Softside" your BASIC software

	U.S. Individual Income Tax Return 1978 cs, see page 3 of Instructions for the year January 3-December 31, 1978, or y	other tax year beginning	. 1978, ending , 19
Use Your firs	t name and initial (if joint return, also give spouse's name and initial)	Last name	Your social security number
IRS label.	home address (Number and street, including apartment number, or rural route)		
Other- wise,	Spouse's social security no.		
please	in or post office. State and ZIP code		Your occupation
or type.			Your occupation
		No Note: Checking Yes will not increase your tax or reduce your refund.	Spouse's occupation
iling Status	1 See ANY LEW A	010	
heck only te box.	Form 1	U4U	ity number See page 6 of instructions see page 6 of Instructions.
xemptions			1
lways check he box labeled ourself. heck other oxes if they	b Spouse c First names of y	Blind	Enter number of boxes checked on 6a and b
ply.	6 Other dependents: (2) Relationship months lived in your huma-	(4) Did depend- ent have income of \$750 or more? dependent's su	ovide telf of point? of other
	CONTRACTOR STATE	2 11 67 3	dependents Add numbers
C YELL	7 Total number of exemptions claimed		entered in boxes above
come	8 Wages, salaries, tips, and other employee compensati		8
lease attach	9 Interest income (If over \$400, attach Schedule B)		9
opy B of your orms W-2 here.	10a Dividends (If over \$400, attach Schedule B)		10c
	11 State and local income tax refunds (does not apply		-
you do not have W-2, see	unless refund is for year you itemized deductions)		n
ige 5 of structions.	12 Alimony received		12
att octiones.	13 Business income or (loss) (attach Schedule C)		13
	14 Capital gain or (loss) (attach Schedule D)		14
	15 Taxable part of capital gain distributions not reported on Schedule I	(see page 9 of Instructions)	15
	16 Net gain or (loss) from Supplemental Schedule of Gains	and	1
No. of the last	Losses (attach Form 4797)		16
Please	17 Fully taxable pensions and annuities not reported on S	chedule E	17
attach check	18 Pensions, annuities, rents, royalties, partnerships,		land.
or money order here.	estates or trusts, etc. (attach Schedule E)		18
	19 Farm income or (loss) (attach Schedule F)		19
	20 Other income (state nature and source—see page 10 of Instru	ctions)	-
	***************************************		20
	21 Total income. Add lines 8, 9, and 10c through 20		21
E commence of	22 Moving expense (attach Form 3903)	22	
djustments	23 Employee business expenses (attach Form 2106)	23	- ////
Income	24 Payments to an IRA (see page 10 of Instructions)	24	
	25 Payments to a Keogh (H.R. 10) retirement plan	25	
	26 Interest penalty due to early withdrawal of savings	26	
	27 Alimony paid (see page 10 of Instructions)	27	
	28 Total adjustments. Add lines 22 through 27		28
diusted	29 Subtract line 28 from line 21		29
ross Income	30 Disability income exclusion (attach Form 2440)	***********	30
A A SO THE AND	31 Adjusted gross income. Subtract line 30 from line 2	O II this line is less than	



A TOMORROW GAME — TODAY!

Unlike anything else we carry — more complicated than **Treasure Hunt**.

There are hardly any rules. Finding out is the game, or is this actually a game? It has no practical use ... so, it must be a game, right? Confused? You'll feel like you're in control of HAL, that famous schizophrenic computer from **2001**, only not quite as sharp. Discover Adventure on land or with the pirate!



P.S. The Staff plays **Adventure**.

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TRS-80 Software Exchange

17 Briar Cliff Drive Milford, New Hampshire 03055

Pebruary 1979

your BASIC software magazine"

40

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SoftSide magazine is continually seeking original articles and software for publication. Imagination and variety in concept and content are the rules at SoftSide - not the exceptions. Articles are purchased on a per-page basis, based on content and applicability. Our policies with respect to software purchase are highly individualized, and offer the programmer several options, including one-time publication rights, outright purchase, and royalties on sale of pre-recorded cassettes. For more information, please write: SoftSide, PO Box 68, Milford, NH 03055.

For uniformity, we have adopted the Radio Shack TRS-80 Level II BASIC as the BASIC dialect used within the pages of this magazine. It was chosen because it stands to become the most commonly used dialect among microcomputer users and because it shares a common heritage with the many microcomputer languages produced by Microsoft.

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Memorial Press Group

Printing

Just to Let You Know ...

It's difficult to write an editorial of any real substance about personal-use software and not expose ourselves to charges of giving way to self-serving interests. On the other hand, as a publication and distributor of software, we feel have valid insights into the present and near future of personal software. Wayne Greene, the publisher of another magazine, has commented extensively on the riches to be won writing software. His column is at worst, interesting — even brilliant at times — but his conclusions often run errant as his enthusiasm takes charge.

Software is very much an area of pure competition. Easy entry, pleasant working conditions and tremendous job satisfaction have brought out the best and the worst of a free-wheeling market. Best perhaps, is the astonishing progress in the quality and variety of personal-use software. Worst is probably the confusion that always accompanies rapid growth. As in the western mining towns of the late 1800's, many elements of Boomism are present: furious activity, ferocious competition, grand schemes, industrial heavyweights staking out claims (just in case), the naive risking all for the chance to strike it rich, camp followers supporting their favorites — and the beat goes on.

Let's cast a few roles in this tumultuous infant industry. For the sake of allegory, we'll continue with the early mining era. Computer manufacturers represent the mountain range in which we software folks work, the highest peak of all being Mt. Radio Shack (and it's richest vein, the TRS-80). Just as mountains provide no maps to lead to their riches, neither does Radio Shack. Rumors constantly surface alluding to a "secret map" (the TRS-80 mailing list) to untold riches within Mt. Radio Shack, but thus far it's only camp scuttlebut. We ourselves have fallen victim and suffered a minor loss to someone claiming possession of "the secret map". Live and learn...

