfights, and a realistic soundtrack. Suggested retail price is under $\$ 20$.

In PHM Pegasus, a combat simulation game, players complete a basic hydrofoil training session and become part of the T.A.G. (Terrorist


Commodore 64 games have been a mainstay of the Electronic Arts product line. Among those new products announced for the 64 at CES are Dan Dare: Pilot of the Future and PHM Pegasus.

Action Group) force. The task force can be called to action in any of the dangerous assignments awaiting the crew aboard the battle craft Pegasus, a hydrofoil armed with a cannon, chaff rockets, Harpoon or Exocet missiles, and Gabriel missiles. Heads-up onscreen displays reveal both your view from the craft's bridge and the view from an operations map. The price is $\$ 39.95$.

The Bard's Tale II, 50 -percent larger in program size and more challenging than its predecessor, revolves around your attempts to halt an evil force threatening to destroy the Realm. The fantasy world contains six complete cities and 25 dungeon levels. Animated monsters, magic spells, and realtime puzzles are among the special effects included to make the game an entertaining visual and intellectual challenge. Bard's Tale II is priced at \$39.95.
Electronic Arts
1820 Gateway Dr. San Mateo, CA 94404


Epyx is well-known as a producer of realistic sports simulations for the Commodore 64. Street Sports Basketball is the first title in its new Street Sports line.

## Epyx

Epyx's early reputation in this industry stemmed from popular fantasy/role-playing games like Temple of Apshai. More recently, graphics/action-intensive hits like Summer Games helped maintain its reputation as a software leader. At CES, Epyx clearly broadened its scope, introducing games of both types, as well as a new productivity product.

Sub Battle Simulator, the first title in Epyx's new Masters Collection, is a detailed submarine simulation set during World War II, where players are put in command
of one of six different classes of U.S. Navy submarines or German Kreigsmarine U-boats. Staged in either the Atlantic or the Pacific, the game allows players to choose from over 60 different missions or play out the entire war. Each mission is based on genuine historical data.

Street Sports Basketball is the lead title for a new line of sports software. Players pick their own three-person team from ten individuals with varying degrees of skill in different areas. Four neighborhood scenes, each with its own unique props like curbs, oil slicks, and fences, serve as challenging scenarios for fast-paced athletic action.
Epyx
600 Galveston Dr.
Redwood City, CA 94063

## Firebird

Firebird, U.S. licensee for a continuing flow of home computer software from England and Europe, made a dramatic entrance into this market a year and a half ago with Elite. Firebird has since brought over a number of popular programs for all major home computer systems, including the graphically rich adventure, The Pawn. Besides introducing a business line at CES, Firebird announced several new programs for the Commodore 64, including a followup to The Pawn titled Guild of Thieves, which, from a sneak preview, looks to be even more graphically impressive than its predecessor.

In Tracker (\$39.95), the player is given simultaneous control of eight Skimmer crafts to try to destroy the marauding hordes of renegade Cycloids. Fast maneuvers, high-speed 3-D battle sequences, and demanding play action challenge the player's reflexes, while the program's intuitive design also challenges the player intellectually.

Starglider (\$39.95) puts the player in command of an airborne ground attack vehicle which must eventually do battle with the starship Starglider. Already a hit on the Atari ST, this game requires cunning, skill, and quick reflexes.

## Firebird Licensees

P.O. Box 49

Ramsey, NJ 07446

## Infocom/Activision

Infocom set the standard for text adventure games with such classic programs as the Zork trilogy and many other respected games that followed. Recently acquired by Activision, the company continues to create a product line serving all major home computers.

In Hollywood Hijinx (\$34.95), your Hollywood B-movie-mogul uncle, Buddy Burbank, and his wife have left you their entire estate, with one stipulation: You must find ten treasures hidden throughout their sprawling Malibu home. If you can't find them in one night, you lose the whole inheritance.

Bestselling humor writer Douglas Adams produced a zany hit for Infocom with his computer version of Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. Now he has designed Bureaucracy, in which you explore the endless layers of red tape that bind up bureaucratic institutions.

## Infocom

125 Cambridge Park Dr.
Cambridge, MA 02140

## MicroProse

A leader in simulation software, MicroProse announced an agreement recently made with author Tom Clancy to develop his numberone bestselling book, Red Storm Rising, into a home computer game along the lines of MicroProse's other military simulation software. The title is expected to appear sometime in late 1987.

## MicroProse

120 Lakefront Dr.
Hunt Valley, MD 21030

## Mindscape

Mindscape made its entry into the software market as an educational publisher, but has since gone on to market a line of entertainment programs, in addition. Five new arcade games for the Commodore 64 were announced at CES, including Trailblazer, a series of soccer races that offers a two-player split screen; and Parallax, a space exploration mission that turns into a battle to save the earth (\$29.95 each).
Mindscape
3444 Dundee Rd.
Northbrook, IL 60062

## DAIA EAST BRINGS ARCADE REALISM HOMEI


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Since its startup as an educational software publisher in 1983, Mindscape has diversified its line to include software in the areas of entertainment, personal productivity, and desktop publishing. Five new arcade games for the Commodore 64 were introduced at CES, including Parallax.

## Simon \& Schuster

Prompted by the success of last year's bestselling graphics-and-text adventure, Star Trek: The Kobayashi Alternative, Simon \& Schuster has released its second Star Trek fantasy, The Promethean Prophecy (\$32.95). While exploring an unmapped sector of space, the Enterprise is attacked by aliens who contaminate the food supply, requiring you to beam down to a nearby planet to replenish the supply. To win the game, you must solve a series of puzzles found on the planet. The game's parser (the portion of the program that interprets your commands) was two years in development; it understands nearly 1000 words and can handle multiple sentences and objects.
Simon \& Schuster
One Gulf + Western Plaza
New York, NY 10023

## Inexpensive Classics

In addition to new products at CES, several companies announced new lower prices and bundled packages of older classic software game titles. These games run the gamut from arcade-action to strategy.

The Accolade Avantage line includes the Spy vs. Spy I \& II actionstrategy programs, the fast-action Deceptor, and the war strategy program Desert Fox, for \$14.95 each.

Electronic Arts added to its line of Software Classics with Archon II: Adept and Skyfox, two action-strategy games; Movie Maker, an animation program; Financial Cookbook, a
collection of personal finance and budget programs; and Mind Mirror, a personality profile game by Timothy Leary; each for under \$15.

Activision announced the first in its series of Solid Gold Software titles: the classic Pitfall! and Demon Attack will be packaged together and sold for less than \$15. And Infocom has bundled the three programs in the Zork Trilogy for $\$ 59.95$.

## A Standard User Interface

All of these games, as well as a variety of productivity and educational products introduced at the show, share one characteristic: compatibility with the Commodore 64 and 128. But that's where the similarity ends.

When those differences add to the variety and interest of a game or an educational package, that's no problem. But, say some observers, the many differences among computers and software shouldn't needlessly confuse and inhibit computer users.

Take word processing programs, for example. Though many can execute the same text-editing functions, the commands necessary to use those features are different for each program. But, as Seuss has noted, for widespread acceptance of computers, the hardware and software should be as standardized and as compatible as possible-just as with television sets, toasters, and VCRs.

And that has already started to happen. "A lot of hardware companies have contributed, I think, to the standardization process, by starting to have a mechanism for a graphics environment interface," says Seuss. "Whether it's Atari with its PC-clone, Commodore with GEOS, or Apple with the Macintosh, there is a general movement in the direction of standardizing interfaces that will reduce drastically the differences between programs."

To have its product mentioned as an emerging standard might have seemed far-fetched to the GEOS designers at Berkeley Softworks even one short year ago. At the 1986 Winter Consumer Electronics Show, Berkeley premiered its new Commodore 64 operating system/user interface in a small booth, at a show where Commo-
dore itself had little presence. Within the next 12 months, GEOS was adopted by Commodore as the official disk operating system for its 64, and a copy is now packaged with every machine that is sold. At the 1987 Winter CES, a financially rejuvenated Commodore drew impressive crowds at its booth, and Berkeley's presence in a large booth across the aisle was commanding.

Besides making disk access five to seven times faster and providing a friendly user interface that employs graphics like windows, icons, and pull-down menus, GEOS comes with its own word processing program, geoWrite, and drawing program, geoPaint. In addition, Berkeley continues to upgrade the system itself and offer add-on packages.

Writer's Workshop (\$49.95) is a combination of four powerful GEOS application programs that provide a complete professional writing environment. geoCalc is a graphicsoriented spreadsheet that can be used for such financial tasks as bud-


At the Winter Consumer Electronics Show in 1986, Berkeley Softworks introduced GEOS, which was adopted as the official graphics user interface for the Commodore 64. At the 1987 WCES, Berkeley premiered an 80-column version of GEOS for the Commodore 128 (in 128 mode). Berkeley also announced a number of new companion packages for the program, including geoCalc and geoFile, a spreadsheet and database manager.

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geting, cost estimating, mortgage analysis, tax planning, and generating financial statements. geoFile (\$49.95) is a database management system that lets the user set up a filing system using simply designed forms. geoDex (\$49.95) is an electronic card file for names, addresses, phone numbers, and other
miscellaneous information.
But perhaps the biggest news to come out of Berkeley Softworks at CES was its announcement of an 80 -column version of GEOS for the Commodore 128. Expected to be available in the second quarter of 1987, this version will retail for $\$ 69$, $\$ 10$ more than its 64 counterpart.

Berkeley Softworks, 2150 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, CA 94704.

For additional products introduced or exhibited at CES, see the News and Products section in this and upcoming issues.


Computer software companies like Aegis Development are now beginning to explore the possibilities of the new compact disc-interactive (CD-I) technology.
disc on CD-I players manufactured by different hardware companies.

CD-I technology will ultimately force us to rethink traditional notions of entertainment and education, says David Seuss, president of Spinnaker Software. For example, let's say you have a CD-I program that plays chess. You could store every game that's ever been played by grand masters. At any moment in a game, you could have the program display examples of how the experts handled similar or identical situations. And, of course, that's just the beginning.

With stereo sound, speech synthesis, full-motion video, and advanced graphics-and-text manipulation, CD-I players and programs will bring new meaning to the word interactive.

CD-I players and software may be widely available as early as Christmas of 1988. Much depends on whether the manufacturers of both hardware and software can continue to cooperate in the development of a single standard.

It's probable that by the early 1990s, advanced entertainment, educational, and productivity applications will be available through CD-I. This combination of computers and lasers has the potential to sell into millions of households over the next decade.


# COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Author's 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, and 16. 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 $5 \times 7$ 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. COMPUTE!'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, COMPUTE!'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. COMPUTE!'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.

# in $\cdot \mathbf{n o} \cdot \mathbf{v a} \cdot \mathbf{t i o n} \boldsymbol{n} .1$. the process of making changes 2. a new method, custom, device, etc. 3. Cadpak 4. BASIC Compiler see Abacus 

Features of Cadpak:

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# Omicron 

Sean Wagle

Be ready and alert. A host of deadly enemies can make quick work of you in this frantically paced, multilevel arcade-action same for the 64. A joystick is required.
"Omicron" is a game which creates a universe full of hostile aliens. To play and win, you must survive 16 waves of 15 enemies each. This is anything but an easy task-you'll be facing some of the deadliest and fastest creatures ever to visit the screen of your computer.

Omicron is written partly in BASIC and partly in machine language (ML). First, type in and save Program 1, the BASIC section of the program. Since the BASIC section attempts to load the ML portion of the program, don't run the program until you've typed in and saved Program 2.

Typing in Program 2, the ML section of Omicron, requires use of the "MLX" machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When you run MLX, you'll be asked for the starting and ending addresses of the data you'll be entering. For Omicron, respond with the following values:

```
Starting Address: 33CE
Ending Address: 43BD
```

When you've finished typing in the data, save a copy to disk


The player is about to finish this level by destroying the last enemy unit, just one of a host of fast and deadly aliens.
before leaving MLX. You must save the data from Program 2 under the name OMICRON ML, since that is the name Program 1 looks for. If you're using tape instead of disk, change the , 8,1 at the end of line 10 in Program 1 to ,1,1. Also, be sure to save the data for Program 2 immediately following Program 1 on the tape.

When you're ready to play Omicron, make sure that a joystick is first plugged into port 2; then load and run the BASIC program. The game does not work properly un-
less the joystick is plugged in before you run the program. When the title screen appears, choose one of the four skill levels by pressing a function key. It's recommended that you start with the Rookie level (f7) so you can get used to game play. The skill levels are as follows:
f1 Expert
f3 Pro
f5 Advanced
f7 Rookie

## How To Play

When the game begins, your first ship appears in the upper left corner of the screen. You and your enemies can move freely, but you'll bounce off the edges of the screen and off the status board in the center of the screen, which holds the score, current level, and number of ships remaining.

The first thing to master is the joystick control of your ship. You can fire missiles by pressing the fire button. To move, aim the joystick in the desired direction. Since your ship can build momentum, your direction does not change immediately. The direction in which the ship points does not change unless you press the fire button while moving the joystick, so with careful planning you can move in one direction and shoot in another.


To complete a level, you must eliminate all 15 enemies. If you lose a ship, you'll start over on the same level. A bonus of 1000 points is awarded if you make it through a level on your first try. Bonus ships are awarded after completing levels 4,8 , and 12 .

## Your Enemies

At the beginning of each level, your enemies are dark blue drifters. They are harmless at this stage in their life cycle. As time passes, some of the drifters become cyan bombers. Bombers leave an assortment of deadly objects in their wake. See the table for a description of all the enemies in Omicron.

If they are not destroyed, bombers become yellow destroyers. Destroyers move twice as fast as bombers, and they shoot yellow missiles which are similiar to the ones you fire. Watch destroyers carefully-they can change their direction at the first corner they encounter.

Near the end of the level, the remaining enemies can become orange battle satellites, which fire like destroyers, leave bombs like bombers, and bounce around the screen in a furious attack. Needless to say, you should try to kill these off as quickly as possible.

If you wish to pause the game at any time, press SHIFT or SHIFT LOCK. If you use RUN/STOPRESTORE to break out of the game, you cannot restart play simply by running Program 1 again. Instead, you must turn the computer off and back on, then reload Program 1.

| Enemies | Points Color | Appears <br> as |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| argon mine | 10 | cyan |
| ricochet net | 20 | green |
| splinter bomb | 50 | purple |
| fusion bomb | 100 | yellow |
| indestructo | none | Fellow |
| mystery mine | $10-100$ | cyan |
| drifter | 200 | blue |
| bomber | 200 | cyan |
| destroyer | 400 | yellow |
| battle satellite | 600 | orange |

See program listings on page 102. .a.

# Improvisor 

Donald Eddington

Anyone can play melodic music with the help of the 64 and
this program. It's fun for children, but adults will enjoy it too.

The Commodore 64 has a powerful sound chip know as the SID (Sound Interface Device). You've probably heard what it can do in games and music programs. "Improvisor" lets you play along with SID to create music without much effort.

Improvisor can play music along with you or play alone. There are three ways to let Improvisor play solo-you can let the computer choose random notes, let it create a song with the program's "intelligence" routine, or let it play from its repertoire of familiar songs. But the best way to enjoy Improviser is to play along with the program. Don't worry if you've never played music before-Improviser will make sure that you sound great.

## Typing It In

Improvisor is written entirely in BASIC. Type it in and save a copy to tape or disk. When you're ready to play, load and run the program.

When Improvisor starts, it loads 16 songs from DATA statements. This takes only a few seconds. When it's finished, Improvisor starts playing these songs, one after the other. Listen carefully-you may recognize a few. At the bottom of the screen you'll see the numbers $0-9$. The 0 key is a rest, and the other numbers stand for the following notes.

$$
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
\text { R } & \text { F } & \text { G } & \text { A } & \text { C } & \text { D } & \text { F } & \text { G } & \text { A } & \text { C } \\
0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9
\end{array}
$$

Note that this is not a full major scale-the fourth and seventh notes of the scale have been re-


Improvisor offers a number of options, and you won't sound bad using any of them.
moved. This prevents you from hitting a "bad" note.

Now press f1. You'll hear a random, computer-generated melody. This is a good way to get ideas for songs that you want to play on Improvisor.

Press f 3 to hear the program's musical "artificial intelligence." The computer does some pattern analysis to determine the next note to play. This results in some very nice melodies. If you want to inspect the intelligence of the program or change it, examine lines 220-320.

Now it's your turn to make music. Press f5. Play notes by pressing keys $1-9$. The lowest note is 1 and the highest is 9 . For a rest, press 0 . All notes are in the key of F . No matter what keys you press, you'll sound great.

You can press a function key at any time-even in the middle of the song-to change between the operating modes.
See program listing on page 106.


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I. J. Lyles, Jr.

This arcade game for the 128 demands the quickest of reflexes. A joystick is required.

You are one of five skidders stuck in a closed universe. All five of you have tried to find a way out, but with no luck-go off the screen in any direction and you wrap around to the opposite edge. The enclosure has driven your friends mad-they fly around the screen at high speed in a desperate attempt to leave your universe and find one where someone is doing something more interesting. Stay away from them-at their speed, a single touch will destroy you.
"Skidders" is a game programmed entirely in BASIC for the 128. BASIC 7.0 provides so many useful sprite-movement and colli-sion-detection features that games requiring machine language on the 64 can often be done in BASIC on the 128 .

Type in the program and save a copy to tape or disk before attempting to run the program. To play Skidders, load the program


The player (the blue skidder) must act quickly to avoid a deadly collision.
and type RUN.

## Skidding For Your Life

Use a joystick plugged into port 2 to control your skidder. You are the light blue one lying in the center of the screen. Don't stay still for too long, though-you've got to dodge the other skidders, which come from every direction and move faster and faster as the game goes on.

Don't get hit even once-if you do, you'll lose. To win the game (and it's not easy), you must last 40 seconds. There is a countdown timer in the screen's upper right corner that displays exactly how many seconds you have left. The time is also graphically displayed at the bottom of the screen in the form of a bar graph. You start at 0 percent of time completed. When you reach 100 percent of time completed, 40 seconds will have passed, and you will have won.

There is a yellow wall surrounding the playing field. This border is not impenetrable, but it does slow you down. You can wend your way through: The top wraps around to the bottom and vice versa. The same is true of the left and right edges. If you find yourself caught in the wall, move off of it as quickly as possible. Your fellow skidders hold so much energy that they're unaffected by the wallthey'll come streaming through while your movement is hampered. It's a very hazardous place to visit. See program listing on page 101.

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## Tass Times In Tonetown

From the Tonetown Times comes the following startling announcement:

Erstwhile Tonetown eyesore Jonboi Waltune, cited for aggravated tonelessness, left town quietly last night. Soreeyed locals did not regret his departure.
"He just couldn't get a take on what's tass," said celebrated bodystylist Chaz, "no matter what he did. He wore the most untone shirts with ugly little emblems on them and blue scrub pants with someone else's name on one hip pocket."

For anyone about to visit Activision's Tass Times in Tonetown, the fate of poor Jonboi should serve as a warning. It is possible to commit many crimes in this strangest of worlds, but none is as major as simply being untass. In fact, your very survival depends on how well you alter your appearance, with a new pink hairstyle and a set of TroppoWear duds from Down Under, to convince the locals that you understand the meaning-and the impor-tance-of the word tone. Fail at this, and you fail before you begin.

Fail at what? you ask. Why, at rescuing Gramps, of course. See, at some point during the last couple of days, Gramps, in whose living room you begin this adventure, has disappeared through a magic hoop, leaving behind nothing but a cryptic journal and some well-aged pizza. Because you want to find the guy, you decide to follow him through the hoop, and you end up in this really weird (but extremely tass) world. Tonetown, it's called-a place that is really, unquestionably, well ...different. Different from what? Everything, as it turns out.

It turns out, too, that Gramps knew about the place and visited it often. And so did his dog, who now accompanies you everywhere. Turns out as well that the dog-whose Tonetown name is En-nio-is more than just any ordinary mongrel. He's known here as The Legend, a six-time winner of the InterMoonal Ultra Journalism Award. He's helpful, and your association with him will get you into several very tass places.

He can get you into Fast Freddie's for some ultratouch eats and tone tunes, and he can even get you backstage at a Daglets concert. He can also
help you get a job with the Tonetown Times. What he won't willingly do, though, is take you to Franklin Snarl's pet store, because Snarl keeps some fairly disgusting pets in there. They're called blobpets, and even though they're all the rage in Tonetown these days, they're far from wonderful. Snarl, it seems, not only sells them, but also makes them.

Snarl is a snake. Literally. If you don't become tass, he'll kill you. Even if you do become tass, and then try to interfere with a couple of his business dealings, he'll kill you anyway. Franklin Snarl is the bad guy of this story, and rumor has it he is the one behind Gramps' disappearance. Guarding his hideaway, though, is this nose and this pair of eyes, and....

## Tonetown is a cross between

 Alice's Wonderland, with its emphasis on strange language and weird creatures, and an episode of "The Monkees" TV show, with its overstated villains and its humorous attempts at being hip.Clearly a crazy game, Tass Times in Tonetown is a thoroughly delightful change of pace. A graphics-and-text adventure in the manner of Activision's earlier Borrowed Time, Tass Times shares Borrowed Time's good features-a clever interface and good, fun graphicswhile dispensing, except at the beginning, with the earlier game's tendency to kill you off every time you turn around. In other words, Tass Times is a successful and enjoyable extension of the Borrowed Time system, going beyond that to provide a truly interesting and funny setting.

For recent text adventures, setting has become more important than plot. Exceptions such as Infocom's Starcross

notwithstanding, early adventures offered little in the way of fully imaginable worlds. In the past 18 months or so, this has changed. Authors seem much more concerned with offering players an interesting world to operate in, and with this new emphasis have come the best adventures to date. Mindwheel and Brimstone (BrøderbundSynapse), and A Mind Forever Voyaging and Trinity (Infocom) demonstrate that a clearly presented, fascinating setting will do much to enhance an adventure's enjoyment. Tass Times in Tonetown, with a world filled with strange (but recognizable) characters speaking a strange (but recognizable) language, now joins the ranks of these other fine adventures.

Entering Tonetown is a little like entering a dream in which you never quite feel comfortable. Tonetown is a cross between Alice's Wonderland, with its emphasis on strange language and weird creatures, and an episode of "The Monkees" TV show, with its overstated villains and its humorous attempts at being hip. Still, I wish the designers had gone even further, demanding that we learn to talk tass in order to get things done, and maybe doing something like forcing us to rethink such concepts as parks, boats, and even directions. Tonetown would allow this kind of dreamlike distortion, but all too little of it happens.

But the game is fun, and that's really all that counts. The parser works just fine, and after a little practice you can avoid dying in the first few moves. The interface eases play and gets rid of much of the frustration of other adventures. All this is good, but somehow, in a game set in such a unique world, it doesn't seem to matter. Here is an adventure in which traveling around,



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visiting the tone spots and listening to the really tass talk, is as enjoyable as trying to solve the plot. If you want something different, try a visit to Tonetown. I guarantee you that wherever else you travel in adventureland, you won't find a place exactly like it.
-Neil Randall

## Activision

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## Robot Rascals

This new program from Electronic Arts is great fun. It takes the challenge of computer play and broadens it to encompass the fun and interaction of a family board game. As a multiplayer game, it provides an opportunity for good-natured competition that requires shrewd strategy and an instinct for revenge. In addition, the antics of the rascally robots delight and entertain throughout the game.

The program, written for the Commodore 64, comes with an easy-tograsp, witty manual that contains both directions for play and advice on strategy. Two decks of cards are included: Luck cards, which are drawn during game play, and Item cards, which are

dealt out, four to a player, randomly determining which items are to be scavenged by the players' robots.

The object is for each player to use his or her robot to seek out and collect (scavenge) the four items designated by the Item cards. These items are on the planet Laustenfownd-yes, that's what it's called-a place whose geography includes lakes, rock-ridden fields, woods, open plains, and swampland. The changing terrain has varying effects on the robots, affecting their speed and altering their chances for damage. Each robot has a home base to which to return-with its scavenged goods, for repairs, or for safety. There are five teleport terminals on Laustenfownd to expedite travel.

Robot Rascals has four levels of play to choose from: superbeginner, beginner, standard, and advanced. Diffi-

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\section*{Roadwar 2000}

In the year 2000, bacteriological war destroyed civilization. Cities turned into prizes held by powerful factions, while the highways, which once carried the commerce of a great nation, became deadly battlefields. Now, at the request of what's left of the federal government, we have been trying to locate eight scientists, and return them to a secret underground lab so a vaccine can be developed to neutralize the microbes released during the war.

It hasn't been easy. Food and fuel are in short supply. We've been fighting constant battles with mutants, cannibals, and rival road gangs. We left Dallas a week ago with almost 300 people. Now we're in San Francisco with only 50. Out of the nine vehicles we started with, only a flatbed truck remains.

SSI is best known for its realistic simulations, war games, and fantasy role-playing games. But Roadwar 2000's approach is something quite different.

Unlike other SSI games, which allow one player to play against the computer or which offer a two-player option, Roadwar 2000 is a one-player game in which the computer plays an apparently subordinate role. However, it's easy to forget the computer is controlling the action. You may find yourself wondering about the Machiavellian intelligence controlling the opposition You'll be encountering various groups of people. Sometimes you'll find mobs of starving people, ready to swear allegiance to you in return for a mouthful of food. You may even encounter trained mercenaries, ready to join forces with you and strengthen your band.

Other times, those you meet will be somewhat less than desirable-definitely not the type you'll want as companions as you travel through a hostile land.

Finding food and fuel is a serious problem. Since the country has fallen into anarchy, normal commerce is impossible. Searching and looting the ruins of the cities is the best way to locate caches of food. You'll need to monitor your stores of food and fuel closely. It's easy to find yourself in a barren wasteland without the means to continue your journey.

Your commands are issued through a series of menus displayed under maps of the area you currently occupy. Moving around the map in search of loot, people to recruit for your gang, or vehicles is the most common exercise. From time to time, you'll need to fix flat tires, cache surplus supplies, and conduct other necessary business. All commands are entered by pressing a single key.

Movement is over terrain you would expect: plains, farmland, moun-
tains, desert, and woods. If you survive long enough, you'll move over 30 different types of terrain and through 120 cities. By the way, you're not limited to what was once the United States. Try visiting Mexico or Canada. Maybe a vacation in the Bahamas would be nice. But be warned; things have changed.

Many decisions are necessary. Stay in a city too long, and you could deplete the already limited resources of the area. As leader, you're responsible for equipping your force. Lead wisely, recruit the right mix of people and specialists, and you'll do well. Mistakes are costly, and your force may actually desert if you prove a weak and ineffectual leader.

You'll also need to strengthen your vehicles. More than a means of transportation, your vehicles may be hardened into real war wagons. Different vehicle types are available; motorcycles

\section*{Staying alive long enough to} piece the puzzle together is the real problem.
offer good fuel economy, but a bus can carry-and withstand-more firepower. You may have up to 15 vehicles in your gang, and each one is rated individually in 24 categories. A normal station wagon is no match for a battle-hardened off-road sedan.

Which combat tactics will be more effective? Is a hit-and-run attack best? Sometimes the best choice is to ram your opponent. Roadwar 2000 offers the choices of detailed combat resolved down to the individual combatant, or simply the strategy involved with moving masses of people.

When you're meeting another road gang, combat is inevitable. There are three modes in which to resolve combat: abstract, tactical, and quick. When another gang is encountered, the computer prompts, FIGHT DETAILED ROAD COMBAT? If you answer No, the abstract mode is selected, where the battle is swift and bloody. Respond Yes and follow the prompts to select either tactical or quick combat.

During tactical combat, the display shifts to a smaller area, displaying your vehicles and the vehicles of the rival gang. You'll find many variable factors during detailed road combat. It's up to you to maneuver your vehicles, gain whatever advantage you can, then destroy your adversary. No time here to be merciful. Any sign of weakness will cost you dearly. If you've seen the combat sequences in the Mad Max films,
then you know what to expect.
Combat is really only a small part of this game, although it's a crucial one. Shrewdness in noncombat situations is equally important. The tactics you employ will lead to your ultimate victory or defeat. Never lose sight of your goal to find the eight scientists and return them to the secret underground lab.

As with most SSI games, Roadwar 2000 isn't a quick one-evening affairplaying time is estimated at over 50 hours. The game I'm presently enjoying has lasted well over the 50 -hour mark.

Locating the eight scientists is difficult. You'll need the help of secret agents located around the country. They'll reveal themselves to you from time to time. Staying alive long enough to piece the puzzle together is the real problem.

There are a lot of things I've learned from game experience that I'd like to tell you about, like how a doctor or drill sergeant can help you. Or how to find the healers, and what to do when the mutated microbes contaminate your gang. But the discovery is part of the fun.

Roadwar 2000 offers a strategy and tactics scenario combined with swift, decisive action to form an unbeatable combination adding up to sustained excitement. Although fast arcade graphics and action are not part of this game, excellent graphics and attention to detail will make Roadwar 2000 a lasting favorite.

> -George Miller

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\section*{Certificate Maker}

Is there someone you want to reward for a job well done? Do you have students whose achievements you want to recognize? Then this program is for you.

Springboard Software has introduced Certificate Maker for the 64-a second cousin to the company's earlier Newsroom newsletter printing package that helps you make professionallooking certificates of merit. With over 200 certificate designs to choose from, the ability to make multiple certificates, and its easy-to-follow, menu-driven format, Certificate Maker is a handy, engaging program to have around.

You're given a manual that uses straightforward directions accompanied by a flow chart diagram composed of the actual menu screens. This manual also carries illustrations of the certificate designs provided on a second disk. These range from humorous, such as the "Couch Potato Award," to serious scholastic and religious awards that school and church classes might use.

All of the designs (called templates) can be partially customized by choosing one of 24 borders and one of five fonts, and by deciding how to word the certificate. The only part that can't be customized is the graphic. We think this is a bit of a drawback, especially
since some templates are blank. You add the words, but there is no way to add a graphic. However, under the fonts section, the manual mentions possible future additions to Certificate Maker. Perhaps they'll expand on the graphic feature, too.

After you've followed the menus to design your certificate-a task so easy you can almost get by without reading the manual-you print it out. If you wish to make more than one of the same design, there is a way to make a series of certificates, each with a different person's name on it. This is done by creating a name file. You are allowed room for 75 names per file and 25 characters per name. The file, which must be stored on a separate data disk, is easily created with the aid of more clearcut menus. It can be edited at any time, and it autoalphabetizes, too.

Printing the certificate revealed the only actual problem with Certificate Maker that we could find, and this is a problem that may be particular to one printer. We use a C. Itoh 8510 Prowriter. Certificate Maker is set up for making multiple certificates, but in doing so, we developed a travel problem. After we had printed eight or ten certificates, the certificate was being printed about a quarter-inch closer to the bottom of the page, significant when you're at-
tempting a professional-looking, centered piece of work. Depending on the size of your name file, this could mean up to nine repositionings of printer paper for a multiple run of certificates, reducing the convenience of this feature. However, the problem could be peculiar to the C. Itoh Prowriter.

With over 200 certificate designs to choose from, the ability to make multiple certificates, and its easy-tofollow, menu-driven format, Certificate Maker is a handy, engaging program to have
around.

Once your certificates are printed, you may wish to add one other touch. Springboard includes 36 colorful stickers which can be used as seals to further customize your work.

The usefulness of this program can't be beat. From congratulating your mate



Certificate Maker offers 24 borders and 5 fonts for creating your own certificates.
for some outstanding feat of spousemanship to marking the completion of a Sunday School year, from presenting a colleague with the "Infecting CoWorkers Award" to honoring your students' excellence in musical performance, there is practically no end to the ways you can use Certificate Maker. We passed out 24 Best Friends awards to our daughter's kindergarten class, ones that she helped make. The kids loved them, and the parents were impressed, too. Our school (using the Apple version) has also found ample uses for certificates. We recommend Certificate Maker highly - no matter whether you use your Commodore at home, school, church, or for any other organization that might wish to honor its members. Springboard deserves a certificate of its own for this creative, easy-to-use, practical program.
-David and Robin Minnick
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\section*{I Am The C128}

I Am The C128 from Personal Choice Software (distributed by Activision) is a beginner's tour through the Commodore 128 computer in nine "volumes," or multipart chapters. For neophytes who prefer their tour on the computer screen rather than in a book or magazine, this disk is a fine introduction to programming in BASIC on the 128 . You certainly get a closer, more intimate view this way; the hands-on approach has much to recommend it.

The tour consists of an introduction to microcomputing and software, the 128 (with emphasis on the keyboard) and disk drive, BASIC, graphics, and sound. The new 7.0 BASIC graphics and sound commands, as well as those accessing the disk drive, are particularly well covered in I Am The C128.

Required hardware-in addition to the 128 -is a 1571 disk drive (the 1541 will not work) and a 40 -column monitor (color preferred, but not essential). You also need a basic sound system (amplifier and speaker/headphones or TV sound) for the extensive sound and music demos. Though one might wish the program had accommodated the 1541, it is likely that first-time usersthose for whom this program is writ-ten-will have purchased the 1571 , rather than the older and slower drive. A color monitor/TV is ideal for both the material on screen graphics and the color-coded keyboard demonstration, but is otherwise incidental.

The nine volumes are titled Introduction, The C128, BASIC, Advanced

BASIC, Disk Usage, Screen Graphics, Sprite Graphics, Sound Effects \& Music, and Programming Hints. From a master table of contents, you choose a volume; a volume menu then presents a set of chapter headings. Once a chapter is selected, you're taken straight through the rest of the volume, ending with a review-a useful feature that summarizes the volume. At any point you may exit by pressing one of two keys: ESC returns you to the volume menu; F1 returns you to the main table of contents. You can also flip back and forth between pages (slowly) by using the up- and down-cursor keys.
... this disk is a fine

> introduction to programming in BASIC on the 128. You certainly get a closer, more intimate view this way; the hands-on approach has much to recommend it.

The program is virtually foolproof. The only way I have found to "confuse" the program is to hit ESC during the initial program display (which is long-the user will often wish to bypass it). The appropriate exit (not mentioned in the "Tourbook" pamphlet) is to press F1 (which is also the only way to recover from the above-mentioned abortive ESC).

Even with the use of screen blanking (FAST mode, I assume), quite a lot of time is expended in disk access-especially at initial load. Some volumes take over 30 seconds to bring up. Once into a volume there are no delays until you hit F1 or ESC, whereupon everything is reloaded. A single HELP screen, summarizing the various methods of navigating I Am The C128, is always immediately available.

The program is logically conceived and user-friendly. Overall, its most attractive feature is the large number of short programs displayed onscreen to study and run, particularly in the graphics and sound volumes. Sound and music treatment is especially comprehensive, with extensive program demos that are excellent overall; only a few are unnecessarily confusing (such as the filter and octave demos). In passing, I should point out one program error: The fifth ENVELOPE waveform is purported to be ring modulation; it is instead a simple triangle wave. For the bell-tone of actual ring modulation, an
additional frequency must be given the modulating oscillator. (This was apparently not done, and use of a second oscillator is not mentioned).

For the most part, material is presented in textbook fashion, page by page. The program provides some interaction, some graphics, some demos, but not as much as there could be, as these are the major reasons for doing a tour on the computer itself. Probably the best examples for study are the separate SCREEN, SOUND, and SPRITE programs. All are well commented, though SOUND and SPRITE are short and simple. SCREEN, on the other hand, is substantial and of considerable help in showing how to create various shapes and figures onscreen.

I have discovered only one other problem detail that might confuse the beginner: The discussion of DIRECTORY under "Disc Usage" states that when you press F3, a disk directory will appear. This is true, except in this program (the alert "student" will no doubt try pressing F3 at this point).

All in all, this is a useful introduction for the neophyte wishing to take his or her first steps through 7.0 BASIC, particularly in relation to sound, graphics, and disk access. Armed with \(I\) Am The C128 and the documentation packed with the computer, new users should be well on their way to developing BASIC programming expertise and to getting the powerful 128 to do what they want.
-Art Hunkins

\section*{Activision}

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\title{
Print Shop To GEOS
}

\author{
Bruce Wilkinson
}

Transfer Print Shop graphics to GEOS with this clever utility.

The GEOS operating system comes with a powerful paint program known as geoPaint, but so far there are few picture libraries available for it. "Print Shop To GEOS" lets you convert pictures and diagrams from Brøderbund's very popular Print Shop graphics printing program to GEOS file format so that you can use them in geoPaint and geoWrite.

Print Shop To GEOS is written entirely in BASIC. Type it in and save a copy to a GEOS work disk. Make sure that there's a Photo Scrap file on the disk. (If there isn't, you'll have to create one. First, run geoPaint by double-clicking on its icon from the GEOS deskTop. Following the instructions in your GEOS manual, CUT or COPY any part of the screen. Then exit geoPaint. This procedure saves the copy buffer into a file called Photo Scrap.) A word of caution: The Print Shop To GEOS program creates a temporary disk file named \(S\), so if you already have a file of that name on the work disk, you must delete or rename it.

\section*{Moving Pictures}

Once you have prepared the work disk, run the conversion program from the deskTop by placing the cursor on the program icon and double-clicking. When the program requests the Print Shop disk, re-
move the work disk and insert the disk holding the Print Shop graphic. The program then asks if the image is for a Commodore (side B) or Other (side A) printer. Although the program can handle either side A or side B of the Print Shop graphic library disks, side B graphics look better when printed from GEOS.

The program requests a filename for the desired Print Shop graphic image. If you aren't sure of the name, press RETURN to view the directory. The program lists the files which are likely to be graphics files. The criteria the program uses to select a file are that it must be a PRG file and it must be three blocks long for side A or two blocks long for side B. In some instances, files that are not graphics files may meet these criteria and appear in the list. Ignore these files.

Print Shop To GEOS lists up to 16 filenames. If there are more files in the directory, you may view them by pressing RETURN again. Press the left arrow key to abort the directory display. If you abort, the program asks that you insert a different disk. To load the image, type the name of the desired file and press RETURN. Alternatively, use the cursor keys to move the cursor to a filename and press RETURN.

Now place the GEOS work disk back into the drive and press RE-


A Print Shop picture has been loaded into geoPaint.


Once in geoPaint, the picture can be rotated and mirrored.

TURN. The program saves the image as a Photo Scrap file. After the file is saved, place the master GEOS disk in the drive and press RESTORE to reboot GEOS.

You may now paste the captured image into a Photo Album, geoPaint file, or geoWrite file. By pasting the graphics into a Photo Album, an entire library of graphic images can be created for later use. See program listing on page 98.

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\title{
The Versatile CIRCLI
}

\author{
Paul W. Carlson
}

The 128's CIRCLE command can do much more than draw circles, as you'll see with these short and impressive graphics demo programs.

The four programs accompanying this article demonstrate how easy it is to use the CIRCLE command to draw attractive geometric shapes on the Commodore 128.

A circle on the 128 is actually drawn as a polygon with 180 sides, so it's ideal for drawing many different geometric figures. We'll be drawing regular polygons-ones with all sides the same length and all angles the same size.

Program 4, which is based on "MODified Shapes for IBM," a program I had published in the May 1986 issue of COMPUTE!, shows the final result of all four programs. However, if you want to better understand the CIRCLE command, let's begin with Program 1.

\section*{A First Step}

Type in Program 1. When you've finished typing, save a copy to tape or disk, then load the program and type RUN. This program draws three different shapes-an equilateral triangle, a square, and a hexagon. CIRCLE can be used to draw polygons with any number of sides, but these three are the shapes we'll be using in the final program.

To understand how CIRCLE can be used to produce these shapes, take a look at line 130 in the program:
```

130 CIRCLE C,CX,CY,XR,YR,SA,EA,0,
360/NS

```

The command CIRCLE is followed by alistof arguments, each separated by a comma. Like all graphics state-
ments that draw on the screen, the first argument, \(C\), is the color source.

The next two arguments, \(C X\) and CY, are the horizontal and vertical coordinates of the center of the polygon that is to be drawn. The center of a polygon with an odd number of sides won't be midway between the top and bottom of the polygonso you may notice that the triangle is not centered vertically on the screen, although it has the same center coordinates as the square and the hexagon.

The next two arguments, \(X R\) and YR, are the horizontal and vertical radius of an imaginary circle that passes through every corner of the polygon. It's here that we have to take into account the fact that the pixels on most monitors and TV screens aren't square. In highresolution mode, a pixel's height is about 1.4 times its width. This height-to-width ratio is known as the aspect ratio. To prevent the shapes from being elongated vertically, the horizontal radius must equal the vertical radius times the aspect ratio. The variable AS in line 10 of the program is the aspect ratio-try changing its value to see what happens.

The next two arguments, SA and EA, are the starting and ending angles, measured in degrees. To draw a complete polygon the ending angle must be 360 degrees greater than the starting angle. The starting angle determines the position of the first vertex of the polygon. With a starting angle of zero, the first vertex would be at the very top of the poly-


BASIC 7.0's CIRCLE command makes it easy to create pictures like this.
gon. The program uses a starting angle equal to 180 divided by the number of sides to turn the polygon clockwise so the last edge is horizontal at the top.

The next argument is the rotation angle. The program uses a rotation angle of zero degrees. You may wonder why I use the starting angle torotate the polygons rather than the rotation angle. The reason is that any rotation angle other than zero or 180 degrees has the effect of changing the aspect ratio (unless the aspect ratio is 1). This leads to an important rule that is not stated in the manual: For any aspect ratio other than 1, use the starting angle to rotate the polygon, not the rotation angle.

The final argument is the number of degrees between the sides of the polygon. This is 360 divided by the number of sides.

The variable SU is not used by this program, but it is used in Program 2.

\section*{Scaling And Rotating}

If you have Program 1 in memory, just add four lines-80, 90, 110, and 150 -to create Program 2. (The underlined \(\uparrow\) character in lines 80 and


In this photo, several small triangles were drawn with the CIRCLE command to make a larger triangle.

