Louis F. Sander on Disk Drives
APRILMAY 1986 \$2.50 U.S.
S3.50 Canada ISSN 0739-8018

## commaitare

## nowerpliv

Deluxe IIdeoAMIGA VIDEO PROGESSOR

# Using Graphicraft <br> on the Amiga 

C64/128 Teleconimunications via cablestr

Sofitwarerevieus: LAW OF THEWEST LODERONNERS RFSGUE PERRY MASON
TREASURE JoLAND CARRIERS AT WAR STAR TREK

## 128 CHVACIER EDIIO ASSIONMENT SHEET JOGGERS <br> PACHYDERM PANIC D.B.'S CHEAPSHEET



# YOU'VE ALWAYS HAD NOW YOU CAN HAVE AN 



## A LOT OF COMPETITION. UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.



Nobody ever said it was going to be easy. But it just got easier. Now, there's Amiga'.' The first and only computer to give you a creative edge.

Amiga makes you look better, sound better, work faster and more productively. It can be your number cruncher, filing system, audio-visual department, graphic designer, print shop and faithful workhorse.

You can't buy a personal computer at any price that has all of Amiga's features. Nor can you find one that's easier to use. Amiga lets you point at symbols instead of learning complicated commands.

Amiga is friendly, but it's a powerhouse, too. It has twice the memory of Macintosh"' or IBM ${ }^{\ominus}$ PC. It costs less than either of them and can do everything they can do, better, because Amiga is more creative.

No other personal computer gives you over 4,000 colors, stereo sound and incredible dimension. Imagine the advantage of preparing business presentations with color graphics and sophisticated animation right on your computer.

Need to make creative use of your time? Amiga can do as many as four or five things at once in separate windows onthe screen. Not just display them. Work on them. No other personal computer can.

Amiga will print the cover memo while you're working on a spreadsheet. And there's probably enough power left over to receive a phone message or a stock quote over a modem at the same time.
Amiga is IBM-compatible, too. A simple piece of software teaches Amiga to emulate the IBM operating system, so you can run most IBM programs. You'll have instant access to the largest library of business software in the world, including favorites like Lotus ${ }^{\top}$ 1,2,3 and dBase.
And since Amiga is the last computer you'll want to buy, it was only fair to make it endlessly expandable and adaptable. You can plug in printers (almost any kind), joysticks, your video recorder, video camera, modems, musical keyboards, drawing pads, extra disk drives. You can even expand the miemory to a whopping 8 megabytes.
Amiga will talk to you, read back what you write, answer your phone and compose music like a professional synthesizer. It can add new creativity to your life and bring new life to everything you create.

See an Authorized Amiga Dealer near you. Now that Amiga is here, the question isn't whether you can afford a computer, it is whether you

can afford to wait.
Amiga by Commodore

Amiga makes telecommunica tions fast, easy and colorful.

# If you tike the fast action of "F-15 Strike Eatgle", here is your next filght- 

 THE HELCOPTER SIMULATION
Clear the pad and get ready to experience the thrill and excitement of low level, high speed helicopter flight in a variety of realistic combat missions with GUNSHIP. the AH-64 APACHE Attack Helicopter Simulation!! GUNSHIP puts you in the cockpit of this high tech attack helicopter and gives you the sophisticated Integrated Helmet Targeting System [1HTS], gun tracking modes, air-to-air missiles, and muttiple navigation systems needed to accomplish your challenging Search and Destroy, Rescue, and Covert missions! GUNSHIP's revolutionary 3-Dimensional
graphics and outstanding joystick flyrealistically experience the world of
$\qquad$ ing system allows you to modern helicopter combat, and rivals the simulations used to train real Army GUNSHIP pilots. So get ready to test your skill, cunning, and flying ability with GUNSHIP, the latest in an ever growing line of exciting real-life simulations from MicroProse.

Experience the reality of these other great simulations from MicroProse:


Challenging and Exciting Air Combat from the Modern Electronic Cockpit!


Exciting World War II Submarine Action in the Pacific!

Decision Dosert


You are in CommandNorth Africa 1940-1942!


64/128, ATARI, APPLE, and IBM are registered trademarks of Commodore Business Inc., Atari Inc., Apple Computer Inc., and International Business Machines Inc., respectively.
GUNSHIP is now available for Commodore 64/128 computers for a suggested retail of $\$ 34.95$. Coming soon for the Apple II family, IBM PC/PC Jr., Atari ST, and Amiga. Call or write for specific machine availability, and for MCNISA orders.

## DEPARTMENTS

LETTERS5NEWS FROM THE FRONT ..... 10
SOFTWARE REVIEWS
Law of the West reviewed by Envin Bobo ..... 18
Lode Runner's Rescue reviewed by Evvin Bobo ..... 20
Perry Mason reviewed by Gary Fields ..... 22
Treasure Island \& Wizard of Oz reviewed by Kelley Essoe ..... 24
Moebius reviewed by Shay Addarms ..... 26
Apsoft-64 reviewed by Wolt Lounsbery ..... 28
Carriers at War reviewed by Jeft Seiken ..... 30
Star Trek reviewed by Mark Cotone ..... 34
Game Maker reviewed by Evvin Bobo ..... 36
Color Me \& Show Director reviewed by Pam Horowiz ..... 38
Kermit's Electronic Story Maker reviewed by Jock Emberty ..... 40
ADVENTURE ROAD
The Most Interactive Game Ever by Shay Addams ..... 47
COMPUTER WIZARD
Disk Drives Demystified by Louis F. Sander ..... 82
JIFFIES
Assignment Sheet by D.W. Sampson ..... 85
1,2,3 Disk Directory by Daniel R. Winsteod ..... 86
GAME PROGRAMS
Joggers by Steven Proper ..... 87
Pachyderm Panic by Buck Childress ..... 90
64 USERS ONLY
Memgraph by R. Harold Droid ..... 93
56 Sprites by Jonathan Rodda ..... 96
Disk Utility by Stephen Rodda ..... 98
128 USERS ONLY
128 Character Editor by John J. Kottler ..... 102
PROGRAMMER'S TIPS
RETURN Stripper by Stephen Leven $\mathbf{1 0 5}$
Reset Switches by Stephen Leven ..... 107
D.B.'s Cheapsheet by Dennis Bloomfield ..... 109
On the Move by lan Adam ..... 110
COMPUTER SCIENTIST
The Bubble Sort by issoc Molitz ..... 112
JOYSTICK LUNATIC
The Strange Case of John Q. Public by Steve Finkel ..... 115

## PRDVIDW: DPLUXE VIDDO <br> 66

This brand new "video processor" for the Amiga from Electronic Atts can be used to create customized home videos, business presentations, animated commercials and anything else you can think of that lends itself to animation. by Mathew Leeds


## X•PRESS: YOUR DIRECT LINE TO THE WORID <br> 70

Now you can subscribe to an information service that puts you in direct touch with national and international news wires, up-to-the-minute stock information, and much more. It's transmitted at 9600 baud, but requires no modem or telephone just a flat fee of about \$19.95 a monith and a cable TV line. by Diane LeBold

## AMICA UPDAND: USING GRAPIIL. CRAFT

$$
72
$$

Probably the most-owned Amiga package out there right now, Graphicraft is the ideal paint program for budding computer artists who take their fun seriously, by Louis R. Wolloce.


## BUG BUSTVRS

They call it "play festing," but ten hours in front of a computer screen every day for six weeks doesn't sound much like play. A behind-the-scenes look at these "playtest pilots" of the computer game industry, by Shoy Addams

USER GROUPS
HOW TO ENTER PROGRAMS IN POWER/PLAY ..... 123
MAGAZINE ENTRY PROGRAM ..... 125
ADVERTISERS' INDEX ..... 128

# YOU'RE DOING MORE THAN EVER SO SHOULD YOUR SOFTWARE 

## Integrated Performance and Versatility

The really exciting thing about integrated software is that you can tailor it to fit your needs. Use the word processing to produce error-free copy.

Organize file information, then use identifying keys to produce letters and reports without retyping. Or you can keep research notes and selectively recall them to include in a term paper. Rental properties? Stock portfolio? Budgeting? The spreadsheet helps you to monitor your money and investments. To include a visual presentation with your report, simply use the graphics capabilities.

Because the programs reside in memory together, you work without breaking your pace. No fussing with load-
 ing various disks. No time lost in creating data transfer files. So you are free to create new ways to use your software.

## Entertainment that Excites the Senses

Ride the winds on your magic carper, explore galaxies, learn about weather parterns. For thinkers, graphic adventures provide hours of intrigue as you seek to rid a haunted town of its ghostly visitors. Or explore new territories in your quest to rescue the princess from the evil wizard.


As You Grow, We Grow $\$ 5.00$ Update or C-128 Upgrade $\$ 20.00$ Exchange for Complete System
Soon, you'll be able to create "macros" to record lengthy keystroke sequences and play them back with a single command. Search for information across multiple disks. Program the software for specific applications. And more. Our upgrade/exchange policy allows you to expand your system without sacrificing data disks.

## The More You Do, <br> The More We Help You Do It

Because so many people are doing more things with Tri Micro software, you'll never have to worry about advice or support. Just ask one of the more than 70,000 peo-
 ple who use it. "Thank you again for your phone call. It is refreshing to deal with a company that shows concern for the consumer." LJ. Hartnert, CA
"Tri Micro has created a new set of standards for software integration that other manufacturers will surely want to match." RUN, July 1985.

## QUIETLY, A STANDARD IS BORN.

For the C.64", C-128", Plus $4^{* *}$ and Arari"

## POWER/PLRY

Publisher
Robert M. Kenney
Assistant to the Publisher Mary Grace Nicoline Editor
Diane LeBold
Assistant Editor Carol Minton
Technical Editor Jim Gracely Contributing Editor Louis F. Sander West Coast Correspondent Matthew Leeds

Advertising Production Manager Art Director Robert C. Andersen
Assistant Art Director Nancy A. Walker

Cover Photo Chuck Bartholemew Advertising Coordinator Cheryl Griffith

Circulation Thomas C. McNamara
Advertising Representatives
SOUTHEAST AND WEST
Warren Langer, Spencer 0. Smith
Warren Langer Associates 9320 NW 2nd Street Coral Springs, FL 33065 Advertising Inquiries Only 305/753-4124 MIDATLANTIC, MIDWEST AND NEW ENGLAND
Pamela S. Fedor, Randy Fedor Fedor \& Fedor 700 River Road Fair Haven, NJ 07701 201/741-5784
Commodore Power/Play, Volume 5, Number 2, Issue 20, April/May 1986, ISBN 0-88731-057-5.
Commodore Power/Play (ISSN 0739-8018) is published bi-monthly by Contemporary Marketing Inc., 1200 Wilson Drive, West Chester, PA 19380. U.S.A. U.S. subscriber rate is $\$ 15.00$ per year; Canadian subscriber rate is $\$ 20.00$ per year; Overseas subscriber rate is $\$ 25.00$ per year. Questions concerning subscription should be directed to Contemporary Marketing Subscription Department, Box 651, Holmes, Pennsylvania 19043. Phone (800) 345-8112. In Pennsylvania (800) 662-2444. Copyright (c) 1986 by Contemporary Marketing, Inc. All rights reserved.
Contemporary Marketing also publishes Commodore Microcomputers.
Application to mail at Second Class postage rates is pending at West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380, and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER, send address changes to Contemporary Marketing, Box 651, Holmes, PA 19043.
VIC $20^{\text {w }}$, Commodore $64^{\text {w }}$ and Super PET ${ }^{\text {w }}$ are trademarks of Commodore Electronics Ltd. PET is a registered trademark of Commodore Business Machines, Inc. CBM ${ }^{\text {s }}$ is a registered trademark of Commodore Electronics Ltd.

ABC Membership applied for.


## Two-Line Program Helper

To the Editor:
I feel that I have learned quite a lot about programming simply by typing in programs from your magazine. I would like to pass on to you this simple two-line program I developed that is very helpful in typing in programs with a lot of data lines. You simply add these two lines to the beginning of the program you are typing in, then delete them when you are done.

1 INPUT"LINE \#";X:INPUT "INCREMENT"; Y:FORZ = 1TO20
2 PRINTX"DATA": $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{Y}$ :
NEXT:PRINT"[HOME]
[DOWN]":END
When you come to the part of the program with the data statements, type RUN and follow the instructions. "Line \#" is the first data statement line. Increment is the amount used between lines by the author. When you hit RETURN, your screen will display 20 lines with the line number and the word "data." Your cursor should be on the first line. Just cursor over and start typing in the data statements. Then hit RETURN and that line has been added to your program.

Richard L. Eberhardy Green Bay, Wisconsin

## Easy Script Printer Codes <br> To the Editor:

In reference to the letter in the December/January 1985/86 Commodore Power/Play regarding special printer codes in Easy Script, I've found it easier to use the reverse " E " for the ESC code, $\operatorname{CHR} \$(27)$. This leaves an additional number available for other commands in the zero to nine range. As explained on pages
eight through ten, section 8.2.11.3, of the Easy Script manual, the reverse "E" is entered by hitting F1 followed by the up-arrow key. Then repeat F1 followed by the digit for the special ASCII characters per 8.2.11.2, which you explained so well.

Howard Richey
Sterling, Illinois

## To the Editor:

In reference to the letter on printer codes (December/January 1985/86 Power/Play), I would advise trying each Commodore key preceding a group of letters and ending with the adjacent Commodore key or, turning the printer off after each print sequence.

As a result, I am able to direct a code in any of three formats: F1 $\uparrow$ (escape), defining a sequence, or Commodore key. As an example, the expanded mode is turned on by Commodore-C and turned off by Commodore-V.

I hope this will be helpful.

> Anthony Tamburro
> Broomall, Pennsylvania

## To the Editor:

I have been using Easy Script for nearly two years and, although I have tried other word processors with my 64, I always return to Easy Script. I made several discoveries regarding printer commands and would like to share them with you and your readers who have similar problems.
Printer commands are really quite simple. I have two 64's: One is connected to an Epson RX-80F/T via a Micrografix MW-302 interface, and the other is connected to an Epson FX-85 via a Micrografix MW-350 interface. Friends of mine here at the American Embassy in Brasilia are using Star Micronics' Gemini-10X and SG-10 printers with a variety of interfaces and they report that these commands all work.
Instead of entering the F3 format mode, use the F1 (for edit mode) key, either alone or in conjunction with the up-arrow key. The up-arrow key acts as an escape key. (See Table 1.)

It is rather simple to switch from one of these modes to another, or to mix them together. The F1 key, followed by usually one, or sometimes

Continued on pg. 6

SOFTWARE By tricmicRo (G) (Who?)

## EASY TO AFFORD

Team-Mare's integrared design has resulted in a high performance program that Commodore users will discover to be one of the best available." RUN, July 1985.
"The beauty is that at any time you can go from one program to another without informarion loss." FAWILY COMPUTING. November 1984.
"The File Manager allows individualized file formats...A wide variety ranges from the ability to create printed lists...to a selective report fearure that lets you access a certain group of records." RUN, April 1985.
"Worth the money, if only for the spreadsheer." InfoWorld, Dec. 17, 1984.
"As a marriage of convenience and value, the program succeeds handsomely...Tri Micro's spreadsheet possesses impressive fearures." Commodore Microcompurer, May-June 1985.

> Team-Mate, Write File, Home Office, Plus Graph Your Personal Accountant

"Colorful graphics, sprightly music, and a variery of obstacles help keep the game lively." COMPUTE!'s Gazette, December 1984.
"Rug Rider is definitely a cirallenge. It gives the hard core game player as much action and thrills as he or she could possibly want." POWER PLAY, April 1985.

Rug Rider, Entertainer 1, Corom Snowdrifts \& Sunny Skies, Ghost Town

## AND THERE ARE TWO REASONS TO BUY NOW

Every purchase made berween now and January 15, 1986, will include a valuable coupon book. 'with savings on computer magazine subscriptions, diskettes, computer books, accessories and software.

In addition, every one who mails in his warranty registration will receive membership in the PLUS EXCHANGE, a user group of Tri Micro software, for three months.
Now that you know us better, next time you shop for software, instead of saying "WHO?", you'll say "HELLO!"


14072 Stratton Way, Santa Ana. CA 92705 (714) 832.6707

# HOW TO TAME YOUR INFORMATION 

TEAM-MATE, WRITE FILE and HOME OFFICE
are fully integrated software programs designed to manage your data so you can whip thousands of names and numbers into shape.
Use the word processor to move a paragraph or transfer text from file to file. You can even generate a form and customize it by merging information from the file manager or by merging spreadsheet numbers.
Monitor your budget, cash flow, and investments with the spreadsheet. Use it to help plan shopping and coupon use.
Keep on top of appointments, critical

dates and events with the file manager. Let it help
 you organize inventories, research notes, or family health records.
PLUS GRAPH creares pie charts, line graphs or bar graphs to illustrare trends, market share, and profirability.
You'll see that the performance, qualiry, and price will help you tame the facts with ease.

## LET THE

Animared color graphics. music and sound effects create exciting entertainment that thrills the senses. Ride the winds on your magic carpet with RUG RIDER Grow in strength and power as you prepare for the confrontation with the Evil Genie.
ENTERTAINER I provides a collection of fun from defending the ciry from dreaded Trobots, to pilaring your Starship through

intergalactic space, to finding and destroying the Evil Warlord's nuclear reactor.
Aspiring weather newsmen can begin learning their trade with SNOWDRIFTS \& SUNNY SKIES, Predict tomorrow's weather, using the weather folklore, terminology, historical parterns, and weather map found in the Main Room.
Meet the challenges of COROM, a graphic adventure. Your mission is to rescue the fair princess from the evil sorcerer, defeating moorugs, monsters, groggs, and other obstacles, on your way to victory.
Thinkers with a sense of humor will enjoy GHOST TOWN. specially designed for the Plus 4. As a graduate parapsychology student, your assignment is to quier the spirits who hount the town of Rosedale.
Come experience the thrill of victory, the enjoyable agony of defeat with Tri Micro entertainment.
For the C. $64^{\circ}, \mathrm{C}-128^{*}$, and Plus $4^{*}$
For more information on where ro buy Tn Micio sotware call (714) 832.6707.
TRILMICRO
P.O. Box 11300 . Santa Ana CA 92711

## LETTERS

two other keys, should allow the Easy Script user to vary the print quickly and easily.

Robert Arceneaux
American Embassy, Brasilia, Brazil
To the Editor:
In the letters section of the December/January 1985/86 Commodore Power/Play, there was a letter asking about special printer codes in Easy Script using the ASCII codes. You provided a partial answer pertaining to the Gemini printer.

I have a Gemini-10X printer and have been very frustrated with my inability to get the printer to produce the various pitches and fonts from within the Easy Script program. My user group provided a partial answer that I have been able to adapt to the Gemini-10X with Card? $+G$ interface, following the general lines you mentioned in your answer. Maybe some others of your readers would be interested.
The Easy Script control codes on page eight through nine of the program manual work only for the first two commands when you are using a Gemini-10X-Enhance and Reverse. The rest do not work. To get emphasized type, double strike, italics, elite condensed, enlarged, superscript and subscript types, and underlining, type in the control line specified in Table 2 somewhere in the heading group of the Easy Script document. The program is then prepared to print the special type fonts.

Charles R. Wallis<br>Deerfield, Illinois

## To the Editor:

The response to Mr. Brooks' letter in the December/January 1985/86 Commodore Power/Play explaining how to send ASCII characters to the printer from Easy Script is correct, but it ignores the printer interface. Non-Commodore printers must be interfaced to the computer, and in some cases the interface interferes with the printer's interpretation of escape sequences and ASCII codes. For example, Tymac's "The Connection" interprets escape sequences as commands for the interface, and therefore does not pass them on to the printer.

There are two possible ways
Continued on pg. 8

# Solvions! 

III.

Li-perback WHiler 64
Word Processor

PW 128/64 Dictionary also available at $\$ 14.95$ (U.S.)


Peperbeck WHiter 128
Word Processor


## Best-selling sofiware for Your Commodore 128 or 64

You want the very best software you can find for your Commodore 128 or 64 , right?
You want integrated soffware - word processing, database and spreadsheet applications - at a sensible price. But, you also want top-of the-line features. Well, our Paperback 128/64 software goes one better.

With Paperback 128 or 64 , you'll find all the features you can imagine ... and then some. And Paperback 128/64 is so easy to use, you won't even need the reference guide. On-screen and in memory instructions will have you up and running in less than 30 minutes, even if you've never used a computer before.
The price? It's as low as you'd expect for a line of software called 'Paperback'. Suggested Retail Price for the 64 Software is $\$ 39.95$ (U.S.) and $\$ 49.95$ (U.S.) for the 128. Any of the 64 products may be upgraded to their 128 version for $\$ 15.00$ (U.S.) $+\$ 3.00$ shipping and handling. (Available to registered owners from Digital Solutions Inc. only.)
Paperback Writer 128 or 64, Paperback Planner 128 or 64 and Paperback Filer 128 or 64 ... Solutions at sensible prices from Digital Solutions Inc.
International \& Distributor enquiries to:

Digital Solutions
Inc.

## LETTER5

around the problem, depending on the interface. First, if it is possible to put the interface into transparent mode, the interface will no longer interpret the escape sequences and printer commands. It will just send them to the printer. However, the interface will also not make the translation between Commodore ASCII and standard ASCII, so your printed text will come out with upper case and lower case reversed, inclusion of italics, or other anomalies.

The way around this side effect is to tell Easy Script that the printer is a standard serial printer, not a Commodore printer. Hit the appropriate code (not "1") on the title screen of Easy Script, then answer "s" for serial printer. If you do that and have the interface in transparent mode, the escape sequences and printer com-
mands will work as described in the response to the letter. Consult your interface instruction manual to find out how to put your interface into transparent mode. Some use software methods, some use hardware (switches) methods, and some use either.

The second way to get the escape sequences and printer commands to the printer through a "smart" interface may be outlined in the interface instruction manual. In some cases, a special code tells the interface that the command is really for the printer. Again, in the case of The Connection, sending two escape characters in a row tells the interface to pass the command on. The first escape alerts the interface that the next character is a command for the interface, not a character to be printed. The second
escape tells the interface that the command is for the printer, and not the interface. Again, consult the instruction booklet for your interface in order to learn just how to train your interface to do your bidding.

In general, it's a great idea to reread an instruction manual after you have been using a program or piece of equipment for some time and after you consider yourself an "expert." Most people use only a portion of the features of a complex program or piece of equipment because they didn't have need for some of the advanced features and have since forgotten that they exist. Re-reading instruction manuals has always provided me with several new features that I had wished were available.

Stephen Leven
Randallstown, Maryland

Commodore Power/Play welcomes letters from readers.
Please send them to: Commodore Power/Play 1200 Wilson Drive West Chester, PA 19380 Attn: Letters


Chat with your friends on your Commodore'computer free.

Talk isn't cheap, it's free for one hour. Sign up now for QuantumLink, ${ }^{\text {T }}$, the new telecommunications service for Commodore $64^{\circ}$ and Commodore $128^{\text {m }}$ computers, and with your free hour get a free month of fun and information when you pay for one month of service (\$9.95).<br>You must have a modem and disk drive to use QuantumLink. If you don't have a modem, pick one up at a retail outlet. Then hook up your modem and call Quantumlink on your computer (not your telephone).

IM Quantumlink is a trademark of Quantum Computer Services, inc. © Commodore
(8) Commodore 64 and TM Commodore 128 are trademarks of Commodore Electronics, thd.

| Table 1. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| F1/[ | Underline or expand text. End with F1/] <br> (varies with different printers). |
| $\mathrm{F} 1 /$ ( | Bold or reverse text. End with F1/). <br> Double-strike or inverse text. End with |
| $\mathrm{F} 1 /$ / | F1/\%. <br> Enter superscript (once for each character). |
| $\mathrm{F} 1 /$, | Enter subscript (once for each character). |
| $\mathrm{F} 1 /$ Underline or bold text. End with F1/: | (varies with different printers). |
| $\mathrm{F} 1 /<$ | Condensed mode. End with F1/>. |
| $\mathrm{F} 1 / \uparrow / 4$ | Italics. End with F1/ $\uparrow / 5$. |

## Table 2.

$\mathrm{F} 3 / 0=0: 1=1: 2=2: 3=3: 6=98: 7=119: 8=115: 9=45$ Interface-based codes:
F1/ $\uparrow / \mathrm{E}$ Cancel: $\mathrm{F} 1 / \uparrow / \mathrm{F}$ Emphasized
F1/ $\uparrow / \mathrm{G}$ Cancel: $\mathrm{F} 1 / \uparrow / \mathrm{H}$ Double Strike
F1/ $\uparrow / 4$ Cancel:F1/ $\uparrow / 5$ Italics
F1/ $\uparrow / F 1 / 6 / \mathrm{F} 1 / 1 \quad$ Pica type
F1/ $\uparrow / \mathrm{F} 1 / 6 / \mathrm{F} 1 / 2$ Cancel:F1/ $\uparrow / \mathrm{F} 1 / 6 / \mathrm{F} 1 / 1$ Elite type
F1/ $\uparrow / \mathrm{F} 1 / 6 / \mathrm{F} 1 / 3 \quad " \quad$ Condensed type
F1/ $\uparrow / \mathrm{F} 1 / 7 / \mathrm{F} 1 / 1 \quad$ " Enlarged type
F1/ $\uparrow / \mathrm{F} 1 / 8 / \mathrm{F} 1 / 0 \quad$ Cancel: F1/ $\uparrow / \mathrm{T}$ Superscript type F1/ $\uparrow /$ F1/8/F1/1 " " Subscript type F1/ $\uparrow / \mathrm{F} 1 / 9 / \mathrm{F} 1 / 1 \quad$ Cancel:F1/ $\uparrow / \mathrm{F} 1 / 9 / \mathrm{F} 1 / 0$ Underline Standard Easy Script codes:
F1/[ Cancel: F1/] Enhanced type
F1/( Cancel: F1/) Reversed type
F1/\% Cancel: F1/\% Shadow type
F1/! Cancel: F1/" Red or condensed type
F1/' (each character) Superscript type
F1/, (each character) Subscript type
F1/; Cancel: F1/: Bold type

# Powneril C128 SOTHWIRE <div class="inline-tabular"><table id="tabular" data-type="subtable">
<tbody>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: center; border-left: none !important; border-bottom: none !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">$n$</td>
</tr>
<tr style="border-top: none !important; border-bottom: none !important;">
<td style="text-align: center; border-left: none !important; border-bottom-style: solid !important; border-bottom-width: 1px !important; border-top: none !important; width: auto; vertical-align: middle; ">5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<table-markdown style="display: none">| $n$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5 |</table-markdown></div> 



- WORD WRITER 128, SWIFTCALC 128, and DATA MANAGER 128 interface with each other. YOUR PERSONAL FINANCIAL PLANNER interfaces with WORD WRITER 128.


More power for your dollar
Timeworks, Inc., 444 Lake Cook Rd., Deerfield, IL 60015 (312) 948-9200

## COMMODORE'S

## Anatomy Aid

IInside Story-The Anatomy Learning System from Access Software has been released for the Commodore 64/128. Inside Story lets you explore the inner workings of the human body and view specific organs or body parts. Fifty high-resolution screens illustrate the body's components and how they work. You can test your knowledge of human anatomy with multiple-choice quizzes and final exams. Scores may be printed or saved to disk, and control is by either keyboard or joystick.

Inside Story retails for $\$ 34.95$. (Access Software, 2561 South 1560 West, Woods Cross, UT 84087)

## Mach 5 Upgrade

The Mach 128 fast-disk package, which speeds up the operation of the Commodore 1541 and 1571 disk drives, has been released for the Commodore 64 and 128 by Access Software. The cartridge plugs into the expansion port of either machine and may be left in place at all times. Upon power-up, the cartridge automatically senses whether a 1541 or a 1571 disk drive is connected to the system and which mode the computer is in. Mach 128 then engages or disengages the drive speed routines. The DOS enhancements are resident and active in the 64 and in all three of the 128 modes- 40 -column, 80 -column and 64 emulation.
When using a 64 (or 64 emulation on the 128 ) with a 1541 or 1571 disk drive, programs load up to five times faster. When using a 128 (in 128 mode), programs loading from a 1541 will load up to five times faster and programs loading from a 1571 will load at burst speed. There is a mode selection switch on the cartridge for selecting either native 128 or 64 emulation mode. A reset switch is also provided on the cartridge body for "warm starts" of the system without turning the computer off and on again.
In addition to the Mach 128 cartridge, a disk containing several other 64 -mode programs is also included. A disk organizer and catalog program, two monitors, and a BASIC +4 program for an added four kilobytes of transient memory area in the BASIC workspace are included.
Mach 128 carries a suggested retail price of $\$ 49.95$. (Access Software, 2561 South 1560 West, Woods Cross, UT 84087)


## Go shopping on your Commodore computer free.

Shop for bargains for an hour free on Quantumlink,', the new telecommunications service designed for Commodore $64^{\circ}$ and Commodore $128^{\text {m" }}$ computers. Pay for one month (\$9.95) of basic service and get a free month of news, fun and information.
You must have a modem and disk drive to use QuantumLink. If you don't have a modem, pick one up at a retail outlet. Then hook up your modem and call Quantumlink on your computer (not your telephone).
1-800-833-9400 Q ᄂаПТ
IM Quantumlink is a trademark of Quantum Computer Services, Inc $\theta$ Commodore,
$\omega$ Commodore 64 and TM Commodore 128 are rrademarks of Commodore Electronics, tid

## Macintosh Environment on the Commodore 64

BBerkeley Softworks has released GBOS (Graphic Environment Operating System) for the Commodore 64, a graphic iconic user interface that features icons, pull-down menus, and windows. GEOS also increases the speed of the 1541 up to seven times.
GEOS includes three utility packages: GEOS Desktop, geoPaint, and geoWrite. GEOS Desktop lets you run, copy or delete files with a joystick or mouse, and includes an alarm clock, notepad, photo and text album, and a calculator. GeoPaint creates charts or diagrams, and geoWrite is a word processor that features different font styles.
GEOS has an introductory price of $\$ 59.95$ through May 31 st. (Berkeley Softworks, P.O. Box 57135 , Hayward, CA 94545)

## Professional CAD Package for the Amiga

 $A_{\text {egisis Development Inc. has released Aegis Draw, }}$ D Computer Aided Design (CAD) software package for the Amiga. The program will work in several graphics modes, and gives the user the option to work on several drawings at the same time. Multiple colors, structured shapes, and auto-dimensioning are also included. Complete plotter support is provided alons with the ability to print hardcopy. Aegis Draw retails for under $\$ 200$. (Aegis Development, 2210 Wilshire Boulevard, \#277, Santa Monica, CA 90403)
## Jet



## A New Dimension in Fun

Easy aircraft control, coupled with unexcelled omnidirectional visual (plus audio) references and ballistic power, provide the speed and aerobatic maneuverability that add up to pure fun. Engage in a wide variety of combat scenarios (land-based F-16 or carrier-based F-18), or fly over detailed United States
 scenery at Mach 2.

## COMMODORE'S

## SkiWriter Price Reduction

Mastertronic has announced a price reduction of SkiWriter, a word processing program for the Commodore 64 previously published by Prentice Hall. SkiWriter is now available for $\$ 14.95$. The program is identical to the original, except it no longer contains telecommunications capabilities. (Mastertronic, 7311 Grove Road, Frederick, MD 21701)

## Music Studio for the Amiga

Activision has released The Music Studio for the Amiga. The Music Studio is a music composition tool previously available for the Commodore 64/128. The Amiga version features pull-down windows and editing functions which include commands to move, copy, repeat and transpose. Complete musical notation includes time signatures, ties, rests, measure bars, sharps and flats.

The Music Studio for the Amiga is powerful enough to work with MIDI musical keyboards in stereo. It creates musical scores with up to 16 MIDI channels controllable at the same time. A "sound board" feature allows musicians to design instruments or create new sound effects.
Retail price was unavailable at press time. (Activision, 2350 Bayshore Frontage Road, Mountain View, CA 94043 )

## Pro Golf Simulator

Access Software has released Leader Board, a golf simulator for the Commodore 64/128. Its features include multiple 18 -hole courses, three-dimensional animation, and three levels of play. Also included are computerized scoring, a handicap system, and strategy decisions of club, distance and other variables.
Leader Board retails for $\$ 39.95$. (Access Software, 2561 South 1560 West, Woods Cross, UT 84087 )


> Get a set of encyclopedias on your Commodore computer.

Unlimited use of the Academic American Encyclopedia ${ }^{\text {m }}$ is just part of the learning fun and information you'll enjoy with QuantumLink, ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ the new telecommunications service for Commodore $64^{\circ}$ and Commodore $128^{\text {™ }}$ computers. Get " $A$ " to " $Z^{\prime \prime}$ free for one month when you pay for one month (\$9.95).
You must have a modem and disk drive to use QuantumLink. If you don't have a modem, pick one up at a retail outlet. Then hook up your modem and call Quantumlink on your computer (not your telephone).

## 1-800-833-9400 QUロПTUППLIПK

TM Quantumtink is a trademark of Quantum Computer Services, inc. © Commodore, TM ACademic Americon Encyclopedia is a trademarkof Grolier Commodore Electronics, Lt TM Acodemic Americon Encyclopedia is a trademark of Grolier Electronic Publishing. Inc.

## Control Your Home for Less

X 10 Inc. has announced a price reduction of the X-10 Powerhouse home control system for the Commodore 64 and 128. The Powerhouse system, which includes the interface, software and connecting cables, now costs $\$ 49.99$.

The X-10 Powerhouse interface is cable-connected to the Commodore user port and plugged into a standard 110 V outlet. After it is programmed, the interface sends digitally encoded signals through your home wiring to special X-10 modules. To control a lamp or appliance, for instance, you simply plug the electrical device into a module and then plug the module into an outlet. The interface çan control up to 256 modules throughout your home and won't interfere with normal use of lights and appliances. Modules cost less than $\$ 20$ each. (X-10 Inc., 185A Legrand Avenue, Northvale, NJ 07647)

## Learn to Type

T
1 ymac has released Type-Snyper, a typing game that features an attack helicopter that drops bundles of words and letters that must be destroyed by typing them. Sixteen exercises make learning to type fun as well as challenging, with lessons that range from proper finger placement to increasing speed and accuracy. TypeSnyper automatically adjusts exercises to emphasize areas needing extra help. Type-Snyper is one of the Tymac Talkies, software-generated talking games, available for the Commodore 64 on disk or tape. Retail is $\$ 39.95$. (Tymac Controls, 127 Main Street, Franklin, NJ 07416)


## POWER PLAY'S



## Graphic Arts Programs for the Amiga

AAegis Images and Aegis Animator for the Amiga have been released by Aegis Development Inc.Aegis Images is a professional paint program and Aegis Animator is an animation and storyboard program.
Aegis Images features high and low resolution; the use of 32 colors at one time; spread and wash options for definition; dithering (automatic color blending); cycling of up to four groups of colors at one time; grids for detailed drawing; adjustable airbrush; customizable paintbrushes; tile drawing; and a convenient "fast menu" for easy access.
Aegis Animator allows any Images pictures to be a backdrop for an animated sequence, as well as path plotting; storyboarding of up to nine separate animations; clone and destroy for copying and eliminating animated objects at random; movement on x and y axis for a three-dimensional effect; full rotation; proportional sizing; metamorphic object changes; and a ghost (outline) mode.
Both programs retail for $\$ 139.95$, and Images retails for $\$ 79.95$ alone. (Aegis Development, 2210 Wilshire Boulevard \#277, Santa Monica, CA 90403)

## Actionauts Phone Number Correction

IIn the February/March issue of Commodore Power/Play, we ran a news item titled "Free Robot Software," in which we provided a telephone number for acquiring Actionauts software via modem. As many of you may have discovered, the phone number for the APT Bulletin Board was wrong. (This was because of a mix-up with Ma Bell, not a misprint.) If you're still interested in downloading the Actionauts robot software from the APT board, call: 415-322-3213.

## Sample the latest software on your Commodore computer free.

With Quantumlink,'", the new telecommunications service for Commodore $64^{\circ}$ and Commodore $128^{\mathrm{mm}}$ computers, you can sample the latest software free for one hour. Now sample Quantumlink's other services free, too. A month of news, fun and information is free when you pay for one month (\$9.95). You must have a modem and disk drive to use QuantumLink. If you don't have a modem, pick one up at a retail outlet. Then hook up your modem and call QuantumLink on your computer (not your telephone).

## 1-800-833-9400 Q ᄂаПTUППL



## Attendance Program for the PET

TLhe Attendance Secretariat, a program from Bultman Educators' Software, features a "Bloodhound Report" which keeps track of a student's attendance history and checks it against a pattern.
Daily reports include Students Absent, Students Excused, Excessively Absent Students, and Excuse Slips. Attendance summaries by grade and date are also available. Other features include marking an entire class excused, advancing and removing students at the end of the year, and student lists.
The package includes a 95 -page manual and a two-hour video tutorial. Preview disks and a 15 -page introduction are available for $\$ 10$. The program works with the 4032,8032 or SuperPET with a 4040 or 8050 drive and all printers. The program retails for $\$ 195$. (Bultman Educators' Software, 5175 Wallingford NW, Comstock Park, MI 49321)

## Programmers' Toolkit

E
Dpyx's BASIC Toolkit for the Commodore 64/128 gives programmers assembly-language power and speed using simple BASIC commands. Over 100 new BASIC commands allow Commodore owners to add high-speed assembly-language operations to their application programs. BASIC Toolkit boosts the Commodore operating system as well, with features such as a directory listing command, straightforward disk command syntax, and a LOAD/SAVE function for graphics, sprites and character sets. It also prints disk catalogs, text files and program listings in BASIC. Retail price was not available at press time. (Epyx, 1043 Kiel Court, Sunnyvale, CA 94089)

More news on pg. 127


## COMM O DO RE CONNECTION.

## Introducing QuantumLink,', the only official C=Commodore-supported on-line service. It will expand your 64's universe further than you ever imagined.

Now you can take your computer beyond the limits of software programs. The new QuantumLink ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ on-line service has been specially designed to turn your Commodore $64^{\circ}$ or $128^{\text {TM }}$ into a powerful "tele-computer." All you need is a disk drive and a modem to access hundreds of useful features.

Here are just a few of the services available.

## EXCITING SOFTWARE

- Preview top new software before you buy it.
- Get hundreds of public domain programs.
- Read accurate, insightful software reviews.


## HOT COMPUTER INFORMATION

- Exchange messages on bulletin boards.
- Get fast answers from Commodore computer experts.
- Read exclusive Commodore reports.
- "Ask Commodore" and get a quick reply.
- Participate in on-line seminars and discussions.
- Join Commodore's nationwide user group.


## MAKE NEW FRIENDS

- Chat live with users across the country.
- Send and receive electronic mail.
- Find partners and play chess, hangman and other games in full color.


QuantumLink's full color, easy-to-use menu.

## STAY INFORMED

- Access Grolier's Academic American Encyclopedia.'M
- Read USA Today ${ }^{\text {TTM }}$ Evening Update.
- Get the scoop from RockNet ${ }^{\text {t"M }}$ news, Hollywood Hotline, ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Soap Opera Update.

> FROM HERE TO INFINITY FOR ONLY \$9.95 A MONTH.

New QuantumLink is the lowest priced full service network. For only $\$ 9.95$ a month
you can expand your Commodore's universe with a whole range of QuantumLink services. And, you can access many features including the encyclopedia, software catalog, USA Today, entertainment news and trivia quizzes as often as you like, for no extra charge. Special "Plus" services cost only 64 per minute. But, your first hour of "Plus" time every month is free. (No surcharges for communications or 1200 baud access, either!)

If you don't have a modem:

Now, getting on-line with QuantumLink is easier than you ever imagined. If you have a modem, we'll send you the QuantumLink telecommunications software and when you sign up for a month, we will give you the
second month of service free.
If you don't have a modem, weill send you a Commodore 300 baud modem and the QuantumLink software free when you sign up for four months.


Name
Address
City
Zip
State
$\square$ I NEED A MODEM. Please send my free Commodore* 300 baud modem, and the QuantumLink software. Charge my credit card $\$ 39.80$, to cover the QuantumLink $\$ 9.95$ monthly fee for the first four months.*
Credit Card $\square$ MasterCard $\square$ Visa
Acct No Exp. Date

Signature
$\square$ I HAVE A MODEM. Please send me the free QuantumLink telecommunications software. I understand I will be charged the first month's fee of $\$ 9.95$, and will get the second month free.*

## 2 WAYS TO ORDER:

## BY PHONE:

If you have a modem, you can register on-line for fastest delivery! Hook up and call 1-800-833-9400! If you need a modem, call 1-800-392-8200, and ask for Terry.

## BY MAIL:

Mail card or this coupon to Quantum Computer Services, Inc., 8620 Westwood Center Drive, Vienna, Virginia 22180.

## Law of the West

Computer: Commodore 64
Publisher: Accolade 20863 Stevens Creek Boulevard Cupertino, CA 95014
Medium: Disk
Price: $\$ 29.95$

When the editorial old-timers gather 'round the campfire to spin yarns about the best games of '86, Law of the West better be near the top of the list-or somebody's gonna get shot.

You're the sheriff of a western town, making your daily rounds. Someone walks into the street and confronts you. Is he a good guy or a bad guy? You must decide, and decide quickly, for the risk is death. The object of the game is for you to make it to sundown.

Game screens, finely detailed and drawn by real artists, give you a perspective reminiscent of the opening scenes of the old TV show, Gunsmoke. Although you are the sheriff, your viewpoint is from behind him, with your eyes at the level of his holstered revolver.

Because Law of the West is paying homage to the Old West, I don't mind that it is peopled by stock characters. The difference comes when the doctor, Mexican bandit, saloon girl, and schoolmarm don't act as you'd expect. Each character, besides having a unique entrance theme, has a personality that may or may not jibe with appearance.

The bottom one-third of the screen is reserved for dialogue, and your adversary always speaks first. His remark may be provocative, taunting, or friendly. You must choose your reply from four possible replies. Joystick selection makes it quick. Because the game is a large data base of dialogue and consequences, the action may never happen the same way twice.

You've replied, he's replied, and one thing has led to another, and it seems this waddie is spoiling for a fight. If that is your decision, draw your gun by pushing the joystick for-

ward. A crosshair sight appears in the air between you and your foe. Line it up on him, press the fire button and he falls dead in the street-unless he gets you first.

But was your decision correct? You won't know until the game is over and you read the screen that grades you on how well you maintained authority, how you did romantically, how many bad guys you jailed, how many bad guys you killed-and how many innocent citizens you killed.

On the other hand, if you smooth him down and let him walk away, he may go off and commit a crime. Again, you won't know this until you see your scorecard.

As you make your rounds through the town, a smooth, movie-like dissolve takes you from one screen to another and does it quickly enough that there is no delay. Because a random factor controls the characters, the screen before you offers no clue
as to who will next appear. I've met the schoolmarm at the train depot and met her coming out of the saloon.

Should you get shot, the screen darkens and lines of dialogue appear. The doctor is summoned, but you may or may not recover. The screen darkens because you are only semiconscious, but you are still able to hear the noises of the crowd gathered around you. Like everything else in the game, it works well.

I am not surprised that a game so deserving of superlatives is one of the first efforts of a new company. Designer Alan Miller was responsible for many games for the Atari VCS and was co-founder of Activision. I have only admiration for the play value and a profound respect for the execution. Miller has been around long enough to have learned that it takes excellence to succeed in the gaming business. In Law of the West, he has used everything he's learned.


A superb sports simulation program with stunning 3-D graphics. A one or two player game that enables you to either compete head to head or against the computer.
Features include a self demo mode for instructions, a giant video screen for close-ups of the action in detail. Exciting to play with real baseball features, yet a detailed knowledge of the game is not essential: Steal Options, Curved balls, Pitchers Cheers leaders are all part of the incredible features that make this game an essential part of every collection.

## C64/128



Join in the fastest moving game in the world, when you play 5-a-side soccer, an action packed sports simulation from Mastertronic.

Each game lasts ten minutes, with full crowd atmosphere and an announcer to keep you up to date with the action on the field. The tackles bite hard and the players twist, turn and shout as the crowd roar their approval.
You'll know you've been in a game when you play Mastertronic 5-a-side soccer!!

## FEATURES INCLUDE:-

3D animated graphics one or two player game. Incredible voice synthesis.

C64/128 DISC

## BE A SPORTS HERO' WITH MASTERTRONIC <br> These superb sports simulations make you part of the

 team in two of the most action packe creens. your Commod $\$ 9.99$ each, these programs Astounding value at $\$ 9.99$ of your collection! will become a star part of your collection!
## Lode Runner's Rescue

Computer: Commodore 64<br>Publisher: Synapse/Broderbund 17 Paul Drive San Rafael, CA 94903<br>Medium: Disk<br>Price: $\$ 29.95$

Ever wonder what happened to the Lode Runner after he completed the 150 levels of the first game and the added levels of Championship Lode Runner? Well, after all that running, jumping and climbing, he was captured by Synapse, minions of the evil Bungeling Empire, and is being held prisoner in a maze game called Lode Runner's Rescue.

As Alexandra, daughter of the Lode Runner, you must traverse 46 mazes and collect all the keys in all the mazes to rescue him. Simple enough, right?

Wrong. The mazes here are among the most devious ever constructed for a computer: 3-D mazes with ups and downs as well as in's and out's, each more difficult than the last.

As if that weren't enough, you must also catch the Magic Cat (actually, you must step on him). Like any cat, he prefers not to be stepped on, tending to frisk about just out of reach. And, of course, you must do all this under the watchful eyes of the Bungeling guards who patrol each maze. Bump into a guard and you lose a life.

Don't look for ladders, or bars either, for that matter. After all, the bad guys chased the Lode Runner through too many of those and they know that he can negotiate them well. Therefore, they have set new hazards to keep the Lode Runner in, but not good enough to keep his daughter out. Alexandra has different talents.

Alexandra is an excellent swimmer, so long as she doesn't try to swim against the current. She is also good at hiding and jumping. In fact, if she steps on a magic mushroom, she grows taller and stays that way for a short time. And with longer legs, she can jump twice as far.

No opportunity for a maze is overlooked. Even the title screen is a maze

that must be negotiated before you can go on to the game. If you think the 46 mazes provided are too easy, you may edit them. Pressing F7 at any time takes you into the edit screen where you can select any of the mazes and alter it as you see fit. However, you can only make them tougher.

F5 will allow you to select any maze for testing purposes, so if you can't make it through level three and you're just dying to know about level fifteen, this is your chance for a preview. But what you do in the test mode does not contribute to your total game score, nor will that option allow you to skip to the endgame screen and rescue the Lode Runner. You're going to have to do it the hard way.

Graphics in the game are as good as
any you've seen and, because they are three-dimensional, better than most. Rather than running complicated paths, as in Pac-Man, your mazes here consist of buildings, pedestals, streams and islands. Hazards abound.

Sound is fair, limited to the bleeps and blurps usually found in arcadetype games, and joystick control is a little strange. Synapse recommends holding the stick diagonally, to correspond to the slant of the screen, but even that will take some practice.

You don't have to know anything about the original Lode Runner games to enjoy Lode Runner's Rescue. In fact, the only connection is the title. But if you enjoy mazes, then go with Alexandra on her mission and drive yourself crazy.


FOR THE COMMODORE 64 \& 128 AND APPLE][SERIES

${ }^{6}$ A No-Nonsense, Simple To Learn Approach to Small Business Management"-Sandy Schupper, President.

Menu-Driven Free Telephone Support Easy For Anyone To Use Displays 80 Columns Incorporate Free Database Templates Prints Letters and Reports High-Powered Editing Features Information From Your Database

## Into Your Letters And Reports Automatically

THE PROGRAMS ARE MENU-DRIVEN SO YOURINSTRUCTIONS ARE BUILT-IN. Brown Bag Software" helps you learn faster because when you need it, there's a manual that prompts you on the screen. It tells you what to do next. eliminating time-consuming and possibly confusing referencing with the written manual.

## WHAT THE WORD PROCESSOR DOES

SIMPLE PAGE FORMATION Left justified or right and leff justified. Add dedicated title lines to the top of any page, justify all lines automatically or do it line by line. Center lines when appropriate.

STATUS LINES LET YOU KNOW WHERE YOU ARE. Know at all times the page number. line number and column number of the cursor's present position. Know how much memony you have left and what is the mode of justification.

ADVANCE THE CURSOR TO THE BEGINNING OR END OF THE DOCUMENT, NO MATTER WHERE YOU ARE WITHIN IT.

INSERT ADDITIONAL TEXT IN THREE WAYS. One character at a time, "cut and glue" for whole blocks of text, or by adding a blank line to your text.

DELETE TEXT IN THREE WAYS. One character at a time, delete partial lines or delete entire lines of text.

SEARCH AND REPLACE ONE OR MORE WORDS.
DUPLICATE TEXT ON THE LINE BELOW IN TWO WAYS. One character at a time or line by line.

PULL INFORMATION FROM THE DATABASE MANAGERIN JUST AFEW KEYSTROKES.

NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. Learn to use a database in one hour-even if you design your own template! Master a powerful word processing program in a single evening P Pull information from your database and incorporate it into a letter you're writing using just a few keystrokes!

## WHAT THE DATABASE MANAGER DOES

INTERFACE WITH THE WORD PROCESSOR. Ideal for form letter mailings. Up to 20 merges can be made.

DESIGNED TO SAFEGUARD AGAINST ACCIDENTAL DELETIONS ORALTERATIONS.

CREATE A CUSTOM DATABASE TEMPLATE OR USE ANY OR ALL SEVEN TEMPLATES INCLUDED: The Mailing List-addresses, phone numbers, birthdays and other important dates, etc. Computer Programs-keep track of your personal software library-titles, skill level, life size, dollar value, etc. The Reference Guide-locate useful articles by subject, publication, issue, etc. Office Inventory-know your equipment's location, serial number, descriptions, values, where purchased, etc. The Secretary -keep track of those important details, organize meeting dates, times and locations, reminders and confirmation dates. The Answering Service-doubles as a message pad and telephone directory. Keep trackof calls by company name, sales representative, date called, phone number, even comments. The Organizer-avoid missing deadlines by breaking down projects into areas of responsibility, logging delegations, assigning followup dates, etc. Expenses-recall any expense by data, amount. receipt number or type of expense. Ideal for expense review and report complication.

SORT ANY DATABASE. Sort by alphabetical or numerical order any field of information in ascending or descending order.

# Perry Mason: The Case of the Mandarin Murder 

Computer: Commodore 64

Publisher: Telarium Spinnaker Software One Kendall Square Cambridge, MA 02139
Medium: Disk
Price: $\$ 32.95$

If names like Perry Mason and Della Street conjure up drama, mystery and suspense, you are ready for Perry Mason: The Case of the Mandarin Mur. der, a text adventure from Spinnaker's Telarium series.

Laura Kapp, a woman recently released from a mental institution, has been arrested for the murder of her estranged husband Victor, owner of the Mandarin restaurant. The case against Laura is tight: She had a motive (Victor wanted a divorce), and she was arrested at the crime scene with the still-smoking murder weapon by her side. She says she didn't do it, and you as Perry Mason believe her. With the aid of your assistant Paul Drake, you must dig up enough evidence to not only prove Laura's innocence, but finger the real murderer as well. Then with Della's aid, you must present the case in court.

As Mason, your job is to collect evidence to introduce in court. But your ability to argue and prove legal points is also important. You have to know what to do with the items you find and how to connect the pieces of a legal puzzle. You must combine timing, facial expressions and legal maneuvers to prove your points to Judge Northrup and influence the jury. It is not enough to merely investigate the case and analyze the facts.

The game comes with a 12 -page "Lawyer's Handbook." It includes hints on investigating the case, how to use Drake and Street effectively, examination procedures, and suggestions on courtroom theatrics. This is the first game I've seen that lets you smile, sneer, or curse to influence the jury or intimidate a witness.

You can always object to Prosecu-


## innocence, but finger the murderer as well.

tor Burger's questioning of a witness, but you must know upon what grounds. Failing to supply a legal objection makes Judge Northrup overrule your objection.

The game's command vocabulary is just under 1,200 words. Because of this, the game may not understand synonyms. To get places, you don't need commands like "go north" or "go south." Instead simply say "go to apartment." The challenge is not so much finding locations, but observing them and making connections.

Build your case on evidence and don't jump to conclusions. Jumping to conclusions can result in some odd responses. For instance, if you ask the doorman, "Did you kill Victor?" he will respond "I don"t know. I'm just a doorman." Not exactly the response you would expect from a person on the witness stand.

The Case of the Mandarin Murder has two unexpected features: sound and graphics. Detailed musical scores set the atmosphere, and the game offers an option for graphics displays. Since the bit-map graphics are called into the computer's memory by accessing the disk, there is a short wait while the disk spins. But because the displays are well done and in some cases supply clues, I suggest you endure the wait and enjoy the pictures. Since these graphics are an option, they can also be turned off.

One sorely missed feature is the ability to dump the screen text to a printer. This is an odd omission from
a game where collecting and deciphering information is so important. As a lawyer, you would have access to transcripts of the case you are handling. But if you want transcripts of this murder case, you'll have to keep them yourself. To minimize this inconvenience, Della keeps track of the trial's important events.

If you are a Perry Mason fan or enjoy solving murder mysteries, you'll like The Case of the Mandarin Murder. This is a lengthy, complex case requiring four disk sides, and will require both time and thought. The game can be saved and restarted at any time, which gives you a chance to ponder the evidence.

The Case of the Mandarin Murder lets you become Perry Mason. You'll feel the part of a lawyer, but to win, you'll have to use your brain.

## Trial Triumphs

- Study the Lawyer's Handbook carefully. A demo is included to give the novice a taste of things to come.
- Keep Drake busy digging for evidence, or he'll waste time eating.
- When trying to discredit a witness, don't anger the jury. You may win the point but lose the case.
- The program expects you tó act logically, so don't be surprised by some strange answers to illogical questions.
- Bear in mind that you will learn valuable legal lessons each time you play, so relax and enjoy. It'll get easier.



## Flight Simulator II Scenery Disks

## The Challenge of Accomplished Flight

With a realism comparable to (and in some ways even surpassing) $\$ 100,000$ aircraft flight simulators. Flight Simulator II includes full flight instrumentation and avionics, and provides a full-color out-thewindow view. Instruments are arranged in the format standard to modern aircraft. All the radios needed for IFR flight are included. Front, rear, left, right, and diagonal views let you look in any direction. Program features are clearly documented in a 96 -page Pilot's Operating Handbook.

For training in proper flight techniques, Flight Simulator II includes another 96 -page instruction manual, compiled by two professional flight instructors with over 8,000 hours flight time and $\mathbf{1 2 , 0 0 0}$ hours of aviation teaching experience. You'll learn correct FAA-
recommended flight procedures, from basic aircraft control through instrument approaches. To reward your accomplishments, the manual even includes a section on aerobatic maneuvers.

## The Realism and Beauty of Flight

Go sight-seeing over detailed, realistic United States scenery. High-speed graphic drivers provide an animated out-the-window view in either day, dusk, or night flying modes.

Flight Simulator II features over 80 airports in four different scenery areas: New York. Chicago, Seattle, and Los Angeles. Six additional Scenery Disks covering the entire Western half of the United States are now available in IBM and C64/128 disk formats.


Apple and Atari versions will be released soon. Each disk covers a geographical region of the country in detail, and is very reasonably priced.

## The Pure Fun of "World War I Ace"

When you think you're ready. you can test your flying skills with the "World War I Ace" aerial battle game. This game sends you on a bombing run over heavily-defended enemy territory. Six enemy fighters will attempt to engage you in combat as soon as war is declared. Your aircraft can carry five bombs, and your machine guns are loaded with 100 rounds of ammunition.

See Your Dealer. Flight Simulator II is available on disk for the Apple II. Atari XL/XE, and Commodore 64/128 computers for $\$ 49.95$. Scenery Disks for the C64 and IBM PC (Jet or Microsoft Flight Simulator) are $\$ 19.95$ each. A complete Western U.S. Scenery six-disk set is also available for $\$ 99.95$. For additional product or ordering information. call (800) 637-4983.

Apple il is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.
Atari XL and Xe are trademarks of Atari Corp.
Commodore 64 and 128 are trademarks of Commodore Electronics Ltd. IBM PC is a registered trademark of Internutional Business Machines Corp.