We know of another who proclaims to be on special terms with the Lord of the Mountain ... perhaps so. Our experience and common sense have led us to conclude that Corporate Mountains seek their own interest just as they are charterd to do, and for one to yield a map of such uncharted wealth to another seems most out of character with the Grand Plan. (Who's kidding whom? Radio Shack sells more software than all the peripheral efforts

CHECKMATE

Sargon

by Dan & Kathe Spracklen

Winner of the 1978 West Coast Computer Faire, this revolutionary chess playing program won 5 games out of 5 played. Sargon is written in Z-80 language using the TDL Macro Assembler and occupies 8K RAM — 2K for data areas, 2K for graphics display and user interface, 4K move logic. Spectators were left in awe as the formidable field of opponents including Chess Challenger -10, Chess Challenger -3, Boris, Atari, and Microchess 1.0 was defeated.

Level II, 16K — \$19.95 SARGON MANUAL 114 page comprehensive manual — \$14.95

Chess Companion

by M. Kelleher

Plan your own chess tournament. Chess companion keeps track of all strategic maneuvers, even when the action is fast and furious, plus serves as a chess clock and offers a complete listing of moves for review at any time.

Level II, 16K - \$7.95

Micro Chess 1.5

by Peter Jennings

The culmination of two years of program development, this chess playing program offers three levels of play. Each move examined for legality; current position displayed on a graphic chess board.

Level I or II,4K - \$19.95

TE TRS-80 Software Exchange 17 Brier Cliff Drive Millford, New Hampshire 03055

combined; and probably many times over!) Periodically, the Lord of the Mountain is susceptible to good business sense, but such philanthropy would surely place a few High Priests in exile. (Point of fact: a few of the authors we deal with have done work for Radio Shack. The offer of twenty-five cents per package retailing over twenty dollars was made and accepted. The author has done quite well, and Radio Shack is no longer so generous).

Down here at the base of the mountain, we work frantically to gather whatever nuggets fall free. It's hard work, and all is reinvested. Experience shows that claims of unbelievable riches are just that — unbelievable. But, if we all keep at it steadily, they may pan out one day.

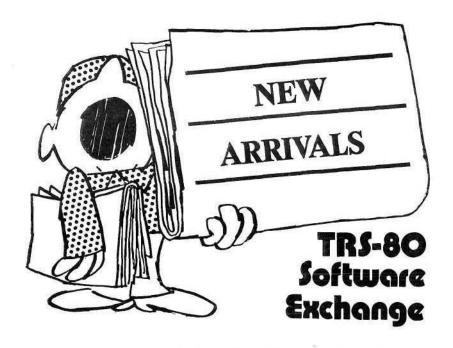
SoftSide is coming along beautifully. Favorable reader response and support from authors has been encouraging beyond description. It's not your normal magazine, it's a pioneer in trying to support itself at the software end of personal computing. To that end, we are our own best advertiser. It may seem like an abuse, however, to be quite frank, SoftSide would be a net loser on the balance sheet without the retail support of the TRS-80 Software Exchange. In short, we acknowledge the connection. It's just that connection which assures continuing quality software and fiscal soundness.

Conversely, due to SoftSide, the TRS-80 Software Exchange is doing well on all fronts. Obviously in sales, but more importantly, in providing credibility when contacting quality writers, publishers and manufacturers. "Thanks to you, it's working" sounds like someone else's tag line, but thanks to you, IT IS!

The news from the shipping room is good. Long-awaited shipments from mass duplicators have arrived, and delivery of orders has been cut to a matter of days (plus mail time). Those of you who have waited what must have seemed an eternity, take heart — your order is on the way.

Undoubtedly, you have encountered the problem of tapes not loading. Well, we don't have that licked entirely either. An estimated five percent of our cassettes are returned. That's not the model of quality control, however, it's not an unusual figure for the industry at this time. Before you get upset, appreciate the following factors: your machine, the tape and the duplication — any of these three can fault the program. Some of those factors can be improved at considerable expense, but such costs are presently prohibitive. Someday, someone will come up with the answer — until then, consider it the nature of the beast. Naturally, replacements are provided whenever the original is returned.

RWR



ESP Testerby Frank Rowlett Remember the ink blots and funny patterns? Well, here's your chance to see just how well you can read your computer's mind. TRS-80 picks the pattern, and you read it's mind. Very nice graphics. Level I or II,4K \$4.95

by Rev. George Blank Sorry, Captain, the tubes are still being loaded...and so it goes. This arcade level action simulation lacks little. To be successful, you must plan carefully and have a keen sense of timing. Oh! Your torpedoes! Well, you'll find out.

Level II, 4K \$4.95

Mail List Iby Mike Kelleher This is the Volkswagen of the disk-based mailing list programs. Only requires 16K with a single drive and handles up to 1400 names per disk. Provisions made for some sorting options.

16K Disk \$19.95

Z80 Instruction Handbook by Scelbi Publications Your complete reference to the powerful Z80 instruction set. \$4.95 (incl. shpg.)

Educator Assistant by Steve Reisser Five programs to assist educators in computing percentage, individual student averages, class averages, standard test scores and final grade computation. Usable from Elementary to post-doctoral level.

Level II,16K Cassette-\$9.95
Disk \$14.95

DISK SOFTWARE FOR TRS-80 LEVEL II

DISK PAYROLL

Written to be a useful tool for the individual who has joined the growing number of men and women using microcomputers in their business to save time and increase accuracy in record keeping. Even if you have never seen a computer before, you can run DISK PAYROLL. The programs included on the diskette are interactive, that is, they ask questions in English and expect you to type answers on the keyboard. All data files are handled on your diskette automatically — no cassette tapes are necessary.