90 is \(\pi\), achieved with SHIFT- \(\uparrow\).) When you've made these additions or have typed in all of Program 2, save it with a new filename. Then, load and run it. Lines \(110-150\) hold a FOR-NEXT loop with the CIRCLE command inside it. Each time through the loop, the polygon is scaled down by a factor of RF (computed in line 80) and rotated DA degrees (computed in line 90). The values of both RF and DA are determined by the value of the variable SU in line 10. It's interesting to change the value of SU slightly to see what happens.

\section*{Adding Color}

Programs 1 and 2 plot complete polygons. However, the CIRCLE statement is able to draw partial polygons as well. Why would you want to do this? Suppose you wanted a polygon with sides of different colors; CIRCLE can do it. Program 3 can be made from Program 2 by adding or replacing lines \(10,60,100\), 120 , and 140 from the listing of Program 3 . Save the program with a different name, then load and run it. Lines 120-140 create another FORNEXT loop nested within the one that was in Program 2. Line 120 computes the ending angle by adding 360 divided by the number of sides to the starting angle, which causes the circle statement to draw just one side of the polygon each time through the loop. Because line 140 advances the starting angle by the same amount each time, a new side is drawn each time through the loop. The expression \(\mathrm{EA}=\mathrm{SA}+360\) in lines 70 and 110 is no longer necessary and may be removed.

By drawing the polygons one side at a time, the program can use any of the three available colors for any side. The calculations for the
variables \(B\) and \(C\) in lines 60 and 120 are used to determine the color each side will be.

Notice that the aspect ratio in line 10 was changed from 1.4 to 0.7 . This is because in multicolor mode each pixel is twice as wide as in the high-resolution mode.

\section*{Complex Patterns}

Program 4 combines the discoveries of the first three programs into a program that generates three different multicolored displays. Type it in, save it, and run it. As you watch the displays being drawn, remember that the only graphics command being used is CIRCLE.

This program rotates some of the triangles and squares counterclockwise inside each other to create the patterns. This means that the starting angles must decrease for each rotation. Because the CIRCLE command does not allow negative starting angles, the program adds 360 degrees to the starting angle to to insure that a negative number is not used. Note that any shape rotated 360 degrees is unchanged.
See program listings on page 108. ara

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\title{
TurboSave 128
}

\author{
Michael Henry
}

This easy-to-use utility makes all your saves at turbo speedup to six times faster than normal-on the Commodore 128 with a 1571 disk drive. Other useful features are also included.

If you own a 128 and a 1571 disk drive, you're probably still amazed at the speed with which your programs load. Unfortunately, the 1571 is as slow as the 1541 when it comes to saving programs. "TurboSave \(128^{\prime \prime}\) offers a solution. It allows you to save 64 K of memory to a blank, formatted disk in 23 sec-onds-six times the speed of a normal save. Here's a chart showing the difference between TurboSave and the standard SAVE routine:
\begin{tabular}{rcl} 
& TurboSave & Commodore \\
& & SAVE \\
10 blocks & \(31 / 2 \mathrm{sec}\) & \(91 / 2 \mathrm{sec}\) \\
100 blocks & 12 sec & 60 sec
\end{tabular}

TurboSave is invisible to the operating system and the user, so it works equally well with all save commands-BASIC's SAVE, DSAVE, and BSAVE, and the monitor's S command. Except for its lack of support for the bug-ridden Save-with-Replace, TurboSave is completely compatible with Commodore's standard SAVE. And it will never create an unclosed splat-file, either.

\section*{Typing It In}

TurboSave is written entirely in machine language, so you must enter it using the " 128 MLX " machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX asks for a starting and ending address,
respond with these values:

\section*{Starting address: 0C00 \\ Ending address: 15BF}

When you've finished typing in all the TurboSave data, be sure to save a copy to disk before you leave MLX.

TurboSave is simple to use. Just load it with a statement like this:

\section*{BOOT "TURBOSAVE",B1}

Don't forget to add the extra , B1 at the end of the command. This causes the data to be loaded into bank 1 of the 128 's RAM. If you omit the bank specification, the program will load into bank 0 by default, where it will overwrite important system information such as function-key definitions. As an alternative, you can type in and save this short program to act as a boot program:
10 SCNCLR:PRINT" \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) DOWN\}BOOTING

\section*{TURBOSAVE"}

20 BOOT"TURBOSAVE",B1
Pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE disables TurboSave. You can also disable TurboSave with the following command:

\section*{BANK 1:SYS DEC("FFA8")}

To reactivate it, enter:

\section*{BANK 1:SYS \(\mathbf{1 2}^{* 256}\)}

TurboSave assigns this command to the SHIFT-RUN/STOP key
combination, so you can also reactivate TurboSave simply by pressing SHIFT-RUN/STOP.

TurboSave causes no conflicts with BASIC, but machine language programmers should be aware of the memory locations used by the program. It occupies locations 3072-5563 (\$0C00-\$15BB) in block 1 RAM (bank 1), and uses locations 1024-1791 (\$0400-\$06FF) in that block for buffer storage. In block 0 RAM (bank 0), the program uses locations 3072-3327 (\$0C00-\$0CFF). This block is normally used as the RS-232 input buffer; any programs that use this area won't work with TurboSave. The following zeropage locations are used temporarily during a save operation:
\[
\begin{array}{cc}
6-8 & (\$ 06-\$ 08) \\
100-101 & (\$ 64-\$ 65) \\
106-110 & (\$ 6 \mathrm{~A}-\$ 6 \mathrm{E}) \\
174-175 & (\$ \mathrm{AE}-\$ \mathrm{AF}) \\
193-194 & (\$ \mathrm{C} 1-\$ \mathrm{C} 2)
\end{array}
\]

TurboSave eliminates automatic verifying to achieve its speed. If you wish to verify that your program was saved correctly, use the VERIFY statement following the SAVE. The VERIFY will occur as quickly as the SAVE did, so you'll still be way ahead of the normal save routine.

\section*{Altering TurboSave}

TurboSave is designed to be flexible. Although it normally saves data in PRG files, you can change this with the following:
BANK 1:POKE DEC("D29'), \(x\)
where \(x\) is one of the following the values:
\begin{tabular}{cl} 
Value & File type \\
129 & sequential (SEQ) \\
130 & program (PRG) \\
131 & user (USR) \\
132 & relative (REL)
\end{tabular}

Add 64 to these values if you wish the file to be automatically locked after it is saved. For example, a value of \(194(130+64)\) would cause TurboSave to create locked program files. TurboSave normally writes the starting address of the data being saved as the first two bytes of the file. This is standard practice for Commodore program files, but you may want to disable this feature if you are creating another file type. To prevent the load address from being saved, use this statement:

\section*{BANK 1:POKE DEC("D47"),0}

This is especially useful when creating text files, which need no load address. However, remember that program files can't be loaded normally unless they contain a starting address. You can reenable the starting address feature with
BANK 1:POKE DEC("D47"),1
See program listing on page 100.

> All programs listed in this magazine are available on the GAZETTE Disk. See elsewhere in this issue for details.

\title{
TurboSave 64
}

\author{
William Voosen
}

Now you can save files three-to-five times faster on the 1541 disk drive.

In 1986, the GAZETTE published several turbo utilities-programs that greatly speed up disk operations: "Turbo Copy" (April) speeds up file copying; "TurboDisk" (August) speeds up disk loading time; and "Turbo Format" (November) cuts disk formatting time down to ten seconds while eliminating head knocking. Continuing in this tradition is "TurboSave 64 ," a machine language program that makes saves three to five times as fast by reprogramming the 1541 disk drive. Here's a chart showing the speed difference between "TurboSave 64" and the standard SAVE routine:
\begin{tabular}{rcr} 
TurboSave & \begin{tabular}{c} 
Standard \\
SAVE
\end{tabular} \\
8 blocks & 3 sec & 9 sec \\
128 blocks & 17 sec & 87 sec
\end{tabular}

Once TurboSave is activated, all saves take place at high speed.

The program is written entirely in machine language, so you must enter it using "MLX," the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX asks for a starting and ending address, respond with these values:
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Starting Address: } & 0801 \\ \text { Ending Address: } & 0 \mathrm{D} 30\end{array}\)
When you've finished entering the data, save a copy to disk. To load the utility, type LOAD"TURBOSAVE",8. (Substitute the name you used to save the program.) To activate TurboSave, just type RUN
as you would for a BASIC program. Pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE disables TurboSave. Enter SYS 710 to reenable it.

This utility maintains all the error checking of the standard SAVE routine except automatic verification. If you wish to verify the save, use the VERIFY command. To increase the speed of the save, the screen is turned off briefly during the high-speed save.

\section*{Compatibility}

Some printer interfaces interfere with TurboSave 64. If your printer interface causes problems with TurboSave, you may have to disconnect it while using the program. Be sure to test the program carefully before using it with an important disk.

TurboSave 64 is compatible with the DOS 5.1 wedge. The program uses 27 bytes at locations 710-736 (\$02C6-\$02E0), but the bulk of the program is stored in the RAM under the BASIC ROM. Because TurboSave reprograms the disk drive, a portion of the program is also transferred into the disk drive's internal memory. The transfer of data to the drive RAM requires about 1.5 seconds. That overhead is the same for all saves, so there is less speed improvement for saving small programs than for saving large ones.
See program listing on page 99.

\section*{User Group Update}

When writing to a user group for information, please remember to enclose a self-addressed envelope with postage that is appropriate for the country to which you're writing.

Send typed additions, corrections, and deletions for this list to:
COMPUTE! Publications
P.O. Box 5406

Greensboro, NC 27403
Attn: Commodore User Groups

\section*{User Group Notes}

The Concord Area Commodore Enthusiasts (CACE) users group has disbanded. Other users in this area may contact the Diablo Valley Commodore Users Group, P.O. Box 27155, Concord, CA 94527.
The San Luis Obispo Commodore Computer Club (SLOCCC) has changed its address to P.O. Box 3836, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-3836.
The new address for the Canton Area Commodore Users Group (CACUG) is 13 N. 17th Ave., Canton, IL 61520.
The Cache Valley Computer Club's new address is 315 W .400 S., Smithfield, UT 84321.
The VIC-20 Users Group of Richmond and the C-64 Users Group of Richmond have united to form CURVE, P.O. Box 28284, Richmond, VA 23228.

You can now write to the Stuggart Local Commodore Users Group in care of Don Rimestad, HHC VII Corps, P.O. Box 228, APO, NY 09107. The group meets in Germany.
The corrected address for the
Toronto Pet Users Group (TPUG)
is 5300 Yonge St., Willowdale,
Ont., M2N 5R2, Canada.

\section*{New Listings}

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\section*{FLORIDA}

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\title{
Screen Mapper
}

\author{
Jerome E. Reuter
}

Take the drudgery out of screen set-up with this simple utility. The maps printed by the program make it easy to find the memory location for any character position on the screen. Works with the 64, 128, Plus/4, and 16 with any Commodore or compatible printer.

Designing a custom screen can be difficult. Trial and error is the strategy used by most programmers when designing menus and games. With "Screen Mapper," you can test screen designs on paper. Screen Mapper draws screen memory maps on your Commodore printer.

Screen Mapper is written in BASIC. Type it in and save a copy to tape or disk. The program is written for the 1525 (or other oddnumbered Commodore printers like the MPS-801 or 803). If you have a 1526 (or other even-numbered printer like the MPS-802) replace line 10 with

\section*{\(10 \mathrm{PR}=0\)}

Plus/4 and 16 users must make this change:
\(20 \mathrm{SM}=3072: \mathrm{CM}=2048\)
After you've saved the program, load it and type RUN.

\section*{Map Varieties}

Screen Mapper makes three different kinds of maps, and each one can be printed in two sizes. When you run the program, these are the options that you'll see:

\footnotetext{
1 Small Screen Map
2 Small Color Map
3 Small Graphics Map
4 Large Screen Map
5 Large Color Map
6 Large Graphics Map
7 Quit
}

Before you choose an option, make sure your printer is connected properly and turned on.

If you request a screen map, each box in the map represents a character cell. Each row is labeled with a number that represents the address of the first character cell of that row. On the 64 , the first row is numbered 1024. That means that the first box in that row is located in memory at 1024, the second at 1025 , and so on. If you use this chart to POKE characters onto the screen, remember to POKE screen codes (not ASCII codes) onto the
screen. As an example, POKE 1024,1 puts an \(A\) in the first character cell on the screen. A table of screen codes can be found in Appendix B (p. 376) of The Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide or in Appendix G (p. 261) of COMPUTE!'s Mapping the Commodore 64.

Color maps are similar. POKE the color number into the byte specified by the color memory map. For example, POKE 55296,1 (on the 64) makes the character at the first character cell white.

The final map is a graphics map. This is not a memory map, but a representation of the graphics screen. Each box in the chart holds 100 hi-res pixels in a \(10 \times 10\) configuration. Use this graph to make a rough sketch of the hi-res screen before starting any detailed work. See program listing on page 102.


A sample printout of a small screen map (64 version).

\title{
LIST Formatter
}

\author{
Richard Richmond
}

This handy utility for the 64, 128, Plus/4, and 16 makes program listings more readable. It formats listings on the screen or to any printer.

Trying to follow the logic of a program is often difficult because of dense program lines and nested loops. This handy utility produces easy-to-read BASIC program listings. With "LIST Formatter" in place, multiple statement lines are split up and FOR-NEXT loops are indented to make it easier to follow the program flow. For example, if you type in the following program:
10 FOR I=1 TO 10:FOR J=1 TO 10
20 PRINT I:PRINT J
30 NEXT
40 NEXT
LIST Formatter displays it like this:
\(10 \quad\) FOR I=1 TO 10:
FOR J=1 TO 10 PRINT I: PRINT J NEXT
NEXT
Notice how the FOR-NEXT loops are lined up. Programmers who use structured programming languages like Pascal, Modula-2, and C often use indentation to make the appearance of a program follow its logic.

\section*{Typing It In}

There are three versions of LIST Formatter-Program 1 for the 64, Program 2 for the 128, and Program 3 for the Plus/4 and 16. Type in the appropriate version for your computer. The DATA statements contain a machine language program, so be sure to save a copy to tape or
disk before trying to run the program. Load the program and type RUN. Type NEW to erase the BASIC loader from memory. You may then turn LIST Formatter on or off with the following commands:
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
& Formatter On & Formatter Off \\
64 & SYS 53020 & SYS 53023 \\
128 & SYS 3072 & SYS 3075 \\
\(+4 / 16\) & SYS 16150 & SYS 16153
\end{tabular}

As an example, with the 64 version, you would type SYS 53020 to turn on formatted listings, and SYS 53023 to turn them off.

Since LIST Formatter breaks up program lines with more than one statement, screen editing is not possible. Before attempting to edit the program, turn LIST Formatter off with the appropriate SYS.

LIST Formatter controls the LIST command completely, but all functions of the LIST command are available. You can list a single line, a range of lines, or the whole program. The listing can also be sent to the printer:

\section*{OPEN 4,4:CMD4:LIST \\ PRINT\#4:CLOSE 4}

Machine language and advanced BASIC programmers may be interested in where this utility resides in memory. The 64 version is stored at locations 53020-53243; the 128 version at \(3072-3293\); and the Plus/4 and 16 version at 16150 16373.

See program listings on page 99.

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\title{
Easy Disk LOAD And SAVE
}

\author{
Joseph Heaverin
}

Several useful, time-saving options are added to the two most frequently used disk commands. For the 64 with a disk drive.

Since the 64 was introduced in 1983, Commodore has had a few opportu-nities-with the Plus/4 and 128to improve disk commands. Among the features available on these newer computers are commands to load and run programs, and commands for saving machine language programs. Now you can bring these capabilities to the 64 with "Easy Disk LOAD and SAVE."

Easy Disk adds a few handy options to the 64's plain-vanilla LOAD and SAVE commands. With this program, it's easy to load and run BASIC and machine language programs, and to save machine language programs. Each of the new features is activated by adding a new secondary address value to a standard LOAD or SAVE statement. Here are the new commands and a description of what they do:

LOAD "filename",8,2 loads and runs a BASIC program.
LOAD "filename",8,3 loads and executes a machine language program.
SAVE "filename", 8,1 saves and verifies a BASIC program.
SAVE "filename",8,2, start address, end address +1 saves a block of memory to disk. Use this to save machine language programs, screen images, sprite patterns, and the contents of other areas of memory. Note that the end address +1 parameter should be one location greater than the actual ending address of the block of data you wish to save.

\section*{Activating The New Commands}

Type the program in and save it to disk. Since there are many DATA statements which require accurate typing, use "The Automatic Proofreader" program found elsewhere in this issue. When you're ready to use the program, load it and type RUN. The top of BASIC pointer is moved down to protect enough memory to hold the program, then a machine language routine is POKEd into this reserved area. To enable the new commands, type NEW, then SYS \(x x x x\) where \(x x x x\) is the number that the program gave you when you ran it. It's a good idea to write down this SYS ad-dress-you'll need it to reenable the program after a RUN/STOPRESTORE.

The new commands are now activated. As a test, put a disk with a BASIC program on it in your disk drive. Now type:
LOAD "filename",8,2
Substitute the name of your BASIC program for the filename in the command above. It should load in and start automatically.

RUN/STOP-RESTORE disables the Easy Disk commands. Type the SYS given by the BASIC program to reenable them. See program listing on page 106. 붕

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\section*{Fred,D'Ignazio \\ Associate Editor}

My eyes popped open. The bedroom was dark, but I was wide awake. What time was it?

Four-thirty in the morning!
I gently slipped out of bed so as not to awaken my sleeping wife, and tiptoed down the hall corridor, making a beeline for my study. Since I was up, I thought I'd better write my GAZETTE column. My editor had called the day before and told me the column had to be in today. Maybe that's what had woken me up-fear and panic, and a guilty conscience!

I fired up the computer.
"My eyes popped open," I wrote. "The bedroom was...." Suddenly, who should appear in my study but my seven-year-old son, Eric. He wore only one sock, his hair was disheveled, and he had a strange, intense look on his face. "Time to play Lode Runner," he said with a grim little smile. "I want to see if I can get back to sixth level. I dreamt about it last...."
"But, Eric," I protested, pointing at the glowing red numbers on my digital clock, "it's only 4:47 in the morning! It's too early to play Lode Runner!"
"Daddy," he said calmly, "I have to get back to the sixth level." He turned around and headed for the Commodore 128 in the family room. A moment later I heard the disk drive whirring.
"Dumb game," I heard Eric mutter. It must have been hours later, but I knew what had happened. One of Eric's little Lode Runner men had gotten caught or squashed inside a stone wall. "Don't give up!" I called.

I went back to writing: "My eyes popped open. The bedroom was dark, but I was....'

\section*{No Keyboards}

When Eric was little, every time he
asked me to play with him I suggested we play a computer game. This worked for a while, but each time I suggested computers Eric liked the idea less and less.

I didn't pay any attention. I just kept pushing. It finally got so bad that one year when I told Eric I had bought him a terrific birthday present, he eyed me suspiciously and said, "It doesn't have a keyboard, does it?"

That comment did it. It really got to me. I realized that just because I was a computer addict, it wasn't necessary for my son to be one, too. I finally saw how my love for computers might be killing off any natural interest Eric had.

So the next time he asked me to play with him, I was ready. "How'd you like to go out in the backyard and saw some wood?" I suggested. When he looked at me funny I said, "Or we could climb on the roof and drop water balloons on Mommy and Catie. What d'you say?" (Liberated from my computer mania, I knew how to be a pal to my son.)

\section*{Math Blaster, Troggles, And Rabbits}

For years Eric stayed wary of computers, and I was careful not to even mention computers around him. Then-from out of the blueover the Christmas holidays, Eric suddenly got turned on to computer games. I've never seen anything like it.

During the two weeks Eric had off from school, he turned into a computer-game fanatic. He started by playing MECC Software's Number Munchers game. He graduated from "Factors" to "Prime Numbers" and "Inequalities," and then went on to play Word Munchers. Troll-like "Troggles" chased him across the screen as he munched words with long \(i\) sounds (as in kite), long \(e\) sounds (as in treat), and long \(u\) sounds (as in mule).

He went on and devoured The Learning Company's family of rab-bits-Reader Rabbit, Writer Rabbit, and Math Rabbit. Then he blasted the smithereens out of whole generations of numbers with Math Blaster! from Davidson Software.

Next he journeyed into the world of text-and-graphics adventure games-notably, Mystery House, Cranston Manor, Dragon's Keep, Gelfling Adventure, and Mickey's Space Adventure-all from Sierra On-Line.

When he returned to earth, he took time off for a quick vegetable soup and grilled cheese sandwich.

Now he has become a full-time Lode Runner. I watch him racing up ladders, sprinting along high walls, and digging his way down to buried treasure boxes, and I marvel. Is this really my son-the one who hates computers?

I sneak back into my study. "My eyes popped open," I write. "The bedroom was dark, but I was wide awake. What time was it?"

\section*{Moving?}

For address changes or subscription information, call toll free 800-247-5470 (in lowa 800-532-1272).

\section*{Michael A. Lang}

If you've discovered a clever timesaving technique or a brief but effective programming shortcut, send it to "Hints \& Tips," c/o COMPUTE!'s Gazette. If we use it, we'll pay you \(\$ 35\). We regret that, due to the volume of items submitted, we cannot reply individually to submissions.

The 128 's BASIC 7.0 has many new commands. If you've been programming for a long time on the 64, it may take a while to break some old programming habits that are no longer efficient in 128 mode. As a case in point, let's look at menu selection. Suppose we wanted to create this menu:
D-Dog
C-Cat
B-Bird
H-Hamster
Choose an animal
We want the user of the program to press one of the letters \(D, C\), \(B\), or \(H\). How would we do this on the 64?

The easiest solution is to change the rules. Instead of having the user type a letter, have him type a number. Then use ON/GOSUB to jump to the appropriate routine.
10 PRINT "1-DOG"
20 PRINT " 2 -CAT"
30 PRINT "3-BIRD"
40 PRINT "4-HAMSTER"
50 PRINT:PRINT"CHOOSE AN ANIMAL"
60 INPUT AN:IF AN \(<1\) OR AN \(>4\) THEN 60
70 ON AN GOSUB 1000,2000,3000,4000
80 GOTO 10
1000 REM DOG ROUTINE
1999 RETURN
2000 REM CAT ROUTINE
2999 RETURN
3000 REM BIRD ROUTINE
3999 RETURN
4000 REM HAMSTER ROUTINE
4999 RETURN
This is a common solution, but we've sidestepped more of the
problem than we've solved. Still in 64 mode, let's solve the problem as it was stated.
10 PRINT "D-DOG"
20 PRINT "C-CAT"
30 PRINT "B-BIRD"
40 PRINT "H-HAMSTER"
50 PRINT: PRINT"CHOOSE AN ANIMAL"
\(60 \mathrm{AN}=0:\) INPUT ANS
61 IF ANS \(=\) " \(D^{\prime}\) THEN AN=1
62 IF ANS \(=\) " C " THEN AN \(=2\)
63 IF AN \(\$=\) " \(B\) " THEN AN=3
64 IF AN \(\$=\) " \(\mathrm{H}^{\prime}\) THEN AN \(=4\)
65 IF AN \(=0\) THEN 60
70 ON AN GOSUB \(1000,2000,3000,4000\)
80 GOTO 10
1000 REM DOG ROUTINE
1999 RETURN
2000 REM CAT ROUTINE 2999 RETURN
3000 REM BIRD ROUTINE
3999 RETURN
4000 REM HAMSTER ROUTINE 4999 RETURN

Unfortunately, this program is longer than the first. While this may be an adequate solution if there is only one menu in the program, it would become unwieldy in a longer program with many menus.

\section*{INSTR Finds The Solution}

In 128 mode, the answer to the problem comes to us in the form of the INSTR function. This function searches through a string, looking for another string of the same size or smaller. For example, PRINT INSTR("DON'T FEED YOUR BIRD TO YOUR CAT.","BIRD") would print the number 17, because the word BIRD begins at character position 17 in the string DON'T FEED YOUR BIRD TO YOUR CAT (remember that spaces and the apostrophe count as characters, too). If INSTR can't find a match, it returns a 0. PRINT INSTR("HAMSTERS EAT HAMSTER FOOD","CAT") would print 0 .

Let's use INSTR in our menu program:
10 PRINT "D-DOG"
20 PRINT "C-CAT"
30 PRINT "B-BIRD"

40 PRINT "H-HAMSTER"
50 PRINT:PRINT"CHOOSE AN ANIMAL"
60 INPUT ANS
61 AN = INSTR("DCBH",AN\$)
62 IF AN \(=0\) THEN 60
70 ON AN GOSUB \(1000,2000,3000,4000\)
80 GOTO 10
1000 REM DOG ROUTINE
1999 RETURN
2000 REM CAT ROUTINE
2999 RETURN
3000 REM BIRD ROUTINE
3999 RETURN
4000 REM HAMSTER ROUTINE
4999 RETURN
In this program, INSTR searches through the menu string DCBH to find the input. We can use the insight given to us by this solution to make the 64 version shorter:

10 PRINT "D-DOG"
20 PRINT "C-CAT"
30 PRINT "B-BIRD"
40 PRINT "H-HAMSTER"
50 PRINT:PRINT"CHOOSE AN
ANIMAL"
\(60 \mathrm{AN}=0\) :INPUT AN\$
61 FOR \(I=1\) TO 4:IF AN \(\$=\) MID \(\$\)
("DCBH", \(\mathrm{I}, 1\) ) THEN AN \(=\mathrm{I}\)
62 NEXT I
63 IF AN \(=0\) THEN 60
70 ON AN GOSUB \(1000,2000,3000,4000\) 80 GOTO 10
1000 REM DOG ROUTINE
1999 RETURN
2000 REM CAT ROUTINE
2999 RETURN
3000 REM BIRD ROUTINE
3999 RETURN
4000 REM HAMSTER ROUTINE
4999 RETURN
Here, we've simulated the INSTR function by using the MID\$ function within a loop.

\section*{Lary Cotton}

This month we'll take a close look at two BASIC statements-GOTO and GOSUB. But first, let's take a look at the easiest and perhaps the most practical BASIC statement to use: REM.

REM stands for remark-use it whenever you want to make notes to yourself within a program. When the computer gets to a REM, it immediately skips ahead to the next program line, disregarding anything that follows on the same line as the REM-including valid BASIC statements. We'll use REM in this month's final programming example.

So far I haven't said very much about programming style, but it should be obvious that it's important to write understandable programs. You'd be surprised how easy it is to become lost in a long program.

Short programs which use GOTO are easy to follow-we've already used the command in several short programs. But when a program becomes long and complex, the overuse of GOTO statements can weave a tangled web. Sometimes, though, a GOTO may be the best solution to a problem.

\section*{Using GOTO}

In February, we learned that GOTO sends control of a BASIC program to another line. The line number may be the same as, less than, or greater than the one containing the GOTO.

Some people put a space between the words GO and TO. Commodore BASIC understands that GO TO is the same as GOTO, but you shouldn't make a habit of using this form, since it isn't acceptable in any other version of BASIC.

Perhaps the simplest use of GOTO is to put the computer into a "do-nothing" loop. Short of turn-
ing off the computer, the only way to exit such a loop is by using the RUN/STOP key.
10 INPUT "YOUR NAME"; N\$
20 PRINT: PRINT N\$
30 GOTO 30
This program waits for a name to be typed, then it skips a screen line and prints the name. Without line 30 , the program would end with READY and a flashing cursor. But line 30 puts the computer into an infinite loop. This is especially useful in short demo programs that depend on the screen not being spoiled by a READY message.

The above program is a trivial example of using GOTO to repeat an action or series of actions-it repeats the GOTO. By looping back further, we can repeat a more useful action. For instance, we can print an indefinite number of messages:
10 PRINT "DEMO"
20 GOTO 10
Or, using IF-THEN and what appears to be an impossible bit of algebra, we can print a finite number of messages:
10 PRINT "DEMO"
\(20 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+1\) : IF \(\mathrm{T}<8\) THEN GOTO 10
This program loops eight times, each time increasing the value of the variable T. However, there's a better way:
10 FOR T \(=1\) TO 8
20 PRINT "DEMO"
30 NEXT
Although there's no GOTO, this program works identically to the one above, except that it's faster. It's also easier to understand.

Here's another common use of GOTO:
10 INPUT "NUMBER LESS THAN 8 "; \(N\) 20 IF \(\mathrm{N}>=8\) THEN GOTO 10
30 (program continues here)
If the user responds to the INPUT with a number greater than or equal to eight, the computer goes back to line 10 again for another try.

When run, the above program will continue to loop forever until a number less than eight is typed in.

I've mentioned this before, but it's worth repeating: In BASIC statements which could use both IF-THEN and GOTO, the programmer always has many ways to write the code. Here's another example of that rule:
10 INPUT "NUMBER OF CARDS IN A DECK";
20 IF C <> 52 THEN GOTO 10
30 (program continues here)
Line 20 could have been:
20 IF C <> 52 THEN 10
or:
20 IF C <> 52 GOTO 10
Here's an example which shows how a program's flow can be altered depending on the response to a multiple-choice question:
10 INPUT "PICK A NUMBER FROM 1

\section*{TO \(4^{\prime \prime} ; \mathrm{N}\)}

20 IF \(\mathrm{N}=1\) GOTO 70
30 IF \(\mathrm{N}=2\) GOTO 80
40 IF \(\mathrm{N}=3\) GOTO 90
50 IF \(\mathrm{N}=4\) GOTO 100
60 GOTO 10
70 (program continues here)
Line 60 contains a GOTO which sends program control back to line 10 if the response doesn't fall within the required range. Lines 70-100 would contain appropriate actions for the four possible responses.

\section*{Subroutines}

GOSUB is similar to GOTO in that it transfers control of a program to another line. (In case you're wondering, you can't break up the word and spell it GO SUB.) The line to which control is transferred is the first line of a subroutine.

A subroutine is often used when some segment of the program is used repeatedly, such as a pause, a sound effect, a certain screen display, or an input procedure.

The final line of a subroutine must contain the BASIC command

RETURN. This command transfers control back to whatever statement immediately follows the GOSUB that called the subroutine. It's possible for a subroutine to consist of only one line with RETURN as the last statement on the line.

GOSUBs have several advantages:
- They shorten programs, thus conserving memory.
- They make programs more structured, and therefore easier to understand.
- They save typing.

Type in this simple example which uses a time delay subroutine.
10 PRINT " \(\{\) CLR \(\}\) "
20 PRINT "THIS IS"
30 GOSUB 100
40 PRINT "A DELAYED"
50 GOSUB 100
60 PRINT "MESSAGE": END
100 FOR T=1 TO 500: NEXT: RETURN
Now type RUN and press RETURN. The screen clears and a message is printed, line by line, with a pause between each-the subroutine at line 100 is used twice.

END appears at the end of line 60 to prevent the time delay from occurring again-and for a very good reason. Remove the END and type RUN. You'll see a error which is encountered when subroutines are improperly given control-RETURN WITHOUT GOSUB. The computer is trying to return to a BASIC statement right after a GOSUB, but in this case it wasn't a GOSUB that transferred control to line 100, thus BASIC gives an error.

Lines within a subroutine may call other subroutines and thus be nested. This is similar to the nesting of FOR-NEXT loops. Try the following program, which demonstrates several things we've covered in this and past columns.
```

PG 1\emptyset PRINT"{CLR}": REM CLEAR
{SPACE} SCREEN
MS 2ø AS="":INPUT"{DOWN}FIRST
{SPACE} INITIALS";AS
MX 3\emptyset IF AS="" THEN END
FQ 4ø INPUT"{DOWN}SECOND INITI
ALS" ; B\$
RH 5\emptyset PRINT"{CLR}": REM CLEAR
{SPACE}SCREEN AGAIN
EB 6\emptyset FOR T=1 TO 4: PRINT: NEX
T: REM MOVE CURSOR DOWN
{SPACE}FOUR LINES
ED 70 GOSUB 140: REM DRAW FIRS
T BOX
SA 8\emptyset PRINT"{2 RIGHT}"AS"
{3 DOWN}": REM PRINT FIR
ST INITIALS

```
KS \(9 \emptyset\) GOSUB 2øø: REM DELAY AFT

ER PRINTING FIRST INTIAL S
AM \(1 \varnothing \square\) GOSUB 14ø: REM DRAW SEC OND BOX
SP \(11 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{2\) RIGHT \(\}\) "BS"
\{3 DOWN\}": REM PRINT SE COND INITIALS
MX \(12 \emptyset\) GOSUB 2øø: REM ANOTHER \{SPACE\}TIME DELAY
DH 130 GOTO 10 : REM SEND CONTR OL BACK TO BEGINNING OF PROGRAM
QQ 135 REM YOU CAN MAKE NOTES \{SPACE\}TO YOURSELF ANYW HERE YOU WANT.
PG 136 REM AS LONG AS THEY STA RT WITH REM, THE COMPUT ER TOTALLY IGNORES THEM

BC 137 REM LINES 14Ø-19Ø ARE T HE BOX-DRAWING SUBROUTI NE
FP 140 PRINT"EA 1 ***** ES S": REM TOP OF BOX
GP 150 FOR T=1 TO 3:PRINT"B \{5 SPACES \(\}\) B" : NEXT: \(\bar{R} E M\) \{SPACE\}SIDES OF BOX
 BOTTOM OF BOX
HQ 170 GOSUB 2øø: REM DELAY AF TER DRAWING BOX
BR 180 PRINT" 4 UP\}": REM MOVE CURSOR UP 4 LINES
PK 190 RETURN: REM SEND CONTRO L BACK TO RIGHT AFTER G OSUB THAT SENT IT HERE
SK 2øø FOR T=1 TO 5øø:NEXT:RET URN: REM DELAY LOOP SUB ROUTINE

This program illustrates the usefulness of REMs. They should be used freely in your programs. There are two small disadvantages in using REMs - they use up memory (about one byte for each letter in the message), and they may slow a program down slightly. Some programmers keep two versions of their large programs-one with REMs and one without.

\section*{Program Notes}

Lines \(10-60\) should be clear except for lines 20 and 30 , which allow the user to get out of an INPUT statement by pressing only the RETURN key INPUT expects you to type something. You can't get out of it by pressing the RUN-STOP key. Line 30 tells us: "IF the user presses only the RETURN key instead of entering an initial, THEN end this program."

The program sees its first GOSUB at line 70-the GOSUB to the box-drawing subroutine which starts at line 140 and ends at line 190. Note that before the subroutine gets to the RETURN at line 190, it goes through another nested or imbedded subroutine-only one line long-at line 200. This is the
same time-delay loop that we saw in our first programming example.

When RETURN is encountered at line 190, the program scoots back to where it left off-the middle of line 70. There's nothing there but a REM, so the program skips ahead to line 80 where \(\mathrm{A} \$\) (the first set of initials) is printed in the box. Line 90 sends the program to the timedelay subroutine at line 200 again.

Lines \(100-120\) are similar to \(70-90\), except that the second set of initials- \(\mathrm{B} \$\)-are printed in another box.

Lines 140-190 comprise the box-drawing subroutine, and line 200 is the time-delay loop.

Now I'll explain why line 20 begins with \(A \$=" \prime\). If it were omitted, you would not be able to end the program by pressing only the RETURN key the second (and subsequent) time through the program.

When you start a program by typing RUN, its numeric and string variables are set to zero and empty strings, respectively.

But since GOTO 10 (line 130the last active line in the program before the subroutines) isn't the same as a RUN command, the variable \(\mathrm{A} \$\) remains as it was the previous time through the program. Thus A\$ must be set to an empty string for every loop through the program except the first one, and it doesn't hurt to do it then.
\(B \$\) isn't set to an empty string since once the first initials are typed in, it's assumed the second will be also.

The best way to understand anything is to try it. So move the cursor up to line 20, edit \(A \$={ }^{\prime \prime}\) " out of the line, press RETURN, and run the program again.

Play with these concepts. Next month we'll look at a way to replace a series of IF-THEN statements.

\section*{Richard Mansfield \\ Editorial Director}

Among the important benefits of machine language (ML) are the impressive improvements it can make to the speed of programs written in other languages. It's quite common for BASIC or C programmers to write first in the higher-level language and then rewrite certain sections in ML. There are even analysis programs which can run a C program and then report that, for example, it spends 73 percent of its time in a loop at line 548. You then replace that loop with ML, and the new hybrid program is far more swift.

Many games, too, are part BASIC and part ML; animation effects usually must be ML. Let's see how to attach ML to BASIC and, in the process, learn a little about two obscure ML instructions: ASL and LSR. You don't often need them, but when you do, they come in quite handy.

Here's our hybrid:
XK \(1 \varnothing\) DATA169, \(\varnothing, 10,96,169, \varnothing, 74\) , 96
CQ \(2 \varnothing\) FORI=874TO881:READM:POKE I, M: NEXT
MR \(3 \emptyset\) PRINT:INPUT "NUMBER BETW EEN Ø-255"; A
PD 40 GOSUB 80:PRINT
SX 50 INPUT"l.ASL 2.LSR ";Y:ON YGOTO6ø,7ø
JH 60 POKE875,A:SYS 874:A=PEEK (780) :GOSUB80: GOTO 30 : REM 128 USERS PEEK(6)
HX 7ø POKE879,A:SYS 878:A=PEEK ( 780 ) : GOSUB8 : GOTO 30 : REM 128 USERS PEEK(6)
HE \(8 \emptyset \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{P}=128:\) PRINTX,:FORI=1 T08
AG \(9 \varnothing\) IF INT(X/P)=1THENPRINT" 1 "; : X=X-P: GOTO11 \(\varnothing\)
BD 106 PRINT"Ø";
HD \(110 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P} / 2\) : NEXTI
MR \(12 \varnothing\) RETURN
Note that 128 users must change the \(\operatorname{PEEK}(780)\) in lines 60 and 70 to PEEK(6).

Since the ML portion of this program is so short, it's convenient to just include it as part of the BASIC program (in the DATA
statement) and POKE it into RAM with line 20. You'll often see BASIC programs in the GAZETTE which have a zone of DATA which is POKEd into memory and becomes, then, an ML subroutine to which the BASIC program will, at times, SYS. Locations 874-881 were used to store the ML for this program because that's an area which is safe on the 64 and works in this case on the 128. However, 128 users should be aware that this area is used during disk and tape access on the 128, and wouldn't be secure were a program to open any files. Users of the 128 can safely store small ML programs in the 256 bytes between addresses 2816-3072.

If you type this program in, you will see that it asks you for a byte-sized number ( \(0-255\) ) and then shows you what the number looks like in binary (as the bits within your byte). Bits are read from right to left, so 00000010 is the number 2,00000001 is 1 , and 00000011 is 3 . Notice that each digit as you move left represents twice as much as the previous one. The bit position values (from left to right) are \(128,64,32,16,8,4,2,1\). They are cumulative, so if the first and fifth bits are turned on (00010001), your byte holds the number 17.

\section*{Shifting Left And Right}

Next, the program asks if you want your number ASLed or LSRed. ASL means Arithmetic Shift Left, and all it does is move all eight bits in a byte over to the left by one place: 00000100 (4) becomes 00001000 (8), and so forth. A 0 is moved into the rightmost bit. If ASL causes a 1 to fall off to the left, that 1 is put into the Carry Flag (so you could test to see if your result were higher than 255). What's valuable about ASL is that it's a quick way to multiply a number by 2. And ASL:ASL multiplies by four: 00000011 (3) becomes 00000110 (6) after the first

ASL and then 00001100 (12) after the second ASL. In this way, you can multiply by any number by combining ASL with addition. To multiply by 3 , save the original number, ASL, and then add them together: STA 4000:ASL:CLC:ADC 4000. (You always need to clear the Carry Flag-CLC-before any addition unless you are working with multiple-byte multiplication. Also, you can use any vacant RAM byte for temporary storage; we just picked 4000 at random.)

LSR (Logical Shift Right) moves bit 1 to the right (thereby dividing the number in a byte by 2 ). LSR puts a 0 into the leftmost bit (the highest value bit), pushes all the other bits to the right, and if a 1 drops off the right side, it's put into the Carry Flag.

\section*{Sending Numbers To ML}

After you type in a number, our BASIC program prints it on screen \(u\) sing the subroutine at line 80 . First we want to make \(X=A\) so we can preserve the value you typed into \(A\) for use later in the program during the ASL or LSR. We'll take \(X\) eight times through a loop in this subroutine, pick off each bit, and print it on screen as a 1 or 0 . The first time through the loop we check to see if 128 will divide into \(X\). If it does, the 128 bit will be turned on, so we print a 1 and subtract 128 from the number. Each time through we divide \(P\) by 2 so that we can repeatedly test \(X\) from 128 down through all eight possible bit positions.

Assume the user chooses to ASL the number 34. In line 60,34 is POKEd directly into the machine language program (obliterating the 0 which our DATA line had stored as a place marker at address 875). This is one way to insert a single byte into an ML program from BASIC. (We'll look at an even easier ways in a moment.) Let's see what the ML program looks like:
\begin{tabular}{ll}
1690 & LDA \#0 \\
10 & ASL \\
96 & RTS \\
1690 & LDA \#0 \\
74 & LSR \\
96 & RTS
\end{tabular}

Notice that our ML routine is initially set up to put a number directly (using the special immediate addressing mode signified by the \# symbol) into the accumulator prior to ASLing that number. However, before SYSing to this routine, we POKE a 34 right on top of the 0 , so when we SYS, the 34 will be ASLed and we will return to BASIC where we left off (RTS means ReTurn from Subroutine). Likewise, the \#0 after that second LDA is just a place marker which will be POKEd over by our chosen number prior to an attempt to LSR.

These two small ML routines are stuck together in memory at addresses 874 and 878 , and we select them from BASIC by simply SYSing to the address which performs the service we require.