# Treasure Island and The Wizard of $\mathbf{O z}$ 

Computer: Commodore 64<br>Publisher: Windham Classics<br>Spinnaker Software<br>One Kendall Square<br>Cambridge, MA 02139<br>Medium: Disk<br>Price: $\$ 26.95$ each

Im not alone in my love of Treasure Island and The Wizard of Oz , for these are two of the greatest classics of all time. Generations have enjoyed them. Millions have read them, including Spinnaker Software. And now, for any of you out there who have always wanted to kick Long John Silver's wooden leg right out from under him, or personally tell the Wicked Witch of the West to go sit on her broom-go ahead, be my guest. Or rather, be Spinnaker's guest, because they're the ones who are offering both of these classic novels within their line of adventure software called Windham Classics.

Windham Classics are an exciting and challenging new way to experience some of the best stories ever written. Each adventure offers fullcolor graphics, superb music and sound effects, easy-to-use instructions, excellent full-sentence parsing, and, most importantly, each game places you in the starring role of hero or heroine. So instead of just reading about all the fascinating characters, all the thrilling adventure, and all the exciting twists and turns as the tale un-folds-you actually get to experience the story firsthand.
For pure undiluted adventure, Treasure Island has never been surpassed. And Windham Classic's version not only successfully conveys the flavor, language and feel of the original novel, but does so brilliantly. From the moment young Jim Hawkins first meets the volatile Billy Bones to the climactic battle for the gold on Treasure Island, this adventure game brings to life the scenes and charac-

## If you've always wanted to kick Long John Silver's wooden leg right out from under bim, or <br> Vou follow the soldior down the streats tcward the palace. Vou stop for a momant to gaze at the dazzing orillanco of <br> tho city. Evorything is amorald groan. Thare are green houses, green people. and avan aroon stores solling groon marchandiza. <br>  <br> Mr

## personally tell the Wicked Witch of the

 West to go sit on her broombere's your chance.

Vou are in the partor of the Actmiral Benbow inn. The tront ctoor is to the Went, arra to the south Is a curtabned paseage to the bar. seatod at one or hamed Blily Bones. He has at scar acrose his shesk.
are in the parlor, busy with your work, when in walks that mysterious seaman by the name of Billy Bones, who recently came to stay at the inn. When you muster up the nerve to speak to the rather fearsome old seadog, you discover that his tongue can be loosened only with the aid of a good shot of rum. With a full tankard in his large callused hand, he begins to weave his tales about swords and pistols, death-defying deeds, buried treasures and those irresistibly beguiling "gentlemen of fortune." Your heart beats fast, and your mind fills like a billowed sail with dreams of high seas adventure and pirates' gold. You are suddenly, helplessly, under the spell.

If, however, the book-like package of your Windham Classic is The Wizard of Oz , you will be Dorothy, and will explore a strange technicolor

Continued on pg. 126

# 0 Ese Res TM 



## Graphic Environment Operating System

GEOS brings the power of a graphic interface to your C64. Icons, pull down menus and windows make creating and managing information easier than ever.

All your file handling is done on the GEOS deskTop. Load in any disk and view its contents as icons. If you like, sort the files alphabetically by name, or by the last time you modified them. It's up to you.

Want to edit a file? Copy or move it to another disk? Print or Delete it? Simply point at the icon or filename and then select a menu function.

File access is also dramatically improved. Seconds after selecting the icon on the deskTop, your GEOS application will be loaded and you'll be ready to work. That's because the integrated diskTurbo software improves 1541 disk drive performance 5 to 7 times (on both reads and writes!)

The high performance doesn't stop there. GEOS also includes two integrated applications. geoPaint is a full featured, easy to use graphic editor. Produce any number of high
quality graphic images using the 14 different graphic tools and shapes. Paint or fill in 32 different patterns. Zoom in for pixel editing or display a preview of the full page. Add titles or snappy captions in different fonts, styles, or point sizes.
geoWrite is an easy to use, graphics based word processor. Insert, copy, move, or delete. Choose from five different fonts in several different styles and point sizes. Bring in a picture from geoPaint, if you like. Best of all, what you see on the screen is what you'll get in the final output. Compose, arrange and rearrange for that picture perfect presentation.

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

GEOS is the beginning of a "whole new world" of products for the C64. Watch for new applications.

## $\$ 59.95$ ORDER NOW! 800-443-0100 $\times 234$

GEOS Diskette includes deskTop, diskTurbo. geo Paint, and geoWrite $\$ 59.95$. CA residents add $6.5 \%$ tax. ( $\$ 4.50$ US /7.50 Foreign shipping and handling.) US Funds only.<br>$\square$ Check or Money Order VISA Mastercard

$\qquad$
Name $\qquad$

Address $\qquad$
City, State, Zip $\qquad$

Signature $\qquad$

Send to: Berkeley Softworks Order Processing PO Box 57135
Hayward, CA 94545
Allow 4-6 weeks for delivery

Commodore 64 and C64 are trademarks of Commodore Electronics. Ltd. GEOS, GEOS Desktop, geoPaint, geoWrite, diskTurbo, and Berkeley Softworks are trademarks of Berkeley Softworks.

## Moebius

Computer: Commodore 64<br>Publisher: Origin/Electronic Arts 2755 Campus Drive San Mateo, CA 94403<br>Medium: Disk<br>Price: $\quad \$ 36.00$

Do mazes make you crazy? Do your maps of adventure games look like the scribblings of a deranged dwarf? With convenient auto-mapping and not a single maze, Moebius may be the solution to your dilemma. Set in the Oriental land of Khantun, this quest casts you in the role of a disciple training under a martial arts and Zen master, Moebius the Windwalker. Kaimen, a renegade disciple, has stolen the master's Orb of Celestial Harmony, causing earthquakes, droughts and other calamities. It's up to you to track him down and return the Orb.

The odyssey takes you through the realms of earth, air, water and fire. Each is depicted from a birds-eye view, where the picture scrolls Ulti-ma-style to reveal more of the territory as your character moves. It encompasses 26 types of richly illustrated terrain-marsh, dry ground, towers, ocean-and huge temples of white stone crisscross the land.

Among your initial belongings, you'll find a map that's displayed when the appropriate key is pressed. (All commands are issued from the keyboard, with each action listed in one of several pull-down menus.) Lines and dots show your previous path and buildings you've discovered. A blinking dot indicates your present position.

After searching the treasure chests that turn up in the bamboo groves, you'll soon find a building map that presents a detailed sketch of all the temples and other sites, and a "population lens" that reveals the location of Khantun's people. By comparing the various maps, you can get your bearings without having to draw your own.

On the road again, you can move in any of eight directions, not just four. Thick bamboo forests frequently impede your progress. By hacking away

with your sword, you can clear a path. This slowly dulls the blade, but it may be sharpened with a whetstone. You have one at the start and must find a replacement by meticulously opening chests and interacting with the peo-ple-no stores will be found in Khantun. You'll also rely on your wits to acquire the necessary food and water. And instead of visiting the usual temples and priests for healing, you'll have to round up vials of body and mind elixirs yourself.

Dangling from bamboo crosses are the victims of Kaimen's kung fu assassins, sword-wielding guards and evil monks. But if properly approached, even the dead will help you. The living citizens of Khantun are represented by large faces that drift around the land. Choose one of four phrases from a menu, and you can talk to them and get assistance. The other people you'll meet are the good monks imprisoned by Kaimen. You won't get far without rescuing and restoring
them to the temples, which means defeating the evil monks now living there.
That's because five of the magic spells require fasting and praying, and the prayers won't work unless you've learned the proper mantras from the good monks. They will also bless any charms you find. With the right component (esoteric items such as panda hair or tiger teeth), each of the six charms lets you cast a different spell. A bit of reflex action is demanded, though, in order to divine the nature of a charm prior to having it blessed.
Day turns into night, rain falls, earthquakes shake the ground-these and other animated effects enliven the story as you seek the Orb. Single lines of text intermittently appear below the picture to describe the immediate situation. You can also type "L" to listen. Text describes the sounds of nearby people in distress, or of approaching danger. Tigers or the pal-

Continued on pg. 122

TMTMMMMMMMTM

YOURE LOOKING AT 4,096 COLORS
4-CHANNEL STEREO
32 INSTRUMENTS 8 SPRITES
3-D ANIMATION
25 DMA CHANNELS
A BIT BLITTER
AND
A MALE AND FEMALE VOICE.

ONLY AMIGA GIVES YOU ALL THIS AND A 68000 PROCESSOR, TOO.
Three custom VISI chips working in combi- $\square$ advantage of the custom chips and the nation with the main processor give Amiga soliware support routines in the writable graphic dazzle, incredible musical ability
and animation skill. And they make Amiga the only computer with a multi-tasking operating system built into hardware.

All these capabilities are easy to tap because Amiga's open archifecture pro-
 Amic (Microsoft ${ }^{\circ}$-Basic for the Amiga), vides you with access to the 68000 main bus in addition to the serial, parallel and
 So Amiga not only gives you more creativity, it gives you creative nical manuals enable you to take full new ways to use it. Amiga by Commodore.
GIVES YOU A CREATIVE EDGE.

## ApSoft-64

Computer: Commodore 64/128, SX-64
Publisher: FS! Software
P.O. Box 635

Faribault, MN 55021
Medium:
Disk
Price: $\$ 39.95$

ApSoft-64 by FS! Software is an inexpensive way to obtain Apple II compatibility without complexity. It runs programs written in Applesoft on your Commodore 64, Commodore 128 or SX-64, uses your current disk drive and requires no additional hardware.

Since ApSoft- 64 emulates the Applesoft BASIC interpreter of the Apple II, some Apple machine-language routines will not work with the program. In other words, you cannot take just any disk directly from an Apple II and use it, and there is no means to use Apple II peripherals. However, there is a large pool of Apple II programs that ApSoft-64 can tackle, particularly educational programs and software developed by local school systems. If you have a modem, you can download public domain programs from electronic bulletin boards. And you may want to take advantage of the unique features provided by ApSoft64, which go beyond simple Applesoft emulation.

ApSoft- 64 provides extra commands in addition to the regular commands of your Commodore 64. It provides all the commands of Applesoft with only a few omissions, namely FLASH, STORE, " $\&$ ", RECALL, and SCRN. It does not support the Apple II DOS, and since the Commodore 64 does not have a labeled ESCAPE key, the Apple II editing-key sequences are not supported.

One of the subtle aspects of the Applesoft language is its use of "softswitches." These are emulated by $A p$. Soft-64. Soft-switches are imaginary switches in the machine that are activated by POKEs or PEEKs to imaginary memory addresses. For example, there is a soft-switch located at address -16301 . Any POKE or PEEK to this address switches to the splitscreen mode with text and high-reso-


> ApSoft-64 goes beyond simple Applesoft emulation and supports the Commodore 64's sprite generation.

lution graphics. Other soft-switches toggle primary and secondary display screens or the high-resolution graphic mode. One of the soft-switches is not directly supported, although the equivalent is given in the ApSoft-64 manual. For example, PEEK ( -16384 ) will get a character from the keyboard in Applesoft, but not in ApSoft. 64. The CALL command also may be used with negative addresses for special functions in Applesoft. Substitutes for many of these special CALL commands are provided in the ApSoft-64 manual.

A few Applesoft programs will require some rewriting to operate under ApSoft-64. This is aided by a program on the ApSoft-64 disk called "Convert." It translates most of the commands and puts the program in a tokenized format similar to the regular Commodore program format. This converted program can be saved to disk for use or further editing. If there are statements it cannot handle, it builds an extra file on your disk that contains the questionable line num-
bers. Once a program is sifted through "Convert," the questionable lines should be checked.

While many Apple owners claim their machine has more features than Commodore computers, a close examination reveals that Applesoft's main claim to fame is graphics commands. All of these commands and screen modes are well implemented in ApSoft-64. ApSoft-64 provides two graphics screens and the plotting commands to go with them. Shape tables and condensed-plotting command files in memory quickly draw a series of lines. ApSoft- 64 also supplies commands to save these tables on disk.

The package also includes a shape file-editor, called "SHAPE-CREATE." Shape tables are very useful for repeated drawing and animation. There are commands for magnifying the drawn shape or rotating it (SCALE $=$ and ROT $=$ ). The two tab commands are used in low-resolution graphics. VTAB and HTAB are simple commands, but they are used with alarming frequency in Applesoft programs. In fact, I think the Apple II should have been supplied with a VTAB and an HTAB key.

If graphics is the Apple II's strength, then it had better make way for $A p$. Soft-64. The writers of ApSoft-64 went beyond simple emulation and supported the Commodore 64's sprite generation as well. A series of commands allows defining the sprite locations in memory, setting up their color(s), and positioning them on the screen. There is no specific sprite data save-to-disk command, but SYS

Continued on pg. 122


## The Creator's Edge

THE AMIGA TECHNICAL REFERENCE SERIES from Addison-Wesley gives software developers and programmers the key to unlocking the power and versatility of the Amiga Personal Computer.
Published with Commodore Business Machines, Inc., the series is written by the hardware designers and programmers who actually created the Amiga's hardware, built-in-software, and user interface. C and assembly language examples throughout provide clear illustrations of Amiga programming concepts. Comprehensive, these manuals are the definitive reference works for Amiga programmers.


Titles include:

## AMIGA HARDWARE REFERENCE MANUAL

Provides detailed descriptions of the graphics and sound hardware of the Amiga and explains how the machine talks to the outside world through peripheral devices.

## AMIGA ROM KERNEL

 REFERENCE MANUAL: LIBRARIES AND DEVICESProvides a complete listing and description of the Amiga's built-in ROM routines and systems software which support graphics. sound, and animation.

AMIGA ROM KERNEL REFERENCE MANUAL: EXEC Provides a complete listing and description of the built-in ROM routines and systems software which support the Amiga's multitasking capabilities.

## AMIGA INTUITION

 REFERENCE MANUALProvides a complete description of Intuition, the Amiga user interface. Numerous examples and illustrations show how to create applications programs that conform to Intuition's guidelines.

All four volumes in the AMIGA TECHNICAL REFERENCE SERIES are available in April through your Amiga dealer, and wherever computer books are sold.

## Carriers at War

Computer: Commodore 64
Publisher: Strategic Studies Group 336 Pitt Street
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 Australia
Medium: Disk
Price: $\quad \$ 50.00$

Carriers at War is a computer war game about World War II carrier operations in the Pacific. The game's excellent detail and innovative, easy-tolearn menu system make it a most attractive war game.

The game is packaged flat like a record album and opens up into a three-paneled folder. The front cover features superb artwork, dramatizing a Japanese air attack on a U.S. carrier task force. Historical notes on each of the game's scenarios plus accompanying diagrams cover the inside flaps of the folder. In addition to a two-sided disk, the game includes two manuals, three battle maps laminated for marking with a grease pencil, a fourth blank design map, and a player-aid card.

The game revolves around an extensive set of menus- 30 to be exact. The menus are arranged in a flow-chart-like fashion, all branching out from a single master menu. Most of the menus supply information or serve as connectors to other menus; only three menus actually allow you to enter orders. Grasping how each menu connects to its neighbors can be confusing at first, but the playeraid card provides a schematic diagram of the entire menu network. With a little game experience, cycling through the menus will become almost second nature.

An introductory tutorial in the Player's Manual for the Pearl Harbor scenario helps immeasurably in learning to play. The tutorial runs you through the entire scenario, and is meant to be read as you play, explaining what actions should be taken at each decision-making juncture. Going through the Pearl Harbor scenario once with the tutorial and a second time on your own should be sufficient to teach you the different routines for entering orders in the game.

The system of menus and orders in Carriers at War streamlines the complexities of carrier warfare, leaving you free to concentrate on strategy and tactics.

The three action menus lie at the heart of Carriers at War's menu-driven system. In the "group orders" display, you set the orders for each of your task groups. There are four main types of missions: strike, cover, support, or escort. In some scenarios, task groups can also perform bombardment and transport missions. In addition to specifying the mission type, you also determine the task group's speed and course here.

The other two action menus control the launching of air strikes. In the "set strike routine" menu, you order squadrons to be armed and fueled, and assign a target for the strike. The computer calculates the distance and estimated flying time to the target, informing you if any squadrons have insufficient range. The "set order routine" menu allows you to arm your planes without sending them on an actual strike. This leaves the carrier or air base in a very vulnerable state, and also tires the crews of the readied
squadrons, but has the advantage of cutting down the preparation time needed when you finally decide to launch the air strike.

Once you have finished with the orders, cycle back to the master menu and select the "run" option. This starts up the game clock, which advances in accelerated five-minute increments. While the clock is in motion,the computer executes your orders, moving task groups, conducting searches, readying planes, and sending out air strikes. For the time being, your role is finished and you can simply sit back and watch the action unfold on the high-resolution map screen. The clock can be stopped at any instant and new orders entered. Additionally, the computer will interrupt the passage of time automatically whenever a sighting occurs.

The system of menus and orders in Carriers at War streamlines the complexities of carrier warfare, leaving you free to concentrate on strategy

## SOFTURRE REUIEWS

and tactics. The computer handles all of the mechanical routines, taking into account factors and details you need be aware of only peripherally.
The game also recreates the swirling fog of misinformation and uncertainty so common to those real-life carrier battles. Sighting reports are often more misleading than helpful, transforming cruisers or destroyers into carriers and diverting your attention away from the enemy's main threat. Battle reports likewise suffer from a large degree of inaccuracy. In one scenario, the Japanese pilots (who were notorious for their exaggerated claims in battle) reported the destruction of nine U.S. carriers, although the entire American fleet, in fact, contained only three.

The game holds no ruder shock than being hit by an enemy air strike launched from carriers your reports said were rusting quietly on the bottom of the Pacific. The sketchiness of the intelligence available to both the Japanese and Americans creates the same potential for surprise, deceit, and blunder as the historical commanders faced in the real war.

On the flip side, however, the game system has one significant drawback: The computer must access the disk whenever entering or leaving the menus segment. This process takes close to a minute each way and can slow the game down considerably, particularly during periods of frequent sightings. But the interruptions are less of a problem because they also correspond to the periods of greatest enemy activity. Thus, you usually have enough to occupy your mind while waiting for the computer to finish accessing the disk, so you are less conscious of the delays.
In some ways, Carriers at War streamlines play too much, taking away decisions that belong to the players. For instance, you conduct searches merely by indicating the compass directions the search planes should follow and the computer manages the rest. The game does not allow you to order the planes to concentrate on certain sectors of the map, or even to choose the number of planes that will carry out the searches. Historically, one of Japan's costliest errors in the Battle of Midway was the failure to allocate a sufficient

> The game also recreates the swirling fog of misinformation and uncertainty so common to those real-life carrier battles. Sighting reports are often more misleading than belpful.

number of planes for reconnaissance. The opportunity to commit or correct the mistakes of history should rest with the players, not the computer.

In the same vein, when you play an un-modified game, Carriers at War removes control of submarines from the players. Subs can generate sighting reports and are very useful for reconnaissance purposes, acting like an advanced picket line to warn you of the enemy's approach (which, incidentally, is how submarines were often deployed during the war-in picket lines). Designating patrol areas for submarines, therefore, is a small but still important component of planning. Yet not only does the computer pre-deploy your submarines, it does not tell you where they have been assigned. This can be corrected, however, by using the Design Manual to modify the program, as I will explain in a moment.

The large role played by the computer in handling many of the game's routines leads to another problem-it keeps you from gaining more than just a vague understanding of how some important procedures work. The fault here lies with the Player's Manual. The rules adequately explain how to play, but fail to address many of the game's finer points. For example, the rules tell you how to read the weather menu, but never describeeven in general terms-the effects bad weather will have on operations. Does high cloud cover reduce the effectiveness and/or accuracy of air searches? Are air strikes also affected?

The answers to questions like these can have a crucial role in the planning
of operations. Experience may reveal some of the answers, but others will remain forever obscured in the game's machine-language programming.

Nevertheless, the true measure of a good game is whether its strengths not only outnumber, but also offset, its weaknesses. Carriers at War passes this test with ease. It captures the essence of carrier warfare-the importance of planning, mancuver, timing, and steady nerves. The critical command decisions require almost a sixth sense in grasping the enemy's intentions and the deployment of his task forces. Do you launch your air strikes now at the task force of battleships and cruisers already in range? Or do you wait for the enemy's carriers to be found, leaving your own carriers open to a possibly decisive strike if you are spotted first? These choices typify the kinds of determinations you will have to make during the course of a game.

Carriers at War comes with six scenarios-Pearl Harbor, Coral Sea, Midway, Eastern Solomons, Santa Cruz, and the Philippine Sea. The computer can take either side in any of the scenarios or you can match yourself against another player. All of the scenarios contain more than one command position for each side. Thus, it is possible to command only a part of the Japanese or U.S. forces in a scenario and let the computer control the rest,including the enemy's planes and ships, too. Conversely, one player could be assigned to each different command position for a multi-player contest involving up to seven people, although the logistics of cramming seven gamers around a single keyboard and monitor make me wonder how much fun this would be.

Besides supplying half a dozen game scenarios, the designers of Carriers at War have revealed the tools of their trade in the Design Manual, which tells you how to construct your own scenarios. The procedure is a complex one and requires about the same amount of data you would need to publish a doctoral dissertation on the subject (this is only an observation, not a criticism).

The tutorial takes you step by step through the creation of a scenario on the Japanese carrier raid on Ceylon in

Continued on pg. 122

## All you need to do this


graph a spreadsheet

do your banking

study astrology

organize a data base

tell a story

forecast sales

win a gold meda


compose a song

design a dream house

tra

master logic

paint a picture

learn to type

dissect a frog

improve your chess

follow the stars


When it comes to personal computers, you want the smartest you can own. At a price that makes sense.

Feature for feature, the new Commodore $128^{\text {m }}$ system outsmarts its competition. It comes with a powerful 128 K memory, expandable to 512 K , more than enough to start with and stay with for years. An 80-column display lets you see more of your spreadsheets and word processing. And with its 64,128 and $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}^{\oplus}$ modes you have easy access to thousands of educational, business and home programs now available.

It also has a state-of-the-art keyboard with built-in numeric keypad to execute complex tasks with liftle effort.

The new Commodore 128. From the company that's sold more personal computers than $\mathrm{IBM}^{\ominus}$ or Apple. ${ }^{\text {© }}$ Look for it at a store near you. And discover the personal computer that does more for you. At the price you've been waiting for.
COMMODORE 128玉 PERSONAL COMPUTER A Higher Intelligence

# Star Trek: The Kobayashi Alternative 

Computer: Commodore 64<br>Publisher: Simon \& Schuster 1230 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020<br>Medium: Disk<br>Price: $\$ 39.95$

Any ardent follower of the Star Trek saga can probably guess the foundation of this contest from the program's title. These Trekkies may remember one particular scenario that dealt with Captain Kirk's Starfleet Academy's cadet-performance evaluation exercise, a fabricated "no-win" mission administered to all members of the graduating class in an attempt to determine the Federation's potential commanders. This test was entitled the Kobayashi Maru, and, of course, Kirk not only proved his worth by risking his neck, but also established his superior analytical skills by successfully resolving this "unsolvable" situation. Kirk's unprecedented completion of the Maru mission brought to light the need for an upgraded, more formidable challenge for this new breed of distinguished Academy graduates. And so we have the Kobayashi Alternative.

Players enter this adventure as the legendary James T. Kirk, aboard the USS Enterprise as commander of a starship dream-squad. Spock, Scott, McCoy, Uhura and Chekov are among the notable crew members. The only one missing from the ship's register is Captain Hikaru Sulu, your close friend and former helmsman. While he was acting as temporary captain of the USS Heinlein, Sulu's starship vanished. The circumstances of this disappearance are so complex that it will take a probe of ten solar systems- 51 different planets-to uncover all the clues.

Upon acceptance of the mission to find Sulu's ship, prospective Captains obtain all necessary background and briefings from the 30 -page manual. After reviewing a couple of introduc-

## The circumstances

 surrounding the disappearance of Captain Sulu's starship are so complex that it takes a probe of ten solar systems-51 different planets-to uncover all the clues.tory letters from Starfleet, a printed copy of Sulu's last transmission, and an overview of the Enterprise's crew and operating systems, the player eases into the Bridge Commander's chair.
As both strategic leader and interplanetary detective, your responsibilities are many. Not only must you search for and sift through pertinent facts to reconstruct the Heinlein's disappearance, but you are also accountable for the safety and wellbeing of the Enterprise and all its inhabitants. True, you do have the assistance of some highly skilled helping hands, but in the end, all areas of navigating, fighting, maneuvering, transporting, and communications are under your direction.

To facilitate the incredible influx of information that each Captain must access, Star Trek's playfield is unique. Instead of the usual full-screen input/ response scrolling format that has become the staple of most prose contests, the authors have opted to divide the screen into a stacked series of interactive text windows. This allows for a variety of intelligence sources to be tapped and attended to simultaneously, providing a good imitation of the break-neck pace witnessed so often on the television rendition of the starship's bridge.

The bottom quarter of the screen displays the status of the vessel's function boards. This acts as a priceless monitoring panel to keep tabs on factors like speed, destination, and location, as well as engines, shields and phasers.

The narrow two-line window above this is an area where you, in the role of Kirk, can communicate with your crew. Here, orders and questions are directed towards an individual as if you were actually speaking to him. So, a command such as, "Take Spock to the transporter room" might now be phrased as a conversational exchange, like:
"Spock."
"Yes, Captain?"
"Go to the transporter room."
"Acknowledged, Captain."
The statements typed in this area can only represent your voice. All physical movement (north, south, left, right) or nonverbal action (give, take, shoot, examine) is carried out by pressing specified function keys.

Any type of response to your "spoken" addresses appears in the remaining upper portion of the screen. Each entity you approach has a unique personality, so the interchanges can be lively, humorous, and realistic. Every attempt has been made to capture the characteristic
color that the Star Trek series helped incorporate into each crew member. Trekkies are sure to get a kick out of McCoy's snappy responses, Spock's unemotional deductions, and Scotty's unmistakable accent.

This is Simon \& Schuster's first attempt at an adult text adventure, and they should be commended on their smooth ride and accurate representation of the Enterprise. Veteran and novice adventurers on their maiden voyage might be thrown off balance by the unusual command process, but this is to be expected. After you have a few rap sessions with the crew and familiarize yourself with the visual layout and "speaking" technique, the ship's bridge will feel like home.
The only lingering problem I encountered was when I was confronted with user errors. Whenever any incorrect command is entered, the computer responds with "Alert, you
must use Starflect Protocol." This identifies that a problem has arisen, but does little to specify its nature. Misspellings, incomprehensible statements, and incorrectly approached crew members all result in the same ambiguous reply. At times, you will be left wondering exactly what you've done wrong. To an easily frustrated explorer, or someone who is simply unfamiliar with the Star Trek itinerary, early goings may be a bit trying.

But the first-rate adventure that is beneath this initial technical difficulty is well worth the occasional struggle. The ensuing exploration of the ten solar systems is akin to involvement in ten related but separate adven-tures-each worthy of its own television episode. Every planet has its own diversified surprises to offer, and each will have to be approached a little differently to obtain the concealed
clues. Even if you can't distinguish a Klingon from a Tribble, there's a variety of imaginative lands and beings to visit. At light speeds, you can move between such mismatched planets as Niau, a world entirely populated by females, and Orna, a land that is home to a giant protoplasmic/amoeboid species. Once familiar with the specialized jargon and the multitude of available options, you will find it quite easy to carry out your every desire.
And if, by chance, you are one of those true Trek fans who still lives for those classic midnight reruns, then The Kobayashi Alternative is a fantasy come true: your chance to join the Enterprise immortals in a brain-straining stint through the final frontier. Beam yourself aboard, strap yourself in, set your coordinates, and be on your way. And may you live long, and prosper.

## Quick Captain's Course

The designers of The Kobayashi Al. ternative have taken great pains to depict the Enterprise. Unfortunately, when the simulation is approached by a non-Trekkie like myself, lessons in Starfleet ways can come the hard way, often by death or imprisonment. The orientation manual that accompanies this adventure will give Captains a good start, and perhaps these tips will keep them going.

- Successful completion of this adventure requires the exploration of ten different planets, one from each solar system. It is easy to designate the planets to be visited, for they are the only ones which will detail landing coordinates during an orbital "scanning." Never try to transport yourself onto a planet's surface without exact coordinates. A couple of mistaken yards in any direction, and you might materialize yourself in the heart of a mountain. Besides being illadvised, it is always fatal.
- Know your ship and crew. The manual gives a rundown on some of the important names and places aboard the Enterprise, but leaves much uncovered. To be sure, many of the locations on the 23 levels in the starship are mere window dressinglike the bowling alley up on deck 21-but a serious Captain should
note the following people and places. You never know who might be pressed into service.

Deck \#1 (Bridge): Although it is never mentioned in any of the documentation, Commander Avoca is your new helmsman, manning the position vacated by Sulu.
Deck \#2 (Starship Lab): Supervised by Kerasus.
Deck \#5 Contains the sleeping quarters of McCoy, Spock, Uhura, Chekov, and Kirk.
Deck \#7 Security - with
crewmen Ohara and Lee. Library - supervised by Litowinsky. Sickbay-Burke helping McCoy with duties. Transporter-the location where you can pick up a Phaser, Communicator and Tricorder from Renner, Scott's aide. Engineering-where Maraht oversees the Antimatter.
Deck \#8 (Rec Deck): Where else can you get a copy of

Casablanca in deep space? Monitored by Tanzer.
Deck \#12 Observation Deck.
Deck \#16 Warp Drive - guarded by Freeman.
Deck \#19 Shuttlebay for the Galileo craft.
Deck \#22 Computer.

- Above all, The Kobayashi Alternative is a screening exam for potential Federation Captains. You're supposed to be a leader, so act like one. This program will dismiss you (with a low score) if you appear to be mentally unraveling at your command post. Even if you are unsure of what to do, don't let others know you are panicky.
- If you can't seem to get a crew member to understand a command, there are a few possible reasons. First, check to see that the person you are addressing is capable of carrying out your order. Each member of the crew can only perform his or her designated chores. Make sure the order fits. Or perhaps your error is one of protocol. Check to see that you are using correct terminology. If you still can't get the person to comply, then the order you are giving is probably incidental. Try to approach the problem in a different way.


## Gamemaker

Computer: Commodore 64
Publisher: Activision
2350 Bayshore Frontage
Road
Mountain View, CA
94043
Medium: Disk
Price: $\$ 29.95$

Using a programming formula that proved successful in Designer's Pencil, author Gary Kitchen has fashioned a logical, easy-to-use construction kit, filled with bits and pieces of games that can be put together in any number of ways. Or, you can design your own bits and pieces, using the several editing routines, to make games that are truly original and personalized.

After booting the double-sided disk, you arrive at the editor. Here are the paths to the various libraries and editors as well as the main program editor. In a window at midscreen are all the programming lines you'll need, arranged in alphabetical order so that you may scroll through them quickly to find the one you want.

Once you've found the line, click the joystick button to move it to the actual program area below, then push your stick forward or back to find the next line you need.
Should your selected line call for a variable or a sprite, that part of the line is highlighted until you fill in the information, such as screen coordinates or spritename. It is as easy as it sounds, and the pre-written commands save you both time and syntax errors.
From here, you may access the libraries that are contained on the flip side of the disk: a library of sprites, sound effects, backgrounds, and music. I suggest you page through these libraries first to familiarize yourself with them. Or, if your idea calls for something not contained in a library, you may go to the appropriate editing mode and create your own sights and sounds.

The sprite editor is familiar, consisting of an enlarged grid where the sprite is constructed with joystick clicks and movements, as well as a "life-size" image of the sprite you're


creating. The background editor works the same. The enlarged grid makes fine detail possible, and allows you to make sure that outlines are completely closed before filling them with color.
To me, the creation of sounds and music is still a mystery. Yet, in hopping around the editors with a joystick, I was able to create credible sounds and incredible music. Fortunately, for others like me who may have a tin ear, the library of sounds and music is quite simple.

Any game elements you create can be saved to your own library disk, and any game created can also be saved to disk. This way, you can write games
and share them with friends who do not own Gamemaker.

Or better yet, enter your best effort in Activision's contest! The rewards for winners of the contest include both money and publication. I'm sure my game, where you shoot arrows at race cars and get a quacking sound at every hit, will be the one-but go ahead and send yours in, anyway.

How good can the games be? It's anybody's guess. Experiment. Strive for greatness. If you've ever had an idea for a game but doubted your programming abilities, or if you've ever wondered how the elements of a game are combined into a whole, then Gamemaker is worth your consideration.

In fact, although the name belies it, I think it is as valuable for dissecting as it is for construction, allowing you to take a game apart and examine it piece by piece. Perhaps it should have been called Gamemaker/Game UnMaker.

# A Name That's Synonymous With Simplistic Productivity Software 

Substitute easy-to-use pictures in place of complicated computer languages. Absolutely the easiest way to use a computer!

janewrite ${ }^{\text {T" }}$
A full featured word processor that lets you produce all kinds of quality documents. See the text displayed on the computer screen exactly as it would appear when printed.

- Create documents in either normal or BOLDFACE type.
- Arrange paragraphs to satisfy any order you desire.
- Available accent marks allow you to create documents in foreign languages.
- Locate a single word in your document with the special Search function.


The calculator/spreadsheet that makes working with numbers easy.

- Display an entire financial record neatly on the screen.
- Automatically recalculate an entire spreadsheet should just a few of the figures change.
- Calculate sums, averages, and minimum and maximum figures.
- Information can be "pasted" into a report or letter written with janewrite.
- Comes complete with several ready to use file formats for your convenience.


## janelist"'

Compile and store various lists with the use of this electronic filing cabinet. Create a personal address book. Design custom lists. Construct a mailer for your business needs.

- Locate a single entry with the Search feature.
- Delete selected entries with the touch of a key.
- Arrange entries in any particular order with The Sort option.
- Comes complete with several ready to use file formats for your convenience.


## ColorMe and Show Director

Computer: Commodore 64
Publisher: Mindscape
3444 Dundee Road Northbrook, IL. 60062
Medium: Disk
Price: $\$ 29.95$

Mindscape has two programs which bring out the creativity in kids of all ages. ColorMe, The Computer Coloring Kit is designed for the armchair artist, and Show Director is an excellent program for those who dream of directing the sequel to Cats.

## ColorMe

ColorMe allows the user to create original pictures by incorporating predrawn characters from the ColorMe Picture Disk. It has simplified icons and menus that make it extremely easy to use-even for very young children. The program disk enables budding young artists to create original art, and the ColorMe Picture Disk lets them "cut and paste" predrawn designs or original creations. The finished masterpieces can be saved and/ or printed. ColorMe can also be supplemented with a ColorMe Supply Box containing printing paper, buttons, a coloring book binder, cards, and envelopes.

The opening screen of ColorMe has a simple menu and a blank "drawing board." A crayon functions as the printer, allowing the child to select from five different options. He or she can draw outlines using "crayons" of varied thicknesses and can choose from 16 vivid colors. The outlines can be filled in with color using the "fill" icon. If erasing is desired, the child simply points to the "oops" icon. Names (or any text) can be printed by pointing to the "text" icon and typing letters on the keyboard. The letters can be varied according to size and color.

If the fifth icon is selected, a new menu appears with additional choices. This menu contains the cut-and-paste option, clearly defined with a small scissors. There is also a magnifier which allows the child to see an

enlarged version of small details.
The ColorMe program is whimsical and fun, and can provide hours of creative entertainment for almost any age.

## Show Director

Show Director puts your name on the director's chair as you write the script, choose the background, select and animate the "stars," and coordinate background music and sound effects. Like ColorMe, Show Director is an excellent example of structured creativity, and provides the user with the tools necessary to create "a really big show." Show Director is more sophisticated than ColorMe, and is recommended for the eight and older set.

After the opening scene, which puts your name in lights, you decide whether to begin your production by writing the script or getting right to the action. If you decide to develop the plot first, you will use Show Director's built-in word processor. The word processor is quite complete and contains full cursor movement, insert and delete, and page display commands.

Lights, camera, action! Your name appears on the director's chair, and you view the scenery selections. You can choose from three cave scenes, three haunted mansion scenes (with a graveyard, of course), and three forest scenes. And if you've secretly yearned to do a remake of Cleopatra, there's a
desert scene complete with pyramids. You can also select the "design your own background" option, which splits the screen into three sections: ground, middle, and sky.

Next comes audition time. You select your stars from 40 characters comprised of actors, actresses, and animals. Up to four characters can be included in any one scene. After the cast has been chosen, you become an animator. Each character gets a 30 second movement sequence, using a joystick or arrow keys. A color bar at the bottom of the screen helps you keep track of the time limit.

You have a choice of background music, from dramatic or funny to scary or sad. You can also choose several special sound effects, such as an earthquake, ghost, motor, chirp, or footsteps.

Once you've compiled the components of your major motion picture, you have the option of changing it. You can add scenes, change scenes, or run it as is. The step-by-step creation process is fascinating, and the end results are very satisfying. Overall, the program is very well done and takes little effort to master. The documentation is clear, concise, and easy to follow.

Both ColorMe and Show Director are excellent examples of computerized creativity. They provide basic creative tools, and the results are limited only by your imagination.

# Get the most out of yournew <br> C-128 or Amiga computer with these authoritative guides prepared by Commodore's technical staff 



Now that you have your brand-new Commodore ${ }^{\text {® }}$ computer, let the experts show you everything you need to know to master your machine's full potential.

C-128 OWNERS: If you're one of the projected halfmillion new C-128 owners, you know you've got a machine that's incredibly powerful for its price. Now harness every bit of that power with the official Commodore 128 Programmer's Reference Guide.

Here's everything you need to know, from BASIC to machine language and CPM operations, an input/output guide, color codes, and sound/frequency tables. Comprehensive appendices include maps of memory locations, error messages, pinout diagrams of primary chips, and a complete schematic diagram essential for modifications to the machine and nonstandard interfaces.

## Commodore 128

 Programmer's Reference Guide A Bantam Computer BookCommodore is a registered trademark of Commodore Electronics, Ltd. Commodore 128 is a trademark of Commodore Electronics, Ltd.


AMIGA OWNERS: You're finding out why the Amiga computer, with its exceptional graphics, is the hottest high-end personal computer on the market. And because The AmigaDOS Manual is the only source of complete information on the Amiga's disk operating system, you just can't afford to be without it.

Really three books in one, The AmigaDOS Manual includes: a user's manual with instructions on how to use all available DOS commands, from the most common to the most advanced; a technical reference manual which details Amiga's highly refined hierarchical filing system; and, for the advanced user interested in professional-quality programming, a developer's manual

for C and assembly languages program development.

## The AmigaDOS Manual

A Bantam Computer Book
Amiga is a trademark of Commodore-Amiga, Inc.

# Kermit's <br> Electronic Storymaker 

Computer: Commodore 64
Publisher: Simon \& Schuster 1230 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020
Medium: Book and Disk Price: $\$ 29.95$

Tanya, my kindergarten friend, doesn't know the names of all the letters. Nevertheless, with help from the computer and Kermit's Electronic Storymaker, she learned the meaning of "words," composed a story about Kermit, and then "read" it back to me. This pre-schooler was learning the basics of reading before grade one.

Kermit's Electronic Storymaker is a composition exercise that requires children to fit words and phrases into grammatically correct sentences. Its main instructional focus is the immensely important, yet often unaddressed, language development in children ages three to six. And for that group, who better to explain the mysteries of the printed word than Kermit the Frog of Muppet fame?

Kermit is a friend and mentor of children because, like Carl Sagan, he teaches and amuses at the same time. In Kermit's Electronic Storymaker, the subject is "syntax," the meaningful arrangement of words within sentences. For small children, understanding the variety of sentence patterns in speech, and later in books, is often as difficult as unlocking the meaning of the Cosmos. What makes the process so frustrating is the abstract nature of words. To a five-yearold, the question is still, "What is a word?"

Kermit's Electronic Storymaker is a solution. First, it "shows" children words by employing images and sounds. Second, it demonstrates how words fit into new and unexplored sentence patterns. Kermit's Electronic Storymaker gives children an opportunity to master 20 different sentence constructions. Grade six teachers who thought sentence variety was extinct

better take a look at this.
The book is a dictionary of 58 words and phrases about Muppets and the things they do. Eighteen of the words are action verbs such as "swims," "flies," and "bounces." Another group contains conjunctions such as "while" and "as." Together with nouns these words form the building blocks of sentences. The book familiarizes the child with the vocabulary and sentence patterns he or she may later employ in their own compositions.

After you boot the program, four control symbols appear at the top of the screen: a joystick, disk, and two musical notes. Aiming a small arrow at these symbols activates the movement of the Muppet characters, the saving of stories for later recall, and musical accompaniment. Below these are solid blank lines which represent the first of many sentence patterns. Presented in this "template" fashion, these lines are the function slots of a grammatically correct sentence.

To begin, point the arrow at the first position, which in this case is the subject position. The words and cor-
responding illustrations of Kermit and the other Muppets will then appear. The child continues to choose words in this manner until the story is complete. At that point, the child may go on to a new set of blank lines and a new and more complex sentence pattern, or pause and experiment with the sentence and scene just created.

Upon completion of our first story, Tanya and I watched as Kermit flew "in the cave." Tanya saw for herself the meaning of each word or phrase, and understood how and why they fit in a printed sentence. Mostly, though, she simply enjoyed the show.

Later, Tanya used the command mode to direct Kermit's movements herself by moving the joystick up, down, left or right. She was delighted. In the world of small children, where all power and decision rests with adults, such moments of freedom are the building blocks of self-confidence. So great was her involvement that once, as Kermit danced joyfully on bustling city streets, Tanya frettingly steered him away from traffic. "I've got to steer him over here," she ex-

Continued on pg. 42


## New 128 news

If you've ordered the new Commodore $128^{\text {TM }}$ or you're thinking about it, Sams has news for you! A new book: The first and only official guide to Commodore's exciting new business computer.

Now you can read all about the Commodore 128 and its three different operating modes $-64^{\mathrm{TM}}, 128$, and $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}^{\oplus}$ You'll learn how to use spreadsheets, and word processing, choose peripherals, create graphics and animation, run $\mathrm{CP} / \mathrm{M}$ programs, and more.

Best of all, you'll learn how the 128 can work for you at the office or at home. So whether you've already ordered the 128 or are getting ready to, you'll find Sams Official Guide a wise investment.


Get the book that's making headlines. Get Sams Official Commodore 128 book. Visit your local Sams dealer. Or call our toll-free number and ask for Operator 205.
The Official Book for the Commodore 128 Personal Computer, No. 22456, \$12.95.

## 800-428-SAMS

In Indiana, call 317-298-5566

## SAMS

Howard W. Sams \& Co., Inc. 4300 West 62nd Street Indianapolis, IN 46268

## 50FTURRE REUELUS

plained, "so that he won't get run over."

My imagination was also busy. As Tanya moved Kermit about, I thought of questions to help expand her grasp of spatial concepts, those perceptual gremlins that sometimes result in reversed letters such as " $b$ " and "d," " m " and "w." "Let's see if you can make him dance in the top right hand corner," I suggested. And then, "How about the bottom?" or, "To the left corner."
In similar fashion, I asked other questions to enhance Tanya's story comprehension, and test her emerging awareness of how spoken words and the text paralleled one another. Step one was a question to determine if she knew what was meant by a "word." She did, and proved she recognized the physical boundaries of words by counting those in her sentence.

Next, I asked her to point to individual words which depicted the character in the story, the action he was engaged in, and where the action
was occurring. "Which line do we use for Kermit or his friends?" I inquired. "And which one is for what he does?" Willingly, Tanya answered, and more and more frequently her responses were correct.

For example, the following sentence appeared on the screen: Kermit swims under the sea. Tanya "read" this to me, but how was she able to decode the words accurately and in correct sequence? She had chosen Kermit to be the subject of her story, so therefore, the word "Kermit" would logically begin her sentence. Reinforcing that assumption was the illustration of Kermit swimming under the sea. In "telling" me a story like this one, her mastery of oral language and its rules told her to begin with the subject and follow with a verb. Thus, she correctly anticipated the same pattern in text. The simultaneous on-going visual images confirmed her assumptions.

All these clues helped Tanya understand the workings of more complex and unfamiliar sentence patterns. By

coordinating the appropriate visual image and wording, Kermit's Electronic Storymaker provides a bridge from hearing and understanding new sentence patterns, to composing and reading them.
Tanya was certainly entertained by Kermit's Electronic Storymaker, but I think she also appreciated it for what it taught her. I, too, found it enjoyable, but my greatest thrill came through watching Tanya learn about language. How much was she actually learning? I assessed her growing awareness by having her point to the line where the character word will be entered, or to the line that will tell where he will dance or swim. Tanya's correct responses indicated she was beginning to master the written code she would one day use in her own writing.

How much understanding of language Tanya brought to this program and how much she learned from its use is difficult to determine. Without a doubt, however, many aspects of its presentation assisted Tanya in her association of speech with text. It would require much more space to fully explain the full range of language "readiness" skills fostered by Kermit's Electronic Storymaker:

Too many adults still believe a child should be able to merely recite the ABC's when he or she enters school. Of more value is a firm understanding that words in print are the same as words in speech. That conceptual realization, combined with a command of rich and various oral sentence patterns, would do a great deal to ensure a child's early success with reading and writing.

In the meantime, though, let no one hesitate to use Kermit's Electronic Storymaker: I have nothing but praise for it, and Tanya has but one request. She'd like to suggest a small addition to the Muppet cast of characters: the Peanut Butter Sandwich. It's a reasonable idea. After all, what's a kid's activity without a peanut butter sandwich?

Jack Emberly is an Elementary Learning Assistance teacher with 14 years of experience. He is presently teaching a program for gifted children that includes computer studies.

## Gaibre Solware when rousuisarale to Cownodore michandes



## то A HIG HE R



THE COMMODORE 128.
The first step is buying the Commodore $128^{\text {mm }}$ Personal Computer. The smartest computer available for the price. It's like getting three computers for less than one usually costs, because the 128 operates in three separate modes. You can run sophisticated $C P / M^{\oplus}$ business software and the new programs written for the 128. Plus over 3,000 Commodore 64 ${ }^{\text {® }}$ programs. You start out with more software and real life uses than most machines give you after years on the market.


THE COMMODORE 128 WORKS FASTER.
To run all that software and run it faster, you'll want the 1571 Disk Drive. You can"t find a faster drive at the price. It transfers nearly 1,000 words a second ( 5200 cps ), so you can load most programs instantly. And you'll save space as well as time because the 1571 holds up to 410 K of data, the equivalent of 200 typewritten pages.


THE COMMODORE 128 GETS SMARTER.
Now try improving your memory. Plug in our 1750 RAM Expansion Module and your 128 moves up to a powerful 512K. That's enough to handle just about anything you can dish out, from complicated business forecasting to giant data bases. In fact our expansion module will be the only memory you'll need for many years to come.


THE COMMODORE 128 LEARNS TO COMMUNICATE. There's no real intelligence without the ability to communicate. So you'll want our 1670 Modem/1200. Just plug in your telephone jack and the modem automatically answers, dials and selects the appropriate mode. It puts you in touch with a new world of shopping, banking, communications and information over your telephone line. And it operates at a lightning-fast 1200 baud to save on your telephone bill.

THE COMMODORE 128 LEARNS TO WRITE.
Looking good in print could be your next move with the MPS 1000 Printer. Il's a new dot matrix printer designed to make the most of the 128 's high-resolution graphics because sometimes pictures speak louder than words. But it's no slouch when it comes to words. The MPS furns out about 1200 words a minute ( 100 cps ) of draftquality printing, or gives you near-letter-quality printing at nearly 240 words a minute ( 20 cps ). And you can choose printing styles, use international characters, even make up your own symbols.


THE COMMODORE 128 IMPROVES YOUR VISION.
Brains aren't enough without good looks, so improve your vision with Commodore's new 1902 RGB Color Monitor. The high-resolution screen gives you a sharper image and better color than your standard TV, so you can really appreciate the 128 's great graphics. And the 80-column display lets you see more of what you're doing while you're doing it.

All these evolutionary steps ahead won't set you back when it comes to paying for them. Additions to your Commodore 128 are available at a store near you and are as affordable as the 128 itself. We think that's a smart way to help you build a computer system.
is

# THE MISSING LINK! 

From magazine...to diskette...to disk drive
Without LOADSTAR you are probably not getting the full benefit from the magazine that you are reading at this moment. Tell the truth now.... Have you typed in all the program listings? Of course not. Your time is worth much more than that. On the other hand, it is a shame to miss out on all the rich treasures that are available to you. The solution is LOADSTAR....

LOADSTAR is published monthly on a double-sided diskette. It contains the programs from Commodore's own magazines with lots more.... There are bonus programs, tutorials, articles, subscriber feedback, reviews, and music.


CALL TOLL-FREE 1 (800) 831-2694
8-5 CENTRAL TIME
In Louisiana call (318) 868-7247
"If you can afford only one disk service, make it Loadstar. If you can afford more than one, make sure Loadstar is one of them. You'll soon wonder why you bothered with the others!"

Stephen S. Leven, Sept./Oct. Commodore Microcomputers, I page 32

If Loadstar fails to meet your expectations in any way, you can return the disk for a full refund.

I
to order by mail send to:

LOADSTAR P.O. Box 30007 Shreveport, LA 71130-0007
$\square 9.95$ for the current LOADSTAR disk companion to Power Play $\square \$ 9.95$ for the current LOADSTAR disk companion to Commodore OR

Microcomputers
$\square \$ 39.95$ for the next 6 issues of LOADSTAR.
$\square \$ 69.95$ for the next 12 issues of LOADSTAR.
Name
Address
City/State $\qquad$ Zip
exp.dt

## The Most Interactive Game Ever?

## News and opinion

 from a leading explorer of those fantasy realms called adventure games.If you're tired of collecting objects and figuring out what to do with them, collect yourself a copy of Nine Princes of Amber, Telarium's (Spinnaker) adaptation of a fantasy novel by Roger Zelazny. In a first for adventure gaming, virtually all the problems are solved by talking to and outwitting people-not fumbling with keys and coins and ropes. As a member of the royal family in the mystical land of Amber, you're ensnared in a deadly struggle for the throne with your eight brothers and three sisters, while your father, King Oberon, is away.

You've got to convince them to back you in a plot to oust the vicious Prince Erik; therefore, Amber's problems focus on negotiating with your siblings to form alliances. At your command in this effort is a vast vocabulary of unusual verbs. You can flatter, placate, propose, nod, spit, confess, plead, negotiate, bargain, or choose from numerous other words implemented especially for this intense brand of character interaction. The game also packs an array of nouns, adjectives, and prepositions (all listed in the manual), making it the most articulate of the Telarium adventures.

Adventure games typically have just one successful ending, the other "conclusions" consisting of diverse ways to die along the way. Amber, however, has four successful conclusions. The optimal solution is to be crowned King of Amber; the others reflect various degrees of success. (You'll still find plenty of ways to get killed.) Because your interactions

with the characters can lead to so many different situations and conclusions, Amber is probably the most interactive adventure ever. Another first for the genre is Amber's inventive use of graphics. Instead of appearing in full-screen pictures with text below, these ornate illustrations fill the left side of the screen and the text scrolls down the right.
-Amber includes a unique game within a game, but it's not an actionstyle challenge like those in Telarium's early adventures (which have since been removed from the new versions of Dragonworld, Fabrenheit 451 and Rendezvous with Rama). It's a visual problem that defies you to fit pieces of a puzzle together by typing in commands. There's also an all-text swordfight sequence that kicks in when you choose to fight instead of talk.
The music and sound effects are outstanding in this and another noteworthy Telarium title, Perry Mason: The Case of the Mandarin Murder (reviewed in depth this issue). Mason incorporates a similar graphics scheme and also emphasizes character interaction as you assume the role of the famous lawyer who must save his client from a murder rap. Most of thé game is staged in court, where you can cross-examine witnesses, introduce evidence, and even object to the district attorney's line of questioning. Success hinges on shrewdly utilizing your staff of two. Paul Drake is a private eye who will dash out and investigate anyone or anything you say, then report back to you in court. Della Street is a legal assistant who will call potential witnesses, summarize the most recent testimony, and suggest effective questions to ask.

The game ends when the jury announces a verdict. As in Amber, several possible endings exist, including one in which the real murderer breaks down and confesses on the witness stand, just like in the TV
show. If you enjoy "disk drive detective" games, you'll definitely want to investigate Perry Mason. Telarium plans to follow it with an Agatha Christie adventure, and, for science fiction fans, Robert Heinlein's Starman Jones and The Moon is a Harsb Mistress, both scheduled for later this year.

## Return to the Land of Zork: Spellbreaker

All-text adventurists who haven't already played Infocom's Spellbreaker must have been on the moon for the past few months, for it's the long-awaited final chapter in the Enchanter series. A maddening jaunt to the magical world of Zork's Great Underground Empire, Spellbreaker was written by Dave Lebling, who did Zork III and co-wrote Enchanter, the series' first installment, with Marc Blank. It commences in the midst of a clamorous meeting of the top Enchanters from around the land. They're debating what to do about an inexplicable phenomenon: Their magic spells either aren't working or completely backfire, and the resulting chaos threatens to destroy the world of Zork. At the height of one Enchanter's speech, the gathering of magicians is turned into newts, frogs, and lizards by a shadowy figure whom you must track down and vanquish.

The trip takes you across the Flathead Mountains to the nest of a giant roc, through cyclopean stone ruins where a monstrous snake blocks your path, to the enigmatic Octagon room and beyond. You're armed with a spell book containing familiar spells like rezrov and frotz. Numerous new spells-jindak to detect magic, blorple to explore an object's mystic con-nections-soon turn up.

Outside the Guild Hall, you find a strange white cube that, if blorpled, transports you to another location where you'll find several other rooms and puzzles. (This mechanism for traveling about is similar to the way the Improbability drive was used in Hitchbiker's Guide.) Other cubes must be retrieved from ogres, hermits, and other characters; each teleports you to a new area. With a top score of 600 points, this is an ex-

Continued on pg. 121

## COMMODORE 64 COMPUTER

(Order Now)


- C128 Disks 79‘ ea.*
- Paperback Writer $64 \$ 39.95$
- 10" Comstar 10X Printer $\$ 148.00$
- $13^{\prime \prime}$ Color Monitor $\$ 159.95$


## CALL BEFORE YOU ORDER

COMMODORE 64 COMPUTER $\$ 139.95$
You pay only $\$ 139.95$ when you order the powerful 84K COMMODORE 64 COMPUTER! LESS the value of the SPECIAL SOFTWARE DISCOUNT COUPON we pack with your computer that allows you to SAVE OVER $\$ 250$ off software sale prices!! With only $\$ 100$ of savings applied. your net computer cost is $\$ 39.95$ !!

* C128 DOUBLE SIDED DISKS 79' EA.

Get these $51_{4}$ "Double Sided Floppy Disks specially designed for the Commodore 128 Computer (1571 Disk Drive). $100 \%$ Certified. Lifetime Warranty Automatic Lint Cleaning Liner included. 1 Box of 10. $\$ 9.90$ ( $999^{\prime}$ ea.), 5 Boxes of $10 \cdot \$ 44.50$ ( $899^{\prime}$ ea.). 10 Boxes of 10 - 579.00 ( $799^{\circ} \mathrm{ea}$.).

## 13" COLOR MONITOR $\$ 159.95$

You pay only $\$ 159.95$ when you order this $13^{\circ}$ COLOR MONITOR. LESS the value of the SPECIAL SOFTWARE DISCOUNT COUPON we pack with your monitor that allows you to save over $\$ 250$ off software sale prices! ! With only $\$ 100$ of savings applied, your net color monitor cost is only $\$ 59.95$. (16 Colors).

Premium Quality 120-140 CPS
Comstar 10X Printer $\$ 148.00$
The COMSTAR 10 X gives you a $10^{\prime \prime}$ carriage, 120.140 CPS $9 \times 9$ dot matrix with double strike capability for $18 \times 18$ dot matrix (near letter quality), high resolution bit image ( $120 \times 144$ dot matrix), underlining, back spacing, left and right margin setting, true lower decenders with super and subscripts, prints standard. italic, block graphics and special characters. It gives you print quality and features found on printers costing twice as much!! (Centronics Parallel Interface) List $\$ 399.00$ Sale $\$ 148.00$.

## 4 SLOT EXPANDER \& 80 COLUMN BOARD $\$ 49.95$

 Now you program 80 COLUMNS on the screen at one time! Converts your Commodore 64 to 80 COLUMNS when you plug in the 80 COLUMN EXPANSION BOARDI! PLUS 4 slot expander! Limited Quantities Sale \$49.95. Coupon \$39.95.80 COLUMNS IN COLOR
PAPERBACK WRITER 64 WORD PROCESSOR $\$ 39.95$ This PAPERBACK WRITER 64 WORD PROCESSOR is the finest available for the COMMODORE 64 computer! The ULTIMATE FOR PROFESSIONAL Word Processing. DISPLAYS 40 or 80 COLUMNS IN COLOR or black and white! Simple to operate, powerful text editing. complete cursor and insert/delete key controls line and paragraph insertion, automatic deletion. centering, margin settings and output to all printers! List \$99.00. SALE \$39.95. Coupon \$29.95.