A comprehensive 24-page manual with step-by-step instructions on how to run each program is included in the package. Quarterly summaries as well as payroll information can be printed on line printer. Programs supplied on a high quality 51/4 inch diskette.

Price, \$59.95

INVENTORY SYSTEM 2.2

This program allows for the creation, maintenance and review of over 2000 inventory items per clean diskette. The system is designed to operate under Radio Shack BASIC, DOS2.1, with a minimum memory allocation of 16K RAM. Data maintained for each inventory item includes: description (up to 15-character length in any combination of alphanumerics or punctuation), vendor name of code (any 8-character alphanumeric or punctuation combination), quantity of inventory item on hand, cost per unit, retail price per unit, reorder point, quantity sold, quantity purchased.

Inventory System 2.2 is based upon the utilization of "random files" with 6 sub-records per random file buffer. This method of data storage allows for maximum utilization of diskette space and is briefly discussed in the Radio Shack DOS 2.0 Users Manual. It is assumed the user is familiar with the TRS-80 operation methods as well as Radio Shack Disk BASIC and DOS 2.1. If you need information in depth, consider Inventory 2.0 as an alternative.

Price, \$59.95

INVENTORY SYSTEM 2.0

Inventory System 2.0 is based on Radio Shack Disk BASIC and DOS 2.1, utilizing a random file data storage method. It offers comprehensive inventory control of up to 340 separate items per clean diskette. Any number of disk drives may be utilized. It is assumed the user is familiar with the basic operation of the TRS-80 disk BASIC and the DOS operating system 2.1. Provides for file names, item description, new data entry, adjusted inventory, ledger maintainence, delete/review, management reports: review of selected items without maintenance routines. complete cost analysis of all items, alert for minimum levels. Each program is designed to be as self-prompting as possible for ease in operation. Sample date file included to enable user to familiarize himself with the system through manipulation of the posting, maintenance and reporting functions until prepared to utilize them. Price, \$39.95

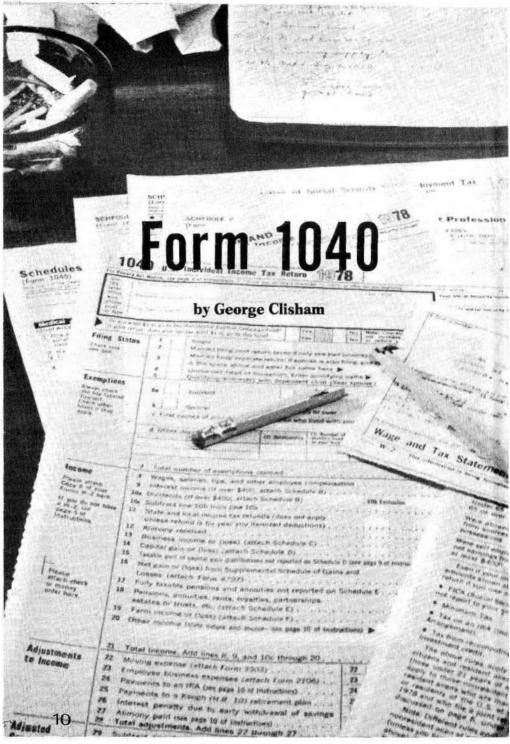
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE 2.0

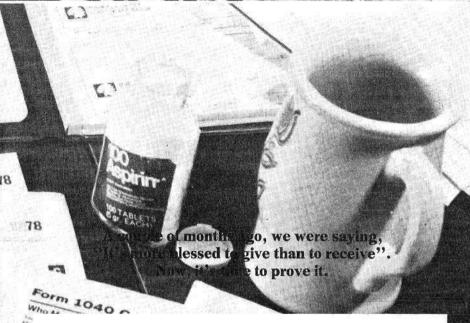
Designed for use by any small to medium volume business operation requiring sophisticated control of accounts receivable. This particular system is based upon Radio Shack Disk BASIC and the companion disk operating system known as (DOS 2.1). Notes included in the package convey all necessary instructions to implement the accounts receivable system 2.0 successfully, however, it is impossible to discuss many facets of operation relative to the TRS-80 computer itself. It is, therefore, assumed that the user is familiar with both the TRS-80 Level II Reference Manual and the TRSDOS 2.0/2.1 instruction manuals which accompany TRS-80 equipment.

DISK PROGRAMS ON THESE PAGES MAY BE ORDERED DIRECTLY FROM

TRS-80 Software Exchange

17 Briar Cliff Drive Milford, New Hampshire 03055





It's tax time again, and all across America, dockworker, stockbroker and farmer alike are bracing for the annual drudge. From out of the cursing, gnashing of teeth and broken pencils, a common refrain emerges: "There MUST be an easier way!"

If you're among the over 100,000 TRS-80 owners, there IS an easier way, and if you started your year off with the cassette version of SoftSide, it's easier still!

SoftSide presents: 1040

Begin by loading the program — either from cassette or keyboard (about 1300 bytes). If the program is input by keyboard, you're almost certain to have some minor debugging ahead. If you've loaded from cassette, be sure to first list

program to make sure it has loaded properly.

Once loading is accomplished, pull out your copy of Form 1040, make sure all of your facts and figures are in order, and you're on your way.

The program begins with the first page of Form 1040, then prompts for information one line at a time — as if you were reading the form yourself. All answers are entered as Y or N, except where a numeric figure is requested, in which case you will enter the appropriate amount from your tax records, or a zero if it doesn't apply to you. NOTE: Make sure you have input the proper information before pressing ENTER. It's a lot easier to double-check each input than to restart the program from scratch.