But how do we get the number back from the accumulator once we're returned to BASIC? After our 34 (00100010: a 32 and a 2) has been LSRed into 00010001, it sits in the accumulator, but we promptly RTS back to BASIC without making any special provisions to send the number from the accumulator to some storage place where we can PEEK it. (You can't PEEK the accumulator, \(X\), or \(Y\) registers from BASIC.) Fortunately, when you leave an ML routine, your computer saves these three registers and the Status Flag byte in four consecutive addresses that you can peek: 780, 781,782 , and 783 hold \(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{X}, \mathrm{Y}\), and the Status Flags, respectively, on the 64. On the 128 they will be in addresses \(6,7,8\), and 9 .

However, these special locations are a two-way street. You can POKE something into them before you SYS to the ML routine, and what you POKE will end up in the proper registers. So we could adjust our program by eliminating the place-holding LDA \#0 and simplifying the ML to this:
\begin{tabular}{ll}
10 & ASL \\
96 & RTS \\
74 & LSR \\
96 & RTS
\end{tabular}

With this method, we would first POKE our variable number A into address 780 (for the 64 ) or 6
(for the 128) just before SYSing. This would eliminate the need to POKE directly into the ML routine itself.

If you use a 128 , there's a third and yet more efficient way to send numbers from BASIC to ML. Simply append the things you want passed to the registers directly onto the SYS command itself:

SYS 3072,15,2,66 (puts 15 in the accumulator, 2 in \(X\), and 66 in Y)

SYS 3072,B,A(1) (puts the number in variable \(B\) into the accumulator and the number in \(\mathrm{A}(1)\) into \(X\) )

SYS 3072,,,5 (puts 5 into the \(Y\) register)

Also, there is a special command in 128 BASIC which allows a quick PEEK of the values left in the registers after you've RTSed back to BASIC: RREG A, X,Y or RREG Z,Q,F. The accumulator value is put into the first variable, \(X\) into the second, and \(Y\) into the third. Thus, you could replace the statement \(\mathrm{A}=\) PEEK(6) in lines 60 and 70 of the 128 version of the example program with RREG A.

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\section*{Dave Flater}

Here's a clever routine that makes the 64 or 128's internal clock count backward. It becomes a countdown clock that you can easily use in your own BASIC programs-a nice addition for realtime games.

If you've ever tried to make a countdown clock in BASIC, you'll know that it's difficult to make a good one. The only timer that BASIC recognizes is one that counts upward. Try this short program to see how the internal clock works:
```

9\emptyset PRINT"{CLR}"
1\varnothing\varnothing TI$="Øøøø\emptyset\emptyset"
11\emptyset PRINT "{HOME}";TIS
12\emptyset IF TI$<>"\emptyset\emptyset\emptyset1Ø\emptyset" THEN 11Ø

```

The variable TI\$ is a reserved variable that is maintained by the system. It counts up from zero when the computer is turned on. Another reserved variable is the numeric variable TI. Replace TI\$ with TI in the above program to see the difference. While TI\$ counts seconds that go by, TI counts \(1 / 60\) second intervals known as jiffies. "Countdown Timer," a machine language subroutine that you can use in your own BASIC programs, makes the system timer count down instead of up. Both TI\$ and TI are affected by this change.

\section*{Counting Down}

There are two versions of Count-down-Program 1 for the 64 and Program 2 for the 128. Type in the version for your computer. Since there are several DATA statements, which require accurate typing, use "The Automatic Proofreader" program found elsewhere in this issue. When you've finished typing in the program, be sure to save a copy to disk or tape before running it. Now load the program with a statement of the form LOAD"COUNTDOWN" \({ }^{\prime \prime} 8\). (Use , 1 if you're using
tape instead of disk.) Substitute for COUNTDOWN the name you used when you saved the program.

If you run this program, you won't be able to see any changes. However, a machine language program is in memory, ready to be used. To see the clock count down, type these lines with the program in memory:
```

9ø PRINT"{CLR}"
10\emptyset SYS 679:REM SYS 3072 FO
R 128
110 TI$="øøø1ø\varnothing"
12ø PRINT "{HOME}";TI$
13ø IF TI\$<>"\emptysetøøø\emptyset\emptyset" THEN 12Ø

```

This program starts a one-minute countdown. When the clock reaches 000000 , the program ends. Although this particular program stops when the clock reaches zero, the timer doesn't. It wraps around to a high number and counts down to zero again. This is something to keep in mind when writing your own programs that use Countdown. If you don't check the clock at least once a second, zero may come and go without your program noticing.

To use the timer, include the appropriate version (Program 1 for the 64 or Program 2 for the 128) in your own program. To make the timer count down, include a line in your program like this:
100 SYS 679:REM for the 64
or
100 SYS 3072:REM for the 128
See program listings on page 107. ©
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\section*{Todd Heimarck \\ Assistant Editor}

If you typed in the memory display program from last month, load it into your 64 and get ready to take a look at a BASIC program. After loading it, type NEW. Then type in this short program and run it:
1 REM FIRST LINE
2 PRINT"LINE 2"
\(10 \mathrm{X} 1=1: \mathrm{X} 2=2: \mathrm{X} 4=4: \mathrm{X} 8=8\)
20 GG \(=9:\) GG \(\%=9: G G \$=\) "NINE"
30 FORJ \(=1\) TO10: \(\mathrm{HH} \%(\mathrm{~J})=\mathrm{J}:\) NEXT
To start up the memory display program, SYS 49152. Take a look at location \$002B (press the English pound symbol and enter 002B). Write down the first four numbers on the screen. They're pointers to the start of BASIC and the start of variables. When I typed in the BASIC program above, the four numbers starting at \(\$ 2 \mathrm{~B}\) were 01 , 08,69 , and 08.

\section*{Hex Isn't Magic}

Before we proceed, a word about hexadecimal. Hex is a numbering system that's convenient to use in certain situations. It uses base 16. Hex digits include the numbers 0-9 as well as the letters A-F. \$A is the hex equivalent of \(10, \$ B\) is 11 , and so on, up to \(\$ \mathrm{~F}\), which is 15 . It's a common practice to mark hex numbers with a leading dollar sign. Thus, 88 means 88 , but \(\$ 88\) means 136 ( 8 times 16 plus 8 ).

Remember that there's a difference between a value and the numerals used to express that value. Twelve pencils, a dozen pencils, and \(\$ 0 \mathrm{C}\) pencils are the same. Twelve equals a dozen equals \(\$ 0 \mathrm{C}\).

If \(\$ 88\) is the same as 136 , why use hexadecimal at all? Even though it seems more confusing, it's sometimes actually easier to use hex. If the memory display program is running and location \(\$ 002 \mathrm{~B}\) is still on the screen, the numbers 01 08 form a pointer to the start of the

BASIC program. To decode this pointer in decimal, multiply the second number by 256 and add the first number. (On the 64 and 128, the low byte usually comes before the high byte.)

What the 0108 means is that BASIC starts at 2049. In hex, the number is \(\$ 0801\). The decimal translation of 6908 is \(2153, \$ 0869\) in hex. When you're looking at pointers like this, translating 0108 to \(\$ 0801\) and 6908 to \(\$ 0869\) is much easier-you just flip the two numbers-than multiplying by 256 and adding.

\section*{Tokens And ASCII}

We know that the BASIC program starts at \$0801, so press the English pound key and enter that address. If you typed in the BASIC program above, you should see something that looks like this:
\[
\begin{array}{lllllllll}
0801 & 10 & 08 & 01 & 00 & 8 \mathrm{~F} & 20 & 31 & 53 \\
0809 & 54 & 20 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E} & 45 & 00 & 1 \mathrm{E} \\
0811 & 08 & 02 & 00 & 99 & 22 & 4 \mathrm{C} & 49 & 4 \mathrm{E}
\end{array}
\]

That's what part of the BASIC program in memory looks like. Each program line starts with four bytes: two 2 -byte numbers. The first is the line link, which points to the beginning of the next line, the second is the line number. At \(\$ 0801\), line 1 has the two numbers \(\$ 0810\) and \(\$ 0001\), which means the next line starts at \(\$ 0810\) and the line number is 1 . At \(\$ 0810\), the numbers are \(\$ 081 \mathrm{E}\) (the next line) and \(\$ 0002\) (the line number). Line 10 begins with \(\$ 0836\) and \$000A (\$A translates to decimal 10). Every line ends with a zero, and the final line link consists of two zeros to mark the end of the program.

The text of the program line falls between the four bytes at the beginning and the zero at the end. If you compare the ASCII on the right with the original lines, you'll see many of the characters you typed. But the REM seems to have disappeared from line 1 and the PRINT in line 2 has vanished.

The first byte after the line number in line 1 is \(\$ 8 \mathrm{~F}\). That's the one-byte token for the REM statement. The first byte in the second program line is \(\$ 99\), the token for PRINT. On the 64, when you type in a line, it's tokenized before it's stored in memory. Every BASIC keyword has a token that lies in the range \(128-255\) ( \(\$ 80-\$ F F\) ). On the 128, tokens may be either one or two bytes long, but on the 64, they're all single bytes.

Further down in memory, you'll see that line 30 is full of tokens-one each for FOR, \(=\), TO, \(=\), and NEXT.

\section*{Variables}

Skip ahead to \(\$ 0869\) or whatever location you discovered in \$2D. Press both SHIFT and the Commodore key to put the screen in upper/ lowercase mode. Each non-array variable uses seven bytes: two for the variable name and five for the value.

Floating point variables such as \(\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{X} 2\), and GG have both characters in lowercase ( \(\times 1, \times 2, \mathrm{gg}\) ). Note that the values \(1,2,4\) and 8 are represented as \(\$ 81, \$ 82, \$ 83\), and \(\$ 84\). When you multiply by two, the mantissa remains the same but the binary exponent is increased by one.

The integer variable GG\% has two uppercase characters (GG) in the name slot and only uses the first two bytes for the value. The two characters 00 and 09 after GG mean the value is nine. This is a rare exception to the low-byte/high-byte rule. In integer variables, the high byte comes first.

The string variable GG\$ has one lowercase and one uppercase letter (gG). GG\$ was set to equal the string nine. The three characters following the name are 044 A 08 . The first is the string length (nine has four characters). The second is the address of the string, \(\$ 084 \mathrm{~A}\), with the low byte in front of the high byte. The final two bytes are meaningless.

Each month, COMPUTE!'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 COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, NC 27403.

Q.- Would it ever be possible for software and/or third-party manufacturers to undertake an MS-DOS emulator for the Commodore 128? Though I am no expert at this, it sounds reasonable to me that with the 512 K memory expansion and the \(Z 80\) chip, it might be possible.
A - There's an adage which goes, "Any computer can emulate any other computer as long as speed is not a consideration." In other words, it is possible for a Commodore 128 to emulate an MS-DOS (IBM PC compatible) computer-or an Apple, or an Atari, or even a Cray-1 supercomputer-but it would run at a crawl. An eight-bit computer like the 128 simply lacks the horsepower to transparently emulate a more powerful machine like an IBM PC. Even the Amiga, which is more powerful than an IBM PC, cannot emulate the PC at full speed.

This assumes that the emulation is done entirely in software, however. Full-speed emulation is quite possible if additional hardware is brought into play. In this case, you'd need an 8088 or 8086 microprocessor, appropriate support chips, and read only memory (ROM) chips that simulate the IBM's BIOS (Basic Input/Output System). In effect, the emulator would be an MS-DOS computer without a keyboard or random access memory (RAM).

The drawback to this approach is that it's nearly as expensive as
buying a complete MS-DOS computer, especially since low-end PC clones are available for around \(\$ 600\).

The Commodore 128's Z80 chip would be of little use. Although the Z80 probably has more in common with the IBM's 8088 than the \(6502 / 6510\)-series chips, it's still very different from the 8088 and not powerful enough to emulate the IBM at full speed.
Q. I currently own a Commodore 64, a VIC-20, a 1541 disk drive, and a pair of Atari joysticks. I am thinking about purchasing a Commodore 128, and I'd like to know if the joysticks and the disk drive are compatible.
A. Your joysticks and disk drive are fully compatible with the Commodore 128. The 1571 disk drive which is sold for the 128 is desirable, but not required. Its main advantages are greater speed, increased storage capacity, and compatibility with \(\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}\) disks when using the 128 in CP / M mode. (CP / M which stands for Control Program/ Microcomputers-is an old operating system for which a great deal of software has been written. Much of the software is oriented toward small-business applications.)
Q. One frequently sees, in copyrighted publications such as COMPUTE!'s Gazette, short programs and routines for enhancing screen displays, speeding up execution, or otherwise spicing up one's own programs. What are the ethical and legal ramifications of incorporating this code in our programs, especially if they might be sold or published?
A. The material which appears in COMPUTE!'s Gazette is intended for the use and enjoyment of our readers. Under U.S. copyright law,
there is no problem with incorporating these routines into your own programs, because your purchase of the magazine grants you such use of the copyrighted material.

But if you want to sell or publish the resulting program, it's another story. According to the law, you must obtain written permission from the copyright holder to use copyrighted material. The holder may negotiate a fee for its use, or simply require that you include a copyright notice in your program. In any case, you must get permission in order to be on safe ground. If you're selling the program to our magazine, there's no problem, of course, since COMPUTE! Publications, Inc. holds the copyright.

Note that this law applies to copyrighted material of all kinds. For instance, if you wrote a computer program that used a copyrighted tune for musical background-say, "Yellow Subma-rine"-legally you'd have to obtain written permission from the copyright holder of that Beatles song before selling or publishing the program. Since this would likely involve the payment of royalties, you're better off sticking to tunes written by anonymous or longdeceased composers. On several occasions, our editorial programmers have been forced to rework submissions for this reason.

Also, note that the revamped U.S. copyright law expands the legal definition of what it means to "publish." Uploading a program to a bulletin board system (BBS) or allowing the members of your user group to make copies may well constitute publication should you run into copyright difficulties later.
- "Menu System" (October 1986) will not load files from disk because its Load function uses the descriptive name of the files instead of the actual name. To correct that problem, change the \(\mathrm{P} \$\) in line 130 to \(\mathrm{L} \$\) :
\(13 \varnothing\) S6\$="5 5 PRINT" + CHRS (34)
+"\{CLR\}\{3 DOWN\}LOAD"+CH RS(34)+"; QS;LS(K);Q\$; ES (K):IFS \((\mathrm{K})>"\)
- "Power BASIC: Sanitation Engineer" (February 1987) crashes if used in conjunction with a program having more than one string array. To correct the problem, type in and save a copy of the following short program. Now put the disk containing the original Sanitation Engineer program in the disk drive and type RUN. The patch program will load Sanitation Engineer, correct the
problem, and save the corrected program back to your disk. In order to save Sanitation Engineer, the patch program must call the Kernal SAVE routine dirrectly. Line 50 OPENs the program file SANITATION to store the corrected version and line 60 sets up the pointers for and calls the Kernal SAVE routine. (Lines 10, 30, and 50 of the patch program assume that your original copy of Sanitation Engineer is saved under the name SANITATION. If this is not the case, you must either change those lines in the patch program or rename the disk file to match the name used in the patch program.)

HF \(1 \varnothing\) IF \(A=\varnothing\) THEN \(A=1:\) PRINT"LO ADING...": LOAD "SANITATI ON" 8,1

CJ \(2 \varnothing\) FOR \(I=52 \sigma 2 \emptyset\) TO 52ø27:REA DA: POKEI, A: NEXT
SH 3ø OPEN15,8,15,"Sø:SANITATI ON " : INPUT\#15, EN, EMS, ET, E S:CLOSE15:PRINTEN; EMS; ET ; ES
QR \(4 \varnothing\) PRINT "SAVE THE CORRECTE D VERSION..."
KG 50 OPEN1, \(8,1, " \emptyset:\) SANITATION, P, W"
KJ 6Ø POKE193,32: POKE194, 2ø2: P OKE78Ø, 193: POKE781, 240:P OKE782,203:SYS65496
HP \(7 \emptyset\) CLOSE1
XA \(8 \emptyset\) DATA \(228,5 \emptyset, 144,4,197,49\) , 176, 240


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}

\section*{Calendar Creator Kit}

Epyx has introduced an easy-to-use program that lets you design your own daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly calendars. Create a Calendar offers an assortment of calendar types and decorative fonts, borders, and graphics suitable for special occasions. In addition, graphics from Epyx's Graphics Scrapbook or Broderbund's Print Shop may also be used. Multiple lines of text and graphics can be placed on any day of the year; regularly scheduled events can be repeated automatically.

Suggested retail cost is expected to be \(\$ 20-\$ 30\).

Epyx, 600 Galveston Dr., P.O. Box 8020, Redwood City, CA 94063
Circle Reader Service Number 170.

\section*{Award-Making Software}

Hi Tech Expressions has expanded its product line with the introduction of AwardWare, a program for computer users who want to express recognition in a personalized way. Choosing from a large selection of graphics, fonts, and borders, the user can design and print customized certificates, awards, announcements, stationery, coupons, tickets, and memos. The Create An Award Disk option lets the user design an award and send it to a friend, who can load it and see it on the screen in a flashing marquee.

AwardWare retails for \(\$ 14.95\).
Hi Tech Expressions, 2699 S. Bayshore Dr., Suite 1000A, Coconut Grove, FL 33133
Circle Reader Service Number 171.

\section*{Desktop Accessory And Word Processing For Commodore 64}

Timeworks recently introduced two new productivity programs for the Commodore 64.

Partner 64 is a cartridge-based system that offers eight memory-resident desktop accessories that operate concurrently with other Commodore 64 programs. They include an appointment calendar and date book, memo pad, phone list and autodialer, name and address list, calculator, typewriter, label maker and envelope addresser, and screen print function. Suggested re-
tail price is \(\$ 59.95\).
Word Writer 3 is a word processing program for the Commodore 64 that includes an 85,000-word spelling checker, an integrated thesaurus, an outline processor, 80 -column print preview mode, a highlighting feature, and automatic piogram setup. Documents from Word Writer 3 can also be incorporated into the GEOS environment. The program retails for \$49.95.

Timeworks, 444 Lake Cook Rd., Deerfield, IL 60015
Circle Reader Service Number 172.

\section*{Inexpensive Commodore 64 Software}

Several software publishers have announced new lines, or additions to old lines, of inexpensive software for the Commodore 64. Though some of these are titles previously published by other software companies, many newly released programs are part of these offerings.

Mindscape: Mindscape introduced its Thunder Mountain line at CES, a grouping of programs previously published in the United States or Europe, for \(\$ 9.95\) each. Initial releases include Rambo: First Blood, Part II; Voodoo Island; Maxi Golf; and Forbidden Castle.

Mindscape, 3444 Dundee Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062

Tri Micro: All programs in Tri Micro's French Vanilla line are priced at less than \$10. They include Printed Word, a word processor available separately for \(\$ 6.99\) or in tandem with dictionary, file manager, or spreadsheet; educational programs like BASIC Lessons, Advanced BASIC Lessons, Captains of Industry, and Words to Grow On/ Snowdrifts and Sunny Skies; and entertainment products like Rug Rider/Pancho, Saboteur/ Jet Set Willy II, White Viper/Combat Lynx, and Touchdown/ Ten Pin.

Tri Micro, 2116 S. Wright St., Santa Ana, CA 92705

BCI Software: New titles available from BCI include Video-Phile, a video library organizer for \$19.99; Montezuma's Revenge and Chess for \(\$ 9.99\) each; and an expansion of its Printer's Library Series, graphics disks following various themes for \(\$ 9.99\) each.

BCI Software, 1140 Greenwood Lake Turnpike, P.O. Box 730, Ringwood, NJ 07456

Computer Easy International: CEI currently has 25 programs available in the areas of education, entertainment, and personal productivity. New for Commodore are Crazy Conveyors, Pinball Math, and Touch Typing Tutor at \(\$ 9.95\) each.

Computer Easy International, 414 E. Southern Rd., Tempe, AZ 85282

International Computer Disc: ICD offers a line of Commodore 64 games, each for less than \(\$ 10\). Commodore owners can choose from S.A.G.A. Adventures \#2,3,4 for \$6.99 each; and Gladiator, Split Personalities, and Mat II for \(\$ 9.99\) each.

International Computer Disc, 50 Charles Lindbergh Blvd., Uniondale, \(N Y\) 11553
Circle Reader Service Number 173.

\section*{Memory Cartridge}

A new nonvolatile memory cartridge from Scinert Micro eliminates the tedium of manually loading often-used utility programs, function key settings, screen configurations, and so on, on power-up. Unlike EPROM cartridges, this cartridge makes changing contents easy: The loader program can set the user's program (BASIC or ML) to autoload, autoload and run on power-up, or be available by a SYS jump to the cartridge. A write-protect switch guards against accidental write access.

Scinert Micro Computer Products, P.O. Box 17546, Austin, TX 78760

Circle Reader Service Number 174.

\section*{Car Battle Game}

Electronic Arts has released a Commodore 64 version of Autoduel, from Origin Systems, developers of the Ultima series.

The game is set in the year 2030, when highways are patrolled by marauding outlaws, and motorized arena combat is the most popular spectator sport of the day. In this futuristic setting, you must earn prestige and money in the dangerous arenas, highways, and cities. As you continue to survive, your abilities, fame, and fortune grow, which
allows you to purchase and custombuild your own vehicles, complete with weapons, armor, power plants, suspension, and body style. If you choose, and if you are an experienced autoduelist, you may specialize your talents as an arena fighter, a courier, or a vigilante, ridding the land of road outlaws and cycle gangs. As your skills continue to increase, you may achieve enough status to be enlisted by the FBI in order to find and destroy the ultimate evil force. Autoduel retails for \(\$ 49.95\).

Electronic Arts, 1820 Gateway Dr., San Mateo, CA 94403
Circle Reader Service Number 175.

\section*{Attack Helicopter Simulation}

MicroProse has announced Gunship, a realistic simulation of the Hughes AH64A Apache combat helicopter, for the Commodore 64.

Gunship simulates the skill and action of high-speed, low-level helicopter flight. The game follows the career development of a helicopter pilot by tracking the player's record from early training through rank promotions and world missions and on to the possible award of a Congressional Medal of Honor.

All flying maneuvers are accurately represented in 3-D graphics. The high-tech information and weapons systems include lasers, video cameras, night viewers, radar warnings, jammers, onboard computers, missiles, rockets, flares, and a 30 mm cannon. An 84 -page operations manual and keyboard overlay are part of the package.

Gunship retails for \(\$ 34.95\).
MicroProse Software, 120 Lakefront Dr., Hunt Valley, MD 21030
Circle Reader Service Number 176.

\section*{New Arcade Action Games}

Data East, publisher of popular action games like Karate Champ and Kung Fu Master, has released three new arcade hits for the Commodore 64. Breakthru, Express Raider, and Ikari Warriors are available for \(\$ 19.95\) each.

Data East USA, 470 Needles Dr., San Jose, CA 95112
Circle Reader Service Number 177.

\section*{Fantasy / Role-Playing Game}

A new fantasy / role-playing game from Sierra, Wrath of Denethenor, is based on a Nordic legend about a prince who sells his soul to the devil, and is then killed by a thief out to get his ill-obtained wealth. The player takes on the roles of sorcerer, thief, and fighter as he travels around the lands surrounding Denethenor's domain.

Wrath of Denethenor retails for \$19.95.

Sierra On-Line, P.O. Box 485, Coarsegold, CA 93614
Circle Reader Service Number 178.

\section*{Thought Processor}

Brøderbund has introduced Thinking Cap, an outline processor and thought organizer for the Commodore 64. By automatically formatting and organizing thoughts and ideas, Thinking Cap is designed to make writing an easier, more productive task. Its features include print formatting, outline templates, text editing, boldface and underline, and easy, automatic printer support.

Thinking Cap retails for \(\$ 49.95\).
Broderbund Software, 17 Paul Dr., San Rafael, CA 94903
Circle Reader Service Number 179.


Gunship is another in the line of simulation titles from MicroProse.


Famous Course Disk: Volume II provides three new golf courses for use with Accolade's Mean 18.

\section*{New Courses For Mean 18}

As a result of the popularity of its golf simulation game Mean 18, Accolade has released Famous Course Disk: Volume II. In addition to the three famous courses contained on the Mean 18 disk, this new disk contains simulations of Turnberry (Scotland), Inverness Club (Ohio), and Harbour Town (South Carolina). Users can incorporate the additional disk to expand their course selection, with program commands identical to those used in Mean 18. Suggested retail price is \$19.95.

Accolade, 20833 Stevens Creek Blvd., Cupertino, CA 95014.
Circle Reader Service Number 180.

\section*{Arcade Action Games}

Capcom has released a line of action games for the Commodore 64. GunSmoke, Ghosts ' \(n\) ' Goblins, 1942, and Trojan require physical dexterity and quick thinking skills. All Commodore 64 versions retail for \(\$ 29.95\) each.

Capcom, 1283-C Old Mountain View / Alviso Rd., Sunnyvale, CA 94089 Circle Reader Service Number 181.

\section*{Four Games In One}

Indoor Sports from Mindscape gives you four action games in one package: bowling, darts, air hockey, and PingPong. One- and two-player options, realistic 3-D graphics and animation, and high-score tracking are offered.

Mindscape, 3444 Dundee Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062
Circle Reader Service Number 182.

\section*{128 Accounting System}

Microsphere has released Cash InCash Out for the Commodore 128. The program is a cash basis accounting system designed specifically for a small-to-medium-sized business. The system records sales and expenses when checks are actually written for expenses or received for sales (cash basis method) rather than when sales are ordered
or expenses are incurred (accrual method). Modules are included for customizing business information, tracking sales, disbursing expenses, handling payroll, reporting regular reports, displaying graphics on screen or printer, and doing general financial analysis.

Cash In-Cash Out retails for \(\$ 69.95\).

Microsphere, Plymouth Center, 521 Plymouth St., Greensburg, PA 15601 Circle Reader Service Number 183.

\section*{Print Utility}

Unison World recently introduced PrintMaster Plus, a printing utility that allows users to create customized signs, banners, stationery, calendars, and greeting cards. Each design optionText, Graphics, and Layout-can be addressed repeatedly, in any order, before the final printout. You can also preview your work at each step.

With PrintMaster Plus, you can choose from over 100 different graphics; 280 additional graphics are available because of its compatibility with Unison World's Art Gallery I and Art Gallery II. The program also features a built-in graphics editor which allows the user to create or modify artwork. Ten type fonts are available.

The Commodore 64 version of PrintMaster Plus retails for \(\$ 39.95\).

Unison World, 2150 Shattuck Ave., Suite 902, Berkeley, CA 94704
Circle Reader Service Number 184.

\section*{Commodore 128}

\section*{Integrated Software}

Trio offers the Commodore 128 owner a word processor, spreadsheet, and database manager integrated on one disk. Also available for the Commodore 64, it retails for \(\$ 69.95\).

Softsync, 162 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016
Circle Reader Service Number 185.

\section*{300/1200-Baud Modem}

The TCM-1200H Hayes Compatible Modem has been introduced by Trans Com for use with the Commodore 64 and 128. The modem is an autoselect \(300 / 1200\)-baud unit with originate and answer modes, eight LED status indicators, and eight DIP switches on the back panel.

Besides the full set of Hayes AT commands, the TCM -1200 H is both Bell 212 and CCITT V. 22 compatible. It requires no RS-232 interface to connect to the computer and is powered from the computer, eliminating the need for a power pack. Other features include a speaker with level control, two phone jacks, computer connecting cable, and
tone or pulse dialing. Software is included for both the 64 and 128 , along with a starter kit for the QuantumLink telecommunications service.

The modem carries a two-year warranty, and is priced at \(\$ 179.95\).

Trans Com, 703-13 Annoreno Dr., Addison, IL 60101.
Circle Reader Service Number 186.

\section*{64 Expanders And Connectors}

Aprotek, known for its low-cost printers, has released three new products for the Commodore 64.

Aprospand-64 is a four-slot expander that allows the user to install up to four cartridges and use them either independently or in any combination allowed by the function of each cartridge. It also has a push-button reset switch that lets you make a restart without turning the computer off and back on again. The power line between computer and cartridges is fused to protect the computer from faulty cartridges. Suggested retail price is \(\$ 33\).

Extender-64 is a ribbon cable device that lets the user extend the location of a cartridge expander like the Aprospand-64 or compatible, allowing repositioning of cartridges. Price is \(\$ 23\).

USR-232 is a universal RS-232 interface for use with all Commodore computers equipped with a user port. Self-powered, it plugs into the user port, allowing additional devices to be plugged in. All RS-232-compatible devices and software can be used with the USR-232. Suggested list price is \(\$ 43\).

Aprotek, 1071-A Avenida Acaso, Camarillo, CA 93010
Circle Reader Service Number 187.

\section*{MIDI Products For 64}

Sonus announced a full line of MIDI hardware and software at CES for a variety of computers, including the Commodore 64. The Super Sequencer (\$275.95) is a professional MIDI recording system and librarian that includes a built-in system-exclusive librarian where you can store sound patches and functions. Other features included are set beginning and end of sequences; delete pitch and mod wheel; sustain pedal; volume change; and transposition of sequence or track. Glass Tracks (\$69.95) is a smaller version of the sequencer. ScoreWriter (\$199.95) offers manuscript printout, editing, and sequencing. A MIDI interface is also available for \(\$ 75\).

Sonus, 21430 Strathern St., Suite H, Canoga Park, CA 91304
Circle Reader Service Number 188.

\section*{World War II Strategy}

War in the South Pacific is among the new strategy entertainment programs released by Strategic Simulations (SSI) for the Commodore 64.

The game includes three scenarios from which to choose: the Battle of the Coral Sea (May 1942), the Invasion of Guadalcanal (August 1942), and the Japanese attempt to counterattack on Guadalcanal (October 1942). Each scenario plays to March 1943. More than 400 ships, 17 types of aircraft, and numerous infantry units can be engaged in one-, four-, or eight-hour modes of play.

Each hourly turn allows for every ship, plane, and infantry company to be accounted for, including damage re-


Aprospand 64 is a four-slot cartridge expander for the Commodore 64.
ports. The game is designed for two players, or can be played against the computer. Suggested retail price is \$59.95.

SSI, 1046 N. Rengstorff Ave., Mountain View, CA 94043
Circle Reader Service Number 189.

\section*{Multifunction Plug-In Cartridge Expands Commodore's Capabilities}

The Final Cartridge from H \& P Computers is a completely external operating system created specifically for the Commodore 64. Though it does not reside in RAM or use any working memory, it is always standing by to assist, improve, and speed up the functioning of hardware and software.

The Final Cartridge is plugged into the back of the keyboard housing. It provides five-times-faster loading and saving; ten-times-faster tape access; preprogramming for function keys that eliminates long, tedious command sequences; an extended machine language monitor with relocated loadscrolling up and down, bankswitching, and so on; and a Centronics printer interface. The BASIC tool kit features such functions as automatic linenumbering, one-touch deletion of large program blocks, and recovery of accidentally deleted programs.

The menu-driven Freezer feature offers 16 submenus, four resets, print vector setting, color changes, Centronics/ serial screen dumps, reverse printing, and automatic backup to disk or tape. The Gamekiller kills sprite-to-sprite or sprite-to-background collision. And the

Screendump feature prints full-page, lo-res, hi-res, and multicolor graphics from games and paint programs like Doodle and KoalaPad, and searches automatically from the memory address of the picture.

The Final Cartridge provides many keyboard extras, and creates 24 K of additional RAM. Suggested retail price is \$44.95.

Home \& Personal Computers Of America, 154 Valley St., South Orange, NJ 07079
Circle Reader Service Number 190.

\section*{Abacus Telecommunications And Portfolio Management}

Abacus Software has released two new software packages for the Commodore 64 and 128. SpeedTerm, originally designed for the 128 , includes both the 64 and 128 versions in one package. This command-driven terminal communications program lets you communicate with other computer users via online services such as CompuServ, GEnie, Delphi, The Source, and others.

SpeedTerm offers a large capture buffer-the 64 version has 24 K and the 128 version has 45 K . Also, SpeedTerm supports both XMODEM and Punter file-transfer protocols. The software supports partial VT52 terminal emulation and works with most popular modems. This program features a command mode with over 30 commands and user-defined function keys. The 128 version can be used with either a 40 - or an 80 -column monitor and a 1541 or 1571 disk drive. The complete package includes a 70 -page manual
with tutorials.
The new Commodore 128 version of Personal Portfolio Manager contains many of the features of the original 64 version plus additional functions. It can be used by the home or professional user to manage a portfolio, obtain up-to-the-minute quotes and news, and perform analyses.

Other uses include recording taxable or nontaxable dividends and interest income, reconciling brokerage accounts, tailoring reports, and entering quotes manually or automatically through Warner Computer Systems and Dow Jones. The software includes an autorun and timing feature so the system will \(\log\) on, update quotes, log off, and print reports. Over 1000 open transactions can be retained on a single disk.

Personal Portfolio Manager for the Commodore 128 can be used with either a 40 - or an 80 -column monitor and a 1541 or 1571 disk drive.

SpeedTerm retails for \(\$ 39.95\); Personal Portfolio Manager, \$59.95.

Abacus Software, P.O. Box 7219, Grand Rapids, MI 49510
Circle Reader Service Number 191.

\section*{Electronic Network \\ For Commodore}

A new service for Commodore 64 owners has been introduced that combines the features of an electronic bulletin board system (BBS) with a disk-based electronic magazine.

Spectrum Electronic Network is an offline BBS and magazine on a disk, featuring 16 different special interest groups (SIGs) devoted to a variety of topics. They include a technical help line, providing useful BASIC programming tips and shortcuts in a question-and-answer format; an electronic penpal forum, which enables subscribers to contact and exchange private mail with other users across the U.S.; a freeware trading post; a writer's roundtable; and New Age Horizons, which explores psychic and metaphysical topics.

This service differs from conventional online BBSs and subscriber networks in that there are no long distance charges, busy signals, time limits, or access fees. Rather, subscribers receive a monthly disk with continuously updated features, public messages, and private mail.

New subscribers pay a one-time fee of \(\$ 14.95\) for the operating system software and support utilities; a twomonth subscription is included in the package at no extra cost. Thereafter, a flat monthly subscription fee of \(\$ 6\) is charged.

Spectrum 1 Network, P.O. Box 4903, Panorama City, CA 91412-4903 Circle Reader Service Number 192.

The Final Cartridge, from H\& P Computers Of America, is an external operating System for the Commodore 64.

\title{
It's easy to make copy. It's quick. It's illegal. It's wrong.
}

\section*{It's hard to believe.}

People who wouldn't think of shoplifting a software product on their lunch hour don't think twice about going back to the office and making several illegal copies of the same software.

Making unauthorized copies of software is a violation of U.S. Copyright Law. Yet, the problem has reached epidemic proportions because many people are unaware, or simply choose to ignore the law. The software industry is urging decision-makers and software users to take steps to stop software piracy in their organizations. In the meantime, the industry has been forced to prosecute willful copyright violators.

There are legal, moral and economic imperatives forbidding theft of copyrighted software.

There is a free pamphlet on the subject. Call or write for a copy. A copy. A copy. A copy for everyone you know. Please ask for Priscilla.

\title{
How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZEITE Programs
}

Each month，COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE publishes programs for the Com－ modore 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 corre－ sponding 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 pro－ gram，be especially careful with DATA statements as they are ex－ tremely sensitive to errors．A mistyped number in a DATA state－ ment 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．


\section*{Special Characters}

Most of the programs listed in each issue contain special control charac－ ters．To facilitate typing in any pro－ grams from the GAZETTE，use the following listing conventions．

The most common type of con－ trol 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 ex－ ample，A 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，\(\{8 \underline{\mathrm{~A}}\}\) ），type the key as many times as indicated（in our example，enter eight SHIFTed A＇s）．

If a key is enclosed in special brackets， \(\mathbb{Z}\) ，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 Com－ modore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces．For example，\(\{A\}\) means to press CTRL－A．

\section*{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 charac－ ter（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．



For Commodore 64 Only
［1］
K2
［ 3 日
K 4 ，
K 5 誛
［6］
K7 ヨ
K8 ヨ


\title{
The Automatic Proofreader
}

\author{
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 RETURN. 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 transpo-sition-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 GRAPHIC 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 MetaBASIC, 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.

\section*{The New Automatic Proofreader}
\(1 \varnothing \operatorname{VEC}=\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(773)\) : \(\mathrm{LO}=43\) : \(\mathrm{HI}=44\)
\(2 \emptyset\) PRINT "AUTOMATIC PROOFREADE R FOR "; :IF VEC=42364 THEN \{SPACE]PRINT "C-64"
3 IF VEC=50556 THEN PRINT "VI C-2 "
40 IF VEC \(=35158\) THEN GRAPHIC C LR:PRINT "PLUS/4 \& 16 "
50 IF VEC \(=17165\) THEN LO \(=45: \mathrm{HI}=\) 46: GRAPHIC CLR:PRINT" 128 "
\(60 \mathrm{SA}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256\) *PEEK \((\mathrm{HI}))+\) 6: ADR=SA
70 FOR \(J=\emptyset\) TO 166:READ BYT:POK E ADR, \(B Y T: A D R=A D R+1: C H K=C H K\) +BYT: NEXT
8 IF CHK < 20570 THEN PRINT "* ERROR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STATEMENTS": END
90 FOR \(J=1\) TO \(5:\) READ RF, LF, HF : \(\mathrm{RS}=\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{RF}: \mathrm{HB}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RS} / 256): \mathrm{LB}=\) RS- \(256^{\star} \mathrm{HB}\) )
1 бの \(\mathrm{CHK}=\mathrm{CHK}+\mathrm{RF}+\mathrm{LF}+\mathrm{HF}:\) POKE \(\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{L}\) F,LB: POKE SA+HF, HB: NEXT
110 IF CHK<>22ø54 THEN PRINT " *ERROR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND \{SPACE\}CHECK FINAL LINE": EN D
120 POKE SA+149, PEEK (772) : POKE SA \(+150, \operatorname{PEEK}(773)\)
130 IF VEC \(=17165\) THEN POKE SA+ 14,22 : POKE SA \(+18,23\) : POKESA + 29,224 : POKESA \(+139,224\)
140 PRINT CHRS (147);CHR\$ (17);" PROOFREADER ACTIVE": SYS SA
150 POKE HI, PEEK (HI) +1 : POKE ( P \(\operatorname{EEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))-1, \emptyset: \mathrm{N}\) EW
160 DATA \(120,169,73,141,4,3,16\) 9,3,141,5,3
170 DATA \(88,96,165,20,133,167\), \(165,21,133,168,169\)
\(18 \emptyset\) DATA \(\emptyset, 141, \emptyset, 255,162,31,18\) \(1,199,157,227,3\)
196 DATA 2 262,16,248,169,19,32, \(210,255,169,18,32\)
2øø DATA \(210,255,160,0,132,180\) \(, 132,176,136,230,180\)
\(21 \varnothing\) DATA 2 Øø, 185, Ø, 2, 240,46,20 \(1,34,208,8,72\)
\(22 \emptyset\) DATA \(165,176,73,255,133,17\) \(6,104,72,201,32,208\)
230 DATA \(7,165,176,208,3,104,2\) ø8,226,1ஏ4,166,18ஏ
240 DATA \(24,165,167,121,0,2,13\) 3,167,165,168,105
250 DATA \(0,133,168,262,208,239\) \(, 24 \emptyset, 202,165,167,69\)
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,\(162 ; 31,189,227,3\), \(149,199,262,16,248\)
290 DATA \(169,146,32,210,255,76\) 86,137,65,66,67
3øø DATA \(68,69,7 \emptyset, 71,72,74,75\), \(77,8 \emptyset, 81,82,83,88\)
\(31 \emptyset\) DATA \(13,2,7,167,31,32,151\), \(116,117,151,128,129,167,136\) , 137

\title{
M Machine Language Entry Program For Commodore 64 and 128
}

\author{
Ottis R. Cowper, Technical Editor
}
"MLX" is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of machine language programs. Included are versions for the Commodore 64 and 128.

Type in and save some copies of whichever version of MLX is appropriate for your computer (you'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE). Program 1 is for the Commodore 64, and Program 2 is for the 128 ( 128 MLX can also be used to enter Commodore 64 ML programs for use in 64 mode). When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting address and an ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing.

If you're unfamiliar with machine language, 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 don't worryeven if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you enter the starting and ending addresses, you'll be offered the option of clearing the workspace. 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, don't choose this option.

A functions menu will appear. The first option in the menu is ENTER DATA. If you're just starting to type in a program, pick this. Press the E key, and type the first number in the first line of the program listing. If you've already typed in part of a program, type the line number where you left off typing at the end of the previous session (be sure to load the partially completed program before you resume entry). In any case, make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the listing you are entering. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly. If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN alone when asked for the address. (You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN with no other input.)

\section*{Entering A Listing}

Once you're in Enter mode, MLX prints the address for each program line for you. You then type in all nine numbers on that line, beginning with the first two-digit number after the colon (:). Each line represents eight data bytes and a checksum. Although an MLXformat listing appears similar to the "hex dump" listings from a machine language monitor program, the extra checksum number on the end allows MLX to check your typing. (Commodore 128 users can enter the data from an MLX listing using the built-in monitor if the rightmost column of data is omitted, but we recommend against it. It's much easier to let MLX do the proofreading and error checking for you.)

When you enter a line, MLX recalculates the checksum from the eight bytes and the address and compares this value to the number from the ninth column. If the values match, you'll hear a bell tone, the data will be added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data will appear. But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. The line will then be redisplayed for editing.

\section*{Invalid Characters Banned}

Only a few keys are active while you're entering data, so you may have to unlearn some habits. You do not type spaces between the columns; MLX automatically inserts these for you. You do not press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit.

Only the numerals 0-9 and the letters A-F can be typed in. If you press any other key (with some exceptions noted below), you'll hear a warning buzz. To simplify typing, 128 MLX redefines the function keys and + and keys on the numeric keypad so that you can enter data one-handed. (The 64 version incorporates the keypad modification from the March 1986 "BugSwatter" column, lines 485-487.) In either case, the keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys. The figures above show the keypad configurations for each version.