## RGB Monitor

## Plus Separated Composite Video

Perfect for 80 column use on the C128 plus includes green screen option and all controls accessed from the front of the monitor.

## SALE \$25:95

## SPECIAL SOFTWARE COUPON

> We pack a SPECIAL SOFTWARE DISCOUNT COUPON with every COMMODORE 64 COMPUTER, DISK DRIVE, PRINTER, or MONITOR we sell! This coupon allows you to SAVE OVER $\$ 250$ OFF SALE PRICES!!
(Examples)

## PROFESSIONAL SOFTWARE

 COMMODORE 64| Name | Lst | Sale | Coupon |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poperback Writer | 9,00 | \$39.95 | 95 |
| Paperback Database 64 | \$69.00 | \$34.95 | \$24.95 |
| Poperback Dictionary | \$24.95 | \$14.95 | \$10.00 |
| The Print Shop | 544.95 | \$27.95 | \$26.95 |
| Halley's Project | \$39.95 | \$25.95 | \$24.95 |
| Practicale (spread sheet) | \$59.95 | \$19.95 | \$14.95 |
| Voice Command Module | \$79.95 | $\$ 39.95$ | \$34.95 |
| Nine Princes in Amber | 532.95 | \$24.95 | \$21.95 |
| Super Bowl Sunday | \$30.00 | \$19.95 | \$17.95 |
| Flip \& File Disk Filer | \$24.95 | \$14.95 | \$12.95 |
| Pro Joystick | \$19.95 | \$12.95 | \$10.00 |
| Computer Core Kit | \$44.95 | \$29.95 | \$24.95 |
| Dust Cover | \$ 8.95 | \$ 6.95 | \$ 4.60 |
| File Writer (by Codewriter) | S39.95 | \$29.95 | \$24.95 |
| 4 Troubleshoot 8 |  |  |  |
| Repair Guide | \$24.95 | \$15.95 | \$12.95 |
| Financial Planner Sylvia Porter | \$59.95 |  | 9 |
| (See over 100 coupon items in our catalog) |  |  |  |
| Write mple SPECIAL | call | $\begin{aligned} & \text { re COI } \end{aligned}$ |  |

## ATTENTION Computer Clubs We Offer Big Volume Discounts CALL TODAY!

## PROTECTO WARRANTY

All Protecto's products carry a minimum 90 day warranty. If anything fails within 90 days from the date of purchase. simply send your product to us via United Parcel Service prepaid. We will IMMEDIATELY send you a replacement at no charge via United Parcel Service prepaid. This warranty proves once again that We Love Our Customers.

Cl28 COMMODORE期酸 COMPUTER

# (Order Now) <br> (SEE BELOW) 

With $\$ 59.95$ Timeworks Wordwriter Wordprocessor savings applied

- 340K 1571 Disk Drive $\$ 259.00$
- Voice Synthesizer $\$ 39.95$
- 12" Amber Monitor $\$ 79.95$


## PRICES MAY BE LOWER

## * C128 COMMODORE COMPUTER $\$ 289.00$

You pay only $\$ 289.00$ for the Cl 28 computer and we include the C128 Wordwriter Wordprocessor by Timeworks (Sale $\$ 59.95$ ). Thus, your net cost for the C 128 computer is only $\$ 229.05$.
List $\$ 349.00$. SALE $\$ 289.00$.

340K 1571 COMMODORE DISK DRIVE $\$ 259.00$ Double sided, Single Disk Drive for C. 128 allows you to use C. 128 mode plus CPM mode. 17 times faster than 1541, plus runs all 1541 formats.
List \$349.00. Sale \$259.00.
SUPER AUTO DIAL MODEM $\mathbf{\$ 2 9 . 9 5}$
Easy to use. Just plug into your Commodore 64 computer and you're ready to transmit and receive messages. Easier to use than dialing your telephone, just push one key on your computer! Includes exclusive easy to use program for up and down loading to printer and disk drives. Best in U.S.A. List $\$ 99.00$. SALE $\$ 29.95$. Coupon $\$ 24.95$.

## VOICE SYNTHESIZER $\mathbf{\$ 3 9 . 9 5}$

For Commodore-64 computers. Just plug it in and you can program words and sentences, adjust volume and pitch, make talking adventure games, sound action games and customized talkies!! PLUS ( $\$ 19.95$ value) TEXT TO SPEECH program included FREE, just type a word and hear your computer talk - ADD SOUND TO "ZORK", SCOTT ADAMS AND OTHER ADVENTURE GAMESI! (Disk or tape.) List $\$ 89.00$. SALE $\$ 39.95$

12" MAGNAVOX (NAP) 80 COLUMN MONITOR WITH SOUND $\$ 79.95$
Super High Resolution green screen monitor. 80 columns $\times 24$ lines, easy to read, plus speaker for audio sound included, Fantastic value list $\$ 129.00$ Sale $\mathbf{\$ 7 9 . 9 5}$. (C128 cable $\$ 19.95$. C64, Atari cable \$9.95)

PRINTER/TYPEWRITER COMBINATION $\$ 229.95$ "JUKI" Superb letter quality. daisy wheel printer/typewriter combination. Two machines in one - just a flick of the switch. $12^{\prime \prime}$ extra large carriage, typewriter keyboord, outomatic margin control and relocate key. drop in cassette ribbon! (90 day warranty) centronics parallel or RS232 serial port built in (Specify). List $\$ 349.00$. SALE $\$ 229.95$. (Lid. Qty.)

14" RGB \& COMPOSITE COLOR MONITOR $\$ 259.95$ Must be used to get 80 columns in color with 80 column computers (C128 - IBM . Apple), (RGB Cable \$19.95) Add \$14.50 shipping.
List \$399.00. SALE \$259.95.

- LOWEST PRICES • 15 DAY FREE TRIAL
- BEST SERVICE IN U.S.A. • ONE DAY EXPRESS MAIL


## PHONE ORDERS

8 a.m. - 8 p.m. C.S.T. Weekdays 9 a.m. . 12 noon C.S.T. Saturdays

- 90 DAY FREE REPLACEMENT WARRANTY
- OVER 500 PROGRAMS • FREE CATALOGS

Add $\$ 10.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / 4 \%$ tax. Add $\$ 20.00$ for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII. ALASKA. APO-FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashier Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery. 2 to 7 days for phone orders. 1 day express mail! Prices \& Availability subject to change without notice.
VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D. No. C.O.D. to Canada. APO.FPO


## We Love Our Customers

Box 550, Barrington, Illinois 60010
312/382-5244 to order

# Computer Cleaners 5 

 TV/MONITOR SCREEN RESTORER\& CLEANING KIT Sale $\$ 9.95$
Reduce eye fatigue by increasing the clarity of your TV or monitor screen. This kit contains a hard wax formulation to cover surface imperfections on TV screens and monitors. This restores maximum optical clarity, making what you see mordistinct. Plus high absorbency cloths and an auto static spray cleaner allows you to clean your screen on a regular basis to keep your screen looking better than new. (This is a must for those who watch monitors or TVs for extended lengths of time.) List $\$ 19.95$. Sale $\$ 9.95$.

## DISK DRIVE CLEANER

Reg. $\$ 19.95$.
Sale $\$ 9.95$.

- $60 \%$ of all drive downtime is directly related to poorly maintained drives
- Drives should be cleaned each week regardless of use.
- Drives are sensitive to smoke, dust \& all micro patricles.
- Systematic operator performed maintenance is the best way of ensuring error free use of your computer system.

This unique twin slot jacket design gives twice as many "wet-dry" cleanings per rotation as other leading brands. Non abrasive, $100 \%$ lint free, random fiber cleaners capture dust, smoke particles and disk oxide build up which insures you against disk and data loss from dirty disk drive heads just like you must clean your albums and tape players you must clean your disk drive heads to keep your disk drive working well. (24
cleanings per kit.) List \$19.95. Sale \$9.95.


## ANTI-STATIC KEYBOARD CLEANER <br> Sale \$9.95

Now you can clean your computer keyboard fast, efficiently, and safely. The keyboard cleaning solution is exclusively formulated to remove skin oils, dust, and dirt that can destroy your equipment. Plus this non residue solution with anto-static properties will not build up like ordinary household cleaners so you can clean as much as you like without worry. Plus the lint free, high absorbency, nonabrasive cloths will not scratch or mar your equipment as they pick up dirt and grime in a matter of seconds.
List \$19.95. Sale \$9.95.

[^0]We Love Our Customers
22292 N. Pepper Rd., Barrington, Illinois 60010
312/382-5244 to order

## PRINTER ACCESSORY SALE

## - Lowest Prices • Best Service - In Stock Quick Delivery

|  | List | Sale |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0054 Roll Paper. $8^{1 / 2 "}$ " Standard letter size ( $41 / 2$ Thick - 350 Ft .) Use with any Printer! | \$6.95 | \$4.95 |
| 0052 Deluxe Printer Paper. $91 / 2^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}(1100$ Sheets) Tractor or continuous feed, for all standard 80 Column Printers! | \$16.95 | \$74.95 |
| 0051 Deluxe Micro Perf Printer Paper. Fanfold micro perf., no tractor | \$24.95 | \$79.95 |
| 0053 15" Deluxe Printer Paper. $15^{\prime \prime} \times 11^{\prime \prime}$ (1100 Sheets) Tractor or continuous feed fits all $15^{\prime \prime}$ Printers. | \$19.95 | \$77.95 |
| $0056 \mathbf{5 0 0 0}$ Self Adhesive Mailing Labels. Best quality single width $-3^{1 / 2^{\prime \prime}} \times 15 / 16^{\prime \prime}$. (Tractor/Friction) | \$24.95 | \$74.95 |

## Famous Smith Corona National Brand

## 10" PRINTRE SALI Below Wholesale Cost Prices!!!

- ONE YEAR IMMEDIATE REPLACEMENT WARRANTY - Speed: 120 or $\mathbf{1 6 0}$ characters per second - Friction Feed/Tractor Feed - Standard
- $\mathbf{8 0}$ character print line at 10 CPI - 1 Line Buffer, 2K Buffer on 160 CPS Plus LQM
- Six pitches - Graphics capability - Centronics compatible parallel interface - Features Bidirectional Print, Shortline Seek, Vertical And Horizontal Tabs


This is a sample of our near-letter-quality print.

## Check These Features \& Prices

 120 CPS 10" Printer List $\$ 429.00$ SALE

## 160 CPS + Letter Quality Mode 10" Printer

List
\$499.00
SALE processing quality print
emphasized
There is standard data ,
italic print.

## SPECIFICATIO

Char. Matrix Sizo
$9 \mathrm{H} \times 9 \mathrm{~V}$ (Standard) to $10 \mathrm{H} \times 9 \mathrm{~V}$
(Emphasized \& Elongate)
Printing Features
Bi-directional, Short line seeking, Vertical Tabs, Horizontal Tabs
Forms Type
Fanfold, Cut Sheet, Roll (optional)
Max Paper Width 11"
Feoding Mathod
Friction Feed Std.; Tractor Feed Std. RIbbon
Cassette - Fabric inked ribbon Ribbon Life
4 million characters


## (IBM - Commodore)

## Slze/Weight

Height 5.04" Width 16.7"
Depth $13.4^{\prime \prime}$ Weight 18.7 lbs.
Internal Char. Coding
ASCII Plus ISO
Print Buffor Size
120 CPS: 132 Bytes ( 1 line)
120/160 CPS Plus LQM: 2 K
No. of Char. In Char. Sot
96 ASCII Plus International
Graphics Capablilty
Standard 60, 72, 120 DPI
Horizontal 72 DPI Vertical
Pitch
10, 12, 16.7, 5, 6, 8.3, Proportional Spacing
Printing Method
Impact Dot Matrix

Apple $\$ \mathbf{5 9 . 0 0}$
Atari\$ $\mathbf{5 9 . 0 0}$
Commodore $\$ 39.95$

[^1]We Love Our Customers 22292 N. Pepper Rd., Barrington, Illinois 60010 312/382-5244 to order

## DAISY WHEEL PRINTER SALE! <br> DELUXE "COMBINATION" PRINTER/TYPEWRITER <br> List Price $\$ 399$ Sale



Letter Quality Printer/Typewriter
© Olympia



- Superb Computer Business Printer combined with the deluxe electronic typewriter!
- Two machines in one - just a flick of the switch!
- Superb letter quality correspondence - home, office, word processing!
- $12^{\prime \prime}$ Extra large carriage
- Drop in Cassette Ribbon, 6 for $\$ 24.95,2$ for $\$ 9.95$
- Precision daisy wheel printing - many type styles! $\$ 18.95$
- Pitch selector - 10, 12, 15 CPI , Automatic relocate key!
- Automatic margin control and setting! Key in buffer!
- Centronics parallel or RS 232 Serial interface built-in (specify)


## "Combination"

List $\$ 749$

## World's Finest

Printer/Typewriter

- Superb computer printer combined with world's finest electronic typewriter!
- Better than IBM selectric - used by world's largest corporations!
- Two machines in one - just a flick of the switch!
- Superb letter quality correspondence - home, office, word processing!
- Extra Large Carriage - $141 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ paper usage!
- Drop in cassette ribbon - express lift off correction or eraser up to 46 characters !
- Precision daisy wheel printing - many type styles!
- Pitch selector - 10, 12, 15 characters per inch.
- Automatic relocate key!
- Automatic margin control and setting! Key in buffer!
- Electronic reliability, built in diagnostic test!
- Centronics parallel interface built-in.


## 15 Day Free Trial - 90 Day Immediate Replacement Warranty

Extra Daisy Wheels for Olympia Printers.
Herald Pica (PICA) $\$ \mathbf{1 8 . 9 5}$ Primus 10 (ORATOR)

COM- 64 - VIC- 20 INTERFACE
$\$ 39.95$ ATARI INTERFACE $\$ 59.00$
APPLE INTERFACE


We Love Our Customers 22292 N. Pepper Rd., Barrington, Illinois 60010
312/382-5244 to order

## (Premium Quality)

- Built in Speaker \& Audio
- For Video Recorders
- For Small Business Computers
- Apple - Commodore -Atari - Aplus 3000 -etc.
- One Year Free Immediate
Replacement Warranty



Super High Resolution

## (Premium Quality)



- Beautiful Color Contrast
- High Resolution
- Sharp Clear Text
- Anti-Glare Screen
- 40 Columns x 24 Lines
- Front Panel Controls

List \$32900

13" Color Computer Monitor'
*C64/Atari composite cable $\$ 9.95$

* C128 RGB/Composite 80 column cable $\$ 19.95$.


## 13" RGB \& COMPOSITE COLOR MONITOR

Allows use of C-128 and C64 mode composite and 80 column RGB mode. Must be used to get 80 columns in color with 80 column computers. Specially designed for use with the $\mathrm{Cl}^{28}$ 's special composite video output, plus green screen only option switch. (add \$14.50 shipping)

## 12" MAGNAVOX (NAP) 80 COLUMN MONITOR

Super high resolution composite green screen monitor. 80 columns $x$ 24 lines, easy to read, plus speaker for audio sound included.

List $\$ 129.00$ Sele $\$ 7995^{*}$ Fantastic value. Limited Quantities.

## Turn Your Monitor into a TV Set Without Moving Your Computer your computer and monitor. Includes mute, automatic fine tuning and computer.TV selector switches. Inputs included for 300 ohm, 75 ohm, and UHF. Can be used with cable TV and VCR's. Fantastic <br> ${ }_{\text {us } s \text { si2,95 }}$ Sale $\$ \mathbf{4 9 5}^{\text {² }}$

## 15 Day Free Trial - 90 Day Immediate Replacement Warranty

- LOWEST PRICES • BEST SERVICE IN U.S.A, • ONE DAY EXPRESS MAIL •OVER 500 PROGRAMS •FREE CATALOGS

Add $\$ 10.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / \%$ tax. Add $\$ 20.00$ for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALASKA, APO.FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashier Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 10 7 days for phone orders, I day express mail! Prices \& Availability subject to change without notice. VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D. No. C.O.D. to Conada, APO.FPO


We Love Our Customers 22292 N. Pepper Rd., Barrington, Illinois 60010
312/382-5244 to order

# FLOPPY DISKS SALE *59 Economy Model or C- 128 Cadillac Quality 

 We have the lowest prices!
## *ECONOMY DISKS

For use with Commodore 64, Atari, Apple.
Good quality $51 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ single sided double density with hub rings.

| Bulk Pac | 100 Qty. | $59^{\prime}$ ea. | Total Price | $\$ 59.00$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Box w/sleeves | 10 Qty. | $79^{\prime}$ ea. | Total Price | 7.90 |

## 

## CADILLAC QUALITY (Double Sided, Double Density) <br> - Each disk certified - Free replacement lifetime warranty <br> Specifically designed for use with C-128 <br> - Automatic dust remover - Works with IBM PC

For those who want cadillac quality we have the C-128 Floppy Disk. Used by professionals because they can rely on C-128 Disks to store important data and programs without fear of loss! Each C-128 disk is $100 \%$ certified (an exclusive process) plus each disk carries an exclusive FREE REPLACEMENT LIFETIME WARRANTY. With C-128 disks you can have the peace of mind without the frustration of program loss after hours spent in program development.

## 100\% CERTIFICATION TEST

Some floppy disk manufactures only sample test on a batch basis the disks they sell, and then claim they are certified. Each C-128 disk is individually checked so you will never experience data or program loss during your lifetime!

## FREE REPLACEMENT LIFETIME WARRANTY

We are so sure of C-128 Disks that we give you a free replacement warranty against failure to perform due to faulty materials or workmanship for as long as you own your C-128 disk.

## AUTOMATIC DUST REMOVER

Just like a record needle, disk drive heads must travel hundreds of miles over disk surfaces. Unlike other floppy disks the C-128 smooth surface finish saves disk drive head wear during the life of the disk. (A rough surface will grind your disk drive head like sandpaper). The lint free automatic CLEANING LINER makes sure the disk-killers (dust \& dirt) are being constantly cleaned while the disk is being operated.

## C-128 Disks are definitely the Cadillac disk in the world

Just to prove it even further, we are offering these super LOW INTRODUCTORY PRICES 1 Box of $10-\$ 9.90$ ( $99^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{ea)}$.5 Boxes of $10-\$ 44.50$ ( $89^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{ea}$. ) 10 Boxes of $10-\$ 79.00$ ( $79^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{ea}$.)

All disks come with hub rings and sleeves in an attractive package.


## Make Your 1985 Income Tax Report Easy!

This program includes:

- An easy to use menu-driven program that will enable you to prepare and complete your Federal income tax returns, yet requires no prior knowledge of computers or accounting.
- A CPA-tested manual, written in easy-to-understand, people-friendly English, abundantly illustrated to help make tax preparation and tax law understandable.
- Full prompting - you will be guided through the tax preparation process by thoughtful, easily-understood instructions (prompts) from your computer display screen.
- Password protection - To prevent unauthorized access to your confidential data.
- A Special Backup Feature - which quickly generates extra backup copies of your recorded information to guard against the loss of important data.

$$
\text { List } \$ 49.00 \text { Sale } \$ 29.95
$$

List $\$ 99.00$


Coupon \$24.95


Lowest Price Inthe U.S.A.


List $\$ 99.00$


Coupon \$24.95

## FORCHILDREN-ADULTS•BUSINESS

## Complete Auto Dial Telecommunications Package

"The only telecommunications package you will ever need." (Exclusive Easy To Use Features)

# QUANTUM LINK DATABASE MEMBERSMIP 

- Only Good Color Graphic Database Service in the U.S.A. (C-64) Quantum Link Software Plus First Month FREE (See the Protecto Catalog On-Line) $\mathbf{\$ 9 . 9 5}$ value

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { - } 300 \text { Baud Modem - Auto Dial Auto Answer - Upload \& Download } \\
& \text { Reach Out and Access Someone } \\
& \begin{array}{ll}
\text { - Educational courses } & \text { - News Updates and Information } \\
\text { - Financial Information } & \text { - Popular Games } \\
\text { - Electronic Shopping } \\
\text { - Banking at Home } &
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

The Complete Telecommunications Package offers you all this plus...

- Auto Log-on
- Stores on Disk Downloaded Files
- Dialing from Keyboard
- On-line Clock
- Reads Files from Disk and Uploads Text or Program Files
- Capture and Display High Resolution Characters
- Download Text, Program or Data Files

$$
\text { List } \$ 99.00
$$



We are so sure this is the only telecommunications package you will need we will give you 15 days Free Trial. Viewtron Membership sold separately - \$9.95.

## Commodore 64

# VOICE COMMAND Coupon $\$ 34.95$ <br> 53995 MODULE ${ }^{5995}$ Keyboard Replacement <br> <br> Voice Recognition 

 <br> <br> Voice Recognition}

The Voice Command Module is a speech recognition device that lets you give commands to your Commodore. 64 with your voice instead of a keyboard. This unit converts the sound waves generated when you talk into digital data that is stored in the computer memory. When you speak to your computer, the words you speak are matched against the data stored in memory and the result is converted to an instruction for the computer to perform. This is perfect for programmers and first time users alike. Six programs are included to help you get acquainted with the world of speech recognition.
SOS - Speech Operating System - This is the general utility program which helps you to build a speech file made up of a set of words.
Card File Program - This is a data base much like an index card file which you can control with your voice. You can store recipes, addresses, phone numbers or any kind of information you need to have filed. Up to 100 files may be kept on a single disk.
Aeronaut Game - This game challenges you to land a hot air balloon on 5 different landing pads without crashing into anything or running out of fuel. The balloons altitude is controlled by your voice which adds or removes hot air from the balloon.
Word Mix Puzzle - Here you must match words much like Concentration. If you guess correctly you win. No hands on the keyboard are needed since the speech recognition unit does the keyboard work from your voice.
Speech Graphics - Demonstrates how the voice command module works. Here you can graphically see what your speech looks like on the screen.
Demo Program - This is a simpler version of the Aeronaut game that shows you how a simple program is made when listed.
PLUS: You get easy to use instructions for making your own programs in BASIC or machine language using the voice command module.

Al/ Six Programs Included FREE


## MAKE YOUR COMPUTER TALK List 589.00

VOICE SYNTHESIZER - You can program any words or sentences - Adjust volume and pitch - Receive Modem messages - Make adventure games that talk - Real sound action games - Make customized talkies - Plugs into cartridge port. Plus FREE Text to Speech Software. (See Below) List $\$ 89.00$. Sale $\$ 39.95$.

FREE $\mathbf{\$ 1 9 . 9 5}$ Soffware $w /$ synthesizer Purchose.

[^2][^3]We Love Our Customers 22292 N. Pepper Rd., Barrington, Illinois 60010
312/382-5244 to order

# Commodore Software Sale 

## ORDER TODAY!

## GAMES <br> \section*{Accolade}

## 5950 HARDBALL (D)

 5952 LAW OF THE WEST (D) 5954 FIGHT NIGHT (D) 5956 PSI 5 TRADING CO. (D) 5958 THE DAM BUSTERS (D).
## Activision

0757 RIVER RAID (D)
 0761 PITFALL II - LOST CAVERNS (D) 0900 SPACE SHUTTLE (D) 0932 ON FIELD FOOTBALL (D) 0936 ON COURT TENNIS (D). 0940 GHOSTBUSTERS (D) 3580 GREAT AMERICAN RD, RACE (D) 3582 MASTER OF THE LAMPS (D) 3584 COUNTDOWN/SHUTDOWN (D) 3588 MINDSHADOW (D) 3590 STAR LEAGUE BASEBALi (D) 3592 ALCAZAR (D) 5196 LITTLE PEOPLE PROJECT (D)
5198 FAST TRACKS (D)

## Broderbund

## 2900 MASK OF THE SUN (D)

2901 OPERATION WHIRLWIND (D) 2903 LODE RUNNER (D)
2904 THE CASTLES OF DR. CREEP (D) 2906 WHISTLERS BROTHER (D). 3039 STEALTH (D)
3041 RAID ON BUNGELING BAY (D) 2905 KARATEKA (D)
3038 CHAMPION LODE RUNNER (D)
5158 BANK STREET WRITER (D) 5158 BANK STREET WRITER (D) 5330 BANK STREET SPELLER (D
5332 BANK STREET FILER (D) 5334 BANK STREET MAILER (D)
$\$ 29.95 \$ 18.95$ $29.95 \quad 18.95$ 29.9518 .95 29.9518 .95 29.9518 .95

## Datasoft

- 3025 BRUCE LEE (D) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 34.95$ \$18.95

3026 PAC-MAN (D). 3027 MIGHTY CONAN (D)
3029 DIG DUG (D)
3032 POLE POSITION (D)
5216 ALTERNATE REALITY
5218 THE GOONIES (D).
5220 ZORRO (D).
$\$ 39.95 \$ 18.95$
$39.95 \$ 18.95$
$\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 18.95 \\ 37.95 & 18.95\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 18.95\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 18.95\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 22.95\end{array}$
$29.95 \quad 20.95$
$29.95 \quad 20.95$
29.9520 .95
$29.95 \quad 20.95$
$29.95 \quad 20.95$
$\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 20.95\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}34.95 & 24.95\end{array}$
34.9520 .95

## Electronic Arts

3830 DR, J \& LARRY BIRD (D). $\$ 39.95 \$ 23.95$ $39.95 \quad 22.95$ $\begin{array}{ll}34.95 & 19.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 18.95\end{array}$ 29.9518 .95 $\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 22.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 18.50\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 18.50 \\ 29.95 & 23.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 23.95 \\ 34.95 & 26.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}34.95 & 26.95 \\ 49.95 & 32.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}49.95 & 32.95 \\ 49.95 & 32.95\end{array}$ | 49.95 |
| :--- |
| 32.95 |
| 9.95 |
| 2.95 | 4.9532 .95 $49.95 \quad 32.95$

3832 FINANCIA COOKBD. 3834 MAIL ORDER MONSTERS (D) 3834 MAI ORDER MONSTERS D 3842 SKY FOX (D)
3842 SKY FOX
5176 CARRIERS AT WAR (D) 5178 REACH FOR THE STARS il (D) 5180 HEART OF AFRICA (D)
5182 MOVIE MAKER (D)
5184 EUROPE ABLAZE (D)
5186 M.U.L.E. (D)
5188 MURDER ON ZINDERNEUF (D) 5190 MUSIC CONSTRUCTION SET (D 5192 PINBALL CONSTRUCTION SET (D) 19.95 5194 RACING CONSTRUCTION SET (D) 29.95

## Epyx

0337 WORLD'S GREAT FOOTBALL (D) $\$ 39.95 \$ 23.95$ 0338 WINTER GAMES (D) 0339 THE EIDOLON (D 0340 KORONIS RIFT (D) 0360 JET COMBAT SIMULATION (D) 0364 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES (D 0365 WORLD'S GREAT BASEBALL (D) 0382 SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES II (D) 0750 PITSTOP II (D
2046 IMPOSSIBLE MISSION (D)
2066 ROBOTS OF DAWN (D)
2070 BARBIE (D)
2085 BREAKDANCE (D)
2085 BREAKDANCE
2305 SCRABBLE (D)
3005 BALLBLAZER (D)
3006 RESCUE ON FRACTAALUSI' (D)
$\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 20.95\end{array}$
$39.95 \quad 20.95$
39.9520 .95
$39.95 \quad 20.95$

$\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 22.95\end{array}$ $34.95 \quad 16.95$ | 34.95 | 16.95 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 39.95 | 15.95 |
| 9.95 | 18.95 | $\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 15.95 \\ 39.95 & 18.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 18.95 \\ 39.95 & 18.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 18.95 \\ 3995 & 16.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 16.95 \\ 39.95 & 24.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 24.95 \\ 34.95 & 15.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}34.95 & 15.95 \\ 29.95 & 24.95\end{array}$

Add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / 4 \%$ tax. Add.$\$ 6.00$ for CANADA. PUERTO RICO. HAWAII, ALASKA, APO.FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES. EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! Prices $\&$ availability subject to change without notice.
VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D.
No. C.O.D. to Canada, APO.FPO

## BUSINESS

## Codewriter

0129 FILEWRITER (D) (D) (D)

0707 ADVENTUREWRITER (D) 0708 ELF (D)
0709 DIALOG (D)
0784 MENUWRITER (D
2550 SPEEDWRITER (D 2551 HOME INTEGRATOR (D)

## Softsync

5930 ACCOUNTANT, INC. (D) 5932 PERSONAL ACCOUNTANT (D) 5934 MODEL DIET (D) 5936 TRIO (D)
5938 KID PRO QUOO (D)
5940 DESK MANAGER (D)

## Timeworks

0176 INVENTORY MANAGE (D) . . . . $\$ 69.95 \$ 38.95$ 0180 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE/ INVOICING (D) ) RECEIVABLE 0182 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE CHECKWRITING (D) CHECKWRITING (D) ................. 69.0038 .95 0188 GENERAL LEDGER (D) O188 GENERAL LEDGER (D) 0207 ELECTRONIC CHECKBOOK (D\& T) 0231 MONEY MANAGER (D\&T) 0235 DATA MANAGER (D\&T) 0928 EVELYN WOOD SPEED READ (D) 3743 SYLVIA PORTER (D)
C128 Software From Timeworks $\square 5022$ WORD WRITER

SPELL CHECKER (D)
SPELL CHECKER (D),$\ldots$ ï (Dï)

5024 DATA MANAGER (D) 5026 SWIFTCALC WITH SIDEWAYS (D) |  | 69.96 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 19.95 |  |

$69.00 \quad 38.95$
$\$ 39.95 \quad \$ 29.95$
$\begin{array}{rr}539.95 & \$ 29.95 \\ 39.95 & 29.95\end{array}$ $39.95 \quad 29.95$ $\begin{array}{ll}49.95 & 39.95 \\ 39.95 & 29.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 29.95 \\ 49.95 & 39.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}39.95 & 29.95\end{array}$ 49.9539 .95 29.9519 .95
$\$ 99.95 \$ 64.95$ $34.95 \quad 26.95$ $29.95 \quad 23.95$ $49.95 \quad 45.95$ $29.95 \quad 23.95$ $39.95 \quad 28.95$
$69.00 \quad 38.95$
$69.00 \quad 38.95$
$\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 19.95\end{array}$
$29.95 \quad 19.95$
$29.95 \quad 19.95$
$69.96 \quad 32.95$
$\begin{array}{ll}69.96 & 32.95 \\ 59.95 & 38.95\end{array}$
$\$ 69.96 \$ 59.95$ $.69 .96 \quad 49.95$

## Phone Orders

## EDUCATION

## American Educational Computer

## E

## 2482 ELEM. SCIENCE FACTS (D)

$\$ 29.95 \$ 14.95$ 2492 VOCABULARY WORD BUILD (D) $). .29 .95$ 14.95 2493 GRAMMAR WORD SKILLS (D). 2494 WORLD GEOGRAPHY FACTS (D) 2495 SPANISH VOCAB. SKILLS (D) 29.95
.29 .95
$\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 14.95 \\ 29.95 & 14.95\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 14.95\end{array}$
$\square 2496$ FRENCH VOCAB. SKILLS (D) 12497 WORLD HISTORY (D) 2498 U.S. HISTORY FACTS (D) 2499 BIOLOGY FACTS (D) 2519 U.S. GEOGRAPHY FACTS (D) 2520 U.S. GOVERNMENT FACTS (D) 2521 AEC SPELLING (D) 3745 PHONICS (D)
3747 LEARN TO READ (D)
3749 READING COMPRENSION (D).

## Designware



## Mindscape

5108 KEYBOARD CADET (D)

$39.95 \quad 25.95$ 5110 BANK STREET MUSIC WRITER (D). $39.95 \quad 25.95$ 5112 CROSSWORD MAGIC (D) 5114 THE PERFECT SCORE (D) |  | 69.96 | 45.95 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ORME/RAINBOW BRITE (D) .. $34.95 \quad 18.95$ 5120 INDIANA JONES IN THE $39.95 \quad 25.95$ LOST KINGDOM (D). 5122 BANK STREET STORYBOOK (D)

$29.95-18.95$
$\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 18.95 \\ 39.95 & 25.95\end{array}$

5910 THE DOLPHIN'S RUNE (D) 5912 THE LUSCHER PROFILE (D) 5912 THE LUSCHER PROFILE (D)
5914 QUAKE MINUS ONE (D) 5914 QUAKE MINUS ONE (D)
5916 THE LORDS OF MIDNIGHT (Di) 5918 SHADOWFIRE (D)

## Weekly Reader

2511 STICKYBEAR BOP (D)
$34,95 \$ 19.95$
2512 STICKYBEAR NUMBERS (D) . . . . . . . 34.95 19.95 2513 STICKYBEAR BASKETBOUNCE (D) $34.95 \quad 19.95$ 2514 STICKYBEAR OPPOSITES (D) $\quad 34.95 \quad 19.95$ 2515 STICKYBEAR ABC (D) ${ }^{2} \cdot \cdots \cdots . . .34 .9519 .95$ 2516 STICKYBEAR SHAPES 2516 STICKYBEAR SHAPES (D) 2600 PIC BUILDER (D)
 -5128 STICKYBEAR TOWN BUILDER (D) . 29.95 19.95 5128 STICKYBEAR TOWN BUILDER (D) 5130 STICKYBEAR MATH (D).
29.9518 .95
$\begin{array}{ll}.39 .95 & 25.95\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 18.95\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 18.95 \\ 29.95 & 18.95\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}29.95 & 18.95\end{array}$

- <br> \title{


##  <br> \title{ \section*{ Premium Quality Floppy Disks 

 Premium Quality Floppy Disks}


Box of 10 with hub rings, sleeves and labels
Famous Brand FUJI Floppy Disks for those who care about keeping their data. Reg. Sale PER BOX/10 Single Sided - Double Density for Commodore 64, Atari, Apple

 Data-Case


T Everyone Needs a Floppy Disk Secretary

## Facts:

- Dust and Dirt particles can hurt your disks
- Most disks go bad due to mishandling in storage
- Proper filing of your disk collection will reduce unnecessary handling of your disks
The Floppy Disk Filer is an inexpensive hard plastic Fliptop case that will allow for easy filing, and protect your disks from dust, smoke, and dirt. Plus, the Floppy Disk Filer will keep all your disks out of unwanted hands and in one place where you can easily find them. (Holds Over 50 Disks)

[^4]We Love Our Customers 22292 N. Pepper Rd., Barrington, Illinois 60010
312/382-5244 to order

# Full Size Piano/Organ '69 KEYBOARD 69 <br> <br> COBIIMIMLIIİ 

 <br> <br> COBIIMIMLIIİ}

## THE COMMODORE PIANO MUSICAL KEYBOARD

Keyboard - 40 Keys (A-C) in professional gauge spring loaded to give the feel and response of a real keyboard instrument. Polyphonic.
Registers (with the Conductor) - Organ, Trumpet, Flute, Clarinet, Piano, Harpsicord, Violin, Cello, Bass, Banjo, Mandolin, Calliope, Concertino, Bagpipe, Synthesizer 1, Synthesizer 2, Clavier 1, Clavier 2, which can be played over a 7 octave range. Programmable sounds as well.
Recording (with the Conductor) - Three track sequencer (recorder) with over-dubbing and multitimbral (different instrument sounds at the same time) effects.
Interface - Built in interface for Commodore 64, Commodore 128, plugs right in to joystick port no. 2 and user port.
Finish - Table Model in white high-impact material, with carrying handle, protective key cover, and built in music stand. Size $291 / 8 \times 99 / 16 \times 3-11 / 16$, weighs 9 pounds.

List $\$ 159.95$ Sale $\mathbf{\$ 6 9 . 0 0}$

## The Conductor Software List \$29.95 Sale \$19.95

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

## Teaches:

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

Create New Instrument Sounds

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


## Recording Functions:

- Monitor: Lets you use a track to play music live, without
recording it.
- Record: Records a track as you play.
- Playback: Lets you hear whatever has been recorded or loaded into the track. You may playback one track while recording another to build layers of instruments.
- Mute: Turns a track off. This is useful when you want to listen to a record one or two tracks at a time.
- Save: Stores a track to the disk.
- Load: Loads a track from disk.
- Protect: Write protects a track.

The Conductor Requires:

- Commodore 64 or Commodore 128 with disk drive.
- The Commodore Piano Musical Keyboard is required to study the reading and playing of musical notes.

[^5]
## The Printed Song <br> List $\$ 29.95$ Sale $\$ 19.95$

With the Printed Song program your music can be printed out in music notation, which other musicians can read and play. Any music recorded with the Conductor program can be printed by the Printed Song.
The Printed Song Requires: * Commodore 64 or Commodore 128 with disk drive and printer compatible with the Commodore graphics mode such as the Commodore MPS 803, 1515, and 1525. - The Conductor program.

## The Music Teacher Software List $\$ 39.95$ Sale $\$ 29.95$

The Music Teacher teaches a beginner how to read music and play it correctly and in rhythm on the musical keyboard.
The Music Teacher will have you reading and playing musical notes in minutes with fun and excitement.
Feafures: - Trumpet, organ, violin, and synthesizer instrument sounds.

- Built in metronome. - Pause/Play control. - Set-up menu for customizing The Music Teacher.
Teaches: - How to read notes on the treble and bass musical staffs.
- The names of the notes. - Where the notes are on the keyboard.
- How to play whole notes, half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes and sixteenth notes in combinations in both $3 / 4$ and $4 / 4$ time. - How to play in different tempos.
Requires: - Commodore 64 or Commodore 128 with disk drive. • The Commodore Piano Musical Keyboard


## The Technician <br> List \$29.95 Sale \$24.95

Contains programs, and BASIC source listings for reading the Commodore Piano Musical Keyboard, and for reading and creating music files for the Conductor.


We Love Our Customers 22292 N. Pepper Rd., Barrington, Illinois 60010 312/382-5244 to order


Low As
Low As
\$
8.95
SALE
s
58.95


[^6]
## PROTEGTO

We Love Our Customers
22292 N. Pepper Rd., Barrington, Illinois 60010
312/382-5244 to order

# The Great Winter Sale 

# Programs for the Intelligent 



Sale



## Sale



## Sale

Pro Boxing - All the realism of being in the ring. Play head to head with another person or against the computer at any of 15 skill levels. Also includes a 3 round demo bout to prepare you to "put on the gloves". Control your boxer's every punch and movement with your ioystick. Get ready for a fight to the finish. (Disk) List $\$ 9.95$. Sale $\mathbf{\$ 8 . 9 5}$.
Hole in One Golf - Welcome to the Fairport Country Club where you will be playing on the world famous North Course. Just step up to the tee, select your club, line up your shot and hit away. Hole in One Golf is an authentic golf simulation. It provides complete control over club selection, strength of swing, top-spin or back-spin, even hook or slice! The course is a challenging layout of trees, rough, sand and water traps. If you don't like the course, change it! Use the Course Creator to design and build an unlimited number of courses. Select from over 200 different combinations of fairway, trees, bunkers and water hazards to build your perfect golf course.
(Disk) List $\$ 10.95$. Sale $\$ 8.95$.
International Hockey - The excitement of cold steel on ice continues with this sensational sequel to the best selling "Slapshot Hockey". Get ready for a real challenge because this is defensive hockey at it's best. Listen to the screams of the crowd as you race for the blueline with one man back. Prepare for tempers to flare, but beware - fighting penalties are dealt with by penalty shots being awarded to each team. Enjoy this highly competitive game with family and friends or play alone against the computer. (Disk) List $\$ 24.95$. Sale $\$ 19.95$.
Bridge 4.0. A critically acclaimed bridge program. You and your computer partner bid against two computer opponents and play out the hand. The program reviews the bidding, keeps track of the score and tricks taken and will let you know of any illegal bid or play. You can replay interesting hands and you get a continual display of the computer's and your last move. (Disk)
List $\$ 24.95$. Sale $\$ 15,95$.
Linkword Language Series. Learn 400 words, basic pronunciation and grammar in just 10 hours. The Linkword language system makes learning fast and easy because of enjoyable teaching methods. The program is based on imagery, linking foreign words to acoustically similar English words. Each package contains an audio tape so you can hear the correct pronunciation of the new words you are learning. Available in Spanish, French, Italian and German (specify). (Disk)
List $\$ 24.95$. Sale $\$ 18.95$. Coupon $\$ 15.95$.
Grand Master Chess. A program with 10 skill levels. Can be enjoyed by the beginner or challenging for the more advanced player. Among the many features of the program is the constant display of the computer and your last move, computer ply, number of moves made and dual timer clocks. Includes a comprehensive opening book and board, background clocks. inder color selection. Better than Sargon II and III. (Disk) List \$24.95. Sale $\mathbf{\$ 1 8 . 9 5}$.


## Sale



## Sale



[^7]
# C-64 Sale MITNDSCAPE C-64 Sale SOFTWARE THAT CHALLENGES THE MIND 




ColorMe with Rainbow Brite Picture Disk - Your young children can enjoy hours of creativity as they draw and color. They can draw freehand or use predrawn pictures from the Rainbow Brite picture disk included with ColorMe (Itd. qty.) (Disk) List \$34.95. Sale $\mathbf{\$ 1 8 . 9 5}$.

The Halley Project: A Mission In Our Solar System - Pilots are needed for a top-secret space exploration mission. Only the most skilled will be accepted. To qualify you must pass a series of tests. As you travel through the solar system your only guide is a radarscope and an ability to navigate by the stars. (Disk) List $\$ 39.95$.
Sale $\$ 25.95$.
Coupon \$24.95.


The Luscher Profile - Wouldn't it be great if you could run a personality profile on those who confuse you most? To understand the traits behind the reactions of your spouse, child, parents, in-laws, or best friend? If someone has you in a quandry then this program will help you to answer the probing question, "what makes him tick?" With 35 years of research on the theory of how psychologically revealing a person's color and shape choices can be, Mindscape created the program The Luscher Profile to reflect that discovery. (Disk) List $\$ 39.95$. Sale $\mathbf{\$ 2 8 . 9 5}$.


The Lords Of Midnight - The land of Midnight is controlled by Doomdark and your mission in causing his fall from power is to destroy the source of his strength, The Ice Crown. Battle 32,000 panaramas creatures. Courage and bravery will hopefully see you through. (Disk) List $\$ 19.95$. Sale $\$ 16.95$.


Quake Minus One - You must stand up to a vicious terrorist group bent on gaining control of the Titan Power Station and causing an extremely destructive earthquake. You have only ten hours to figure out a solution to this probable devastation. First you must destroy four Titan computers, then stop the quake. (Disk) List \$19.95. Sale \$16.95.


Shadowfire - This game allows you 100 real-time minutes to rescue Ambassador Kryxix and demolish the enemy starship. The aliens that confront you are beyond the realm of the most vivid imagination The pace is fast and the action intense. (Disk) List $\$ 19.95$. Sale $\$ 16.95$.


Add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / 4 \%$ tax. Add \$6.00 for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII. ALASKA. APO-FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashiers Check. Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, I day express mail! Prices \& availability subject to change without notice.
VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D.
No. C.O.D. to Canada, APO.FPO


## We Love Our Customers

# Commodore 64 <br> Buy 1 Get One <br> Expires 4-30-86 

# sate Weekly Reader <br> Commodore 64 SHAE Educational Programs 

Buy any Weekly Reader program from Protecto and choose another Weekly Reader program FREE! ( $\$ 29.95$ value)
Stickybear Typing - Stickybear makes learning the keyboard both easy \& fun for anyone. A 3 game format provides different levels so that as typing skills improve so does the level of difficulty. Stickybear Keypress is geared to the needs of the child or the beginner, the stress is on the keyboard. To increase typing speed and accuracy the fast-paced Stickybear Thump will provide a real challenge. Stickybear Stories allows further practice with real text for timed practice. Everything from jokes, stories and bright amusing graphics make this one of the most delightful typing programs ever, plus you can keep track of your progress and store on disk. (Disk) List $\$ 29.95$. Sale $\$ 19.95$.


Stickybear Spellgrabber - 3 games in one: Picture Spell contains over 200 word/picture combinations. Word Spell is a scramble game, players recreate words shown on the screen. Bear Dunk involves guessing a word to save Stickybear from a dunking, (Disk) List \$29.95. Sale \$19.95.

Stickybear Town Builder Kids develop essential map skills as they build a town with roads, parks, airports, bridges, etc. and save on disk. That's just the first game. In Take A Drive, Compass-reading and directions are stressed. With Find The Keys, follow clues to locate mystery keys. (Disk) List \$29.95.
Sale \$19.95.


Add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / \%$ tax. Add $\$ 6.00$ for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALASKA. APO.FPO orders. Cangdian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashiers Check, Maney Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! Prices $\&$ availability subject to change wifhoutriotice.
VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D. No. C.O.D. to Canada, APO.FPO

Stickybear Math - Kids learn math skills as they help the Stickybear Family out of sticky jams. For every set of addition and subtraction problems youngsters get right, Stickybear gets a step closer to getting out of the jam. (Disk) List $\$ 29.95$. Sale $\$ 19.95$.


## Stickybear Reading

 3 fun activities that build reading comprehension skills. Match The Words: Kids practice vocabulary as they match up word and picture sets. Find The Word: Turns the words in a sentence into animated action. Build $A$ Sentence: Children choose a subject, a verb and an object, then watch them turn into a picture. (Disk) List $\$ 29.95$.Sale $\$ 19.95$.

## Commodore 64

## First 1000

 Purchasers of Epyx product from Protecto will receive a Free Scrabble game $\$ 29.95$ ValueFast Load Cartridge - Load, save and copy disks five times faster than normal. It plugs into the cartridge port of the Commodore 64 and goes to work automatically loading disks with ease. And that's only the beginning. It can copy a single file, copy the whole disk, send disk commands, and even list directories without erasing programs stored in memory. (Cartridge). List $\$ 39.95$. Sale $\mathbf{\$ 2 3 . 9 5}$.


## Commodore 64

First 1000
Purchasers of Epyx product from Protecto will receive a Free Scrabble game $\$ 29.95$ Value

## Buy 1 Get 1 TRTET LO 1 RE 1000

ORDER NOW



Arcade Games Around

Rescue On Fractalus! - Your mission is to fly your Valkyrie Fighter through the Jaggi defenses and rescue the downed Ethercorps pilots. Sounds easy, but don't let it fool you. It's tough enough just to navigate the mountains and canyons of Fractalus, but try doing it while destroying enemy gun emplacements or dodging suicide saucers. We supply the Long Range Scanner, Dirac Mirror Shield and Anti-Matter Bubble Torpedoes ... YOU supply the skill and guts! One Player. (Disk) List $\$ 29.95$. Sale $\$ 20.95$.
The Eidolon - The Eidolon is an ancient time machine that transports you to an unusual world. It allows you control over the strange creatures you encounter. You may even change the flow of time. (Disk) List $\$ 39.95$. Sale $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 . 9 5}$.
The World's Greatest Football Game - This one has it all - strategy, action, three views of the field. It's in a class all its own! Finally, a football game that not only puts you on the field, but also on the sidelines in the coach's shoes. Use the "Playbook" or design your own offensive and defensive plays. Then, grab the joystick and put your strategy to the test. You control key players to run a sweep, make a tackle, throw a pass and even kick a fieldgoal. All the action and all the strategy make this your favorite football game. (Disk) List $\$ 39.95$. Sale $\$ 23.95$.

Winter Games - Experience the challenge of six winter sporting events. In the Bobsled, you're right in the tube careening along the walls. At the SkiJump, you control your form in take-off, flight and landing. In Figure Skating, timing counts for the transitions, the jumps and landings. Choreograph your own routine in Free Style Skating. Hot Dog Aerials push your agility to new heights. The Biathlon challenges your endurance in cross-country skiing. There's even an opening ceremony, complete with national anthems. One to Eight Players.
(Disk) List $\$ 39.95$. Sale $\$ 20.95$.

Jet Combat Flight Simulator - Flight simulation programs are the most requested in the country. The key to a good one is realism, the sensation of being in the cockpit - guiding the plane through take-offs, landings and air to air - air to ground combat. You are an Air Force pilot and your mission is critical. Your success in completing your orders depends on how quickly and accurately you react. Very intense - Fantastic Graphics, animation and control elements. (Disk) List $\$ 39.95$. Sale $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 . 9 5}$.
Summer Games II - The original Summer Games was last Summer's No. 1 seller. Carry on the tradition with another chance to "Go for the Gold!" Introducing Summer Games II with 8 new Olympic events including Kayaking, cycling, fencing, diving, track \& field, gymnastics and equastrian. The excitement of Olympic competion is present in this new version as it was in the original. Great graphics and sound effects. This one's a winner! ( 1 to 8 players). (Disk)
List $\$ 39.95$. Sale $\$ \mathbf{2 0 . 9 5}$.
Koronis Rift - The setting is a remote planet surrounded by radiation. To discover the secrets of the Ancients you must battle alien guards. For protection you must obtain weapons from the ruins of interplanetary civilization. (Disk) List $\$ 39.95$. Sale $\$ \mathbf{2 0 . 9 5}$.
Ballblazer - Unique split-screen, 3-D graphics give you and your opponent a first person view of the field of play. You race across the playfield in your Rotofoil trying to capture the ball and fire it through the goal before your opponent. The winner is the player with the most points at the end of the timed competition. Hold onto your joystick and keep that finger on the fire button, this is the type of two player head-to-head action you've been waiting for. Two Players. (Disk) List \$29.95. Sale \$20.95.

## Super Graphics

[^8]

We Love Our Customers 22292 N. Pepper Rd., Barrington, Illinois 60010
312/382-5244 to order


## Buy any one of these Electronics Arts classics, get another from this list Free!*

- Dr. J \& Larry Bird Go One-on-One • Financial Cookbook • Music Constr. Set • Pinball Constr. Set - Seven Cities of Gold • Movie Maker • M.U.L.E. - Mail Order Monsters
- Racing Destruction Set

\author{

- Manufacturer Mail-in offer expires 5-31-86. These 9 titles only
}



Carriers At War - Recreate five crucial battles of WWII, or make up your own. Play the role of the great leaders such as MacArthur, Halsey and Yama-moto. There are 7 built-in battles such as Pearl Harbor and Midway and you must face the same challenges that arose in the original battles. Accurate battle conditions, including intelligence reports, speed of movement and fatigue levels. (Disk) List $\$ 42.95$. Sale $\$ 32.95$.

Sky Fox - Fly the unfriendly skies in this incredibly realistic flight simulation program. You are fighting to protect your home base with five kinds of weapons and working gauges. The high speed animation and breathtaking graphics are up to arcade standards. Features 5 skill levels and 15 different scenarios, each requiring a different strategy. This best selling game is a sure winner. List \$29.95. Sale \$23.95. Coupon \$22.95.

Touchdown Football Enjoy football all year long with this fast action program that brings all the elements of the game to your home computer. It's all here, the realism of great graphics and sound that put you on the turf with the NFL all stars. 100's of plays for both the offensive and defensive teams, plus


Europe Ablaze - A strategy
program with you as the commander of the air force. Planning the bombing missions, plotting the course and setting the speed. The geography and weather conditions are historically accurate. Design your own scenario to keep the play exciting. Will you change the course of history? (Disk) List $\$ 42.95$. Sale $\$ 34.95$.

## EUROPE ABLAZE



Super Boulderdash - The exciting sequel to one of the most action packed strategy games ever. With 16 new maze levels, so complex and challenging that you will soon become a fan. The original was an award winner with characters like the enchanted wall and the boulders that fall when you least expect it. You must find the way through the caves while gathering jewels, all the time working against the clock. (Disk) List $\$ 29.95$. Sale $\mathbf{\$ 2 2 . 9 5}$.
the ability to play a game against another fan or the computer. (Disk) List $\$ 29.95$. Sale $\mathbf{\$ 2 2 . 9 5}$.


Racing Destruction Set Put yourself behind the wheel of the vehicle of your choice, build the racetrack and add the obstacles. Then prepare for the race of your life. This split-screen, computer slot car racing set is for two players. You'll encounter oil slicks and weapons and have to be on guard for ice, and hairpin turns. (Disk)
List \$29.95. Sale \$22.95.

Heart Of Africa - The
 exiting sequel to "The Seven Cities Of Gold" has you exploring the Dark Continent in the 1890's. Your mission is to find the lost temple of Ankh-Ankh. You'll encounter cannibals, slave traders, hunger and wild animals, to name a few. Historically and geographically accurate, so you gain education as you have fun. (Disk)
List \$29.95. Sale \$23.95.
Movie Maker - Create your own animated movies complete with sound effects. Animate your own drawings or select from an endless supply of built-in pictures. After you're finished, save your creations on disk. Up to six characters per movie and 10 built-in movies to let your imagination run wild. (Disk) List \$29.95. Sale \$23.95.


[^9]

The title floats in space, rotating on three axes. When it reaches midpoint in one rotation, it changes into a different titte. The credits float up from off camera, and then an eight-point grid pattem wipes across the screen to show the first picture, a house in the suburbs. We zoom into the house, in steps. Then another wipe, this time from the side, shows a different house. We pull back (reverse zoom) until the house becomes a point on the horizon. It then fades and a logo comes up onscreen, zooms, splits, and fades through the color spectrum to black.

This is not a description of a prime-time real estate ad, or the opening of a feature film. It is one of the demos that will be on the Deluxe Video Construction Set from Electronic Aits, the graphics package for the Amiga that lets you make computer-generated videos just like the big boys do. DVCS enables you to take images from a variety of sources and combine them into a single computergenerated output. Pictures from EA's Deluxe Point, images from the Amiga frame grabber, music from Deluxe Music Construction Set and other programs can be used to create custom home videos. Animations, titles, business presentations, and special effects suddenly are in reach of the home and small-business market.

DVCS consists of two disks. The Maker/Player disk lets you create a video and play it back. The Player disk, on the other hand, will only play a video. The Player disk is unprotected, and must be copied to any disk that contains a video you've created. This allows you to give away copies of the videos you design, and to create free-standing videos that can be enjoyed by anyone who owns an Amiga.

This is such a visually oriented program that it is difficult to describe how it works using only words. One image that comes to mind is that of a graphics "spreadsheet," with each event in the video on a separate row, stacked in layers. Another is that of a film-cutting bench, with pieces of scenes to be cut and pasted into place.

The starting point is a blank slate, called a script. On to this script are layered tracks. There are five types of tracks: Video, Background, Foreground, Control, and Music. On to each type of track you place Effects. Time runs from left to right across the tracks, and the time for an Effect to occur is controlled by the two arrows attached to its box. These arrows are movable, so you can set the time an Effect starts and ends. Each Effect has its own requester [controller]. For instance, the

Deluxe Video - Version Beta 8.1


wipe Effect requester has several options: up, down, left, right, diagonal, grow from a point, break up in horizontal positions. The sound Effect requester controls the sounds using slider controls. Stereo movement [pan], pitch of sound [rate], and volume, are some of the changes that can be made to the library of sounds included in DVCS. There are a great number of other Effects that can be used as well. For instance, there are requesters for size, appear, disappear, move, fade, strobe, rotate, animate, and a variety of other Effects.

Background tracks are full-screen pictures. They may be created using a paint program like Deluxe Paint, or the Amiga frame grabber. Backgrounds are brought on using an "appear" Effect, and can be manipulated using various wipes or other Effects. Foreground tracks control objects of less than full-screen size. There are quite a few Effects available, as well, for the control of objects.

Music tracks are mostly self explanatory. DVCS will accept music from most Amiga music programs, or if you are going to record your video on a VCR you can dub music from any source onto the tape.

Since this is a preview of a program that was still under development at the time this article was written, some features were still being worked on. Without going into great detail on each, however, let's look at some of the other features in DVCS. But keep in mind that this is not meant to be a complete list of all the functions that are in the finished product.

DVCS can display eight colors in the background, and eight in the foreground. Controls for modifying the colors allow you to change the red, green, and blue component of any color on the screen using slider controls. Several sets of pleasing color combinations are included, and you may create and store your own, as well. There is full support for the system fonts, or additional fonts created later, and a custom font known as Polygon Text, used for larger text displays and text rotations. The program will recognize a second disk drive, for additional data storage, and plans are under way for support of hard disks and RAM disks. Templates for exploding pie charts, bar charts, slide shows, and scrolling titles, are included in the final release, as well as several full-length demo videos. Finished videos can be set to keep repeating, or to branch off and call other videos. Full access to the Amiga Workbench is also supported.