Since prompts appear for any required information, the program is

TRS-80 DISK USERS

Your data is worthless if you can't store it safely until you need it.
Chances are, you've already discovered that the hard way...

Verbatim Certified Diskettes

Engineered and designed for:

- Ease of Operation
- Self-checking Calibration
- Flexibility
- · Ease of Maintenance

Diskettes compatible with TRS-80 system available in boxes of 10 for \$34.95 (plus \$1.00 shipping charge)

Master Charge & VISA accepted





self-explanatory. A couple of areas, however, do warrant some additional instruction:

- •If any of your inputs are way out of line, or if your particular situation deviates greatly from an established norm, the computer will inform you that such unreasonable data may cause your return to be audited.
- •Your medical deductions can be entered just as they are. The program will check against your gross salary for the medical and medicine percentages, and apply them against your medical credits if any are due.
- •After you have completed entering all information, you will be prompted to look up your tax on X, Y, Z, or other tables, and will be asked for Income Averaging figures. You may check to see if you would pay less tax by using this method. Again, this is done by simply supplying the requested data. The program will retain the original figure in either case.

Next, the computer will display all of the figures required to properly fill out your return, keyed to line numbers on your Form 1040. (See sample 1040 on page 16.) Just fill in the proper information, sign the forms, and if you owe money, attach the check or money order to the form with your other filing documents.

Due to the nature of this program, SoftSide assumes no liability for its use. Again, be sure to double check all entries before pressing ENTER, and if any of you are considering deducting your TRS-80 as an expense incurred in preparing your return, please give your new address to our subscription department: Warden, Cell Block, Prisoner Identification Number...