MLX checks for transposed characters. If you're supposed to type in A0 and instead enter \(0 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{ML} X\) will catch your mistake. There is one error that

64 MLX Keypad


\section*{128 MLX Keypad}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline A \\
\((\mathbf{F} 1)\) & \begin{tabular}{c} 
B \\
\((\mathbf{F} 3)\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
C \\
\((\mathbf{F 5})\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
D \\
\((\mathbf{F} 7)\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|c|}
\hline 7 & 8 & 9 & \begin{tabular}{c} 
E \\
\((+)\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 4 & 5 & 6 & \begin{tabular}{c}
F \\
\((-)\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & 2 & 3 & \begin{tabular}{c}
E \\
N
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{0} & - \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{\begin{tabular}{c} 
E \\
R
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
can slip past MLX: Because of the checksum formula used, MLX won't notice if you accidentally type FF in place of 00 , and vice versa. And there's a very slim chance that you could garble a line and still end up with a combination of characters that adds up to the proper checksum. However, these mistakes should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

\section*{Editing Features}

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 really 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 of data, 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.
More editing features are available when correcting lines in which MLX has detected an error. To make corrections in a line that MLX has redisplayed for editing, 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. The cursor left and right keys provide the normal cursor controls. (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. During editing, RETURN 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.

\section*{Display Data}

The second menu choice, DISPLAY DATA, examines memory and shows the contents in the same format as the program listing (including the checksum). When you press D, MLX asks you for a starting address. Be sure that the starting address you give corresponds to a line number in the listing. Otherwise, the checksum display will be meaningless. MLX displays program lines until it reaches the end of the program, at which point the menu is redisplayed. You can pause the display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) Press space again to restart the display. To break out of the display and get back to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

\section*{Other Menu Options}

Two more menu selections let you save programs and load them back into the computer. These are SAVE FILE and LOAD FILE; their operation is quite straightforward. When you press \(S\) or \(L\), MLX asks you for the filename. You'll then be asked to press either D or T to select disk or tape.

You'll notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save (save only for the 128 version). Don't panic; this is normal behavior. MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands ( 128 MLX makes use of BLOAD). Disk users should also note that the drive prefix 0 : is automatically added to the filename (line 750 in 64 MLX ), 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 you save a different
name. The 128 version makes up for this by giving you the option of scratching the existing file if you want to reuse a filename.

Remember that MLX saves the entire workspace area from the starting address to the 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 the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the save or load. (Tape users should bear in mind that Commodore computers are never able to detect errors during a save 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 specified when you started MLX. If you see one of these messages and feel certain that you've loaded the right file, exit and rerun MLX, being careful to enter the correct starting and ending addresses.

The 128 version also has a CATALOG DISK option so you can view the contents of the disk directory before saving or loading.

The QUIT menu option has the obvious effect-it stops MLX and enters BASIC. The RUN/STOP key is disabled, so the Q option 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.

\section*{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 and using 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 (DLOAD "filename" on the 128) or LOAD "filename" for tape, and then RUN. Such
programs will usually have a starting address of 0801 for the 64 or 1C01 for the 128 . Other programs must be reloaded to specific addresses with a command such as LOAD "filename", 8,1 for disk (BLOAD "filename" on the 128) 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 either case, you should always refer to the article which accompanies the ML listing for information on loading and running the program.

\section*{An Ounce Of Prevention}

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program, you may have several hours invested in the project. Don't take chances-use our "Automatic Proofreader" to type the new MLX, and then test your copy thoroughly before first using it to enter any significant amount of data. 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 the new MLX cost you several nights of hard work.

\section*{Program 1: MLX For Commodore 64}

SS 10 REM VERSION 1.1: LINES 8 30,950 MODIFIED, LINES 4 85-487 ADDED
EK \(10 \varnothing\) POKE \(56,50:\) CLR:DIM INS, \(I, J, A, B, A S, B \$, A(7), N \$\)
DM 11 Ø \(C 4=48: C 6=16: C 7=7: Z 2=2: Z\) \(4=254: Z 5=255: Z 6=256: Z 7=\) 127
CJ \(12 \varnothing \mathrm{FA}=\operatorname{PEEK}(45)+\mathrm{Z} 6\) * \(\operatorname{PEEK}\) ( 46 ) : BS = PEEK ( 55 ) + Z6*PEEK ( 56 ) : H \(\$=\) "ø123456789ABCDEF"
SB \(13 \emptyset \mathrm{R} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13): L \$="\{\operatorname{LEFT}\} "\) \(: S \$="\) ": \(\mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{CHR}(2 \sigma): Z \$=\) CHRS( 0 ): T\$="\{13 RIGHT\}"
CQ \(140 \mathrm{SD}=54272: \mathrm{FOR}\) I \(=\) SD TO SD +23:POKE I, \(\varnothing\) :NEXT:POKE \{SPACE]SD+24,15: POKE 78 8,52
FC 150 PRINT"\{CLR\}"CHRS (142) CH R\$(8):POKE 53280,15:POK E 53281, 15
EJ 160 PRINT TS" \{RED] (RVS\}
\{2 SPACES \(\} \mathbb{E} 8\)
(2 SPACES \(\}\)
(2 SPACES \} \{OFF\} \{BLU\} ML X II \(\{\) RED \(\}\) (RVS \(\}\) (2 SPACES\}"SPC(28)" \{12 SPACES\}\{BLU\}"
FR \(17 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{3\) DOWN \} \{3 SPACES \(\}\) COMPUTEI'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR [3 DOWN]"
JB 180 PRINT" \(\{\) BLK \(\}\) STARTING ADD

RESSK 4 ＂＂；：GOSUB3øø：SA＝A D：GOSUB1 040 ：IF F THEN18 \(\varnothing\)
GF \(19 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) BLK \(]\)（ 2 SPACES \(\}\) EN DING ADDRESSE4Z＂；GOSUB \(300: E A=A D: G O S U B 103 \sigma: I F\) （SPACE）F THEN19の
KR 200 INPUT＂\(\{3\) DOWN （BLK \(\}\) CLEA R WORKSPACE \([Y / N] E 4 \exists^{\prime \prime}\) ；A \＄：IF LEFTS（AS，1）＜＞＂Y＂TH EN22．
PG \(21 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{2\) DOWN \} (BLU) WORK ING．．．＂；：FORI＝BS TO BS＋ EA－SA +7 ：POKE \(1, \varnothing:\) NEXT：P RINT＂DONE＂
DR \(22 \varnothing\) PRINTTAB \((10) "\{2\) DOWN \(\}\) ［BLK］（RVS）MLX COMMAND ［SPACE］MENU（DOWN］E4I＂： PRINT TS＂（RVS）E\｛OFF］NTE R DATA＂
BD 230 PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISP LAY DATA＂：PRINT TS＂ ［RVS］L\｛OFF\}OAD FILE"
JS 240 PRINT TS＂（RVS）S（OFF）AVE FILE＂：PRINT TS＂\({ }^{\text {RVS }}\) ）Q
（OFF）UIT 2 DOWN \((\) BLK \() "\)
JH 250 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN 250
HK 260 A \(=0: F O R \quad I=1\) TO \(5: I F A S=\) MIDS（＂EDLSQ＂，I，1）THEN A \(=I: I=5\)
FD \(27 \varnothing\) NEXT：ON A GOTO420，610，6 9б，76日，280：GOSUB1б6б：GO TO25б
EJ 280 PRINT＂\(\{\) RVS ）QUIT＂：INPU T＂\({ }^{\prime \prime}\) DOWN \(]\) E4SARE YOU SURE \([Y / N] " ; A S: I F\) LEFTS（AS， 1）＜＞＂Y＂THEN22ø
EM 290 POKE SD \(+24,0\) ：END
JX 306 INS＝NS：AD＝\(\quad\) ；INPUTINS：IF LEN（INS）＜4THENRETURN
KF 310 BS＝INS：GOSUB \(32 \sigma: A D=A ; B S\) ＝MIDS（INS，3）：GOSUB32ø：A D＝AD＊ \(256+\) A：RETURN
PP \(320 \mathrm{~A}=\varnothing\) ：FOR \(J=1\) TO 2：AS＝MID \(S(\mathrm{BS}, \mathrm{J}, 1): \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} S)-\mathrm{C} 4+\)

JA \(33 \varnothing\) IF \(B<\varnothing\) OR \(B>15\) THEN \(A D=\) \(\theta: A=-1: J=2\)
GX \(34 \sigma\) NEXT；RETURN
CH \(350 \quad \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6):\) PRINT \(\operatorname{MIDS}\)（ \(\mathrm{HS}, \mathrm{B}+1,1) ;: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{B} * \mathrm{C} 6: \mathrm{PFI}\) NT MIDS（HS，B＋1，1）：：RETU RN
RR \(360 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6})\) ：GOSUB356；\(A\) \(=A D-A * Z 6: G O S U B 350:\) PRINT ＂：＂，
BE \(376 \mathrm{CK}=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{Z4*}\) CK＋Z5＊（CK＞Z7）：GOTO 390
PX \(380 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK} * Z 2+\mathrm{Z5} *(\mathrm{CK}>27)+\mathrm{A}\)
JC 390 CK \(=\) CK \(+Z 5 *(C K>25):\) RETURN
QS \(4 \varnothing 0\) PRINT＂（DOWN）STARTING AT 848＂；：GOSUB360：IF INS＜＞ NS THEN GOSUB1ø3ø：IF F （SPACE T THEN4øD
EX \(41 \varnothing\) RETURN
HD 420 PRINT＂（RVS）ENTER DATA ［SPACE ］＂：GOSUB4øб：IF IN \(S=N S\) THEN 220
JK 430 OPEN 3,3 ：PRINT
SK \(44 \varnothing\) POKE198，ø：GOSUB360：IF F THEN PRINT INS：PRINT＂ （UP）\(\{5\) RIGHT\}";
GC 450 FOR \(I=0\) TO 24 STEP 3 ：BS ＝SS：FOR \(J=1\) TO 2：IF F T HEN \(B S=M I D S\)（INS，I \(+J, 1\) ）
HA \(46 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛RVS\}"BSLS; :IF Is 24THEN PRINT＂ （OFF\}";
HD 470 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN \(47 \varnothing\) FK 480 IF（AS＞＂／＂ANDAS＜＂：＂）OR（A \＄＞＂＠＂ANDAS＂ G ＂）THEN54
GS \(485 \mathrm{~A}=-\left(\mathrm{AS}={ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{M}^{\prime \prime}\right)-2 \star\left(\mathrm{~A} S={ }^{\prime \prime}, "\right)-\)
\(3 *(A S=" \cdot ")-4^{*}(A S=" / \prime \prime)-5\)
＊\((A S=" J ")-6 *(A S=" K ")\)
FX \(486 A=A-7 *(A S=" L ")-8 *(A S=":\) ＂）\(-9 \star\left(A S=" U^{\prime \prime}\right)-1 \sigma \star(A S=" I\) ＂）\(-11 \star(A S=" O ")-12 *(A S="\) P＂）
CM \(487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-13 \star(\mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{S} \$)\) ：IF A THE N AS＝MIDS（＂ABCD123E456F ®＇\(\left.^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{A}, 1\right)\) ：GOTO \(54 \sigma\)
MP 490 IF AS＝RS AND（ \((I=g)\) AND（J ＝1）OR F）THEN PRINT BS；： \(J=2:\) NEXT ：\(I=24:\) GOTO 550
KC 500 IF AS＝＂\｛HOME \}" THEN PRI NT \(B S: J=2:\) NEXT \(: I=24:\) NEX T：F＝0：GOTO44
MX 510 IF （AS＝＂\(\{\) RIGHT \(\} "\) ）ANDF TH ENPRINT BSLS；；GOTO540
GK 520 IF AS \(<>\) LS AND AS \(\langle>D S\) OR （ \((\mathrm{I}=\varnothing)\) AND \((\mathrm{J}=1)\) ）THEN GOS UB1ø60：GOTO47ø
HG 530 AS＝LS＋SS＋LS：PRINT BSLS； \(: J=2-J: I F I\) THEN PRINT （SPACE］LS；：I＝I－3
QS 540 PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT ［SPACE］SS：
PM 550 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂\｛UP\} \｛5 RIGHT \(\}^{n}\) ；INPUT \(\# 3\) ，INS ：IF INS＝NS THEN CLOSE3： GOTO22ø
QC 560 FOR \(I=1\) TO 25 STEP3：BS \(=\) MIDS（INS，I）：GOSUB320：IF I＜25 THEN GOSUB38日：A（I （3）\(=A\)
PK 576 NEXT：IF A \(<>\) CK THEN GOSU B1ø6ø：PRINT＂（BLK）（RVS） （SPACE ERROR：REENTER L INE 84马＂：F＝1：GOTO44ø
HJ 580 GOSUB1 \(08 \varnothing: B=B S+A D-S A: F O\) R \(I=\sigma\) TO 7：POKE B＋I，A（I ）：NEXT
QQ \(590 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8:\) IF AD＞EA THEN \(C\) LOSE3：PRINT＂（DOWN）（BLU） ＊＊END OF ENTRY \(* *\)（BLK） 12 DOWN \} : GOTOTø
GQ 6ø日 \(F=\varnothing\) ：GOTO44
QA \(61 \varnothing\) PRINT＂（CLR）\｛DOWN \} (RVS\} （SPACE）DISPLAY DATA＂：G OSUB4 60 ：IF INS＝NS THEN2 20
RJ 620 PRINT＂\(\{D O W N\}\)（BLU\} PRESS: \｛RVS\} SPACE \(\{O F F\}\) TO PAU SE，［RVS］RETURN\｛OFF］TO BREAKE4（DOWN）＂
KS 630 GOSUB360：B＝BS \(+A D-S A: F O R\) \(I=B T O \quad B+7: A=\) PEEK（ \(I\) ）：\(G O S\) UB350：GOSUB \(386:\) PRINT S \(\$\)

CC 640 NEXT：PRINT＂\(\{\) RVS \(\}\)＂：：A \(=\) CK ：GOSUB350：PRINT
KH \(650 \mathrm{~F}=1: A D=A D+8: I F \quad A D>E A\) TH ENPRINT＂（DOWN）\｛BLU\} ** E ND OF DATA＊＊＂：GOTO22
KC 660 GET AS：IF AS＝RS THEN GO SUB1ø80：GOTO22б
EQ 670 TF \(A S=S S\) THEN \(F=F+1\) ：GOS UB1080
AD 680 ONFGOTO630，66ø，63ø
CM 690 PRINT＂（DDWN）［RVS\} LOAD ［SPACE］DATA＂：OP＝1：GOTO 710
PC 790 PRINT＂ ［DOWN］（RVS\} SAVE ［SPACE］FILE＂OP \(=0\)
RX 710 INS＝NS：INPUT＂（DOWN）FILE NAMER4 \("\)＂INS IIF INS \(=\) NS （SPACE）THEN \(22 \varnothing\)
PR 726 F＝ （RvSRINT＂（DOWN）（BLK） ［RVS\}T\{OFF\}APE OR (RVS\} D\｛OFF\}ISK: E4g";
FP 730 GET AS：IF ASE＂T＂THEN PR INT＂T［DOWN］＂：GOTOB8ø
H0 740 IF AS＜\({ }^{2}\) D＂THEN73

HH 750 PRINT＂D（DOWN）＂：OPEN15，8 ， \(15, " I \sigma_{2}:\) ：\(B=E A-S A: I N S="\)
б：＂+ IN \(\$\) ：IF OP THENB1 \(\varnothing\)
SQ 760 OPEN \(1,8,8\) ，INS \({ }^{+\prime}\)＂P ，W \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ：G OSUB86ø：IF A THEN220
FJ \(776 \mathrm{AH}=1 \mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{SA} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{SA}-(\mathrm{A}\) H＊256）：PRINT\＃1，CHRS（AL） ；CHRS（AH）；
PE 780 FOR \(I=\varnothing\) TO B：PRINT \(\# 1, C H\) RS（PEEK（BS +I\()\) ）；：IF ST T HENBø
FC 790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOT 0940
GS \(8 \varnothing \varnothing\) GOSUBIø6б：PRINT＂（DOWN\} （BLK）ERROR DURING SAVE： 848＂：GOSUB860：GOTO220
MA 810 OPEN \(1,8,8\), INS \(+^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{G}\) OSUB860：IF A THEN22б
GE \(820 \mathrm{GET} \# 1, \mathrm{AS}, \mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} S+\mathrm{Z}\) S）\(+256 \star\) ASC \((B S+Z S): I F A D\) ＜SSA THEN \(F=1\) ：GOTO85
RX 830 FOR \(I=\varnothing\) TO \(\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{GET} \# 1, \mathrm{AS}: \mathrm{P}\) OKE BS \(+I, \operatorname{ASC}(A S+Z S): I F(\) \(I<>B\) ）AND \(S T\) THEN \(E=2: A D\) \(=I: I=B\)
FA 840 NEXT：IF ST \(<>64\) THEN \(F=3\)
FQ 850 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS（F \(>0)+1\) GOTO960，970
SA 860 INPUT\＃15，A，AS：IF A THEN CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOSUB1ø 60：PRINT＂\｛RVS\}ERROR: "A s
GQ 878 RETURN
EJ 880 POKE183，PEEK（FA +2 ）：POKE 187，PEEK \((F A+3):\) POKE188， PEEK（FA +4 ）：IFOP \(=0\) THEN 92 \(\varnothing\)
HJ 890 SYS \(63466:\) IF（PEEK（ 783 ）A ND1）THEN GOSUB1660：PRIN T＂\(\{D O W N\}\) \｛RVS \(\}\) FILE NOT ［SPACE］FOUND＂：GOTO690
CS \(900 \mathrm{AD}=\operatorname{PEEK}(829)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(8\) \(3 \varnothing): I F A D<>S A\) THEN \(F=1\) ： GOT097ø
SC \(910 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(83\) 2）\(-1: E=F-2^{*}(A<E A)-3^{*}(A>\) \(E A\) ）：AD \(=A-A D: G O T O 93 \varnothing\)
KM \(920 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{SA}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{EA}+1\) ：GOSUB1 110 ： P OKE780，3：SYS 63338
JF 930 A \(=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1: \mathrm{GOS}\) UB1010：ON OP GOTO950：SY S 63591
AE 940 GOSUB1080：PRINT＂\((B L U) * *\) SAVE COMPLETED＊＊＊＂GOT \(022 \sigma\)
XP 950 POKE147，ロ：SYS 63562：IF ［SPACE］ST＞\(>\) THEN97 \(\varnothing\)
FR 960 GOSUB1ø80：PRINT＂\(\{\) BLU \(\} \star *\) LOAD COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOT \(022 \varnothing\)
DP 976 GOSUB1060：PRINT＂\({ }^{\text {（BLK }}\) \} （RVS）ERROR DURING LOAD： ［DOWN E E48＂：ON F GOSUB98 Ø，990，1øø ：GOTO \(22 \varnothing\)
PP 980 PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS（ \({ }^{\prime} /=\) GOSUB 360 ： PRINT＂）＂：RETURN
GR 996 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；： \(A D=S A+A D: G O S U B 360:\) PRINT DS：RETURN
FD \(100 \varnothing\) PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT END ING ADDRESS＂：RETURN
RX \(101 \varnothing\) AH \(=\operatorname{INT}(A / 256): A L=A-(A H\) ＊256）：POKE193，AL：POKE1 94，AH
\(F F 1020 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH}\) ＊256）：POKE174，AL：POKE1 75，AH ：RETURN
FX 1030 IF AD \(\angle S A\) OR AD \(>E A\) THEN 1ø5 \(\varnothing\)
HA 1040 IF（AD＞511 AND AD \(<4696 \varnothing\)

OR (AD> 49151 AND \(\mathrm{AD}<53\) 248) THEN GOSUB1ø8ø:F= \(\varnothing\) :RETURN
HC 1050 GOSUB1 \(660:\) PRINT" \(\{\) RVS \}
\{SPACE] INVALID ADDRESS [DOWN] \{BLK] ": \(\mathrm{F}=1\) : RETU RN
AR 1060 POKE SD+5, 31:POKE SD+6 , 208:POKE SD, 240:POKE \{SPACE\}SD \(+1,4\) : POKE SD+ 4,33
DX 1070 FOR \(S=1\) TO 100:NEXT:GO T01ø9ø
PF \(108 \varnothing\) POKE \(\mathrm{SD}+5,8: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{SD}+6\), 240:POKE SD, \(\varnothing:\) POKE SD + \(1,90:\) POKE \(\mathrm{SD}+4,17\)
AC 1090 FOR \(S=1\) TO 100:NEXT:PO KE SD+4, \(\varnothing:\) POKE \(S D, \varnothing: P O\) KE SD+1, \(\varnothing\) : RETURN

\section*{Program 2: MLX For Commodore 128}

AE 100 TRAP 960:POKE 4627,128: DIM NLS, A (7)
XP \(11 \varnothing \quad \mathrm{Z} 2=2: Z 4=254: \mathrm{Z} 5=255: \mathrm{Z} 6=2\) \(56: Z 7=127: B S=256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(4\) 627) : \(\mathrm{EA}=6528 \varnothing\)

FB \(120 \mathrm{BE} \$=\operatorname{CHRS}(7): \operatorname{RT} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(13\)
):DLS=CHRS(20):SPS=CHRS (32):LFS \(=\operatorname{CHRS}\) ( 157 )
\(\operatorname{KE} 130 \operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{ENHB}(A)=\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256)\) : \(\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNLB}(A)=A-\operatorname{FNHB}(A) * 2\) 56: \(\operatorname{DEF} \operatorname{FNAD}(A)=\operatorname{PEEK}(A)+\) \(256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(A+1)\)
JB 140 KEY \(1, " A ":\) KEY 3 , "B": KEY 5, "C": KEY 7, "D": VOL 15 :IF RGR \((\varnothing)=5\) THEN FAST
FJ 150 PRINT" \(\{C L R\} " C H R S(142)\);C HRS (8): COLOR 0,15 : COLOR 4,15: COLOR 6, 15
GQ 160 PRINT TAB ( 12 ) "\{RED\} [RVS) \(\{2\) SPACES \(]\) E9 © (2 SPACES " RTS:TAB (12)" (RVS) \{2 SPACES \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { (OFF }\}\end{array}\right.\) [BLU\} 128 MLX (RED) (RVS) [2 SPACES ]"RTS;TAB (12)" (RVS) \(\{13\) SPACES \(\}\) (BLU]"
FE 176 PRINT" (2 DOWN )
[3 SPACES \}COMPUTE I'S MA CHINE LANGUAGE EDITOR \{2 DOWN \}"
DK 180 PRINT" (BLK) STARTING ADD RESSE4 \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) "; GOSUB 260:IF [SPACE]AD THEN SA=AD:EL SE \(18 \varnothing\)
FH \(19 \varnothing\) PRINT" \(\{B L K\}\) (2 SPACES \(\} E N\) DING ADDRESSE \(43 " ;\) GOSUB 260: IF AD THEN EA=AD:E LSE \(19 \varnothing\)
MF \(2 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT" (DOWN\} (BLK) CLEAR [SPACE] WORKSPACE \([Y / N]\) ? E4B":GETKEY AS:IF AS<>" \(\mathrm{Y}^{\prime \prime}\) THEN \(22 \varnothing\)
OH 210 PRINT" \(\{\) DOWN\} \{BLU\} WORKIN G..." ; :BANK \(\varnothing:\) FOR A=BS [SPACE]TO \(\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+7\) : POKE A, \(\varnothing\) :NEXT A:PRINT"D ONE"
DC \(22 \varnothing\) PRINT TAB ( \(1 \varnothing\) ) " (DOWN) \{BLK]\{RVS\} MLX COMMAND [SPACE]MENU E4 \(\{\) DOWN \(\}\) ": PRINT TAB (13) " (RVS \}E (OFF]NTER DATA"RTS;TAB 13)" \(\{\) RVS \(\}\) D \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { OFF }\} \text { ISPLAY } \\ D\end{array}\right.\) ATA"RTS;TAB(13)"\{RVS\}L \{OFF\}OAD FILE"
HB \(23 \varnothing\) PRINT TAB ( 13 )" \(\{\) RVS \(\}\)

LOFF ]AVE FILE"RTS;TAB (1 3) " \(\{\) RVS \(\} C\{O F F\}\) ATALOG DI SK"RTS;TAB (13)"\{RVS\}Q \{OFF\}UIT \{DOWN\} \{BLK\}"
AP 240 GETKEY AS:ADINSTR ("EDLS CQ", AS):ON A GOTO \(34 \varnothing, 5\) \(50,640,650,930,940\) : GOSU B 950: GOTO 249
SX 250 PRINT"STARTING AT" ; :GOS UB 260:IF (AD \(<>\theta\) ) OR (AS \(=N\) LS) THEN RETURN: ELSE \(25 \varnothing\)
BG 260 AS=NL \(\$:\) INPUT AS:IF LEN( \(A S)=4\) THEN \(A D=D E C(A S)\)
PP 270 IF AD \(=\varnothing\) THEN BEGIN:IF A S<>NLS THEN 3øø:ELSE RE TURN:BEND
MA 280 IF AD <SA OR AD>EA THEN [SPACE] 3øб
PM 290 IF AD>511 AND AD \(<6528 \emptyset\) [SPACE]THEN PRINT BES;: RETURN
SQ 300 GOSUB \(950:\) PRINT" \{RVS \(\}\) NVALID ADDRESS \{DOWN\} [BLK]": \(A D=\varnothing\) : RETURN
RD 310 CK \(=F N H B(A D): C K=A D-24 * C K\) \(+\mathrm{Z} 5 *(C K>27)\) : GOTO 330
DD \(320 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}^{*} \mathrm{Z} 2+\mathrm{Z} 5^{*}(\mathrm{CK}>\mathrm{Z} 7)+\mathrm{A}\)
AH \(330 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CK}+\mathrm{Z} 5 *(\mathrm{CK}>25):\) RETURN
QD 340 PRINT BES; " \{RVS\} ENTER \{SPACE]DATA ":GOSUB 250 : IF AS=NLS THEN \(22 \sigma\)
JA 350 BANK \(\varnothing:\) PRINT: \(F=\varnothing\) :OPEN 3 , 3
BR 360 GOSUB 310 :PRINT HEXS (AD \()+\) ": ";:IF F THEN PRINT [SPACE [LS:PRINT" (UP) 15 RIGHT )";
QA 370 FOR \(I=\varnothing\) TO 24 STEP \(3: B S\) \(=S P S: F O R \quad J=1\) TO 2:IF F (SPACE ) THEN \(B \$=\) MID \(\$\) (LS, \(\mathrm{I}+\mathrm{J}, 1)\)
PS 380 PRINT" (RVS\}"BS+LFS;:IF [SPACE] I \(<24\) THEN PRINT" \{OFF\}":
RC 390 GETKEY AS:IF (AS>" /" AN D AS<":") OR(AS>"@" AND AS ("G") THEN \(47 \varnothing\)
AC 400 IF AS =" \(+{ }^{\prime \prime}\) THEN AS="E" \(2 G\) OTO 476
QB 410 IF \(A S="-"\) THEN \(A S=" F ": G\) OTO \(47 \varnothing\)
FB 420 IF AS=RTS AND \(((I=\sigma)\) AN D ( \(\mathrm{J}=1\) ) OR E) THEN PRIN T BS; : \(J=2:\) NEXT \(: I=24 ;\) GOT 0486
RD 430 IF AS=" (HOME)" THEN PRI NT \(B S: J=2:\) NEXT \(: I=24 ;\) NEX T:F=ø:GOTO \(36 \varnothing\)
XB 446 IF (AS="\{RIGHT\}") AND \(F\) THEN PRINT BS+LFS: : GOT 0478
JP 450 IF AS \(<>\) LFS AND AS \(<>\) DLS [SPACE]OR ( \((\mathrm{I}=\theta)\) AND ( \(J\) =1)) THEN GOSUB 950:GOT - \(39 \varnothing\)

PS \(46 \varnothing\) AS=LFS+SPS+LFS:PRINT BS +LFS; :J=2-J:IF J THEN P RINT LFS; : \(1=1-3\)
GB \(47 \varnothing\) PRINT AS; : NEXT J:PRINT [SPACE]SPS;
HA 486 NEXT I:PRINT:PRINT" (UP) [5 RIGHT \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) "; :L \(\$={ }^{\prime \prime}\)
(27 SPACES \}"
DP 490 FOR \(I=1\) TO 25 STEP 3:GE \(T \# 3, A S, B S: I F\) AS=SPS THE N I=25:NEXT:CLOSE 3:GOT - 220
\(\mathrm{BA} 500 \mathrm{~A} S=\mathrm{A} S+\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{A}=\mathrm{DE} 2(\mathrm{~A} S): \mathrm{MID} \$\) (LS,I, 2) =AS: IF I \(<25\) THE N GOSUB 320:A(I/3)=A:GE T\#3, AS

AR \(51 \varnothing\) NEXT I:IF A \(>C\) CK THEN GO SUB 950:PRINT:PRINT"
\{RVS \} ERROR: REENTER LI NE ":F=1:GOTO \(36 \varnothing\)
DX \(52 \varnothing\) PRINT BES:B=BS \(+A D-S A: F O\) \(R \quad I=\varnothing\) TO \(7:\) POKE \(B+I, A\) (I ): NEXT I
XB \(530 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing: A D=A D+8: I F \quad A D<=E A\) T HEN 360
CA 540 CLOSE 3:PRINT" \{DOWN \} \{BLU\}** END OF ENTRY ** [BLK]\{2 DOWN ]": GOTO 650 MC 550 PRINT BES; " \(\{\) CLR] (DOWN \(\}\) [RVS \({ }^{\text {S }}\) DISPLAY DATA ": GO SUB 250:IF AS=NLS THEN [SPACE] 220
JF \(56 \varnothing\) BANK \(\varnothing\) :PRINT" (DOWN)
\{BLU\}PRESS: \{RVS\}SPACE
[OFF] TO PAUSE, (RVS)RE TURN\{OFF\} TO BREAKE4 \{DOWN\}"
XA 570 PRINT HEXS (AD) + " : " ; :GOS UB \(310: B=B S+A D-S A\)
DJ 580 FOR \(I=B\) TO \(B+7: A=\) PEEK ( \(I\) ): PRINT RIGHTS (HEXS (A), 2);SPS; :GOSUB \(32 \sigma:\) NEXT \{SPACE] I
XB 590 PRINT" \(\{\) RVS \(]\) "; RIGHT \(\$\) (HEX S(CK), 2)
GR \(600 \mathrm{~F}=1: A D=A D+8: I F \quad A D>E A\) TH EN PRINT"\{BLU\}** END OF DATA **": GOTO \(22 \varnothing\)
EB 610 GET AS:IF AS=RTS THEN \(P\) RINT BES:GOTO 220
QK \(62 \varnothing\) IF \(\mathrm{A} \$=\mathrm{SP} \$\) THEN \(\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}+1: \mathrm{PR}\) INT BES;
xS 630 ON F GOTO \(570,610,57 \varnothing\)
RE 640 PRINT BES" \({ }^{\text {(DOWN }}\) \{RVS ) OAD DATA ":OP=1:GOTO 66 \(\sigma\)
BP 650 PRINT BES" \(\{\) DOWN\} \{RVS\} S AVE FILE " : OP= \(\varnothing\)
DM \(660 \mathrm{~F}=\varnothing\) :FS = NL \(S\) : INPUT"FILENA MEE4 " "FS:IF FS=NLS THE N 220
RF \(67 \varnothing\) PRINT" (DOWN\} \{BLK] \{RVS]T [OFE]APE OR [RVS\}D\{OFF] ISK: E4 "
SQ 680 GETKEY AS:IF AS = "T" THE N 850:ELSE IF AS \(<>\) "D" T HEN 680
SP 690 PRINT"DISK\{DOWN\}" \(: I F\) OP THEN 760
EG \(7 \varnothing \varnothing\) DOPEN \(\# 1\), (FS \(\left.+^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P}^{*}\right), \mathrm{W}:\) IF [SPACE]DS THEN AS=DS SIG \(^{\text {G }}\) OTO 746
TH 710 BANK \(\varnothing:\) POKE BS-2, FNLB (S A) : POKE BS -1 , \(\mathrm{FNHB}(\mathrm{SA}):\) P RINT"SAVING ";FS:PRINT
MC 720 FOR \(A=B S-2\) TO BS +EA-SA: PRINT\#1, \(\operatorname{CHR}\) ( \(\operatorname{PEEK}(A)\) ) ; : IF ST THEN AS="DISK WRI TE ERROR": GOTO 756
GC 730 NEXT A:CLOSE 1:PRINT" (BLU\}** SAVE COMPLETED [SPACE] WITHOUT ERRORS * *": GOTO 220
RA 740 IF DS \(=63\) THEN BEGIN:CLO SE 1:INPUT"\{BLK\}REPLACE EXISTING FILE [Y/N]E43 ":AS:IF AS="Y" THEN SCR ATCH (FS):PRINT: GOTO \(7 \varnothing \varnothing\) :ELSE PRINT" (BLK)": GOTO 660:BEND
GA 750 CLOSE 1:GOSUB 950:PRINT " \{BLK\} \{RVS\} ERROR DURIN G SAVE: \(\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{A}} \mathrm{g}^{\prime \prime}\) : PRINT AS:G OTO 226
FD 760 DOPEN \(\# 1,\left(F S+", P^{\prime \prime}\right): I F\) DS THEN A \(S=D S \$: F=4\) :CLOSE [SPACE]1:GOTO 790

PX 77ø GET\＃1，AS，BS：CLOSE 1：AD＝ ASC（AS）+256 ＊ASC（BS）：\(I F\) \｛SPACE\}AD<>SA THEN F=1: GOTO 790
KB 78 （ PRINT＂LOADING＂；FS：PRIN \(\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{BLOAD}(\mathrm{F} \$), \mathrm{B} \varnothing, \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{BS}): \mathrm{AD}\) \(=\) SA + FNAD（ 174 ）－BS－1：F＝－2 ＊（AD＜EA）－3＊（AD＞EA）
RO 790 IF \(F\) THEN 8øø：ELSE PRIN T＂\(\{\mathrm{BLU}\} * *\) LOAD COMPLETE D WITHOUT ERRORS＊＊＂：GO TO 220
ER 800 GOSUB 950：PRINT＂\｛BLK\} ［RVS\} ERROR DURING LOAD ：E4马＂：ON F GOSUB 81ø，8 2の，83б，840：GOTO22б
QJ \(81 \varnothing\) PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTIN G ADDRESS（＂；HEXS（AD）；＂ ）＂：RETURN
DP 82Ø PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；H EXS（AD）：RETURN
EB 830 PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT ENDI NG ADDRESS（＂HEXS（EA）＂） ＂：RETURN
FP 840 PRINT＂DISK ERROR＂；AS：R ETURN
KS 85ø PRINT＂TAPE＂：AD＝POINTER（ F \(\$\) ）： \(\operatorname{BANK}\) 1：A \(=\operatorname{PEEK}(A D): A\) \(\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{AD}+1)\) ： \(\mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{PEEK}\)（AD ＋2）
XX 860 BANK 15：SYS DEC（＂FF68＂） ， \(0,1: S Y S\) DEC（＂FFBA＂）， 1 ， 1， \(0: S Y S\) DEC（＂FFBD＂），A，A L，AH：SYS DEC（＂FF9ø＂）， 12 8：IF OP THEN 890
FG \(87 \varnothing\) PRINT：\(A=S A: B=E A+1\) ：GOSUB 920：SYS DEC（＂E919＂），3： PRINT＂SAVING＂；FS
\(A B 88 \emptyset A=B S: B=B S+(E A-S A)+1: G O S\) UB 920：SYS DEC（＂EA18＂）： PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{BLU \}** TAP E SAVE COMPLETED＊＊＂：GO TO 220
CP 89ø SYS DEC（＂E99A＂）：PRINT：I F PEEK（ 2816 ）\(=5\) THEN GOS UB 950：PRINT＂\｛DOWN \} ［BLK］（RVS）FILE NOT FOU ND＂：GOTO 220
GQ \(9 \varnothing \varnothing\) PRINT＂LOADING ．．．\｛DOWN\} ＂： \(\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{FNAD}(2817): I F \mathrm{AD}\langle>\) SA THEN F＝1：GOTO 8øø：EL SE \(\mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{FNAD}(2819)-1: \mathrm{F}=-2\) ＊（AD＜EA）\(-3^{*}(A D>E A)\)
JD \(91 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BS}+(\mathrm{EA}-\mathrm{SA})+1: \mathrm{GOS}\) UB 92ø：SYS DEC（＂E9FB＂）： IF ST＞日 THEN 8øø：ELSE 7 90
XB 920 POKE193，FNLB（A）：POKE194 ， \(\operatorname{FNHB}(\mathrm{A}):\) ：POKE 174 ，FNLB \((\) B）：POKE 175 ， \(\operatorname{FNHB}(\mathrm{B}):\) RET URN
CP 930 CATALOG：PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN \} \｛BLU\}** PRESS ANY KEY F OR MENU＊＊＂：GETKEY AS：G OTO \(22 \varnothing\)
MM \(94 \varnothing\) PRINT BES＂\｛RVS\} QUIT 843＂；RTS；＂ARE YOU SURE \｛SPACE］［Y／N］？＂：GETKEY A \＄：IF AS＜＜＂Y＂THEN 220：E LSE PRINT＂\｛CLR\}": BANK 1 5：END
JE 950 SOUND 1，5øø，10：RETURN
AF \(96 \emptyset\) IF ER \(=14\) AND \(E L=26 \varnothing\) THE N RESUME \(3 ø \emptyset\)
MK \(97 \varnothing\) IF ER＝14 AND EL＝5øø THE n RESUME NEXT
KJ \(98 \emptyset\) IF ER＝4 AND EL＝78ø THEN \(F=4: A \$=D S \$\) ：RESUME \(80 \varnothing\)
DQ 99ø IF ER＝3ø THEN RESUME：EL SE PRINT ERRS（ER）；＂ERR OR IN LINE＂；EL

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\hline Basic Compler 64 & \＄ 30 \\
\hline Cad Pac 64 & \＄30 \\
\hline Chart Pak 64 & \＄ 30 \\
\hline Cobol 64 & \＄ 30 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ACCESS} \\
\hline Leader Board Golf & \＄ 28 \\
\hline Tournament Disk 1 & \＄ 17 \\
\hline Exec Tournament 1 & \＄17 \\
\hline Triple Pack & \＄ 19 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ARTWORKS} \\
\hline Strip Poker & \＄ 24 \\
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\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{BERKELY SOFTWORKS} \\
\hline GEOS & \＄ 42 \\
\hline Doskpack 1 & \＄ 25 \\
\hline Fontpack 1 & \＄ 22 \\
\hline GeoChart & \＄ 28 \\
\hline GeoCalc & \＄ 36 \\
\hline Geofile & \＄ 36 \\
\hline GeoDex & \＄ 28 \\
\hline GeoPublish & \＄36 \\
\hline Writer＇s Workshop & \＄36 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
BOOKS ON GEOS \\
Abacus
\end{tabular}}} \\
\hline & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Midnight Press} \\
\hline How to get the mo & \\
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Data Manager 2 Data Manager 2
Switchack w／ideways SwiftTax－ 1986 Sylvia Porter Fin Pinr
Word Writer w／Speller
Dont forget to soloct you
FREF Loroy＇s Choalshoot \begin{tabular}{ll}
\(\$ 26\) & when ordering a program \\
\(\$ 26\) & of \(\$ 25\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\(\$ 51\)
\(\$ 51\)
COMMODORE 128 \begin{tabular}{ll} 
ABACUS & \\
Basic 7．0 Compiler & \(\$\) \\
Cad Pac 128 & \(\mathbf{\$}\) \\
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\section*{BEFORE TYPING}

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZEITE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

\section*{Print Shop To GEOS}

Article on page 66.
SD \(10 \mathrm{AD}=22528:\) POKE53281，Ø：POK E53280，ø：PRINT＂\(\{\) CLR \(\}\) ［25 DOWN］＂
FK \(2 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛5 SPACES\}\{YEL\}
 CCCCCccccccess
PM \(3 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{5\) SPACES\}\{RVS\}BPR INT SHOP TO GEOS CONVERT ERB＂
DJ \(4 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{5\) SPACES \(\}\) \｛RVS \(\}\) EZ сесссccccecceccceccecce \(\operatorname{cccc} E \times 3\)
SE \(50 \overline{\text { FORN }}=1\) TOII：PRINT：NEXT：GO TO19ø
SD \(60 \mathrm{FF}=\emptyset:\) PRINT\＃15，＂Ul：2 \(\mathrm{g}^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{S}\) TRS（T）+ STRS（S）
SS \(7 \varnothing\) GET\＃2，AS：TN＝ASC（AS＋CHRS（ ø））：GET\＃2，AS：SN＝ASC（AS＋C HRS（ø））
DC 8 8 FORN＝ØTO7：PRINT\＃15，＂B－P： \(2, "+\) STR \(\$(32 * N+2)\)
RQ \(9 \varnothing\) GET\＃2，AS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（131） THEN16ø
RP 1 øø GET\＃2，AS：TP＝ASC（AS＋CHRS （ \(\varnothing)): \mathrm{GET} \# 2, \mathrm{~A} \$: \mathrm{SP}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A} \$\) \(+\operatorname{CHR} \$(\varnothing)): \mathrm{H} \$=" "\)
CB \(11 \varnothing\) GET\＃2，AS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（16 0 ）THENHS＝H\＄＋AS：GOTOI1ø
SD 120 IFHS \ll DISTHEN16ø
FR \(13 \emptyset \mathrm{FF}=1: \mathrm{KP}=\mathrm{N}: \mathrm{N}=7\)
MQ 140 PRINT\＃ \(15, " B-P: 2, "+S T R \$(\) 32 ＊\(K P+3 \emptyset\) ）
ER 150 GET\＃2，AS：SL＝ASC（AS＋CHRS （ø））：GET \＃ \(2, \mathrm{~A}\) ： \(\mathrm{SH}=\mathrm{ASC}\)（AS + CHRS（ø））
DX \(16 \emptyset\) NEXT：IFTN＝øTHENRETURN
SC \(17 \emptyset\) IFFF＝1THENRETURN
CB \(180 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{TN}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{SN}:\) GOTO6 \(\varnothing\)
EQ 190 PRINT＂\｛WHT\}\{9 UP\} \｛2 SPACES\}PLACE PRINT S HOP DATA DISK IN DRIVE＂
SD \(2 ø \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{7 SPACES\}P RESS \｛RVS\}RETURN\{OFF\} W HEN READY．．
KP 210 GETAS：IFAS＜＞CHR\＄（13）THE NGOSUB976：GOTO21ø
ME \(22 \varnothing\) POKE5328ø，ø
XR 23ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{3 DOWN \} \｛ 2 SPACES\}ARE THESE GRA PHICS FOR A \｛RVS\}C\{OFF\} OMMODORE＂
DC \(24 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{11 SPACES\} OR \｛RVS\}O\{OFF\}THER PRIN TER？＂；
BP 25 Ø GETAS：IFAS＝＂C＂THENSF＝2： \(\mathrm{W}=6: \mathrm{H}=45\) ： GOTO28 1
EB 260 IFAS＝＂O＂THENSF＝3：W＝11：H ＝52：GOTO28ø
RF \(27 \varnothing\) GOTO25ø
SC \(28 \varnothing\) NL＝INT（H／8＋1）＊8：PRINT＂ \｛CLR\}"
QC 290 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}TYPE FILE N AME OR PRESS \｛RVS\}RETUR N\｛OFF\} FOR LIST":INPUTN \＄
RH 3øø IFN\＄＝＂＂THENGOSUB68ø