An animation tool, called Framer is also included in DVCS. This allows you to assemble various objects into step animation sequences. DVCS also accepts animation sequences from other animation programs, as long as they adhere to the IFF standard.

What can you use DVCS for? To start, it makes great title sequences for home videos. It also can be used for business presentations, stand-alone point-of-purchase displays, self-running demos, electronic message boards, low cost animated TV commercials, flip charts, animated storyboards, and slide shows. Since it can be set to respond to keyboard commands, it could be used to create simple interactive video teaching programs. Think of it as programming language for graphics on the Amiga, or as a videoprocessor-a "word processor" for images that outputs video instead of text. Imagine CD-ROM based libraries of clip art, animation sequences, and sound effects for DVCS. Imagine a new kind of desktop publishing revolution,


# YOUR DIRECT LINE TO THE WORLD 

by Diane LeBold, Editor

t's finally happening. Now you can get news (including news direct from the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China), stocks, sports, entertainment, weather, book and movie reviews, and more - up to the minute, hot off the wire - information that would cost you up to $\$ 20$ an hour on business-oriented telecommunications services.

But there's no modem, no phone, no connect charges. And, at 9600 baud-a data transfer rate that's far quicker than anything you've seen so far for your Commodore computer - there are no long waits, either.

All you need is your Commodore 64,128, or Plus/4, an inexpensive cartridge and - here's the trick - your cable TV connection. The only cost, once you have the cartridge, is a low monthly fee - around $\$ 19.95$, depending on your local cable company.

## It's Available Now

It's called X*PRESS, it's available now in over 20 metropolitan areas in the U.S. and Canada, and will eventually be available wherever there's cable. So if you need your information while it's still warm and kicking, this is where you can get it for virtually pennies. Even if you're just an interested bystander who likes to keep up with current events, $\mathrm{X}^{*}$ PRESS gives you access to the kind of information you never get to see in the traditional media - for about the same money you'd spend on a daily New York Times or Wall Street Journal and a few magazines each month.

For instance, how many of your friends can tune directly into OPECNA, the news service of the oil-producing nations of the world-or TASS, the Soviet news service-and get information "in the raw" as it comes over the wires? Some of that information may appear in a few hours-or maybe tomorrow-on TV or in the newspapers. Most of it will never even hit the streets.

According to McGraw/Hill, one of the sponsors of

X ${ }^{\text {PRESS, consumers get to see only about } 20 \% \text { of the }}$ enormous amount of news and information that travels the international airwaves every day. With X*PRESS, however, you can get information direct from 3000 news sources around the world-so you aren't limited to just the usual UPI and AP stories. It's a real education, for instance, to read the news that comes through on Xinhua (People's Republic of China), and then compare it to the same story as it comes in on UPI.

You can also monitor up to 16 stocks at a time-and be only 15 minutes behind what's actually happening on the floor of the exchange. Or check the latest price of copper. Or get the score on that Sixers-Celtics game just minutes after it happens. Or check the ski conditions in Aspen before you make the trip. It's still $\$ 19.95$ a month, no matter how much you use it-which for many people will seem like something short of a miracle, considering that a stock-monitoring service alone can cost up to $\$ 20$ an hour on traditional networks.

## What K *PRESS is Doing

Every minute of every day, news and information services in every nook and cranny around the world are transmitting all kinds of information. The information is put on a kind of enormous electronic carousel, where it keeps cycling-old stories eventually dropping off, new being constantly add-ed- 24 hours a day.

Newspapers, TV networks, and other traditional media pull information off the carousel as it speeds by, decide which of it they want to use, edit it, and get it out the door as fast as they can. But, because of the constraints of time, space, and money, only a small amount of the total available information ever reaches the general public. And, of course, there is a significant time delay between the original transmission of the information and the time it finally gets broad-
cast or printed.
X PRESS, in short, lets you bypass these middlemen and pull stories off the carousel yourself. You select the kinds of stories you want $\mathrm{X}^{*}$ PRESS to grab, from among six main categories-News, Weather, Sports, Business and Finance, Entertainment, and Features-and you narrow down your selections using sub-menus within each of the main categories. For instance, from within the Sports category, you might want to monitor only basketball stories. Or you might want weather in only Pennsylvania. Eventually you may also be able to pull in local information, as well, which will be transmitted by your local cable company.

Once X*PRESS stores the information in the computer's memory, you can search through it using keywords or combinations of keywords. You can throw out the articles you don't want to keep and print out the ones you do. It's all copyrighted material, so you can't distribute exact copies of the information to anyone else, but you can use that information for any other purpose.

## HON YOU ISE X*PRESS

There's nothing hard about using X*PRESS-no phone numbers to dial, no secret passwords, account numbers, or protocols to learn. Just plug an $\mathrm{X}^{*}$ PRESS cartridge into your computer, plug your cable TV line into the cartridge using a special connector, and fire up the computer. Voila, there's X PRESS on-screen, ready to go. You don't even have to own a disk drive to use it-although a drive can be handy. It's completely menu-driven, with a simple manual and handy help screens. You can't crash it, and even if you did, it wouldn't matter, because you can just start over without incurring any extra charges, and any data you might have lost as a result can easily be re-captured.

Let's take a brief tour to help you get a feel for what you can do with X*PRESS. From the Main Menu, go first to Category Selection. This is where you tell X PRESS what kinds of information you want it to grab off the carousel. If you plan to keep monitoring the same categories over and over, you can save your selections to disk, so they become the default categories when you load the program. (You can, of course, change these defaults at any time.) Or you can choose new categories each time you load X*PRESS and change them whenever you like.

After you select the main categories you want to watchsay, Sports and News-you can narrow down the field even more. So, if you want to keep tabs just on baseball and TASS, you can choose those categories from the Sports and News sub-menus.

Once you've made your selections, X*PRESS immediately starts looking for information-but only for those specific selections. So, for our example categories, the program would store only the baseball stories that whiz by, for in-stance-not any soccer stories, or track and field stories. $\mathrm{X}^{*}$ PRESS will continue to pull in relevant information until your computer's memory is full-at which time it will tell you it's full, and will stop storing information. On the unexpanded Commodore 128 you can store about 80 stories. On the 64 , you'll get about 30 to 40 stories before your memory is full.

Now we get to the point of all this-reading what $\mathrm{X}^{*}$ PRESS has captured. Suppose, for example, all you really wanted to know about baseball was how the Phillies are doing in their game against the Cubs. From the Main Menu you select Keyword Setup and enter "Phillies." Then go to

Information Display, get into the baseball section, and, what do you know, the first thing you see is a story about how miserably the Phils are getting whupped in Chicago.

If your memory is full and you want to make room to store more stories, you can print this story out on paper and then delete it. Or simply delete it without printing it. X ${ }^{*}$ PRESS will immediately start watching for more information from your selected categories and catch it on the fly.

Let's get serious for a minute and suppose you're interested in watching several stocks you've invested in. In this case, choose the Market Monitor Setup option from the main menu and enter the ticker abbreviations for the relevant companies. X*PRESS goes to work instantly, and in a few minutes you can view the bid and ask prices, the high, low and last prices, and the number of transactions for each of your selections. In addition, you can see at a glance how the prices for the last eight transactions have fluctuated (up, down or same). This information will always be no more than 20 to 25 minutes old, and that's a "worst case" situation.

## And If You're Really Attached to Your Modem

Next year, X*PRESS plans to have a feature that will make your modem a handy appendage, after all. Say, for instance, that you want to read the latest reviews of new books on the market. $\mathrm{X}^{*}$ PRESS will not only give you those reviews, it will also give you an opportunity to buy the books-via your modem. You'll just press a key to go into communication mode, and your modem will autodial a local Telenet phone number. There you'll be prompted to enter ordering information for the item you want to buy.

## The Future of $X$ *PRESS

Soon after you read this, an Amiga version of X ${ }^{*}$ PRESS will probably be available. The wonder of this version is that it will let you run X*PRESS in the background, while you use your Amiga for other things. That means you could, for instance, be writing a report on current events, and be able to talk about events that are taking place at the very moment you're writing the report. That's about as current as anyone could hope for

In addition, you can anticipate that cable companies will start to offer local information and special services as soon as they can. And who knows, maybe someday you'll be able to print X*PRESS stories to disk and call them up as word processor files, so you can adapt them to suit your own applications, or just save them for future reference.

## How to Get X*PRESS

$\mathrm{X}^{*}$ PRESS is presently turned on in the following cities: Honolulu, Hawaii; Indianapolis, Indiana; San Francisco and Oakland, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; Madison, Wisconsin; Topeka, Kansas; Summit County, Vail, and Broomfield, Colorado; Billings and Helena, Montana; Portland and Corvallis, Oregon; Bremerton and Bellingham, Washington; Amsterdam, Plattsburg, Binghamton and Ithaca, New York; Manchester, Vermont; Baltimore County and Howard County, Maryland; San Antonio, Texas; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Toronto, Ontario.

In May, Vancouver, British Columbia, is scheduled to be turned on and in July, Wichita, Kansas.

To find out how to get X •PRESS, call your local cable company.

## The Amiga's Introductory Painting System by Louis R. Wallace



The first program you buy for your Amiga may well be Graphicraft. This easy-to-use drawing and painting system is probably one of the most common programs found in Amiga software libraries. It is very good for first-time users who may be new to computer paint packages, and allows you to draw in the Amiga's 32 -color $320 \times 200$ graphics mode, using pop-down menus and the two-button Amiga mouse. It can be used in either 256 K or 512 K mode.

Graphicraft's six main functions are found in menus available at the top of the screen. From the PROJECTS menu, you access the program's non-graphics functions, like loading and saving screens and brushes. This menu option also lets you clear your picture from the screen, or print it out on any printer-black-only or full-color-supported by Amiga Preferences. Since Preferences comes set for Epson printers and serial output, you must change the Preferences to reflect your printer type, if it differs from these default values.

A word of waming to 256 K Amiga users. Before you print out your picture, be sure it is saved to disk. This is because after you have printed it, you will be required to reset the Amiga and reload Graphicraft to continue painting. Any picture in memory will therefore be lost.

To load a previously saved picture, you can choose OPEN from the PROJECTS menu, or you can simply type in the picture's name. Being able to type in the name is an important feature because it lets you use the AmigaDOS

file prefixes to load from subdirectories or even other disk drives.

Because there are two options for saving a picture using the PROJECTS menu, you have a certain amount of flexibility in working with your pictures. The SAVE option within the PROJECTS menu replaces any picture with the same name. The SAVE AS option allows you to create different versions of the picture without erasing the original. This option also allows you to save a different disk or subdirectory by prefixing the picture name with the AmigaDOS drive number or directory name.

If you are working on a picture that has already been saved, and you make changes that cannot be corrected by using UNDO, you can use REVERT from the PROJECTS menu to cause the picture to be reloaded. This saves you a couple of steps, and a bit of frustration.

Graphicraft's SHAPES menu gives you access to the program's five basic drawing options: freehand, lines, rectangles, fill and text. You tum off one option by selecting another, and can change drawing colors by going to the COLOR menu.

The Rectangle selection allows you to make boxes quickly. Just choose where you want a comer to be, click the mouse and move to the location of the opposite comer. The box will grow, changing shape as you move the mouse (a technique called "rubber-banding"). When you have it just the way you want it, click the mouse again and the

## Producing Vermeer Girl Using Graphicraft

by Sheryl Knowles, Senior Graphic Artist, Commodore-Amiga

Since a computer monitor shows images of colored light, I decided to pay tribute to a painter who was a master of creating the illusion of light-Johannes Vermeer.

In the first stage, I set up an initial palette, and, using Line-Draw and Fill, roughed out the picture. I used two brushes: a three-by-three rectangle and a single pixel.

Next I continued blocking the major areas of light and shadow with color. The results are the second image shown on the right.

To create the third image, I switched to Freehand Draw and various "loose pixel" brushes to create a more "painterly" feel. I also modified my color palette at this point.

Finally, over a period of two more days I worked almost entirely in Magnify-Pick Position mode, one pixel at a time, to smooth curves and add detail, especially around the eyes. I created new brushes to re-work the clothing and the earring, and modified the color palette again to soften shadows. The final results are shown in the bottom image on the right.


First, I roughed out the plcture using Line-Draw and FIII.

Next, I blocked In major areas of light and shadow.

Third, I switched to Freehand Draw and "loose pixel" brushes, and modified the color polette.

Finally, over two more days, I worked on the details using Magnify-Pick Position mode to complete the image.

## Graphicraft is an easy-to-use graphics program that inexpensively introduces you to drawing and painting on your Amiga.

rectangle will be drawn.
The line option in the SHAPES menu lets you make perfectly straight lines between two selected points. If you want to fill the interior of a shape, choose the Fill option. When you move the pointer to the inside of the area to be filled and click the mouse, the area will quickly flood fill with the color you have selected. But be careful that the area is completely enclosed, or the fill will leak out and could completely cover the screen.

You can also put text within your picture using the Text option from the SHAPES menu. The program gives you a choice of two sizes of text and three different ways to present it on the screen.

From within the BRUSH menu, you choose from among 16 pre-made brushes. Additional libraries of different brush shapes can be maintained on disk, and, in fact, an extra library comes with the program. To design your own brush shapes, choose Custom Brush from the BRUSH menu. This is a small graphics editor that allows you to make different pattems (in one color) to be used as brushes and save them for re-use.

The COLOR menu offers 32 different colors to be used as your drawing color. You can also create your own custom color palette by selecting Change Palette from within this menu. Using the Change Palette option, you can change or copy colors or create an entire range of colors that is totally different from the original palette. You modify the color palette using three "slider gadgets" that control the red, green and blue color signals to mix any of the possible 4096 colors the Amiga can produce. Using these sliders is very similar to mixing paint pigments, and it's

easy to become proficient at creating custom colors.
If you want to erase part of a screen, or the whole screen-or have just drawn something you decide looks awfu-you can resort to several different commands within the EDIT menu that make doing these changes easy. For instance, use the Frame command to mark off an area of your screen. You can then use the Erase command to fill that area with the background color (effectively "erasing" it), or the Cut, Copy and Paste commands to either cut it out and paste it elsewhere, or simply paste a copy of it in a different area of the screen, leaving the original intact.

My favorite menu option is SPECIALS. The commands within this menu let you magnify an area for fine editing, create kaleidoscopic effects, draw in custom rainbow paint, and create pseudo-animation.

For example, if you choose the Cycle Draw command from SPECIALS, you first define a range of colors. Then, when you draw something in this mode, the trail left by the brush is a rainbow of the colors you selected. Once you've drawn something using Cycle Draw, choose Cycle Colorand the colors within the range you selected will begin to rotate at any speed you choose to create the illusion of motion. This lets you make animated pictures that will astound your friends and family. You don't have to tell them how easy it is.

All in all, Graphicraft is a good program that inexpensively introduces you to painting and drawing on your Amiga. It may not answer the needs of some professional Amiga artists, but then not all of us are serious artists. But we can all use Graphicraft for serious fun.

How to HorDog Using Graphicraft
by Jack Haeger, Art Director, Commodore-Amiga

Some of you may be wondering how I got this hotdog to fly. Others may be asking, "When's lunch?" The truth is that I got this idea about 11:30 one day-almost lunchtime. Since I'm from Chicago, that can mean only one thing. Hotdogs. Now, I've seen hotdogs depicted in every medium from neon to neoprene. But had I ever seen one fly? Nope, not a one. So I took out my sketchbook and rendered this missle of meat:
Jumbo Dog.


I thought an appropriate setting would be an Air Force test strip in the desert. That way the ground would be fairly flat, with no trees or buildings to conflict with the effect of a moving landscape I wanted to create using the Cycle Color option. (This effect, of course, is not reproduced here.)

To get the hotdog from my sketchbook to the screen, I redrew it, scaled it to fit the screen, and traced the drawing onto a sheet of transparent acetate. I taped the acetate to my screen, and outlined the hotdog using a single-pixel brush.

To make the hotdog look suspended in air, I added a drop shadow that is just a shade darker than the darkest color in the cycle-color range.

First, I drew a grid that would be a gulde for my color-cycling landscape, and used several shades of tan all in the same row on my palette. so when l cycled them, the ground would appear to move.

Then, I added the mountains to the background, far in the distance, so they wouldn't interfere with the illusion of movement.

Next I fraced the hotdog from my sketchbook onto the screen, and laid in the basic colors using the Fill option. Then I used a singlepixel brush to create shading and reflections.

After about an hour or so of fweaking and fine-funing, the image was finished-just in time to get home for dinner:

# BugBust ${ }^{\text {ISt }}$ 

cfore the Air Force commits a new jet fighter to mass production, daredevil test pilots subject it to intense shakedown flights, looking for design flaws that could prove fatal. Software companies, to ensure their programs don't crash while you're in the cockpit, recruit beta testers - playtest pilots - to search for deadly bugs lurking within the code of a new adventure, shoot-cm-up or strategy game. What most people don't know about these unsung heroes of game development is that playtesters also contribute creatively, making suggestions for changes and improvements that ultimately increase a program's "fun factor:"
"It's a way to get in on the act," explains Stephen Kimmel, a 36 yearold chemical engineer from Tulsa, Oklahoma, who has been testing Infocom's all-text adventures for two years. "I don't pretend I have a lot of influence on the final version of a game, but I know they have to pay attention to at least some of my sug gestions, so it is a creative act."
Kimmel, who also writes short stories for several science fiction magazines, recalls recommending a couple of changes in Cutthroats. One was to have something happen to the trea-sure-laden player after he returns from the submerged wreck to his own ship. The surprise they added was one of my favorite moments in the game.
"I also find lots of 'logical bugs'not just programming errors, though they abound as well," Kimmel contin-
ues. It was such a bug that led to his enlistment in Infocom's corps of playtest pilots.
"After finishing Infidel, I wrote Infocom an incensed letter describing all the bugs I had run across, telling them I'd paid good money for this game and was really upset. The bug that incensed me most was a logical inconsistency. The game is set near the Nile River in Egypt, but you could walk around the Nile in a few steps."
This infuriated Kimmel because it didn't make sense and was especially out of place in a game that consisted of logical puzzles.
"And near the end of the game. when you're deep inside the pyramid," he laughs at the memory, "you find a bottomless pit. I was dismayed to discover that if I dropped a feather or anything light into it, the text said 1 could hear it hit the bottom-in a bottomless pit! Michael Berlyn, Infi. del's author, wrote a nice letter thanking me for pointing out these and other bugs, and not long after that I ran into him at the Consumer Electronics Show in Chicago. I told him my letter would have probably been more useful if they'd received it before the game's release and asked about the possibility of beta-testing future Infocom games. My phone rang a week later, and Infocom asked me to playtest Cutthroats.
In addition to the game, Kimmel received photocopies of the documentation and paraphernalia, a nondisclosure agreement (in which he agrees not to tell anyone about the
game until it is released) and three to four comment sheets. Since then he has playtested Suspect. A Mind Forever Voyaging, and Spellbreaker.

## Differences Between

## Testing and Play-testing

"The biggest difference is that I try things I othervise wouldn't do, silly things that I know wouldn't do me any good in solving the game: like finding out if I can shoot this gun with itself," Stephen Kimmel explains. "Sometimes I intentionally try to shoot holes in the game, just to see how well the author did his job. In Spellbreaker: I found one flaw in a place referred to as a 'slippery plane. where there were no walls. Instead of saying walk east' or 'go cast.' I wondered what would happen if I typed in 'slide east.' The program said something like: You can't slide the east wall - atter it had just said there were no walls. Another difference is that when playtesting, I have to make notes of everything that seems the least bit strange. If I were playing, I would simply laugh at something and say, 'Hey, look what happened, the programmer must have missed that. And when I reach the state of 'mindlock' and can't seem to make any progress with a puzzle, I can't just put the game away and do something else while my subconscious works on the problem. That's because Infocom gives me a three-week deadline, so I have to slog a lot harder to complete it in time.

"The worst part of playtesting is that moment of panic when I realize I've only got two days left and haven't finished yet...pushing myself harder and harder to break that state of mind-lock and get it over with. When I'm done, I completely ignore the

## "Sometimes I

intentionally try to shoot holes in the game, just to see how well
 did his



Independent playtester Stephen Kimmel
comment sheets and type up an average of six single-spaced pages, numbering and detailing each problem. With Spellbreaker, which I didn't quite get to finish, I did 11 pages."
After he turns in his report, Infocom gives Kimmel his choice of any of their games. Besides the free games and a crack at finding logical problems with the situations devised by the ZorkMasters of Infocom, Kimmel says he also likes playtesting because, "I enjoy being one of the first people in the country to play a new adventure."

## Alpha Testing:

## The In-house Bug Busters

Kimmel's work is made far less frustrating by Infocom's in-house staff of alpha testers, who initially test a new game on a massive DEC mainframe, then on Commodore and other micros before sending it to 15 to 25 beta testers.
"We shudder when people say playtesting," comments Elizabeth Cyr-Jones, who heads up the department. "It's eight hours a day in front of a terminal. We know a program will be in testing for five months, so it's not playing. On the bug sheets,
you must note what you were doing when the program crashed, anything odd the game does, any problems, suggestions you might have. If a problem is too easy, testers will tell the author. They may even suggest problems or different ways of saying something - so there's a lot of interaction between the author and testers."

Suzanne Frank, one of Infocom's alpha testers, elaborates: "In alpha, the games are fraught with so many bugs that it's hard to find your way through. And usually you can't even solve the game, because you run into a bug that crashes the program or blocks progress some other way."

One programming bug alphas found in Suspect caused the early Commodore, Atari and Apple versions to crash if the "go to" command was used outside the house.
"At the beginning," Suzanne recalls, "when Suspect wasn't written very well, I thought I'd nearly solved it and just needed one more piece of evidence. I decided it must be in the trunk of the car - but when I opened it and looked in, there was no text! Dave Lebling had written the paragraph that describes the contents of the trunk, but overlooked implementing the code that displays it when you look there. I told him and he fixed it. Then when I read the text, it described the trust folder, but wouldn't let me take it! So he had to fix that.
"The designers are a crazy bunch of people to work with, very funny. We all sit down together and they listen to our comments and suggestions. So we're not just playing - we're engag. ing in true interaction with the implementers. In Suspect, for example, the bartender glances at his tip glass, which implied to me that he wanted a tip. But when I said 'Tip bartender,' nothing happened. So I asked Dave about it and he implemented a re-
sponse to that command. It's rewarding to go back into a game two days later and see your suggestion as part of the game. Testers often write the


Infocom's in-house playtester Suzanne Frank
clue books, too. Three of us, along with Brian Moriarty, did the one for Wishbringer."

Like Stephen Kimmel, Suzanne has a "systematic method of testing, trying everything possible in every imaginable place. Give me a gold coin and I'll put it in every slot I can find; give me a lever and I'll pull it - even if I'm not supposed to." She confesses that, "After gametesting for over a year, some of the excitement is gone, and I'm usually pretty bored with a game near the end. That's not true of all testers. Some people get really excited, jump up and yell 'Yeowww!' when they find a bug. Until I solve a game, however, it's a blast. And there are still those times when, after eight to ten hours at the terminal, I suddenly look up and realize I didn't eat dinner yet."


The entire testing process can span three to five months, sometimes long. er if problems show up in gamma. That's the ultimate stage, reserved for the elite corps of Infocom's bug-busting army (a few people, like Kimmel, do beta and gamma). Like the $150+$ out-of-house Infocom testers, gammas are people who wrote in and volunteered for this arduous task. Suzanne says there are 30 to 40 who are excellent and test nearly every game.

## Testing Other Types of Games

Infocom's testing process is representative of the software industry, but


Dave Albert, head of the Origin Systems' playtesting
the method often varies for different types of games or to suit the style of a particular programmer. For instance, Lord British, creator of the Ultima series from Origin Systems, writes his programs in individual modules that are "very clean to begin with" according to Origin's Dave Albert.
"We normally do alpha and beta testing," Albert explains, "but with Ultima IV the modules were put together near the end, and we brought in the staff of 'The Wizard's Journal,' a newsletter devoted to Ultima-type games, to test it."

The creators of the board game that inspired Origin's AutoDuel tested that game, for obvious reasons. Albert, who's in charge of Origin's testing, usually calls on "people I've met and have gotten to know since I start-
ed doing this." (Albert co-authored Xyphus and has worked behind-thescreens on dozens of well-known games.)
"Besides looking for bugs, Origin testers check to see if the clues are adequate, if there is anything awkward or jarring that breaks up the fantasy," Albert says. "The reason is that, in a role-playing game, our goal is to make the computer transparent, We ask testers to stay on guard for the ability to paint yourself into a corner in a game. And we check for play balance, to make sure it's not too hard, not too easy.
"In Moebius, for example, the combat system is a simulation of martial arts-style fighting between two animated figures. Testers noticed that the game required you to hit the enemy in too small a target in order to score a critical hit, so we made it a little easier by expanding the size of the area where you could land a death blow. We spend four to six weeks on each game, seeing if we can speed this up a touch, slow this down a bit. We've been tweaking Moebius on how fast your sword is dulled when you cut things with it. All this, just to get it to feel right. There are no rules; it's a very intuitive process."

The rules are rigid at Spinnaker, however, where all testing is done inhouse. Susan Hunnewell, responsible for Quality Control of Spinnaker's educational and adventure titles, says, "Testers are assigned specific portions of a game to go over - certain

We ask customers to
try out new games so

the game. Then the conversions are individually tested, especially for the graphics and sound effects, which can vary immensely between an Apple and a Commodore version.
"Betas don't really do 'bug-busting' for us," says Hunnewell. "Instead, we ask customers to try out new games so we can get a real consumer's reaction. Their feedback often includes bugs, but we're more interested in their opinion of the program, or to determine if there's a market for an unsolicited program."

She recruits from people who have filled in warranty cards or offered their services. With the former, she

locations in an adventure or even tracks on the disk. A printer is attached to each one's computer, and at the end of the day an editorial assistant collates the printed material for assessment."

Spinnaker's testing is done on IBM PC's by two full-time and up to four part-time people, and might consume from 200 to 250 hours, depending on
phones the families and "explain my need and try to give them an opportunity for input into the game's design. Parents and teenagers are terrific at this."

Even the president of Strategic Simulations, Joel Billings, occasionally does a bit of playtesting in his free time, and so do the game designers.

Continued on pg. 80

## BUG BUSTERS

Most of the strategy/war games SSI produces, however, are run through the grinder by one part-time and two full-time in-house people.

Robert W. Calfee, in charge of SSI's Technical Support, says he has a long list of volunteers from which he selects four to ten to try a new game. "In addition to having testers find elementary bugs - the ability to win a game simply by pressing a function key is a good example - we ask them
to see if the game presents a real challenge. Our programs usually have one to five different difficulty settings, if the toughest one is a cakewalk, something is wrong.
"And with a war game, you're not only watching for anything that might go wrong with the graphics, the military units, and so on, but you're also looking for play balance. In a war game, play balance has to do with the computer intelligence. If the comput-

> TEAM-MATE: THE SINGLE SOLUTION TO THE CLUTTER THAT CAN TIE UP YOUR DESK

When you buy TEAM-MATE, you receive an integrated software system - word processing, file management, spreadsheet and graphics - for the same price you would normally pay for one program. The beauty of integration is the ability to $g$ o from one program to another instantly with no
loss of screen information. No more
lengthy program loads with various disks. No time lost in creating data transfer files. Now you can concentrate on solving problems again and again.
With all the information available simultaneously, you can view the spreadsheet while analyzing it in the word processor. You have total freedom to design reports and forms, which will use all or part of the data stored in the file manager. And because the print preview mode works with the integrated data, you can view where this information will be printed on the form, letter, or label.

So if you need only one great piece of software, buy TEAM-MATE. It's like buying one piece of software and getting three others free. Forthe C.64*, C.128* and Aton ${ }^{*}$

For more information on where to buy Tri Micro software 714-832-6707

## TRICMICRO

14072 Stratton Way, Santa Ana, CA 92705
er isn't thinking right, and makes dumb moves, then it isn't any fun. And sometimes, it's even necessary to make the computer intelligence cheat at the higher skill levels. If the computer is losing heavily in Computer Quarterback, it peeks at the play you've just chosen and then picks the best response. The reason we do that is so that even the veteran players (and novices, once they've mastered the easier levels) will still face a challenge from the computer.
"Testers suggest changes and improvements all the time," Calfee continues. "Everyone has a better way of doing it. In Gemstone Warrior, someone complained that the player, when protected by his invisible shield, could not fire out through it. That was a good point, so we made it possible."

Unlike companies that send out numerous beta copies, then incorporate the research into a final version that is gamma tested, SSI and a few other software houses will fix bugs and implement suggested revisions, then send the game back to the same people for more testing.
"With us, there's no solid delineation between playtesting steps. It's either in testing or it's released," Calfee says.

The process can last from as little as a week to as much as a month. By the time it's over, the tester has a finalized version of the game, minus the glossy packaging and documentation. (SSI is noted for complex and lengthy manuals, so testers also check the author's rough draft of the documentation for clarity and scope.)
"The emphasis [in playtesting] is on the testing," Calfee stresses. "If testers find enough bugs, make valuable sug. gestions, they'll be kept on the list. And the best ones are put on the priority list."

SSI doesn't pay its testers, and neither do other software houses. Unlike Air Force test pilots who receive hazardous duty pay for each mission, the playtesters do it for the experience, the thrills, the unique challenge. So the next time you take off in a flight simulator, dip your wings in salute to those hardplaying, hardworking playtest pilots of the Software Air Force whose all-night "bug-hunts" and creative contributions helped make the game so much fun.

## For Business, Doctor's and Home Phones

# 10 Ways Moog's Advanced Model Phone Controller Can Increase the Service You Get From Your Phone, Speed Your Calls and Lower Your Charges. 

A high-tech advance by Moog, who invented the Electronic Music Synthesizer

This small electronic marvel-only $8^{\prime \prime}$ by $6^{\prime \prime}$ by $1^{1 / 2 \prime}$ - lets you do things with your telephone you never thought possible. Read these 10 ways Moog's new Phone Controller outdates oldfashioned telephoning -

## 1. One Touch "Memory" Dialing.

Get at the touch of a finger 30 numbers called most frequently. Real time saver.
2. Time-Saving Callback. Busy signal? Phone Controller calls back for you every 60 seconds, up to 14 times. Keeps you from forgetting to.
3. Digital Time Monitor. Alerst you to minutes you are talking, long distance or locally. Keeps 5 minute calls from going to a half-hour.

## 4. Touch Dial Converter. Lets you

 call by touch on rotary dial phone.5. Works with MCI, Sprint, SBS.

Discount long-distance services work faster, cheaper without installation extras.
6. Hold Button. Puts callers on hold so you can talk with others around you. More secure than hand over mouthpiece.
7. Built-In Audio Speaker. Call without having to hold handset until someone answers. Lets others hear too.
8. Eliminates Phone Use. No need to dial from phone. Touch-dial directly from dial pad of Phone Controller.
9. Fail-Safe Memory. Back-up battery power keeps programming intact and in place for most power outages.
10. Error Eraser. Dial a single wrong number, no need to redial whole number. Push clear button, error is crased.


## Satisfaction Guaranteed.

For single-line service, simply plug into any modular jack. For service with multi-lines, specify Model ML. Customers also get toll-free advice if needed.

All Phone Controllers have 1 year parts and labor warranty and are UL and FCC approved. Prompt service if needed. If you are not fully satisfied, return unit in original condition and packages within 10 days of receipt, and your money will be refunded.

# Pleasantville Plan, 62 Eastview, Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570 Dept. MC-1 



## Disk Drives Demystified

## Part 1

If you're a Commodore computer user, you either own a disk drive already or you have one at the top of your wish list. This month's column is a compendium of elementary information on using Commodore drives. It will be especially valuable to beginners, since much of this information is not readily available elsewhere. For the same reason, even more advanced users may find value in these pages. In the next issue, we'll expand on what's presented here.

The drives we will consider are the 1540, 1541 and 1571. Commodore has made other drives, but these three are the most important ones by far. The 1540 was the original ivory-colored drive for the VIC 20. When the Commodore 64 was introduced, the 1540 was replaced by the more compatible 1541. The 1571 was designed for the Commodore 128. With a few minor exceptions, any of these drives will work with any computer having a Commodore serial bus. VIC 20's and very old drives are involved in most of the exceptions.

## Buying Diskettes

The 1540 and 1541 are single-sided drives. That means they have one read/write head, positioned below the diskette. The 1571 , on the other hand, is a double-sided drive, with two read/write heads-one on the bottom and one on the top. The two kinds of drives work best with two kinds of diskettes: If you have a 1571 , it's best to buy double-sided, doubledensity diskettes. If you have a 1541 or 1540 , you should buy the less expensive single-sided, double-density varicty.

The "-sided" specification for diskettes refers only to the manufacturer's testing process. Single sided diskettes are tested only on the bottom, while double-sided ones are tested on the top, as well. Single-sided disks will often work in double-sided drives, but there's no guarantee from their mak-

er. Double-sided disks will always work in single-sided drives, but their extra cost is wasted there.

The "density" specification refers to the quality of the disk's recording surface. All the Commodore drives, and most others in use today, are designed for use with double-density diskettes. Single density diskettes were popular several years ago, when disk drive recording density was much less than it is today. They will work in a pinch in your Commodore, but in general you should avoid them.

Diskettes also have a "soft-sectored" or "hard-sectored" specification. Commodore drives work equally well with either type.

If you have a single-sided drive, it's possible to use the "flip side" of a diskette, if you'll do some cutting and take some risks. To make a "flippy" disk, you cut an additional write-enable notch, immediately opposite the one that's already there. (When you hold your disk with its oval opening down, so the existing notch is toward the top of its right edge, the location for the new notch is toward the top of its left edge.) You can use another disk as a template for cutting the notch, which must be positioned quite precisely. Mark the position, then use scissors or a razor blade to cut a new notch. Once the notch has been cut, just flip the diskette over and treat the second side as a brand-new disk.

The much-discussed risks of using flippies are real, but manageable. First of all, since the manufacturer hasn't tested the second surface, it may have dead spots or other flaws. Second,
since flipping the disk makes it rotate in a reverse direction with respect to its jacket, the jacket's cleaning mechanisms are bypassed. Either problem can cause a disk or a program to selfdestruct, and can make its owner want to do the same. Fortunately, the worst rarely happens, but it does happen. So if you use flippy disks at all, avoid using them for valuable programs or data. Many people use them exclusively for backups, while many others don't use them at all.

## The Basics of Using Your Drive

The most frequent use of disk drives is to save and load programs. They have similar storage functions for data files such as word processing documents, mailing lists and the like. A very complete set of commands exists for performing these functions, as well as for doing other useful tasks. Beginners can find them difficult at first, but with a bit of use, they become simple and self-evident. We'll mention the more common ones here.

The commands used for Commodore drives are the same, regardless of the computer through which they're issued. (Some computers, like the Commodore 128 and Plus/4, have two sets of commands: the universal set covered here, plus an improved, simplified set. Many commercial programs also implement simplified disk commands.)

Before a disk can be used in your drive, you must use your computer to format it. (Sometimes the words

## [OMPUTER UIZRRD

"header" or "new" are used instead of "format." They all refer to the same thing.) Formatting sets up the blank disk to receive information from your computer, and every disk must be formatted before it can be used to store programs or data. Each computer manufacturer uses its own formatting system, so one computer can hardly ever read disks that were formatted on another brand, unless the two brands are "cloned." (CP/M disks for the Commodore 128 are one of the very rare exceptions.) You can take a disk from another computer and reformat it on your own system, but that, of course, erases any data it previously held.

Here's the universal format command for the drives we're covering here:

OPEN 15,8,15
PRINT\# 15,"NEW0:diskname,id" CLOSE 15
In this command, diskname is a name you want to assign to the disk, and id is an identification code. The diskname may be up to 16 characters long and can include any character except the comma, question mark or asterisk. Most people use only unshifted letters and numbers in their disknames, since other characters can list strangely in directories.

The id must be two characters long. Almost any character is legal, but you're asking for trouble if you use anything but numbers and unshifted letters. You should avoid assigning the same $i d$ to several disks, because doing so can cause trouble with certain programs. Most people use a sequence like $\mathrm{AA}, \mathrm{AB}, \mathrm{AC}, \mathrm{AD}$, etc., maintaining a checklist to avoid duplication.

Our formatting example, and all those to come, assume that your disk drive has device number 8 , which is the near-universal device number for the first drive on any system. In the unlikely event that your drive has a different number, use that number instead of the 8 in our examples.

Once a disk has been formatted, you can save BASIC programs to it by using

SAVE"programname", 8
The programname has the same character restrictions mentioned above for diskname. You can load a BASIC program from disk by using

This month's column is a compendium of elementary information on using Commodore disk drives that will be of special value to beginners.

## LOAD"programname", 8

You can load a machine-language program with

LOAD"programname",8,1
When a program's instructions require it to be loaded in this way, it's a good indication that the program was written in machine language.

If you want to see a list of the programs on your disk, plus the diskname and id, you can look at the disk directory. The universal method of doing this is to

LOAD" $\$$ ", 8
LIST
This loads the directory as though it were a BASIC program. Be careful, since it also overwrites any BASIC program you have in memory at the time.

Once your directory has been loaded, you can list it to your printer by using these commands:

## OPEN4,4:CMD4

L.IST

PRINT\#4:CLOSE4
When you look at a directory listing, you'll see the diskname, in reverse field, on the top line, followed by the disk id. Also on that line are a 0 and a 2 A , which are characteristic identifiers for the disk drives we're talking about here.

Following the diskname is a listing of all the programs and data on the disk. (In our discussion, we'll call each of these a file.) Each line has a number, a filename in quotation marks, and a three-letter code at the end. The number gives the size of the file in blocks, with each block equaling about 250 characters. The filename, of course, is the name that was entered when the file was saved. The
three-letter code tells whether the file is a program (PRG) or a data file (SEQ,REL,USR). The differences between the types of data files are beyond our scope at the moment, but they are covered in depth in your manual.

At the bottom of the directory listing is a line showing how many disk blocks are free for storage of other files. A $1540 / 1541$ diskette can hold 664 blocks in total, while a 1571 can hold 1,328.

There's also a limitation on the number of files a disk can hold. It's 144 for all the drives under consideration here. If you try to save something that exceeds the block or file limits on your disk, the drive will refuse to save it.

## Learning More About It

We've mentioned only the most rudimentary disk commands here, in an effort to enlighten beginners. There are many additional commands available, and there are many ways to use them all. The key to understanding these matters is the universal key to unlocking computer knowledge: Read the manual!

You don't have to understand every word in the manual, but you should be generally familiar with the table of contents, the overall organization of the book, and the material that applies to the operations you do most frequently. Don't be surprised if some of the chapters are unintelligiblesome technical material isn't comprehensible to ANY beginner. As you explore the manual, you'll notice that your understanding increases with every reading. This is a common phenomenon with computer literature, and you can take advantage of it by reading everything several times.

There are also some good books on Commodore drives and reading them supplements your efforts with the manual. To find them, read the ads in this magazine or visit a well stocked bookstore.

## Additions and Accessories

There are dozens of programs, many in the public domain, to make it easier to work with your Commodore drive. The most famous of these is the Commodore 64's DOS 5.1, generally

Continued on pg. 84

known as the wedge. It's a machinelanguage program provided on your test/demo disk, and it greatly simplifies the Commodore disk commands. With the wedge, most commands can be entered with from one to three keystrokes. With the wedge, a directory doesn't overwrite anything already in memory. And, with the wedge, it's easy to use all the Commodore disk commands. If you have a 64 and a disk drive, you must learn to use the wedge. Since it isn't very well documented, it's best to learn it from a friend. The commands are easy, and once you get the hang of the program, you'll wonder how you lived without it.

If you have a Commodore 128 or a Plus/4, you don't need a wedge, because many simple and powerful disk commands are built into your version of BASIC. These are covered in the computer instruction manual, rather than the one for the drive. Read it.

In addition to the wedge or the commands built into the newer BASICs, there are two valuable programs that almost everyone can use: a copy program and a fast-load program.

The copy program is NOT for software pirates! It's just a program to make a backup of an unprotected disk. Many such programs exist in the public domain and elsewhere. If you're a user group member, you can no doubt get several versions from the club library. If you subscribe to an on-line service, you can certainly download one.

There are two basic types of copy programs. The first one copies file by file, and will work for most disks you encounter. The second copies sector by sector, and is needed when copying disks holding random files or other customized material.

The fast-load program can double your pleasure by doubling (or more) the speed with which your programs load. Such programs are available in cartridge form or on disk, and they are worth their weight in gold. There are commercial versions, public domain versions, and versions published in magazines. Some versions include a copy program as well. Unfortunately, not all fast loaders are compatible with all software, so be sure to read any fast-loader reviews you can find prior to making your purchase.

## Assignment Sheet

## for the Commodore 64 with 1526 or MPS-802 Printer

A.the father of three teen-aged students, I frequently hear the question, "Dad, can I call so-and-so to find out what our homework is for tomorrow?" When I ask, "Why didn't you write it down?" they usually reply, "I did, but I lost it."

In response to this problem, I created an Assignment Sheet form. They can print out as many copies as they want at a time, and put them in their three-ring binders. Each time they receive an assignment, they fill out one of the forms, which asks for the following information:

- Name, grade and room number
- Subject and teacher
- The assignment
- Due date and date turned in
- References used to complete the assignment
- Grade received
- Memo

Now a complete record of each assignment they receive is safely stashed in their binders-provided they remember to fill out the forms.

The program for creating your own Assignment Sheet forms is at the end of this article. If you are using any printer other than the Commodore 1526 or MPS-802, you may need to change the secondary address and CHR \$ (refer to your printer's manual for information on how to do this.)
Before typing this program, read "How to Enter Programs" and "How to Use the Magazine Entry Program." The BASIC programs in this magazine are available on disk from Loadstar, P.O. Box 30007, Shreveport, LA $71130-0007,1$ 1-800-831-2694.

## Assignment Sheer

5 PRINT"[CLEAR,RVS,WHITE,RVOEF]"
:POKE 5328日,7:POKE 53281,9'DQTJ
10 PRINT" [DOWN2, RIGHT10]*ASSIGNMENT SHEET*"'BALD
15 PRINT"[DOWN2,RIGHT4]*PLEASE TURN ON PRINTER! ! *"'BADJ
26 PRINT"[RIGHT,DOWN]*PROGRAM WILL PRINT MULTIPLE COPIES*"'BAXI
21 PRINT"[DOWN2,RIGHT4]*PROGRAM WILL RUN UNTIL STOPPED*"'BAPJ
$3 \emptyset$ PRINT" [DOWN2,RIGHT4]*PRESS AND HOLD (RUN/STOP) TO STOP*"'BAHJ
35 PRINT"[DOWN2,RIGHT4]*PRESS (P) TO START PROGRAM*": INPUT NS'CDTN
40 IE $N \$\left\langle>" p\right.$ "GOTO $30^{\prime}$ EEHD
$5 \emptyset$ IF N $\$=$ "P"GOTO $60^{\prime}$ DEND
60 AS=CHR $\$(14)^{\prime}$ CGWE
70 B $\$=\operatorname{CHRS}(129)^{\prime} \mathrm{CHDE}$
80 OPEN $4,4,0$ BERF
$9 \emptyset$ PRINT\#4,CHRS (147)' CHVH
95 PRINT\#4,CHRS (13)'CGPM
1øø PRINT\#4,AS;AS;SPC(5) "*ASSIGNMENT SHEET*"'CKAD
110 PRINT\#4, CHRS (13) 'CGPX


## 1,2,3 Disk Directory <br> for Commodore 64 and 8K VIC 20

While making a printout of my disk directories using the usual OPEN 4,4:CMD4:LIST in direct mode, I realized just how much paper I was wasting on an 80 -column page. Only about one-third of the page was being used. I then decided to write a program that would read up to three disk directories into memory, and then print them in three columns on an 80 -column page.

Here is a brief description of how the program works:
Line 5 sets up a string matrix of three directories, each 100 lines long.
Line 7 clears the screen and homes the cursor.
Line 10 clears all of the elements in the matrix.
Line 20 asks the user how many disk directories are to be printed across a page.
Line 30 sets up a loop to read the desired number of directories.
Line 70 opens a channel on device 8 to read the directory.
Line 80 reads in the load address (not used here).
Line 90 checks for end of directory.
Lines 100-125 read in the directory items line by line and remove all quotation marks and some spaces to make enough room to fit three columns across a page.
Line 130 closes the channel and puts an end marker at the end of the directory array currently being processed. The loop is then repeated as many times as requested.
Line 200 opens a printer channel and clears some flags that determine if a directory being printed has any more entries.
Three directories are printed in their appropriate columns until all directory entries contain the end-of-directory marker ( xxx ). This is checked in line 320 . The file is then closed and the program ends.

To use this program, load the program into the computer and then type RUN <RETURN>. You will be prompted to enter the number of disks from which you want directories printed out. Then you will be requested to insert the first disk into the drive and press any key to continue. The directory will be read into memory. You will then be requested to insert the next disk, if applicable. After the last directory is read in, the printout will begin. Make sure, prior to running the program, that the printer is set up properly. Run the program as many times as needed for more printouts.

If your directories are very short, you can get up to 15 directories listed on a single 80 -column page. If one or more of your directories contains more than 100 entries, you can change the DIM statement in line 5 to accommodate more entries, if you wish.

```
Before typing this program, read "How to Enter Programs" and "How to Use the Magazine
Entry Program" The BASIC programs in this magazine are available on disk from Loadstar,
PO. Box 30007, Shreveport, is 71130-0007, 1-800-831-2694.
```