2 R=999 5 ' N. D. GLERTON -- #78 10 DEFDRI A-2 188 CLS:PRINT 015, "* * * 1040 TRX PROGRAM * * *" 110 PRINT® TRSSA DURE ITY SOFTWARE" 188 PRINT"1040 FED. TRX PROGRAM INCLUDES SCHED '8'EXEMPTIONS" 190 PRINT*SCHED 'G' INCOME AVERAGING SCHEDULES 'B'&'D' " 195 PRINT'SHOULD BE FILLED OUT BEFORE RIBNING PROGRAM ---- " 200 PRINT: INPUT "HIT ENTER TO CONTINUE"; Q 228 PRINT "ANGLER ALL RESTIONS WITH A 'Y' OR 'N' EXCEPT" 230 PRINT "WHERE A NUMERIC FIGURE GOES THEN ENTER ZERO" 248 PRINT:PRINT 270 PRINT "WE SHALL BEGIN WITH FIRST PROE OF 1040" 289 PRINT FRINT 310 M=0:J=0 330 PRINT: INPUT*ARE VOU SINGLE*: 0\$ 332 IF 0\$="Y" THEN N=2 :GOTO 440 340 INPUT"ARE YOU MARRIED FILING JOINT RET 'Y' OR 'N'"; 0\$ 368 IF Q\$="Y" THEN M=1:J=1:GOTO 449 370 INPUT "ARE YOU MARRIED FILING SEPERATE 'Y' OR 'N'"; Q\$ 375 IF Q\$="Y" THEN M=3:GOTO 440 388 PRINT: INPUT "FARE YOU UNMARKFIED HEAD OF HOUSE"; Q\$ 390 IF Q\$="V" THEN M=4:GOTO 440 400 PRINT: INPUT *ARE YOU QUAL-NEODA(ER) IN DEPENDANT*; 0\$ 410 IF 0\$="Y" THEN N=5: J=1:GOTO 448 428 PRINT "YOU HAVE ANSWERED QUESTIONS MRONG START OVER" **425 GOTO 330** 440 INPUT "DO YOU CLRIM OTHER DEPENDENTS"; OS 458 IF Q\$="Y":INPUT"ENTER NO. OF DEPENDENTS";D1 470 IF J=1THEN D=(2+D1):GOTO 510 480 D= (1+D1) 510 Print"if either you are your spouse over 65 enter 1" "528 Print" or 2 (for joint return if both) or 0 for None" 530 INPUT EL PRINT 550 PRINT"ARE YOU OR SPOUSE (IF FILING JOINT RET) RLIND?" 560 PRINT"ENTER 0=NO 1=YES-FOR-ONE 2=YES-FOR-BOTH":PRINT 600 INPUT B1:D=(D+E1+B1) 640 PRINT"ENTER ONLY YOUR GROSS MAGES ON YOUR 4-2 FORM" 658 PRINT*SPOUSE ENTERED LATER*:INPUT GL:PRINT 670 INPUT"ENTER YOUR FEDERAL WITHOLDING"; F1:PRINT

```
700 IF J=0 THEN 750
710 IMPUT "ENTER YOUR SPOUSE'S GROSS MAGES": 62:PRINT
740 INPUT*ENTER YOUR SPOUSE'S FED. WITHOLDING TRXES"; F2:PRINT
758 GI=(G1+G2) FI (F1+F2)
770 IMPUT ENTER ALL INTERESTS RECEIVED 'FROM SCHED--'8'": 11
790 PRINT
806 INPUT"ENTER DIVIDENDS RECEIVED FROM SCHED 'B' ": D3: PRINT
829 INPUT "ENTER ANT. DIVIDEND EXCLUSION LINE '108'"; FA
825 05=(D3-FA) G1=(G1+G2) F1=(F1+F2)
850 IMPUT "DID YOU ITEMIZE DEDUCTIONS ON YOUR RETURN LAST YEAR "; OK
868 PRINT: IF Q$="N":GOTO 930
890 PRINT"HOW HUCH STATE & LOCAL TRX REFUNDS DID YOU RECIEVE"
908 PRINT"FROM LAST YEARS TAX RETURNS?": INPUT 54: PRINT
939 IMPUT*PLINOWY RECIEVED LN 12"; 85:PRINT
960 PRINT"ENTER ANOUNT OF BUSINESS LOSS OR INCOME".
970 PRINT" IF LOSS ENTER NEGATIVE AMOUNT ATTACH SCHED "C".
980 PRINT "TO YOUR TAX FORMS": INPUT SS:PRINT
1000 PRINT"ENTER CAPITAL GAIN OR LOSS ATTACK SCHED "D/*
1005 PRINT" IF LOSS ENTER NEGATIVE FIGURE".
1010 INPUT S6:PRINT
1915 IMPUT "GAIN DIST NOT REPORTED ON SCHED 'D'"; LS
1828 INPUT"ENTER GRIN OR (LOSS) FROM FORM '4797'"; L6
1825 IMPUT"ENTER TRXABLE PENSIONS NOT ON SCHED 'E'";17
1838 INPUT "ENTER PENSIONS, RENTS, ROYALTIES, ON SCHEO "E". L8
1048 INPUT*ENTER FARM INCOME OR LOSS LOSS=NEGATIVE*; 57
1858 INPUT"ENTER ALL OTHER INCOME PG. 18 INSTRUCTIONS"; 01
1070 T1=(GI+T1+D5+94+85+S5+S6+L5+L6+L7+L8+S7+01):58=TI
1898 INPUT"ENTER HOVING EXPENSES OR ZERO INCLUDE FORM 3983"; M.L.
1138 INPUT"ENTER EMPLOYEE BUSINESS EXP ATTACK FORM 2186"; B1
1148 IMPUT"PRYMENTS TO "IRR" PAGE 10 OF INSTRUCTIONS LN-24"; R1
1150 INPUT"ENTER PRYMENTS TO KEOCH (HR 10) RET ACCOUNT*; R2
1160 INPUT"INTEREST LOST DUE TO EARLY NITHDRWL OF SRVINGS": R4
1170 INPHIT ENTER ALIMONY PRID PAGE 10 OF INSTR. ": 87
1198 L1=(M1+B1+R1+R4+R7+R2):TC=(T1-L1):
1220 INPUT DISABILITY INCOME EXCLUSION FORM 2448"; D8
1240 RG=(TC-08): IFRG<8000 THEN 1245
1242 GOTO 1270
1245 PRINT "YOU WAY QUALIFY FOR EARNED INCOME CREDIT"
1250 PRINT "GO TO PAGE 2 OF INSTRUCTIONS AND FILL OUT".
1255 INPUT "HORKSHEET ENTER ANT ON LINE 13 HERE"; E1
```

```
1270 PRINT "THIS COMPLETES FIRST PAGE OF FORM 1040. HE WILL"
1280 PRINT "NOW DO SIDE TWO OF 1848".
1290 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