SD \(31 \varnothing\) OPEN \(15,8,15\) ：OPEN8， \(8,0, \mathrm{~N}\) \＄：INPUT\＃15，EN，EBS，ET，ES
CK \(32 \varnothing\) IFEN \(<>\) ØTHENCLOSE8：CLOSE 15：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}"; PC（ \(2 \emptyset-L E N(E B \$) / 2)\) EB\＄：N\＄ ＝＂＂：GOTO29ø
FX 330 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{12 DOWN\}"SP C（ 16 －LEN（N\＄）／2）＂LOADING ＂+NS
JM \(34 \varnothing\) POKE185，Ø：POKE78ø，Ø：POK E781，Ø：POKE782，88：SYS65 493：CLOSE8：CLOSE15
GS \(35 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}
\｛8 SPACES\}PLACE GEOS DI SK IN DRIVE＂
DR 360 PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN \(\}\) \｛7 SPACES \(\}\) P RESS \｛RVS\}RETURN\{OFF\} W HEN READY．．．＂
KQ \(37 \varnothing\) GETAS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（13）THE NGOSUB970：GOTO37ø
BF 38ø POKE5328ø，Ø：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\}\{9 SPACES \}SAVING \｛SPACE\}PHOTOSCRAP FILE"
MR 390 OPEN15，8，15，＂Iø＂：INPUT\＃ 15，EN，EBS，ET，ES：IFEN＜＞\(\varnothing\) THEN1øøø
DQ 4 Øø OPEN2，8，2，＂S，U，W＂：INPUT \＃15，EN，EBS，ET，ES：IFEN＜＞ ØTHEN1øØØ
HP \(41 \varnothing\) PRINT\＃2，CHRS（W）CHRS（NL） CHR\＄（ \(\varnothing\) ）CHRS（ \(2 *\) W）CHR （ \(\varnothing\) ）

MX \(42 \varnothing\) FORN \(=\emptyset\) TOH－1 \(:\) PRINT\＃ 2 ，CHR \＄\((128+W)\) ；：FORM \(=\varnothing\) TOW－1
RC \(43 \varnothing\) PRINT\＃ 2 ，CHR （PEEK（AD＋W＊ N＋M））；：NEXT：NEXT
FQ \(44 \varnothing\) PRINT \(\# 2, \mathrm{CHRS}((\mathrm{NL}-\mathrm{H}-2) \star \mathrm{W}\) ）CHR\＄（ \(\varnothing\) ）CHR\＄（ \(W\)＊NL／8）CHR \＄（191）CHR\＄（ \(\varnothing\) ）；：CLOSE2
FE 450 DATA \(80,104,111,116,111\) ， 32，83，99，114，97，112
HB \(460 \mathrm{P} \$=" \mathrm{"}:\) FORN＝øTO1 F ：READX： P \(\$=\mathrm{P} \$+\mathrm{CHR} \$(\mathrm{X}):\) NEXT
MG \(47 \varnothing\) OPEN \(2,8,2, " \# ": T=18: S=1\) ： DI\＄＝P\＄：GOSUB6も
MH 48 Ø IFFF＝øTHENPRINT＂ ［DOWN\} \｛RVS\}NO PHOTO SCRAP FIL E＂：GOTO64ø
RJ 49ø \(\mathrm{Tl}=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{Sl}=\mathrm{S}: \mathrm{FS}=256\)＊SH＋SL－ \(1: T 2=T P: S 2=S P: K 1=K P\)
KK 5øø T＝18：S＝1：DI \(\$=\)＂S＂：GOSUB6 Ø
MM \(51 \varnothing\) PRINT\＃15，＂B－P：2，＂＋STRS（ \(32^{*} \mathrm{KP}+3\) ）
BS 52ø PRINT\＃2，CHRS（T2）CHR\＄（S2 ）；
DE 53 Ø PRINT\＃15，＂B－P：2，＂＋STRS（ 32 ＊\(K P+3 \varnothing)\)
HE \(540 \mathrm{FH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{FS} / 256): \mathrm{FL}=\mathrm{FS}-25\) 6＊FH
AM 55 Ø PRINT\＃2，CHRS（FL）CHR\＄（FH ）；
HF 560 PRINT\＃15，＂U2：2 Ø＂＋STR\＄（ T）+ STRS（S）
CR 570 PRINT\＃15，＂U1：2 月＂\(^{\prime}+\) STRS（ T1）+ STRS（S1）
DQ 580 PRINT\＃15，＂B－P：2，＂＋STRS（ 32＊K1 +3 ）
XF 590 PRINT\＃2，CHR \(\$(T P)\) CHR \((S P\) ）；
QQ 600 PRINT\＃15，＂B－P：2，＂＋STR\＄（ \(32 * K 1+3 \varnothing)\)
XD 610 PRINT\＃2，CHRS（SF＋1）CHRS（ Ø）：
MB 62 －PRINT\＃15，＂U2：2 \(\boldsymbol{\sigma "}^{\prime \prime+S T R \$(~}\) T1）＋STR\＄（S1）
CC 630 PRINT\＃15，＂Sø：S＂
PA 64Ø CLOSE2：CLOSE15
GC \(65 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{1ø DOWN \} ［18 RIGHT\} DONE"
HF 660 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{4 SPACES\}P

LACE \｛RVS\}GEOS\{OFF\} MAS TER DISK IN DRIVE＂
PJ \(67 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{D O W N\}\{7\) SPACES \(\}\) H IT \｛RVS\}RESTORE\{OFF\} TO REBOOT GEOS＂：END
AG 680 OPEN15， \(8,15, " I \varnothing ":\) OPEN2， 8，2，＂\＃＂：X＝ø：M＝Ø：T＝18：S＝ \(1: N=\varnothing\)
JB 690 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{2 SPACES\}TH E GRAPHIC FILES ON THIS DISK ARE：＂
 T）+ STRS（S）
RH 710 GET\＃2，AS：TN＝ASC（AS＋CHR\＄ （ \(\varnothing\) ））：GET\＃2，AS：SN＝ASC（A\＄ ＋CHR\＄（ø））
BQ 72 PRINT\＃15，＂B－P：2，＂＋STR\＄（ \(\mathrm{N}^{\star} 32+2\) ）
XE 730 GET\＃2，AS：FT＝ASC（AS＋CHRS （ø））：IF（191ANDFT）＜＞13øT HENN＝N＋1：GOTO81ø
KQ 740 PRINT\＃15，＂B－P：2，＂＋STRS（ \(\mathrm{N}^{\star} 32+3\) ）
SQ 750 GET\＃2，AS：FS＝ASC（AS＋CHRS （ø））：GET\＃2，AS：FS＝FS＋256 ＊ASC（AS＋CHR\＄（ø））
CJ 760 IFFS＜＞SFTHENN \(=N+1\) ：GOTO8 \(1 \varnothing\)
QQ \(77 \varnothing\) PRINT\＃15，＂B－P：2，＂＋STRS（ N＊ \(32+5\) ）： D \＄＝＂＂
QA 780 GET\＃2，AS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（ \(16 \varnothing\) ）THEND \(\$=\mathrm{D} \$+\mathrm{A}\) ： ： OTO \(78 \varnothing\)
DS \(790 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1: \mathrm{M}=\mathrm{M}+1:\) IFM \(=16\) THENM \(=\varnothing\) ：GOTO84の
EC 8øø PRINT＂ 3 SPACES \(\}\)＂+ CHR\＄（ \(34)+D \$+\) CHRS（ 34 ）： \(\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}+1\)
JS 810 IFN＜8THEN72ø
FB \(82 \varnothing \mathrm{~N}=\varnothing: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{TN}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{SN}: I \mathrm{FT}<>\) ¢THE N7øø
BD \(83 \emptyset\) IFT \(=\emptyset\) THEN86Ø
KK \(84 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{8\) SPACES \(\}\) PRESS \｛RVS\}RETURN\{OFF\} TO SEE MORE＂
XR 850 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{4 SPACES\}T YPE \＆AND PRESS \｛RVS\}RE TURN\｛OFF\} TO ABORT"
FK 860 IFX＝øTHENPRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \｛8 SPACES\} NONE \{DOWN\}":G ото93ø
CF 870 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{6 SPACES\}P LACE CURSOR NEXT TO NAM E OR＂
XA \(88 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{3\) SPACES \}TYPE NA ME AND PRESS \｛RVS\}RETUR N\｛OFF\} TO LOAD": INPUTN\$
AP 890 IFNS＝＂4＂THENN \(\$="\)＂：GOTO9 \(2 \varnothing\)
BH 9øø IFNS＜＞＂＂THENCLOSE2：CLOS E15：RETURN

JF 920 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}";
GC 93ø CLOSE2：CLOSE15：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\} (4 SPACES\} PLACE A NOTHER DATA DISK IN DRI VE＂
MC 940 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{7 SPACES\}P RESS \｛RVS\}RETURN\{OFF\} W HEN READY．．．＂
QX 950 GETAS：IFAS＜＞CHRS（13）THE NGOSUB97■：GOTO95
MF \(96 \emptyset\) POKE5328ø，Ø：GOTO68ø
JG \(970 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+1\) ：IFA＞1øTHENPOKE532 8ø， 2
PA 98 IFA＞2øTHENPOKE5328ø，0：A \(=\varnothing\)
CE \(99 \emptyset\) RETURN
HR 1øøø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}";SPC(20-LE N（EBS）／2）＂\｛DOWN\} (RED\}" ＋EBS
GQ \(1 \varnothing 1 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN \} \{GRN\} \｛11 SPACES\}RESETTING D RIVE．．．\｛WHT\}"

CH 1ø2の PRINT\＃15，＂UJ＂：FORN＝1TO 15ø0：NEXT：CLOSE15：CLOS E2：GOTO \(38 \emptyset\)

\section*{TurboSave 64}

See instructions in article on page 71 before typing in．
Ø8Ø1：ØB ø8 Øø ØØ 9E 32 3Ø 36 EC Ø8ø9： 31 Øø øø Øø AØ 1B B9 ØE A4 Ø811：ØD 99 C5 Ø2 88 DØ F7 A2 Ø1 ø819：A1 84 FD 86 FE Aø 3B A2 D6 Ø821：Ø8 84 FB 86 FC A2 Ø5 AØ 5B Ø829：ØØ B1 FB 91 FD C8 DØ F9 EC Ø831：E6 FC E6 FE CA DØ F2 4C 8C Ø839：C6 Ø2 EE D8 Ø7 2Ø AB Ø7 AF Ø841：EE D8 Ø7 2Ø AB Ø7 EE D8 12 Ø849：Ø7 AØ E8 2Ø AD Ø7 84 6D 24 Ø851：A9 Ø3 8D D8 Ø7 AD ØØ 1C 41 Ø859：Ø9 ØС 8D Øø 1C A9 EE 8D 95 Ø861：ØC 1C A9 Ø7 85 6E A9 12 6F Ø869：85 18 A9 øø \(85 \quad 87 \quad 85 \quad 88 \quad 55\) Ø871：2Ø 07 Ø6 20 C7 05 A6 \(8 \emptyset \quad 36\) Ø879：A4 81 8E EB 07 8C EC \(\quad 0718\) Ø881：2の AB Ø7 A 6 8 8 A4 \(81 \quad 86\) F7 Ø889：18 \(84 \quad 19 \mathrm{AD}\) Øø ØЗ Ø8 F Ø Dl Ø891：ØD 20 6F Ø4 A6 8Ø A4 81 6Ø Ø899：8E Øø Ø3 8С Ø1 Ø3 2Ø EF 5E Ø8A1：Ø4 E6 \(88 \quad 28\) DØ DA 4 C AB 37 Ø8A9：Ø6 A9 Ø3 85 6F 20 B8 Ø5 52 Ø8B1：D 0 2A A5 \(8 \emptyset\) C9 \(12 \mathrm{~F} \quad 12 \mathrm{FB}\) Ø8B9：9Ø 14 E6 8Ø A5 8 8 C9 24 E2 Ø8C1：D \(\emptyset\) EB A9 118580 C6 6 F A6 Ø8C9：DØ E3 A9 72 DØ 48 C6 8Ø 4D Ø8D1：DØ DB A9 138580 C6 6F D2 Ø8D9：DØ D3 FØ EE 84 6F A5 81 Ø3 Ø8E1：18 69 ØA 8581 A5 \(8 \emptyset \quad 20\) B5 Ø8E9：4B F2 8D 4E Ø2 C9 15 DØ 25 Ø8F1：Ø2 E6 81 C5 81 BØ ØC 3868 Ø8F9：A5 81 ED 4E Ø2 8581 FØ F9 Ø901：Ø2 C6 81 2Ø ØD F2 FØ Ø3 11 Ø909：4C 98 EF A9 Øø \(8581 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 39\) Ø911：ØD F2 DØ F4 A9 71 2Ø C7 EA Ø919：E6 20 2C Cl A9 Ø1 85 1C Cø Ø921：85 1D 4C DA EB EA EA EA 40 Ø929：EA 2Ø 6A Ø5 A9 Ø3 8531 EB Ø931：2Ø E9 F5 85 3A 2Ø 8F F7 4E Ø939： 2 Ø 3D Ø5 A2 Ø9 5Ø FE B8 B5 Ø941：CA DØ FA A9 CE 8D ØC 1C C7 Ø949：A9 FF 8D Ø3 1C A2 Ø5 8D 15 Ø951：Ø1 1C B8 50 FE B8 CA DØ 48 Ø959：FA AØ BB B9 Øø Ø1 5Ø FE C7 Ø961：B8 8D Ø1 1C C8 DØ F4 B1 3A Ø969：3Ø 50 FE B8 8D Ø1 1C C8 84 Ø971：DØ F5 50 FE 4C ØØ FE A9 6D Ø979：Øø \(45 \begin{array}{llllllll}45 & 16 & 45 & 17 & 45 & 18 & 45 & 37\end{array}\) ø981： 19 85 1A 2034 F9 A2 5A EF Ø989：2Ø EF Ø5 5Ø FE B8 AD Ø1 84 Ø991：1C D9 24 Øø Dø Ø6 C8 CØ 9D Ø999：Ø8 DØ FØ 6Ø CA DØ E9 A9 1F Ø9A1：27 4C DC 64 A5 1838 E5 1A
 Ø9B1：Ø1 Aø CA 2C Aø E8 8C 84 CE Ø9B9：05 ØA A8 AE Øø 1C E8 8A 9D Ø9Cl：29 Ø3 854 B AD Øø 1C 29 5D ஏ9C9：FC Ø5 4B 8D øø 1C A9 9436 09D1：8D 05 18 \(2 \mathrm{C} \quad 05 \quad 18 \quad 30 \mathrm{FB} 96\) Ø9D9：88 DØ EØ A5 \(18 \quad 85 \quad 22 \quad 2016\) Ø9E1：4B F2 AD Øø 1C 29 9F 1D ED Ø9E9：B4 Ø5 8D Øø 1C 60 øø 2 С CB Ø9F1：4の 60 A5 8Ø AA AØ ØØ C8 99 Ø9F9：C8 C8 C8 CA DØ F9 B1 6D A7 ØAØ1：6Ø A9 1285 DØ 85 D1 E6 71 ØAø9：DØ A5 DØ 85 8Ø \(2 \emptyset\) B8 Ø5 5C ØA11：D \(\emptyset\) ØD C6 D1 A5 D1 85 8Ø C6 ØA19：Fの ØC \(2 \emptyset\) B8 05 F 0 E8 A9 9F
 ØA29：Ø4 A9 DØ 8D Ø5 18 A9 28 Aø
 ØA39： 30 F6 AD Ø1 1C B8 AØ Øø ED ØA41：6Ø A2 Ø1 86


ØA51：DØ ØC A5 87 DØ 128486 5C ØA59：A5 \(19 \quad 8587\) DØ ØA A2 ØØ A3 ØA61：BD ED Ø7 D9 Ø5 Ø3 FØ 36 9A ØA69：68 \(18 \quad 69\) 20 DØ DD AE 0143 ØA71：Ø3 AD ØØ Ø3 DØ CD A4 8731 ØA79：D \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Ø } & \text { C6 } & 19 & 84 & 81 & 86 & 86 & 8 B\end{array}\) ØA81：A9 Ø2 8D A8 Ø4 AØ 48 2Ø 7A ØA89：A2 Ø4 A9 ØA 8D A8 Ø4 A2 7F ØA91：12 A4 8184878 BC Ø1 83 C3 ØA99：8E Øø Ø3 4C EF Ø4 C8 E8 24 ØAA1：EØ 1090 BC A9 63 4C DC 58 ØAA9：Ø4 A9 Ø3 85 31 20 6A Ø5 C6 ØAB1：2Ø 3D Ø5 \(2 \varnothing\) EF Ø5 5Ø FE FA ØAB9：B8 AD Ø1 1C \(91 \quad 30\) C8 \(\quad \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 27\) ØACl：F5 AØ BA 5Ø FE B8 AD Ø1 8C ØAC9：1C 99 Øø Ø1 C8 DØ F4 \(2 \emptyset\) F5 ØAD1：EØ F8 A9 22 A6 38 E4 4713 ØAD9：DØ CC \(2 \emptyset\) E9 F5 AA A9 27 Ø1 ØAE1：E4 3A DØ C2 \(6 \emptyset\) AØ ØØ B9 7C ØAE9：ØØ Ø7 99 ØØ Ø3 C8 CØ AA 5A ØAF1：DØ F5 A9 Øø 99 ØØ Ø3 C8 BC ØAF9：DØ FA A2 \(128618 \quad 8680 \quad\) CC ØBø1：84 192 2 19 EF Ø4 A5 8785 ED ØВØ9：19 2Ø 6F Ø6 A2 Øø A4 86 E6 ØB11：Cの FF DØ ØF 8A 9D Øø Ø3 6Ø ØB19：E8 DØ FA 8E Øø Ø3 8C Ø1 46 ØB21：Ø3 Aø øø BD EA Ø7 99 Ø2 65 ØB29：Ø3 C8 E8 EØ 13 DØ F4 A5 89 ØВ31：88 99 ØВ Ø3 2 Ø EF Ø4 4C 98 ØB39：E2 Ø4 Aø Øø 78 A9 Øø 8D CD ØB41：øø 18 A9 Ø4 2 C Øø 18 Dø 35 ØB49：FB A2 044868 EA EA EA BA ØB51：EA EA EA EA EA EA AD Øø Ø2 ØB59：18 6A 26 ØB61：CA DØ EF A5 2199 ØØ Ø4 DC ØB69：C8 DØ D7 A9 Ø2 8D ØØ 18 ØC ØB71：60 2Ø AB Ø7 4C ØØ Ø4 A4 B4 ØB79：3A C8 DØ Ø3 \(2 \varnothing\) 93 F6 \(2 \varnothing 86\) ØB81：43 A5 A9 \(49 \quad 2 \sigma\) A8 FF \(2 \emptyset \quad 3 \sigma\) ØB89：AE FF A5 9Ø 29 8Ø FØ Ø6 E7 ØB91：A9 \(05 \quad 38 \quad 4 \mathrm{C}\) D4 Ø2 AE ØE A3 ØB99：DC AC 11 DØ 86 ØBA1：A2 Øø 8E ØE DC 8E 11 DØ CF ØBA9：A9 AB 85 FD \(2 \emptyset\) A1 A5 \(2 \emptyset \quad \emptyset 3\) ØBB1：A3 A5 A9 \(452 \emptyset\) 8F A5 A9 C ØBB9：E2 \(2 \emptyset\) A8 FF A9 \(\emptyset 7\) 2Ø A8 Bø ØBC1：FF \(2 \emptyset\) AE FF A9 17 8D Øø 7A ØBC9：DD AØ ØØ EA 88 DØ FD 84 AD ØBD1：FB A9 Al 85 FC 2038 A5 5B ØBD9： \(2 \emptyset\) 4D A5 E6 FC \(2 \emptyset\) 38 A5 F4 ØBE1：2Ø 4D A5 E6 FC \(2 \emptyset 38\) A5 FC ØBE9： \(2 \emptyset\) 4D A5 A9 82 8D EA AØ 73 ØBF1：A2 ØØ AØ Ø1 B1 BB C9 3A C7 ØBF9：DØ Ø2 C8 C8 88 B1 BB 9D BE ØCØ1：ED AØ E8 C8 C4 B7 DØ F5 7E ØCø9：A9 AØ EØ 1Ø Bø Ø6 9D ED Ø2 ØC11：AØ E8 DØ F6 AØ E8 2Ø 4F 75 ØC19：A5 A6 C1 A4 C2 8E Ø2 AØ 25 ØC21：8C Ø3 AØ 86 FB 84 FC A2 4B ØC29：Ø4 2 2Ø 12 A5 9848 2Ø 4D 4 B ØC31：A5 68 AA \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset\) Ø4 A2 Ø2 DØ 1A ØC39：FØ 2C ØØ DD 1Ø FB A6 2797 ØC41：A4 28 8E ØE DC 8C 11 DØ 74 ØC49：18 4C 59 A4 AØ Øø B1 FB 5A ØC51：9D ØØ AØ E6 FB DØ Ø2 E6 C8 ØC59：FC A5 FC C5 AF DØ ØD A5 D5 ØC61：FB C5 AE DØ Ø7 8E Ø1 AØ EØ ØC69：8C ØØ AØ 6Ø E8 DØ DF 88 B4 ØC71：DØ F6 AØ ØØ B1 FB 99 ØØ 74 ØC79：A C8 D C F8 6Ø A5 BA \(2 \emptyset\) EC ØC81：B1 FF A9 FF 4C 93 FF Aø F8 ØC89：Øの 2C Øø DD 1ø FB B9 øø 6E ØC91：AØ \(85 \quad 95 \quad 18\) AD 12 DØ 12 E9 \(D\) ØC99：3Ø 9ø Ø6 29 Ø7 C9 Ø2 9ø 35 ØCA1：F3 A9 Ø7 8D Øø DD A2 Ø4 98 ØCA9：A9 ØØ Ø6 95 2A \(06 \quad 95\) 2A 6 F ØCB1：ØA ØA ØA ØA 8D ØØ DD CA 26 ØCB9：DØ EE A9 \(17 \begin{array}{lllllll}17 & 48 & 68 & 48 & 68 & 79\end{array}\) ØCC1：48 68 8D Øø DD C8 DØ C6 44 ØCC9：6Ø 482043 A5 A9 4D 2Ø EA ØCD1：A8 FF A9 2D \(2 \emptyset\) A8 FF 6852 ØCD9：4C A8 FF Aø øØ A9 57 2Ø Cl ØCE1：8F A5 A5 FD \(2 \emptyset\) A8 FF A9 ØD ØCE9：\(\varnothing 720\) A8 FF A9 2Ø AA \(2 \emptyset\) E5

ØCF1：A8 FF B9 Øø A4 \(2 \emptyset\) A8 FF 8C ØCF9：C8 E6 FD CA DØ F4 4C AE 3E ØDØ1：FF A2 CD AØ Ø2 8E 32 Ø3 39 ØDØ9：8C \(33 \quad\) Ø3 \(4 \mathrm{4C}\) D4 \(\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Ø2 } & \text { A9 } & 36 & 93\end{array}\) ØD11：85 Ø1 4C C7 A5 A9 3685 F9
 ØD21：A4 3A C8 Dø Ø3 4C 74 A4 19 ØD29：6Ø ØØ Øø øø Øø ØØ ØØ ØØ 73

\section*{List Formatter}

Article on page 74.

\section*{Program 1：LIST Formatter－64 Version}

FF 10 FORI＝53Ø2ØTO53243：READA： POKEI， \(\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}:\) NEXTI
MH \(2 \emptyset\) IFX＜＞ \(3 \emptyset 512\) THENPRINT＂DATA STATEMENT ERROR．＂：STOP
DS \(3 \emptyset\) DATA \(76,170,2 \emptyset 7,76,211,2\) Ø7，14ø，2ø6，207，142
RR \(4 \emptyset\) DATA \(2 \emptyset 5,267,141,204,207\) 165，95，205，207，207
EH \(5 \emptyset\) DATA \(2 \emptyset 8,7,165,96,2 \emptyset 5,2 \emptyset\) 8，207，24ø，27，165
DD 60 DATA \(95,141,267,2 \emptyset 7,165\) ， 96，141，2ø8，207，173
FD \(7 \emptyset\) DATA \(2 \emptyset 2,207,24,229,97,2\) \(33,1,170,169,32\)
GX \(8 \emptyset\) DATA \(32,21 \varnothing, 255,2 \varnothing 2,16,2\) 50，173，2ø4，2ø7，36
SE 90 DATA \(15,48,3,76,100,207\) \(32,232,207,76\)
DP 1øø DATA \(26,167,173,203,207\) ，2ஏ1，58，2ø8，15，32
SM 110 DATA \(215,17 \emptyset, 169,32,174\) ，2ø2，2ø7，2ఠ2，32，21ஏ
HK 120 DATA \(255,2 \emptyset 2,16,25 \emptyset, 173\) ，2ø4，2ø7，201，129，2ø8
KJ \(13 \emptyset\) DATA \(15,173,2 \emptyset 2,2 \emptyset 7,2 \emptyset 1\) \(, 15,176,8,238,2 \emptyset 2\)
PQ 140 DATA \(207,169,32,32,210\) ， 255，173，204，207，201
BC 150 DATA \(130,208,10,173,2 \emptyset 2\) ，2ø7，201，7，144，3
BB 160 DATA \(2 \emptyset 6,2 \emptyset 2,207,32,232\) ，207，141，2ø3，207，76
AB \(17 \emptyset\) DATA \(26,167,162,34,142\) ， \(6,3,16 \emptyset, 207,14 \emptyset\)
CM \(18 \emptyset\) DATA \(7,3,169,242,141,2\) ， 3，169，207，141
EC 190 DATA \(3,3,169,0,141,203\) ， 207，141，207，207
PC \(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(141,2 \emptyset 8,207,96, \varnothing, \varnothing\) ，\(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
BM \(21 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 169,26,141,6\) ，3，169，167
JD 220 DATA \(141,7,3,169,131,14\) \(1,2,3,169,164\)
EM 230 DATA \(141,3,3,96,172,2 ø 6\) ，2ø7，174，205，207
KX 24Ø DATA \(173,294,207,96,72\) ， \(169,6,141,2 ø 2,207\)
AP 250 DATA \(1 \oslash 4,76,131,164\)

\section*{Program 2：LIST Formatter－128 Version}

XX 1Ø FORI \(=3072\) TO3293：READA：PO KEI，\(A: X=X+A: N E X T I\)
CD 2 Ø IFX＜＞22851THENPRINT＂DATA STATEMENT ERROR．＂：STOP
PQ \(3 \emptyset\) DATA \(76,142,12,76,183,12\) \(, 140,178,12,142\)
KP \(4 \varnothing\) DATA \(177,12,141,176,12,1\) 65，97，205，179，12
RQ 50 DATA \(208,7,165,98,205,18\) Ø，12，240，27， 165
XA \(6 \emptyset\) DATA \(97,141,179,12,165,9\) 8，141，180，12，173

EK \(7 \varnothing\) DATA \(174,12,24,229,99,23\) 3，1，170，169，32
MD \(8 \emptyset\) DATA \(32,21 \varnothing, 255,2 ø 2,16,2\) 50，173，176，12，36
AM \(9 \emptyset\) DATA \(17,48,3,76,72,12,32\) ，2ø2，12，76
JM 1øø DATA 81，81，173，175，12，2 01，58，208，15，32
EF 110 DATA \(152,85,169,32,174\) ， 174，12，2ø2，32，21ø
SD \(12 \varnothing\) DATA \(255,2 ø 2,16,250,173\) ，176，12，201，129，208
AC 130 DATA \(15,173,174,12,201\) ， \(15,176,8,238,174\)
JC 140 DATA \(12,169,32,32,210,2\) 55，173，176，12，201
JH 150 DATA \(130,208,10,173,174\) ，12，2ø1，7，144，3
XA \(16 \emptyset\) DATA \(2 \boxed{6}, 174,12,32,2 \boxed{2}\) ， 12，141，175，12，76
PR \(17 \emptyset\) DATA \(81,81,162,6,142,6\) ， 3，160，12，140
PK \(18 \emptyset\) DATA \(7,3,169,212,141,2\) ， 3，169，12，141
MJ 190 DATA \(3,3,169,0,141,175\) ， \(12,141,179,12\)
KX \(20 \emptyset\) DATA \(141,180,12,96,0,0\) ， Ø，ø，ø，ø
GM \(21 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \emptyset, 169,81,141,6\) 3，141，7
BF \(22 \emptyset\) DATA \(3,169,198,141,2,3\) ， 169，77，141，3
MG 230 DATA \(3,96,172,178,12,17\) 4，177，12，173，176
QF 240 DATA \(12,96,72,169,6,141\) ，174，12，104，76
DC \(25 \emptyset\) DATA 198,77

\section*{Program 3：LIST Formatter－ Plus／4 and 16 Version}

ME 10 POKE56，63：POKE55， \(0: C L R: F\) ORI \(=16150\) TO16373：READA： P OKEI，A：X＝X＋A：NEXTI
FQ \(2 \emptyset\) IFX＜＞25417THENPRINT＂DATA STATEMENT ERROR．＂：STOP
FK 3Ø DATA 76，164，63，76，205，63 ，140，2øø，63，142
GE 40 DATA \(199,63,141,198,63,1\) 65，95，2ø5，2ø1，63
GR \(5 \emptyset\) DATA \(2 \emptyset 8,7,165,96,2 \emptyset 5,2 \emptyset\) 2，63，240，27，165
CJ \(6 \emptyset\) DATA \(95,141,201,63,165,9\) 6，141，2ø2，63，173
XR 76 DATA \(196,63,24,229,97,23\) 3，1，170，169，32
XM \(8 \emptyset\) DATA \(32,210,255,2 \varnothing 2,16,2\) 50，173，198，63，36
GJ 90 DATA \(15,48,3,76,94,63,32\) 226，63，76
AG 100 DATA \(110,139,173,197,63\) ，2ø1，58，2ø8，15，32
HE \(11 \varnothing\) DATA \(62,144,169,32,174\) ， \(196,63,2 \varnothing 2,32,21 \varnothing\)
KS \(12 \emptyset\) DATA \(255,2 \emptyset 2,16,250,173\) ，198，63，2ø1，129，208
ME \(13 \emptyset\) DATA \(15,173,196,63,201\) ， \(15,176,8,238,196\)
AK 140 DATA \(63,169,32,32,210,2\) 55，173，198，63，201
EH 150 DATA \(130,208,10,173,196\) 63，201，7，144，3
KH 160 DATA \(2 ø 6,196,63,32,226\) ， 63，141，197，63，76
RD \(17 \emptyset\) DATA \(110,139,162,28,142\) ，6，3，160，63，140
HP \(18 \emptyset\) DATA \(7,3,169,236,141,2\) ， 3，169，63，141
BJ \(19 \emptyset\) DATA \(3,3,169,0,141,197\) ， \(63,141,261,63\)
MR \(2 ø \emptyset\) DATA \(141,2 \varnothing 2,63,96, \varnothing, \varnothing\) ， \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)

HM \(21 \varnothing\) DATA \(\varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 169,11 \varnothing, 141\) ， 6，3，169，139
KA \(22 ø\) DATA \(141,7,3,169,18,141\) ，2，3，169，135
AF \(23 \varnothing\) DATA \(141,3,3,96,172,2 \varnothing \varnothing\) ，63，174，199，63
AH \(24 \emptyset\) DATA \(173,198,63,96,72,1\) 69，6，141，196，63
KS 250 DATA \(104,76,18,135\)

\section*{BEFORE TYPING}

\section*{Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．}

\section*{TurboSave 128}

See instructions in article on page 70 before typing in．
øCøø：4C 48 øD \(08 \quad 85\) ø6 86 øCø8：84 ø8 BA BD Ø2 Ø1 8564 1B øC1ø：18 69 ø2 9D ø2 ø1 BD ø3 3B ØC18：ø1 856590 Ø3 FE Ø3 Ø1 E2 øC2ø：68 AA \(2 \emptyset\) 3ø øС ø8 48 A9 D8 øC28：øØ 8D øø FF EA \(68286 \varnothing\) 4D ØС3Ø：AØ ø2 B1 644888 B1 64 Cl øС38：48 8A 48 A6 07 A4 08 A9 \(\varnothing F\) ØC4Ø：4Ø 8D Øø FF EA A5 Ø6 \(4 \varnothing 16\) øC48：ø8 85 øC50：BD ø2 \(01856418 \quad 69 \quad ø 298\) øC58：9D ø2 Ø1 BD ø3 ø1 856548 øC60：90 Ø3 FE ø3 ø1 68 AA \(2 \varnothing\) Bø ØC68：75 øC Ø8 48 A9 \(4 \varnothing\) 8D øø 2D øC7ø：FF EA 682860 Aø Ø2 Bl ØE øС78：64 48 88 B1 6448 8A 48 A2 øC80：A6 ø7 A4 ø8 A9 øø 8D øø 2B øC88：FF EA A5 ø6 4ø \(2 \varnothing\) ø3 øC ø5 øC90：E1 øD 9ø Ø3 4C 4E F5 \(6 \emptyset\) Ø7 øC98：2ø 48 øC 9E øC 60 AD 1C 97 ØCAØ：ØA 29 BF 8D 1C ØA \(6 \emptyset 2 \emptyset \mathrm{C} 2\) ØCAB：48 ØC AD ØC 6Ø AD 1C ØA 5A
 øCB8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø Dø øccø：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø D8 øcc8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ЕØ øCDの：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø E8 øCD8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø F ØCEØ：øø øø Øø øø øø øø øø øø F8 øCE8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ø1 ØCFø：øø øø øø øø øø øø Øø Øø Ø9 ØCF8：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 11 ØDø0：4C 3513 4C 84 ØF 4C FE AC ØDø8：11 \(4 \mathrm{4C}\) Ø1 \(124 \mathrm{4C} 94124 \mathrm{C} 24\) ØD10：D1 11 4C \(07114 \mathrm{C} C A \quad \emptyset F ~ A F\) ØD18：4C 7E 11 4C A9 ØF 4C 4C 4D ØD2ø：12 4C 8D ØC 13 ØE øø Ø8 A1 ØD28：8ø 82 Ø4 62 13 13 Ø6 13 Ø7 A7 øD3ø：13 Ø2 øø 545552424 F 61 øD38：53 415645 Aø Aø Aø Aø D4 ØD4ø：AØ AØ AØ 4C Ø2 øø øø Ø1 BC ØD48：A9 8D A2 øC CD 32 Ø3 DØ BD øD50：ø5 EC 33 ø3 FØ 4D AC \(32 ø 7\) ØD58：ø3 8С 95 øC AC 33 ø3 8C 4F ØD60：96 øC 8D 32 Ø3 8E 33 ø3 59 øD68：A9 øC 85 6C A9 6B 8D B9 A1 øD70：ø2 Aの øø 84 6B B9 øø ØC 4A
 ØD8ø：A2 øø Aø \(16862 F 843 \varnothing 8 B\) ØD88：86 \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}31 & 84 & 32 & 86 & 33 & 84 & 34 & 24\end{array}\) ØD90：A2 ø2 BD B9 øD 95 6A CA 2E ØD98：1Ø F8 A9 6A A2 Ø9 Aø 1ø 5F ØDAØ： \(2 \varnothing\) B3 ØD Aø øø B9 CC ØD FØ ØDA8：FØ Ø8 \(2 \emptyset 48\) ØC D2 FF C8 3A øDBø：DØ F3 \(6 \varnothing 2 \varnothing 48\) øC 21 Cø B3 ØDB8：6Ø BC ØD Ø1 42414 E 4 B E2

ØDCø：31 3A 53595331 32 2A EF ØDC8：32 \(35 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 36 & \text { ØD } & \text { ØD } & 54 & 55 & 52 & 97\end{array}\) ØDDØ：42 4F \(534156452 \varnothing 45 \mathrm{AB}\) øDD8：4E \(41424 \mathrm{Cl} 45442 \varnothing\) øD FF ØDEØ：øØ A5 BA C9 ø8 Bø Ø2 3897 ØDE8：60 A2 10 A9 Aø 9D 32 ØD 65 ØDFØ：CA DØ FA A4 B7 FØ FØ 88 3A ØDF8：3Ø Ø9 \(2 \emptyset 48\) ØC AE F7 C9 CA ØEøø：3A Dø F4 C8 C4 B7 FØ 1998 ØE Ø8：2ø 48 ØC AE F7 C9 2A FØ DE øE1ø：10 C9 2C Fø øC C9 3F Fø 32 ØE18：ø8 9D 33 ØD E8 EØ 109052 ØE2Ø：E2 8A FØ C3 \(2 \varnothing 35139 \varnothing 37\) ØE28：Ø1 6Ø \(2 \varnothing 48\) ØC BC F5 \(2 \varnothing\) C4 ØE3Ø：84 ØF BØ 4Ø \(2 \varnothing 9412\) BØ 94 ØE38：3B AD 2A ØD Dø 3B AD 2769 øE4ø：øD 48 A9 Ø3 8D 27 øD A2 \(2 \varnothing\) ØE48：øø 2ø 4F ØF AA 68 8D \(278 \emptyset\) ØE50：øD 8A Bø \(2 ø\) AD 25 øD 8D 57 ØE58：2A ØD A9 Ø2 8D 2B ØD AØ F5 ØE60：øØ 9891 6D C8 DØ FB AØ CD ØE68：ø1 A9 FF 91 6D A2 øø \(2 \varnothing\) 9E ØE7ø：ø1 12 9ø Ø5 2ø 4C 121862 ØE78：60 \(2 \emptyset \emptyset 711\) Bø F6 A2 øø 65 ØE8ø：8E 31 øD 8E 32 øD A6 C6 94 øE88：BD Fø F7 85 6B A9 Cl 8D 2A ØE9ø：AA Ø2 AD 47 øD 85 6D FØ F6 ØE98：Ø3 AØ FC 2C AØ FE 846 E 39 ØEAØ：18 A5 AE E5 C1 AA A5 AF 1A ØEA8：E5 C2 9Ø1ø DØ Ø4 E4 6E 4A ØEBØ：9ø ØС \(2 \varnothing\) CA ØF \(9 \varnothing 1120\) C5 øEB8：4C 1218 60 A2 øø E8 E8 58 ØECØ：8E 2F ØD A9 øø 8D 2E ØD CB ØEC8：EE 31 ØD Dø ø3 EE 32 øD 9C ØEDØ：2Ø E5 12 AD 26 ØD \(2 \varnothing\) 5E 97 ØED8：12 A9 Ø1 2ø 5E 12 AD 2445 ØEEØ：ØD \(2 \varnothing\) 5E 12 AD 25 øD \(2 \varnothing\) B4 ØEEB：5E 12 AD 2E øD ø8 20 5E 78 ØEF0：12 AD 2F øD 28 Dø ø5 18 DE ØEF8：65 6D 65 6D 2ø 5E 1246 8B ØFøø：6D 9ø ØA A5 Cl \(2 \varnothing\) 5E 12 Fl ØFø8：A5 C2 \(2 \varnothing\) 5E 12 Aø øø A6 4D ØF1ø：6B 2ø A2 ø2 \(2 \varnothing\) 5E 12 C8 C7 ØF18：C4 6E 9ø F3 2ø ØA 13 2ø F4 ØF2Ø：7E 12 2ø 7 FE 12 C 9 Ø2 Bø 5 A ØF28：8E A5 Cl 656 E 85 Cl 9023 ØF3ø：ø2 E6 C2 AD 2E øD FØ øC CF ØF38：8D 24 ØD AD 2F ØD 8D \(259 ø\) ØF40：øD 4C 9C ØE 2ø 7E 11 Bø 3A ØF48：ø3 2ø A9 øF 4C B7 ØE 8E Ø2 ØF50：45 ØD 2ø CA ØF BØ 29 AD \(4 \varnothing\) ØF58：45 øD AA \(1869 \quad 64856 \mathrm{E}\) Ø8 ØF6ø：AØ øø 84 6D AD 2E øD 91 Ø8 øF68：6D C8 AD 2F øD 91 6D \(2 \emptyset\) Cl ØF7ø：ø1 12 Bø øC AD 2E øD 8D 38 ØF78：24 ØD AD 2F ØD 8D 25 ØD 8A ØFBø：AE 45 ØD \(6 \emptyset\) A9 12 8D 24 C3 ØF88：ØD A9 øø 8D 25 ØD A2 Ø1 14 øF90：2ø FE 11 Bø 13 Aø ø3 Bl 7E ØF98：6D 8D 28 ØD Fø ØA A9 35 DE ØFAØ：8D 24 ØD A2 Ø2 \(2 \emptyset\) FE 11 F9 ØFA8：6Ø A9 12 8D 24 ØD A9 øø 25 ØFBØ：8D 25 øD A2 Ø1 \(2 \varnothing\) Ø1 1247
 øFCØ：35 8D 24 øD A2 ø2 \(2 \varnothing\) ø1 9ø ØFC8：12 6Ø A2 Ø3 AD 25 ØD 8D 36 ØFD6：2F ØD AD 24 ØD 8D 2E ØD C9 ØFD8：2ø D1 \(1118 \mathrm{AD} 2 F\) ØD 6D Dø ØFEØ：27 ØD CD \(3 \varnothing\) ØD \(9 \varnothing\) Ø7 ED 39 ØFE8： \(3 \varnothing\) øD FØ Ø2 E9 ø1 8D 2F 3E ØFFø：øD AD 2E ØD C9 24 9ø Ø3 9A ØFF8：4C 7F \(1 \varnothing\) ØA ØA A8 B9 Øठ 26 1øø0： 05 Dø 23 8D 2F ØD Cø 48 8B 1øø8：FØ 46 9ø øE 9869 Ø3 C9 5 F 1ø10：90 90 EA A9 11 CA DØ E3 CD 1ø18：Fø 6598 E9 ø3 Dø DE A9 7E 1020：13 CA Dø D7 Fø 5998 8D BF 1ø28：43 ØD 4A 4A 8D 2E ØD 2ø 7A 1ø3ø：D1 11 AD 2F 日D \(^{10} 44\) ØD 5A 1ø38：AE 2F ØD EC \(3 \varnothing\) ØD \(9 \varnothing 14\) D6 1ø4ø：A2 øø EC 44 øD 8E 44 ØD CB 1ø48：8E \(2 F\) FD Dø EB A9 \(716 \varnothing 73\) 1050：A9 \(72 \quad 38608 \mathrm{~A}\) 4A 4A 4A 4B 1058：38 6D 43 øD A8 8A 29 Ø7 F1