## 1,2,3 Disk Directory

```
5 DIM CS \((2,99)^{\prime}\) BIOF
7 PRINT CHRS (147)' CEBH
10 FOR \(I=\varnothing\) TO 2:FOR \(J=\varnothing\) TO 99
:C\$(I, J) = "" : NEXT J, I'IURG
\(2 \emptyset\) PRINT"HOW MANY DISKS \((1-3): ":\) INPUT N :PRINT'DDKE
25 IF \(\mathrm{N}<1\) OR N \(>3\) THEN \(2 \sigma^{\prime} \mathrm{FGRH}\)
30 FOR \(I=\emptyset\) TO \(N-1: L=\varnothing:\) PRINT'GIFE
40 PRINT"INSERT DISK\#"; I + 1'CDTE
50 PRINT"HIT ANY KEY WHEN READY!"'BASH
60 GET ZS:IF ZS=""THEN 60'EHHG
\(7 \theta\) OPEN \(1,8, \theta, " \$ \theta ": N \$=C H R \$(\theta)^{\prime} D M I H\)
80 GET\#1,AS,AS'BIXG
85 GET\#1,AS,AS'BIXL
90 IE AS=""THEN \(130^{\circ}\) DEUH
100 GET\#1, AS,BS: X=ASC \((A S+N \$)+A S C\) \((\mathrm{BS}+\mathrm{N} \$) * 256: \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{L})=\mathrm{STR}(\mathrm{X})^{\prime} \mathrm{KLGJ}\)
110 GET\#1,AS:IF AS=CHRS (34)THEN 118'FPAC
120 IF \(\mathrm{A}="\) "THEN \(C S(I, L)=\operatorname{MID}(C S(I, L)\), \(1,26): \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+1:\) GOTO \(85^{\prime}\) IFKI
\(125 \mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{L})=\mathrm{C} \$(\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{L})+\mathrm{A}\) : GOTO 110'DUII
130 CLOSE \(1: C \$(I, L)=" X X X ": N E X T\) I'DLTD
\(2 \emptyset \emptyset\) OPEN 5, \(4: A 1=\varnothing: A 2=\sigma: A 3=\varnothing: L=\sigma^{\prime}\) ESWD
\(2 \emptyset 1\) IF \(\mathrm{N}=1\) THEN PRINT\#5, \(\mathrm{C} \$(\varnothing, \mathrm{~L}): \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}+1\) : GOTO \(210^{\prime}\) HTME
\(2 \emptyset 2\) IF \(\mathrm{N}=2\) THEN PRINT\#5,CS \((\theta, \mathrm{L})\); CHRS (146) SPC (2) C\$ (1, L) : L=L+1 : GOTO \(21 \emptyset^{\prime} \mathrm{JJSK}\)
205 PRINT\#5,CS ( \(\varnothing\), L) ; CHRS (146)SPC (2)C\$ ( 1, L) ; CHRS (146) SPC (2) C \(\$(2\), L) : L=L+1'HSNO
\(21 \varnothing\) IF Al=1 OR \(\operatorname{CS}(\varnothing, \mathrm{L})=\) "XXX"THEN Al=1 :PRINT\#5, TAB (26) ; :GOTO 250'JYOI
240 PRINT\#5,C\$ \((\varnothing\), L) ; 'BKWC
250 IF \(N=1\) THEN IF \(A 1=1\) THEN PRINT\#5 :CLOSE 5: END'JJCI
255 IE \(\mathrm{N}=1\) THEN L=L+1:PRINT\#5 : GOTO 210' HLDM
260 IF A2 2 OR \(C S(1, \mathrm{~L})=" X X X\) "THEN A \(2=1\) :PRINT\#5,TAB(26) ;:GOTO \(28 \emptyset^{\prime}\) JYUN
270 IF Al=1 THEN PRINT\#5,C \((1, \mathrm{~L})\); : GOTO \(28 \emptyset^{\prime}\) FRUJ
275 PRINT\#5, TAB \((26-\operatorname{LEN}(\mathrm{C} \$(\varnothing, \mathrm{~L}))) ; \mathrm{C} \$(1\), L) ; 'EXJP
280 IF \(N=2\) THEN IF \(A 1=1\) AND \(A 2=1\) THEN PRINT\#5:CLOSE 5:END'LMIN
290 IF \(\mathrm{N}=2\) THEN L=L+1:PRINT\#5 : GOTO 21白'HLEL
\(3 \emptyset 0\) IF A \(3=1\) OR \(C \$(2, \mathrm{~L})=" X X X\) "THEN A \(3=1\) :PRINT\#5:GOTO \(32 \emptyset^{\prime}\) ITOH
310 IF A2 \(=1\) THEN PRINT\#5,C\$ \((2, \mathrm{~L})\) :GOTO \(32 \sigma^{\prime}\) FQIE
\(315 \operatorname{PRINT\# 5}, \operatorname{TAB}(26-\operatorname{LEN}(C \$(1, \mathrm{~L}))) ; \operatorname{C} \$(2\), L) 'EWIJ
320 IF A1=1 AND A2 \(=1\) AND A3 \(=1\) THEN PRINT\#5:CLOSE 5:END'KNOI
\(330 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+1\) : GOTO \(210^{\prime}\) DHWD

\section*{CRME PROCRAMS}

\section*{Joggers}

\section*{for the Commodore 64}

Welcome to the wacky world of barefoot jogging. Your mission is to win the annual Joe Jogging contest by surviving an onslaught of dangerous objects. What can possibly be dangerous about jogging barefoot? Well, besides the obvious stress on your knees and ankles, you should also be on the lookout for nails, toadstools, purple pollution, glass, pot holes, green worms, and poison apples. You may take up to eight faulty steps before you are disqualified, and have to start over. Each faulty step results in a change of the status color of your feet.

\section*{Get Ready, Get Set. . .}

To ensure your success when typing in Joggers, please use the proofreader program that appears elsewhere in this magazine. Always save your programs before testrunning them. Immediately after starting Joggers, you will see an opening screen with some abbreviated instructions. While this information is being displayed on the screen, the machine language and sprite data is being loaded into memory. Next, the screen will turn black for a few seconds as the custom-character data is loaded.

\section*{GO!}

Assuming everything has been entered correctly, you are now ready to play. Joggers does not require a joystick. Instead, hold the F key to go left or hold the J key to go right. If you find it is too late to avoid an object, you may attempt to jump it by pressing the K key. Using the jump option will also increase your vertical status

> Before typing this program, read "How to Enter Programs" and "How to Use the Magazine Entry Program." The BASIC programs in this magazine are available on disk from Loadstar, P.O. Box 30007 , Shreveport, LA \(71130-0007,1-800-831-2694\).

\section*{Joggers}

10 GOTO 850'BDMX
\(2 \sigma\) : 'ABHX
30 SYS 49152:REM GAME LOOP'COQD
40 : 'ABHA
\(5 \emptyset\) REM ***** SOUND EFFECTS'BRIF
\(60 \mathrm{MS}=\operatorname{PEEK}(53287)-241: \operatorname{VP}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{S}+1)\)
: \(\operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(835)=85\) THEN \(11 \emptyset^{\prime} \mathrm{KFHP}\)
\(7 \emptyset\) GOSUB \(820:\) POKE 54277,8
: POKE 54278, 255: POKE 54276,21
: T=255' FKAN
80 FOR Z=1 TO 50:POKE 54287,T'EMIJ
90 FOR I=155 TO 50 STEP-25
: POKE 54273,I:T=T-1:NEXT I, Z
:POKE 54278,15:POKE 54296, \({ }^{\prime}\) LQVU
\(10 \emptyset \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{LO}+1: \mathrm{GOTO} 16 \emptyset^{\prime} \mathrm{DJDY}\)
110 GOSUB 820:POKE 54277,8
: POKE 54278, 255: POKE 54276,21
: T= \(\emptyset^{\prime}\) FIXF
\(12 \emptyset\) FOR \(\mathrm{Z}=1 \emptyset\) TO 140 STEP \(2 \emptyset\)

difficulty. Be careful, though. If you jump too far off the screen, the game will be disqualified and the computer will get angry with you!

On your screen, you will see two feet jogging along a dangerous trail with a variety of hazards coming at them. One object of Joggers is to avoid jogging where your sensitive feet might get hurt. This means avoiding the junk! After a completed game, you will be informed of how many mistakes you made and the game difficulty status. It is at this time that you may change the difficulty level.

\section*{Changing the Difficulty}

Because there were so many possible variables in the making of a difficulty level, I chose the simple approach and left word commands to control everything, from the objects-per-step to the vertical starting position. My recommendation is that you experiment at changing the difficulty level. Combinations can range from simple to downright impossible.

Have fun and enjoy Joggers!
:FOR I=ø TO 250 STEP 6: POKE S+39, I : POKE 54287, Z:POKE 54273, I'MMPM
130 NEXT I, Z:POKE 54296, 0
: POKE 54278,15:WO=WO+1'FBIH
140 : 'ABHY
\(15 \emptyset\) REM ***** SCORE \& REPLAY'BRHE
160 PRINT"[CLEAR]": POKE 53272,21 : POKE S \(+1, \sigma^{\prime}\) EOJG
170 IF \(\operatorname{PEEK}(835)=85\) THEN \(250^{\prime}\) EKEG
180 IN \(=I N+1: I F \quad I N=6\) THEN IN=1'GMGK
\(19 \emptyset\) IF IN=1 THEN PRINT"[CLEAR]SORRY, YOU JOG LIKE A YOUNG RADICAL WHI-PPERSNAPPER!"'EDAV
\(20 \emptyset\) IF IN=2 THEN PRINT"[CLEAR] YOU JOG LIKE AN ELDERLY WOMEN WITH HIGH HEEL SHOES!"'EDDN
\(21 \emptyset\) IF IN=3 THEN PRINT"[CLEAR] YOU JOG LIKE OLD MAN WITH A WHITE RED[SPACE3]TIPED CANE!"'EDVN
220 IF IN \(=4\) THEN PRINT" [CLEAR] YOU HAVE TO LEARN TO WALK, BEFORE YOU[SPACE3]CAN JOG!"'EDXO
230 IF IN=5 THEN PRINT"[CLEAR] PERHAPS A LOWER LEVEL OF

\section*{CRIIE PROCRAM5/JOGGERS}

DIFFICULTY, IF THERE IS
ONE..."'EDQR
240 GOTO \(320^{\prime}\) BDEB
250 PRINT" [CLEAR]CONGRATULATIONS, [SPACE2]YOU SURVIVED THE JOG "'BALM
260 PRINT"WITH ONLY ";'BBDE
270 IF MS= \(\quad\) THEN PRINT"[HOME, DOWN] WITH ZERO MIS-STEPS!"'EDEM
286 IF MS=1 THEN PRINT"ONE MIS-STEP! "'EDMK
290 IF MS \(>1\) AND MS<5 THEN PRINT MS; " MIS-STEPS!"'GJCO
\(3 \emptyset \emptyset\) IE MS \(>4\) THEN PRINT" [HOME, DOWN] WITH A TOTAL OF";MS;
" MIS-STEPS!"'EHWI
310 IF VP<50 THEN PRINT"[CLEAR] CHEATERS NEVER PROSPER!":WO=WO-1 : LO=LO + \(1 \emptyset \emptyset^{\prime}\) ISCO
320 PRINT"
-------------"'BAEG
330 PRINT"[DOWN]TOTAL GAMES WON :";WO'BDWE
340 PRINT" [DOWN] TOTAL GAMES LOST : "; LO'BDJH
350 PRINT"[DOWN]CURRENT O.P.S: "; :IF OPS=1 THEN PRINT"HIGH"'EGSL
360 IF OPS \(=2\) THEN PRINT"MEDIUM"'EEDI
370 IF OPS \(=3\) THEN PRINT"LOW"'EEAI
380 PRINT"[DOWN]VERTICAL STATUS
: ";'BBVK
390 IF VP>49 AND VP<100 THEN PRINT"BEGINNER"'GJVO
400 IF VP>99 AND VP<150 THEN
PRINT"INTERMEDIATE"'GJJH
410 IE VP>149 THEN PRINT"PROEESSIONAL "'EFVG
\(42 \emptyset\) IF VP<50 THEN PRINT"NO ANSWER"'EEEG
430 PRINT" [DOWN]LENGTH OF GAME: "; : IF LG=1 THEN PRINT"SHORT"'FENL
440 IF LG=2 THEN PRINT"MEDIUM"'EDJH
450 IF LG=3 THEN PRINT"LONG"'EDSH
460 IF LG=255 THEN PRINT"ETERNAL"'EFOJ
\(47 \emptyset\) FOR I= \(\quad\) TO 9:GET AS:NEXT'FHHJ
480 PRINT"[DOWN]PRESS [RVS]Fl[RVOFF] TO CHANGE O.P.S."'BAWN
490 PRINT" [DOWN]PRESS [RVS]F3[RVOFF] TO CHANGE VERTICAL STATUS"'BACR
\(50 \emptyset\) PRINT"[DOWN]PRESS [RVS]F5[RVOFF] TO CHANGE LENGTH OF GAME"'BAKI
510 PRINT" [DOWN]PRESS [RVS]F7[RVOFF] TO END THE GAME"'BADH
\(52 \emptyset\) PRINT"[DOWN, RVS]PRESS ANY OTHER
KEY TO PLAY AGAIN[RVOFF]"'BAQL
530 GOSUB \(820:\) POKE \(V+5,8:\) POKE \(V+6,255\) : POKE \(V+4,21\) : POKE \(V+24,5^{\prime} \mathrm{JCON}\)
540 IF VP \(<50\) THEN \(V P=5 \emptyset^{\prime}\) EIWH
550 GET AS:A=INT (RND (TI)*255): POKE V,A : POKE \(V+1, A:\) POKE \(V+4,33\) : POKE V+4,32'MJOT
560 IF AS=""THEN 550'DFBH
570 GOSUB 820 :IF AS<>"[Fl]
"THEN 62ø'FJVL
580 PRINT"[UP]DO YOU WANT A [RVS]L [RVOFE] OW[SPACE2,RVS]M[RVOFE] EDIUM OR [RVS]H[RVOFF]
IGH OBJECTPER STEP RATING?"'BAEA
590 GET BS:IF B\$<>"L"AND B\$<>"M"AND BS<>"H"THEN 59 ' LMBS
\(6 \emptyset 0\) OPS \(=1: S P O=3:\) IF \(B \$=" M\) THEN OPS \(=2\) : SPO=2'HVHK
610 IF \(\mathrm{B} \$=" \mathrm{~L} " \mathrm{THEN}\) OPS \(=3: \mathrm{SPO}=1^{\prime} \mathrm{FLYH}\)
620 IF AS<>"[F3]"THEN 680'EFGG
630 PRINT"[UP]DO YOU WANT [RVS]B
[RVOFF]EGINNING [RVS]I[RVOFF]
NTERMEDIATE OR[RVS]P[RVOFF]
ROFESSIONAL STATUS?"'BAJW
640 GET BS:IF B\$<>"B"AND B\$<>"I"AND B\$<>"P"THEN 64日'LMQO
65 Ø VP=50: IF \(\mathrm{B} \$=" \mathrm{I}\) "THEN \(\mathrm{VP}=\mathrm{VP}+5\) Ø' \(^{\prime} \mathrm{GNBM}\)
660 IF \(\mathrm{B} \$=" \mathrm{P}\) "THEN \(\mathrm{VP}=\mathrm{VP}+10 \emptyset^{\prime} \mathrm{EJLL}\)
670 SM=VP'BEWI
680 IF AS<>"[F5]"THEN 740'EFEM
690 PRINT"[UP]DO YOU WANT A [RVS]S [RVOFF]HORT [RVS]M[RVOFF] EDIUM [SPACE2,RVS]L[RVOFF]ONG OR[SPACE5, RVS]E[RVOFE]TERNAL GAME?"'BAEB
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) GET BS:IF BS<>"S"AND BS<>"M"AND B\$<>"L"AND B\$<>"E"THEN 70日'OOPO
\(710 \mathrm{LG}=1: \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{B} \$=\) "M"THEN LG=2'EJPH
720 IF B \(\$={ }^{2} L^{\prime T}\) THEN LG=3'EFPH
730 IF BS="E"THEN LG=255'EHMI
740 IF \(A \$="[F 7]\) "THEN END'ECGI
750 FOR \(\mathrm{I}=1\) TO \(40: \mathrm{PRINT}: \mathrm{NEXT}: V \mathrm{VP}=\mathrm{SM}\)
: GOSUB 780: POKE 53272,
(PEEK (53272)AND 240) + \(12^{\prime}\) LLXU
755 GOTO 30'BCKL
760 : 'ABHH
\(77 \emptyset\) REM ***** RESET OPS \&
VERTICAL 'BWKO
780 POKE 835,LG: POKE 832,OPS
: POKE 833, \(0:\) POKE 834, 0
: POKE 53287, 241: POKE S+1,VP'HRJW
790 POKE \(830,0:\) POKE \(S+16,0\)
:POKE 836,SPO:POKE 53248,150
: RETURN ' GEQU
\(80 \emptyset\) : 'ABHC
810 REM ***** SOUND CHIP CLEAR'BTQI
820 FOR I=54272 TO 54295:POKE I, \(0:\) NEXT : POKE 54296,15:RETURN'HBWN
830 : 'ABHF
840 REM \(\star \star \star \star \star\) GAME SET UP'BOMK
850 POKE 53281, 0: POKE 53280, Ø
: PRINT" [CLEAR]";TAB (15)" [RED,RVS]
JOGGERS! [RVOFE,BLUE,SHET M]"'EUXR
\(86 \emptyset\) PRINT TAB(15)"[CMDR *,RVS,SPACE7, CMDR *,RVOFF,CMDR G,YELLOW,DOWN3] "'CDKO
870 PRINT TAB(10)"BY. STEVEN PROPER [DOWN2]"'CDWP
880 PRINT TAB(10)"HOLD [RVS]F[RVOFF]

890 PRINT TAB(10)"HOLD [RVS]J [RVOFE] TO GO RIGHT[DOWN]"'CDYS
900 PRINT TAB(10)"PRESS [RVS]K[RVOFF]

\section*{GAIIE PROCRAIIS/JOGGERS}

TO JUMP[DOWN2]"'CDAJ
910 PRINT TAB(6)"PLEASE WAIT, [SPACE2]
LOADING DATA..."'CCPM
920 FOR T=12288 TO 12414:READ DA : POKE T,DA:NEXT: \(I=\emptyset^{\prime}\) 'HXEO
930 READ A:IF \(A=2040\) THEN \(95 \emptyset^{\prime}\) EKNK
940 POKE \(49152+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{A}: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \mathrm{GOTO} 930^{\prime} \mathrm{FQEN}\)
950 POKE 56334, PEEK (56334)AND 254 : POKE 1, PEEK (1)AND \(251^{\prime}\) GABQ
960 FOR \(I=\emptyset\) TO 7: POKE \(I+12544, ~ \emptyset\) : NEXT'GNXP
\(97 \emptyset\) FOR \(I=\emptyset\) TO 55:READ A:PRINT : POKE I \(+12416, A: N E X T{ }^{\prime}\) IRVS
980 POKE 1,PEEK (1)OR 4:POKE 56334, PEEK (56334)OR 1'GVXT
985 POKE 53272, (PEEK (53272)AND \(240)+12^{\prime}\) EUBW
990 POKE 52,48: POKE \(56,48:\) CLR: OPS \(=2\) \(: V P=50: S M=50: S=53248\) : POKE S+21, 3'JPNC
\(100 \emptyset \mathrm{~V}=54272: \mathrm{LG}=1: \mathrm{SPO}=2: \mathrm{GOSUB} 78 \emptyset\) :GOSUB 820:GOTO \(3 \emptyset^{\prime}\) GBJC
1010 : 'ABHT
\(102 \emptyset\) REM \(* * * * *\) SPRITE DATA'BPGY
1030 DATA \(62,0,0,127,0,0,255,0,0\) BWKA
\(104 \emptyset\) DATA \(254, \varnothing, 0,252,0,0,252, \theta, \theta^{\prime}\) В 2,0 HB
1050 DATA \(252,0,0,254,0,124,255,0\), \(254^{\prime}\) BCOD
1060 DATA \(127,0,255,62,0,127,128,64\), \(63^{\prime} \mathrm{BDHE}\)
\(107 \emptyset\) DATA \(42,192,63,10,192,63,0,0\), \(127^{\prime} \mathrm{BCXF}\)
\(1 \emptyset 8 \emptyset\) DATA \(\emptyset, 0,255, \varnothing, \varnothing, 254, \varnothing, \emptyset, 124^{\prime} \mathrm{BXIF}\)
\(109 \emptyset\) DATA \(0,2,1,0,3,84,0,3,80,0^{\prime}\) BVHG
\(11 \emptyset \emptyset\) DATA \(\emptyset, 0,124,0,0,254,0,0,255^{\prime} B X I X\)
1110 DATA \(\emptyset, \theta, 127,0,0,63, \theta, \theta, 63^{\prime}\) BVKY
1120 DATA \(62,0,63,127,0,127,255,0\), \(255^{\prime}\) BCAB
1130 DATA \(254,0,254,252,0,124,252,2\), 1'BCOC
1140 DATA \(252,3,84,254,3,80,255, \emptyset\), Ø'BABD
1150 DATA \(255,0,0,126,0,0,60,0, \theta^{\prime}\) BWHD
\(116 \emptyset\) DATA \(128,64,0,42,192,0,10,192\), g'BBSF
1170 : 'ABHB
\(118 \emptyset\) REM ***** MACHINE LANGUAGE'BUDH
\(119 \emptyset\) DATA \(169, \emptyset, 141,24,212,169\), \(1,141, \emptyset^{\prime} B D S I\)
1200 DATA \(212,141,1,212,169,33\), 141, 4, \(212^{\prime} \mathrm{BFGB}\)
1210 DATA \(169,32,141,4,212,169\), 15, 141, \(24^{\prime}\) BFWC
1220 DATA \(212,238,65,3,173,65,3\), 201, \(255^{\prime}\) BEBD
1230 DATA \(208,8,169,0,141,65,3\), 238, 66'BCSD
1240 DATA \(3,173,66,3,205,67,3\), 2ø8, 6'BALE
1250 DATA \(169,85,141,67,3,96\), \(173,248,7^{\prime} \mathrm{BDFG}\)
1260 DATA 201, 192, 208, 5, 169, 193, \(76,74,192^{\prime}\) BGUH

1270 DATA 169, 192, 141, 248, 7, 165, 203, 201, 34'BHFI
1280 DATA \(208,35,174,0,208,224\), \(62,208,10^{\prime} \mathrm{BETJ}\)
1290 DATA \(174,16,208,224,1,208\), 3, 76, 118'BEDK
1300 DATA \(192,173,0,208,24,105\), 8, 141, Ø'BDVB
1310 DATA \(208,201,20,176,5,169\), \(1,141,16^{\prime}\) BETD
1320 DATA \(208,201,21,208,45,174\), Ø, 208, \(224^{\prime} \mathrm{BGPE}\)
1330 DATA \(30,208,10,174,16,208\), \(224,1,24\) ®'BFKF \(^{\prime}\)
1340 DATA \(3,76,167,192,173, \emptyset\), 208, 56, \(233^{\prime}\) BELG
1350 DATA \(8,141,0,208,173,16\), 208, 201, 1'BDSG
1360 DATA \(208,12,173,0,208,201\), 100, 144, 5'BEEI
1370 DATA \(169, \emptyset, 141,16,208,201\), 37, 208, \(17^{\prime} \mathrm{BFWJ}\)
1386 DATA \(174,1,208,224,50,144\), 10, 162, \(\emptyset^{\prime}\) BEKK
1390 DATA 232, 238, 1, 208, 224, 32, 208, 248, 201'BHTL
1400 DATA \(4,240,3,76,204,192\), \(164,203,192^{\prime} \mathrm{BFYD}\)
1410 DATA \(1,208,250,76,204,192\), 162, \(\emptyset, 232^{\prime}\) BFRE
1420 DATA \(169,17,32,210,255,236\), \(64,3,208^{\prime} \mathrm{BFFF}\)
1430 DATA \(245,32,158,224,165,98\), 201, 135, \(176^{\prime}\) BIOG
1440 DATA \(247,56,233,112,141,63\), \(3,32,158^{\prime} \mathrm{BFAH}\)
1450 DATA \(224,165,98,56,233,128\), 201, 40, \(176^{\prime} \mathrm{BHLI}\)
1460 DATA \(244,168,173,63,3,153\), 191, 7, \(56^{\prime} \mathrm{BEPJ}\)
1476 DATA \(233,15,153,191,219,173\), 31. 208, 201'BIUK

1480 DATA \(1,240,3,76, \emptyset, 192,238\), \(62,3^{\prime} \mathrm{BACK}\)
1490 DATA \(173,68,3,205,62,3,208\), 15, \(169^{\prime} \mathrm{BDPL}\)
\(150 \emptyset\) DATA \(\emptyset, 141,62,3,238,39,208\), 173, \(39^{\prime} \mathrm{BDMD}\)
1510 DATA 208, 201, 250, 240, 3, 76, \(\emptyset, 192,96, \varnothing, \varnothing, 2 \emptyset 4 \emptyset^{\prime}\) BNSG
1520 : 'ABHA
1530 REM \(* * * * *\) CUSTOM CHARACTERS'BVCH
\(154 \emptyset\) DATA \(0,60,126,255,24,24,24\), \(24^{\prime} \mathrm{BYAH}\)
1550 DATA \(24,16,16,108,254,254,124\), \(56^{\prime} \mathrm{BCMI}\)
1560 DATA \(192,3,0,48, \varnothing, 6,0,48\) 'BTKI
1570 DATA \(126,129,165,129,153,165,129\), \(126^{\prime} \mathrm{BGQL}\)
\(158 \emptyset\) DATA \(\emptyset, \varnothing, \varnothing, 97,243,223,12, \theta^{\prime}\) BVVK
1590 DATA \(60,126,255,255,255,255,126\), \(66^{\prime}\) BELN
\(160 \emptyset\) DATA \(8,8,8,8,8,8,8,62\) 'BQQC

\section*{Pachyderm Panic \\ for the Commodore 64}

\(\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{n}}\)n elephant never forgets. How about you? Pachyderm Panic is a challenging game for one or two players that tests concentration and recall.

The game begins by asking for the number of players and their names. It will default to one player if nothing is entered. The default names are PLAYER 1 and PLAYER 2. Eight elephants will then appear on the screen, waiting to test your memory. The computer will randomly flash some of them and you must match the computer's choices by pressing the corresponding number key.

You get one point for every correct match. If you correctly match all of the elephants, you receive a double bonus. For example, if the computer chooses four elephants and you match them all, you get four points plus a four-point bonus.

If you match all the elephants, the game will then increase the number of choices by one. If you fail to match them all, you still receive one point for each correct match, but no bonus is awarded, and the program then decreases the choices by one.

As an added challenge, there is a time limit for entering your choices. You have four seconds to match two, eight seconds to match four, and so on. Should time run out, you forfeit the rest of your turn.

You can change a selection by pressing any key except one through eight. This cancels your last entry and lets you make a new choice. When you have finished choosing, just wait. Pacyhderm Panic will see that you are done and check your selections. Don't press RETURN or you'll erase your last answer.

A player wins by accumulating a minimum of 50 or a maximum of 100 points, depending on the level of play. If two are playing, the game makes sure that both players have had the same number of turns before a winner is declared.
\begin{tabular}{|cccc|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
LEVEL \\
OF PLAY
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
MINIMUM \\
CHOICES
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
MAXIMUM \\
CHOICES
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{c} 
POINTS \\
TO WIN
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & 2 & 4 & 50 \\
2 & 3 & 6 & 75 \\
3 & 4 & 8 & 100 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Before typing this program, read "How to Enter Programs" and "How to Use the Magazine Entry Program." The BASIC programs in this magazine are available on disk from Loadstar, P.O. Box 30007 , Shreveport, LA \(71130-0007,1-800-831-2694\).

\section*{Pachyderm Panic}

15 POKE \(53280,12:\) POKE \(53281,15^{\prime} \mathrm{CRQG}\)
20 PRINT" [CLEAR, BLACK]CHECKING DATA"; \(:\) FOR \(J=1\) TO \(131: R E A D \quad A: X=X+A\) : NEXT J'IPRL
\(3 \emptyset\) IF \(X<>14735\) THEN PRINT" [SPACE 2] ERROR" : STOP' GHKG
35 PRINT" [SPACE2]OK": RESTORE'CBIG
\(40 \mathrm{~B} \$="[\mathrm{RIGHT} 3] ": C S="[H O M E, D O W N 4] "\) :DS="[HOME, DOWN19]"'DITE


\section*{An elephant never forgets, but bow about you? Here's a game to test your concentration and recall.}
```

50 ES="[SPACE40]"'BCBH
60 F\$="[DOWN2,RIGHT3] ":V=54272
:POKE V+24,15:P=53248:X= }\mp@subsup{|}{}{\prime}\textrm{GBOM
70 POKE 198,0:GOSUB 500
: IF NP=2 THEN GOSUB 820
:GOSUB 350'HUAL
80 GOSUB 840:GOSUB 350:GOSUB 390
:R=1'EOOJ
90 L=L+1:T=L:H=L* 2:P1=T:P2=T:Y=L*25
: D=1'KBAS
1\emptyset\emptyset REM *** COMPUTER CHOOSES ***'BVOB
110 FOR J=1 TO T'DDPX
120 N=INT (RND (1) * 8) +1:A(J) = N'GOYE
130 POKE 251,J:POKE 252,N:SYS 49152
:IF PEEK (252) <>N THEN 120'ICTI
140 POKE 49999+J,N:POKE P+38+N,1
:S=A(J):GOSUB 10\emptyset0'HBYJ
150 GOSUB 395:NEXT J:GOSUB 700'DJUD
200 REM *** PLAYER INPUT ***'BRGA
205 TS=TI:TE=T* 2:FOR J=1 TO T
:POKE 198,0'HTRK
210 GET AS:IF(TI-TS)/60>=TF THEN J=T
:NEXT J:GOSUB 1200:GOTO 340'LBBJ
220 IF AS=""THEN 210'DFTA
230 S=VAL (AS):IF S<1 OR S>8 THEN IF
J>1 THEN POKE P+38+B(J-1),E:J=J-1
:GOTO 210'RFNQ
240 IF S<1 OR S>8 THEN 210'FHGE
250 POKE P+38+S,C:POKE 198,
:GOSUB 1000:IF J=T THEN FOR I=1
TO 75'LYFN

```

\section*{GRIIE PROCRAIIS/PACHYDERM PANIC}

260 IF PEEK \((198)=1\) AND \(\mathrm{J}=\mathrm{T}\) THEN IE \(\operatorname{PEEK}(631)<49\) OR PEEK \((631)>56\) THEN 296'NATP
270 IE \(\mathrm{J}=\mathrm{T}\) THEN NEXT I'EDBG
\(280 \mathrm{~B}(\mathrm{~J})=\mathrm{S}:\) NEXT \(\mathrm{J}:\) GOSUB \(7 \emptyset \emptyset\) :GOTO 30ø'EPEJ
\(290 \mathrm{I}=100: \mathrm{NEXT}\) I : POKE \(\mathrm{P}+38+\mathrm{S}\), E : POKE \(198, \sigma: G O T O 21 \sigma^{\prime} \mathrm{HXOO}\)
300 REM \(* \star \star\) COMPARE INPUT AND CALCULATE THE SCORE \(\star \star \star^{\prime}\) BNXH
\(305 \mathrm{X}=\emptyset:\) FOR \(\mathrm{J}=1\) TO T:IF \(B(J)<>A(J)\) THEN \(X=X+1^{\prime} K S X M\)
310 NEXT \(\mathrm{J}: I F \mathrm{X}=\sigma\) THEN \(\mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{SC}+\mathrm{T} \star 2\) :GOSUB 1100:GOTO 350'JTQI
315 PRINT C\$B\$"[RVOFF, WHITE] ELEPHANT SAID:"CSTAB(17); :FOR \(\mathrm{J}=1\) TO T:S=A \((\mathrm{J})^{1}\) GURP
320 POKE \(\mathrm{P}+38+\mathrm{S}, 1:\) PRINT \(\mathrm{S} ;:\) GOSUB 1000 : GOSUB 395: NEXT J:GOSUB 700 : GOSUB 395'JDOK
325 PRINT D\$BSK\$PS" SAID:"D\$TAB(17); :FOR \(\mathrm{J}=1\) TO \(\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{S}=\mathrm{B}(\mathrm{J})^{\prime} \mathrm{GYGO}\)
330 POKE \(\mathrm{P}+38+\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{C}:\) PRINT \(\mathrm{S} ;: \mathrm{GOSUB} 1000\) :GOSUB 395:NEXT J:GOSUB \(395^{\prime}\) IYNK
335 SC=SC + T-X'DGWI
340 IF T>E THEN \(T=T-1^{\prime} \mathrm{FEJF}\)
350 PRINT SCSSC:IF R= 0 THEN RETURN 'FIXH
355 GOSUB 700 :GOSUB 395
:IF NP=1 THEN VS=SC:GOTO \(370^{\prime} \mathrm{HTXP}\)
360 IF \(\mathrm{D}=1\) THEN VS \(=\mathrm{SC}:\) GOTO \(375^{\circ} \mathrm{EKVI}\)
365 HS = SC' BEBJ
370 IF \(V S\rangle=Y\) OR HS \(>=Y\) THEN IF VS \(\langle>H S\) THEN \(90 \emptyset^{\prime}\) LNRP
375 IE NP=2 THEN D=-D:GOSUB 800'GJWO
380 PRINT CSESDSES:SYS 49174:GOSUB 390 :GOTO \(10 \emptyset^{\prime}\) EWJL
390 FOR \(I=1\) TO 500:NEXT I:RETURN'EIDK
395 FOR \(\mathrm{I}=1\) TO 200:NEXT I:RETURN'FIAP
500 REM *** NUMBER OF PLAYERS, LEVEL, AND NAMES \(\star \star \star\) ' BLGJ
510 NP \(=1\) : PRINT ES"NUMBER OF PLAYERS \((1-2)^{\prime \prime}\); : INPUT NP'DKPK
515 IF VAL (CHRS (NP+48)) <1 OR \(\operatorname{VAL}(\operatorname{CHRS}(\mathrm{NP}+48))>2\) THEN \(510^{\prime}\) LVDR
520 L=1:PRINT ES"LEVEL: 1=EASY[SPACE2] \(2=\) MED I UM [SPACE2] 3 \(=\) HARD" ;
: INPUT L'DIYM
525 IF VAL (CHRS \((L+48))<1\) OR
VAL (CHRS \((\mathrm{L}+48))>3\) THEN \(520^{\prime}\) LTVR
530 P1\$="PLAYER 1":PRINT ES"NAME OF PLAYER 1 ";:INPUT P1S'DLCM
540 Pl\$=LEFTS (Pl\$, 8) 'CKUG
550 IF NP \(=1\) THEN \(580^{\prime}\) DGEH
560 P2\$="PLAYER 2":PRINT ES"NAME OF PLAYER 2 ";:INPUT P2S'DLGP
570 P2S=LEFTS (P2\$,8) 'CKWJ
580 PRINT" [CLEAR] SETTING UP"'BAZL
600 REM \(\star * *\) SPRITES \(* * * '\) BNFD
610 FOR J=2ø40 TO 2047:POKE J, 13 : NEXT J'EQAH
\(62 \sigma\) FOR \(J=1\) TO \(3 \emptyset:\) READ A:NEXT \(J^{\prime}\) EING
630 FOR \(J=832\) TO \(832+62\) : READ A
: POKE J, A: NEXT J HRCK
640 POKE \(\mathrm{P}, 48: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{P}+1,100\)
: POKE \(\mathrm{P}+2,112\) : POKE \(\mathrm{P}+3,100^{\circ}\) HAAN
650 POKE \(\mathrm{P}+4,184:\) POKE \(\mathrm{P}+5,100\) : POKE P+6, 248: POKE P \(+7,1 \varnothing \sigma^{1}\) ICMP
660 POKE \(\mathrm{P}+8,48:\) POKE \(\mathrm{P}+9,148\)
\(:\) POKE \(\mathrm{P}+10,112:\) POKE \(\mathrm{P}+11,148^{\prime} \mathrm{IDQR}\)
676 POKE \(\mathrm{P}+12,184: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{P}+13,148\)
: POKE P+14,248: POKE P+15,148 \({ }^{1}\) IGSS
680 POKE \(\mathrm{P}+28,255\) : POKE \(\mathrm{P}+37,7\)
:POKE P + \(38,12^{\prime}\) GUGQ
690 POKE P+29, 255:POKE P+23, \(255^{\prime}\) EPMO
\(700 \mathrm{E}=0^{\prime} \mathrm{BCNC}\)
716 FOR \(\mathrm{J}=\mathrm{P}+39\) TO \(\mathrm{P}+46:\) POKE \(\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{E}:\) NEXT J : IF \(R=1\) THEN RETURN'LQVM
720 PRINT" [CLEAR]" : POKE P \(+21,255^{\prime}\) DIJH
730 REM \(\star \star \star\) PRINT NUMBERS IN THE
SPRITES \(\star \star{ }^{\prime}\) ' BENM
740 PRINT" [BLACK, RVS, HOME, DOWN8,
RIGHT6] 1 [RIGHT7] 2 [RIGHT8] 3 [RIGHT7] \(4^{\prime \prime}\) 'BAIK
750 PRINT" [RVS, DOWN5, RIGHT6]5[RIGHT7]
\(6[\mathrm{RIGHT} 8] 7\) [RIGHT7] 8 [RVOFF] " \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) BAGL
760 REM *** LOAD ML (KEEP COMPUTER
FROM DUPLICATING INPUT) \(\star \star \star^{\prime}\) BVHU
770 EOR \(\mathrm{J}=49152\) TO 49189 :READ A : POKE J, A' ERPO
780 NEXT J:RESTORE:RETURN'DDOL
800 REM \(\star \star \star\) CHANGE SIDES \(\star \star \star^{1}\) BRSG
810 IF \(D=1\) THEN \(840^{\prime}\) DETE
\(820 \mathrm{PS}=\mathrm{P} 2 \mathrm{~S}: \mathrm{SC}=\mathrm{HS}: \mathrm{P} 2=\mathrm{T}: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{P} 1: \mathrm{C}=6\) : KS=" [BLUE]" 'GYYO
830 SCS=" [BLUE, HOME, RIGHT21,RVS]
"+P2S+" [SPACE2]":RETURN'EHTM
840 PS=P1S:SC=VS:P1=T:T=P2:C=2 \(: K S=\) " \([\) RED \(]\) "'GYEQ
\(850 \mathrm{SC}=\) " [RED, HOME, RI GHT 4 , RVS] " \(+\mathrm{P} 1 \mathrm{~S}+{ }^{11}\) [SPACE2] ": RETURN'EHIM
900 REM *** VICTORY ***' BNLG
910 PRINT CSESDSES'BIHG
920 IF VS \(>H S\) OR \(N P=1\) THEN \(C=2\) :GOTO \(940^{\circ} \mathrm{HNWM}\)
\(930 \mathrm{C}=6^{\prime} \mathrm{BCRH}\)
940 FOR X=1 TO 3:E=C:GOSUB 1300 : NEXT X'GNPN
950 PRINT DSTAB (12)" [RVOFE, BLACK] PRESS ANY KEY" CECO
960 GET AS:IF AS="1THEN \(960^{\prime}\) EION
970 POKE P+21,0: RUN'DGUN
1000 REM ** 1 SOUND OF COMPUTER AND PLAYER INPUT *** ' BKVD
1010 FOR \(I=\emptyset\) TO 23:POKE \(V+I, \varnothing\) : NEXT I'GLWA
1020 POKE \(\mathrm{V}+1, \mathrm{~S}+25\) : POKE \(\mathrm{V}+6,240\) : POKE \(V+4,21^{1}\) HTED
1030 FOR \(\mathrm{I}=1\) TO 100 : NEXT \(\mathrm{I}:\) POKE \(\mathrm{V}+4,20\) : RETURN' HOPD
\(11 \emptyset \emptyset\) REM ***SOUND AND VISUAL EFEECTS AFTER CORRECT INPUT \(\star \star \star{ }^{\prime}\) BTGG
1110 FOR \(\mathrm{I}=0\) TO 23: POKE \(\mathrm{V}+\mathrm{I}, \varnothing\) : NEXT I'GLWB
\(112 \theta\) POKE \(\mathrm{V}+6,24 \theta:\) FOR \(\mathrm{N}=1\) TO 2 :FOR \(I=1\) TO \(T: E=1\) : GOSUB \(1176^{\prime} \mathrm{KWIH}\)

\section*{CRIIE PROCRAIIS/PACHYDERM PANIC}
```

1130 NEXT I:FOR I=T TO 1 STEP-1:E=C
:GOSUB 1170:NEXT I'JQEG
1140 NEXT N:FOR I=1 TO T:E=1
:GOSUB 1170:NEXT I'HPPE
1150 IF T<H THEN T=T+1'FEGD
1160 RETURN'BAQA
1170 POKE V+4,21:POKE P+38+B(I),E
:POKE V+1,I+25' IWPL
1180 FOR NI=1 TO 5:NEXT N1:POKE V+4,20
: RETURN 'HOGJ
1200 REM *** BUZZER (TIMES UP)
***'BVDA
1210 FOR I=V TO V+23:POKE I, }
:NEXT I'GLKC
1220 PRINT C\$TAB (11)"[BLACK]SORRY,
TIMES UP."'CFTE
1230 POKE V+1,7: POKE V+6,130
:POKE V+4,33'GRLE
1240 GOSUB 395:POKE V+4,32:RETURN'EKOD
1300 REM *** VICTORY TUNE *** 'BRVA
1310 FOR I=V TO V+23:POKE I, }0:NEXT I
:POKE V+5,30:POKE V+6,85'KXNI
1320 POKE V+12,85: POKE V +13,85
:GOSUB 710'FRQE
1330 FOR I=1 TO 6:READ A,A1,A2,A3,A4
:POKE V+4,33:POKE V+11,17'IFAK
1340 POKE V+1,A:POKE V,A1:POKE V+8,A2
:POKE V+7,A3:FOR N=1 TO A4'KBDM
1356 NEXT N:POKE V+4,32:POKE V+11,16

```
: NEXT I:IF \(X<3\) THEN GOSUB \(7 \emptyset \emptyset^{\prime} K W E L\) 1360 FOR \(N=1\) TO \(10 \emptyset:\) NEXT \(N:\) RESTORE : RETURN ' GJBH
\(140 \emptyset\) REM *** VICTORY TUNE DATA ***'BVRD
1410 DATA \(25,30,18,209,50,33,135,25\), \(30,50,42^{\prime} \mathrm{BJCF}\)
1420 DATA \(62,31,165,50,50,60,37,162\), \(136,42^{\prime}\) BHNF
1430 DATA \(62,31,165,50,50,60,37,162\), \(165^{\prime}\) BEAG
1506 REM *** SPRITE DATA ***'BQXC
1510 DATA \(5,0,0,10,0,0,85,80,0,63,192\), \(6,59,234,128^{\prime} \mathrm{BPDH}\)
1520 DATA \(59,234,188,255,234,191,255\), \(224,179,255,224,176^{\prime}\) BVIJ
1536 DATA \(195,224,176,243,224,176,243\), \(234,176,3,234,176^{\prime} \mathrm{BUSK}\)
1540 DATA \(3,213,112,3,255,240,3,243\), \(240,2,162,16 \emptyset^{\prime}\) BOLJ
1550 DATA \(2,162,160, \theta, 0, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta\), g'BCUI
1600 REM \(* * *\) ML DATA ***'BMLC
1610 DATA \(160,0,165,252,217,80,195\), \(24 \sigma, 8,2 \sigma 6,196^{\prime} \mathrm{BNPH}\)
1620 DATA \(251,240,7,76,4,192,169,0\), \(133,252,96^{\prime} \mathrm{BKAI}\)
1630 DATA \(160,0,169,0,153,80,195,200\), \(192,8,240,3,76,26,192,96^{\prime}\) BBRM (END

\section*{A GIFTED CHILD DO YOU HAVE ONE?}

Your child may be developing faster or slower than other kids-maybe a little of both in different areas. It's often difficult for a parent to know whether to be happy or concerned unless you get outside advice. CHILDPACE software can help.
CHILDPACE helps you evaluate and record your child's language, social and motor skill development from 3 months to five years compared to recognized norms in each area. At \(\$ 99.95\), CHILDPACE is a wise investment in your child's future...and your peace of mind.
Order today for someone you love. Call 1/800-527-2783
(1/800-441-1280 in Texas)
or send \(\$ 99.95\) ( \(\$ 106.00\) in Texas) for a 15 day no-risk trial to:
Early Development Resources 12222 Merit Drive, Suite 660 Dallas, Texas 75251


Where IS that magazine article? FIND IT using the Commodore Index 1985 GOOD NEWS: The COMMODORE INDEX 1985 is now available for the first time! The COMMODORE INDEX 1985 covers all articles published in 1985 in COMMODORE MICROCOMPUTERS and COMMODORE POWER/PLAY. Each entry lists Article Title, Author, Issue Date, Page, Applicable Computers and Article Topics. This index is arranged alphabetically by over 100 different topics. It's so easy to find the information you need!
THE COMMODORE INDEX 1985 ONLY \(\$ 4.75\) ORDER YOUR COPY TODAY!
ALSO AVAILABLE: The COMMODORE INDEX 1985 DISK. A 1541-compatible disk with sequential files listing all the articles published in 1985 in COMMODORE MICROCOMPUTERS and COMMODORE POWER/PLAY. Search these files using the Search or Hunt features of any word processor which uses sequential files Or, use the SEARCH MASTER program, included on the disk Complete instructions are included.
THE COMMODORE INDEX 1985 DISK ONLY \(\$ 8.75\) INCLUDES SEARCH MASTER
Please send:___ copies of the COMMODORE INDEX 1985 at

Send check or money order to:

\author{
MASTER SOFTWARE \\ 6 HILLERY COURT \\ RANDALLSTOWN, MD 21133
}

\$4.75 each copies of the COMMODORE INDEX 1985 DISK at \(\$ 8.75\) each
- sets each consisting of 1 INDEX and 1 DISK at \(\$ 12.00\) per set
ADD \(\$ 1.25\) for shipping and handling U.S and Canada, \(\$ 3.50\) foreign
MARYLAND RESIDENTS ADD 5\% SALES TAX

\section*{Memgraph \\ for the \\ Commodore 64}

\section*{Get a graphic} representation of bow much memory your program is using.

0ne mark of programming efficiency is how well the computer's available space is used. Here's a program that gives you a graphic representation of how much memory your program is gobbling up and what sort of information the computer is putting there. BASIC divides its 38 K of available space in the Commodore 64 into five areas: program text, variables, array variables, free space, and string space. It keeps track of where each section begins and ends via a table of pointers at addresses 43-52. When variables are created or changed, these pointers change, too. With Memgraph enabled, press the SHIFT and RESTORE keys together to check these pointers and view a graphic display of BASIC memory. Press the SHIFT key to resume the program.

Memgraph is a machine-language program which starts at 51456 . This is in an upper area of the free RAM that starts at the familiar address of 49152. The location is high enough to avoid conflicts with BASIC programs which have supporting machine-language routines. However, it also leaves enough room above to hold the standard DOS wedge.

The "Memgraph Loader" program creates the machine-language file on disk. Once the loader is typed in and saved, you're ready to use the program, so type LOAD "MEMGRAPH",8,1 to put the program into computer memory. Loading Memgraph will change the BASIC pointers, so type NEW to reset them. Now, type SYS5 1456 to put Memgraph into operation. The graph is available at any time by pressing SHIFT/RESTORE. To disable Memgraph, use the RUNSTOP/RESTORE combination. From a warm reset, the program can be en-

are easily changed. The color codes start at address 52194 and affect background, border, text, and the block colors for program text, variables, arrays, free space, and strings. The program entitled "Modify B/W" will load the machine-language file, alter it, and save a new version to disk with improved black-and-white graphics.

Each filled space represents a block of 256 bytes. After a program loads and before it runs, only the program text area is colored in. As it proceeds, the other areas begin to fill. Simple variables, numeric or integer, require seven bytes. Arrays take seven to
eleven bytes to describe the array and two to five bytes for each element, depending on the type of variable involved. Unless huge arrays are involved, these areas are relatively small. You may be surprised, though, at how fast the string space fills during some programs.
Here's how strings are handled by the 64 . When you create a string variable, information is stored in two places: a pointer to the location of the string in the variables area, and the actual string text in the string area. Unlike the other areas, which fill from the bottom of memory up, the computer builds the string area from the top of memory down.
abled again with SYS5 1456.
The screen display is set up for a color monitor and looks washed-out on a monochrome monitor. Color codes for the graphic screen are in a table at the end of the program and

\section*{Memgraph Program Notes}

Memgraph wedges itself into the non-maskable interrupt (nmi) of the Commodore 64. In contrast to the maskable interrupt, which calls the keyboard scan and updates the clock, the nmi cannot be disabled, since the RESTORE key is connected directly to the microprocessor chip. One can, however, affect the results of an nmi by changing vectors. In the case of Memgraph, the nmi vector at \(\$ 318\) is changed, and points to the graphing routine.

\section*{Program Notes}

First, a flag is checked. This flag is set whenever the graph routine is running; it keeps Memgraph from interrupting itself. Then, by writing to and reading from the control ports that read the keyboard, we check the SHIFT key. Doing it this way, instead of using the kernal keyboard scan, makes sure that we don't foul up any BASIC input. If the flag is set or the SHIFT key is not pressed, we jump directly to the kernal nmi routine (which checks the stop key, checks for an auto-start cartridge and performs RS-232 I/O).

If our conditions are met, the kernal ROM is banked out, background and border colors are saved and the
entire color RAM copied to the RAM underlying BASIC. The VIC chip is set to see the screen memory at \(\$ A 000\), also under the BASIC kernal. We write the graph screen text to the new screen, fill the graph area with graphic characters (screen code 207, reversed shifted O's), and fall to the next routine.
Drawing the graph itself is quite straightforward. We subtract each BASIC pointer from the value of the pointer above it and write that many bytes of color code to the color RAM. The x-register keeps track of how many bytes of an individual color are required, while the \(y\)-register keeps track of where we are on the screen. When the \(y\)-register reaches the end of a line, 40 is added to the screen pointer to drop to the next row. Each reverse space on the screen corresponds to one 256 -byte boundary in the BASIC work area.

The program then "idles" while the SHIFT keys are checked. First, we make sure the key has been released and then wait until it's been pressed again. That's the signal to copy all the color codes back, reset the VIC chip to see the BASIC screen, zero the flag, and continue the nmi routine, which returns to BASIC.

\section*{64 U5ER50IIL/MEMGRAPH}

When a string is redefined, it's not removed from memory. The new string is just tacked onto the bottom of the string area and the pointer changed. So the top part of the string text area is filled with old strings that are no longer needed. When the computer runs out of room, a "garbage collection" goes through the string space looking for those old strings which are no longer defined, deletes them, and crunches the active strings into the top of memory.

When you're dealing with large programs which use lots of variables and many active strings, garbage collections can eat processing time. If Memgraph shows your string space alternately nudging against the arrays and leaving one or two blocks free,
garbage collections are taking your computer out to lunch.

Because Memgraph runs off the RESTORE key interrupt and uses its own keyboard scan to check the SHIFT key, you'll find very few programs it won't be able to check up on and leap back into. The Memgraph screen hides under the BASIC ROM to keep it from interfering with the BASIC display, and the color RAM is copied and restored with every viewing. The only programs which cause problems are those that do their own doctoring on the RESTORE key interrupt. For instance, sometimes a programmer will disable the RUN-STOP/RESTORE combination, usually with a POKE792,193. You can reenable it with POKE792,71. And of course, be-
cause the program uses the BASIC pointers to draw the graph, at least part of the program must be in BASIC.

Memgraph has some very practical uses if you're designing a program which uses large arrays and manipulates lots of strings, like a data base. You can get a good handle on how large an array you can create and how many strings can be active before you encounter an "out of memory" message and an hour of data entry goes down the tube.

But even if you don't write programs that strain your computer's capacity, type Memgraph in and watch it run on a couple of programs. You'll instantly get a better handle on how the 64 uses and manages its resources.
```

Before typing these programs, read "How to Enter Programs," and "How to Use the Magazine
Entry Program." The BASIC programs in this magazine are available on disk from Loadstar,
P.O. Box 30007, Shreveport, LA 71130-0007, 1-800-831.2694.

```

\section*{Memgraph Loader}
```

20 FOR A=51456 TO 52201:READ B
:POKE A,B:CHK=CHK+B:NEXT'IBRI
30 IF CHK<>9058\emptyset THEN PRINT"ERROR IN
DATA STATEMENTS":END'GJYL
35 POKE 43,0:POKE 44,201:POKE 45,0
:POKE 46,203'EXCK
36 SAVE"MEMGRAPH",8,1'BEXI
37 SYS 58260'BFMH
40 END'BACA
51456 DATA 169,16,141,24,3,169,201,
141'BCGK
51464 DATA 25,3,169,0,141,234,203,
96'BAIJ
51472 DATA 72,138,72,152,72,173,234,
203'BDNI
51480 DATA 208,5,32,250,202,176,3,
76'BAIH
51488 DATA 76,254,169,1,141,234,203,
165'BDOP
51496 DATA 1,41,254,133,1,173,33,
2Ø8'BAYO
51504 DATA 141,235,203,173,32,208,141,
236'BEUF
51512 DATA 203,169,216,141,81,201,141,
95'BEBE
51520 DATA 201,169,184,141,84,201,169,
160'BFHD
51528 DATA 141,89,201,162,4,160,0,
185'BBFK
51536 DATA 0,216,153,0,184,169,32,
153'BBGJ
51544 DATA 0,160,173,228,203,153,0,
216'BCVI
51552 DATA 200,208,236,202,240,15,238,
81'BEUI
51560 DATA 201,238,84,201,238,89,201,
238'BEKH
51568 DATA 95,201,76,77,201,173,226,

```
```

203'BDOO

```
203'BDOO
51576 DATA 141,33,208,173,227,203,141,
51576 DATA 141,33,208,173,227,203,141,
32'BETO
32'BETO
51584 DATA 208,169,132,141,24,208,173,
51584 DATA 208,169,132,141,24,208,173,
0'BDGM
0'BDGM
51592 DATA 221,41,252,9,1,141,0,
51592 DATA 221,41,252,9,1,141,0,
    221'BYPL
    221'BYPL
51600 DATA 160,13,185,74,203,41,63,
51600 DATA 160,13,185,74,203,41,63,
        153'BCHB
        153'BCHB
51608 DATA 92,160,136,16,245,160,17,
51608 DATA 92,160,136,16,245,160,17,
    185'BDQJ
    185'BDQJ
51616 DATA 88,203,41,63,153,130,160,
51616 DATA 88,203,41,63,153,130,160,
        136'BDGI
        136'BDGI
51624 DATA 16,245,160,11,185,106,203,
51624 DATA 16,245,160,11,185,106,203,
    41'BDYH
    41'BDYH
51632 DATA 63,153,60,162,136,16,245,
51632 DATA 63,153,60,162,136,16,245,
    160'BDJG
    160'BDJG
51640 DATA 8,185,118,203,41,63,153,
51640 DATA 8,185,118,203,41,63,153,
    10\emptyset'BCEF
    10\emptyset'BCEF
51648 DATA 162,136,16,245,160,5,185,
51648 DATA 162,136,16,245,160,5,185,
        127'BDON
        127'BDON
51656 DATA 203,41,63,153,140,162,136,
51656 DATA 203,41,63,153,140,162,136,
    16 'BDAM
    16 'BDAM
51664 DATA 245,160,9,185,133,203,41,
51664 DATA 245,160,9,185,133,203,41,
    63'BCKL
    63'BCKL
51672 DATA 153,180,162,136,16,245,160,
51672 DATA 153,180,162,136,16,245,160,
    6'BDJK
    6'BDJK
51680 DATA 185,143,203,41,63,153,220,
51680 DATA 185,143,203,41,63,153,220,
        162'BEWK
        162'BEWK
51688 DATA 136,16,245,160,24,185,150,
51688 DATA 136,16,245,160,24,185,150,
    203'BEZS
    203'BEZS
51696 DATA 41,63,153,39,163,136,16,
51696 DATA 41,63,153,39,163,136,16,
    245'BCQQ
    245'BCQQ
51704 DATA 160,21,185,175,203,41,63,
51704 DATA 160,21,185,175,203,41,63,
    153'BDGG
    153'BDGG
51712 DATA 79,163,136,16,245,160,28,
51712 DATA 79,163,136,16,245,160,28,
    185'BDBF
    185'BDBF
51720 DATA 197,203,41,63,153,157,163,
51720 DATA 197,203,41,63,153,157,163,
    136'BELF
    136'BELF
51728 DATA 16,245,169,207,160,18,153,
51728 DATA 16,245,169,207,160,18,153,
    210'BEEN
    210'BEEN
51736 DATA 160,153,250,160,153,34,161,
```

51736 DATA 160,153,250,160,153,34,161,

```

\section*{64U5ER5 OnLY/MEMGRAPH}

\section*{153'BFTM}

51744 DATA \(74,161,153,114,161,153,154\), 161'BFAL
51752 DATA \(153,194,161,153,234,161\), 136,16'BFFK
51760 DATA \(229,141,58,162,141,98,162\), 141'BEMJ
51768 DATA \(138,162,141,178,162,141\), 218,162'BGHR
51776 DATA \(173,229,263,141,58,218,173\), 230'BFGQ
51784 DATA \(263,141,98,218,173,231,263\), 141'BFXP
51792 DATA \(138,218,173,232,203,141\), 178,218'BGIO
51800 DATA \(173,233,203,141,218,218\), 169,216'BGGE
51808 DATA \(141,42,203,169,210,141,41\), 2ø3'BELM
51816 DATA \(160,0,165,46,56,229,44\), \(17{ }^{\prime}\) BBOK
51824 DATA \(173,229,203,32,36,203,165\), 48'BDNJ
51832 DATA \(56,229,46,176,173,230,263\), 32 'BDJI
51840 DATA \(36,203,165,50,56,229,48\), 170'BCSH
51848 DATA \(173,231,203,32,36,203,165\), \(52^{\prime}\) BDBP
51856 DATA \(56,229,50,170,173,232,263\), 32'BDGO
51864 DATA \(36,203,165,56,56,229,52\), 170'BCTN
51872 DATA \(173,233,263,32,36,263,32\), \(250^{\prime}\) BDVM
5188@ DATA \(202,176,251,32,250,202,144\), 251'BFPM
51888 DATA \(165,1,41,254,133,1,160\), Ø'BYTT
51896 DATA \(185,0,184,153,0,216,185\), Ø'BAGS
51904 DATA \(185,153,0,217,185,0,186\), 153'BCOI
51912 DATA \(\varnothing, 218,185, \emptyset, 187,153, \varnothing\), 219'BAJH
51920 DATA \(200,208,229,173,0,221,9\), \(3^{\prime}\) BAAG
51928 DATA \(141,0,221,173,235,263,141\), 33'BDPO
51936 DATA \(208,173,236,203,141,32,208\), \(169^{\prime} \mathrm{BFFO}\)
51944 DATA \(20,141,24,208,165,1,9\), 1'BXEL
51952 DATA \(133,1,169,0,141,234,263\), \(76^{\prime} \mathrm{BBCL}\)
51960 DATA \(76,254,173,1,220,265,1\), 22ø'BBWK
51968 DATA \(208,248,169,191,141,0,220\), 173'BEFT
51976 DATA \(1,220,201,239,240,15,169\), 253'BDBR
51984 DATA \(141,0,220,173,1,220,201\), \(127^{\prime} \mathrm{BCHQ}\)

51992 DATA \(240,3,24,144,1,56,169\), 127'BAJP
52000 DATA \(141,0,220,96,224,0,240\), \(12^{\prime}\) BAOC
52008 DATA \(153,210,212,200,202,192,19\), \(24{ }^{\prime}\) 'BFHF
52016 DATA \(4,76,36,203,96,160,0\), 72'BXTC
52024 DATA \(173,41,203,24,165,40,141\), 41'BCQC
52032 DATA \(2 \emptyset 3,104,144,224,238,42,203\), \(76^{\prime}\) BEXC
52040 DATA \(36,203,42,42,32,77,69\), 77'BYXA
52648 DATA \(71,82,65,80,72,32,42\), \(42^{\prime} \mathrm{BXUH}\)
52056 DATA \(66,89,32,82,46,32,72\), \(65^{\prime}\) BXGH
52064 DATA \(82,79,76,68,32,68,82\), 79'BXZG
52072 DATA \(73,68,80,82,79,71,82\), 65'BXOF
52080 DATA \(77,32,84,69,88,84,86\), \(65^{\prime}\) BXAE
\(52 ø 88\) DATA \(82,73,65,66,76,69,83\), 65'BXUM
52096 DATA \(82,82,65,89,83,76,82\), \(69^{\prime}\) BXSL
52104 DATA \(69,32,83,80,65,67,69\), 83'BXQB
52112 DATA \(84,82,73,78,71,83,69\), 65'BXTA
\(5212 \emptyset\) DATA \(67,72,32,66,76,79,67\), 75'BXUF
52128 DATA \(32,82,69,80,82,69,83\), \(69^{\prime} \mathrm{BXQH}\)
52136 DATA \(78,84,83,32,50,53,54\), 66'BXEG
52144 DATA \(89,84,69,83,32,79,70\), 32'BXPF
52152 DATA \(76,73,76,76,69,68,32\), 77'BXSE
52160 DATA \(69,77,79,82,89,80,82\), 69'BXGD
52168 DATA \(83,83,32,83,72,73,70\), \(84^{\prime}\) BXDL
52176 DATA \(32,84,79,32,82,69,83\), 85' ВХок
52184 DATA \(77,69,32,80,82,79,71\), 82'BXNJ
52192 DATA \(65,77,0,0,7,1,5,6\) 'BRTG
52200 DATA \(12,2^{\prime}\) BERA

\section*{Modify \(B / W\)}

4 IF FLAG \(=1\) THEN \(1 \emptyset^{\prime}\) DHSF
5 FLAG=1:LOAD"MEMGRAPH" 8,1 'CKCI
10 FOR \(A=52194\) TO 52201: READ B : POKE A,B:NEXT'GSKE
\(2 \emptyset\) DATA \(10,1 \varnothing, \varnothing, \varnothing, 7,6,1, \varnothing\) 'BRQB
25 POKE 43, 0 : POKE 44,201: POKE 45, \(\varnothing\) : POKE 46,203'EXCJ
\(3 \emptyset\) SAVE"MEMGRAPH B/W",8,1'BECD
40 SYS 58260'BFMB

\section*{56 Sprites for the Commodore 64}

Raster interrupts are a very interesting and powerful feature of the Commodore 64. The program at the end of this article will demonstrate how raster interrupts can be used to display 56 sprites on the screen simultaneously. Among some of the things you will be able to do when you use raster interrupts are: display several background colors on the same screen, display bit-mapped graphics and text simultaneously, and allow the VIC II chip to access more than one 16 K bank of memory at the same time.

To understand how raster interrupts work, you need to know a little bit about the way a picture is displayed on a television or monitor. The picture tube has a screen at one end and an electron gun at the other. The inside surface of the screen is coated with a phosphor compound that glows for a fraction of a second when an electron beam strikes it. The electron beam from the gun scans the screen at a constant speed, very much like a machine gun that fires a steady stream of bullets, line by line, across a target. In the picture tube, however, small electric charges called electrons are used rather than bullets.

The signal that makes up the picture is fed to the electron gun. The gun then sends out a beam of electrons in accordance with the picture signal. The phosphor dots that are hit by the beam are turned on, and start to glow, while the others do not. It is this process of turning the phosphor dots on and off that makes the picture visible.

The phosphor dots on the screen make up horizontal lines of pixels (picture elements), and the number of pixels determines the resolution of the screen. The Commodore 64 has a resolution of 320 pixels across and 200 pixels down. A horizontal line of pixels is called a raster, and, in the case of the 64 , contains 320 pixels. Each raster is scanned from left to right by the electron beam. After a


Using rasterinterrupt routines, you can bave 56 sprites on-screen all at once.
raster has been scanned, the beam starts scanning the next raster line. There are a total of 263 raster lines, of which only 200 (raster lines 50 to 249) are in the visible area of the screen.

The picture on the screen is drawn 60 times each second. This drawing process can be interrupted by what is called a raster interrupt. As the name implies, it interrupts the screen-drawing process for a moment, performs a different operation, and then continues the screen-drawing from where it left off.

\section*{The Registers}

Raster-interrupt routines always use registers 53265 (SD011), and 53266 (\$D012). These registers have two functions. When they are read, they return the current position of the raster beam, and when they are written to, an interrupt occurs if the raster line being scanned is equal to the values in these registers. Since the last visible raster line is line 262 , the largest possible value for a raster line is 262 . However, a register can hold only a maximum value of 255 , which is why two registers (registers 53266 and 53265) are needed to store the raster value. Actually, only the eighth bit of register 53265 is used. Therefore, when setting register 53265 ,
care must be taken not to change any of the other seven bits.

The interrupt that is generated by writing to registers 53266 and 53265 will cause a jump to the address specified in the interrupt vector (location 788 ( \(\$ 0314\) ) and 789 ( \(\$ 0315\) )). The address is stored in low-byte/ high-byte format. To calculate high and low byte for an address, divide the address by 256 . The quotient is the high byte and the remainder is the low byte. For example, to calculate the high and low byte of address 49152 , divide 49152 by 256 . You will get a quotient of 192 (high byte) and a remainder of zero (low byte). When changing the interrupt vector, the interrupts must be disabled; otherwise, the system will crash. To disable interrupts, poke register 56333 ( \(\$ \mathrm{DCOD}\) ) with 127 . To enable interrupts, poke register 56333 with zero.

Two other important registers are 53274 (\$D01A) and 53273 (SD019). Register 53274 tells the computer which of the following four interrupts it should recognize. Each type of interrupt is indicated by a one in the appropriate bit of register 53274, as shown below:

Bit 0 Enable raster compare
IRQ

Bit 1 Enable sprite-to-background IRQ
Bit 2 Enable sprite-to-sprite IRQ
Bit 3 Enable light pen IRQ
To set an Interrupt Request (IRQ), a one should be put in the bit corresponding to the interrupt desired.

Register 53273 returns the type of interrupt that has occurred. It is set up in the same way as register 53274 .

Bit 0 Has raster compare IRQ been set?
Bit 1 Has sprite-to-background IRQ been set?
Bit 2 Has sprite-to-sprite IRQ been set?
Bit 3 Has a light pen IRQ been set?
Bit \(7 \quad\) Has any IRQ been set?
A one in the specified bit means that an interrupt has occurred, a zero means it has not. After this register has been read, a one must be written back to the same bit to clear it. Otherwise the computer will constantly interrupt itself, and will appear to have crashed.

\section*{64U5ER50NLY/SPRTTES}

Figure 1.


\section*{The Program}

To display 56 sprites on the screen, a row of sprites is first set up with the top of each sprite at raster line 50 (see Figure 1). Since the Y coordinates of the sprites have the same values as the raster beam, its value will now be 50 . Each subsequent row of sprites is programmed to appear 28 lines below the previous row. This is to ensure that the sprites are uniformly spaced and clearly visible. The second row, therefore, appears on line 78 , the third on line 106 , and so on, until the seventh and final row appears on raster line 218 . You can see that the rows of sprites appear in sev-
en different positions during every screen update (once every 60th of a second). Since the position of the sprites changes so rapidly, the images of the previous sprites do not have enough time to fade out before the screen is redrawn. It is important to understand that the computer can only generate eight sprites at any given time, but, because the image of previous sprites remains on the screen for a fraction of a second, it gives the impression that 56 sprites are being displayed at one time.

Let us see how the above theory can be used in a program to see 56 sprites. Type in the BASIC loader pro-
gram at the end of this article (Listing 1). The BASIC loader program has two parts: The first part sets up a row of eight sprites on raster line 50 , the second part reads the machine-language program, represented as data statements, into memory. The ma-chine-language program handles the interrupts and moves the sprites from row to row.

When you type in Listing 1, be sure to type in the data statements accurately, since they represent the ma-chine-language interrupt program. Save the BASIC program on tape or disk before running it, so if the system does crash because of a typing error in the data statements, the saved program can be reloaded and the typo corrected without having to retype the whole program.

Although the program displays 56 sprites, it is possible to display more. In fact, it is possible to display a row of eight sprites on every raster line. This, however, is not very impressive, because the rows of sprites will overlap each other.

The interrupt function is a very powerful one. You should use it to experiment, and in doing so you will understand how spectacular displays are created for video games. One word of advice: Interrupt programs must be written in machine language because BASIC is too slow to cope with the speed of interrupts.

Before typing this program, reas How to Enter Programs and How to tso the Magaine Entr Progeam: The BASIC prograns io this magaine are drailable on disk frow toadstar. P.O. BOX 30007 , Shireveport is 713000007 . \(1.800-831.264\)

\section*{BASIC Loader}
```