1348 PRINT "DO YOU HAVE ANY CREDITS TO ENTER FOR LINES 38-48"
1345 PRINT"OF 1848 SIDE 2 IF NO ENTER "N"
1347 PRINT"*** NEW RESIDENTIAL ENERGY FORM 5695 ****
1358 INPUT "*** IS ON LINE ----45 IN THIS AREA ***"; Q$
1438 IF Q$="N" THEN 1650
4568 IMPUTEENTER CREDIT FOR CONTRIBUTIONS LN-38% C1
4578 IMPUT"ENTER CREDIT FOR ELDERLY LINE 39 OR 0"; C2
1580 INPUT ENTER CHILD CARE EXPENSE FORM 2441
-4590 INPUT "ENTER INVESTMENT CREDIT FORM 3468 ": C4
1600 IMPUT"ENTER FOREIGN TRX CREDIT FORM 1116 5:05
1619 INPUT "ENTER WORK INCENTIVE CREDIT FORM 4874"; C6
1628 IMPUT ENTER NEW JOBS CREDIT
                                      FORM 5884 ": C7
1638 INPUT"ENTER RESIDENTIAL ENERGY CREDIT FORM 5695% C8
1648 C9=(C1+C2+C3+C4+C5+C6+C7+C8)
1650 PRINT" IF YOU NEED TO FILL OUT LINES 48-53 OF 1840"
1668 IMPUT "OTHER TAXES ENTER "Y" OR "N""; Q$
1670 IF Q$="N" GOTO 1730
1680 INPUT"ENTER SELF EMPLOYMENT TRX SCHED 'SE'"; 01
1698 INPUT "ENTER MINIMUM TRX RTTRCH FORM 4625 LN-49": 02
1788 INPUT "ENTER TRX FROM FORM 4255 LINE 50"; (R)
1718 INPUT "ENTER SOC SEC TAX FROM FORM 4137": 04
1720 INPUT "ENTER UNCOLL EMP FICA AND ARTA TAX ON TIPS"; 05
1725, IMPLITIENTER TRX ON IRR FROM FORM 5329":06
1728 07=(01+02+03+04+05+06)
1729 INPUT"ENTER EST TAX PRYMENTS FROM 1977 RET LN 56"; XX
1730 PRINT: INPUT "ART. PRID MITH FORM 4868 LN-58"; AP: PRINT
1732 INPUT "EXCESS FICH 2 OR MORE EMPLOYERS LN:59"; EF: PRINT
1733 IMPUT "ENTER CREDIT FOR SPECIFIL FUELS FORM 4136"; SF: PRINT
1735 INPUT "ENTER REG. INVESTMENT CREDIT FORM 2439"; RI: PRINT
1738 TT=(FN+XX+EI+AP+EF+SF+RI):PRINT:PRINT
1739 PRINT*NE HAVE FINISHED SIDES 1 AND 2 OF 1948*
1740 PRINT:PRINT*SCHECULE 'R' ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS *
1750 PRINT*NILL SE DONE NEXT*:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT
1880 REW THES IS ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS SCHEDULE A
1829 PRINT"IF YOU DON'T ITEMIZE TYPE IN 'NO'"
1838 PRINT"IF YOU DO TYPE IN "YES"": INPUT Q$
1840 IF Q$="NO" GOTO 3150
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```
1860 PRINT "NEDICAL EXPENSE WILL BE DONE FIRST, ":PRINT:PRINT
1900 PRINT ENTER YOUR TOTAL MEDICAL INSURANCE PREHIUMS. *
1985 PRINT"THE PROGRAM WILL CALCULATE THE CORRECT AMOUNT"
1910 PRINT"YOU ARE ENTITLED TO AND GIVE YOU CREDIT. "
1920 INPUT P1: V8=P1:P1=(P1*, 5):PRINT
1938 V9=(P1-158): IF V9>8 PRINT "YOU ONLY GET 158.98 CREDIT"
1948 PRINT"YOU CAN ADD TO YOUR MEDICAL PRYMENTS".
1945 PRINT*RINDUNT OF INSURPINCE OVER 150, 80*
1947 PRINT*THIS AMOUNT*:PRINT (Y8-150.00)
1950 IF PL>150 THEN P1=150
1968 PRINT"HOW MUCH DID YOU PRY FOR PRESCRIPTIONS"
1978 INPUT P2:PRINT:P3=(R6*, 01):P4=(P2-P3)
2010 IF P4=<0 THEN P4=0
2015 BP=(V8-150.00): IF P1 (150 THEN BP=(V8-P1)
2829 PRINT"ENTER ALL OTHER NEDTCHL EXPENSES AND MISC. CHARGES"
2030 INPUT P5:PRINT:P6=(P4+BP+P5):P7=(AG*, 03):P0=(P6-P7).
2070 IF P7>P6 THEN P0=0
2000 P9=(P1+P0):IF P9>685 GOSUB 5770
2138 PRINT*TAX EXPENSES NILL BE DONE NEXT. ":PRINT:PRINT
2140 INPUT "ENTER STATE AND LOCAL INCOME TRX"; Q1
2150 INPUT"ENTER ALL REAL ESTATE TRX": 92
2160 INPUT "ENTER STATE AND LOCAL GASOLINE TAX SEE TABLES"; 03
2179 INPUT "ENTER GENERAL SALES TAX FROM TABLES"; Q4
2180 INPUT "ENTER PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX"; Q5.
2190 INPUT "ALL OTHER ITEMIZED TRACS": 96
2200 Q7=(Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4+Q5+Q6)
2420 IF 07> 1*AG THEN GOSUB 5690
2430 PRINT:PRINT
2458 PRINT "INTEREST EXPENSES HILL BE DONE NEXT.
2460 PRINT:PRINT
2480 INPUT"ENTER ANOUNT INTEREST ON MORTGRGE"; 98
2490 INPUT"ENTER INTEREST ON CREDIT AND CHARGE CARDS"; 93
2510 PRINT"ENTER PLL OTHER INTEREST YOU PRID EX:CREDIT CRROS"
2545 PRINT*PERSONAL LOAMS, CREDIT UNION, SECOND MORTGROE, ETC*
2530 INPUT 00:PRINT:TE=(08+09+00):PRINT
2560 IF TEX(, 1*8G) G09UB 5819:PRINT:PRINT
2598 PRINT "CONTRIBUTIONS NILL BE DONE NEXT."
2600 PRINT:PRINT
2628 INPUT"ENTER CRSH CONTRIBUTIONS"; X1
```