1060：AA B9 ø0 Ø5 3D F6 11 Dø 4D 1068：Ø5 EE 2F ØD DØ CA B9 Øø A2 1070：ø5 5D F6 1199 øø 05 AE DF 1ø78：43 øD DE øø 651860 AD 50 1ø80：28 øD Fø CC AC 2E ØD B9 D4 1ø88：B9 ø5 Dø 21 8D 2F ØD Cø F6 1090：35 FØ BD 9ø ØC C8 Cø 4794 1ø98：90 ED Aø 34 CA Dø E8 FØ \(3 \varnothing\) 10AØ：AF 88 CØ 24 BØ E1 AØ 3699 1øA8：CA DØ DC FØ A3 98 8D 2E D5 1øBø：øD ØA 6D 2E øD E9 6B 8D DE 1ØB8：43 øD 9820 D1 11 AD 2F \(3 \varnothing\) 1øCø：øD 8D 44 ØD AE 2F øD EC 5D 1øC8：3ø øD 9ø 1ø A2 øø EC 44 8A 1øDØ：øD 8E 44 ØD 8E 2F ØD Dø 9ø 10D8：EB A9 7160 8A 4A 4A 4A E9 10EØ：18 6D 43 ØD A8 8A 29 ø7 6A 10E8：AA B9 øø Ø6 3D F6 11 D 0 E5 1ØF0：Ø5 EE 2F ØD DØ CE B9 øø 3B 1øF8：ø6 5D F6 1199 øø ø6 AE EA 1100：2E ØD DE B9 051860 A2 DF 1108：øø 8E 2F øD E8 8E 2E ØD 6F 1110：A9 1238 ED 2E ØD Fø 3029 1118：ØA ØA A8 B9 Øø Ø5 Dø 12 3A 1120：A9 12 6D 2E ØD ØA ØA A8 79 1128：B9 øø Ø5 Dø Ø5 EE 2E ØD 22 1130：DØ DE \(2 \varnothing 26\) 1ø AE 2E ØD 7D 1138：8E 24 øD 8E 2C øD AE 2F 57 1140：øD 8E 25 ØD 8E 2D ØD 6Ø A5 1148：AD 28 øD Dø ø4 38 A9 \(72 \mathrm{C} \varnothing\) 1150：60 8E 2E ØD A9 35 38 ED 5D 1158：2E ØD А8 B9 B9 65 Dø 1821 1160：A9 3518 6D 2E ØD A8 B9 \(2 F\) 1168：B9 ø5 Dø øC EE 2E øD AD 7B 1170：2E øD C9 12 9ø DE Bø D5 7E 1178：2Ø AD 1ø \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 35 \quad 11\) A9 12 3ø 1180：8D 24 ØD AD 2A ØD 8D 25 B4 1188：ØD A2 øø \(2 \varnothing\) FE 11 Bø \(4 \varnothing\) B9 1190：AC 2B ØD A2 1E A9 øø 99 Dø 1198：Øø ø4 C8 CA DØ F9 AC 2B 74 11AD：øD AD 29 ØD 99 øø Ø4 AD 2D 11A8：2C øD 99 Ø1 Ø4 AD 2D øD A5 11B0：99 ø2 ø4 AD 31 øD 99 1C 88 11B8：ø4 AD 32 øD 99 1D ø4 BD 66 11C0：33 øD 99 ø3 ø4 C8 E8 Eø 19 11C8：10 9ø F4 A2 øø \(2 \varnothing\) Ø1 1274 11D0：60 8E 3ø ØD A2 Ø3 C9 2476 11D8：90 ø2 E9 23 DD EE \(11 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing \mathrm{~B} \varnothing\) 11EØ：Ø3 CA Dø F8 BD F2 11 AE 6B 11E8：3Ø ØD 8D \(3 \varnothing\) ØD \(6 \varnothing\) Ø1 1219 11F0：19 \(1 \mathrm{FF} 15 \begin{array}{llllll}13 & 12 & 11 & 01 & 02 & 14\end{array}\) 11F8： 64 Ø8 10 2ø 4080 A9 øø 7A 1200：2C A9 \(\quad\) Ø1 A8 8A 18 69 64 DA 12ø8：85 6E 20 E5 12 AD 26 ØD 8D
 1218：AD 24 øD \(2 \varnothing\) 5E 12 AD 25 7B 1220：øD 2ø 5E 12 Aの øø 84 6D 3B 1228：28 Fø 14 Bl 6D 20 5E 12 F 4 1230：C8 D \(\varnothing\) F8 \(2 \varnothing\) ØA 13 2ø 7 E 69 1238：12 20 7E 12 C9 92602095 1240：øA \(13 \begin{array}{llllllll}12 & 20 & 7 E & 12 & 91 & 6 D & \text { C8 } & 94\end{array}\) 1248：DØ F8 FØ EA A8 \(2 \emptyset\) E5 1283 1250：2Ø 5E 1298 ø9 8ø \(2 \varnothing\) 5E D \(\varnothing\) 1258：12 2の ØA \(13 \begin{array}{llllllll}58 & 60 & \text { AA AD } & 47\end{array}\) 1260：øø DD CD øø DD Dø F8 45 1F 1268：6A 29 4ø FØ F2 8E øC DC E9 1270：A5 6A 49 40 85 6А А9 08 6ø 1278：2C ØD DC FØ FB 6ø AD øø 5D 1280：DD 49 10 2C ØD DC 8D øø A1 1288：DD A9 ø8 2C øD DC FØ FB 83 1290：AD ØC DC 6ø A2 øø 8E 2A 8C 1298：øD A9 12 E8 8D 24 øD 8E 24 12AD：25 øD A2 øø \(2 \varnothing \mathrm{FE} 11 \mathrm{~A}\) AE 12A8：ø2 B1 6D Dø 25 AD 2A ØD \(^{26}\) 12Bø：Dø ø9 8C 2B øD AD 25 øD 3A 12B8：8D 2A \(\quad\) ØD \(98 \quad 29\) EØ \(18 \quad 69 \mathrm{BF}\) 12C0：22 A8 9ø E5 Aø Ø1 B1 6D 6A 12C8：AA 88 B1 6D Dø CE 18 A9 øD 12D0：63 6ø C8 C8 A2 FF C8 E8 F3 12D8：EØ 1ø Bø F3 BD 33 ØD D1 6D 12EØ：6D Fø F3 Dø D6 AD 05 D5 D 12E8： 69 ø8 8D 65 D5 A9 7F 8D 77 12F0：øD DC A9 øø 8D 05 DC A9 EB 12F8：ø3 8D \(\begin{array}{ll} & 4 \\ D C & A D \\ \text { ØE } & D C \\ 29 & D 8\end{array}\)

13ø0：80 ø9 55 8D ØE DC 2C ØD 75 13ø8：DC 60 AD ØE DC 2980 Ø9 EØ 1310：Ø8 8D ØE DC AD 95 D5 2983 1318：F7 8D 05 D5 \(6 \varnothing\) 2ø 48 øC BB 1320：B1 FF \(602 \varnothing 48\) øC 93 FF C6 1328： \(60 \quad 2 \varnothing 48\) øC A8 FF \(6 \emptyset \quad 2076\) 1330：48 ØC AE FF 6ø Aø øø 84 5D 1338：9ø \(2 \varnothing 98\) øC A5 BA 2ø 1D F7 1340：13 A9 FF \(2 \emptyset 23\) 13 A9 55 6A
 1350：2ø 2 F 13 A5 9ø Dø \(\varnothing 7\) 2ø 05 1358：A7 ØC 29 4ø Dø 02 38 \(6 \varnothing\) DD 1360：A9 E7 85 6B A9 1385 6C CD 1368：A2 øø A9 Ø5 8E E4 13 8D 21 1370：E5 13 A5 BA \(2 \varnothing\) 1D 13 A9 F3 1378：6F \(20 \quad 2313\) Aø øø B9 E1 4E 1380：13 \(20 \quad 29 \begin{array}{lllllll}13 & \text { C8 } & \text { Cø } & \text { ø6 } & 9 \varnothing & 74\end{array}\) 1388：F5 AØ øø B1 6B \(2 \varnothing 29\) 13 2 EE 1390：C8 C0 20 9の F6 20 2F 13 Ø2 1398：A9 øø C5 9ø 85 9ø Dø D2 38 13AD：AD E4 \(1318 \quad 6920\) 8D E4 86 13A8：13 AD E5 1369 ø日 8D E5 FD 13B \(0: 13\) A5 6 6B 69 2ø 85 6B \(9 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{C}\) 13B8： 02 E6 6C C9 BC A5 6C E9 ø3 \(13 \mathrm{C} 0: 1590 \mathrm{AF}\) A5 BA \(2 \emptyset 1 \mathrm{D} 1389\) 13C8：A9 6 F 20 23 13 A9 55 20 DF 13Dø：29 13 A9 43 2ø 29 13 20 A5 13D8：2F 13 A9 \(4085 \quad 6 \mathrm{~A} ~ 78 ~ 18 ~ 73\) 13EØ：6Ø 4D 2D 57 EØ 062078 7D 13E8：AD øø 1C 99 Ø8 8D øø 1C 8C 13F0：AØ Øø 841 F 84 Ø6 A9 12 8B 13F8：85 8ø \(2 \varnothing\) D2 05 C6 66 2ø A2 14øø：D2 05 2ø \(\begin{array}{lllllll}16 & 65 & 85 & 2 \mathrm{C} & 2 \emptyset & 16\end{array}\) 14ø8：88 Ø5 A8 1ø 2ø A5 1E 49 E8 \(1410: 10851 \mathrm{E} 98 \quad 297 \mathrm{~F}\) C9 92 CB 1418：90 10 C9 66 FØ Ø6 C9 1ø 6F 1420：B6 \(65 \quad 69\) 1E \(4 \mathrm{C} 45 \mathrm{E6} 4 \mathrm{C} ~ 82\) 1428：C8 Cl \(4 \mathrm{C} \quad 94 \mathrm{Cl} 20 \quad 88 \quad 659 \mathrm{C}\) 1430：85 80 \(2088 \quad 05858198 \mathrm{Al}\) 1438：FØ 21 Aø \(\varnothing \varnothing 2 \varnothing 88 \quad 6599 \mathrm{FB}\) 1440：øø ø3 C8 Dø F7 2 2ø F8 6586 1448：48 20 CE 81 A5 69 2ø 9 E \(4 \varnothing\) 1450：ø5 68 20 9E 05 2ø B2 8192 1458：4C 1B \(\quad 65 \quad 2 \varnothing\) CE \(81 \quad 2 \emptyset\) BE 8B 1460：ø5 48 Аø øø В9 øø øЗ \(2 \varnothing 25\) 1468：9E ø5 C8 Dø F7 FØ DD AD 34 1470：øø 1849 ø8 2C øD 40 8D EB 1478：øø 18 A9 Ø8 2C ØD 4Ø FØ 63 1480：FB AD øC 4060 AA AD øø Aø 1488：18 CD øø 18 D \(\varnothing\) F8 45 IF C5 1490：29 Ø4 FØ F2 8E ØC 40 A5 66 1498：1F 49 Ø4 85 1F A9 ø8 2C 57 14Aø：øD 4ø Fø FB \(6 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) D2 65 6B 14A8：Bø øE A9 \(88 \quad 85\) øø 58 øø 47 14B0：EA A5 øø \(3 \varnothing\) FC 78 C9 02 1A 14B8： \(6 \emptyset\) A5 \(8185 \quad 67\) A5 \(8 \emptyset \quad 38\) øB 14C0：F6 1C C9 47 Bø 18 C5 \(ø 68 \mathrm{D}\) 14C8：85 Ø6 \(18 \mathrm{Fg} 11 \mathrm{A9}\) Bø 85 5D 14Dø：øø 58 øø EA A5 øø \(3 \varnothing \mathrm{FC} 48\) 14D8：78 C9 Ø2 2C A9 \(666 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) 7A
 14E8：øø 63 C8 Dø FA 85 3A AD ø8 14Fも：øø 1C 29 1ø Dø ø4 A9 ø8 38 14F8：38 6ø 20 8F F7 20 7D \(\quad 6693\) 15ø0：Bø 61 Aø Ø9 2C ØF 18 3ø 7D 1508：FB 2C Øø 1C 88 D 0 F5 A9 1A 1510：FF 8D ø3 1C AD øC 1C 29 BE 1518：1F 99 Cø 8D øC 1C A9 FF 29 1520：AØ ø5 8D Ø1 1C 2C ØF 1865 1528：3ø FB 2C øø 1C 88 DØ F5 89 1530：AØ BB B9 øø Ø1 2C øF 18 BF 1538：30 FB 8D ø1 1C C8 DØ F2 D3 154ø：B9 øø ø3 2 C ØF 18 3ø FB 9F 1548：8D ø1 1C C8 Dø F2 2C ØF 43 1550：18 30 FB AD øC 1C 99 Eø Bø 1558：8D øC 1С A9 øø 8D ø3 1C C2 1560：85 501860 A5 \(1285 \quad 16 \quad\) ø1 1568：A5 138517 A5 \(\quad 6685 \quad 18\) B4 1570：A5 \(678185 \begin{array}{llllll}19 & 45 & 18 & 45 & 17 & 9 D\end{array}\) 1578：45 16 85 1A 20 34 F9 A9 8C 1580：5A 85 4B \(2 \varnothing\) BB \(\begin{array}{llllll}156 & \text { B9 } & 24 & 32\end{array}\)
 1590：1C Dø 07 C8 Cø ø8 Dø EE 21 1598：18 60 C6 4B Dø E5 A9 Ø2 E7

15Aの：38 6ø A2 ØF Aø øø 2C øø A1 15A8：1C 1ø ØA 88 DØ F8 CA DØ 7F
 15B8：Aø øø 18 6ø øø øø øø øø 3 C

\section*{Skidders}

\section*{Article on page 52.}

XF 10 FAST：COLORØ，1：COLOR4，7：C OLOR1，8：GRAPHIC1，1
CK 2 S \(=2: S S=4: X=1 \emptyset \emptyset: Y=1 \emptyset \emptyset: X \emptyset=\) Ø ：Y \(=30: \mathrm{X} 2=319: \mathrm{Y} 2=150: \mathrm{VO}\) L15：ENVELOPE2， \(1,1,1,8,3\) ： ENVELOPE \(3, \varnothing, 2,8,12,3\)
BG \(3 \varnothing\) MOVSPR1，\(\varnothing \# \varnothing: M O V S P R 1,12 \varnothing\) ， \(130:\) SPRITE1， \(1,4, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 1\) ： \(\operatorname{IFPEEK}(3603)<>85\) THENCOLO R4，6：GOSUB32 \(\varnothing\)
AC \(40 \mathrm{TT}=2340: \mathrm{TY}=39:\) CHAR1， \(12, \varnothing\) ，＂－SKIDDERS－＂：CHAR1，31 ，Ø，＂TIME ：＂：C\＄（1）＝＂UNSTU CK＂：C\＄（2）＝＂\(\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) STU CK＂：C＝1
PJ 5 Ø CHAR1，Ø，24，＂Ø各＂：CHAR1， 18 ，24，＂50名＂：CHAR1，36，24，＂1 øø\％＂
CX 6 DO ：BOX1，Xø，Yø，X2，Y2：X \(=\mathrm{X}\) \(\varnothing+4: Y \varnothing=Y \varnothing+3: X 2=X 2-4: Y 2=Y\) \(2-3: I=I+1:\) LOOP UNTIL \(I=1\) 0

MG \(7 \emptyset \mathrm{~L}=\emptyset:\) FORT＝2TO5：MOVSPRT，T＊ 4ø，1ø：SPRITET， \(1, \mathrm{~T}+2, \varnothing, \varnothing\) ， Ø，1：NEXT
HQ 80 FORT \(=2 \mathrm{TO} 5: \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{T})=135+\) INT（R ND（1）＊ \(9 \varnothing\) ）\(+1:\) NEXT \(:\) FORT \(=2 \mathrm{~T}\) O5：MOVSPRT，A（T）\＃S：S（T）＝2 ：NEXT：B＝BUMP（1）：TI\＄＝＂Øøø øøø＂：SLOW
KP \(9 \emptyset \mathrm{~J}=\mathrm{JOY}(2):\) IFJANDJ \(<>128 \mathrm{THE}\) NMOVSPR1，J＊45－45\＃4：ELSEM OVSPR1，Ø\＃Ø
GP 1øø \(\mathrm{W}=\operatorname{BUMP}(2): I F(\) WAND1）THEN MOVSPR1，Ø\＃\(\varnothing: C=2\)
CA \(11 \varnothing\) IF（WAND1）＜＞1ANDC＝2THENC \(=1\)
HP 120 IFC \(<>\) CATHENCHAR \(1,1, \varnothing, C \$\) （C）：CA＝C：PLAY＂T2O4E＂
DD \(13 \varnothing\) GOSUB16 ： \(\mathrm{B}=\mathrm{BUMP}\)（1）：IF（B AND1）THEN2øø：ELSEIFBTHE \(\mathrm{NB}=\mathrm{BUMP}\)（1）
FP \(140 \mathrm{SS}=1+\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * 4)+1: \mathrm{IF}\) RSPPOS（SS，1）＜4ØORRSPPOS （SS，1）＞24øTHENGOSUB3øø
QB 150 IFV＜TYTHEN9の：ELSEGOTO28 MF 160
MF 160 TK \(\$=T U \$: V=V A L(R I G H T \$(T I\) S，2））：TUS＝STRS（TY－V）：L＝ LEN（TU\＄）：TU\＄＝RIGHT\＄（TU\＄ ，L－1）：IFL＜3THENTUS＝＂Ø＂＋ TUS
JE 170 CHAR1，37，Ø，TUS：IFTUS＜＞T K\＄THENQS＝QS＋＂E＋Z＂：GOTOI 90
BB \(18 \emptyset\) RETURN
EA 190 COLOR1，6：CHAR1，ø，23，QS， \(1:\) COLOR1，8：RETURN
RR 2 FOD FORT＝1TO5：MOVSPRT，A（T）\＃ 1：NEXT
GB \(21 \varnothing\) IFB＝3THENN＝2：ELSEIFB＝5T HENN \(=3\) ： ELSEI \(\mathrm{FB}=9\) THENN \(=4\) ：ELSEIFB＝17THENN＝5
MP \(22 \emptyset\) IFNTHEN23ø：ELSESPRSAV1， ES：PLAY＂T3O2QD＂：FORT＝6T 08：SPRSAVT，1：NEXT：SPRIT E1，Ø：SPRSAVES，1：GOTO24ø
BS 230 SPRSAV1，ES：SPRSAVN，F\＄：P LAY＂T302QD＂：FORT＝6TO8：S PRSAVT，1：SPRSAVT，N：NEXT ：SPRITE1，\(\varnothing: S P R I T E N, \varnothing: S P\) RSAVES，1：SPRSAVFS，N

PE 240 CHAR1， 15,8 ，＂TOUGH LUCK＂
RA 250 CHAR1，12，10，＂ANOTHER TR Y Y／N？＂
FR 260 GETKEYAS：IFAS＝＂Y＂THENRU N：ELSEIFAS＜＞＂N＂THEN26Ø
FA \(27 \emptyset\) GRAPHICØ，1：PRINT＂
\｛6 DOWN\} MISSION ENDED" ：FORT＝1TO5：MOVSPRT，Ø\＃Ø： SPRITET，\(\varnothing:\) NEXT：END
XX 280 FORT＝2TO8：PLAY＂T501QE＂： SPRITE1，T：FORG＝1TO10：N EXT：NEXT：SPRITE1，\(\varnothing, 4: S O\) UND1，6000，6
SD 290 COLOR4，6：CHAR1，15，8，＂YO U WIN！1＂：GOTO25ø
KQ \(3 \varnothing \emptyset\) MOVSPRSS，\(\varnothing \# \emptyset: S(S S)=S(S S\) ）\(+1: \operatorname{IFS}(\mathrm{SS})>12\) THENS（SS） \(=12\)
AF 310 MOVSPRSS，INT（RND（1）＊360 ）+1 \＃S（SS）：RETURN
FB 320 COLOR4， \(8: F O R T=3584\) TO409 5：POKET，\(\varnothing\) ：NEXT：COLOR4，3
CQ 330 DO：READHS：IFH \(\$="-1\)＂THEN EXIT
XQ \(340 \mathrm{~L} \$=\mathrm{LEFT} \$(\mathrm{H} \$, 2): \mathrm{R} \$=\) RIGHT \＄（H\＄，2）：POKE3584＋DEC（L\＄ ），DEC（RS）：LOOP
DG 350 FORT＝2TO4：SPRSAVT，T＋4：N EXT：FORT＝2TO5：SPRSAV1，T ：NEXT：COLOR4， 7 ：RETURN
MF 360 DATA \(1355,1501,16\) AA， 174 \(\emptyset, 18 \emptyset 6,19 \mathrm{AA}, 1\) А9 \(9,1 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset 6\)
RG \(37 \varnothing\) DATA 1CAA，1D9Ø，1EØ6，1FA A，2ø9б，21б6，22AA， \(239 \varnothing\)
PE 380 DATA \(2406,25 A A, 2690,27 \emptyset\) 7，28AA，29Dø，2Aø1，2BFF
PX 390 DATA \(2 \mathrm{C} 40,2 \mathrm{E} 55,4 \mathrm{D} 41,4 \mathrm{~F} 0\) 4，52ø2，5311，56AA，574ø
SJ 4 Øø DATA \(58 ø 6,592 \mathrm{~A}, 5 \mathrm{~A} 91,5 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing\) A，5CA2，5D8ø，5E42，5F2A
EB 410 DATA \(6 \varnothing 88,61 ø 6,62 A A, 64 \varnothing\) 6，65A2，6698，6707，682A
JB \(42 \varnothing\) DATA \(6910,6 A \emptyset 1,6 B F E, 6 C 4\) Ø，6E11，6F0C，7ø2ø，73ø1
AB 430 DATA \(7404,8440,8840,891\) Ø，8Dø1，911ø，92ø2，931ø
JQ \(44 \emptyset\) DATA \(952 \varnothing, 96 A A, 97 \emptyset 1,98 \emptyset\) 2，9928，9А2б，9B8б，9CA2
SQ 450 DATA 9Eø2，9F2A，Aøø8，A12 \(\emptyset, A 2 A 8, A 5 A \varnothing, A 61 \varnothing, A 71 \varnothing\)
GF \(46 \emptyset\) DATA A828，ABCØ，AC4Ø，ADØ 4，AEØ1，AFØ4，B13ø，B38ø
PE \(47 \emptyset\) DATA B44C，B5Ø3，B9Ø1，BAØ 1，C5Cø，C930，CDCø，Døø3
HG \(48 \emptyset\) DATA D1ØC，D530，D688，D92 Ø，DC82，DF08，E12Ø，E28Ø
EM 490 DATA E52の，E630，E8ø8，EDØ C，EEC \(\varnothing\) ，F1ø3，F43Ø，F53ø
CE 5 Øø DATA FACø，－1

\section*{BEFORE TYPING}

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZEITE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

\section*{Screen Mapper}

\section*{Article on page 73.}

FJ \(10 \mathrm{PR}=1:\) REM SET \(\mathrm{PR}=\emptyset\) FOR 15 26 SERIES，PR＝1 FOR 1525 SERIES
MA \(20 \quad \mathrm{SM}=1024: \mathrm{CM}=55296:\) REM \(\quad \mathrm{SM}=\) \(3072: C M=2048\) ON THE PLUS 4／16

ES \(30 \mathrm{~B} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(8): \mathrm{Cl} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(14):\) \(\mathrm{C} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(15):\) REM PRINTER \｛SPACE\} CODES
DC \(4 \varnothing\) IFPR \(=\varnothing\) THENB \(\$=" "\)
HE 50 D \(\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(207): E \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(165\) ）： \(\mathrm{F} \$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(163)\)
QQ \(6 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{\mathrm{CLR}\) \}": PRINT"\{UP\} \｛RVS\}\{11 SPACES\}MEMORY M AP PRINTER（11 SPACES\}"
AK 70 PRINT＂\(\{5\) DOWN \(\}\)（2 RIGHT \(\}\) \｛RVS\} 1 \｛OFF\} SMALL SCRE EN MAP＂
JH 80 PRINT＂\｛2 RIGHT\}\{RVS\} 2 \｛OFF\} SMALL COLOR MAP"
SE 9ø PRINT＂\｛2 RIGHT\}\{RVS\} 3 \｛OFF\} SMALL GRAPHIC \(32 \emptyset\) \｛SPACE］X \(2 ø \emptyset\) MAP＂
HX \(10 \square\) PRINT＂\(\{2\) RIGHT \(\}\)（RVS \(\} 4\) ［SPACE］（OFF］LARGE SCRE EN MAP＂
KK \(11 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{2\) RIGHT \(\}\) \｛RVS \(\} 5\) \｛SPACE\}\{OFF\} LARGE COLO R MAP＂
XS \(12 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{2\) RIGHT \(\}\)（RVS \(\} 6\) \｛SPACE］\｛OFF\} LARGE GRAP HICS MAP＂
BK 130 PRINT＂\({ }^{2}\) RIGHT\}(RVS \(\} 7\) \｛SPACE\} \{OFF\} QUIT"
GR 14ø PRINT＂\({ }^{2}\) DOWN \(\}\) \｛ 2 RIGHT \(\}\) MAKE YOUR SELECTION＂
RE 150 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN150
GA \(160 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{A})-48:\) IFA \(=7\) THEN 2 \(10:\) IFA \(<1\) RRA \(>6\) THEN \(15 \emptyset\)
KA 170 GOSUB490：ONAGOSUB220，23 Ø，24ø，34ø，36ø，38ø
ES 180 PRINT＂\(\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { CLR }\} \text {（ } 12 \text { DOWN }\}\end{array}\right.\) \｛2 RIGHT\}PRINT ANOTHER \｛SPACE］？＂
FR 190 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＂THEN190
RF 2 Øø IFAS＝＂Y＂THEN6Ø
FA 210 PRINT＂\(\{\) CLR \(\}\)＂：END
BS 220 S \(\$=\)＂SCREEN＂：S＝SM：GOSUB6 20：RETURN
HP \(23 \varnothing\) S \(\$=\)＂COLOR＂：S＝CM：GOSUB62 Ø：RETURN
EX \(24 \sigma\) PRINT\＃4，C1\＄＂SMALL GRAPH ICS MAP＂
DH 250 X＝24：GOSUB5øø
AM \(26 \varnothing\) PRINT\＃4，＂\(\varnothing\{3\) SPACES \(\}\) ． \｛4 SPACES\}1 14 SPACES \(\}.\) \｛4 SPACES \(\}\) 2 4 SPACES \(\}\) ． \｛4 SPACES\}3"
AM 270 PRINT\＃4，＂\(\{9\) SPACES \(\} \varnothing\) （9 SPACES \(\}\)（ 9 SPACES \(\} 0^{\prime \prime}\)
EP 280 PRINT\＃4，＂ 19 SPACES \(\} \varnothing\) （9 SPACES）ø\｛9 SPACES\}ø"
HF 290 FORI＝1ØTO2øøSTEP10：PRIN T\＃4，C\＄；
AP 3ø0 FORX＝1TO32：PRINT\＃4，D\＄；： NEXT：PRINT\＃4，＂T＂；：PRINT \＃4， I ； B \＄
PK 310 NEXTI
KS 320 PRINT\＃4，C\＄＂E32 Tヨ＂
DB 33ø GOSUB52ø：RETURN
PR 340 PRINT\＃4，C1\＄＂\｛10 SPACES\} LARGE SCREEN MAP＂
RJ 350 X＝22：GOSUB500：S＝SM：S \(=\mathrm{S}\) TRS（S）：GOSUB530：RETURN
JA 360 PRINT\＃4，C1\＄＂\｛10 SPACES\} LARGE COLOR MAP＂
EP \(370 \mathrm{X}=22\) ：GOSUB500：S＝CM： \(\mathrm{S} \$=\mathrm{S}\) TR\＄（S）：GOSUB53ø：RETURN
HJ \(38 \emptyset\) PRINT\＃4，Cl\＄＂ 99 SPACES \(\}\) L ARGE GRAPHICS MAP＂
SR \(390 \mathrm{X}=18\) ：GOSUB5 \(\varnothing \varnothing\)
EM 400 PRINT\＃4，＂EAgC THIS BLOC K IS ADDRESS \(0^{0, \emptyset}\) ．ADD 1 Ø GOING DOWN AND ACROSS ＂B\＄
EC \(41 \varnothing\) PRINT\＃4， C ＂\(=\)＂ \(\mathrm{B} \$\)
PR \(42 \varnothing\) FORX＝1øTO2øछ \(\mathrm{STEP1} \mathrm{\varnothing}\)
BA 43 Ø PRINT\＃4， Cl ；；：FORI \(=1 \mathrm{TO} 32\) ：PRINT\＃4，D\＄；：NEXTI

KD 44ø PRINT\＃4，ESB\＄
MM 450 PRINT \(\ddagger 4, \mathrm{Cl}\) ；；：FORI \(=1\) TO33 ：PRINT\＃4，ES；：NEXTI
DJ \(46 \varnothing\) PRINT \(\ddagger 4\) ，BS：NEXTX
PS 470 PRINT\＃4，C1\＄＂E32 Tヨ＂
CX 480 GOSUB520：RETURN
EE \(49 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{C L R\}\) \｛ 6 DOWN\}PRIN TING．．．＂：OPEN4，4：RETURN
JJ 50ø IFPR＝ØTHENOPEN6，4，6：PRI NT\＃6，CHR\＄（X）：CLOSE6
GM 510 PRINT\＃4，CS：RETURN
FF 52ø PRINT\＃4，CS：PRINT\＃4：CLOS E4：RETURN
RD 530 PRINT\＃4，＂ 8 A \(\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{C}}\) THIS BLOC \(K\) STARTS AT＂ \(\bar{S} \$\)＂．ADD \(4 \varnothing\) FOR EACH ROW YOU GO DO WN．＂B\＄
PS 540 PRINT\＃4，C\＄＂ニ＂B\＄：FORX＝1T 025
RA 550 PRINT \(\ddagger 4, \mathrm{Cl} \$\) ；：FORI \(=0\) TO 39
PX 560 PRINT\＃4，D\＄；：NEXTI：PRINT \＃4，B\＄
FD \(57 \varnothing\) PRINT \(\# 4\), C1\＄；：FORI \(=\emptyset\) TO 39
SA 580 PRINT\＃4，ES；：NEXTI：PRINT \＃4，BS：NEXTX
RR 590 PRINT\＃4，C1\＄；：FORI＝øTO39
BH 6 Øø PRINT\＃4，F\＄；：NEXTI
FE 61ø X＝24：GOSUB5øø：FORX＝STOS ＋960STEP40：PRINT\＃4，X：NE XT：GOSUB520：RETURN
FH 620 PRINT \(\ddagger 4, \mathrm{Cl}\) §＂\｛3 SPACES \(\}\) S MALL＂S\＄＂MAP＂
SP 630 P \(\$="\{6\) SPACES \(\} ": I F S=C M T\) HENP \(\$="\{7\) SPACES \(\} "\)
MX \(640 \mathrm{X}=24\) ：GOSUB5ø 0
FH \(65 \emptyset\) PRINT\＃4，PS＂ø\｛4 SPACES\}. \｛4 SPACESj1i4 SPACES \(\}\) ．
（4 SPACES \() 2(4\) SPACES \(\}\) ． （4 SPACES \} 3\{ 4 SPACES \} ."
BA \(66 \emptyset\) PRINT\＃4，PS＂\｛1 0 SPACES \(\} \varnothing\) \(\{9\) SPACES \(\} 0\{9\) SPACES \(\}{ }^{\prime \prime}\)
RC 670 FORI \(=\) STOS +960 STEP \(4 \varnothing\)
HM 680 PRINT \(\# 4, \mathrm{C} \$ \mathrm{I} ;:\) FORX \(=\varnothing\) TO 39 ：PRINT\＃4，DS；：NEXT：PRINT \＃4，＂T＂B\＄：NEXTI
QS 690 PRINT\＃4，CSPS＂E4Ø Tヨ＂
AM 700 GOSUB520：RETURN

\section*{Omicron}

\section*{Article on page 44.}

\section*{Program 1：Omicron－BASIC section}

QS 2 POKE 792，193
AC 10 IFPEEK（13274）＜＞ 169 THENLO AD＂OMICRON ML＂，8，1
JP \(2 ø\) SYS 13274
BX 27 POKE 8ø8，234
XC \(3 \emptyset\) POKE56，48：CLR：BL＝519ø8：F \(=15: S C R=1 ø 24\)
QE \(4 \emptyset \operatorname{IFPEEK}(788)=\emptyset T H E N F O R T=\emptyset T\) 0149：READD\＄：NEXT：GOSUB15 10：GOTO6
CH 5 Ø GOSUB12øø
KH 60 GOSUB1øøø
ES \(7 \varnothing\) GOSUB78ø
KS \(8 \emptyset\) GOSUB58ø
RG 90 SYS51838：POKE56322，255：I F（ \(\operatorname{PEEK}(5328 \emptyset)\) ANDF \()=\varnothing\) THEN 220
PE 1øø LV＝LV－1：POKE251，48
SB 119 FORT＝øTO64：POKE163， \(0:\) PO KE164， 3
DA 12 Ø POKE5328ø，T：POKE53232，（ 3ANDT）+22 Ø
SK \(13 \varnothing\) NEXT
EG 140 POKE164， \(0: C S=C S+1\)
EF 150 IFLV＝ØTHEN17
KA 160 GOTO8ø
JQ 170 POKE53178， \(0:\) POKE53179，\(\varnothing\)

JS 18ø POKE53272，21：PRINT＂
\｛CLR\}\{9 DOWN\}"SPC(11)"
\｛CYN\}G A M E\{3 SPACES\}O V E R＂
BD 19ø FORT＝ØTO2øøø：NEXT
DS 200 FORT＝øTO7：SL＝SL＋PEEK（ 83
\(2+\mathrm{T}) * 1 \varnothing \uparrow(7-\mathrm{T}):\) NEXT
XX 21ø LD＝DF：GOTO6ø
MJ \(22 \emptyset\) REM ：：：：：：：：：：GAME WON ：：：：：：：：：：：
KS \(23 \varnothing\) IFL＜ 15 THEN43 \(\varnothing\)
KD 24ø POKE53178， \(0:\) POKE251，48： POKE53281，1：FORT＝2TO7：W （ T ）\(=\) PEEK \((1442+\mathrm{T})-176: \mathrm{NE}\) XT
DH \(25 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{WHT\}
，，，，，，，，，＂：FORT＝БTO9：P RINT：NEXT
MC 260 PRINTSPC（11）＂\｛RVS\}\{BLK\} CONGRATULATIONS！＂
BC 270 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}"SPC(11)"CON GRATULATIONSEK＂：FORT＝Ø TO8：PRINT：NEXT
DJ \(28 \emptyset\)
＇，＇，＇，＇，＇：
DM 290 FORT＝øTO75
JD 3 øø \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(1) * 34+4): \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{IN}\) \(\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{RND}(1) * 19+3): \mathrm{PL}=\mathrm{X}+(\mathrm{Y} \star\) 4б）＋SCR：IFPEEK（PL）＜＞32T HEN34ø
HA \(31 \emptyset\) POKEPL＋54272，1：POKEPL＋5 4273，\(\emptyset\)
MF 320 POKEPL， \(39+\) RND（ 0\() * 2\) ：POKE PL＋1， 8
XE 33ø SYS49680：POKE5328ø，T
FG 340 NEXT
XG \(35 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛CLR\}":POKE53272, 21
PR 360 POKE251，80：PRINT＂ \｛5 DOWN\}\{BLU\} \{7 SPACES\} YOU HAVE SURVIVED OMICR ON！＂
MB 370 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{RED\} （7 SPACES）BONUS＂（DF＋1）＊ 5øøø＂POINTS AWARDED FOR

DG 38ø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{12 SPACES\} EACH REMAINING SHIP．＂
HD 390 PRINT＂\(\{\) DOWN\} \{PUR\} "LV"S
 \(\mathrm{F}+1)\)＊5 5 øб＊LV＂EXTRA POIN TS．＂
DX 40ø FORT＝øTO45øø：NEXT：POKE2 51，48
QR \(41 \varnothing\) FORT＝ØTO7：POKE832＋T，W（T ）：NEXT
FF 420 POKE836， \(\operatorname{PEEK}(836)+(\mathrm{DF}+1\) ）\({ }^{5}\) \＆LV：GOTO17ø
GC 430 REM ：：：：：：：LEVEL COMP LETED ：：：：：：
AX 440 POKE53178，1：POKE53179，\(\varnothing\)
EH 450 IFCS＜＞ØTHEN51の
CB 460 POKE \(8 ø 8,234\) ：PRINT＂ \｛HOME \}\{3 DOWN\}\{YEL\} \｛RVS\} \(\{2\) RIGHT \(\}\)
\｛36 SPACES\}"
QJ \(47 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛2 RIGHT\}\{RVS \(\}\) \｛ 2 SPACES\} BONUS \(1 \varnothing \varnothing \varnothing\) FO R EXCELLENT PLAY 1 ！ \｛2 SPACES\}"
DS \(48 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{\) UP \} (2 RIGHT \}
\｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES\}BONUS
KEXZ3 A FOR EXCELLENT \｛SPACE\} PLAY \(\overline{2} \bar{K} \bar{X}\) \｛2 SPACES\}"
XD \(49 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{2\) RIGHT\}\{RVS \(\}\) \｛36 SPACES\}"
XG 500 POKE251，64：FORT＝øTO2øøø ：NEXT：POKE251，Ø：POKE836 , \(\operatorname{PEEK}(836)+1\)

EB \(510 \mathrm{CS}=\varnothing: \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+1: \operatorname{IF}(3 \mathrm{AND}(\mathrm{L}))<\) \(>\) ØTHEN57ø
FQ \(52 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛ 17 DOWN \} \｛RVS\}\{GRN\}\{1ø RIGHT\} \｛20 SPACES\}"
RH 530 PRINT＂\｛RVS \(\}\) \｛1ø RIGHT\} \｛3 SPACES\}BONUS SHIP 1! ！\(\{3\) SPACES\}"
QS 540 PRINT＂\(\{\) RVS \(\}\{U P\}\)
\(\{10 \mathrm{RIGHT}\}\{3\) SPACES \(\}\) BON US SHIP \(\mathbb{E} 3 \mathrm{~K}\)（3 SPACES \(\}\)
XP 550 PRINT＂\(\{\) RVS \(\}\{10\) RIGHT \} \｛2ø SPACES\}"
KA 560 POKE251，8ø：FORT＝1TO2øøø ：NEXT：POKE251，Ø：LV＝LV＋1 ：IFLV \(>9\) THENLV \(=9\)
JM 570 GOTO8ø
FJ 580 REM ：：：：：：BETWEEN LEVE LS ：：：：：：：：
KF 590 IFCS＞ØTHENPOKE53232，209 ：POKE53184，18：POKE53200 ， 60
AG 600 POKE53178，1：POKE53179，\(\varnothing\) ：POKE251，48：POKE53216，1
QA \(610 \mathrm{DR}=\operatorname{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(\varnothing) * 2)\)
BD 620 FORT＝ 0 TO7：POKE84 \(0+\mathrm{T}, \varnothing: \mathrm{N}\) EXT
RC 630 POKE844，L：POKE841，Q（DF， Ø，LANDF）：POKE842，Q（DF，1 ，LANDF）：POKE165，Q（DF，2， LANDF）
KQ 640 SYS \(13262:\) POKE494ø8 \(+32,3\)
SK 650 FORT＝1TO15：POKE49408＋32 ＋T，1：POKE53232＋T，216：PO KE53216＋T， 14
RC 660 POKE5320日 5 T，RUID（ \((0) * 48+1\) 70 ：POKE53184＋T，RND（ 0\() * 9\)