100 PRINT CHRS (147)CHRS (5);
"PLEASE WAIT . ":POKE 53280,0
:POKE 53281,0'FARG
110 A=30:V=53248:POKE V+21,255' ESDC
120 EOR T=0 TO 7:POKE 2040+T,13
: NEXT' GNOD
130 FOR T=\varnothing TO 62:POKE 832+T,255
:NEXT' GODE
140 EOR T=0 TO 15 STEP 2 :POKE }\nabla+T, A'GKUE
150 A=A+32:NEXT DEEC
160 FOR T=\varnothing TO 98:READ X: Y=Y +X
:POKE 49152+T, X:NEXT'JUCL
170 IE Y<>12236 THEN PRINT"DATA ERROR"
: STOP 'GHDK
180 PRINT CHRS (147) :SYS (49152) :END'EOCI
1000 DATA 169,027,141,017,208,169,
127 B
1010 DATA 141,013,220,169,034,141,
020
1020 DATA 003,169,192,141,021,003,

```
\(169^{\circ} \mathrm{BCGA}\)
1030 DATA 061,141,026,208,169,050, \(141^{\prime} \mathrm{BCYB}\)
1040 DATA \(918,208,141,254,207,096\), \(169^{\prime} \mathrm{BCXC}\)
1050 DATA \(001,141,025,208,173,018\), \(208^{\prime} \mathrm{BCBD}\)
1060 DATA \(205,254,207,208,039,624\), \(105^{\prime} \mathrm{BCIE}\)
1070 DATA \(028,201,246,208,002,169\), \(050^{\circ}\) BCEE
1080 DATA \(141,018,208,141,254,207\), \(141^{1}\) BCEG
1090 DATA \(001,208,141,003,208,141\), \(005^{\prime}\) BCNH
1100 DATA \(208,141,007,208,141,009\), 208' BCFY
1110 DATA \(141,011,208,141,013,208\). \(141^{\prime} \mathrm{BCQA}\)
1120 DATA \(015,208,173,013,220,041\), 001 ' BCNB
1130 DATA \(240,003,076,049,234,076\), \(188^{x} \mathrm{BCVC}\)
1140 DATA \(254^{\prime}\) BDEY

\section*{Disk Utility \\ for the Commodore 64}

Disk housekeeping is probably one of the most tedious tasks in computing. A lot of time is spent renaming, copying, and scratching programs. "Disk Utility" simplifies and speeds up all these housekeeping functions. It is a user friendly, menu driven program, useful not only to the novice but to the experienced programmer, as well.

The Disk Utility program provides ten functions which are accessed from a main menu. When a function is accessed, the name of the function is displayed in the top left corner of the screen in reverse video, so that you always know that function is currently in use.

If at any time after a function is invoked, you decide not to proceed any further, a built-in feature will ask (just after the last bit of data to be input) whether you wish to continue. If you wish to continue, key in Y. Any other key will stop further action within the current function and return you to the main menu.

There are further safeguards for those functions that can cause irreversible damage to the contents of a disk. To call these functions, the shift key must be pressed together with the appropriate function key. For example, when you wish to access the disk formatting function, you must press the shift key and the F2 key at the same time. In addition, help screens are built into the program to explain what each function does. These screens are accessed by pressing the F7 key. Type in Disk Utility and see how easy it is to use. But, to be on the safe side, be sure to save the program before you run it.

\section*{Disk Utility Functions}

View the Directory: This function displays the directory on the screen, including the disk name and ID, the blocks occupied by a file, file name, file type, and the number of free blocks. To view a directory, press the F1 function key. If you wish to pause while the directory is being listed, press the spacebar. To restart the list-

ing from where it left off, press the spacebar again.
Validate: A disk may be inefficiently used if programs are repeatedly saved and scratched on it. When a program is scratched, the space it occupied becomes available. If a shorter program is now saved in this free area, part of the area may still be available, but may be too small to accommodate another program. Consequently, the space remains unused. The validate function reorganizes the programs on the disk, so that free space for more program storage is made available. As a general guide, the validate function takes up to two minutes to validate a full disk. To validate a disk, press the F3 key. You will be asked if it is OK to continue. Type Y, and the disk in the drive will be validated. Be careful when using this function. If a sequential, relative, or user file was previously written and the file was not closed, validating will crase the file.
Renaming: To rename a file, press the F5 key. The program will ask for the new name and the old name of the file you want to change. Renaming only has to write a few characters on the disk and this takes approximately two seconds.

Instructions: As mentioned before in this article, the utility has built-in help screens. To see the first help screen, press F7. To continue to the next help screen press the spacebar.

Format: Formatting is necessary when using a new disk or erasing an old disk. It creates the directory and the Block Availability Map (BAM). It also puts block and timing markers, a name, and an ID on the disk. Be extra careful when formatting a disk, because formatting erases all information on the disk.

To format a disk press F2. The program will ask for a name and ID. Any name may be used, as long as it is 16 characters or less in length, and any ID that is two characters long is ac-
ceptable. The name and ID are used for identification purposes and are displayed when the directory is loaded. The program asks if it is OK to continue. Type Y , and the disk in the drive will be formatted. Any other character will ignore the format command and will display the main menu.
Scratch: Scratching a file erases it from the disk and makes available the space that it occupied. To scratch a file, press F4. The program will ask for the name of the file to scratch. Type the file name and press RETURN. When the program asks if it is OK to continue, press Y to scratch the file. Any other character will ignore the scratch command and will display the main menu. After completing the scratch function, the program will print a FILES SCRATCHED error. The number to the right of the words "files scratched" will indicate how many files were erased.
It is possible to scratch one file at a time or groups of files using "wild cards." For example, if a disk contains programs called "APPLE," "APRICOT," "GAMES, 2 and "ALPHABET," enter "A" (without the quotes) when the program asks for the name of the file to be scratched. All files beginning with "A" will be scratched. All other files, for example GAMES, will be left intact.
Pattern matching can also be used with the scratch function. For example, if the files on a disk are "ABC," "ACC," and "ADC," enter "A?C" (without the quotes) as the file name. All three files will be scratched. The question mark replaces the unknown character, and can be used as many times as required. To fully understand how wild cards and pattern matching work, refer to the 1541 user's manual.

Change Disk Name: This function allows a disk name to be changed without erasing any of the files on the disk. To use this function, press F6. The program will ask for the new name. Type the new name and press RETURN. When the program asks if it is OK to continue, type Y, and the name will be changed. Any other character will abort the function and display the main menu.

Change Disk ID: Changing the disk's ID works in a similar way to changing the disk name, except that

\section*{64U5ER5 ONLY/DISK UTILTY}
here the ID is changed. To change the ID, press F8. The program will now ask for a two-character ID to be entered. Do so and press RETURN. The program will ask if it is OK to continue. Type Y, and the ID of the disk in the drive will be changed. Any other key will abort the "change ID" function, and will display the main menu.

Copy: "Copy" allows any file under 110 blocks in length to be copied from one disk to another. The copy function can copy any BASIC or ma-chine-language program. It can also
copy sequential or user files.
To use the copy function, press C at the main menu. The program will ask for the name of the file to copy. Type in the name and press RETURN. The program will then ask for the file type to be entered. The file type is either a \(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{S}\), or U (program, sequential, or user). If you are not sure what the file type is, look for it when you load the directory. It will be located to the right of the file name. The file will now be read from the disk in the drive. The program will ask for the
destination disk. Insert the disk you want to copy the file on to, and press RETURN. The file will be duplicated on the destination disk.
Exit: Any time you are in the main menu, you can press X to exit the program and return to BASIC. The program will not be erased, so to restart, type RUN. One final note about Disk Utility. If you get a disk error when using one of the functions, it will be displayed on the screen. If everything works properly, the program will display the main menu.

Before typing this program, read "How to Enter Programs" and "How to Use the Magazine Entry Program." The BASIC programs in this magazine are available on disk from Loadstar, P.O. Box 30007 , Shreveport, LA \(71130-0007,1-800-831-2694\).

\section*{Disk Utility}

10 OPEN \(15,8,15^{\prime}\) BHAX
12 GOSUB \(304: G O T O 262^{\prime}\) CHDB
14 PRINT"[CLEAR]"'BATC
16 OPEN \(1,8,0, " \$ \emptyset^{\prime \prime}: G O S U B 28^{\prime} C J Q G\)
18 SYS 49386:GOSUB \(28^{\prime} \mathrm{CIUH}\)
\(2 \emptyset\) CLOSE \(1^{\prime}\) BBIX
22 PRINT"[DOWN]PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"'BAOH
24 GET K\$:IF K\$=""THEN \(24^{\prime}\) EHDG
26 GOTO \(262^{\prime}\) BDJF
28 INPUT\#15,AS,B\$: IF VAL (AS) \(\langle>\emptyset\) THEN 32:NT"[CLEAR]"AS","BS:GOSUB 184 :GOTO 262'IGWS
\(3 \emptyset\) RETURN 'BAQY
32 PRINT"[CLEAR]"A\$","B\$:CLOSE 1 :GOSUB 184:GOTO \(262^{\prime}\) EOPG
34 PRINT V\$"FORMAT[RVOFF]"'BCQG
36 PRINT"[DOWN]ENTER NEW DISK NAME. "; : GOSUB \(244^{\prime} \mathrm{CFJM}\)
38 PRINT"[DOWN]ENTER NEW ID. " : INPUT IS'CDYM
\(4 \emptyset\) PRINT" [DOWN] THIS WILL ERASE ANY PREVIOUS INFORMATION ON THE DISK."'BAGP
42 GOSUB 184:IF \(W\) THEN \(W=\emptyset:\) GOTO \(262^{\prime}\) FLEH
44 PRINT\#15, "N0:"+H\$+","+I\$ :GOTO \(168^{\prime} \mathrm{FLYK}\)
46 PRINT V\$"SCRATCH[RVOFF]"'BCFJ
48 PRINT"[DOWN]ENTER FILE TO ERASE: "; : GOSUB \(244^{\prime} \mathrm{CFSP}\)
\(5 \emptyset\) GOSUB \(184:\) IF \(W\) THEN \(W=\emptyset: G O T O 262^{\prime}\) FLEG
52 PRINT\#15,"Sø:"+H\$:GOSUB \(168^{\prime} D J B H\)
54 PRINT VS"RENAME[RVOFF]"'BCYI
56 PRINT"[DOWN]PLEASE ENTER NEW NAME : ";:Y=1:GOSUB 244:Y= \(\emptyset^{\prime}\) ELOS
58 PRINT"[DOWN]PLEASE ENTER OLD NAME : ";:GOSUB 244'CEYR
60 GOSUB 184:IF \(W\) THEN \(W=\emptyset:\) GOTO \(262^{\prime}\) FLEH \(12 \emptyset\)
62 PRINT\#15,"RØ: "+J\$+"="+H\$'EHEI
64 GOTO \(168^{\prime} \mathrm{BDOH}\)
66 PRINT VS"VALADATE[RVOFF]"'BCOL
68 PRINT"[DOWN] VALADATING MAY TAKE UP TO TWO MINUTES"'BAOU
\(7 \emptyset\) GOSUB 184: IF \(W\) THEN \(W=\emptyset\)
:GOTO \(262^{\prime}\) FLFI
72 PRINT\#15, "V": GOTO \(168^{\circ} \mathrm{CHBH}\)
74 PRINT V\$"INSTRUCTIONS [RVOFE]"'BCCM
76 PRINT" [DOWN]FORMATTING, PREPARES A NEW DISK FOR USE, GIVES IT A NAME AND ID,";'BBVB
78 PRINT" AND ERASES ALL"'BAPP
\(8 \emptyset\) PRINT"FILES ON THE DISK."'BAGJ
82 PRINT"[DOWN]SCRATCHING A EILE, ERASES THE FILE YOU"'BAOQ
84 PRINT"SPECIFY."'BAAK
86 PRINT"[DOWN] RENAMING A EILE, REPLACES THE OLD"'BAHT
88 PRINT"FILENAME WITH THE ONE YOU SPECIFY."'BALV
\(9 \emptyset\) PRINT"[DOWN]VALIDATING A DISK, REBLOCKS THE FILES"'BAQP
92 PRINT"AND GETS RID OF ";'BBRL
94 PRINT"WASTED SPACE. THIS COULDCREATE EXTRA USABLE SPACE ON THE DISK."'BADB
96 PRINT"[DOWN]VIEWING A DIRECTORY, DISPLAYS THE"'BADU
98 PRINT"DIRECTORY. ";'BBYQ
100 PRINT"YOU MAY PAUSE IT WITH THE"'BAEC
102 PRINT"SPACE BAR."'BAXA
\(1 \emptyset 4\) FOR X=1824 TO 1863: POKE X,99 : POKE X+54272, 2: NEXT'HYKI
106 PRINT"[DOWN3]PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE"'BAXI
108 GET K\$:IF K\$=""THEN \(108^{\prime} E I D H\)
110 IF \(\mathrm{P}=1\) THEN \(\mathrm{P}=\emptyset:\) GOTO \(262^{\prime} \mathrm{FISA}\)
112 PRINT" [CLEAR, DOWN, RVS] PAGE 2 [RVOFF]"'BALB
114 PRINT"[DOWN]CHANGING THE DISK NAME, CHANGES THE"'BARJ
116 PRINT"CURRENT NAME TO ONE SPECIFIED."'BAGK
118 PRINT"[DOWN]CHANGING THE DISK ID, CHANGES THE"'BARN PRINT"CURRENT ID TO ONE SPECIFIED."'BAGF
122 PRINT"[DOWN]CHANGING A DISK NAME OR ID WON'T ERASE"'BAEJ
124 PRINT"ANY FILES ON THE DISK."'BARH 126 PRINT"[DOWN]COPYING A FILE,

\section*{64 U5ER5 ONLY／DISK UTILTY}

COPIES A FILE FROM ONE＂＇BALN
128 PRINT＂DISK TO ANOTHER．＂＇BASJ
136 PRINT＂［DOWN］EXIT RETURNS TO BASIC＂＇BAQE
132 FOR X＝1 TO 4：PRINT：NEXT＇FEJE
\(134 \mathrm{P}=1\) ：GOTO \(104^{\prime} \mathrm{CGNE}\)
136 PRINT VS＂CHANGE DISK NAME［RVOFF］ ＂＇BCEJ
138 PRINT＂［DOWN］NEW NAME：＂； ：GOSUB \(244^{\prime}\) CEKK
\(14 \emptyset\) GOSUB 184：IF \(W\) THEN \(W=\emptyset\) ：GOTO \(262^{\prime} \mathrm{FLEE}\)
142 IF LEN（HS）＜16 THEN H\＄＝H\＄＋CHR\＄（160） ：GOTO \(142^{\prime}\) ITJK
144 FOR X＝1 TO \(2^{\prime}\) DDUE
146 PRINT\＃15，＂I＂：OPEN 2，8，2，＂\＃＂ ：PRINT\＃15，＂Ul：＂ \(2 ; \emptyset ; 18 ; \varnothing^{\prime} D W Y M\)
148 PRINT\＃15，＂B－P：＂2；144：PRINT\＃2，H\＄； ：PRINT\＃15，＂U2：＂ \(2 ; 0 ; 18 ; \theta^{\prime} \mathrm{DBPP}\)
\(15 \emptyset\) CLOSE 2：NEXT：GOTO \(168^{\prime}\) DGOC
152 PRINT V\＄＂CHANGE DISK ID［RVOFF］ ＂＇BCEH
154 INPUT＂［DOWN］NEW I．D．（2 CHARACTERS）＂；DS＇BDBK
156 IF LEN（DS）\(>2\) THEN \(152^{\prime}\) FITK
158 GOSUB 184：IF \(W\) THEN \(W=\emptyset\) ：GOTO \(262^{\prime}\) FLFN
160 FOR X＝1 TO \(2^{\prime}\) DDUD
162 PRINT\＃15，＂I＂：OPEN \(2,8,2, " \# "\) ：PRINT\＃15，＂U1：＂2； \(0 ; 18 ; \theta^{\prime} D W Y K\)
164 PRINT\＃15，＂B－P：＂2；162：PRINT\＃2，DS； ：PRINT\＃15，＂U2：＂ \(2 ; ~ \varnothing ; 18 ; ~ \varnothing\) ：CLOSE \(2^{\prime}\) EDXO
166 NEXT：GOTO \(168^{\prime}\) CECI
168 INPUT\＃15，AS，B\＄，CS，D\＄＇BOBM
\(17 \emptyset\) PRINT＂［CLEAR，DOWN］＂AS＂，＂B\＄＂，＂C\＄＂， ＂DS＇BITF
172 IF VAL \((A \$)=\emptyset\) THEN \(178^{\prime}\) EIVI
174 PRINT＂［DOWN］PRESS ANY KEY TO CONTINUE＂＇BAON
176 GET K\＄：IF K\＄＝＂＂THEN \(176^{\prime}\) EIIM
178 PRINT\＃15，＂I＂＇BDPL
\(18 \emptyset\) IF \(\mathrm{P}=1\) THEN \(\mathrm{P}=\varnothing\) ：RETURN＇EFTH
182 GOTO \(262^{\prime}\) BDJG
184 PRINT＂［DOWN］OK TO CONTINUE （Y／N）＂＇BACM
186 GET Z\＄：IF Z\＄＝＂＂THEN \(186^{\prime} \mathrm{EION}\)
188 IF \(\mathrm{Z} \$=\)＂Y＂THEN RETURN＇ECXO
190 IF \(\mathrm{Z} \$\rangle\)＂Y＂THEN W＝1：RETURN＇GFLJ
192 PRINT V\＄＂COPY［RVOFF］＂＇BCDI
194 PRINT＂［DOWN］ENTER FILE NAME：＂； ：GOSUB \(244^{\prime}\) CFWO
196 INPUT＂ENTER FILE TYPE（ \(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{U}\) ）＂； T\＄＇BDTR
198 IF TS＜＞＂P＂AND T\＄く＞＂S＂AND T\＄く＞＂U＂THEN \(192^{\prime} \mathrm{KJLV}\)
200 GOSUB 184：IF W THEN \(W=\emptyset\) ：GOTO \(262^{\prime}\) FLFB
262 PRINT＂［DOWN］READING＂；H\＄＇BDNB
\(2 \emptyset 4\) POKE 53247，\({ }^{\prime}\) BHWB
206 OPEN \(1,8,2, " \emptyset: "+H \$\) CINF
208 SYS 49280：CLOSE \(1^{\prime}\) CHAG
210 GOSUB \(228^{\prime}\) BDPX

212 IF PEEK（53247）＜＞ø THEN PRINT＂ ［CLEAR，DOWN］FILE TO LARGE TO COPY＂ ：GOTO \(238^{\prime} \mathrm{HM}\) ZM
213 POKE 53247， \(\operatorname{PEEK}(782)^{\prime} \mathrm{CLXD}\)
214 PRINT＂［CLEAR，DOWN］INSERT
DESTINATION DISK AND PRESS RETURN＂＇BAFN
216 GET K\＄：IF K\＄＝＂＂THEN 216＇EIDH
218 PRINT＂［DOWN］WRITING＂；H\＄＇BDFI
\(22 \emptyset\) OPEN \(1,8,3, H \$+", "+T \$+", W " ' E K H D\)
222 GOSUB \(228^{\prime}\) BDPB
224 SYS 49328：CLOSE \(1^{\prime}\) CHDE
226 GOTO 262＇BDJF
228 INPUT\＃15，AS，BS，CS，DS＇BOBJ
230 IF VAL \((A S)>0\) THEN \(234^{\prime}\) EIND
232 RETURN＇BAQB
234 CLOSE 1：PRINT＂［CLEAR，DOWN］＂AS＂， ＂B\＄＂，＂C\＄＂，＂D\＄：GOSUB 184 ：IF W THEN W＝\(=\) ：GOTO \(262^{\prime} \mathrm{HWNN}\)
236 GOTO \(262^{\prime}\) BDJG
238 PRINT＂［DOWN］PRESS ANY KEY TO RETURN TO MAIN MENU＂＇BAHR
240 GET K\＄：IF K\＄＝＂＂THEN 240＇EIAE
242 GOTO \(262^{\prime}\) BDJD
\(244 \mathrm{G} \$=" \mathrm{H}: \mathrm{H} \$=" \mathrm{~F}:\) IF \(\mathrm{Y}=1\) THEN J\＄＝＂＂＇GKKK
246 GET G\＄：IE G\＄＝＂＂THEN \(246^{\prime}\) EIXK
248 IF G\＄＝CHR\＄（13）AND H\＄＜＞＂＂THEN PRINT ：RETURN＇JJUP
250 IF G \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(2 \emptyset)\) THEN \(26 \emptyset^{\prime}\) EJVF
252 H\＄＝H\＄＋GS：PRINT G\＄；＇DKYH
254 IF LEN（H\＄）＞16 THEN HS＝LEFT\＄（H\＄， 16）＇GPAM
256 IF \(\mathrm{Y}=1\) THEN \(\mathrm{J} \$=\mathrm{J} \$+G \$^{\prime} \mathrm{FIRM}\)
258 GOTO \(246^{\prime}\) BDLK
260 LN＝LEN（HS）：FOR X＝1 TO LN ：PRINT CHRS（2も）；：NEXT
：GOTO \(244^{\prime}\) JWKM
262 PRINT＂［CLEAR］＂：POKE 53280，6 ：POKE 53281， \(6^{\prime} \mathrm{DQBJ}\)
264 V\＄＝＂［CLEAR，DOWN，RVS］＂＇BCBH
266 PRINT SPC（4）＂［WHITE］DISK UTILITY． ［SPACE2］BY［SPACE2］STEPHEN RODDA＂＇CCKS
268 FOR V＝1104 TO 1143：POKE V，99 ：POKE V＋54272， 2 ：NEXT＇HYLT
270 FOR X＝1 TO 4：PRINT：NEXT＇FEJH
272 PRINT＂［RVS］Fl［RVOFE］ VIEW DIRECTORY＂SPC（3）＂［RVS］F2 ［RVOFF］FORMAT A DISK＂＇CCMQ
274 PRINT＂［DOWN，RVS］F3［RVOFF］ VALIDATE A DISK＂SPC（2）＂［RVS］E4 ［RVOFF］SCRATCH FILE（S）＂＇CCWT
276 PRINT＂［DOWN］［RVS］F5［RVOFF］ RENAME A FILE＂SPC（4）＂［RVS］F6 ［RVOFF］CHANGE DISK NAME＂＇CCUU
277 PRINT＂［RVS］E7［RVOFE］ INSTRUCTIONS＂SPC（5）＂［RVS］F8 ［RVOFF］CHANGE DISK ID＂＇CCBV
278 PRINT＂［DOWN3，RVS］C［RVOFF］ COPY A FILE＂SPC（6）＂［RVS］X［RVOFF］ EXIT PROGRAM＂＇CCKV
279 FOR X＝1824 TO 1863：POKE X，99 ：POKE X＋54272，2：NEXT＇HYKV

\section*{64USER5 OnLY/DISKUTILITY}

280 PRINT SPC(4)"[DOWN5]
SELECT ONE OF THE ABOVE
FUNCTIONS"'CCJO
282 GET K\$:IF K \(\$=\operatorname{CHR} \$(133)\) THEN \(14^{\prime} \mathrm{EMBL}\)
284 IF K\$=CHR\$ (134) THEN \(66^{\prime}\) EJKM
286 IF K\$=CHR\$ (135) THEN 54'EJIO
288 IF K \(\$=C H R S(136)\) THEN \(74^{\prime} \mathrm{EJLQ}\)
290 IF K \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(137)\) THEN \(34^{\prime}\) EJIJ
292 IF K \(\$=\) CHRS (138) THEN \(46^{\prime}\) EJML
294 IF K\$=CHR\$ (139) THEN \(136^{\prime}\) EKLN
296 IE K\$=CHR\$ (140) THEN \(152^{\prime}\) EKBP
298 IF K\$=CHR\$(88) THEN PRINT" [CLEAR]" :CLOSE 15:END'HKCU
\(30 \emptyset\) IF K\$=CHRS (67) THEN 192'EJPB
302 GOTO \(282^{\prime}\) BDLA
304 FOR \(T=\emptyset\) TO \(45:\) READ \(D: Q=Q+D\)
: POKE \(49280+\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{D}:\) NEXT
: IF \(\mathrm{Q}\left\langle>7499\right.\) THEN \(344^{\prime} \mathrm{NEXP}\)
306 DATA \(169,0,133,251,169,48,133,252\), \(162,1,32,198,255,160,0,32,207\), \(25^{\prime}\) BMTP
308 DATA \(166,144,208,18,145,251,200\), 2ø8'BECL
310 DATA \(244,230,252,165,252,201,160\), 208,234,169'BOJG
312 DATA \(1,141,255,267,145,251,32,204\), 255,96 \({ }^{\prime} \mathrm{BKQH}\)
314 FOR \(T=\emptyset\) TO 48: READ D
: POKE \(49328+\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{D}: \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{NEXT}\)
:IF R<>8035 THEN \(344^{\prime}\) NETQ
316 DATA \(169,0,133,253,169,48,133,254\), \(160,0,162,1,32,201,255,177,253\), \(32^{\prime}\) BMMQ
318 DATA \(210,255,166,144,208,21,204\), 255'BFYM
320 DATA \(207,240,10,200,192,0,208,237\), \(230,254,76,191,192,165,252,197\), \(254^{\prime}\) BNVL
322 DATA \(208,240,32,204,255,96^{\prime}\) BVXF
324 EOR \(T=\emptyset\) TO 87:READ D
: POKE \(T+49386\), \(\mathrm{D}: \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{K}+\mathrm{D}:\) NEXT
: IF \(K<>13101\) THEN \(344^{\prime}\) NESR
326 DATA \(162,1,32,198,255,32,207,255\), \(32^{\prime} B E D L\)
328 DATA \(207,255,32,207,255,165,144\), \(208,66,32,267,255,240,61,32,204\), \(255^{\prime}\) BMWT
330 DATA \(32,228,255,201,32,208,5,32\), \(228^{\prime}\) BFVG
332 DATA \(255,240,251,162,1,32,198,255\), \(32,207,255,141,0,206,32,207,255\), \(168^{\prime} \mathrm{BOOO}\)
334 DATA \(174,0,206,152,32,205,189\), \(169^{\prime} B D P J\)
336 DATA \(32,32,216,255,32,267,255,240\), \(6^{\prime}\) BFPM
338 DATA \(32,210,255,76,43,193,169,13\), \(32^{\prime}\) BEFO
340 DATA \(210,255,76,245,192,32,204\), 255,96'BHMH
342 RETURN'BAQD
344 PRINT" [CLEAR]ERROR IN DATA STATEMENTS"'BADM

\section*{C= commodore}

\section*{MONITORS} DISK DRIVES

\section*{\$119}

FULL
COLOR
MONITOR
 \$139


1541 COMMODORE

\section*{COMPUTORS}

\section*{CALL FOR PRICES!}

COMMODORE 128:
C=64

\section*{PRINTER}

EPSON
WARRANTED
RETAIL VALUE \(\$ 200.00\)


BUILT-IN interface FOR \(C=64\) OR 128=

\section*{VIDEO}

\section*{\$149}

PORTABLE VIDEO RECORDER


MORE INFORMATION - CALL TODAY

\section*{NEKT DAY DELIVERY 1-800-345-5080}

T\&OELECTRONICS
6870 Shingle Crk Pkwy Minnezpolis Mi 55430

\section*{128 Character Editor}

The Commodore 128 personal computer has one of the strongest BASIC languages ever developed for a home computer system. Using its tremendous vocabulary of graphics commands, a programmer can draw almost anything. If, for instance, you want to create graphics in an arcade game, sprites are excellent to use as moving objects, and bit-mapped graphics are suitable for backgrounds. But what if you want to scroll the scenery? You cannot scroll a bit-map screen-but you can redesign custom characters that will scroll. Custom characters are also useful for creating different character fonts and for "mass-movement." But how do you use custom characters on the 128 ?

\section*{Missing Commands}

The Commodore 64 is capable of redefining characters by using a series of pokes and data statements. The 128 uses a similiar method, but instead of the clumsy POKE 1 command that is often associated with custom characters, you can merely select bank 14 and be able to read the character ROM. Once you copy the ROM to a RAM location by using a typical FORNEXT loop or by using the transfer command in the machine-language monitor, you can reconstruct the way each character is printed on the screen. This task is accomplished by poking values into your RAM character area. Since data statements were often cumbersome, programmers began to design character editors.

\section*{The 128 Character Editor}

Being artistic takes skill, and most people would rather draw each character directly on the screen rather than on paper using a bunch of data numbers. The 128 character editor program at the end of this article will allow you to do just that. With this program, you can select any existing character, modify it until you are satisfied, and save your new character set as a file on disk.

Once you have entered and saved

\section*{Once you bave entered and saved this}

\section*{program, you can} experiment with the wonderful world of custom characters without ever baving to see a data statement.
the 128 character editor program, you can start to experiment with the wonderful world of custom characters without ever having to see a data statement! When you run the program, a high-resolution portion of the screen will be drawn and then you will be asked if you would like to edit the upper-case character set or the lower-case character set. Once you have answered this prompt, the screen will blank for approximately ten seconds. During this time, the character set you have chosen will be copied to a memory location in RAM. Once this has been completed, your screen will display the entire character set. Soon after this, a cursor will appear on top of the "@" symbol. The computer is now in the "Select Character" mode.

To select a character to edit, use the cursor keys to move around the character set. Once the cursor is flashing on the character you wish to change, you can press the RETURN key to edit the character. The character you selected should appear in the small white box at the top of the screen and the grid to the left should start to fill accordingly. Once the grid is completed, a light blue cursor will appear in the upper left-hand corner of the grid. Now you can use the cursor keys to move within the grid.

If you wish to clear the grid and the character, press SHIFT and the CLR/HOME key together. However, if you would like to move the cursor to the upper left-hand corner, press the

CLR/HOME key by itself. In order to turn on certain dots in the grid, you can press the space bar. If you decide to turn off a dot, the INST/DEL key by itself will erase it. While you are changing the character dots, the small white box will display what the character will actually look like. When you feel that the character is perfect, press the RETURN key. You will be asked if you would like to place the current character you are working on into the character set at the bottom of the screen. If you do not wish to use the newly designed character, press the " \(N\) " key and you will return to the "Select Character" mode.

While you are selecting a character to change in the "Select Character" mode, you can press other keys to accomplish other tasks. The left arrow key above the CONTROL key will allow you to restart the 128 character editor program. If you are finished and wish to quit the program, press the ESC key. Holding down the "B" key will allow you to cycle through the background colors, and the HOME key will move the cursor to the "@" symbol.

When designing characters for a game, you may like to see just how the characters will fit together. By pressing the "T" key, a small window will be displayed at the very bottom of the screen where you can type up to three lines of text characters. You can use all of the CONTROL color codes and even clear the window with the CLR/HOME key. Once you have finished typing, press the RETURN key to return to the character selection mode. The 128 character editor also allows you to copy a character to another character by using the "C" key. Once you have pressed this key, you will be asked to select the character to copy and then the character you wish to replace. Of course, when you are finished with your character set, you can press the " S " key and enter a file name to save your work. If you wish to recall it, simply press the "L" key and enter the appropriate file name.

\section*{Using Your New Set with Your Programs}

After you have saved your character set on disk, you can insert the

\section*{128 USER5 OnLY/ CHARACTER EDITOR}
following line in your own programs, in order to use the new characters:

BLOAD " filename ",B0,P 12288
This command will load the character set into a memory area starting at location 12288. Some programmers may notice that this will interfere with any bit-mapped graphics data. However, it is possible to combine bit-mapped graphics with a text window and a custom character set. You simply must plan the memory locations so they will not interfere. It is important to note that you can easily change where you would like the character set to be. Just change the 12288 to another memory location and the character set will load there
instead. But many of the rules of the Commodore 64 still exist. For example, keep the character set within the same memory locations you would on the 64 -between 8192 and 14336.

Once your character set has loaded, you can use the following pokes to display it:

\section*{Memory Locations POKE Values \\ 8192-10239 \\ 10240 - 12287 \\ 12288-14335 \\ POKE 2604, 24 POKE 2604, 26 POKE 2604, 28}

Location 2604 is similar to location 53272 on the Commodore 64. All you need to do is poke this one number. Don 't worry about BASIC overwriting your characters; there is no need
to change the start of BASIC like you had to on the Commodore 64. Of course, you can still load character sets that you have already designed as well.

It should also be mentioned that this program uses the system reset vector after you press the ESC key and confirm it by pressing "Y." You should write down this system number. It could be very handy in the future.

The Commodore 128 is very flexible and can handle many forms of graphics. I hope you will use the Commodore 128 character editor often to explore custom characters and use them often in your programs.

\section*{Before typing this program, read "How to Enter Programs" The BASIC programs in this magazine are available on disk from Loadstar, P.O. Box 30007, Shreveport, LA \(71130-0007\), 1.800-831-2694}

\section*{Commodore 128 Character Editor}

50 PRINT" [HOME2, CLEAR, UNLOCK] "; CHRS (142): DIM CD (2048), PD (75) : POKE 2604,21:SPRITE 1,0
60 EAST: GRAPHIC 1,1 : BOX \(1,89,90,99\), \(1 \emptyset 0,0,1\)
\(7 \emptyset\) SSHAPE DS, 89,90,+11,+21:SPRSAV D\$,1 : SLOW
80 COLOR 0,12 : \(\operatorname{GRAPHIC} 2,1,13\)
: COLOR 4,13:COLOR 1,13
:CHAR \(1,0,0, "[\) SPACE1 0\(]\)
128 CHARACTER EDITOR[SPACEI 0 ]", 1
90 COLOR 1,2:FOR \(X=\emptyset\) TO 80 STEP 10
: DRAW \(1, X, 1 \emptyset\) TO \(X, 9 \emptyset:\) NEXT
:FOR \(\mathrm{Y}=10\) TO 90 STEP 10
: DRAW \(1,0, Y\) TO \(80, Y:\) NEXT
100 COLOR 1,14:CHAR \(1,11,2\), "CURRENT CHARACTER:": COLOR 1,2 : CHAR 1, 29, 1, " [CMDR A,SHET *, CMDR S ] ": CHAR \(1,29,2, "[\) SHFT -] [SHFT -]": CHAR 1,29,3,"[CMDR 2, SHFT *, CMDR X] \({ }^{11}\)
110 COLOR \(1,8:\) CHAR \(1,11,4, " C R S R\), [SPACE3] AND [SPACE3]
TO MOVE UP/DOWN": \(X=17: Y=4\) : GOSUB 210:X=23: Y=4: GOSUB 220:X=17 : \(\mathrm{Y}=5:\) GOSUB \(230: \mathrm{X}=19\) : GOSUB 240
120 CHAR \(1,21,5\), "TO MOVE LEFT/RIGHT"
130 COLOR 1,11: CHAR 1,11, 7 , "SPACE - DRAW[SPACE4]DEL - ERASE" : CHAR \(1,11,8\),"SHIFT CLR/HOME CLEAR" : CHAR 1, \(11,9, " \mathrm{~S}-\mathrm{SAVE}[\) SPACE3] L-LOAD [SPACE3] C-COPY"
140 CHAR 1,11,10,"T-TEXT[SPACE3] B-BACKGROUND COLOR"
150 COLOR 1,12 : DRAW \(1,0,103\) TO 320,103
160 PRINT" [HOME, DOWN13, WHITE, RVS, TAB, RIGHT2]U[RVOFE] PPER OR [RVS]L [RVOEF]OWER CASE?"
170 GET KEY US: IF US="L"THEN PRINT CHRS (14): RM=53248+2048
: ELSE PRINT CHRS (142): RM=53248
180 REM ** COPY CHARACTER ROM TO RAM
190 FAST:BANK \(14:\) FOR A=RM TO RM+2047 : POKE \(12288+\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{RM}, \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{A}): \operatorname{NEXT}\) : BANK 15:SLOW:COLOR 0,1 :COLOR 1,2 : \(\mathrm{BK}=1\) : GOTO \(25 \emptyset\)
200 REM ** \(150-180\) DRAW ARROWS **
210 DRAW \(1, X^{\star} 8+4, Y * 8+6\) TO \(X * 8+4, Y * 8\) : DRAW \(1, X * 8+4, Y * 8\) TO \(X * 8+8, Y * 8+2\) : DRAW \(1, X * 8+4, Y * 8\) TO \(X * 8, Y * 8+2\) : RETURN
\(22 \emptyset\) DRAW \(1, X * 8+4, Y * 8+6\) TO \(X * 8+4, Y * 8\) : DRAW \(1, X * 8+4, Y * 8+6\) TO \(X * 8+8, Y * 8+4\) : DRAW \(1, X * 8+4, Y * 8+6\) TO \(X * 8, Y * 8+4\) : RETURN
230 DRAW \(1, X * 8, Y * 8+3\) TO \(X * 8+8, Y * 8+3\) : DRAW \(1, X * 8, Y * 8+3\) TO \(X * 8+2, Y * 8+1\) : DRAW \(1, \mathrm{X}^{\star} 8, \mathrm{Y}^{*} 8+3 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{X} * 8+2, \mathrm{Y}^{*} 8+5\) : RETURN
240 DRAW \(1, X^{*} 8, Y * 8+3\) TO \(X * 8+8, Y * 8+3\) : DRAW \(1, X^{\star} 8+8, Y^{\star} 8+3\) TO \(X^{\star} 8+6, Y^{\star} 8+1\) : DRAW \(1, X^{*} 8+8, Y * 8+3\) TO \(X * 8+6, Y * 8+5\) : RETURN
250 PRINT" [HOME, DOWN13, SPACE39]":A= \(\varnothing\) :FOR Y=1 TO \(8:\) FOR X=4 TO 35 : POKE \(1024+48 \sigma+Y * 4 \theta+X, A\) \(:\) POKE \(55296+48 \sigma+Y * 4 \sigma+X, 1: A=A+1\) : NEXT X,Y
\(260 \mathrm{X}=4: \mathrm{Y}=1\) :WINDOW \(0,22,39,24,1\) : POKE 2604,28
\(270 \mathrm{~L}=15 \emptyset 4+\mathrm{Y} * 4 \emptyset+\mathrm{X}: \mathrm{CH}=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{L})\)
: IF CH> 127 THEN POKE L, CH-128
: ELSE POKE L, CH +128
:IF TR= \(\emptyset\) THEN PRINT"[CLEAR]"
280 GET KS
290 IF KS="[RIGHT]"OR PEEK (212) \(=86\) THEN \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1\)
\(3 \emptyset \emptyset\) IF K\$="[LEFT] "OR \(\operatorname{PEEK}(212)=85\) THEN \(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-1\)
\(31 \varnothing\) IF K \(\$="[D O W N] " O R ~ P E E K(212)=84\) THEN \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}+1\)
\(32 \emptyset\) IF \(K \$="[U P]\) "OR PEEK \((212)=83\) THEN \(\mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{Y}-1\)

\section*{128 USER5 OnLY/ CHARACTER EDITOR}
```

330 IF X<4 THEN X=4:ELSE IF Y<1 THEN
Y=1

```
340 IF \(X>35\) THEN \(X=35\) : ELSE IF \(Y>8\)
    THEN \(Y=8\)
350 POKE L, CH:IF TR=1 THEN RETURN
    : ELSE IF K \(\$=\) CHR \(\$(13)\) THEN 530
360 IF KS="T"THEN 480 :ELSE IF KS="
    [HOME] "THEN X=4:Y=1
370 IF \(\mathrm{K} \$=" \mathrm{~B} " \mathrm{AND} \mathrm{BK}=16\) THEN \(\mathrm{BK}=1\)
    : ELSE IF KS="B"THEN \(B K=B K+1\)
\(38 \emptyset\) COLOR \(\emptyset, B K\)
390 IF K \(=\) " [BACK ARROW] "THEN PRINT"
    [CLEAR, TAB2]RESTART?": GET KEY RIS
    :IF RIS="Y"THEN RUN
400 IF \(\mathrm{K} \$=\) "C"THEN 790
410 IF \(\mathrm{K} \$=\) "L"THEN DQ=1:GOTO 870
\(42 \emptyset\) IF K \(\$=\) "S"THEN DQ=2:GOTO 870
\(430 \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PEEK}(212)=72\) THEN PRINT" [CLEAR,
    TAB,SPACE6]QUIT PROGRAM?"
    : GET KEY QPS:IF QPS="Y"THEN SYS
    65341 : ELSE IF PEEK (212) \(=72\) THEN
    430
440 GOTO 270
450 REM \(* * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
460 REM * TEXT MODE
476 REM
480 OPEN \(9,0,0:\) INPUT\# 9, JNS: CLOSE 9
490 PRINT" [CLEAR]" : GOTO 27ø
500 REM
510 REM * GRID MODE *
520 REM
\(530 \mathrm{~A}=0\) : COLOR 1,2:FOR YY= 6 TO 7
    : POKE \(8192+880+\mathrm{YY}\), PEEK
    \(\left(12288+\mathrm{CH}^{*} 8+\mathrm{YY}\right):\) NEXT : FOR YY \(=\emptyset\) TO 7
    :FOR XX= \(\emptyset\) TO 7 : LOCATE \(24 \emptyset+X X, 16+Y Y\)
    \(: \operatorname{PD}(A)=\operatorname{RDOT}(2): A=A+1: N E X T \quad X X, Y Y\)
    : \(A=\emptyset:\) COLOR \(\varnothing, 12\)
540 FOR YY \(=1 \emptyset\) TO 80 STEP 10
    :FOR XX= \(\varnothing\) TO \(7 \emptyset\) STEP \(1 \varnothing\)
    \(: \operatorname{IF} \operatorname{PD}(A)=1\) THEN BOX \(1, X X, Y Y\),
    \(X X+1 \theta, Y Y+1 \theta, \theta, 1\) : ELSE BOX \(\varnothing, X X+1\),
    \(Y \mathrm{Y}+1, \mathrm{XX}+9, \mathrm{YY}+9, \varnothing, 1\)
\(550 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}+1\) : NEXT \(\mathrm{XX}, \mathrm{YY}\)
560 SX=24:SY=6 \(0:\) SPRITE \(1,1,15, \theta: A=\varnothing\)
570 MOVSPR \(1, S X, S Y:\) IF RSPRITE ( 1 ,
    \(\emptyset)=\varnothing\) THEN SPRITE 1,1
    : ELSE IF RSPRITE ( 1 ,
    \(\theta)=1\) THEN SPRITE \(1, \sigma\)
580 GET K\$: IF KS=" [CLEAR] "THEN BOX 0 ,
    \(1,11,79,89, \theta, 1:\) FOR \(\mathrm{BX}=\sigma\) TO \(8 \emptyset\)
    STEP 10 :DRAW \(1, B X, 10\) TO BX, 90 :NEXT
    :FOR BY=10 TO 90 STEP 10
    : DRAW 1,0, BY TO 80, BY: NEXT
    : GOSUB 750
590 IF K\$="[RIGHT]"OR \(\operatorname{PEEK}(212)=86\)
    THEN \(S X=S X+1 \theta: A=A+1\)
600 IF K \(\$="[\) LEFT \(]\) "OR PEEK \((212)=85\)
    THEN \(S X=S X-1 \varnothing: A=A-1\)
610 IF KS=" [DOWN] "OR PEEK (212) \(=84\)
    THEN \(S Y=S Y+10: A=A+8\)
620 IF K \(\$="[U P] " O R \operatorname{PEEK}(212)=83\) THEN
    \(S Y=S Y-10: A=A-8\)
630 IF \(S X<24\) THEN \(S X=24: A=A+1\)
: ELSE IF \(S Y<60\) THEN \(S Y=60: A=A+8\)
640 IF \(S X>94\) THEN \(S X=94: A=A-1\)
:ELSE IF \(S Y>130\) THEN \(S Y=130: A=A-8\)
650 IF \(K \$="[\text { HOME }]^{\text {"THEN }} S X=24: S Y=6 \varnothing: A=\varnothing\)
\(66 \emptyset\) IF \(A<\emptyset\) THEN \(A=\emptyset:\) ELSE IF \(A>63\) THEN \(A=63\)
670 IF K \(\$=C H R \$(2 \theta)\) THEN BOX \(\varnothing, S X-23\), \(S Y-49, S X-15, S Y-41,0,1: D C=0\) : GOTO \(7 \emptyset \emptyset\)
680 IF \(K \$="\) "THEN BOX \(1, S X-24, S Y-50\), SX-14, SY-40, \(\varnothing, 1: D C=1:\) GOTO \(7 \emptyset \emptyset\)
690 GOTO 710
\(7 \emptyset \emptyset \quad \mathrm{DY}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 8): \mathrm{DX}=\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{DY} * 8\)
: DRAW DC, \(240+D X, 16+D Y\)
710 IE K\$=CHRS (13) THEN 730
720 GOTO 576
730 FOR \(\mathrm{BP}=9072\) TO 9079
\(: \mathrm{BV}(\mathrm{BP}-9072)=\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{BP}): \mathrm{NEXT}\)
:PRINT"[CLEAR, TAB] REPLACE THIS
CHARACTER?": GET KEY RCS
:IF RCS="N"THEN 270
\(740 \mathrm{RC}=\mathrm{CH}: \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{RD}=\emptyset\) TO 7
: POKE \(12288+\mathrm{CH} * 8+\mathrm{RD}, \mathrm{BV}(\mathrm{RD}): \mathrm{NEXT}\) : GOTO \(27 \varnothing\)
750 FOR ED \(=9072\) TO \(9079:\) POKE ED, \(0:\) NEXT : RETURN
760 REM \(* \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star *\)
770 REM * COPY CHARACTER *
\(780 \mathrm{REM} \star \star \star \star \star \star * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
790 PRINT"[CLEAR, TAB]SELECT CHARACTER TO COPY." : TR=1
\(8 \emptyset \emptyset\) IF KS=CHRS (13) THEN 810
: ELSE GOSUB 270:GOTO 800
\(810 \mathrm{CC}=\mathrm{CH}\) : PRINT" [CLEAR, TAB]
COPY TO WHAT CHARACTER?": \(K \$=" "\) : \(\mathrm{TR}=1\)
820 IF K\$=CHRS (13) THEN 830
: ELSE GOSUB 270:GOTO 820
830 EOR Cl= 0 TO 7:POKE \(12288+\mathrm{CH}^{*} 8+\mathrm{Cl}\), PEEK \((12288+C C * 8+C 1): N E X T: T R=\emptyset\) :PRINT" [CLEAR] ": GOTO 270
\(840 \mathrm{REM} * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *\)
\(85 \emptyset\) REM \(\star\) LOAD/SAVE CHARACTER SET *

878 POKE 2604,21 :IF DQ \(=1\) THEN PRINT" [CLEAR] * * * LOAD ";
:ELSE PRINT" [CLEAR]* * * SAVE ";
880 PRINT"CHARACTER SET * * *"
: PRINT"FILENAME: ":WINDOW \(9,23,25\), 23: OPEN \(9,0,0:\) INPUT\# 9, FLS:CLOSE 9 :PRINT" [HOME2]":WINDOW \(8,22,39,24\), 1
890 IF FLS=""THEN 940 :ELSE EAST
900 IE \(D Q=1\) THEN CKS=FLS:ELSE CK\$="\$"
910 OPEN \(2,8,2\), CK \(\$:\) CLOSE 2
:IF DS \(\langle>\varnothing\) THEN SLOW:GOTO \(95 \emptyset\)
920 IF \(D Q=1\) THEN BLOAD (ELS), B \(\emptyset, P 12288\)
930 IF \(D Q=2\) THEN BSAVE (FL\$), B \(\emptyset\), P12288 TO P14336
940 SLOW: POKE \(2604,28:\) GOTO 260
950 PRINT" [CLEAR, BELL] * * * DISK
ERROR * * *":PRINT DSS:GET KEY DES
: GOTO 260
END

\section*{RETURN Stripper for the Commodore 64 and 128}

With the world of telecommunications opening up, more and more of us are logging onto bulletin board systems and data bases in an effort to use this abundance of useful information. It is possible, among other things, to bring airline schedules, medical reports, stock quotes, and even passages right out of encyclopedias over the phone lines and into our disk drives and printers.

But what happens when we are preparing a report, either for work or for school, on our trusty word processor and we want to include some downloaded text? Or, when we got mad at the boss and fired off a resume into the company computer, and now want to download it, revise it, and print it using our own equipment?

All the articles and reports on both telecommunications and word processing tell us that this is not only possible, but it happens every day. But there is a subtle problem lurking in the background that puzzles many people who try to accomplish this task. The problem is that the downloaded text files are usually not in quite the right form to be properly handled by our word processors.

\section*{Processing Words}

When writing with a word processor, you usually use the RETURN key only when you definitely want a carriage return during printing, such as at the end of a paragraph or after each line of a table. However, when a paragraph is being downloaded via modem, a carriage return is sent at the end of every line of text. This causes the next character to be printed at the beginning of the next line on the screen, as well as on the printer. The database service or bulletin board sends these carriage returns so you'll be able to easily read the message. In fact, many services format the text specifically for the Commodore 64's 40 -column screen. This means that

your newly downloaded text file is filled with carriage returns throughout the text, not just at the ends of paragraphs.

\section*{Trouble in Paradise}

When you load this downloaded text into your word processor, the extra carriage returns prohibit the word processor from making effective use of the formatting commands you give it. For example, if you set up your report to print with a left margin at column 5 and a right margin at column 75 , you get a 70 -column report. But the section you downloaded has a return after every 40 or less charaters. Those lines will be much shorter-no more than 40 columns wide!

If you have just a short section of downloaded material to include, you can, of course, move the cursor through the text, deleting all unnecessary carriage returns and closing up the spacing. But being basically lazy, and usually having large downloaded files to work with, I decided to let the computer do the work for me.

\section*{The Solution}
"RETURN Stripper," the program I wrote to bridge the gap between downloaded text files and the word processor, is listed at the end of this article. It's a not-so-simple program that implements a simple idea: Strip all carriage returns out of my down-
loaded file except at the ends of paragraphs.

Since most text files are single spaced, with double spacing between paragraphs, I used this criterion to determine the end of a paragraph. Thus, when we see a single return, we assume that it was put there by the computer from which the text was downloaded. When we see two returns in a row, we assume that the author intended a paragraph break.

RETURN Stripper reads the downloaded file from disk, character by character. It then writes, unchanged, all characters (except RETURNS) to another file on the disk. When the Stripper encounters a carriage return, it looks to see if the next character is also a RETURN. If so, it outputs them both. If the RETURN is all by itself, the Stripper makes sure there is a space between the last character and the next one. If there is one already, it deletes the carriage return and leaves the space. If the RETURN was the only character in between, the Stripper replaces the RETURN with a space.

\section*{How to Strip}

It may sound complicated, but it's simple to use. I wrote the RETURN Stripper to be as foolproof, complete, and informative as possible. Type the program and save it to disk. When you want to use it, just load and run it. A short description of the program appears on the screen.

Insert the disk containing the downloaded file into the drive. Make sure there is enough room on the disk for another file of the same size as the downloaded file. The file name to enter when prompted for the input file is the file that was downloaded. Pick a new file name for the output file.

Just in case you wanted it, I included the option to get a printout of the file at the same time it's being stripped of carriage returns. This printout is formatted exactly the way the original file was downloaded. That means if the original was formatted for display on a 40 -column screen, you'll get a 40 -column printout. If you want to reformat the text, you'll have to wait until we're through stripping. Then you can use your word processor.

\section*{PROCRAIIIIER5' TIPS/RETURN STRIPPER}

When the program starts working on your file, the output is sent not only to the disk output file you selected, but also to the screen, so you can see what kind of progress is being made. (If you chose printer output, you would also get a printout.) If you wish to abort the program for any reason, just press the F7 key. The program will stop and all files will be properly closed.

When the Stripper has finished its work, the output file will be suitable for access by your word processor, as long as your word processor operates on sequential files. If not, you'll have to run the output file through a converter to make it acceptable. Now your word processor can also format this portion of your text correctly.

\section*{One Pitfall}

Since the Stripper deletes solitary carriage returns, it will mess up the formatting of a single-spaced address, table, or poem. A three-line address, for example, has a single carriage return at the end of each line, and these

> No, this isn't a new command that produces an animated sequence starring Gypsy Rose Lee right on your monitor screen! It will, however, help you make the transition from a downloaded text file to one that can be modified and used by your word processor.
will be replaced with spaces. Similarly, a table or poem will have an intentional author's return at the end of each line. Unfortunately, the Stripper will strip these text areas as well.

For a short table or address, I usually just manually add carriage returns once the text is in my word processor. For large tables, however, there's another trick you can use. First, load the original downloaded text (with carriage returns) into your word processor. Delete everything except the single-spaced table that you want to include. Now save the table in a file on disk. Clear your word processor, and load in the "stripped" file. Find the table, and delete it. Now, load the table you saved from the original, unstripped file into the middle of your text in the word processor. (Since most word processors are different, you'll need to study the instructions to find the exact technique of inserting text in the middle of a file.)

While RETURN Stripper doesn't come in a plain brown wrapper, isn't as sexy as some of the commercial programs on the market, and won't bring back Gypsy Rose Lee, it does do some of the dirty work when it comes to making downloaded files compatible with our word processors.


\title{
Reset Switches: Renewing Your BASIC Programs
}

Installing a reset switch in your Commodore computer can give you access to a number of handy features. For instance, a reset switch lets you restart cartridge programs or reboot your computer without exercising the ON/OFF switch. However, one of the best features of a reset switch is that it lets you recover from a lock-up without losing your BASIC program. So, if you do any amount of programming, a reset switch, properly used, can be a real lifesaver.

\section*{Computer Lock-up}

What is computer lock-up? No, it's not when your spouse locks your computer in the basement so you'll pay him/her some attention. Computer lock-up is any situation in which you cannot regain control of the computer, and the computer is not doing anything "useful." Usually, lock-up occurs when the computer is performing an endless machine-language loop from which there is no escape.

There are several ways to lock up your computer. If you SYS to an incorrect memory location, there is a good chance that the particular combination of machine-language instructions at that location will tell the microprocessor to perform some function over and over, without allowing it to poll the keyboard. This means that any keys you press are ignored. Even the RUN/STOP-RESTORE combination will not work.

This can also occur if you type in a program which includes a machinelanguage loader. Such programs can usually be identified by a large number of data statements which contain a series of numbers. If you mistype even one of the numbers and run the program, it is possible that your computer will lock up. (That is why the instructions for such programs always insist that you save the program before running it.) Again, your computer


If your Commodore 64 locks up and you bave installed a reset switch, you can recover the BASIC program that was in memory at the time of the lock-up by using this program.
is locked in an endless machine-language loop, with no way for you to tell it to stop. If you've saved the program, you can always switch the computer off and on, reload the program, correct it, resave it, and try to run it again.

Particularly frustrating is the Commodore 64 "bottom of the screen" bug, a feature found on 64's with the original ROM. As you know, a program line in Commodore BASIC can be up to 80 characters long, which is two screen lines. Often, we programmers begin typing a program line and look up at the monitor later to discover that we've extended onto the third screen line. We know that anything beyond the 80 th character will be ignored by the system, so we DELETE back to a suitable stopping point on the second screen line.

Here's the bug: If this occurs at the bottom of the 64 screen, when the cursor deletes back from the third screen line onto the second screen line, things go crazy. The program in BASIC memory begins to run, then
stops, and the computer is locked up. There is almost nothing you can do short of turning off the power switch, which will also destroy the program in memory. Murphy's Laws state that this lock-up will only happen just before you were going to save the last half-hour's work on your program!

I said "almost" above, because, if you have a datassette, the following sequence of keystrokes will allow you to regain control of the computer, but only if you were bitten by the "bottom of the screen" bug: Press the 9 and N keys at the same time. Then press the PLAY button on the datassette. When the screen goes blank, press the RUN/STOP key. Don't ask why it works. Just be thankful that it does!

\section*{Reset to the Rescue}

If your Commodore 64 locks up and you are fortunate enough to have installed a reset switch, you can recover the BASIC program that was in memory at the time of the lock-up. Here's how:

When you turn the power switch off, then turn it on, your computer initializes itself. However, the contents of RAM, where your BASIC program is stored, are lost when the power is off, and when the computer is turned on, RAM contains "garbage." However, when you press the reset switch, although your computer performs the same initialization, RAM is neither cleared nor changed. Since the power was never shut off, RAM contains the same data it did before. This means that your BASIC program is still there!

After pressing the reset switch, when your 64's opening screen appears, if you type LIST, you simply get the READY prompt. If you type RUN, you simply get the READY prompt. It sure looks like your program is gone from memory. But that's not the case at all. The program is still there. The computer's operating system doesn't know it, though. The system initialization changed the pointers that tell the operating system where the start and end of BASIC text is, so that the system thinks there is no BASIC program in memory.

All we need to do is change the pointers back to what they were ori-

\section*{PROGRAMIIERS'TIP5/RESET SWITCHES}
ginally, and the BASIC program will reappear. RENEW, at the end of this article, is a program that will accomplish this feat. Actually, any UNNEW program will perform the same task when used with a reset switch.

RENEW is in the form of a BASIC loader-it reads numbers from data statements and pokes them into memory. RENEW is set up to store the machine-language program beginning at location 50000 . If that location is being used by other utilities, you can select any other usable RAM location by changing the value of SA in line 10. Type RENEW into your computer and save it first. When you run it, it will perform the pokes and give you the command to use to renew or restore your BASIC program. Write down the command. If you don't change the value of SA, the command will be:

SYS50000:CLR
Now, when you have a BASIC program in memory (the RENEW loader is still there, if you want to use it to test out the system), and you press the
reset switch, typing LIST shows that the program is apparently gone. Just type the SYS and CLR commands you wrote down before, and press RETURN. Now type LIST. Voila-Your program has returned unscathed!

\section*{Daily Use}

Once you've installed a reset switch, add RENEW to the list of programs you load into your Commodore 64 when you first turn on your machine. Load and run it immediately, then forget about it. RENEW must be already poked into memory in order to save your BASIC program should your 64 lock up. Now, program to your heart's content, just as you normally do. If your computer locks up, just press the reset switch, type the SYS50000: CLR command, and you're back in
business. No loss of valuable programming time. RENEW will also restore your BASIC program if you type NEW (which resets the BASIC pointers, making the computer think there is no program in RAM ), or if you type SYS64738, which performs a "warm/ cold start." It won't be of any help, however, if electrical power to RAM is lost, as in a power outage, or if the computer is turned off. The security of having RENEW tucked safely away in memory should be no substitute for regular saving of your programs.

If you do any amount of programming, get in the habit of using RENEW in combination with a reset switcheither one you install yourself, or one of the several that are on the market. I know it has saved my tail many times, and I'm sure it will save yours. C

\section*{C64 RENEW}
```