2650 PRINT "ENTER CRSK VALUE OF OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS YOU HRVE"

```
2668 PRINT*TO NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS FURNITURE - "
2665 Print"Hileage to And Fron Organizations for volunteer "
2678 PRINT "NORK PERFORMED ETC....."
2675 INPUT X2:PRINT
2710 INPUT "ENTER CONT OTHER THAN CASH "; X3
2715 INPUT "ENTER CHRRYOVER FROM PRIOR YEBRS"; X4
2728 X5=(X1+X2+X3+X4+X5):REN LINE 24:PRINT:PRINT
2730 PRINT"LOSSES NILL BE DONE NEXT. "
2740 PRINT:PRINT
2760 INPUT "ENTER CASUALTY LOSSES BEFORE REINBURSENT"; R6
2779 INPUT "AMOUNT REINBURSED FROM INSURANCE"; R7
2790 H1=(R6-R7): IF H1(0 THEN H1=0
2795 R8=109 00
2800 IF HIK100 THEN R8=H1:GOTO 2890
2880 IF R800 THEN R8=0
2890 R9=(H1-R8): IF H1=0 THEN R9=0
2900 PRINT:PRINT
2928 PRINT "MISCELLANEOUS DEDUCTIONS NILL BE DONE NEXT."
2930 PRINT:PRINT
2950 INPUT "ENTER ALL UNION DUES"; RO
2980 PRINT "ENTER ALL OTHER MISC. DEDUCTIONS EX: COST OF JOB"
2985 PRINT"HUNTING, UNIFORMS, TOOLS ETC REQUIRED FOR JOB *
3000 INPUT UL: U2=(R0+UL)
3030 REM OLD TA(FLD) LINE 39
3040 IF(N=1)0R(N=5) THEN U4=3200 00
3850 IF(M=2)0R(M=4) THEN U4=2200.00
3868 IF N=3 THEN U4=1688.88
3070 TD=(P9+Q7+TE+X5+R9+U2):M1=(TD-U4)
3080 IFTD=8THEN MI=0
3100 IF U4>TO THEN NI=0:PRINT
3150 IF N=10RN=5G0T03200
3168 6010 3218
3200 IF AG 240000 THEN THE="X, Y, C OR TO PART1":60TO 3220
3282 TM$="R B, C, D":GOTO 3228
3210 IF AG 22000 THEN THE="X, Y, C OR TO PART1":GOTO 3220
3215 TM#="R & C D"
3220 PRINT "YOUR TOTAL ADJUSTED INCOME IS"; AG
3230 PRINT"THE TOTAL NUMBER OF EXEMPTIONS YOU CLAIMED IS"; D
3235 V1=(PG-NI)
3237 X7=(AG-MI)
```

```
3240 PRINT"YOUR TRANSLE INCOME IS$"; V1; " "
3245 PRINT"LOOK UP THIS ANT. IN TRX "
7250 PRINT"TORKES "; TMS: " ENTER YOUR TOX HERE": INPUT RT
3260 INPUT "DO YOU WISH TO CHECK INCOME RVERAGING"; Q$
3262 IF Q$="Y" GOSUB 9500
3265 INPUT "ENTER ADDITIONAL TAXES FROM FORM 4970 LN-36"; AT
3288 REM INCOME AVERING WORKED IN HERE
3298 TJ=(RT+RT): BT=(TJ-C9): 07=(07+BT)
3295 X7=(RG-MI)
3300 IF TT>07 THEN K1=(TT-07)
3302 IF 07>TT THEN K2=(07-TT)
3385 IF TT>07PRINT"** YOU HAVE A REFUND OF"; K1; " DOLLARS **"
3308 PRINT:PRINT
3440 PRINT"THIS FINISHES THE QUESTIONING SECTION OF THE 1940 TRY PROGRAM "
3450 PRINT "NOW PROGRAM WILL PRINT YOUR TOTALS TO BE USED IN"
3460 PRINT "IN FILLING OUT YOUR TRX FORMS '1040' SIDE ONE"
3470 PRINT "WILL BE DONE FIRST"
3500 PRINT
3580 REM THIS FILLES IN THE BLANKS FOR THE 1040 AND SCHEDULE 181
3600 PRINT"LINE NUMBERS AND AMOUNTS WILL BE PRINTED"
3610 PRINT"ON THE SCREEN FOR YOU TO FILL IN ON YOUR 1040 FORM"
3620 PRINT"HIT FITER WHEN YOU ARE READY TO FILL OUT YOUR FORM"
3630 INPUTO$ GOSUB 3640 GOTO 3710
3640 CLS
3650 CLS:PRINT"LINE NUMBER", " ", "AMOUNT"
             3655 PRINT
3660 PRINT: PRINT
3680 RETURN
3710 PRINT T8B(6); "7"...D
3730 PRINTTAB(6); "8",, GI
3750 PRINTTAB(6); "9",, 11
3760 PRINTTRB(4); "10A", ...D3
3765 PRINTTRB(4); "10B"., E0
3770 PRINTTRB(4); "10C", , D5
3790 PRINT TRB(5); "11", 54
3810 PRINTTRB(5); "12", , R5
3811 PRINTTAB(5); "13", , 55:PRINTTAB(5); "14", , 56
3812 INPUT"HIT ENTER FOR NEXT PAGE"; Z$
3814 GOSUB 3640
3820 PRINTTAB(5); "15", , L5: PRINTTAB(5); "16", , L6
```

```
3828 PRINTTAB(5); "17", , L7; PRINTTAB(5); "18", , N5
3839 PRINTTAB(5); "19", , 57.
3888 PRINTTRB(5); *28*, .01
3890 PRINTINB(5); "21"... TI
3918 PRINTTRB(5); "22", .M.
3920 PRINTTAB(5); "23", , B1
3925 INPUT"HIT ENTER FOR NEXT PAGE"; 2$
3928 GOSUB 3640
3930 PRINT TAB(5); "24", , R1
3948 PRINTTAB(5); "25", , R2; PRINTTAB(5); "26", , R4
3950 PRINT T98(5): "27"... A7
3970 PRINTTRB(5); "28", . L1
3990 PRINTTAB(5); "29", , TC
4010 PRINTTAB(5); "30", , D8
4839 PRINTTAB(5); "31", .AG
4979 PRINT"THIS IS THE END OF PROE 1 1948 NOW THE"
4080 PRINT'BACK SIDE WILL BE FILLED IN "
4090 INPUT"HIT ENTER FOR NEXT PROE"; 2$
4100 GOSUB 3640
4140 PRINTTAB(5); "32", AG
4168 PRINTTAB(5); "33", MI
4489 PRINTTAB(5); "34"...X7
4290 PRINTTAB(5); "35", .RT
4210 PRINTTAB(5); "36", AT