KJ \(67 \emptyset \mathrm{AD}=\emptyset:\) IFDR＝1THENPOKE4940 \(8+96+\mathrm{T}, 2: \mathrm{AD}=2\)
CC 680 POKE494ø8＋T＋80，T：POKE49 \(408+7 * 16+\mathrm{T},((\operatorname{RND}(\varnothing) * 256\) ）AND252 ）＋AD
RR 690 NEXT
RD 700 POKE1531，LV＋176：POKE157 \(1, L V+24 \varnothing\)
AF 710 POKE1522，\((L+1) / 10+176: P\) OKE1562，（L＋1）／1ø＋240：LC \(=\mathrm{L}+1\)
DG \(72 \varnothing\) IFLC＞9THENLC＝LC－1 0 ：GOTO 72ø
GD 73ø POKE1523，LC＋176：POKE156 3，LC＋24ø
GJ 740 POKE164，80：POKE163，1
FJ 750 POKE494ø8， \(0:\) POKE494ø8＋1 6， \(0:\) SYS519ø8：FORT＝ØTO4： SYS49680：NEXT
BA 760 POKE53178，255：POKE53179 ， 255
BG 770 RETURN
SM 780 REM ：：：：：：： NEW GAME SE TUP ：：：：：：：：
AK 790 POKE53280，ø：LV＝5
BH 8øØ L＝\(\quad\) ：SL＝ \(0: C S=\emptyset: P R I N T "\) \｛CLR\}":POKE53272,31:SYS 518ø0
FH 81ø FORT＝øTO11：POKE828＋T，ø： NEXT
MB 82ø FORT＝53160TO53248：POKET ，\(\varnothing\) ：NEXT
KA 830 X＝16384＋SCR：FORT＝øTO255 STEP4
HA 840 POKEX＋T，RND（ 0 ）＊ \(25+134\) ：P \(\mathrm{OKEX}+\mathrm{T}+1, \mathrm{RND}(\varnothing) * 48+58: \mathrm{P}\) OKEX \(+\mathrm{T}+2, \operatorname{RND}(\varnothing) * 25+16\)
FC 850 POKEX \(+\mathrm{T}+3\) ，RND（ \(\varnothing\) ）＊ \(48+17 \varnothing\) ：NEXT
HR 860 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{BLU\},., ,.,,

FS \(87 \varnothing\) FORT＝1TO8：PRINT＂，＂SPC（3 8）＂，＂；：NEXT
HK 880 PRINT＂，\(\{8\) SPACES \(\}, ., .\),
\｛8 SPACES\},";
XK 89＠FORT＝øTO3：PRINT＂，
\｛8 SPACES \(\}\) ， 87 7
\｛2ø SPACES\}\{BLU\},
\｛8 SPACES \(\}\) ，＂；：NEXT
AK \(9 \emptyset \emptyset\) PRINT＂，\((8\) SPACES \(\}, \ldots, \cdot\),

JQ 910 FORT＝1TO8：PRINT＂，＂SPC（3
8）＂，＂；：NEXT
FA \(92 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛BLU\},
，，，，，＇，＂＇；
FB 930 PRINT＂\｛BLU\}
，＇，．，＇，．，＇，，．，＇，．，＇，，＇，．
，＇，，＂；：POKE2Ø23，44：POKE
56295，6
JM \(94 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{1ø DOWN\}
\｛RVS\}"SPC(10)"太7
（4 SPACES \(\}\) SCORE＝\(=\varnothing \varnothing \varnothing ø \varnothing ~\)
（4 SPACES \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
JH \(95 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛RVS\}\{UP\}"SPC(1ø)
＂\(\{4\) SPACES \(\}\) SCOREXX
E6 Aヨ \(\{4 \text { SPACES }]^{\prime \prime}\)
MR 960 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}"SPC(1Ø)"
\｛2 SPACES\}LEVEL=ØØ SHIP \(S=\emptyset\{2 \text { SPACES }\}^{"}\)
PH \(97 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛RVS\}\{UP\}"SPC(10)
＂\(\{2\) SPACES \(\}\) LEVELEX
82 A SHIPSEX
（2 SPACES \({ }^{\prime \prime}\)
MK 98Ø POKE53184，18：POKE53200， 60：POKE53232，209
CE 990 RETURN
AS 1øøø REM ：：：：：：：：TITLE SCR EEN ：：：：：：：：
MR 1Ø1ø POKE53178，Ø：POKE53179， Ø：POKE251，48
HR 102ø POKE5328ø，Ø：POKE53281， Ø：PRINT＂\(\{\) CLR\}";
MP 1030 L\＄（ 0\()=\)＂ROOKIE＂：L\＄（1）＝＂ ADVANCED＂：L\＄（2）＝＂PRO＂： L\＄（3）＝＂EXPERT＂
XQ 1040 SP \(\$=\)＂ E 7 妇\｛RVS\}\{7 RIGHT\} \｛ 27 SPACES\}"
SX 1050 PRINT＂ 3 DOWN \(\}\)＂SPS：PRI NT＂\｛RVS\}"SPC(13)"OM \｛SPACE\}I C R O N ":PRI NTSPS
XC 1060 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}E6马
\｛ 3 SPACES\}SELECT A SKI
LL LEVEL AND GET READY
BE 1070 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}E1习"SPC( 1ø）＂YOUR SELECTIONS AR E．．．＂：SP＝13
SF \(108 \emptyset\) PRINTSPC（SP）＂\｛WHT\} \｛DOWN\}F1 ... EXPERT"
EC 1090 PRINTSPC（SP）＂F3 ．．．PR O＂
XA 1100 PRINTSPC（SP）＂F5 ．．．AD VANCED＂
CB 1110 PRINTSPC（SP）＂F7 ．．．RO OKIE＂
HK \(112 \varnothing\) IFSL \(>\) HYTHENHY＝SL：WD＝LD
SA 1130 PRINTSPC（2）＂（DOWN
\｛CYN\}LAST GAME'S SCORE ：＂SL＂ON＂L\＄（LD）＂．＂
QR 1140 PRINTSPC（2）＂HIGHEST SC ORE YET：＂HY＂ON＂L\＄（WD）
FP \(1150 \mathrm{~A}(3)=1: A(6)=2: A(5)=3: A\) （4）\(=4\)
PP \(1160 \mathrm{Z}=\operatorname{PEEK}(2 \varnothing 3):\) IFZ \(>60 \mathrm{RZ}<3\) THEN116ø
XG \(117 \varnothing \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{z}): \mathrm{DF}=\mathrm{X}-1\)
BH 1180 IFX＜1THEN1160
MM 1190 RETURN

SG 1200 REM ：：：：：：DOUBLE CHAR ACTERS ：：：：：：
XK 1210 POKE 5328ø， \(0:\) POKE53281 ， 8
CR 1215 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{1ø DOWN \}
\｛YEL\} CREATING NEW CHAR ACTER SET．．．PLEASE WAI T＂
PG 1220 POKE56334，PEEK（56334）A ND254：POKE1，PEEK（1）AND 251
CR 1230 \(B=15360: A=53252: F O R K=\varnothing\) TO63：FORT＝ØTO3
QE 1240 POKEB \(+\mathrm{K} * 8+\mathrm{T} * 2,255\)－PEEK （ \(53248+\mathrm{K} * 8+\mathrm{T})\) ：POKEB \(+1+\) K＊ \(8+\mathrm{T}^{\star} 2,255\)－PEEK（ 53248 +K ＊ \(8+\mathrm{T}\) ）
QE 125 Ø POKE15872＋K＊ \(8+\mathrm{T}^{\star} 2,255-\) PEEK \((A+K * 8+T)\) ：POKE1587 \(3+\mathrm{K}^{*} 8+\mathrm{T}^{*} 2,255-\) PEEK（ \(\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{K}\) ＊ \(8+\mathrm{T}\) ）
JP 1260 NEXT：NEXT：POKE1，55：POK E56334，1
MQ \(127 \emptyset\) REM ：：：：：：：：： 16 SPRIT ES ：：：：：：：：：：
XC \(1280 \mathrm{SA}=51968+4 \varnothing\)
DB 1290 FORT＝ØTO149：READV \(\$\)
DM \(130 \boxminus \mathrm{~L}\) S＝LEFT \(\$(\mathrm{~V} \$, 1)\)
HX 1310 IFASC（LS）＞64THENHN＝ASC （L\＄）－55
PE 1320 IFASC（LS）＜65THENHN＝ASC （LS）－48
PQ 1330 R\＄＝RIGHT\＄（V\＄，1）
RG 1340 IFASC \((\) RS \()>64\) THENLN \(=A S C\) （RS）－55
CM 1350 IFASC（RS）＜ 65 THENLN \(=\) ASC （ \(\mathrm{R} \$\) ）-48
KS \(1360 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{HN}\)＾ \(16+\mathrm{LN}\) ：POKESA \(+\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{B}:\) NEXT
AM 1370 POKE53265，27：POKE56333 ，127：POKE788，Ø：POKE789 ， 203
DH \(138 \emptyset\) POKESA \(+109, \operatorname{PEEK}(648)+3\) ：POKE53274，129
JK 1390 DATA A5，FD， \(29,01, A A, 49\) ，\(\emptyset 1, A 8, B D, B 2, C F, 8 D, 1 C\) ， Dø
FR \(140 \emptyset\) DATA BD，B4，CF，8D，1D，Dø ，BD，B6，CF，8D，17，D \(\varnothing, B D\) ， B8
FG \(141 \varnothing\) DATA CF，8D，1B，D \(\varnothing, B D, B A\) ，CF，8D，15，Dø，AD，1E，D \(\varnothing\) ， 99
XP \(142 \emptyset\) DATA \(B C, C F, A D, 1 F, D \varnothing, 99\) ，BE，CF，A9，Ø1，8D，19，DØ， A5
KD \(143 \varnothing\) DATA \(F D, 29, \varnothing 1, \varnothing A, \emptyset A, \emptyset A\) ，AA，Aø，Øø，84，FE，A9，Ø1， 85
DA 1440 DATA \(F C, B D, C \emptyset, C F, \emptyset A, 99\) ，Øロ，DØ，90，Ø6，A5，FC，Ø5， FE
HF 1450 DATA \(85, F E, B D, D \emptyset, C F, 99\) ，Ø1，Dø，8A，84，FF，29， 07 ， A8
JD \(146 \emptyset\) DATA BD，Eø，CF，99，27，Dø ，BD，FØ，CF，99，F8，07，A4， FF
KA 1470 DATA \(18,26, F C, E 8, C 8, C 8\) ，C \(\varnothing, 1 \varnothing, \mathrm{D} \varnothing, \mathrm{CD}, \mathrm{A} 5, \mathrm{FE}, 8 \mathrm{D}\), 10
XP \(148 \emptyset\) DATA D \(0, A D, 1 F, D \varnothing, E 6, F D\) ，A9，Øø，8D，12，Dø，AD，ØD， DC
CG 1490 DATA \(29,01, F \emptyset, 03,4 \mathrm{C}, 31\) ，EA，4C，BC，FE
BG 1500 REM ：：：：：：：：：：GAME SE TUP ：：：：：：：：：：
KK 1510 DIMQ \((3,2,15)\)
EH 152ø FORD＝ØTO3：FORK＝øTO2：FO \(\mathrm{RT}=\varnothing \mathrm{TOL5}\)

PJ 1530 READV： \(\mathrm{IFK}=2\) THENV \(=15-\mathrm{V}\) PJ 1540 IFK＝1THENV \(=V^{*} 32+31\)
ES \(1550 \mathrm{Q}(\mathrm{D}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{T})=\mathrm{V}: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{N}\) EXT
KD 1560 RETURN
PS 1570 DATA \(1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1\) ，1，2，2，2，2，2，2
CX \(158 \emptyset\) DATA \(1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,5\) ，6，3，4，4，3，3， 3
XR \(159 \varnothing\) DATA Ø，Ø，ø，Ø，ø，ø，ø，ø，ø ，\(, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing\)
AH \(16 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(1,1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2\) ，2，2，2，2，2，2，2
GX 1610 DATA \(1,2,3,4,5,5,2,3,4\) 4，5，5，7，6，6，6
MF \(162 \emptyset\) DATA \(\varnothing, 1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1\) ，1，1，1，1，1，1，1
JE 1630 DATA \(1,1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2\) ，2，2，3，3，3，3，3
DE 1640 DATA \(3,4,5,7,7,2,3,3,4\) ，5，5，4，6，3，4，4
AG 1650 DATA \(1,1,1,1,2,2,2,2,1\) ，1，2，2，1，2，2，2
QH 1660 DATA \(4,4,4,3,3,2,2,1,3\) ，3，3，4，7，4，4，4
GJ 1670 DATA \(1,3,5,2,3,6,7,7,3\) ，3，5，3，2，4，5，7
FG 1680 DATA \(1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,2\) ，3，1，2，2，2，2，3

\section*{Program 2：Omicron－ML section}

See instructions in article on page 44 before typing in．
33CE：A2 øø 8A 9D øø C1 E8 EØ 6B 33D6：80 DØ F8 60 A9 6885 AE 7 F 33DE：A9 \(3985 \mathrm{AF} \mathrm{A} \varnothing\) øø A2 øø 5 E 33E6：A9 9ø 85 Bø A9 C1 85 B1 13 33EE：B1 AE \(91 \mathrm{~B} \varnothing\) C8 D \(\varnothing\) F9 E8 7D 33F6：E6 AF E6 B1 EØ ØB DØ FØ 7A 33FE：6ø øø øø øø øø Сø øø øø 98 34ø6：7ø øø øø 3 C øø øø 1 F Øø AB 34øE：øø ØF Cø øø 7F FØ øø ØF 21 3416：Cø øø 1F øø øø 3C øø øø B3 341E：7ø øø øø Сø øø øø øø øø CA 3426：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 8E 342E：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 96 3436：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 9E 343E：øø øø øø øø øø øø 38 øø 17 3446：Ø3 F8 øø 3F Fø Øø FF Fø DA 344E：Øø ØF FØ Øø Ø7 Fの ØØ ØF A3 3456：Eø øø ØE Eø øø øø \(6 \varnothing\) øø BF
 3466：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø CE 346E：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø D6 3476：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø DE 347E：øø øø øø øø øø ø6 øø øø FE 3486：ø6 øø øø øF øø øø øF øø Ø1 348E：øø 1F 8 Ø øø 3 F Cø øø 7F 4B 3496：Eø øø 7F Eø øø F6 Fø øø 2B 349E：C6 3 Ø øø 8610 øø øø øø 5 F 34А6：Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ØF 34AE：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 17 34B6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 1F 34BE：øø øø øø øø øø Eの øø øø AA 34C6：FE øø øø 7F Eø øø 7F FC A9 34CE：øø 7F 8 Ø øø \(7 \mathrm{~F} 8 \emptyset\) Øø 3 F 64 34D6：Cの øø 38 Cø øø 38 øø ø0 93 34DE：18 øø øø 18 øø øø øø øø D4 34E6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 4F 34EE：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 57 34F6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 5F 34FE：øø øø øø øø øø øø 7ø øø 48 35ø6：Ø1 Eø øø 97 C С øø 1F Cø 9E 35øE：øø 7F \(8 \varnothing\) Øø FF Fø øø \(7 \mathrm{~F} A B\) 3516：8ø øø 1F Cの øø Ø7 Cの Øø 4E 351E：ø1 Eø øø øø 7ø øø øø øø C4 3526：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 9ø 352E：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 98 3536：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø Аø 353E：øø øø 18 øø øø 18 øø øø øट

3546：38 øø øø 38 Cø øø 3F Cø 95 354E：\(\varnothing\) 7F 8 Ø øø 7F \(8 \emptyset\) øø 7F 26 3556： FC øø 7F EØ øø FE øø øø 39 355E：Eø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 39 3566：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø Dø 356E：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø D8 3576：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø EØ
 3586：EF 7ø øØ 7F EØ øø 7F EØ E3 358E：øø 3F Cの Øø 1F 8 Ø øø ØF EA 3596：øø øø øF øø øø ø6 øø øø FA 359E：ø6 øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øट 35А6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 11 35AE：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø Øø 19 35B6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 21 35BE：øの øø øø \(6 \varnothing\) øø øø \(6 \varnothing\) øø EF 35C6：øø 6ø øø øE Eø øø ØF FØ 4Ø 35CE：øø Ø7 FØ øø ØF Fø øø FF 55 35D6：FØ øø 3F F8 øø ø3 F8 øø 2F
 35E6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 51 35EE：øø øø øб øб øø øø øø øø 59 35F6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 61 35FE：øØ øø 03 Eø øø Ø7 F8 øø E5 \(3606: 1 \mathrm{~F}\) 1C øб 1F øø øø ØF Cø D9 36øE：øø ø7 Eø øø \(97 \mathrm{E} \mathrm{\emptyset}\) øø ø3 17 3616：Fø øø øø F8 øø 3ø F8 øの 3D 361E：3F Fø øø ØF Eø øø øø øø 5E 3626：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 92 362E：øø øø øø øø øø øø øの øø 9A 3636：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø А2 363E：øø øø øE øø øø 38 øø øø 4D 3646：7ø øø øø 71 Cø øø 7F F8 FF 364E：øø 3F FC øø 1F FE øø ø7 26 3656：E7 øø ø1 C3 øø øø ø7 øø 21 365E：øø øЕ øø øø 7С øø øø øø 32 3666：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø D2 366E：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø DA 3676：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø E2 367E：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø EA 3686：Сø øø øø Сø 78 øø C3 FC A7 368E：Øø E7 FE øø FF E7 Øø 7F F3 3696：E3 øø 7F C3 øø 1F ø3 øø A3 369E：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øВ 36A6：\(\varnothing \varnothing\) Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 13 36AE：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 1B 36B6：øの øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 23 36BE：øø øø øø 78 øø øø FC øø AC 36C6：ø1 C6 øø ø3 E3 øø 97 F3 B6
 36D6：EØ øø 61 Cø øø \(3 \mathrm{~F} 8 \varnothing\) øø E9 36DE：1F øø øの øø øø øø øø øø DA 36E6：øの øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 53 36EE：øø øø øø øø øø øø øの øø 5B 36F6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 63 36FE：øø øø øの øø øø øø øø øø 6B 37ø6：øø øø øø Ø1 EØ øø Ø3 FØ 82
 3716：Еø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø F4 371E：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 8C 3726：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 94 372E：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 9C 3736：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø A 4 373E：øø øø øø øø øø 1C øø øø 1D 3746：1F Eø øø ØF FE Øø ØF FC 8ø 374E：øø ØF F8 øø ØF F8 øø 1F 1B 3756：Fø øø 3D Eの øø \(387 \varnothing\) øø B4
 3766：øø øø ø曰 øø øø øø øø øø D4 376E：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø ø DC
 377E：øø øø F Ø øС øø 7C 3С øø 36 3786：1F F8 øø ØF FE øø 1E 3C 24 378E：øø 7E 38 øø ØF 3 C øø 1F 2C 3796：FF øø 3D E3 øø 787 Øø 10 AD 379E：FØ 7 7 øø øø 18 øø øø øø 62 37A6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 15 37AE：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 1D 37B6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øб 25 37BE：øø øø F3 CE Øø 7F FC Øø 9ø 37C6：38 3C øø Fø ØF øø FØ ØF D8 37CE：øø F8 ØF Øб 38 日F øø 3893 37D6：1E øø 3 C 3C øø 7 F Fø øø 7 F 37DE：F1 Eの øø 7078 øø øø øø 49

37E6：Øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 55 37EE：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 5D 37F6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 65 37FE：øø øø øø øø øø FF FF øø 6D 38ø6：øø øø øø øø øø øø ø7 1E A2 38øE：78 EØ ø3 ø7 øE 1C 387085
 381E：EØ E \(0181818 \quad 18 \quad 18 \quad 18 \quad 25\) 3826：18 18 1C 1C 1C ØE ØE 07 2A 382E：07 07 C С EØ 70 38 1C ØE B4 3836：Ø7 ø3 øø øø øø øø \(\mathrm{F} \mathrm{\emptyset}\) 3C ø9 383E：ØF Ø3 øø øø øØ FF FF Øø F6 3846：øø øø Ø7 1Е 78 ЕØ øø øø Сø 384E：øø øø ø3 ø7 ØЕ 1С \(387 \varnothing 51\) 3856：ЕØ СØ ø3 ø3 ø3 ø3 øС øС 4ø \(\begin{array}{llllllll}385 \mathrm{E}: \text { ØC } & \text { ØC } & 18 & 18 & 18 & 18 & 18 & 18 \\ \mathrm{C} 5\end{array}\) 3866：18 18 Cø Сø Сø Сø \(3 \varnothing\) 3ø А6 386E：3Ø 3ø Cø EØ 7ø 38 1C ØE D3 3876：Ø7 Ø3 Fø 3C øF Ø3 øø øø 91
 3886：øø øø ø7 1Е 78 ЕØ øø øø Ø1 388E：øØ øØ Ø3 ø7 ØЕ 1C 387091 3896：EØ Cø 07 Ø7 ØF ØE ØE 1C E1 389E：1C \(1 \mathrm{C} 18 \quad 18 \quad 18 \quad 18 \quad 18 \quad 18 \quad 12\) 38A6：18 18 EØ EØ EØ \(7 \varnothing 7 \varnothing 3835\)
 38B6：ø7 Ø3 Fø 3C ØF ø3 øø øø D1
 38C6：øø øø øø øø øø øø ø7 1E 63 38CE： 78 EØ Ø3 07 ØE 1C 387846
 38DE：Cø Cø 18 18 18181818 CD 38E6：18 18 øС øС øС øС Ø3 ø3 45 38EE：ø3 Ø3 Cø EØ 7ø 38 1C ØE 72 38F6：ø7 ø3 øø øø øø øø FØ 3C C9 38FE：øF Øろ øø øø øø øø øø øø B 7 39ø6：øø øø øС øø 3ø øЕ 6ø øø 74
 3916：43 \(18 \quad 77 \quad 59 \quad 83\) 7A A9 96 A4 391E：B4 66 ED FC AE BC CC 97 AB 3926：EA \(3 \mathrm{E} \quad 18\) 3C 66 DB DB 6625 392E：3C 18 Fø ØF Fø ØF Fø ØF 88 3936：Fø ØF C3 66 3C FF 3C 6684 393E：C3 øø 3 F 3F 3 Ø \(3 \mathrm{E} 3 \mathrm{E} 3 \varnothing 95\) 3946：3ø 3ø зС СЗ øЗ зС \(3 \varnothing\) 3ø 3А 394E：øø 3ø øø FC E3 E3 FC E3 29 3956：E3 FC E7 E7 E7 3C 3C FF 1E 395E：FF FF EF D7 BB 7D FE FF 1E 3966：FF FF 08 ø9 10 Ø5 64 Ø6 94 396E：ø2 ØA Ø3 øЗ øø 838383 8D 3976：øø ø3 øø 838383 øø øろ øF 397E：ø3 ø3 ø1 ø2 ø3 28 29 2А А8 3986：2B 2 C 5 \(505153 \quad 547879 \quad 0 \mathrm{~F}\) 398E：7A 7B 7C A1 A2 A3 ø3 ØD 7D 3996：ø4 ø7 Ø1 ø3 ø5 ø7 ø9 ØВ 7Е 399E：ØD ØF 53 2B 2 AA 2951798 A 39A6：7A \(7 \mathrm{7B} 10111 \begin{array}{llllll}12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 62\end{array}\) 39AE： \(16 \quad 171819\) 1A 1B 1C 1D 19 39B6：1E 1F øø Ø1 ø2 Ø3 040505 39BE：Ø6 Ø7 ø8 Ø9 ØА ØВ ØС ØD 29 39C6：ØE ØF \(53532 B 2 A 2 A 2 A 24\) 39CE： \(29 \begin{array}{llllllll}51 & 51 & 51 & 79 & 7 A & 7 A & 7 A & 8 E\end{array}\) 39D6：7B \(53 \quad 53\) 2B \(2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 2 \mathrm{~B} \quad 2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 297 \mathrm{C}\) 39DE： \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}29 & 29 & 51 & 79 & 79 & 79 & 7 A & 7 B & 14\end{array}\) 39E6：7B 7B A9 D7 85 AE A2 øø D4 39EE：A9 ø3 85 AF Aø \(52 \mathrm{~B} 1 \mathrm{AE} \emptyset 3\) 39F6：C9 \(2 \emptyset\) Bø 22 9D øø 4ø A5 Al 39FE：AE 9D øø \(41 \mathrm{A5} \mathrm{AF} 9 \mathrm{D}\) हø 6B 3Aø6：42 \(18 \quad 48 \quad 69\) D4 85 AF B1 0 F उAøE：AE 29 ØF 9D øø 43 E8 6827 3A16：85 AF A9 \(2 \varnothing 91 \mathrm{AE}\) Bl AE C9 3A1E：C9 21 9Ø Ø9 C9 25 Bø Ø5 AB 3A26：38 E9 Ø1 91 AE A5 AE C9 9D 3A2E：98 Dø ø6 A5 AF C9 ø7 Fø E1 3A36：日8 E6 AE DØ B9 E6 AF Dø E4 3A3E：B5 A9 FF 9D øø \(4 \varnothing \quad 3 \varnothing 1245\) 3A46：CØ 52 FØ Ø3 2 Ø BE C3 A6 28 3A4E： 022 2 FA C2 A6 Ø2 EA 4 C B6 3A56：E4 C2 A2 øの BD øø \(4 \varnothing\) C9 7A 3A5E：FF Fø 5E A8 B9 Dø C1 85 7F 3A66：B3 B9 Fø Cl A8 BD øø 41 DA
 3A76：ø2 B1 AE C9 21 Bø 1F C9 9E 3A7E： \(2 \varnothing\) FØ ø6 A9 \(2491 \mathrm{AE} 1 \varnothing 6 \mathrm{~F}\)

3A86：35 A5 B3 91 AE A5 AF 1812 3A8E： 69 D4 85 AF A6 ø2 \(2 \varnothing\) ø8 1E 3A96：C4 91 AE 1021 EA 20 E8 86 3A9E：C2 C9 25 9ø 19 C9 2B B \(\varnothing\) 8B ЗAA6：15 C9 26 DØ 9B A5 B3 49 ØE 3AAE： 1891 AE 2081 C5 69 D4 36 3AB6：85 AF A9 ØF 91 AE E8 DØ E9 3ABE：9B 6048 BD øø 43 C9 Ø2 Aø 3AC6：Bø Ø2 686068 A9 816074 3ACE：EA \(6 \varnothing\) øø øø A5 AE 85 Bø 74 3AD6：A5 AF 1869 D4 85 B1 Aø 64 3ADE：52 EA EA EA EA EA EA EA 07 3AE6：EA EA EA EA Bl AE C9 2598 3AEE：DØ ØF EE 46 Ø3 A9 FF \(2 \varnothing\) BØ 3AF6：2C CA A9 \(2491 \mathrm{AE} 38 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset 14\) 3AFE：Dø C9 27 D \(\varnothing\) 2E A5 AF \(2 \varnothing\) C7 3Bø6：4A CA AD \(46 \quad \emptyset 31869 \quad 65 \mathrm{BE}\) 3BøE：8D 46 Ø3 A9 \(2 \varnothing 91\) AE A2 1F 3B16：øø BD C8 C1 A8 Bl AE C9 64 3B1E：2Ø DØ \(09 \mathrm{BD} \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{Cl} 91 \mathrm{AE}\) B4 3B26：A9 ØA 91 Bø E8 EØ Ø8 Dø DC 3B2E：E8 FØ A2 C9 28 Dø 26 EE 06 3B36：45 ø3 A9 FF \(2 \varnothing 41 \mathrm{CA}\) A9 8A 3B3E： \(2 \emptyset \quad 91\) AE A2 \(\quad\) Øø BC A8 C1 2 F 3B46：B1 AE C9 \(2 \emptyset\) Dø Ø8 A9 24 9A
 3B56：14 Dø EA 6Ø EA C9 29 Dø 1ø 3B5E： 15 20 35 CA A5 8F 29 Ø3 7B 3B66：AA BD BC Cl AØ 5291 B 977 3B6E：8A \(18 \quad 69 \quad 2591 \mathrm{AE}\) C9 2A B4 3B76：D \(\emptyset\) 1D A9 FF 8D FF FF A9 E7 3B7E： \(2 \varnothing 91\) AE 91 Bø A5 A2 29 E2 3B86： 03 AA EE FF FF CA E \(\emptyset\) FF F3 3B8E：Dø F8 A9 FF 8D FF FF \(6 \emptyset\) AD 3B96：Cø 52 Bø 1584 AB 38 A9 56 3B9E： 52 E 5 AB 85 AC 38 A 5 AE C5 3BA6：E5 AC 85 AE Bø 92 C 6 AF Al 3BAE： \(60 \quad 38 \quad 98\) E9 \(52 \quad 18 \quad 65 \mathrm{AE} 81\) 3BB6：85 AE 9ø Ø2 E6 AF \(6 \emptyset\) EA 6 F \(\begin{array}{llllllll}3 B B E: E A & E A & 2 \varnothing & 2 \emptyset & 2 \varnothing & 25 & 25 & 25\end{array} 7 \varnothing\) 3BC6：26 26 26 \(26 \quad 26 \quad 27 \begin{array}{lllllll}26 & 27 & 27 & \text { C6 }\end{array}\) 3BCE： \(27 \begin{array}{lllllllll}27 & 28 & 28 & 28 & 25 & 2 C & 29 & 2 \emptyset & B 6\end{array}\) 3BD6：Ø4 ØC øø ø8 29292929 3C 3BDE： 2929 BD øø 43 Dø ø2 A9 F6 3BE6： \(016 \emptyset\) EA EA EA EA EA EA C5
 3BF6： 07 C5 A2 øø BD \(2 \varnothing\) C1 FØ 99 3BFE：F3 C9 ø3 Dø F2 BD øø C1 9F 3Cø6：3ø ØA 18 7D Cø CF 9D Cø 35 3CØE：CF 1890 ØD \(38297 F 8542\) 3C16：ø2 BD Cø CF E5 Ø2 9D Cø 47 3C1E：CF BD 10 C1 30 GA 18 7D 63 3C26：Dø CF 9D Dø CF 18 9ø ØD C8
 3C36：E5 Ø2 9D Dø CF BD Cø CF A9 3C3E：C9 ØF Bø 1の BD øø C1 2911 3C46：7F 9D øø Cl A9 ØF 9D Cø 87 3C4E：CF \(2 \varnothing\) øø C6 BD Cø CF C9 7D 3C56：A4 9ø 10 A9 A3 9D Cø CF C6 3C5E： \(2 \varnothing\) Øø C6 BD øø C1 Ø9 8ø 35 3C66：9D øø Cl BD DØ CF C9 3752 3C6E：Bø 10 A9 38 9D Dø CF BD 89 3C76：10 Cl 29 7F 9D 10 Cl \(2 \varnothing 55\) 3C7E：øD C6 BD Dø CF C9 DD \(9 \emptyset\) E5 3C86：10 A9 DC 9D Dø CF BD 1038 3C8E：C1 \(99809 \mathrm{D} 10 \mathrm{Cl} 2 \emptyset\) ØD E8 3C96：C6 BD Cø CF C9 \(2 \mathrm{C} 9 \varnothing 4158\) 3C9E：C9 \(87 \mathrm{~B} \mathrm{\emptyset}\) 3D BD D \(\emptyset\) CF C 962 3CA6：A8 BØ 36 C9 \(7 \varnothing 9 \varnothing 32 \quad 2 \varnothing 4 \mathrm{D}\) 3CAE：4B C6 BD Cø CF C9 30 Bø F8 3CB6：\(\varnothing 2\) A9 2B C9 82 9ø ø2 A9 Aø 3CBE： 88 9D Cø CF BD Dø CF C9 92 3CC6：74 Bø Ø2 A9 6F C9 A4 9ø FC 3CCE： 02 A9 A8 9D DØ CF EA EA 28 3CD6：EA EA EA EA EA EA EA EA 4 F 3CDE：EA BD \(2 \varnothing\) C1 C9 Ø3 FØ 6A 03 3CE6：BC \(2 \emptyset \mathrm{Cl}\) Fl \(6584 \mathrm{B3}\) BD 6 F 3CEE： 60 Cl D \(\varnothing 11 \mathrm{FE}\) C \(\varnothing\) CF BC 8A 3CF6：7ø C1 B9 øø 44 DD Cø CF 3 A 3CFE：Bø ø3 2028 C6 BD \(6 \emptyset\) Cl C6 3Dø6：C9 Ø1 Dø 11 DE Dø CF BC 67 3DøE：7Ø Cl B9 øø 44 DD D \(\varnothing\) CF 73 3D16：9ø Ø3 2ø 28 C6 BD 6ø C1 CF 3D1E：C9 Ø2 Dø 11 DE Cø CF BC 7F

3D26：70 C1 B9 øø 44 DD Cø CF 6B 3D2E：90 Ø3 2ø 28 C6 BD 6ø C1 E7 3D36：C9 Ø3 Dø 11 FE DØ CF BC 19 3D3E： \(7 \emptyset\) C1 19 日9 \(\varnothing 44\) DD Dø CF A3 3D46：BØ Ø3 2ø 28 C6 A4 B3 8819
 3D56：22 C4 60 AD 46 ø3 1869 D1 3D5E：ø2 8D 46 ø3 A9 E5 85 BD E3 3D66：A9 E4 85 BE 18 A5 AF 60 A2 3D6E：18 1C ø8 ØC 日E 101214 A6 3D76：18 \(1 \mathrm{C} \quad 18 \quad 14 \begin{array}{llllll}12 & 10 & \text { ØE } & \text { øC } & 41\end{array}\) 3D7E： \(08 \quad\) Ø6 2824201 Cl 1814 7B
 3D8E：10 øC 6ø 3020105828 3D 3D96：10 ØC 502810 Ø8 50 40 2A 3D9E：3ø \(2 \varnothing\) øø øø øø øø øø øø 39 3DA6：Øø øø Øø øø øø øø øø øø 21 3DAE：Øø øø AØ 1ø 8ø \(206 \emptyset 30\) B3 3DB6：50 \(40405030602 \emptyset 7 \varnothing\) 2A 3DBE： \(10 \begin{array}{llllllll}10 & 80 & 30 & 30 & 30 & 18 & 18 & 18 \\ 94\end{array}\) \(\begin{array}{lllllllll}3 D C 6: 50 & 50 & 28 & 28 & 28 & 28 & 20 & 20 & 47\end{array}\) 3DCE：Øø Øø EA EA EA EA EA EA 19 3DD6：EA EA Eø øø Dø ø9 AD 3C DF 3DDE：Ø3 49 FF 8D 3C 0360 EØ 95 3DE6：Øø Dø ø8 AD 3D Ø3 49 FF F9 3DEE：8D 3D Ø3 \(6 \varnothing\) EA EA 6ø 3D E6 3DF6： 03 EE 10 Cl EE 10 Cl 6068 3DFE：6ø EA BD \(3 \emptyset\) Cl DØ ØF FE 8D 3EØ6：60 C1 BD 60 Cl 29 Ø3 9D 37 3EØE： 60 Cl FE \(7 \varnothing \mathrm{Cl} 60 \mathrm{DE} 60 \mathrm{BF}\) 3E16：Cl BD 60 Cl 29 Ø3 9D 60 FB 3E1E：Cl DE \(7 \varnothing \mathrm{Cl} 6 \varnothing \mathrm{BD}\) D \(\quad \mathrm{CF}\) C8 3E26：38 E9 7ø 85 B1 BD DØ CF 95 3E2E：38 E9 A8 49 FF C5 B1 Bø 16 3E36： 0285 B 1 BD C \(\emptyset\) CF 38 E9 C6 3E3E：2A 85 Bø BD Cø CF 38 E9 C2 3E46：87 49 FF C5 Bø Bø \(0285 \quad 97\) 3E4E：Bø A5 Bø C5 B1 Bø ØC \(2 \varnothing 87\) 3E56：Øø C6 BD Øø Cl 49 8ø 9D ØE 3E5E：øø C1 \(6 \emptyset 2 \emptyset\) øD C6 BD \(1 \varnothing 68\) 3E66：Cl 49 8ø 9D 10 Cl \(6 \varnothing 60\) A8 3E6E：60 6ø A2 øø 8E ø2 DC AD 6B 3E76：øø DC 29 ØF 49 ØF DD 9013 3E7E：C1 Dø 1ø AD øø DC \(291 \varnothing\) C2 3E86：Dø 99 8A 1869 D 6 DD FØ 1 B
 3E96：AD øø DC 29 1ø Dø ø8 A5 91 3E9E：B4 Fø Ø3 \(2 \varnothing\) DC C6 EA AD 99 3EA6：Øø DC 2910 Dø ø3 CA 86 2F 3EAE：AC 204 A C7 6060 AD Cø EF 3EB6：CF 85 AE AD D 0 CF 85 AF AD 3EBE： \(2 \emptyset 1 \mathrm{C}\) C7 Bl Bø C9 \(21 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset \quad \emptyset 6\) 3EC6：23 AD FØ CF 29 Ø7 ØA 9166 3ECE：Bø 18 A5 B1 69 D4 85 B1 D4 3ED6：A9 øø 91 BØ A5 BE Dø ø9 38 3EDE：A9 1085 BD A9 \(7 \emptyset\) 8D BE A9 3EE6：øø E6 AC 6ø A9 ø2 8D \(2 \varnothing 49\) 3EEE：DØ E6 AC 6Ø EA EA A9 Øø 7F 3EF6：85 Bø A9 ø4 85 Bl A5 AF C5 3EFE： 38 E9 2A 4A 4A 4A AA E \(\varnothing\) AD 3FØ6：Øø Fø ØF 18 A5 Bø 6928 ØF 3F0E： 85 Bø \(9 \varnothing\) Ø2 E6 B1 CA 3879 3F16：Bø ED A5 AE 38 E9 ØA 4A CF 3F1E：4A A8 6ø EA AE 3C ø3 Eø F3 3F26：FB Dø Ø1 E8 EØ ø4 Dø Ø1 3F 3F2E：CA 8E 3 C Ø3 AE 3D \(03 \mathrm{E} \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{BE}} \mathrm{BE}\) 3F36：FB Dø Ø1 E8 EØ Ø4 Dø Ø1 4F 3F3E：CA 8E 3D Ø3 AD øø DC 29 ED 3F46：Ø1 Dø ø3 CE 3D ø3 AD øø 18 3F4E：DC 29 Ø2 Dø ø3 EE 3D Ø3 24 3F56：AD øø DC 29 ø4 Dø ø3 CE 12 3F5E：3C ø3 AD øø DC 29 ø8 Dø DD 3F66：ø3 EE 3C ø3 A9 FF 8D ø2 44 3F6E：DC AD 3C ø3 1ø ø2 497519 3F76：8D øø C1 AD 3D ø3 1ø ø2 E6 3F7E： 49 7F 8D \(1 \varnothing\) Cl \(6 \emptyset\) A5 AD BC 3F86：Dø Ø3 2ø 98 C6 A9 øø 85 1E 3F8E：AD \(6 \emptyset\) EA EA EA EA EA EA CB 3F96：EA øø AD 4B ø3 CD 49 ø3 D9
 3FA6：BD \(2 \emptyset \mathrm{Cl}\) C 9 Ø1 D \(\mathrm{D}_{3} 39 \mathrm{AD} 4 \mathrm{C}\) 3FAE：4A 0318 7D 4ø C1 9D 4ø 72 3FB6：C1 9ø 03 FE 50 Cl BD \(5 \emptyset \mathrm{DF}\) 3FBE：C1 C9 Ø4 9ø Ø5 A9 ø3 9D 8C