7 REM *************
8 REM RELOCATABLE-CHANGE SA= IN LINE 10
9 REM ************
10 SA=500\emptyset\emptyset:FOR I=SA TO SA+21:READ N:POKE I,N:NEXT
20 DATA 169,8,141,2,8,32,51,165,24,165,34,105,2
30 DATA 133,45,165,35,105,0,133,46,96
40 PRINT"TO RENEW, TYPE: SYS";SA;":CLR" (END

```

\section*{COMMODORE \(64^{\text {m }}\)}

Great Software Buys!


New! Brain Games No. 1 Includes: "Stock Market", "City Manager". "Warehouse", "Civil Battles" and many more fun Brain Games.
(12 Huge Programs) \({ }^{\mathbf{3}} 12.95\)
Nowl Adventure No. 1
Includes: "Gladiator". "Trip to Atlantis", "Merlyn" and many more Adventure Games.
(13 Huge Programs) \(\$ 12.95\)
Best of Games No. 1 Includes: "Football", "Baseball 64", "Hockey", "Mastermind", "Space Invaders" many more. Over 50 games.
(2 Disk Set1) \({ }^{\$ 17.95}\)
Awesome Synthesizer Sounds No. 1 Over 50 songs and sounds. Excellent sound effects! (2 Disk Set!) \({ }^{\mathbf{5}} 17.95\)

Las Vegas No. 1
Over 20 Las Vegas Games. Poker, Blackjock, Roulette, Las Vegas Slots, etc.

Great Disk! \({ }^{\text {¹ }} 12.95\)
Mixer Disks 1-2
Music, Business/Utilities, Games, Education and more. Please specify disk number 1 or 2 . 35-45 programs.

Each \({ }^{5} 9.95\)
We think you'll agree that these
programs are the Best!
Add \(\$ 2.00\) shipping/handling.
Send Check or Money Order to:
GSR Software Co.
538 S. 2nd St.
Albion, NE 68620 Public Domain Software
is a trademork of Commodore Electronics LTD.

and EDGE GUIDE
PUNCH OUT IS ALWAYS IN THE RIGHT POSITION Available for IMMEDIATE Shipment
only \(\$ 10.00\) ea. add \(\$ 2.00\) ea.shipping CHECK OR MONEY ORDER

\section*{DEALER INQUIRIES} WANTED

FOR OTHER THAN APPLE AND APPLE LOOK-A-LIKESWE have a template to position a regular ROUND HOLE PUNCH FOR THE READ ENABLE HOLE near the center
COST- 4 for \(\$ 200\)

1138 BOWWOOORO JinkintOWN PA 19046
\(\mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{\$}\)



LOTTERY \(64^{\circ}\) has been designed to use the computing power of the COMMODORE 64 or PLUS \(/ 4\) to help you play the various lottery games: PICK 3. PICK 4. LOTTO, SUPER LOTTO, 6/49, LUCKY LOTTERY. etc. It can be used with any lottery game in which you pick the numbers.

WE'RE STILL WINNING WITH IT! IT CAN WORK FOR YOU TOO!
AVAILABLE ON DISKETTE ONLY. SPECIFY 64 or PLUS/4
To order, send \(\$ 24.95\) for each plus \(\$ 3.00\) postage and handling per order to (Illinois residents add 6\% sales tax) Visa/Mastercard \& C.O.D. orders call: (312) 566-4647

\section*{МMS} Superior Micro Systems, Inc.
P. O. Box 713 - Wheeling. IL. 60090 Dealer inquiries welcome!
Commodore 64 is a registered trademark of Commodore Electronics, Ltd


\section*{DB's}

\section*{Cheapsheet}
for Commodore Computers with Printer

There are several companies selling keyboard overlays for Commodore computers. These overlays are more commonly called "cheatsheets" and are very handy items. If you have ever stopped working and spent five or ten minutes pouring over a program manual to find the correct syntax for a command, you know what I mean. Having all the commands on the keyboard can save a lot of your time.

Most overlays are designed for a specific application, but some come blank so you can customize them to your own needs. If you want to buy more than two or three of these cheatsheets, you will spend quite a bit of money on them. Since I already paid for printer paper, I decided to

create a program that would produce blank keyboard overlays using my Commodore 64. I am basically a cheap person-thus the name "DB's Cheapsheet."

This program will print a blank full-
keyboard overlay (cheatsheet), and works with the VIC 20 or Commodore 64 equipped with a dot-matrix printer. An overlay does not fit on a single sheet of \(8-1 / 2\) by 11 -inch paper, so you must have a printer that uses fanfold paper, like the Commodore 1525. Commodore 16 and Plus 4 owners should study the program and use the code as a starting point for writing a similar program for their keyboard configurations.

The primary techniques used in this program are the use of string constants and concatenation (adding several strings together to form a larger string). Operating the program is simple. Line up the printer at the top of a page, and run the program. After an overlay has been printed, you will have the option of printing another. If you want a more sturdy overlay, glue it onto poster board prior to trimming it. It should be obvious where to trim the finished Cheapsheets.

Program lines that contain nothing but colons may be omitted, as may REM statements.
(VIC 20 omit apostrophe and last four letters in each program line.)


\title{
On the Move
}

\section*{A Screen Mover for the Commodore 64 and VIC 20}

Anyone who has done much interactive programming would agree that it would be very handy to be able to save a screen of information, swap screens in and out, and so forth. "Screen Mover" provides exactly that function, and makes it so easy, it's almost fun. A couple of simple commands from BASIC, and screens can be saved, moved around, and recalled, almost totally at will.

\section*{Screen Memory}

To understand how this program works, it is helpful to know how the screen display is generated. In theory, there's no reason that the video display can't be manipulated just like any other data. The image on your TV or monitor screen is stored in RAM, one byte of memory representing one letter on the screen. When information is to be displayed, the central processor in your computer simply stores it in a specific area of memory. The video chip operates quite independently, almost like a separate computer-with-in-a-computer. It reads the information directly from this RAM, and uses it to build up the screen display. Change the contents of RAM, and the display changes automatically.

There are two blocks of RAM used to build the video display. Each one is the same size as the screen itself1000 bytes for the 64 's screen of 25 rows by 40 characters, 506 bytes for the VIC 20's 23 -by- 22 format. The first block, screen memory, contains the actual characters shown on the screen. This is like a black-and-white picture-all the details but no color. The second block, known as color RAM, is the same size and stores a color code for each character. These are the paint brushes, used to give color to the picture.
In order to make a message appear on the screen, you have to store the appropriate character codes in the


> With a couple of simple commands from BASIC, screens can be saved, moved around, and recalled quickly, using this program.

screen memory, and the code for the color you want in the corresponding color RAM. All that may sound a little complicated, but you've done it be-fore-it happens automatically every time you print a message.

\section*{Moving}

Since screen memory and color RAM are in normal memory space, you can move them around, rearrange them, and so on. This can be done with BASIC, using a straightforward

FOR-NEXT loop. The programming is not particularly difficult, but it is a nuisance, and runs into that same old problem ... BASIC is so slow!

However, the Screen Mover program will give you the capability to transfer screens of information (or of color) around inside your computer, under complete control. And, because it is written in machine language, it is extremely fast. It is also very easy to use. The program adds a simple new command to BASIC, taking advantage of the SYS routine. The easy way to do this is to set variable SC equal to the start location of the machine code. The format is then
\[
\text { SYS SC, SP }[, \mathrm{EP}]
\]

SP is "starting page"-the page where the start of the screen you want to move is presently located. (A "page" is defined as 256 bytes. It takes four such pages to hold one screenful of information.) EP is "end page"-the page of memory where you want the image to end up. EP is optional-you may delete it if you wish, in which case the image will be transferred to the current screen location. (The

\section*{Table 1}

NORMAL MEMORY LOCATIONS
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
& SCREEN & COLOR \\
Commodore 64 & 1024 page 4 & 55296 page 216 \\
VIC 20 & 7680 page 30 & 38400 page 150 \\
VIC with expansion & 4096 page 16 & 37888 page 148
\end{tabular}

\section*{PROCRAIIIIIERS'TIPS/ON THE MOVE}
page number is just the memory address, divided by 256 .) On the 64 , the screen is normally located at page 4 , and the color memory is always at page 216. On the VIC 20, these locations will move with the memory configuration. See Table 1 for these locations.

\section*{Setting Up}

Go ahead and type the program in; it won't take long. Be particularly careful with the data statements, since they must be perfect. Now that you're finished typing, take a moment to save a backup copy to disk or tape before you run it. With any machinelanguage program, there is always a possibility that the computer could lock up if you've make a typing error. If this should happen, you'll appreciate having that backup copy. Just reload, check for typos, and try again.

When you run the program, you will first be asked where to store the code. The machine language is totally relocatable, so you can pick anywhere that it will not be in conflict with BASIC or other data. A handy location in either computer is 828 , which is the start of the cassette buff-
er. An alternative for the 64 is 49152 , in the high RAM not used by BASIC. Once the code is stored, you can delete the BASIC program with NEW, and the Screen Mover will still be there, waiting to be used.

\section*{Using It}

Just imagine the uses in your programming. You can prepare a full screen of material out of sight, and pop it into view immediately whenever you want, without the user having to wait for BASIC to print it. You can even save graphics.

Here's an example of the Screen Mover put to use. Let's say you've prepared a screen of instructions or a menu for a new program-and it's in full color. To save the screen to high memory in the 64 , use SYS 828,4 , 192. The screen will be transferred from starting page 4 , its normal location, to end page 192, in high RAM. Also store the color memory next to it with SYS 828, 216, 196.

Now, you can proceed to develop the program further, refine it, save it, whatever. When you want the screen back, just type SYS 828, 192 to get the text. Because we don't specify the
end page, it automatically goes to the screen. Then SYS 828, 196, 216 gets that fine paintwork back.

\section*{Notes to You}

As we noted above, the locations will differ on the VIC. Just check the accompanying table to find screen and color memory for your machine. Unfortunately, the unexpanded VIC offers little spare RAM to store screens in . The data is best stored at the top of BASIC RAM, where it should be protected from BASIC first.

One final caution-be careful where you transfer data to, since whatever is there to begin with will be obliterated. If you should happen to transfer a screen into your BASIC program area, the program will be destroyed. If you ever transfer into zero page, the computer will suffer an extreme case of amnesia, and will have to be reset or cycled off and on again to regain control. A good memory map will help chart the route.

That, in a nutshell, is it. I hope that you find this little program useful, and that it helps you to build better interactive programs. And keep those programs on the move!

Before typing these programs, read "How to Enter Programs," and "How to Use the Magazine Entry Program." The BASIC programs in this magazine are availahle on disk from Loadstar, P.O. Box 30007, Shreveport, LS \(71130-0007,1-800-831-2694\).
```

            Screen Mover for the VIC
            Do not use the Magaine Entry Program wath this version
    76 PRINT CHR\$ (147)"* SCREEN MOVER *"
80 PRINT"[DOWN] WHERE SHALL I STORE"
90 PRINT"THE CODE?"
100 PRINT"(828 IS GOOD)"
110 INPUT SC
120 GOSUB 1000
130 PRINT" [DOWN]CODE STORED OK
140 PRINT"[DOWN]SYS"SC", SP, EP
150 PRINT"TO ACTIVATE
160 END
1000 FOR I = SC TO SC+61
1010 READ A: POKE I, A
1020 CH}=\textrm{CH}+\textrm{A
1030 NEXT
1040 IF CH = 8979 THEN RETURN
1050 PRINT"ERROR - CHECK DATA":STOP
1100 DATA 32,241,215,134,252,160,0,
132,251,132,253,177,122,201,44,
208
1110 DATA 6,32,241,215,138,208,18,173,
2,144,42,173,5,144,41,240
1120 DATA 73,128,144,3,24,105,8,106,
106,133,254,162,2,166,0,177
1130 DATA 251,145,253,200,208,249,230,
252,230,254,202,208,240,96 END

```

\section*{Screen Mover for the 64}

70 PRINT CHRS \((147)\) " \(\star\) SCREEN MOVER *"'CFLJ
\(8 \emptyset\) PRINT" [DOWN] WHERE SHALL I STORE THE CODE?"'BAWM
90 PRINT" (828 AND 49152 ARE GOOD) "'BAXK

\section*{100 INPUT SC'BCBV}

110 GOSUB \(1000^{\circ}\) BECW
120 PRINT" [DOWN] CODE STORED SUCCESSFULLY" 'BATE
130 PRINT"[DOWN]SYS"SC", SP, EP [SPACE2]TO ACTIVATE" 'BCRE
140 END 'BACY
\(1000 \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{SC}\) TO SC+50\({ }^{\prime}\) EHPW
1010 READ A: POKE I, A'CFDV
\(1020 \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}+\mathrm{A}^{\prime} \mathrm{CEDW}\)
1030 NEXT' \({ }^{\prime}\) BAEV
1040 IF \(\mathrm{CH}=7963\) THEN RETURN'EGNA
1050 PRINT"ERROR - CHECK DATA" : STOP \({ }^{\prime}\) CBBE
1100 DATA \(32,241,183,134,252,160,0\), \(132,251,132,253,177,122,201,44\), 208' BJEF
1110 DATA \(6,32,241,183,138,208,7,173\), \(24,208,106,106,41,60,133,254^{\prime}\) BFYG
1120 DATA \(162,4,160,0,177,251,145,253\), \(200,208,249,230,252,230,254\), \(202^{\prime}\) BJKH
1130 DATA \(208,240,96^{\prime} \mathrm{BKVY}\)
(END

\section*{Sorting Techniques: The Bubble Sort}

0ne of the most common tasks that computers must perform is to arrange a large amount of information in a certain order. For instance, if a computer is used to track the scores of people in a bowling tournament, then we would want the computer to be able to arrange all of the players in order by total score. If a computer is used to track the names and phone numbers of all the people you know, then we would want the computer to be able to arrange this information alphabetically by name.

The task of arranging information in numerical or alphabetical order is known as "sorting." If you write computer programs frequently, sooner or later you will probably have to write a routine that sorts some information. Sorting is done so frequently in commercial applications of computers that computer scientists have done extensive research into the design of very fast sorting techniques.

We are going to present one of the most famous techniques for sorting information. This technique is known as the "bubble sort." Although it is not the fastest technique possible, it is important because:

It is elegant and easy to understand.
It can be programmed in just a few lines.
For many situations, it is plenty fast.
The concept of a bubble sort can be modified and elaborated in many ways, to produce much more powerful sorting techniques. (We will give an illustration of this later in the article.)

\section*{An Example of a Bubble Sort}

The fastest way to understand how a bubble sort works is to look at an example. Suppose we want to arrange the following five numbers in ascending order (smallest number first):


To get these numbers in the desired order, the bubble sort looks for pairs of adjacent numbers which are in the wrong order, switches them, and continues doing this until everything is in the correct order. Let's see how it works with this example.

Starting from the left, we look at the first two entries in the list:
\[
\begin{array}{lllll}
51 & 23 & 67 & 34 & 89
\end{array}
\]

These two entries are in the wrong order, so we switch them. The result is:
\(\begin{array}{lllll}23 & 51 & 67 & 34 & 89\end{array}\)
Now we look at the next pair of entries in the list:
\(\begin{array}{lllll}23 & 51 & 67 & 34 & 89\end{array}\)
These two entries are in the correct order, so we leave them alone. Now we look at the next pair of entries in the list:
\(\begin{array}{lllll}23 & 51 & 67 & 34 & 89\end{array}\)
These two entries are in the wrong order, so we switch them. The result is
\[
\begin{array}{llll}
23 & 51 & 34 & 67 \tag{89}
\end{array}
\]

Now we look at the next pair of entries in the list:
\(\begin{array}{llllll}23 & 51 & 34 & 67 & 89\end{array}\)
These two entries are in the correct order, so we leave them alone.

We have now reached the end of the list, but there are still some en-

\section*{COMPUTER SCIEITIST}
tries which are not in the correct order, so we start back at the beginning again.

The first two entries are in the correct order, so we leave them alone.
\(\begin{array}{lllll}23 & 51 & 34 & 67 & 89\end{array}\)
Now we look at the next two entries: \(\begin{array}{lllll}23 & 51 & 34 & 67 & 89\end{array}\)
These two entries are not in the correct order, so we switch them. The result is
\(\begin{array}{lllll}23 & 34 & 51 & 67 & 89\end{array}\)
The list is now in the correct order, so we are finished.
Depending on how many elements are in the list and how badly they are out of order, it is sometimes necessary to make a large number of "passes" through the list to get everything in order.
The technique is called "bubble sort" because it causes large numbers to gradually "float" to the right and small numbers to gradually "sink" to the left. This floating and sinking continues until everything is in the correct order.

\section*{Programming a Bubble Sort in BASIC}

Listing 1 shows one way of programming a bubble sort in BASIC. This program will begin by filling the array A() with a list of six random integers between 0 and 100. Then the program will perform a bubble sort on the array. The program will display the array each time a pair of elements is shifted, so that you can follow the progress of the sort. So, for instance, if the values in the array are \(23 \quad 12\) \(\begin{array}{llll}45 & 19 & 91 & 16\end{array}\), then you will see

\section*{The classic "bubble sort" can be \\ programmed in just a few lines, is elegant and easy to \\ understand, and is plenty fast for many situations.}
the following display on your screen.
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
23 & 12 & 45 & 19 & 91 & 16 \\
12 & 23 & 45 & 19 & 91 & 16 \\
12 & 23 & 19 & 45 & 91 & 16 \\
12 & 23 & 19 & 45 & 16 & 91 \\
12 & 19 & 23 & 45 & 16 & 91 \\
12 & 19 & 23 & 16 & 45 & 91 \\
12 & 19 & 16 & 23 & 45 & 91 \\
12 & 16 & 19 & 23 & 45 & 91
\end{tabular}

\section*{How the Program Works}

The first section of the program, lines \(100-240\), fills the array A() with six random integers between 0 and 100 , and displays the values on the screen. The remainder of the program is the actual bubble-sort routine. The heart of the routine is a FOR-NEXT loop in lines \(310 \cdot 370\) which moves across the array from beginning to end, switching neighboring elements that are out of order.
For each value of I, the computer looks at the array elements \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I})\) and

\section*{Listing 1. Bubble Sort}

1 FEM BUBLSUFT
100 DIM A (6)
200 FOR I = 1 TO 6
\(210 \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{I})=\operatorname{INT}(\times 100)\) *FND (0) )
220 FFINT A(I);
230 NEXT I
240 FFINT
300 F=0
310 FOR I \(=1\) TO 5
320 IF \(A(I) \&=A(I+1)\) THEN 370
\(330 \quad X=A(I): Y=A(I+1)\)
340 A \((I)=Y: A(I+1)=X\)
\(350 \mathrm{~F}=1\)
360 FOR \(J=1\) TO \(\quad\) :FRINT \(A(J)\); :NEXT \(J: F R I N T\)
370 NEXT I
400 IF \(F=1\) THEN 300
\(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I}+1)\). If \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I})\) is less than or equal to \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I}+1)\), nothing is done. However, if \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I})\) is greater than \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I}+1)\), then the commands in lines \(330-360\) are executed.

Lines 330 and 340 switch the values in \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I})\) and \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I}+1)\). For instance, if \(I\) is 2 , and \(A(2)\) is 94 and \(A(3)\) is 78; then after lines \(330-340\) have been executed, \(A(2)\) will be 78 and \(A(3)\) will be 94 .
Line 350 sets the variable F to one. This signifies that at least one "switch" was performed during the FOR-NEXT loop. We will explain more about this in a moment. Line 360 displays all of the elements of A() in their current order, so that we can watch the progress of the sort.
So the FOR-NEXT loop in lines 310 370 makes one "pass" through the array A() , and switches any pairs of neighboring elements which are out of order. As we learned earlier, it may take a number of passes to get everything in proper order. So we want to repeat the entire FOR-NEXT loop, over and over again, until everything is in the proper order.

To accomplish this, we must keep track during each FOR-NEXT loop of whether any elements were switched. That is the purpose of the variable F . At the beginning of the loop (in Line 300 ), F is set to zero. If any elements are switched during the loop, F will be set to one. When the FOR-NEXT loop is completed, we check the value of \(F\) (line 400 ). If \(F\) is 1 , then it is necessary to make another pass, so we go back to line 300 (and make another pass through the FOR-NEXT loop). However, if F is 0 , then it is not necessary to make any more passes everything is in proper order, and we are finished.

\section*{Tips on Using the BubbleSort Technique}

If you need to do some sorting in one of your own programs, you can use lines \(300-400\) from our sample program as is, except for these changes.

In our example, we dimensioned A() to have only six elements. In your own program, you probably will need to make A() much larger. Whatever you dimension it to, change line 310 accordingly. For instance, if you set A() to DIM \(\mathrm{A}(100)\), then line 310

\section*{[OMPITER S[IEITIST}

\section*{should be:}

310 FOR I \(=1\) TO 99
You also will probably want to leave out line 360 , which gives you a running account of the status of \(A()\). You can speed up the program slightly by changing lines \(330-340\) to the following:
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
330 & \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I}): \mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{I}+1) \\
340 & \mathrm{~A}(\mathrm{I}+1)=\mathrm{Z}
\end{array}
\]

This accomplishes the same job as before - exchanging the values which were in \(A(I)\) and \(A(I+1)\) - but it does the job with three commands instead of four.

\section*{An Improvement on the Bubble Sort}

The bubble sort is not a highly efficient sorting technique. However, because of its simplicity and elegance, we can easily identify some of its major shortcomings, and evolve much more powerful sorting techniques.

One obvious shortcoming of the bubble sort is that it moves elements only one position at a time. For instance, here is how a bubble sort would sort the following list of numbers (note that only the first and last entries are out of order):
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
60 & 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 10 \\
20 & 60 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 10 \\
20 & 30 & 60 & 40 & 50 & 10 \\
20 & 30 & 40 & 60 & 50 & 10 \\
20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 60 & 10 \\
20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 10 & 60 \\
20 & 30 & 40 & 10 & 50 & 60 \\
20 & 30 & 10 & 40 & 50 & 60 \\
20 & 10 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 60 \\
10 & 20 & 30 & 40 & 50 & 60
\end{tabular}


Even though only two entries in the sequence were out of order, the bubble sort had to go through a great deal of work to get them into their proper position. In general, when two entries are out of order and they are a large distance from each other, the bubble sort has to go through a lot of steps to get the two entries into their proper positions.

The basic problem here is that a bubble sort compares and switches only entries which happen to be adjacent. This suggests a way in which we can make an improvement on the bubble sort technique. Let's revise the technique so that it can compare and switch entries which are a long distance apart.

Let's suppose that we want to sort a sequence of six numbers. We will begin by comparing the two entries which are at the beginning and end. Then we will compare entries which are a distance of four apart. Then we will compare entries which are a distance of three apart, two apart, and one apart. The following example will show you how this sort will work.

\section*{Listing 2. Faster Sort}
```

1 FEM FASTRSORT
100 DIM A (6)
200 FOR I = 1 TO \&
210 A(I)= INT ((100) *FND (0))
220 FFINT A(I);
2SO NEXT I
240 FRINT
S00 FOR D = 5 TO 1. STEF -1
310 FOF I = 1 TO \&-D
S20 IF A(I) }<=A(I+D) THEN S70
SO X=A(I):Y=A (I+D)
340 A(I)=Y:A (I+D)=X
SむO FOF J=1 TO b:FFINT A(J): NEXT J:FFINT
S7O NEXT I
40O NEXT D

```

Let's suppose we want to sort these six numbers:
\[
\begin{array}{llllll}
79 & 71 & 68 & 41 & 75 & 42
\end{array}
\]

The sort will proceed as follows:
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
79 & 71 & 68 & 41 & 75 & 42 \\
42 & 71 & 68 & 41 & 75 & 79 \\
42 & 71 & 68 & 41 & 75 & 79 \\
42 & 71 & 68 & 41 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 71 & 68 & 42 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 71 & 68 & 42 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 71 & 68 & 42 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 71 & 68 & 42 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 42 & 68 & 71 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 42 & 68 & 71 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 42 & 68 & 71 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 42 & 68 & 71 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 42 & 68 & 71 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 42 & 68 & 71 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 42 & 68 & 71 & 75 & 79 \\
41 & 42 & 68 & 71 & 75 & 79
\end{tabular}

This is obviously a much more efficient way to sort than the bubble sort. On the average, this technique is about twice as fast as the bubble sort.

The program in Listing 2 shows how to implement our new sorting technique. Much of this program is identical to our bubble sort program. The main difference is the use of a new variable, \(D\), which starts at five and goes down to one. (The value of D is controlled by a FOR-NEXT loop in Lines \(300-400\).) D determines the "distance" of the two elements we are comparing and switching. For instance, suppose \(I\) is two, and D is three. Then in Lines \(320-340\) we will be comparing the second entry with the fifth entry (and switching them if necessary).

Our new technique is much more efficient than a bubble sort, but it, too, has shortcomings. If you trace it through some examples, you will see that it spends a great deal of time looking at pairs of entries which are already in the correct order. There are ways to minimize this problem. If you are interested in learning more about this, find out about the "Quicksort" technique, which is discussed in many textbooks on programming algorithms or data file management.

Isaac Malitz is a computer consultant and systems designer who specializes in accounting and database applications. He is co-author of The Commodore 128 Mode: An Inside View, published by Microcomscribe.
C.

\title{
The Strange Case of John Q. Public
}

\section*{Part 2}

Ifyou remember from the February/March issue, the wealthy Jobn Q. Pubic has been murdered in elev. en different ways. At the conclusion of Part 1, the Inspector had brought together the twelve suspects for questioning. Each suspect had strong motives, was known to have threatened murder; and had had plenty of opportunity to do so. Now the Inspector is about to uncover the killer:

Present in room (in order of appearance): the Inspector, the Maid, the Caddy, Mrs. Public, the Sister-inLaw, the Butler, the Cook, the Chauffeur, the Psychic, Uncle Fred, the Personal Secretary, the Suspicious Witness Couple, and Mr. Whipple.
Inspector: Just to set the record straight, I want it known that even I had a brush with our dear departed Mr. Public. He publicly humiliated me by challenging me to discover the killer in the Deadline and Suspect adventure games for the Commodore 64. When I couldn't do it, I became a laughingstock, lost my job as chief inspector, and turned to the bottle. I became a drunk, unable to think clearly or function as a detective.
Mrs. Public: And now you've turned your life back around?
Inspector: No, I'm still a drunk, unable to think clearly and function as a detective. This case is my last chance, and if I blow this one...
(The Inspector casts a longing eye to the solace of alcohol at the bar. The remaining people in the room cast suspicious eyes toward the competence of the Inspector.)
Mrs. Public: So you mean to tell us that Mr. Public is responsible for destroying your career and turning you into an alcoholic, and you, of all people, are responsible for finding the culprit?
Inspector: Did I mention that my

wife left me as a result of my drinking? (The room buzzes with excitement as a result of the Inspector's revelations. Suddenly THE LIGHTS GO OUT. There is a scream, and the lights are turned on.)
Inspector: I turned the lights out to get your attention. Mrs. Public, why did you scream?
Mrs. Public: I thought I was supposed to. Besides, I saw Mr. Whipple slip off to the bathroom to feel our toilet paper... and do I smell alcohol on your breath?
Inspector: This is getting us nowhere! I am now prepared to reveal who is responsible, how they did it, and why.
(Everyone in the room leans forward as if E. F. Hutton were going to speak.) Inspector: We have eleven different possible causes of death, eleven different sets of clues, and eleven different murder weapons. Whipple, leave that toilet paper alone!
(Whipple, embarrassed, stuffs the sheet back into his wallet.)
Inspector: I gave this case my best shots-er, shot-and can with every certainty identify the culprit. Uh, anybody want to confess now and save us all some time?
(No response.)
Inspector: Okay, here goes. Mrs. Public, I noticed that you swore you would shoot your husband three times. But the powder marks on your husband's body indicate that the weapon was fired from a very short distance, perhaps right up against Mr. Public's chest. But he would never have let you get that close to him, which eliminates you as a suspect.

Which brings us to the Sister-in-

Law...stabbing the life out of the unfortunate Mr. Public. What is most puzzling about the stab wounds is that they were administered with a knife that did not have a sharp edge, perhaps a butter knife. As one who enjoyed cooking as a hobby to the point that her kitchen was complete with a home computer program for recipes, the Sister-in-Law surely had dozens of sharper, more deadly, more painful knives and cleavers to use. If the Sister-in-Law had stabbed Mr. Public to death, I'm sure she would have elected to forego the butter knife in favor of a Ginsu knife, at the very least.

Which brings us to the faithful But-ler-isn't that always the way in cases like this? You'd be as guilty as sin except for one fact: Mr. Public hated tea, and refused to drink it, even though he had you make it and serve him three times a day, just so he could kick the expensive silver tea service onto the floor and make you clean it up. If you wanted to poison him, you would have put the arsenic in his chocolate milk, which he drank daily with great relish, or even in the great relish.

Which brings us to the Cook, who used to make that great relish...we found Mr. Public's throat severed with your spatula, all right, but your alibi remains intact. You could not make bail because Mr. Public's lawyer jacked it up so high you could not afford to pay it, and so remained in jail. Therefore, you could hardly be the spatula slasher.

Which brings us to the Chauffeur, the man who swore he would make Continued on pg. 116

\section*{JOYSTICK LUNATIC}

Mr. Public breathe in carbon monoxide fumes. You had the motive and access to the cars and the garage, but you never had access to the car keys. Mr. Public kept all the car keys, refusing to even give you a copy, just to annoy you. As you recall, he always used to taunt you by asking you to bring the car around, and then chide you for not having the keys, and force you to push the car to the front of the house. But you could not then, or even on that fateful night, turn over the cars' ignitions.

Which brings us to the Psychic. Mr. Public did have a concussion, in which we found fragments of a crystal ball. The blow was so severe, it may indeed have killed him. But the responsible party is unknown, because we have discovered, partly through Mr. Public's efforts, that you are a complete fake. You are actually an out-of-work programmer who tried to pick up a little money through this astrology scam, whose only tools of the trade were a Commodore 64 and a Micro Astrologer disk. You cannot give anyone a concussion with a disk (it's software), and you never owned anything even resembling a crystal ball.

Which brings us to Uncle Fred. Fred, would you hit this hockey puck with this hockey stick for me?
(Uncle Fred slaps at the puck and sends a slapshot screaming through the living room, the expensive picture window and the windshield of the Inspector's squad car.)
Inspector: That will cost you Fred ...anyway, this hockey stick is righthanded. The nine-iron used in the assault requires a left-handed swing, meaning you could not have swung with enough force to kill Mr. Public.
Which brings us to the Personal Secretary. We did find your contract lodged in Mr. Public's windpipe, cutting off his ability to breathe. Yet further examination revealed that the contract was missing one thing: your signature. It was a copy, cleverly planted there to incriminate you. In fact, I think a pattern may be emerg. ing here, but I'm not really sure what it is.

Which brings us to the Suspicious Witness Couple. You came a long way just to be near the victim's house, a man who you just happened to despise, and whom you'd already threat-

> I was able to pick up important clues I had overlooked before, such as the used windshield the corpse was carrying under his right arm. When I noticed there was an elastic string stapled in front of each of his ears, I put it together and had my

man.
ened, coincidentally, at the exact time of the murder. Quite a coincidence indeed, wouldn't you say? Yes, so would I. Absolutely incredible how things like this sometimes occur. Which brings us to the Sleazy Black Market Guy...too bad he couldn't be here, because I think I need a good deal on a new windshield. Which leaves....
(All eyes now focus on Mr. Whipple.) Inspector: Which brings us at last to Mr. Whipple...couldn't bear to have your tissue supply cut off, could you, Whipple? You would've killed him for half a squeeze. But from my observations of your disgustingly perverted obsession, Whipple, I would doubt that you would waste half a roll on the victim's neck. So you're off the hook.
(Everyone is stunned; the Inspector himself is the last remaining suspect, and he realizes that the others now know this.)
Inspector: Which brings us to the last remaining suspect, me...since I'm the only one left, I must have done it. I'll slap the cuffs on myself and take me away...no, wait! I know who did it and why!!
(The lights go out again. Mrs. Public screams again. It turns out to be the revenge of the Suspicious Witness Couple, who had earlier decided to give Mr. Public a taste of his own médicine by negating his electricity
payment via telecommunications to the electric company's computer. Fortunately, it is two o'clock in the afternoon, and there is no need for lights, anyway.)
Inspector: Mrs. Public, you're too tense lately. You should probably try some decaffeinated coffee. Besides, the culprits are right here in this room!
Everyone (gasping in unision): But you've cleared us all, Inspector. Who could it be?!
Inspector: Who else? Everyone else in this room has an incriminating motive, a specific weapon, and the evidence that it was applied to the corpse. The coroner's report stated that the victim was indeed killed by any, some, a few, or all of the weapons used. The only two who would seem to be in the clear are the Maid, who found the deceased, and the Caddy, who found one of the alleged murder weapons.
(The Inspector stares out the window briefly, and then wanders over to be in front of the Caddy, waits briefly, then reaches down and pulls off a rubber mask covering the Caddy's face to reveal...)
Everyone: Mr. Public!!!!!
Inspector: You might as well confess right now, Public. We've got you cold.
Mr. Public: Oh yeah? On what charge?
Inspector: I place you under arrest for the murder of the Sleazy Black Market Guy.
(Everyone gasps, and the Inspector handcuffs Mr. Public and starts to lead him away.)
Mr. Public: Hold on! I'm not gonna take this rap by myself. I did it all right, but it was the Maid's idea!!
The Maid: You rat! You've ruined everything now!! I never loved you anyway. Once we had everyone else in jail, I would have killed you and kept everything for myself.
Inspector (to a Policeman who appears at just the right moment ): Okay. take them both away.
Mrs. Public: I should have suspected from the first. She was an awful housecleaner, never able to make the beds right and there was always a strange film of saliva even after she dusted the bureau. How did you know, Inspector?

\section*{How The Inspector Knew:}

I thought it was strange that I couldn't locate the Sleazy Black Market Guy, because he's always floating around the periphery on a case like this. But no matter how hard I looked, no matter how many stones I turned up, I could never turn up the Sleazeball. So I suspected foul play.

I went back to the coroner and reviewed the corpse. Yes, it had been killed by all those eleven methods, but in the process had become unrecognizable. Initially, being a trusting person by nature, I had taken everyone's word for it that it was Mr. Public lying in the morgue. Now, I was able to pick up important clues that I had overlooked before because I wasn't looking for them, such as the slightly used windshield the corpse was carrying under his right arm at the time of his death, which tipped me off to his true identity.

Once this was established, all the previous suspects were automatically in the clear, and I had identified the number one suspect (Mr. Public) for
the number two crime (the murder of the Sleazy Black Market Guy). Now all I had to do was find Mr. Public.

Everyone else had been questioned about the night of the murder except for the only two people who didn't need an alibi, the Caddy and the Maid. The Maid wasn't really what you'd consider a looker, but even so, Mr. Public could never get away with wearing that maid outfit with his legs-uggh-which left the Caddy.

I recalled that when I had asked the Caddy for a mashie-niblick, he knew exactly what club to give me. This was extremely suspicious, because I myself thought I was asking for pota-to-and-corn stew. And I also recalled where I got most of the information that implicated everyone else in the case: that same Caddy. And I noticed that there was an elastic string stapled in front of each of his ears. I put it together and had my man.

Getting the Maid, too, was a bonus. I knew that when I fingered Mr. Public, he'd take the Maid down with him. That's the way it always happens
in the movies.
So there's the case, tied up nice and neat. I'm off the bottle, Mrs. Public has her fortune back, the Sister-in-Law got a Micro Cookbook replacement disk. The Butler, Cook, Psychic, Personal Secretary and Chauffeur all got their jobs back. The Chauffeur even got keys for the cars. The Suspicious Witness Couple stayed in the big city, she hired on as a replacement for the Maid, he as the new Sleazy Black Market Guy.
I guess these things do work out if you ferret out the clues and approach them methodically and logically. I hear even Mr. Whipple is overcoming his problems and now only needs the occasional caress of a facial tissue to calm him down. And Mr. Public and the Maid are serving ten-to-life sentences for murder one in the federal pen.

Game, set and match, turn out the lights, the party's over. And as an added bonus, I managed to throw in plugs for ten different Commodore products. Case closed.


\section*{SDFTURHE COMMODORE 64 tm or COMMODORE 128 tm}

35 PROGRAMS (DISK) - \(\$ 12.95\) COMMODORE PLUS 4 tm 30 PRograms (DISK) - \(\$ 15.95\)

Add \(\$ 2.00\) shipping \& handling (foreign, except Canada-\$3.00)
selected public domain programs
GAMES, UTILITIES, BUSINESS EDUCATION, GRAPHICS \& MUSIC (DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED)
NEW PRODUCT
Finally, a truly "easy to use" PROFESSIONAL SMALL BUSINESS BOOKKEEPING SYSTEM for Commodore Computers (64, 128 \& Plus 4)
GENERAL LEDGER, PAYROLL, \& REPORT GENERATOR PLUS STARTUP and MAINTENANCE UTILITIES DETAILED INSTRUCTION MANUAL \$24.95
plus \(\$ 3.00\) shipping \& handling (foreign-\$4.00)
send check or money order to NMADA = F NTERPRIZES, NC. P.O. BOX 1382

BELLEVUE, NE. 68005
FOR MORE INFORMATION, WRITE DIRECT OR CIRCLE READER SERVICE NUMBER COMMODORE 64, 128, and PLUS 4 are trademarks of Commodore Electronics, Ltd.


Commodore user groups nationwide and around the world provide invaluable assistance to Commodore computerists. If you are looking for people who share your computing interests, or if you need help getting started with your computer, contact the group near you.

This list is compiled from groups who responded to a survey conducted by Pete Baczor, Commodore's user group coordinator. If you would like your group to appear here, or if you need information about Commodore's user group support, contact Pete at Commodore Business Machines, 1200 Wilson Drive, West Chester, PA 19380.
alabama
Bitmingham
Birmingham Commodore
Computer Club
Harry Jones
4845 Avenue V Lot 7-B-35208
Enterprise
Wiregrass Micto-Computer Society
WHiam H Brown
109 Key Bend Rd - 36330
Mobile
Commodore Club of Mobile
Tom Wyatt
\(3868-\mathrm{H}\) Rue Maison-36608
Pinson
Commodore Club-South
William J Freeman
PO. Box \(324-35126\)
Scottsboro
Scottsboro C-64 Users' Group
Richard Radon
Be 5. Box 255-35768

\section*{ALASKA}

\section*{Calgary}

Calgary Commodore
Usors Group
Lloyd Norman
810 Canfield Way SW-T2W 1K1
Anchorage
Alaska 84 Commodore
Computer Club
Doug Gannon
P O Box 6043-99502
Ketchikan
First City Users Group
Jim Lanos
P.O. Box 6002-99901

Sitka
Sitka Commodore Users Group
Dennis Lanham
PO Box \(2204-99835\)

\section*{ARIZONA}

\section*{Chandler}

Arizona VIC \& 64 Users
Thomas Monson
904 W. Marlboro Cir- 85224
Globe
Gila Hackers
Paul R Machula
Rt 1. Box \(34-85501\)
Phoenix
Phoenix Arizona Commodore
Club
Lestie A Roberts
PO. Box 34905-85067
Sietra Vista
Thunder Mountain Commodore
Users Gp
Jeff Tyler
PO. Box 1796-85636
Tucson
Catalina Commodote
Computer Club
Mike LaPaglia
3371 S. Marmon Dr-85730

\section*{ARKANSAS}

Conway
Commodore/PET Users Club
Geneva Bowlin
Davis Steet-72032
Runsellvillo
Russellville Commodote
Users Group
Bob Brazeal
401 S Arlington \(\mathrm{Dr}-72801\)

CALIFORNIA
Altaloma
Cactus Communicator
P.O. Box 1277-91701

\section*{Arcadia}

Pasadena Commodote
Computer Club
Ernie McDonald
P.O. Box 1163-91006

Auburn
Auburn Commodore
Computer Club
Pat Strub
11210 Mira Loma Dr - 95603
Baldwin Park
Cal Poly Commodore Users
Group
David Dietzel
146171/2 Ramona Blvd - 91706
Bellfower
Club 64
Robert Johnson
14944 Bayou Ave - 90706

\section*{Chatsworth}

San Fernando Valley
Commodore Users Group
Tom Lynch
21208 Nashville-91311
Clovis
Fresno 64 Users
Greg Edwards
091 W. 9th \#203-93612
Concord
Diablo Valley Commodore
Users Group
Dean Steichen
PO. Box 27155-94520
Costa Mesa
C Tech Users of Orange County
R. Stevenson

PO. Box 1497-92626
Cupertino
PUG of Sulicon Valley
Marvin Vander Kool
22355 Rancho Ventura-95014
Danville
Danville Users Group
Kent E. Davis
185 Front St. Suite 106-94526
Hollywood
Hollywood Commodore
Users Group
Martin Blackwell
733 N. Ridgewood Blvd - 90038
Livermore
PALS
Jo Johnson
886 South K-94550
Los Osos
San Luis Obispo Commodore
Comp. Cl.
Gary Bissell
1766 9th Street-93402
Nevada City
C64 Users Group
Gerry Friederici
11614 Red Dog Road-95959
Ojal
64/20 Club
Greg Burns
215 N. Fulton St - 93023
Oxnard
CIVIC 64
Nathan Okum
120 W Magnolia Ave.-93030
Pasadena
PCACC
Brian Klotz
1135 Coronet Ave - 91107

San Carlos
Peninsula Commodore
Users Group
Timothy Avery
543 Old County Rd. -94070
San Francisco
PET on the AIR
Bola Lowe
525 Crestluine Dt - 94132
San Ysidro
South Bay Commodore 64
Users Group
Jose M. Gallego
P. O. Box 3193-92073

Santa Maria
Central Coast Commodore
User Group
Gulbert F Vela
4237 Plumeria Ct - 93455
Santa Monica
Commodore 64 West
Don Campbel
PO. Box 406-90406-0406

\section*{Santa Rosa}

Santa Rosa Commodore 64
Users Group
Garry Palmer
333 E. Robles Ave -95407-7925
Stockton
Stockton Commodote
Users Group
Rita McCann
2929 Calariva Dt--95204

\section*{colorado}

Aspen
Rocky Mountain Commodote Club
Ray Brooks
P.O. Box 377-81612

Denver
Colorado Commodore Computer
Club
Royce Mitchell
9400 Elm Ct. \#6078-80221
Grand Junction
Western Slope Commodore
Users Group
Ralph D'Andrea
P. Bo Box \(4142-81502\)

\section*{CONNECTICUT}

Colchester
Computer Users Group
Liz Rafolowsk
Halls Hill Roed-06415
Danbury
Fairfield County Commodore
User Gp.
Kenneth H Hottes
PO. Box 212 - 06810
East Hartord
Hartord County Commodore User Gp
R. Curtiss
P. Box 8553-06018

Enfield
Northern CT Commodore Club
Mike Levesque
3 Marble St--06082
Hampton
Commodore East Computer
Users Group
Emest Julian
165 B.S. Bigelow Rd -06247
Mystic
C64 Users Group of New London
A. Estes

57 Fishtown \(\mathrm{Ln}-06355\)
Stamford
Stamford Commodore
Users Group
Stan Czetnel
PO. Box 1337-06902

Stratford
Commodore User Group of
Stratford
Dan Kern-Ekins
P. . Box 1213-06497

West Haven
U of New Haven Microcomputer
Club
M. McConeghy

U of New Haven, 300 Orange
Ave-06516

\section*{DELAWARE}

Felton
Diamond State Users Group
Michael Butler
P. B. Box 892-19943

Newark
Newatk Commodore Users
Group
Bob Taylor
210 Durso Dt - 19711

\section*{FLORIDA}

Avon Park
CHIPS Users Group
Gerald Klimczak
P. . Box 3063-33825

Bradenton
Manasota Commodore
Users Group
Bob Bronson
916 E 35th Ave Dt-33508
Brandon
Brandon Users Group
Paul A. Daugherty
108 Anglewood Dr - 33511
Clearwate:
Clearwater Commodore Club
Gary B Gould
1532 Lemon Street- 33516
Cocos
El-shift-oh
Mike Schnoke
P.O. Box 548-32922-0548

Eaton Park
VIC/64 Heartland User Group-
Lakeland
Randall Lipham
PO. Box 912-33840
Gainsville
Gainsville Commodore
Users Group
M. Drew Hurley
P.O. Box 14716-32604

Jacksonville
UNF Commodore Computer
Club
Jay S. Huebner
University of North Florida32216
Lutz
VIC/64 Heartand Users-Tampa Tom Keough
14806 Morning Dr -33549
MacDill, AFB
South Tampa Commodote 64
Users Group
Ronald S. Clement
736 F Second Dr - 33621
Miami
Miami 2064
Jim Luftman
12911 SW 49th St - 33175
North Miami Beach
Commodore Educators User
Group-North
Robert Fygueroa
16330 NE 2nd Ave.-33162
Ocala
Tri-County Commodore
Users Group
Don Vanderventof
PO. Box 1151-32671

Otlando
Central Florida Commodore
Users Group
Thurman Lawson
P.O. Box 7326-32854

Palm Harbor
Suncoast 64s
Curtis J. Millot
2419 US 19 North-33563
Panama City
Bay Commodore Users Group
Doug Schipall
PO. Box 3187-32401
Pensacola
Commodote Advantage
Deanna Owens
P.O. Box 18490-32523

Pensacola
Cormmodore Users Group of
Pensacola
Debbie Johnston
P.O Box 3533-32506

Plantation
Suburban 64 Users Gioup
Ken Partridge
1360 SW 82nd Ter. Apt \#625-
33324
Sanibel
Sambel Commodore VIC
Phal Belanger
1119 Periwinkle Box 73-33957
Shalimet
Fi. Walton Beach Commodote
User Group
Jim Moore
P.O. Box 3-32549

Tamarac
Broward Commodore
Users Group
Lewis Hom
PO. Box 25794-33320
Tavares
Triangle Educational Users
Group
John Zeigler
P.O. Box \(326-32778\)

Zephythill
East Pasco Commodore
Users Group
P.J. Bryden

1836 Sandy Road- 34248

\section*{GEORGIA}

Riverdale
Clayton County C64 Users Group Joyce Jay
527 Wanelyn Way-30274
Stowe Mountain
Atlanta C64 Users Group
Ronald Lisoski
1767 Big Valley Lane-30083

\section*{IDAHO}

Coeur d'Alene
Coeur d'Alene Computer Club Gary Edwards
506 Lunceford Ln. - 83814
Grangeville
Grangeville HS Computer Club
Don Kissinger
910 S D' Stueet-83530
Idaho Falls
Eagle Rock Commodore
Computer Club
Jeanie Larson
PO. Box 3884-83403-3884

\section*{ILLINOIS}

Belvidete
Houristics Users Group
Chip Downey
1303 Nettle \#2-61008
Bloomington
Bloomington-Normal
Commodore ug
Carl Burress
P.O Box 1058-61702-1058

Canton
Canton Area Commodore
Users Group
Robert S. Smolich
Spoon Rivet College, RR \#1-
61520
Champaign
Champaign Urbana Commodore
Users Gitoup
Steve Gast
2006 Crescent Dr - 61821
Elgin
Fox Valley Commodore
Users Group
Herb Groas
833 Prospect-60120
Galesburg
Knox Commodore Club
Randy Fox
195 Olive St.-61401
Harvey
South Suburban V20 Users Club
Nick Fotte
16409 Emerald- 60426
Kankakee
Kankakeo Hackers
Bill Brouillet
R.R. \#2. Box 228 -H-60901

Lincolnwood
C-64 Users Group, Inc.
David W. Tamkin
PO. Box 46464-60646
Monmouth
Western minois Commodore
Users Group
Robett Cokel
906 W 6th Ave - 61462
Peonia
Commodore Users of Peoria Jeff Martin
1600 W. Devereux-61614
Rockford
Rockford Area Commodore
Computer Club
Kathe Heyer
2507 Pelham Rd - 61107
Scott AFB
Scott Computer Users' Group
Gibert D Helland
P.O. Box 397-62225

Springfield
Springtield PET Users Group
Bill Eardley
3116 Concord- 62704

\section*{INDIANA}

Columbus
Columbus Commodore Club
Frank Nicholas
11210 W. Goorgetown Rd. 47201
Indianapolis
VIC Indy Club
Fred Imhausen
Box 11543, 4812 E. Michigan
St.-46201
N. Manchester

Manchestor Commodore
Users Gioup
Richard M. Bellows
6060 E. 9th St - 46902
Terra Haute
Western Indiana Commodore
Users Gtoup
Dennis C. Graham
912 E. Brown Ave- 47803
W. Lafayette

Commodore Owners of Lafayette Ross Indelicato
20 Patrick Lane-47906

\section*{IOWA}

Des Moines
Commodore Computer Users of lowa
Curtis L. Shiffer
PO. Box 3140-50316
Hartford
Capital Complex Commodore
Computer Club
Doren Hulet
PO Box 58-50118
Waterlco
Waterloo Area Commodore Club Ruck Volker
945 Lowel-50702

\section*{KANSAS}

Hutchinson
Salt City Commodore Club Wendell D. Hinkson
PO. Box 2644-67504
Viola
Commodore Users Group
of Wichita, Inc
Walt Lounsbery
Rt. \#1,Box 115-67149

\section*{KENTUCKY}

Bardstown
Commodore Bardstown Users
Group
Patrick Kirtley
PO. Box \(165-40004\)
Bowling Green Bowling Green Commodore
Users Group
Doug Skinnet
P.O. Box 20214-42102

Glasgow
Glasgow Commodore
Users Group
Steve England
P.O. Box \(154-42141\)

Henderson
Commodore Connection
James Kemp
1010 S.Elm-42420

\section*{LOUISIANA}

Metairie
Sixty-Four 'Um Users' Group
Elizabeth S. Hottman
4317 Stockton St-70001
New Orleans
Control Data Institute
Kent H: Courtney II
6600 Plaza Dr - 70127
Shreveport
Ark-La-Tex Commodore 64 Club Bill Walker
5515 Fairfax Ave - 71108
Sulphur
Southwest LA Users' Group
Fred White
99 Ann-70663

Swartz
Ouachita Commodore Club
Beckie Walke:
PO. Box \(175-71281\)

\section*{MAINE}

Brunswick
Y.U.G. (Brunswick)

Peter O'Brien
20 Columbia Ave- 04011
Otano
Computer Society of Penobscot
Art Pete
101 Crosby Lab, UMO-04469
Portland
Southern Maine 20/64
Ed Moore
10 Walker Street-04092
Scarborough
Y.U.G. (Scatborough)

George Caswell
16 Westwood-04074
Westbrook
Your Commodore Users Group
Mike Procise
PO. Box 611-04092

\section*{MARYLAND}

Aberdeen
COMPUCATS
Betty Scheuler
680 W. BelAir Ave.-21001
Baltimore
Baltimore Area Commodore
Uses Group
Michael M. Broumberg
4605 Vogt Ave - 21206
Westinghouse BWI Commodore
User Group
Lee D. Barron
P. O. Box 1693-21203

Woodlawn Commodore Club
Mike Long
1712 Aberdeen Rd. - 21234
Fallston
Harford County Commodore
Users Group.
Kim Lloyd
P.O. Box 209-21047

Frederick
Frederick Functioneers
Stephen M. Jacobson
108 Key Pkwy - 21701
Hagerstown
Hagerstown Users Group
Joseph F. Rutkowski
23 Coventry Ln - 21740
Loonardtown
PAX/COM/64
David J. Hamblin
240 Jefferson St - 20650
Potomac
Western Montgomery C64
Users Group
Jorge Montalvan
11209 Tack House Ct.-20854
Rockville
RockvilleVIC/64 Users Group
Tom Pounds
P.O. Box 8805-20856

Silver Springs
Montgomery County
Cornmodore Soc
Meryle B. Pounds
PO. Box 6444-20906
Suitland
Edison Commodore Users Group William H.Hart
4314 Oxford Dr--20746

\section*{MASSACHUSETTS}

Bedford
Raytheon Commodore Users
Group
John Rudy
Raytheon Co -GRA6-017730

\section*{Foxboro}

Foxboro Area Commodore
User Group
Samuel Knight
154 Green St - 02035

Rutland
The Polyhedral Wizard
Rob Hodgon Jr,
422 Countryside Est - 01543

\section*{Westfield}

Pioneer Valley VIC/64 Club
Marvin S. Yale
34 Bates St-01085
Woburn
EM 20/64 Users Group
John Chaplain
36 Buckman St - 01801

\section*{MICHIGAN}

Ann Arbor
Commodore User Group-
U of Mich.
John J. Gannot
School of Pub. Health-
U of Mich-48109
Bay City
Bay City Users Group
Jim Griffin
1013 N. Johnson St. -48706
Clare
Mid-Michigan Commodore Club
Virgil Graham
\(-48617\)
East Detroit
Michigan Commodore 64 Uset
Group, Inc.
Chuck Ciesliga
P.O. Box \(539-48021\)

Madison Heights
Slipped Disk, Inc.
J. Moskow

31044 John R-48071
Midland
Commodore Computer Club
Jack Walley
4106 West Man Rd -48460
Ruchmond
COMP
Brian Pringle
7514 Putty Gutt Rd.- 48062
Southfield
Commodore Computer
Enthusiasts
Steven Lepsetz
20050 Winchester-48076
Watervhet
DAB Computer Club
Dennis Burlington
P.O. Box 542-49098

\section*{MINNESOTA}

Little Falls
Heartland Area Computer Co-op
Sam Walz
2401 Riverwood Dr--56345
Redwood Falls
Interface
Ron Schilling
243 E. 2nd St-56283

\section*{MISSISSIPPI}

Biloxi
Gulf Coast Commodore Club
Mark W. Harvey
4550 W. Beach Blvd- 39531
Hattiesburg
Commodore Computer Club
Len J. Mathias
Dept. of Pohi. Sci-U of Miss. -
39406-0076

\section*{MISSOURI}

Cape Girardeau
Heartland Users Group
Mason Emerson
129 S. Lorimer \#7-64701
Colden
MOARK Commodore Users
Group
Marshall B. Turner
P.O. Box 504-65658

Joplin
Joplin Commodore Computer
Users
R.D. Connely

422 S. Florida Ave -64801

Kansas City
Commodore Users Group
of Kansas City
Salvador Cerda P.O. Box 36492-64111

\section*{Liberty}

Northland Amateur Radio
Association
Alan Boyer
811 Lindenwood Lane- 64068
Maryville
Commodore PAC
Patricia Lucido
Horace Mann Learning Center-
64468
Warrensburg
Commodore User Group of
Wartensburg
Buck Sommerkamp
P.O. Box 893-64093

\section*{MONTANA}

Missoula
Western Montana Commodore

Mortis Plains
N. American Commodore

Teachers Users Group
Robert J. Searing
51 Fetncliff Rd-07950
Mount Holly
RCA Commodore Usets Group William Rowe 432 Hemlock Ln - 08060
Ocean View
Cape-Atlantic Commodore
Users Group
B J. Chadwick
1440 Old Stage Coach Rd 08230
Ridgewood
INFO 64
Pete Nissely
16 W. Ridgewood Ave. -07432
Union City
Hudson County Commodore
Use: Group
Dave Westphaten
308 Palisade Ave.-07087
Wall Township
Jetsey Shore Commodore
Users Group
Bob McKinley
1905 Monmouth Bivd -07728
Wayne
Club 64
a. Cipolletti

Hamburg Tpke - 07470
Westwood
Commodore 64 Beginners Club
Thomas Martin
680 Leigh Ter- 076765

\section*{NEW YORK}

APO New Yotk
Zweibruecken Commodore
Computer Club
Henry White
200th TAMMC, Box 114-09052
06332-6347
Bethpage
Commodore Computer Club
N Threuisen
1111 Stewart Ave - 11714
Bronx
Commodore Mictochips
Anthony Sanchez
340 E. Mosholu Pkwy - 10458
Brooklyn
Brooklyn Commodore Users
Group
Malcolm Jay Gottesman
1735 E 13th St. Apt \#7N
11229
East Setauke:
Long tsland VIC Society
Lawtence V. Stefant
20 Spyglass Lane- 11733
Great Neck
Great Neck Commodore
Users Group
Adam Korn
30 Grace Ave - 11021
Gteat Neck
LIVE
A. Friedman

17 Picadilly Road-11023
Hammondsport
Finger Lakes Area Komputer
Experts
Tery Lynne Narby
86 W Lake Rd. 14840
Jaberg
Commodore Freaks
Mike West
9111 Railroad St. - 13473
Mt. Vernon
Folklife Terminal Club
Ted Corales
Box 2222-C-10551
New Hampton
C-64 Users Group of Otange
County
Stephen Gerst!
Box 238 RD \#1-10958

New Platz
Computer Metropolis
Enic Dean
P.O. Box 39-171 Main St-

12561
New York
New Yotk Commodore
Users Group
Ben Tunkelang
380 Riverside Dr. 70-10025
New Yotk City V20/C64
Users Group
Ralph Lees
103 Waverly Place-10011
Newark
Finger Lakes Commodore
Users Group
Todd Andrews
229 W. Union St-14513

\section*{Oswego}

Oswego Commodore
Users Group
John R. Boronkay
208 Park Hall-SUNY-13126

\section*{Rochestet}

Commodore Users Group of
Rochester
PO Box 26514-14626
Saratoga Springs
Adirondack C64 Users Group
Paul W. Kompas
208 Woodlawn Ave - 12866

\section*{Syracuse}

Commodore Computer Club
of Syracuse
P.O. Box 2232-13220

Tallman
Computer Club of Rockland
Peter Bellin
PO. Box 233-10982

\section*{Tonawanda}

64 Southtowns Users Group
Michae! Leskow
504 Somerville- 14150
Tonawanda
Commodore Buffalo Users Group
David Newton
199 Dale Dr - 14150
Tribes Hill
Mohawk Valley Commodore Users Group
Williarn A. Nowak
3818 Stinson Ave., P.O. Box 343-12177

\section*{NORTH CAROLINA}

Charlote
Chatlotte C64 Users Gtoup
H. S. Hanks

3717 Flowertield Rd - 28210
Havelock
Down East Commodore
Users Group
Jim Worthington
302 Belltown Rd-28532
Tryon
Tryon Commodore 64 Club
Robin Michael
P. Box 1016-28782

NORTH DAKOTA
Bismarck
Commodore Club of North
Dakota
James G. Allen
16067 Reno Dt - 58501

\section*{OHIO}

Brook Park
C.P.U. Connection

Burke Frank
P.O. Box 42032-44142

\section*{Cincinnati}

Commodore Users of Blue Chip
Ted Stalets
816 Beecher St- -45206

\section*{Maple Heights}

SE Cleveland Commodore
Crazies Users Group
Carl Skala
18873 Hartan Dt- 44137

Marion
Marion Ohio Commodore
Users Group
Richard Munto
775 Wolfinger Rd - 43302
Mentor
NE Ohio Commodore
Users Gtoup
Ross Black
P.O. Box 718-44062

Milford
Clercom-64
Dave Skaggs
5771 Observation C: -45150
New Phuladelphia Commodore 64 Users Group Jett Eklund
702 Patk Ave. NW-44663
Toledo
Commodore Computer
Club of Toledo
Jim Cychlen
P.O. Box 8909-43623

Xenia
Dayton Area Commodore
Users Group
Chatles Tobin
679 Murray Hill Dt- 45385

\section*{OKLAHOMA}

Muskogee
Muskogee Computer Soc,
Commodore Users Group
Steve Ford
202 S. 12th Street—74401
Oklahoma City
Greater Oklahoma
Commodore Club
Richard P Hill
1401 N. Rockwell-73127

\section*{OREGON}

Albany
Albany Corvallis C64
Users Group
Al Rasmus
2138 Chicago S: SE-97321
Portiand
NE Portland Commodore
User Group
Gary A Thompason
8759 N. Calvert Ave -97217
Portand
PGE Commodore Users Group
Richard Turnock
121 SW Salmon St - 97005

\section*{Prineville}

Central Otegon C64 Users Group Marvin McCleary
499 N. Harwood Ave - 97754
Sheridan
Yamhill County Commodore
Users Group
Dan Linseheid
Route 2, Box 246-97378

\section*{PENNSYLVANIA}

Altoona
Altoona \& Martinsburg
Commodore Users Group
Ralph Osmolinski Jt. R. \#. 4 Box 258-16601

\section*{Altoona}

BASIC
Dimitri N Dantos
1433 13th Ave-16603
Apollo
Hackers Elite Club
Joe Moore
305 Route 356-15613
Berwyn
GE Com64
Edward Davidson
507 Westwind Dr - 19312
Blue Bell
Worldwide Commodore
Users Group
Dave Walte:
P.O. Box 337-19422

Clatks Summit
Scranton Commodote
Users Group
Mark A. Davis
PO. Box 211-18411
Clifton Heights
CHUG.
Kevin J. Daly
P.O. Box 235-19018

Greensburg
Westmoreland Computer
Users Club
Gary Means
3021 Ben Venus Dt - 15601
Mortisville
Lower Bucks Users Group
Don Moyer
252 Manstield Rd - 19067
Mount Holly Springs
Eight Squared
Andy Skelton
PO. Box 76-17065
New Kensington
A-K 64 Users Group
Alton Glubish
1762 Fairmount St - 15068
Philadelphia
Boeing Emp Personal
Computer Club
Alina McNichol
P.O. Box 16858 P32-31-19142

Pittsburgh
Bettis Commodote Users Group
Bill Campbell
592 Arbor Lane- 15236
Pittsburgh Commodote Group
Joel A. Casar
2015 Garrick Dt - 15235
VU.G.O.P.
Davin Flateau
1931 Rockledge- 15212
Salona
Central PA User Group
for Commodote
Joseph W Coffman
Box 102-17767
West Chester
Main Line Commodote
Users Group
Emil J. Volcheck Jt
1046 General Allen Ln - 19382
West Mitflin
South Pittsburgh
Commodore Group
Chatles W. Gtoves III
2407 Pennsylvania Ave - 15122

\section*{RHODE ISLAND}

Harrisville
Burrillville Commodore
Users Club
David R Migneault
28 Cherry Farm Rd - 02850
Narragansett
Narragansett Commodore
Users Group
Robert R. Payne
South Ferry Rd - 02882
Pawtucket
RIC.E
Michael Skeldon
198 Morts Ave - 02860

\section*{SOUTH CAROLINA}

Cayce/W. Columbia
Commodore Computer Club
of Columbia
Buster White
P.O. Box 2775-29171

Myrte Beach
Commodore Update
Brad Bannon
230 Tarpon Bay-29577
North Chatleaton
Charleston Computer Society
Jack A. Furt Jt.
P.O. Box 5264-29406

Rock Hill
Rock Hill Commodote
User Group
Smarzik Robbie
565 Scaleybark Cir - 29730
Spartanburg
SPARCUG
James B Pasley
385 S. Spring St -29302

\section*{TENNESSEE}

Bartlett
Memphis Commodore
Users Club
Steven A Gaines
P.O. Box 38095-38134-0095

Estill Springs
Commodore Computer Club
Marty Gamer
P.O. Box 96-37330

Knoxville
ET 64 Users Group
Rick McCall
P.O. Box 495-37901

Metro Knoxville Commodore


\section*{VIRGINIA}

Alexandria Users Group
Jeffrey K Hendrickson
1206 Westgrove Blvd -22307
ranconia Commodore
Users Gtoup
Mark Sowash
5924 Dovee Dr - 22310

Axlington VICums (20/64)
Clifton Gladley
4501 Arlington Blvd 22204
Crystal City Commodore 64 Club
Greg Selezynski
1235 Jefferson Davis Hwy
Ste 1200-22202

Dale City Commodote
Users Group
Jack B. Doyle
arrax
PENTAF
Ron Thomas
Franklin
Commodore Users of Frankdin
Bruce Powell
1201 N Hish St-23851

Roanoke Computer Society
Larry Washburn
Rt: 1. Box 40-24101
Central Virginia Users Group
Dale Mcore
Route 3. Box 451 - 24563
```