3FC6：Eの CF BD 50 Cl C9 \(2 ø 906 \mathrm{C}\) 3FCE： 17 A9 07 9D EØ CF A9 0299 3FD6：9D \(2 \varnothing\) C1 A5 A2 29 Ø1 9D 18 3FDE： \(3 \varnothing\) Cl EE 4 B ø3 \(38 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset 19\) EB 3FE6：BD 20 Cl FØ 07 C9 \(03 \mathrm{~F} \varnothing\) E9 3FEE： 03 EE 48 Ø3 AD 48 Ø3 CD 46 3FF6：49 Ø3 Bø Ø5 E8 EØ 1Ø DØ FC 3FFE：A7 20 EB C8 A2 \(\emptyset_{1}\) BD \(2 \emptyset 18\) 4øø6：Cl FØ 3F BD FØ CF \(1869 \mathrm{C7}\) 4øøE：ø1 29 DB 9 D Fの CF 86 ब2 84 4ø16：BD EØ CF C9 Ø3 DØ ØE \(2 \varnothing\) DB 4ø1E：97 Eø A6 Ø2 A5 8E 29 1F \(7 \varnothing\) 4ø26：Dø Ø3 \(2 \varnothing 80\) C8 BD EØ CF AA 4ø2E：C9 ø7 Dø ø3 2ø BA C8 BD DA 4ø36：EØ CF C9 ø8 DØ ØC A5 A2 79
 4ø46：BA C8 E8 EØ 10 DØ B7 A5 5A 4ø4E：B4 FO ø2 A2 øø 86 B4 4 C 9 F 4056：EA C8 BD Dø Cø 85 Bø BD 7E 405E：EØ Cø 85 Bl BC F0 Cø AD 24 4066：4C Ø3 29 ØF ØA A6 A2 3044 4ø6E： 03186901 AA Bl Bø C9 FA 4ø76：2Ø Dø 16 BD E8 C3 91 Bø Ø4 407E：E9 0129 Ø3 AA A5 B1 18 F 0 4086：69 D4 85 B1 BD BC C1 91 B2 4ø8E：BØ A6 Ø2 60 BD Dø Cø 858 F 4096：BØ BD EØ CØ 85 Bl 86 Ø2 \(\quad\) Ø9 409E： 2097 Eø A6 Ø2 BC Fø C0 41
 40AE： 29 ØF 91 BØ 18 A5 B1 69 E8 4øB6：D4 85 B1 A9 0791 Bø EA 9E
 40C6：Cø CF 85 AE BD Dø CF 85 8D 4ØCE：AF 86 4ØD6：A5 BØ 9D DØ Cø A5 B1 9D B4 4øDE：EØ CØ 98 9D FØ Cø BD FØ E3 4øE6：CF C9 DC 9ø ØF FE FD CF 8C 4øEE：C9 DF 9ø ø8 A9 ØE 9D FØ 90 40F6：CF 9D Fø CF BD \(2 \emptyset\) Cl C9 9D 40FE：ØØ F0 4D B1 Bø C9 \(2 \emptyset\) BØ 1E 41ø6：ø2 9ø 07 C8 B1 B \(\varnothing\) C9 \(2 \varnothing\) 1F 41øE：Bø 3E A5 B1 69 D4 85 B1 A3 4116：B1 Bø 29 日F C9 Ø2 Bø \(3 \varnothing\) 9B 411E：BD \(2 \varnothing\) Cl 18 AA 18 6D 45 ø3 64 4126：8D 45 ø3 A9 øø 9D 2 Ø Cl 34 412E：A9 DC 9D Fø CF \(20 \quad 20\) CA 89 4136：BD E \(\emptyset\) C \(\varnothing 85\) B1 A9 \(2 \varnothing 9146\) 413E：Bø BD EØ CF C9 Ø7 DØ 03 Bø 4146：CE 4B Ø3 A9 ØA 9D EØ CF 56 414E：E8 EØ 1ø FØ Ø3 4C ED C8 7C 4156：AD 4E ø3 C5 A5 Dø 33 A2 79 415E： 01 BD \(2 \emptyset\) Cl Fø 27 EE 4E 41 4166：Ø3 A9 ø2 AC 4C ø3 Cø ø3 D2 416E：9Ø Ø1 EA Cø ø8 9ø Ø1 ØA 71 4176：9D øø C1 9D 1ø C1 A9 Ø3 B7 417E：9D 2ø C1 A9 ø8 9D EØ CF F2 4186：A9 FF 8D FF FF E8 Eø 1065 418E：D \(\varnothing\) CF AD Cø CF 85 AE AD CE 4196：D \(\varnothing\) CF 85 AF \(2 \emptyset\) 1C C7 A5 C7 419E：B1 85 AF 1869 D 485 Bl 2 E 41A6：B1 BØ 29 ØF C9 Ø1 FØ 13 8B 41AE：A5 AF 85 B1 B1 BØ C9 \(2 \varnothing \mathrm{BF}\) 41B6：Fø ø9 C9 2A Fø ø5 A9 ø2 Cø
 41C6：C9 ØA 9ø ØA E9 ØA FE 3 F 18 41CE： 03 9D \(4 \varnothing\) Ø3 Bø EF 69 BØ 3B 41D6：9D A2 6569 4ø 9D CA 05 1B 41DE：CA EØ Ø1 DØ EØ AØ ØØ AD 63 41E6：4B ø3 \(\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad \emptyset 2 \mathrm{~A}\) A \(1 \varnothing \mathrm{AD} 4 \mathrm{E} F \mathrm{FC}\) 41EE：ø3 C5 A5 9ø Ø2 Aø \(2 \varnothing 8479\) 41F6：FB 6Ø A9 3E 85 BD A9 4463 41FE：85 BE EE \(4 \mathrm{E} \quad\) Ø3 60 A9 \(95 \quad 39\) 42ø6：85 BD A9 8D 85 BE 60 2ø D2 42øE：97 EØ A9 2185 BD A9 39 8D 4216：85 BE 60 A9 Ø1 85 A3 A9 C2 421E：1E 85 A4 \(6 \emptyset\) C9 ø8 Вø ø9 86 4226：A9 FD 85 A3 A9 FE 85 A4 E2 422E：6Ø 6Ø A9 ØF 8D 18 D4 A9 41 4236：F0 8D ø6 D4 8D 14 D4 8D 98 423E：0D D4 A9 11 8D 64 D4 A9 94 4246：21 BD ØB D4 A9 818 B 12 ED 424E：D4 A9 øø \(85 \mathrm{FB} 85 \mathrm{~A} 46 \emptyset 9 \mathrm{~F}\) 4256：2ø 20 C4 \(2 \varnothing 98\) C6 \(2 \varnothing 10\) BD \(425 \mathrm{E}: \mathrm{C} 24 \mathrm{C}\) BF CB \(2 \varnothing\) C \(\varnothing\) C7 AD 4D

4266：60 3948 A2 øø BD 61398 F 426E：9D 6ø 39 ES Eø 97 Dø F5 4A 4276：68 8D \(67 \quad 39 \mathrm{AD} 8 \mathrm{D}\) Ø2 \(\mathrm{D} 日 \mathrm{BB}\) 427E：FB A9 ØE 38 E5 A5 186910 4286：10 CD 4E Ø3 Dø ø1 \(6 \varnothing\) AD 79 428E： 20 Dø 29 ØF FØ Ø1 60 A5 5F 4296：CB C9 3E DØ BB øø A9 øø 79 429E：85 AE 85 Bø A9 0485 AF 65 42A6：A9 D8 85 B1 Aø øø B1 Bø 1B 42AE： 29 ØF C9 ØE FO ØE C9 06 FE
 42BE：A9 2491 AE E6 AE E6 BØ AE 42C6：D6 E4 E6 AF E6 Bl A5 AF BD 42CE：C9 Ø8 Dø DA 6ø A3 60 EA 3 F 42D6：EA EA E6 FA A5 FA 29 ØF 92 42DE： 1865 FB AA BD \(98 \mathrm{C5}\) 8D 5C 42E6：01 D4 A5 BE F0 0538 E5 B3 42EE：BD 85 BE 8D 08 D4 A5 A4 E7 42F6：F0 6338 E5 A3 85 A4 8D 24 \(42 \mathrm{FE}: \emptyset \mathrm{F}\) D4 A5 FD 29 g1 AA \(49 \mathrm{C} \varnothing\) 4306：01 A8 BD B2 CF 8D 1C Dø D7 430E：BD B4 CF 8D 1D D \(\begin{gathered}\text { BD B6 D1 }\end{gathered}\) 4316：CF 8D 17 Dø BD B8 CF 8D D5 431E：1B Dø BD BA CF 8D 15 Dø 79 4326：AD 1E D 99 BC CF AD 1F 5E 432E：D 99 BE CF A9 Ø1 8D 19 DD 4336：DØ A5 FD 29 Ø1 ØA 0A ØA \(2 F\) 433E：AA Aø øø 84 FE A9 0185 Bø 4346：FC BD CØ CF ØA 99 Øø Dø 57 434E：90 96 A5 FC 65 FE 85 FE 51 4356：BD Dø CF 99 Ø1 Dø 8A 8468 435E：FF 2907 A8 BD EØ CF 9945 4366：27 Dø BD FØ CF 99 F8 0759 436E：A4 FF 1826 FC E8 C8 C8 92 4376：CØ 10 Dø CD A5 FE 8D 10 AC 437E：DØ AD 1F DØ E6 FD A9 øø 4C 4386：8D 12 D 0 AD ØD DC 29 01 7C
 4396：EA A2 øø 86 AE E8 BD \(2 \varnothing 58\) 439E：C1 FØ Ø2 E6 AE E8 EØ 10 DB 43A6：D \(\varnothing\) F4 A5 AE D \(\varnothing 1604 \mathrm{C}\) ØA 43AE：8A CA øø りø øø øø øø øø 2D 43B6：øø øø øø øø øø øø øø øø 3D

\section*{BEFORE TYPING}

Before typing in programs，please refer to＂How To Type In COMPUTE！＇s GAZETTE Programs，＂ which appears before the Program Listings．

\section*{Easy Disk LOAD And SAVE}

Article on page 75.
AR 1ø POKE56，PEEK（56）－1：CLR：H＝ \(\operatorname{PEEK}(56): \mathrm{L}=\operatorname{PEEK}(55): \mathrm{SA}=\mathrm{H}\) ＊256＋L
GR 2 FORI＝SATOSA +214 ：READA：PO KEI， \(\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{A}: \mathrm{NEXT}\)
XM 30 IFX \(<>27368\) THENPRINT＂DATA STATEMENT ERROR．＂：STOP
CR 4 Ø LV＝SA \(+24: \mathrm{LH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{LV} / 256)\) ： LL＝LV－LH＊256：POKESA＋1，LL ：POKESA +6 ，LH
MA \(5 \emptyset \mathrm{SV}=\mathrm{SA}+141: \mathrm{SH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SV} / 256)\) ：SL＝SV－SH＊256：POKESA＋11， SL：POKESA +16 ，SH
CJ 60 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}SYS"SA"TO ACT IVATE．＂
EC \(7 \varnothing\) DATA \(169,24,141,48,3,169\) ，192，141，49，3
XD \(8 \emptyset\) DATA \(169,141,141,5 \emptyset, 3,16\) 9，192，141，51，3
BC \(9 \emptyset\) DATA \(96,76,51,245,133,14\) \(7,169,0,133,144\)

JJ 100 DATA \(165,186,208,3,76,1\) 9，247，201，3，24ø
DJ 110 DATA \(249,144,234,164,18\) 3，2ø8，3，76，16，247
RS \(12 \varnothing\) DATA \(166,185,32,175,245\) ，169，96，133，185，32
RX 130 DATA \(213,243,165,186,32\) ，9，237，165，185，32
BS 140 DATA \(199,237,32,19,238\) ， 133，174，133，2，165
DQ 150 DATA \(144,74,74,176,127\) ， 32，19，238，133，175
GA 160 DATA \(133,3,224,3,2 ø 8,16\) ，104，104，32，229
DP \(17 \emptyset\) DATA \(244,165,2,133,26,1\) 65，3，133，21，76
QX 180 DATA \(48,225,224,2,208,2\) 2，104，104，162，\(\varnothing\)
RA 190 DATA \(32,229,244,134,45\) ， \(132,46,169, \varnothing, 32\)
DQ 200 DATA \(144,255,32,51,165\) ， 76，89，166，76，229
QK \(21 \varnothing\) DATA \(244,165,186,2 \varnothing 8,3\) ， 76，19，247，201，3
BH \(22 \emptyset\) DATA \(24 \varnothing, 57,144,52,165\) ， 185，201，1，2ø8，13
QK \(23 \emptyset\) DATA \(32,250,245,32,215\) ， 170，169，1，133，10
SQ \(24 \varnothing\) DATA \(76,111,225,2\) 21，2，2 08，26，32，253，174
PJ 250 DATA \(32,138,173,32,247\) ， \(183,132,193,133,194\)
HP 260 DATA \(32,253,174,32,138\) ， 173，32，247，183，？132
EK \(27 \emptyset\) DATA \(174,133,175,76,25 \emptyset\) ，245，76，89，246，76
BR \(28 \emptyset\) DATA \(241,245,76,48,245\)

\section*{Improvisor}

\section*{Article on page 46.}

RG \(1 \varnothing \mathrm{NT}=\varnothing\) ：FORT＝ØTO9：READCO（T） CH（T）：NEXT
\(\mathrm{XX} 2 \varnothing\) DATA \(1,18,8,6,4,7,2,1,14\) ， \(3,5,4,12,6,9,7,5,1,6,3\)
JP 30 POKE53280，6：POKE53281，15
FD 4 Ø PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{DOWN\}\{BLK\}",
＂\｛BLU\}THE GRAND IMPROVIS OR＂：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{RED\}", " \｛3 SPACES \} \{RVS\} SHORT-TU NES＂
SA \(5 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) RED \(\}\) \｛DOWN \} （2 SPACES \}TYPE (RVS\}F1 \｛OFF\} KEY, AND C-64 GOES RANDOM．＂：REM FLAG＝ø AND \(\mathrm{RA}=1\)
 \｛2 SPACES \}TYPE \{RVS\}F3 \｛OFF\} KEY, AND C-64 WILL COMPOSE．＂：REM IF TUNE \(=\varnothing\) RH \(7 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) BLU \} (DOWN \} \｛2 SPACES \}TYPE \{RVS\}F5 \｛OFF\} KEY, AND YOU CAN P LAY ALONG．＂：FLAG＝\(\varnothing\) ：REM A ND TUNE＝ø
ED \(8 \emptyset\) PRINT＂ \(\mathbb{E} 1 习\) \｛DOWN \}
\｛2 SPACES \}TYPE \{RVS\}F7 \｛OFF\} KEY, AND YOU WILL ［SPACE \} HEAR TUNES.":TUNE \(=1:\) PRINT：REM FLAG \(=\varnothing\)
DX 90 PRINT＂E7ヨ\｛DOWN\} THESE AR E THE TUNES WHICH I MEMO RIZED．＂
JA 100 DATA \(144,31,5,28,144,31\) ，156，144，31，30，5，28，156 ，31，30，5
DC 110 DIMH1（32），Ll（32），H2（32） ，L2（ 32 ），IN（16），TUNES（ 51 2）

GQ 120 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} R4刃": GOTO33 \(\emptyset\)
AK \(13 \emptyset\) REM ARRAY VALUES FOR AC COMPANIMENT TO THE IMPR OVISATIONS
MH \(14 \emptyset\) DATAØ，Ø，Ø，Ø， \(5,152,11,48\) ，14，24，22， \(96,4,48,8,97\) ， \(14,25,22,96\)
SS 150 DATA5， \(152,11,48,14,24,2\) \(2,96,4,48,8,97,4,112,8\) ， 225
HF 160 DATA4，180， \(9,104,15,210\) ， \(22,96,3,35,6,71,15,210\) ， 22，96
PB \(17 \emptyset\) DATA4，180，9，104，15，210， \(22,96,3,35,6,71,3,244,7\) ， 233
DP 180 DATA \(4,48,8,97,14,239,21\) ，31，3，35，6，71，14，239， 21 ， 31
CC 190 DATA4，48，8，97，14，239，21 ，31，3，35，6，71，3，187，7，1 19
CP 2 бø DATA4， \(48,16,195,4,180,1\) \(4,239,4,251,14,24,5,71\) ， 12，143
KJ 210 DATA \(5,152,11,48,4,48,14\) \(, 24,5,152,11,48, \varnothing, 0, \varnothing, 0\)
XE \(22 \sigma\) REM A SHORT ROUTINE TO \｛SPACE\}GIVE THE C-64 A \｛SPACE\}LITTLE A.I. IN M USIC COMPOSITION
EJ \(23 \emptyset \mathrm{AI}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(\varnothing) * 23)+1: \mathrm{NE}=\) 131
DB 240 IFAI \(>16\) THENON（AI－16）GOT 0260，27ø，28の，29の，3øø， 31 0,320
RC \(250 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{TU}((\mathrm{AI} * 16)+\mathrm{P}):\) RETURN
AA \(26 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=\emptyset\) ：RETURN
JC \(270 \mathrm{R}=2\) ：RETURN
SF \(28 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=3\) ：RETURN
GE \(290 \mathrm{R}=5\) ：RETURN
KH 3øØ R＝7：RETURN
XG 310 R＝8：RETURN
PE \(32 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=\varnothing\) ：RETURN
SA 330 PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\{2 \emptyset\) DOWN \} \｛2 RIGHT\}E7ヨ\{RVS\} I AM \｛SPACE\}MEMORIZING SIXTE EN TUNES NOW．
HC 340 FORK＝1TO16：READIN（K）：NE XT
PC 350 FORI \(=\) ØTO 32 ：READH1（I），L1 （I），H2（I），L2（I）：NEXTI
QQ \(36 \emptyset\) FORT＝ØTO9：READH3（T），L3（ T）：NEXTT
MJ 370 FORTN \(=1\) TO512：READTUNES（ TN）：NEXT：TUNE＝1
EP 380 FORS \(=1\) TO2Ø：POKE1823＋S，3 2：POKE1863－S，32：FORD＝1T 033：NEXTD：NEXTS
DR 390 L1 \(=54272: \mathrm{L} 2=54279: \mathrm{L} 3=54\) 286
QE 4 ØØ \(\mathrm{Hl}=\mathrm{L} 1+1: \mathrm{H} 2=\mathrm{L} 2+1: \mathrm{H} 3=\mathrm{L} 3+1\)
JX \(410 \mathrm{~V} 1=\mathrm{L} 1+4: \mathrm{V} 2=\mathrm{L} 2+4: \mathrm{V} 3=\mathrm{L} 3+4\)
HG 420 POKE54296，12：CH＝1874：CO \(=56146\)
QM 430 POKEV1 \(+1,1 \varnothing\) ：POKEV1 \(+2,7 \varnothing\)
FH \(44 \emptyset\) POKEV \(2+1,1 \varnothing:\) POKEV \(2+2,7 \varnothing\)
KP 450 POKEV3 \(+1,10:\) POKEV \(3+2,75\) ：POKEV3－1， 8
HM \(46 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=1\) ：REM PLAY ACCOMPANIM ENT AND GET MELODY NOTE FROM MELODY ARRAY
GE \(47 \emptyset \mathrm{Q}=\mathrm{Q}+1: \mathrm{IFQ}=17 \mathrm{THENFORT}=1 \mathrm{~T}\) O1111：NEXT：POKE53281，7： GOTO93ø
EA \(48 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\｛HOME \} \{ 23 DOWN \} \｛BLK\}\{1ø SPACES\}Ø 123 456789 ＂
BP \(49 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛ 19 DOWN \}"
 \｛SPACE\}NOW PLAYING IMPR

OV．＂CHRS（IN（Q））＂\｛RVS\} \# ＂；Q；＂\｛LEFT\}
XH 510 POKEV1，32：POKEV2，32：POK EV3， \(64: \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{NT}+1\)
DE 52 GETAS：NE＝150：IFAS＝＂＂THE NAS＝＂5＂
XM 530 IFA \(=\)＂\(\{\mathrm{F} 7\}\)＂THENFLAG \(=0: \mathrm{T}\) UNE＝1：RA＝\(\quad\) ：PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \} \｛3 DOWN\}E1才","
\｛3 SPACES \} \{RVS\} SHORT-T UNES \(\left\{2\right.\) SPACES \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) ：GOSUB92 0
HM 540 IFAS＝＂\(\{F 5\}\)＂THENFLAG \(=0: T\) UNE \(=\varnothing:\) RA \(=\varnothing:\) PRINT＂\(\{H O M E\}\)
\｛3 DOWN\}\{BLU\}","
\｛2 SPACES \}\{RVS\} NOW YOU PLAY．＂：GOSUB91ø
EA 55ø IFAS＝＂\｛F3\}"THENFLAG=1:T UNE \(=\varnothing:\) RA \(=\varnothing:\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\)
\｛3 DOWN \} 4 A＂＂＂
\｛2 SPACES \} \{RVS\} C-64 CO MPOSES．＂：GOSUB9øØ
GQ 560 IFAS＝＂\(\{F 1\}\)＂THENFLAG＝ø：T UNE \(=\varnothing:\) RA \(=1:\) PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\)
\｛3 DOWN\}\{RED\}","
\｛2 SPACES \} \{RVS\} C-64
\｛2 SPACES \} RANDOM. ":GOS UB890
DC \(57 \emptyset \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{VAL}(\mathrm{A})\) ）：IFFLAGTHENGOS UB23Ø
JB \(58 \varnothing\) IFRATHENR＝INT（RND（1）＊1 \(\varnothing\) ）
MH 59 IFTUNETHENR＝TUNES（NT）
PD 6øØ IFR＞9THENR＝\(\varnothing\)
XK 610 POKEH1，H1（P）：POKEL1，L1（ P）：POKEH2，H2（P）：POKEL2， L2（P）
AJ \(62 \emptyset\) IFP \(=31 \mathrm{THENR}=1\)
XJ \(63 \emptyset\) IFP \(=32\) THENR \(=\varnothing\)
PM \(64 \emptyset\) IFH3（R）\(=\emptyset\) GOTO66
JB 650 POKEH3，H3（R）：POKEL3，L3（ R）：POKEV 3,65
KF 660 POKEV1，33：POKEV2，33：POK \(\mathrm{ECH}+4 \sigma+(\mathrm{R} * 2), \mathrm{CH}(\mathrm{R}): \mathrm{POKE}\) \(\mathrm{CO}+4 \sigma+\left(\mathrm{R}^{\star} 2\right), \mathrm{CO}(\mathrm{R})\)
BQ 670 FORT＝1TONE：NEXT
\(\mathrm{PR} 68 \emptyset \mathrm{POKECH}+4 \emptyset+\left(\mathrm{R}^{\star} 2\right), 32: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+\) 1： \(\mathrm{IFP}=33 \mathrm{THENP}=1: \mathrm{GOTO} 47 \varnothing\)
MR 690 AS＝＂＂：GOTO510
XH \(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATAØ，\(\varnothing, 22,96,25,3 \emptyset, 28\) ， \(49,33,135,37,162,44,193\) \(, 50,6 \emptyset, 56,99,67,15\)
JP 710 REM EACH LINE OF DATA C ONTAINS THE NOTES FOR O NE LITTLE IMPROV．－－16 D IFF．
PJ \(72 \emptyset\) DATA \(4,4,0,5,6,7,8,0,7,7\) \(, 0,8,7,6,5,0,4,4,0,2,4\) ， \(7,9, \varnothing, 9,8,7,4,6, \varnothing, 1, \varnothing\)
RE 730 DATA \(4,5,6,5,4,5,6,5,7,8\) \(, 7,8,7, \varnothing, 0,8,7,8,9,8,7\) ， \(8,9,8,6,7,6,5,6,0,1, \varnothing\)
BM 740 DATA \(4,4,5,4,8,8,7,6,7,8\) ，7，6，5，Ø，6，5，4，9，7，9，4， \(9,7,0,9,9,4,4,6,0,1, \varnothing\)
XH 750 DATA1， \(2,3,4,1,2,3,0,7,6\) \(, 5,0,7,6,5,0,4,4,9,9,4\) ， \(4,7, \varnothing, 9,8,7,8,6,4,1, \varnothing\)
GK 760 DATA \(4,4,3,5,4, \varnothing, 3, \varnothing, 7,7\) \(, 6,5,7, \varnothing, 5, \varnothing, 4,4,2,3,4\) ， \(4,4, \varnothing, 9,9,8,7,8,6,1, \varnothing\)
SS 770 DATA \(4,4,8,6,4,4,8,6,7,7\) \(, 6,5,7,8,7,0,4,4,9,0,9\) ， \(9,4, \varnothing, 7,4,5,4,3,1,1,0\)
XG 780 DATA1， \(2,3,4,5,6,7,8,7, \emptyset\) \(, 5,0,7,6,5,0,4,9,7,9,4\) ， Ø，7，\(, 9,9,7,4,5,6, \varnothing, 1, \varnothing\)
AX 790 DATA3，3，3，Ø，3，3，3，Ø，2， 2 \(, 2,3,2, \varnothing, 5, \varnothing, 4,4,4, \varnothing, 9\) ， 9，9， \(0,4,9,4,9,6,4,1, \varnothing\)
SB 8øø DATA \(3,4,5,3,4,5,4,3,2,3\) \(, 2,7,2, \emptyset, 5, \emptyset, 4,9,4,7,9\) ，
\(7,4,0,9,8,7,5,6, \varnothing, 1, \varnothing\)
ЈB \(81 \emptyset\) DATA \(4,4,5,4,8,8,7,6,7,7\) \(, 5,5,7, \varnothing, 6,5,4,2,4,5,4\) ， \(2,4,0,9,4,5,4,3,1,1, \varnothing\)
SE \(82 \emptyset\) DATA3， \(0,3,2,1, \varnothing, 1, \varnothing, 2,3\) \(, 2,5,2,3,2, \emptyset, 4,4,4,9,4\) ， \(4,4, \varnothing, 9,8,7,4,6,6,1, \varnothing\)
ЈС 830 DATA8，9，9， \(8,8,7,6,0,7,8\) \(, 9,8,7,0,5,0,4,4,5,4,9\) ， Ø，4，Ø， \(7,6,5,4,6,4,1, \varnothing\)
AB \(84 \emptyset\) DATA \(5,5,4,0,5,5,4, \varnothing, 3,3\) \(, 2, \varnothing, 3,3,2, \varnothing, 4,4,7, \varnothing, 4\) ， \(4,9, \varnothing, 4,4,5,4,3,1,1, \varnothing\)
HC 850 DATAl， \(3,4,5,6,5,4,3,2,3\) \(, 2, \varnothing, 7,8,7, \varnothing, 4,5,4,9,4\) ， \(5,4, \varnothing, 8,7,6,5,6, \varnothing, 1, \varnothing\)
HP 86Ø DATA9，8，7，6，5，4，3，4，2，3 \(, 4,5,7,6,5, \varnothing, 9,4,4,5,4\) ，
\(9,4, \varnothing, 9,8,7,4,6,6,1, \varnothing\)
BH \(87 \emptyset\) DATA \(4,5,4,6,4,5,4,0,2,3\) \(, 2,5,2,3,2, \varnothing, 4,5,4,7,4\) ，
\(4,4,0,9,8,7,4,5,6,1, \emptyset\)
JR 88 Ø REM INSTRUCTIONS FOR EA CH FUNCTION
GE 890 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{14 DOWN \} \｛RED\} NOTE SEQUENCES US ING A RANDOM FUNCTION．＂ ：RETURN
MK 9øØ PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \} \{14 DOWN \}
E4才 THE C－64＇S A．I．IN MUSIC COMPOSITION．＂：R ETURN
MX \(91 \varnothing\) PRINT＂\｛HOME \} \{14 DOWN \}
\｛BLU\} NUMBERS FOR NOTES －LETTERS FOR RESTS． ：RETURN
BP 920 PRINT＂\(\{\) HOME \(\}\) \｛ 14 DOWN \} ［73 THESE ARE THE TUNES WHICH I MEMORIZED．＂：R ETURN
HE \(93 \emptyset\) PRINT＂\(\{C L R\}\{B L U\}\)
\｛4 RIGHT\} THAT'S ALL THE GRAND IMPROVISOR＂
SK 940 PRINT＂\(\{11\) RIGHT \(\}\) WILL PL AY FOR NOW．＂

\section*{Power BASIC：}

Countdown Timer
Article on page 82.

\section*{Program 1：Countdown Timer－ 64 Version}

QD 1 （ FORI＝679TO733：READA： \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\) A：POKEI，A：NEX＇T
CG 20 IFX＜＞7836THENPRINT＂DATA \｛SPACE\}STATEMENT ERROR." ：STOP
AQ 30 DATA \(120,169,180,141,2 \emptyset\) ， 3，169，2，141，21
HP \(4 \emptyset\) DATA \(3,88,96,198,162,165\) ，162，2ø1，255，2ø8
XS 50 DATA \(28,198,161,165,161\) ， \(201,255,2 \varnothing 8,20,198\)
PD \(6 \emptyset\) DATA \(160,165,160,201,255\) ，208，12，169，79，133
\(\mathrm{KH} 7 \emptyset\) DATA \(16 \varnothing, 169,25,133,161\) ， 169，255，133，162，3？2
FQ \(8 \emptyset\) DATA \(188,246,76,52,234\)

\section*{Program 2：Countdown Timer－ 128 Version}

QK 1 1 FORI \(=3072\) TO3135：READA：PO KEI，\(A: X=X+A: N E X T\)
AB \(2 \emptyset\) IFX＜＞8696THENPRINT＂DATA \｛SPACE\}STATEMENT ERROR." ：STOP

JJ 30 DATA \(120,169,13,141,20,3\) ,169,12,141,21
PG 40 DATA \(3,88,96,216,32,36,1\) 92,176,3,76
PH 50 DATA \(125,250,198,162,165\) 162,201,255,208,28
XJ 60 DATA 198,161,165,161,201 ,255,208,20,198,160
CK 70 DATA \(165,160,201,255,208\) ,12,169,79,133,160
FS 80 DATA \(169,25,133,161,169\), 255,133,162,32,25
QH 90 DATA \(246,76,110,25 \emptyset\)

\section*{BEFORE TYPING .}

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How To Type In COMPUTE!'s GAZETTE Programs," which appears before the Program Listings.

\section*{The Versatile CIRCLE}

Article on page 68.

\section*{The Versatile Circle-Program 1}

SX \(10 \mathrm{SU}=.1: \mathrm{CX}=160: \mathrm{CY}=1 \varnothing 0: \mathrm{AS}=1\) . 4 : \(\mathrm{C}=1\)
SM \(2 \emptyset\) COLOR \(\varnothing, 12:\) COLOR 4,14:CO LOR 5,14:GRAPHIC Ø,1
AQ \(3 \varnothing\) INPUT"NO. OF SIDES \((3,4\) \{SPACE\}OR 6) OR Ø TO QUI T"; NS
EF \(4 \varnothing\) IF NS \(=\emptyset\) THEN GRAPHIC CLR : END
GH \(5 \emptyset\) IF NS <> 3 AND NS <>4 AND N S<>6 THEN \(3 \emptyset\)
GX \(7 \emptyset \mathrm{YR}=9 \varnothing: \mathrm{XR}=\mathrm{AS}\) * \(\mathrm{YR}: \mathrm{SA}=18 \emptyset / \mathrm{NS}\) : \(\mathrm{EA}=\mathrm{SA}+36 \varnothing\)
DR 1 øø COLOR ø,7:COLOR 1,15:CO LOR 4,7:GRAPHIC 1,1
DA \(13 \emptyset\) CIRCLE C,CX,CY,XR,YR,SA ,EA, ø, 36ø/NS
FX \(16 \emptyset\) GETKEY AS:GOTO \(2 \emptyset\)

The Versatile Circle—Program 2
SX \(10 \mathrm{SU}=.1: \mathrm{CX}=160: \mathrm{CY}=1 \emptyset 0: \mathrm{AS}=1\) . 4 : \(\mathrm{C}=1\)
SM \(2 \varnothing\) COLOR \(\varnothing, 12:\) COLOR 4,14:CO LOR 5,14:GRAPHIC Ø, 1
AQ \(3 \varnothing\) INPUT"NO. OF SIDES \((3,4\) (SPACE\}OR 6) OR Ø TO QUI T"; NS
EF \(4 \varnothing\) IF NS \(=\emptyset\) THEN GRAPHIC CLR : END
GH 50 IF NS <> 3 AND NS <>4 AND N \(\mathrm{S}<>6\) THEN 30
GX \(7 \varnothing \mathrm{YR}=9 \varnothing: X R=A S * Y R: S A=18 \emptyset / \mathrm{NS}\) : \(\mathrm{EA}=\mathrm{SA}+36 \varnothing\)
DK \(80 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{NS}: \mathrm{S}=\operatorname{SIN}(\mathrm{H}): \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{TAN}(\mathrm{H})\) \(: \mathrm{RF}=\mathrm{SQR}\left(4^{*} \mathrm{~S}^{*} \mathrm{~S}^{*} \mathrm{SU}^{*}(\mathrm{SU}-1)+\right.\) 1)
\(\mathrm{PQ} 9 \emptyset \mathrm{DA}=\mathrm{ATN}\left(2^{*} \mathrm{SU} \mathrm{A}^{*} \mathrm{~T} /\left(\left(1-2^{\star} \mathrm{SU}\right)\right)^{\star}\right.\) T*T+1)) *18ø/ \(\uparrow\)
DR 1øø COLOR Ø,7: CŌLOR 1,15:CO LOR 4,7:GRAPHIC 1,1
EG \(11 \varnothing\) FOR \(N R=1\) TO 2ø: \(E A=S A+36\) Ø
DA \(13 \emptyset\) CIRCLE C,CX,CY,XR,YR,SA , EA, ø, 360/NS
HR 150 YR=RF*YR:XR=AS*YR:SA=IN

T(SA+DA+.5) : NEXT
FX 160 GETKEY AS:GOTO \(2 \varnothing\)

\section*{The Versatile Circle—Program 3}

RJ \(1 \varnothing \mathrm{SU}=.1: \mathrm{CX}=8 \emptyset: \mathrm{CY}=1 \varnothing \emptyset: \mathrm{AS}=.7\)
SM \(2 \varnothing\) COLOR \(\varnothing, 12:\) COLOR 4,14:CO LOR 5,14:GRAPHIC 0,1
AQ 30 INPUT"NO. OF SIDES \((3,4\) \{SPACE\}OR 6) OR ø TO QUI T"; NS
EF 40 IF NS \(=\varnothing\) THEN GRAPHIC CLR : END
GH 50 IF NS <> 3 AND NS <> 4 AND N S<>6 THEN \(3 \varnothing\)
PJ \(6 \emptyset \mathrm{~B}=4: \mathrm{IF}\) NS \(=4\) THEN \(\mathrm{B}=3\)
GX \(7 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{YR}=9 \emptyset: \mathrm{XR}=\mathrm{AS}\) *YR: \(\mathrm{SA}=18 \emptyset / \mathrm{NS}\) : \(\mathrm{EA}=\mathrm{SA}+36 \emptyset\)
DK 8 Ø \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{NS}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{SIN}(\mathrm{H}): \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{TAN}(\mathrm{H})\) \(: \mathrm{RF}=\mathrm{SQR}\left(4^{*} \mathrm{~S}^{\star} \mathrm{S}^{\star} \mathrm{SU}^{*}(\mathrm{SU}-1)+\right.\) 1)

PQ \(9 \emptyset \mathrm{DA}=\mathrm{ATN}\left(2^{\star} \mathrm{SU}^{\star} \mathrm{T} /\left(\left(1-2^{\star} \mathrm{SU}\right)\right.\right.\) * \(\left.\mathrm{T}^{*} \mathrm{~T}+1\right)\) ) \({ }^{*} 18\) / \(/ \uparrow\)
BC 1øø COLOR ø,2:CŌLOR 1,3:COL OR 2,6:COLOR 3,7:COLOR \{SPACE\}4,2:GRAPHIC 3,1
EG 110 FOR \(N R=1\) TO 20:EA=SA+36 Ø
HM \(12 \emptyset \mathrm{C}=\varnothing\) :FOR W=1 TO NS: EA=SA \(+36 \varnothing / \mathrm{NS}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1\) : \(\mathrm{IF} \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{B}\) TH EN \(\mathrm{C}=1\)
DA 130 CIRCLE C,CX,CY,XR,YR,SA ,EA, \(\varnothing, 360 / \mathrm{NS}\)
AG \(140 \mathrm{SA}=\mathrm{SA}+36 \varnothing / \mathrm{NS}: \mathrm{NEXT}\)
HR 150 YR=RF*YR:XR=AS*YR:SA=IN T(SA+DA+.5) : NEXT
FX 160 GETKEY A\$:GOTO \(2 \varnothing\)

\section*{The Versatile Circle—Program 4}

BJ iø COLOR \(\varnothing, 12\) : COLOR 4,14:CO LOR 5,14:GRAPHIC Ø,1:AS= .7
CR 2ø PRINT"\{5 DOWN \({ }^{\prime \prime}\); \(\operatorname{SPC}(14)\); "T - TRIANGLES": PRINT
XF \(3 \emptyset\) PRINT SPC(14);"S - SQUAR ES": PRINT
CH \(4 \varnothing\) PRINT \(\operatorname{SPC}(14) ; " \mathrm{H}\) - hEXAG ONS": PRINT
KB 50 PRINT SPC(14);"Q - QUIT" :PRINT:PRINT
XQ \(6 \varnothing\) PRINT: PRINT SPC(11);"PRE SS T, S, H, OR Q";
XJ 76 GETKEY AS:IF AS<<"T" AND AS<<"S" AND AS<<"H" AND AS<<"Q" THEN 6も
RR 8 Ø IF \(A S=" Q\) " THEN SCNCLR Ø: GRAPHIC CLR:END
AC \(9 \varnothing\) COLOR \(\varnothing, 1:\) COLOR 1,7: COLO R 2,5:COLOR 3,4:COLOR 4, 1:GRAPHIC 3,1
JP 10ø IF A\$="S" THEN 29ø
GB 110 IF AS="H" THEN 390
RC \(120 \mathrm{SU}=.1: \mathrm{II}=1: \mathrm{RF}=\mathrm{SQR}(1-3 * \mathrm{~S}\) U+3*SU*SU)
KJ \(13 \emptyset \mathrm{DA}=\mathrm{ATN}(\operatorname{SQR}(3) * \mathrm{SU} /(2-3 * \mathrm{~S}\) U)) *18ø/ \(\uparrow\)

CD 14ø C=1:FOR \(\overline{\mathrm{J}}=\emptyset\) то \(3: I I=-I I\) : \(\mathrm{JJ}=1: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{J}+1: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{C}=4\) THEN \(\mathrm{C}=1\)
RA \(150 \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{C}+1\) ! \(1 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{P}=4\) THEN \(\mathrm{P}=\varnothing\)
PS 16Ø FOR \(I=\emptyset\) TO 6:JJ=-JJ:IF \{SPACE\} I <J OR I \(>6\)-J THE N \(27 \varnothing\)
FF \(17 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{YR}=32: \mathrm{XR}=\mathrm{AS}\) *YR: \(\mathrm{CX}=23+19\) *I: \(\mathrm{CY}=18 \emptyset-48^{*} \mathrm{~J}\) - (I AND 1 )*16+(J AND 1)*JJ*16
KK \(180 \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1:\) IF \(\mathrm{C}=4\) THEN \(\mathrm{C}=1\)
JX \(19 \emptyset \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1:\) IF \(\mathrm{P}=4\) THEN \(\mathrm{P}=1\)
XE 2øø IF II=JJ THEN \(A=\emptyset: R=1: W\) \(=\mathrm{C}\)

FM \(21 \varnothing\) IF II < > JJ THEN \(A=18 \varnothing: R=\) \(-1: W=P\)
RQ \(22 \varnothing\) IF \(I=3\) AND \(J=2\) THEN \(W=3\)
JF 230 FOR NR=1 TO 11:FOR S=1 \{SPACE\}TO 3:IF II=JJ TH EN \(W=W+1: I F \quad W=4\) THEN \(W=\) 1
EH 240 IF II <>JJ THEN W=W-1:IF \(\mathrm{W}=\varnothing\) THEN \(\mathrm{W}=3\)
FJ 25 Ø CIRCLE W,CX,CY,XR,YR,A, \(A+12 \emptyset, 12 \emptyset: A=A+12 \varnothing:\) NEXT S
CQ 260 YR=RF*YR:XR=AS*YR:A=36 \(+A+R * D A: N E X T\) NR
QS \(27 \varnothing\) NEXT I, J
JG 28 GETKEY AS:GOTO \(1 \varnothing\)
KA 29ø \(\mathrm{SU}=.12: \mathrm{RF}=\mathrm{SQR}(1-2 * \mathrm{SU}+2\) * SU*SU)
EG \(3 ø \varnothing\) DA=ATN(SU/(1-SU))*18ø/ \(\uparrow\) : \(\mathrm{C}=1\)
QH \(31 \varnothing\) FOR \(\mathrm{I}=\varnothing\) TO \(3: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+1: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{C}\) \(=3\) THEN C=1
SM \(32 \varnothing\) FOR \(\mathrm{J}=\emptyset\) TO \(3: I F \mathrm{C}=1\) THE N C=2:ELSE C=1
AG \(33 \varnothing\) YR=31.82:XR=AS*YR: \(C X=35\) \(+3 \varnothing\) * \(\mathrm{I}: \mathrm{CY}=166-44\) * J
PP 340 \(A=45: R=1: I F(I\) AND 1)=( J AND 1) THEN \(A=135: R=-\) 1
EK 350 FOR NR=1 TO 15:FOR \(S=1\) \{SPACE\}TO 4:C=C+1:IF C= 3 THEN C=1
AC \(36 \emptyset\) CIRCLE C,CX,CY,XR,YR,A, \(A+9 \varnothing,, 90: A=A+90:\) NEXT \(S\)
QM \(37 \varnothing\) YR=RF*YR: \(X R=A S * Y R: A=36 \emptyset\) \(+A+R * D A: N E X T\) NR,J,I
HJ 380 GETKEY AS:GOTO 10
AS 39ø \(\mathrm{SU}=.2: \mathrm{RF}=\mathrm{SQR}(1-\mathrm{SU}+\mathrm{SU} * \mathrm{SU}\) )
GB \(4 ø \emptyset\) DA \(=\operatorname{ATN}(\operatorname{SQR}(3) * \operatorname{SU} /(2-S U)\) )*18ø/ \(\uparrow\)
BM \(41 \varnothing\) FOR \(\mathrm{J}=\bar{\emptyset}\) TO 2:FOR \(\mathrm{I}=\emptyset\) TO 2:IF \(J=\emptyset\) AND \(I<>1\) THEN \(47 \varnothing\)
JQ \(420 \mathrm{E}=4: \mathrm{IF} \quad \mathrm{I}=1\) THEN \(\mathrm{E}=31\)
FB \(43 \emptyset \quad \mathrm{YR}=31: \mathrm{XR}=\mathrm{AS}\) * \(\mathrm{YR}: \mathrm{CX}=47+32\)
* \(I: C Y=186-54 * J-E: A=30: C\) = \(\varnothing\)
JC 440 FOR NR=1 TO 20:FOR S=1 \{SPACE\}TO 6:C=C+1:IF C= 4 THEN C=1
BF 450 CIRCLE C, CX,CY, XR, YR, A, \(A+60,60: A=A+60:\) NEXT \(S\)
SX \(46 \emptyset \quad Y R=R F * Y R: X R=A S * Y R: A=A+D\) A:NEXT NR
RP \(47 \varnothing\) NEXT I, J
BC \(48 \varnothing\) GETKEY AS:GOTO \(1 \varnothing\)

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