McLean
C64 Users Gtoup of McLean
John Mueller
7426 Eldorado St -22102
Roanoke
R.A C E Commodore
Users Group
Larry Rackow
4726 Horseman Dr -24019
WASHINGTON
Arlangton
Arlington Commodote
Users Group
Jane M King
1820467th Ave NE 98223
Centralia
CBM Usera Group
Ruck Beabet
803 Euclid-9853:
F! Lew/s
6 4 ~ P C S ~
Jim Litchfield
Quarters 2821·A-98433
Marysville
Bunch 'A' Bytes
Joey Miller
4 9 1 6 ~ 1 2 1 5 t ~ P l a c e ~ N E - 9 8 2 7 2
Oak Hatbot
Whudbey Island Commodore
Computer Club
Bob Hardy
PO Box 1471 \#203-98277
Puyallup
PNB Users Group
Rod Small
9105 158th St E-98373

```

\section*{Richland}

Tri City Commodore
Computer Club
Jack Garvin
1926 Pine St - 99352
Seatule
COMPUTER
Att Witheck
5303 Shlshale Ave NW-98107 NNW Commodore Usets Group Richard Ball
2565 Dexter N \# \(203-98109\)
University 64 Users Group
Allen M Grown
Pathology SM 30
Unive of Washington-98195
Tacoma
World Wide Users Group
R Smith
PO Box 98682-98498

\section*{WISCONSIN}

Caledona
CLUB 84
Jack Whute
PO. Box 72-53108
Eau Clase
Eau Clase Aroa CBM 64
Users Group
Johin F Slaaky Jt Fite 5 Box 179A-54703
Green Bay
Comm Bay 64
Fuchard F Luxton
PO Box \(1152-54305\)
Madison
Madison Area Commodore
Usets Group
Napohan Smith
1850 Beld \# 11 -53713

\section*{Hamilton}

TRACK 64
Wayne Chapman
491 Kenllworth Ave N H4H14T6
Kimberley
Kootenay Computer Club
Koothnay C
348 Archubald St-V1A 1M9
Montreal
C64 Users Group of Montreal
Robert Adler
Snowdon PO Bux 792
H3X \(3 \times 9\)
St. Cathertnes
Niagara Commodore
Usens Croup
Lan Kerty
44 Queenston St. Unut 12
L2R 2Y9
Stoney Cteok
Eastdale Commodore
Users Group
R.W Harasen

275 Lincoin Rd -L8E 124
Totonto
Toronto PET Users Group
Chus Bebtert!
1912A Avenue Rd Sute 1 M5M 4A1
Victoriaville
C.P 884

Michael Lagamere
-G6P 8Y1
MEXICO
Mexico City D F
Club Herra*Tec C64
Alain Bormal
Vicente Suatez \(25-06140\)

\section*{ADUEITURE RORD}

Continued from pg. 47
tremely tough game that some pros have called Infocom's most difficult.

The parser offers an amazing new feature that was introduced in A Mind Forever Voyaging (which is much easier than Infocom's "advanced" rating implies). When the program says, "I don't know the word 'examin"" (because you've misspelled it or used a word it doesn't know), you can now type, "oops examine," and the parser substitutes the correction in your previous command and executes it. This saves a lot of time if your typing is as bad as mine, or when you're trying to use the same verb on a succession of different items whose names aren't understood by the parser.

\section*{More Electronic Novels}

A distinctly different twist on alltext adventuring rounds the bend in Synapse's Brimstone (reviewed in March/April Commodore Microcomputers). Written by poet/author James Paul, the story of Sir Gawain, a minor knight of the Round Table, is told in the third person. Instead of saying, "you see a white horse," the program
would say, "Sir Gawain sees a white horse," to describe the situation. The result is a most unusual sense of atmosphere and tone that may feel unsettling until you've played it for awhile. Essex, another of Synapse Electronic Novels (also reviewed in March/April), is told from the traditional first-person perspective. A science fiction tale set on a starship that satirizes Star Trek's Enterprise, Essex keeps you chuckling throughout a difficult trip to rescue a scientist who holds the key to defeating the alien Vollchons.

Fantasy role-players disappointed by previous attempts at turning the "Dungeons and Dragons" board game into computer form absolutely must explore the 16 mazes of The Bard's Tale from Electronic Arts. Old-fashioned monster whomping and spell casting, deviously designed 3-D mazes, superb graphics-and the ability to use Origin Systems' Ultima III characters that have already been developed into powerful magicians and fighters-make this unquestionably the best, perhaps the hardest, role-
playing game in the "D \& D" tradition. On the other hand, Ultima \(I V\), new from Origin Systems and distributed by Electronic Arts, represents the most original approach to roleplaying yet, a scenario so uncommon that I devoted a lengthy review to Lord British's latest in the March/April Commodore Microcomputers. (Except for Bard's Tale, Essex, and Brimstone, all the games I've discussed here are available for the Amiga as well as the C64 and C128.)

Now it's time for this adventurer to return to the maze for more gold and golem slaying, so I'll leave you with the news that Penguin Software is converting Transylvania and their other adventures to the new Comprehend system. Why? To take advantage of its superior parser and larger vocabulary capacity, and add some new puzzles to the games. And while many companies continue adapting novels and TV shows into adventures, Penguin president Mark Pelczarski recently revealed plans for the first graphic game based on a hit songJimmy Buffet's "Margaritaville."

Continued from pg. 26
ace guards may ambush you. Sometimes you can weaken or kill an attacker out in the open by tossing shurikens, the razor-sharp martial arts weapon. In the temples, you can hurl fireballs at the monks. But if that fails to stop them, you'll have to fight it out action-style in a combat arena.

These full-screen combat scenes exhibit the best animation ever seen in this kind of game, scenes that are displayed in profile like Karateka's. The author used videotapes to pattern the combat moves after those used by genuine martial arts combatants. Facing one foe at a time, you can fight with sword or kung fu. Each style affords a half-dozen moves aimed at different parts of the bodyshort upper kicks, long low punches.

This will prove the toughest part of the game for some people to master, but you can practice in unlimited training sessions before undertaking the actual adventure. (In fact, you can't even start until you've passed the tests in each skill.) And the animation speed is player-adjustable, so you may start in slow motion and step it up as your fingers grow more nimble and you've mastered each move.

Depicted in a digitized photo of a hooded monk, Moebius makes occasional appearances to express pleasure with your progress or sorrow upon hearing of your death. He'll reincarnate you three times, but after that you're dead, dead, dead. One of the best features of this two-disk game permits you to restart from your last saved position at any timewithout having to quit and reload the program. This saves a lot of time. You don't have to copy a scenario disk to play on, and there is practically no disk access once you've entered Khantun.

The chests' and vials' contents and locations are randomized for each new game, so Moebius has extra replay value. With that in mind, the author included a vanity board that tells you the number of times each character (up to seven may be stored on the disk) has found the Orb. Easier to finish than Ultima IV or The Bard's Tale -though the demanding kung fu and swordfight sequences won't be mastered overnight-Moebius offers determined adventurers at least 50 hours of uncommon fantasy role-playing. C

Continued from pg. 28
calls to the Commodore 64 kernal can save sprites, while the ApSoft- 64 command BLOAD can recali them.

Sprites are not the only special feature of the Commodore 64 that \(A p\). Soft-64 supports. Joysticks, light pen, and paddles may be read with special commands. The SID chip can be played with the aid of ApSoft-64 commands. And last but not least, ApSoft. 64 speeds up disk drive access time.

There are many commands provided by ApSoft-64, and while it isn't necessary to go through the complete command set, one command does deserve special mention. ApSoft-64 provides the command "IN" to re-start ApSoft-64, resetting it to the initial loading of the ApSoft-64 software. This is a very important command that should be typed in each time you use a different program under ApSoft. 64, but did not receive the attention in the manual that it deserves. Since ApSoft-64 must do a great deal of memory manipulation when handling graphics, the memory is left in a messy state when a graphics program is ended. You may load in the next program to find that it won't run, or that ApSoft-64 no longer recognizes certain commands. The IN command should be used between every program.

There are 20 programs included on the disk besides ApSoft- 64 itself. Many of the special commands are demonstrated in these programs, and the graphics modes are well displayed. Several of the programs were originally Apple II public domain programs. There is a well-known database program called "Filecabinet" and a checkbook balancing program. A terminal program is included to help transfer Applesoft program files.

FS! Software also markets several Applesoft programs on Commodore 64-readable disks. Currently five disks are offered, at the price of \(\$ 19.95\) each. There are the Great Games disk, Math \& Statistics disk, Advanced Math disk, Business and Finance disk, and Mixed Titles disk.

After working with the ApSoft-64 program for some time, I am very impressed with the quality of the package. Now I can trade programs with friends who have other computers. I hope this provides a challenge to the program writers out there.

Continued from pg. 31
the spring of 1942 . The design routine can also be used to modify any of the existing scenarios. One slight change can turn the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor into the Battle of Pearl Harbor, a fascinating look at what might have happened if the Pacific Fleet had not been caught unaware. All of the scenarios carry suggestions for historically possible "what-if" variations.

Even if you never create an original scenario, the Design Manual is valuable for several other reasons. First, it allows you to introduce a measure of strategic flexibility to the game. Through the design option, you can select for yourself where your submarines in a scenario will be deployed. The composition of your task groups, which are pre-determined in every scenario according to their historical arrangement, can likewise be altered to suit your own ideas of strategy.

Secondly, in the absence of any player or strategy notes, the Design Manual is the next best thing. In the Design Manual, for instance, you will learn that carriers have a rating called a spot number, which equals the maximum number of planes that can fit onto the flight deck at one time. This number also equals the optimum size of an air strike. A careful reading of the Design Manual holds the key to attaining at least a basic understanding of the capabilities of the planes and ships at your disposal.

Carriers at War will not appeal to everyone. Gamers who like to experience the "feel" of battle may be disappointed by the game system, which distances you from the violent activity your orders have set in motion. Battles are represented by a simple flashing cursor on the screen and even the outcomes are seen secondhand through the battle reports.

If you can do without watching burning carriers sink beneath the waves and, instead, take satisfaction in the knowledge that you have out-maneuvered and out-thought your opponent, then Carriers at War will provide you with a tremendous amount of enjoyment. It is a game for people who relish a tense duel of nerves and wits. Carriers at War displays all the traits of an excellent war game-it's realistic, versatile, engrossing, and always a challenge.

\section*{HOW TO EITER PROCRRM5 in Power/Play}

The programs which appear in this magazine have been run, tested and checked for bugs and errors. After a program is tested, it is printed on a letter quality printer with some formatting changes. This listing is then photographed directly and printed in the magazine. Using this method ensures the most error-free program listings possible.

Whenever you see a word inside brackets, such as [DOWN], the word represents a keystroke or series of keystrokes on the keyboard. The word [DOWN] would be entered by pressing the cursor-down key. If multiple keystrokes are required, the number will directly follow the word. For example, [DOWN4] would mean to press the cursor-down key four times. If there are multiple words within one set of brackets, enter the keystrokes directly after one another. For example, [DOWN,RIGHT2] would mean to press the cursor-down key once and then the cursor-right key twice.

In addition to these graphic symbols, the keyboard graphics are all represented by a word and a letter. The word is either SHFT or CMD and represents the SHIFT key or the Commodore key. The letter is one of the letters on the keyboard. The combination [SHFT E] would be entered by holding down the SHIFT key and pressing the E. A number following the letter tells you how many times to type the letter. For example, [SHFT A4,CMD B3] would mean to hold the SHIFT key and press the A four times, then hold down the Commodore key and press the B three times.

The following chart tells you the keys to press for any word or words inside of brackets. Refer to this chart whenever you aren't sure what keys to press. The little graphic next to the keystrokes shows you what you will see on the screen.

\section*{SYNTAX ERROR}

This is by far the most common error encountered while entering a program. Usually (sorry folks) this means that you have typed something incorrectly on the line the syntax error refers to. If you get the message "?Syntax Error Break In Line 270", type LIST 270 and press RETURN. This will list line 270 to the screen. Look for any non-obvious mistakes like a zero in place of an O or
vice-versa. Check for semicolons and colons reversed and extra or missing parenthesis. All of these things will cause a syntax error.

There is only one time a syntax error will tell you the 'wrong' line to look at. If the line the syntax error refers to has a function call (i.e., FN A(3)), the syntax error may be in the line that defines the function, rather than the line named in the error message. Look for a line near the beginning of the program (usually) that has DEF FN \(\mathrm{A}(\mathrm{X})\) in it with an equation following it. Look for a typo in the equation part of this definition.

\section*{ILLEGAL QUANTITY ERROR}

This is another common error message. This can also be caused by a typing error, but it is a little harder to find. Once again, list the line number that the error message refers to. There is probably a poke statement on this line. If there is, then the error is referring to what is trying to be poked. A number must be in the range of zero to 255 to be poke-able. For example, the statement POKE 1024,260 would produce an illegal quantity error because 260 is greater than 255.

Most often, the value being poked is a variable ( \(\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{X} \ldots\) ). This error is telling you that this variable is out of range. If the variable is being read from data statements, then the problem is somewhere in the data statements. Check the data statements
for missing commas or other typos.
If the variable is not coming from data statements, then the problem will be a little harder to find. Check each line that contains the variable for typing mistakes.

\section*{OUT OF DATA ERROR}

This error message is always related to the data statements in a program. If this error occurs, it means that the program has run out of data items before it was supposed to. It is usually caused by a problem or typo in the data statements. Check first to see if you have left out a whole line of data. Next, check for missing commas between numbers. Reading data from a page of a magazine can be a strain on the brain, so use a ruler or a piece of paper or anything else to help you keep track of where you are as you enter the data.

\section*{OTHER PROBLEMS}

It is important to remember that the 64 and the PET/CBM computers will only accept a line up to 80 characters long. The VIC 20 will accept a line up to 88 characters long. Sometimes you will find a line in a program that runs over this number of characters. This is not a mistake in the listing. Sometimes programmers get so carried away crunching programs that they use abbreviated commands to get more than 80 (or 88 ) characters on one line. You can enter these lines by abbreviating the commands when

\section*{CHART OF SPECIAL CHARACTER COMMANDS}


GRAPHIC SYMBOLS WILL BE REPRESENTED AS EITHER THE LETTERS SHFT (SHIFT) AND A KEY (" [SHFT Q,SHFT J,SHFT D,SHFT S]") OR THE LETTERS CMDR (COMMODORE) AND A KEY ('‘[CMDR Q,CMDR G,COMDR Y,CMDR H]''). IF A SYMBOL IS REPEATED, THE NUMBER OF REPITITIONS WILL BE DIRECTLY AFTER THE KEY AND BEFORE THE COMMA ("[SPACE3,SHFT S4,CMDR M2]").
you enter the line. The abbreviations for BASIC commands are on pages 133-134 of the VIC 20 user guide and 130-131 of the Commodore 64 user's guide.

If you type a line that is longer than 80 (or 88) characters, the computer will act as if everything is ok, until you press RETURN. Then, a syntax error will be displayed.

\section*{THE PROGRAM WON'T RUN!!}

This is the hardest of problems to resolve; no error message is displayed, but the program just doesn't run. This can be caused by many small mistakes typing a program in. First check that the program was written for the computer you are using. Check to see if you have left out any lines of the program. Check each line of the program for typos or missing parts. Finally, press the RUN/STOP key while the program is 'running'. Write down the line the program broke at and try to follow the program backwards from this point, looking for problems.

\section*{IF ALL ELSE FAILS}

You've come to the end of your rope. You can't get the program to run and you can't find any errors in your typing. What do you do? As always, we suggest that you try a local user group for help. In a group of even just a dozen members, someone is bound to have typed in the same program.

If you do get a working copy, be sure to compare it to your own version so that you can learn from your errors and increase you understanding of programming.

If you live in the country, don't have a local user group, or you simply can't get any help, write to us. If you do write to us, include the following information about the program you are having problems with:

The name of the program
The issue of the magazine it was in
The computer you are using
Any error messages and the line numbers
Anything displayed on the screen
A printout of your listing (if possible)
Send your questions to:
Power/Play Magazine 1200 Wilson Drive West Chester, PA 19380 ATTN: Program Problem

\section*{How to Use the Magazine Entry Program}

The Magazine Entry Program on the facing page is a machine language program that will assist you in entering the programs in this magazine correctly. It is for use with the Commodore 64 only and was written by Mark Robin using the IEA Editor/ Assembler. Once the program is in place, it works its magic without you having to do anything else. The program will not let you enter a line if there is a typing mistake on it, and better yet, it identifies the kind of error for you.

\section*{Getting Started}

Type in the Magazine Entry Program carefully and save it as you go along (just in case). Once the whole program is typed in, save it again on tape or disk. Now RUN the program. The word POKING will appear on the top of the screen with a number. The number will increment from 49152 up to 50052, and just lets you know that the program is running. If everything is ok, the program will finish running and end. Then type NEW. If there is a problem with the data statements, the program will tell you where to find the problem.

Once the program has run, it is in memory ready to go. To activate the program, type SYS49152 and press RETURN. When the READY prompt is displayed, type TEST and press RETURN. You are now ready to enter the programs from the magazine.

\section*{Typing the Programs}

All the program listings in this magazine that are for the 64 have an apostrophe followed by four letters at the end of the line (i.e, 'ACDF). The apostrophe and letters should be entered along with the rest of the line. This is a checksum that the Magazine Entry Program uses.
Enter the line and the letters at the end and then press RETURN, just as you normally would.
If the line is entered correctly, a bell is sounded and the line is entered into the computer's memory (without the characters at the end).
If a mistake was made while entering the line, a noise is sounded and an error message is displayed. Read the error message, then press any key to erase the message and correct the line.

\section*{IMPORTANT}

If the Magazine Entry Program sees a mistake on a line, it does not enter that line into memory. This makes it impossible to enter a line incorrectly.

\section*{Error Messages and What They Mean}

There are six error messages that the Magazine Entry Program uses. Here they are, along with what they mean and how to fix them.

NO CHECKSUM: This means that you forgot to enter the apostrophe and the four letters at the end of the line. Move the cursor to the end of the line you just typed and enter the checksum.

QUOTE: This means that you forgot (or added) a quote mark somewhere in the line. Check the line in the magazine and correct the quote.

PARENTHESIS: This means that you forgot (or added) a parenthesis somewhere in the line. Check the line in the magazine again and correct the parenthesis.
KEYWORD: This means that you have either forgotten a command or spelled one of the BASIC keywords (GOTO, PRINT..) incorrectly. Check the line in the magazine again and check your spelling.
\# OF CHARACTERS: This means that you have either entered extra characters or missed some characters. Check the line in the magazine again. This error message will also occur if you misspell a BASIC command, but create another keyword in doing so. For example, if you misspell PRINT as PRONT, the 64 sees the letter P and R, the BASIC keyword ON and then the letter T. Because it sees the keyword ON, it thinks you've got too many characters, instead of a simple misspelling. Check spelling of BASIC commands if you can't find anything else wrong.

UNIDENTIFIED: This means that you have either made a simple spelling error, you typed the wrong line number, or you typed the checksum incorrectly. Spelling errors could be the wrong number of spaces inside quotes, a variable spelled wrong, or a word misspelled. Check the line in the magazine again and correct the mistake.

\section*{Magazine Entry Program The Magazine Entry Program is available ond disk，along with the other programs in this magazine，for \(\$ 9.95\) ．To order contact Loadstar at \(1.800-831 \cdot 2694\) ．}

1 PRINT＂［CLEAR］POKING－＂；
\(5 \mathrm{P}=49152\) ：REM \(\$ \mathrm{CD日日}\)
10 READ AS：IF \(A S=" E N D " T H E N ~ 80\)
\(20 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{ASC}(\operatorname{MIDS}(\mathrm{AS}, 2,1))\)
\(30 \mathrm{H}=\operatorname{ASC}(\operatorname{MIDS}(\mathrm{AS}, 1,1))\)
4 a \(\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}-48\) ：IF \(\mathrm{L}>9\) THEN \(\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{L}-7\)
50 \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-48\) ：IE \(\mathrm{H}>9\) THEN \(\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{H}-7\)
60 PRINT＂［HOME，RIGHT12］＂P；
\(70 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{H} * 16+\mathrm{L}:\) POKE \(\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{B}: \mathrm{T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+1\) ：GOTO 10
89 IF \(T<>193233\) THEN PRINT＂MISTAKE IN DATA \(\rightarrow\) CHECK DATA STATEMENTS＂：END
90 PRINT＂DONE＂：END
1000 DATA \(4 \mathrm{C}, 23, \mathrm{C} 9,00,00,00,00,00\)
1001 DATA \(00,00,00,00,00,00,00,0 \mathrm{D}\)
1002 DATA \(09,58, \mathrm{C} 1,5 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{C} 1,66, \mathrm{Cl}, 76\)
1003 DATA \(\mathrm{Cl}, 83, \mathrm{Cl}, 8 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{EA}, \mathrm{EA}, \mathrm{EA}\)
1004 DATA \(4 \mathrm{C}, 83, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{A} 2,05, B D, 1 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{C} 0\)
1005 DATA \(95,73, \mathrm{CA}, 10, \mathrm{~F} 8,60, \mathrm{~A} 0,02\)
1006 DATA \(\mathrm{B} 9,00,02, \mathrm{D} 9,3 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{D} 0,0 \mathrm{~B}\)
1007 DATA \(88,10, F 5, A 9,01,8 D, 10, C 8\)
1008 DATA \(4 \mathrm{C}, 1 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{Cl}, 60, \mathrm{~A} 0,03, \mathrm{B9}, 00\)
1009 DATA \(02, \mathrm{D} 9,38, \mathrm{CI}, \mathrm{D} 0, \mathrm{E} 0,88,10\)
1010 DATA F5，A9， \(00,8 \mathrm{D}, 10, \mathrm{C} 0,4 \mathrm{C}, 1 \mathrm{~F}\)
1011 DATA C1，60，A0，03，B9，a0，02，D9
1012 DATA \(34, \mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{D} 0, \mathrm{E} 0,88,10, \mathrm{~F} 5, \mathrm{~A} 0\)
1013 DATA \(05, \mathrm{~B} 9, \mathrm{~A} 2, \mathrm{E} 3,99,73,00,88\)
1014 DATA \(16, F 7, A 9,06,8 D, 18, D 4,4 C\)
1015 DATA \(1 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{E} 6,7 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{D} 0,02, \mathrm{E} 6,7 \mathrm{~B}\)
1016 DATA \(4 \mathrm{C}, 79,00, A 5,9 \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{F} 0, F 3, \mathrm{~A} 5\)
1017 DATA 7A，C9，FF，D6，ED，A5，7B，C9
1018 DATA \(01, D \emptyset, E 7,20,5 A, C 0, A D, 00\)
1019 DATA \(02,20, \mathrm{~A} 3, \mathrm{C} 0,90, \mathrm{DC}, \mathrm{A} 0\), ， 0
1020 DATA \(4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{EA}, \mathrm{C} 1, \mathrm{C} 9,30,30,06, \mathrm{C} 9\)
1021 DATA \(3 \mathrm{~A}, 10,02,38,60,18,60, \mathrm{C} 8\)
1022 DATA B1，7A，C9，20，D0， \(93, C 8, D \emptyset\)
1923 DATA \(\mathrm{F} 7, \mathrm{~B} 1,7 \mathrm{~A}, 60,18, \mathrm{C} 8, \mathrm{~B} 1,7 \mathrm{~A}\)
1024 DATA \(\mathrm{F} 0,35, \mathrm{C}, 22, \mathrm{~F} 0, \mathrm{~F} 5,6 \mathrm{D}, 95\)
1025 DATA C \(0,8 D, 05, C 0, A D, 06, C 0,69\)
1026 DATA \(90,8 \mathrm{D}, 06, \mathrm{CO}, 4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{BD}, \mathrm{CO}, 18\)
1027 DATA 6D，07，C0，8D，07，C0，90，03
1028 DATA EE， \(08, \mathrm{C} 0, \mathrm{EE}, 0 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C} 0,60,18\)
1029 DATA 6D，0A，C0，8D，0A，C0，90，03
1030 DATA EE， \(09, C 0, E E, \emptyset C, C 0,60,0 A\)
1031 DATA A8，B9， \(11, \mathrm{C} 0,85, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{B} 9,12\)
1032 DATA C0，85，FC，A0，00，A9，12， 20
1033 DATA D2，FF，B1，FB，F0， 6,20, D2
1034 DATA FF，C8，D0，F6，20，54，C3，20
1035 DATA \(7 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{C} 3,20, \mathrm{E} 4, \mathrm{FF}, \mathrm{F} 0, \mathrm{FB}, \mathrm{A} 0\)
1036 DATA \(1 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~B} 9,3 \mathrm{~F}, \mathrm{C} 1,29, \mathrm{D} 2, \mathrm{FF}, 88\)
1037 DATA \(10, E 7,68,68, A 9,06,8 \mathrm{D}, 06\)
1038 DATA \(02,4 \mathrm{C}, 74, \mathrm{~A} 4,4 \mathrm{~B}, 49,4 \mathrm{C}, 4 \mathrm{C}\)
1039 DATA \(54,45,53,54,41,44,44,91\)
1040 DATA 91， \(0 \mathrm{D}, 20,20,20,20,20,20\)
1041 DATA \(20,20,20,20,20,20,20,20\)
1042 DATA \(20,20,20,20,20,20,91,0 \mathrm{D}\)
1043 DATA \(51,55,4 \mathrm{~F}, 54,45,00,4 \mathrm{~B}, 45\)
1044 DATA \(59,57,4 \mathrm{~F}, 52,44,00,23,20\)
\(1 \emptyset 45\) DATA \(4 \mathrm{~F}, 46,20,43,48,41,52,41\)
1046 DATA \(43,54,45,52,53,00,55,4 \mathrm{E}\)
1047 DATA \(49,44,45,4 \mathrm{E}, 54,49,45,49\)
1048 DATA \(45,44,00,4 \mathrm{E}, 4 \mathrm{~F}, 20,43,48\)
1049 DATA \(45,43,4 \mathrm{~B}, 53,55,4 \mathrm{D}, 00,50\)

1050 DATA \(41,52,45,4 \mathrm{E}, 54,48,45,53\) 1051 DATA \(49,53,00, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{B} 1,7 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{D} 9, \mathrm{FB}\) 1052 DATA \(84, F D, C 0,09,10,03,4 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C} 7\) 1053 DATA C1，88，88，88，88，88，B1，7A 1054 DATA C9，27，D0，13，A9，00，91，7A 1055 DATA C3，A2，00，B1，7A，9D，3C， 03 1056 DATA C8，E8，E0，64，D0，F5，66，4C 1057 DATA \(\mathrm{F} 2, \mathrm{C} 2, \mathrm{~A} 0,00, \mathrm{~B} 9,00,02,99\) 1058 DATA \(46,03, F 0, F 2, C 8, D 0, F 5, A 0\) 1059 DATA \(00, \mathrm{~B} 9,40,03, \mathrm{F0}, \mathrm{E} 8,99,00\) 1066 DATA \(92, \mathrm{C} 8, \mathrm{D} 9, \mathrm{~F} 5,20, \mathrm{D} 7, \mathrm{C} 1,4 \mathrm{C}\) 1061 DATA \(56, C 2, A 0,0 B, A 9,00,99,03\) 1062 DATA C0，3D，3C，03，88，10，F7，A9 1 1963 DATA \(80,85,02,26,1 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C} 3, \mathrm{~A}, 90\) 1064 DATA \(20,9 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C} 1,20, \mathrm{CA}, \mathrm{C} 1,20,31\) 1065 DATA C2，E6，7A，E6，7B，20，7C，A5 1066 DATA \(A 0,00,29, A F, C 0, F 0, C D, 24\) 1067 DATA \(02, \mathrm{~F} 0,06,26, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{C0}, 4 \mathrm{C}, 12\) 1068 DATA C2，C9，22，D0，06，20， \(\mathrm{BC}, \mathrm{C} 0\) 1069 DATA \(4 \mathrm{C}, 12, \mathrm{C} 2,20, \mathrm{E} 7, \mathrm{C}, 4 \mathrm{C}, 12\) 1070 DATA C2，A0， \(09, B 9,00,02,20, \mathrm{~A} 3\) 1071 DATA C \(0, C 8,90,9 A, 18,6 \mathrm{D}, 69, \mathrm{C} 9\) 1072 DATA \(8 \mathrm{D}, 99, \mathrm{C} 9,4 \mathrm{C}, 33, \mathrm{C} 2,88, \mathrm{~A} 2\) 1073 DATA \(90, B 9,00,92,9 \mathrm{D}, 00,02, \mathrm{F0}\) 1074 DATA \(04, E 8, C 8, D 0, F 4,60,18, A D\) 1075 DATA \(\square B, C 0,69,41,8 \mathrm{D}, 0 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C} 0,38\) 1076 DATA AD， \(0 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C} 5, \mathrm{E} 9,19,90,06,8 \mathrm{D}\) 1077 DATA \(\triangle C, C 0,4 C, 65, C 2, A D, 0 C, C 0\) 1078 DATA \(69,41,8 \mathrm{D}, \boxed{, C, C}, \mathrm{AD}, 95, \mathrm{C} C\) 1979 DATA 6D，37，C0，48，AD，06，C0，6D 1980 DATA \(98, C 0,8 D, 0 E, C D, 68,6 D, 9 A\) 1081 DATA C0， \(8 D, 9 D ; C 0, A D, 0 E, C 0,6 D\) 1082 DATA \(99, \mathrm{C} 0,8 \mathrm{D}, 0 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{C} 9,38, \mathrm{E} 9,19\) 1083 DATA \(90,06,8 \mathrm{D}, 6 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{C} 6,4 \mathrm{C}, 96, \mathrm{C} 2\) 1084 DATA AD，\(\emptyset E, C 0,69,41,8 D, \emptyset E, C \emptyset\) 1085 DATA \(A D, 0 D, C 9, E 9,19,90,96,8 D\) 1086 DATA \(0 D, C 0,4 C, A B, C 2, A D, 0 D, C 0\) 1087 DA＇TA \(69,41,8 D, 0 D, C 0, A 0,01, A D\) 1088 DATA \(\emptyset B, C 0, C D, 3 C, 33, D 0,20, C 8\) 1089 DATA AD， \(9 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{CD}, 3 \mathrm{D}, 03, \mathrm{D} 9,17\) 1090 DATA C8，AD，日D，C0，CD \(, 3 \mathrm{E}, 03, \mathrm{D} 0\) 1091 DATA \(0 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{AD}, 9 \mathrm{E}, \mathrm{C} 0, C D, 3 \mathrm{~F}, 03, \mathrm{D} \emptyset\) 1092 DATA \(96,20,64, C 3,4 C, 7 A, C 0, A D\) 1093 DATA \(10, \mathrm{C} 0, \mathrm{D} 0,11,98,48,68,4 \mathrm{C}\) 1094 DATA F7，C0，AD， \(10, C 0, F \emptyset, 01,60\) 1095 DATA A9，04，4C，F7，C0，A4，FD，A9 1096 DATA \(27,91,7 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~A} 2,00, C 8, B D, 0 B\) 1097 DATA C0，91，7A，C8，E8，E6，04，D0 1998 DATA F5，A9，00，91，7A，20，64，C3 1099 DATA \(4 \mathrm{C}, 7 \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{A}, 00, \mathrm{B9}, 061,62\) 1100 DATA \(\mathrm{E} 0,11, \mathrm{C} 9,23, \mathrm{D} 0,03, \mathrm{EE}, 03\) 1101 DATA C0，C9，29，D0，03，EE，04，C0 1102 DATA C8，D9，EA，AD，03，C0，CD， 04 1103 DATA C0，D6， \(91,69, A 9,05,4 C, F 7\) 1104 DATA C0，A9，20，8D，06，D4，8D，91 1105 DATA D4，A9，09，8D，05，D4，A9，9F 1105 DATA 3D，18，D4，60，20，41，C3，A9 1107 DATA \(81,20,77, \mathrm{C} 3, \mathrm{~A} 9,80,20,77\) 1103 DATA C3，4C，71，C3，20，41，C3，A9 1109 DATA \(11,20,77, C 3, A 9,10,20,77\) 1119 DATA C3，A9，19，3D，04，D4，66，8D 1111 DATA \(94, \mathrm{D} 4, \mathrm{~A} 2,76, \mathrm{AO}, 90,88, \mathrm{DG}\) 1112 DATA FD，CA，D0，FA, 60, END

\section*{DON'T READ THIS \\ IF YOU'RE COOKING ON YOUR DRIVES!!}


Commodore 1540, 1541 \& 1571 owners. Stacking your drives greatly increases the potential for those much-publicized heat related problems.
COOL STACK II is guaranteed to keep any two of the above drives cool and stacked. The unit is supplied with guards, off-on switch, a beautifully finished cabinet, and a easy clean aluminum filter. \(\$ 59.00+\$ 5.00 \mathrm{~S} 8 \mathrm{H}\). SINGLE DRIVE OWNERS! More articles are being written describing wild ways to keep your drives cool. Everything from hair dryers to chimney stacks to pull the heat out of the drive. We offer a reliable, economical cooling unit. It's sold with the same fan and general hardware as Cool Stack II. \(\$ 29.00+\$ 3.00 \mathrm{~S} 8 \mathrm{H}\).

A. COOL STACK II (Patent Pending)
B. SINGLE DRIVE FAN
C. KEYBOARD LIFTERS: Five adhesive backed rubber mounts. Raises keyboard and modem for better air flow. \$1.95 + \(\$ 1.00 \mathrm{~S} 8 \mathrm{H}\).
D. ACCESSORY COOLER: Designed to help keep your keyboard and power supply cool \(\$ 39.00+\$ 3.00\) S 8 H .
E. COPY-HOLDER: Clamp-on and fully adjustable. \(\$ 28.00+\$ 3.00\) S\&H.
F. DISK TRAY: This one is a must for everyone. It's adhesive backed if you want to make it permanent. \(\$ 2.50\) (per set of 2\()+\$ 1.0058 \mathrm{H}\) or 2 sets for \(\$ 5.00\) including \(\$ 8 \mathrm{H}\) (saves you \(\$ 2.00\) ).

CARBO TECH, INC.
P.0. BOX 652

SNELLLVILLE, GA 30278 404-979-6124
30 Day Money Back Guarantee.
Visa, M/C, Personal Check, Money Order \& COD accepted. COD add \(\$ 2.00\)

GA residents add \(4 \%\) sales tax \(1540,1541, \& 1571\) are TM's of CBM

TREASURE ISLIADD

Continued from pg. 24
land called Oz -accompanied, of course, by your little dog Toto and three very unusual sidekicks.

Your adventure as Dorothy begins with a sudden distant flash of lightning. From way across the dull, endlessly flat Kansas horizon, you see it coming fast and furious. Tornado! The devilish black funnel hungrily races toward the little farmhouse where you live with your aunt and uncle. With no time to reach the shelter of the cellar, you scoop Toto up in your arms and race back into the house. The whole world starts to rattle and shake, and the sound of the monster wind builds to an unbearable roar. Then, with a deep strained shudder and a mighty crash, the entire house is uprooted, and spins wildly upward into the gaping mouth of the cyclone.

But high up in the belly of the snake-like storm, the spinning gives way to an almost hypnotic, gentle rocking, and despite your fear, you are soon lulled into a deep sleep. Hours later you are rudely awakened by a sharp bump and crash. The house is quiet and still. Carefully, cautiously, you open the front door and take your first small, tentative step. . . over the rainbow.

A number of helpful commands are common to both of these Windham adventures: CREATE, SAVE, RESTORE, RESTART, and QUIT. These allow you to create a disk, save a disk, save a current game position, restore a particular game position, restart play from the beginning of the story, or end a playing session. But three additional commands, WORDS, PICTURESON and PICTURESOFF, are exclusive to Windham adventures.

The command WORDS summons up the WordWindow, an innovative help feature to make play more enjoyable. If at any time you are having difficulty with commands, simply type the word WORDS, and a list of all the verbs and nouns suitable for the particular scene you are playing will appear. Peruse the list for ideas, and then either hit any key to go back to your game, or hit the spacebar to see another screen of additional words. I found WordWindow to be a more than welcome addition to adventur-ing-particularly useful at those inevitable points in play when you are literally at a loss for words.

Treasure Island and The Wizard of Oz are accompanied by gorgeous graphic images, but, for you diehard Infocom addicts out there, typing PICTURESOFF will present you with a familiar text-only game. Of course, any time you happen to be feeling adventuresome, just type PICTURESON. This way, you can slowly wean yourself onto the idea of using pictures on the screen as a natural compliment to the pictures in your mind.

Treasure Island and The Wizard of Oz both offer a reasonably large vocabulary. I counted well over 200 nouns, close to 100 verbs, and around 60 additional words, such as adjectives, pronouns and prepositions, that are recognized within The Wizard of \(O z\). And Windham's capable parser allows you to combine all those words into intelligible, complete sentences such as "Take the map and kick Long John," "Give Billy rum then ask Billy about pirates," or "Toto, bite the wicked witch." However, if patience is not a virtue, you can also use certain short phrases such as "look," "examine object," "inventory," and "who," as well as specific abbreviations like "U" for up, "E" for east, and "TM" for Tinman.

For those of us who have already read these books, Windham Classics provide the ultimate re-experience of far-away lands, beloved old friends, and long-feared villains. But particularly for those of us whose children look upon reading a thick novel as an old-fashioned form of slow torture inflicted upon them by teachers and parents, Windham's adventures are a marvelous new way to expose them to classic literature-and they'll never even know it unless you tell them. But do tell them, eventually. An introduction to adventure classics, the "Windham way" can very possibly lead to a minor miracle. For after they've played the story, they just might want to actually read the story.

Whether you lean toward actionadventure like Treasure Island or the fantasy-adventure of The Wizard of \(O z\), I wholeheartedly recommend that you treat yourself to the experience of a Windham Classic.

So play yourself a good novel. Superbly written hint books have been available at your local library for decades.

\section*{Computer Accessories}

S Suncom has introduced The Notcher, a device that makes single-sided computer diskettes doublesided, and a Wet System Disk Head Cleaner. Both products are designed for use with \(5-1 / 4\) floppy disks.
The Notcher, while not intended to render the disk's second side useful for primary data storage, provides the user with a convenient way to manufacture back-up or duplicate copies of important data disks. It punches out a notch on single-sided disk jackets in the locations reserved for "writeprotect" notches on double-sided disks.
Suncom's Wet System Disk Head Cleaner removes particulate matter, smoke residue, dust and corrosion which build up on disk heads after extended periods of use.
The Notcher retails for \(\$ 9.95\) and the Disk Head Cleaner retails for \(\$ 7.95\). (Suncom, 260 Holbrook Drive, Wheeling, IL 60090)


\section*{Inexpensive Color Printer for Amiga}

AAmiga users can now print the Amiga's 4,096 colors using Okidata's Okimate 20 and Plug 'N Print Kit. The Okimate 20 is a ribbon-transfer color printer with multiple functions and capabilities. In the word processing mode, the Okimate 20 prints 80 characters per second in standard type, with letter-quality capabilities at 49 characters per second. Users also have the option of several type fonts, including wide print, boldface, fine print, and italics. Underlining, superscripts and subscripts are standard features.
The Okimate 20 has a 24-element printhead, built-in friction and pin feed paper, variable-width tractor feed, and an 8 K buffer. Users can print in either 80 standard columns or 132 columns using condensed type.
The Plug 'N Print kit contains an interface module, data cable, cartridge ribbons (color and black), sample computer paper, and instructions. The Amiga has the Okimate 20 built into its menu so users can transfer full-color, high-resolution images from the screen to the printer without outside programs.
The printer retails for \$169 and the Amiga Plug 'N Print retails for \$99. (Okidata, 532 Fellowship Road, Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054)

\section*{Telecommunications via Packet Radio}

Apetition to create a new radio communications service specifically for personal computer owners was recently filed with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The proposed service would allow computer owners to exchange messages, bulletins, computer programs and other information via packet radio in much the same way that information is exchanged using a modem and telephone. The radio service, however, would have no connect-time or phone-line charges, although users would have to purchase a special radio modem to access the service.
Don Stoner, of Mercer Island, Washington, who filed the petition with the FCC in October 1985, has dubbed the service Public Digital Radio. In his petition, Stoner proposed that the FCC designate a wideband packet radio channel exclusively for the purpose of computer communication. The channel he proposes to use for Public Digital Radio is an "underoccupied" channel between 52 and 54 MHz .
Packet radio, according to Stoner, works like the radio equivalent of the Postal Service. A message is "addressed" to a recipient and sent out over the air waves at extremely high speeds. It is passed along via a network of other users until it reaches its destination. Its main limitation is distance. The signal must be picked up and passed along by another "node" within about a mile or it fades and is lost.
If you would like to support Stoner's petition, write to the Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554. Reference Donald L. Stoner's proposal for the creation of a Public Digital Radio Service, Rule Making Number RM-5241, submitted October 20, 1985.


\section*{THE PERFECT \({ }^{m}\) FAMILY Everything you need to work better.}


Write better letters memos, and reports.

II Simple function keeps it easy. So you can keep your mind on what you're writing.
III Powerful editing featuresat the touch of a single key.
\({ }^{11}\) A 50,000 word dictionary that helps you correct spelling mistakes.
iil A Perfect Thesaurus to help you choose exactly the right word.
iv Split-screen windows that help keep your thoughts organized-while you write.
III Automatic formatting to make your writing look even better on paper.


Forecast better spread sheets and financial and statistical analyses.
- Built-in forms and formulas help you get to work right away.
■ Split-screen windows let you compare spreadsheet data.
- Multiple spreadsheets in memory multiply your management power.
- Regional recalculation lets you change some numbers. Without changing them all.


Manage data better. Lists, records, names and addresses.
- Built-in forms for instant filing help.
■ Sort criteria to help you get the exact information you need.
- Unlimited storage lets you put more data in one place.

Combine these PERFECT \({ }^{\text {w }}\) programs with the Commodore 128 Personal Computer and 1571 disk drive. Look for them at your nearest Commodore dealer soon!

\title{
COMMODORE \(=\)
}
\({ }^{\bullet} 1984\), THORN EMI Computer Software, Inc. all rights reserved

\title{
oniy \\ A FANTASY GAMER counctil this Heaven.
}```


[^0]:    Add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / 4 \%$ tax. Add $\$ 6.00$ for CANADA. PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALASKA, APO-FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders. 1 day express mail! Prices \& availability subject to change without notice. VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D. NO. C.O.D. to Canada, APO.FPO

[^1]:    Add $\$ 14.50$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / 4 \%$ tax. Add $\$ 29.00$ for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALASKA. APO-FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders. 1 day express mail! Prices \& Availability subject to change without notice.
    VISA - MASTERCARD - C.O.D.
    No C.O.D. to Canada or APO.FPO

[^2]:    TALKING MODEM PROGRAM - This program allows all words sent to your modem to be spoken. Fantastic for modem games and receiving reports. List $\$ 24.95$. Sale $\$ 16.95$. (Disk/Tape)
    TEXT TO SPEECH SOFTWARE - Allows you to simply type what you want to hear!! Also allows you to add sound \& voice to SCOTT ADAMS \& "ZORK" ADVENTURE GAMES. List $\$ 29.95$. Sale $\$ 19.95$. (Disk).

[^3]:    Add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / \%$ tax. Add $\$ 6.00$ for CANADA. PUERTO RICO HAWAII, ALASKA, APO-FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! Prices \& availability subject to change without notice.
    VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D.
    No. C.O.D. to Conada, APO-FPO

[^4]:    Add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Ulinois residents please add $61 / \%$ tax. Add $\$ 6.00$ for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALASKA, APO.FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! Prices \& availability subject to change without notice. VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D. No. C.O.D. to Canada, APO.FPO

[^5]:    Add $\$ 10.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / 4 \%$ tax. Add $\$ 20.00$ for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALASKA, APO-FPO arders. Canadian orders must be in U.S dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashier Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! Prices \& Availability subject to change without notice.
    VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D.
    No. C.O.D. to Canada, APO.FPO

[^6]:    Add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / 4 \%$ tax. Add $\$ 6.00$ for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALASKA, APO.FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! Prices $\&$ availability subject to change without notice. VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D. No. C.O.D. to Canada, APO.FPO

[^7]:    Add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / \%$ tax. Add $\$ 6.00$ for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALASKA. APO-FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! Prices \& availability subject to change without notice. VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D. No. C.O.D. to Canada, APO.FPO

[^8]:    Add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / 4 \%$ tax. Add $\$ 6.00$ for CANADA, PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALASKA, APO.FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashiers Check. Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! Prices \& availability subject to change without notice. VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D. No. C.O.D. to Canada, APO.FPO

[^9]:    Add $\$ 3.00$ for shipping, handling and insurance. Illinois residents please add $61 / 4 \%$ tax. Add $\$ 6.00$ for CANADA. PUERTO RICO, HAWAII, ALASKA, APO-FPO orders. Canadian orders must be in U.S. dollars. WE DO NOT EXPORT TO OTHER COUNTRIES, EXCEPT CANADA. Enclose Cashiers Check, Money Order or Personal Check. Allow 14 days for delivery, 2 to 7 days for phone orders, 1 day express mail! Prices \& availability subject to change without notice. VISA - MASTER CARD - C.O.D. No. C.O.D. to Canada, APO.FPO