4220 PRINTTAB(5); "37", JJ
4230 PRINTTAB(5); "38", C1
4240 PRINT TAB(5); "39",, C2
4268 PRINTTAB(5); "48",, C3
4265 INPUT"HIT ENTER FOR NEXT PROE*: 2$
4267 GOSUB 3640
4289 PRINTINB(5); "41", , C4
4285 PRINTTAB(5); "42", JC5; PRINTTAB(5); "43", JC6
4290 PRINTTBB(5); "44", , C7; PRINTTBB(5); "45", , C8
4300 PRINT TOB(5): "46"...C9
4329 PRINTTAB(5); "47", , BT
4325 PRINTTAB(5); "48", JOL:PRINTTAB(5); "49", JO2
4328 INPUT"HIT ENTER FOR NEXT PROF": 7$
4329 GOSUB 3640
4330 PRINTTAB(5); "58", JO3: PRINTTAB(5); "51", JO4
4335 PRINTTAB(5); "52", JOS:PRINTTAB(5); "53", JO6
```

```
4340 PRINTTRB(5); "54"...07
4368 PRINTTAB(5); "55"... FN
4388 PRINTTAB(5); "56",, XX
4400 PRINTTAB(5); *57*...EI
4485 PRINTIAB(5); "58", , AP:PRINTTAB(5): "59*, , EF
4406 INPUT*HIT ENTER FOR NEXT PROE*; Z$
4408 GOSUB 3640
4410 PRINTTAB(5); "60", , SF: PRINTTAB(5) "61", , RI
4420 PRINTTAB(5); "62",, 17
4440 PRINTTAB(5); "63", , K1
4460 PRINTINB(5); *64*, ,K1
4465 PRINTTHB(5); "65"; " ENTER ANT. OF TAX TO CROT TO 1979 TAX"
4480 PRINTTAR(5); "66", ... K2
4485 INPUT"RIT ENTER FOR NEXT PROF": 7$
4518 CLS
4568 PRINT"THIS END THE PRINT OUT OF THE "1848" TRX TOTALS. THE"
4578 PRINT FOLLOWING LINE NUMBERS WILL REFLECT THE FIGURES"
4580 PRINT"NHICH ARE USED ON SCHEDULE 'R'."
4590 PRINT: INPUT "HIT ENTER FOR NEXT PAGE"; Z$
4688 GOSUB 3649
4690 PRINTTOB(6): "1"...P1
4710 PRINTTAB(6); "2", , P2
4740 PRINTTR8(6); "3"... P3
4758 PRINTTAB(6), "4", , P4
4768 PRINTTAB(6): "5"... 8P
4770 PRINTTAB(6); "6", , P5
4798 PRINTTAB(6); "7",, P6
4810 PRINTTAB(6); "8", , P7
4838 PRINTTRB(6), "9", , P0
4850 PRINTTAB(5); "10"... P9
4860 INPUT "HIT ENTER FOR NEXT PAGE"; 2$
4865 GOSUB 3640
4879 PRINTTAB(5); "11"...Q1
4890 PRINTIPS(5); "12", ... 02
4910 PRINTTHB(5); "13", , 03
4938 PRINTIAB(5); "14", , Q4
4950 PRINTTAB(5); "15"... 95
4970 PRINTTRB(5); *16*...96
4998 PRINTTR8(5); "17", 107
5010 PRINTIPS(5); "18", , Q8
```

```
5030 PRINTTER(4); *188*... Q9
 5849 PRINTTAR(5): "19"...QR
 5858 PRINTTOR(5): "29" ... TE
5055 INPUT"HIT ENTER FOR NEXT PAGE"; 2$
5068 GOSUB 3640
5870 PRINTIPR(5): *21*...X1
5080 PRINTTAR(4): "218"...X2
5090 PRINTINR(5); "22"...X3
5110 PRINTTAB(5); "23",, X4
5130 PRINTTR8(5): "24"...X5
5150 PRINTTAB(5); "25", R6:PRINTTAB(5); "26", R7
5170 PRINTTRB(5): "27"...H1
5198 PRINTTRR(5): "28"...R8
5219 PRINTTAB(5); "29", , R9
5230 PRINTTAB(5); "30", , R9
5235 IMPUT"HIT ENTER FOR MEXT PAGE"; 24
5240 GOSUB 3648
5250 PRINTTAR(5); "31",, UL
5270 PRINTTAB(5); "32"... U2
5298 PRINTTAB(5): "33"... P9
5310 PRINTTAB(5); "34"...07
5338 PRINTTAR(5): "35"... TF
5350 PRINTTAR(5); "36", . X5
5370 PRINTTAB(5); "37", R9
5390 PRINTTAB(5); "38"... U2
5419 PRINTTAR(5): "39"... TD
5439 PRINTTAR(5): "48"... U4
5435 INPUT "HIT ENTER FOR LINE 41"; 2$
5440 GOSUB 3640
5450 PRINTTAB(5); "41",, NJ
5488 PRINT: INPUT "HIT ENTER FOR NEXT PAGE"; 2$
5490 PRINT: PRINT
5500 PRINT
5519 PRINT*THIS FINISHES THE '1949' TRX PROGRAM. NOW YOU"
5520 PRINT MRIST FILL IN THE BLANKS ON CORRECT FORMS & STON".
5530 PRINT"THE FORMS CORRECTLY: IF YOU ONE MONEY BE SURE"
5540 PRINT TO SEND A CHECK WITH THE FORMS PRINT
5570 PRINT*THANK YOU FOR USING QUALITY PROGRAMS FOR THE*
5588 PRINT"TRS-80 LEVEL-II" :PRINT :PRINT
5610 GOTO 8888
```

5690 PRINT:PRINT 5710 PRINT"YOUR TRXES " 5728 PRINT"ARE LARGER THAN EXPECTED FOR YOUR INCOME" 5738 PRINT*THIS MRY CHUSE YOUR RETURN TO BE AUDITED." 5740 PRINT PRINT 5769 RETURN 5770 PRINT PRINT 5790 PRINT"YOUR MEDICAL EXPENSES "; 5886 GOTO 5728 5810 PRINT: PRINT 5839 PRINT YOUR INTERESTS " 5848 GOTO 5729 5850 PRINT: PRINT 5879 PRINT YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS " 5888 6010 5728 5898 PRINT PRINT 5910 PRINT"YOUR LOSSES COULD CRUSE YOUR RETURN" 5915 PRINT"TO BE RUDITED" 5920 PRINT: PRINT 5940 RETURN 5950 END 8000 END 9588 REM INCOME RVG. 9503 INPUT"ENTER NO EXEMPTIONS ON TAXES IN 1977"; D7 9505 INPUT "ENTER TAXABLE INCOME 1977"; N7 9518 E7=(07+758 00):Y7=(N7-E7) 9520 INPUT"ENTER TRANSLE INCOME 1976"; V6 9538 INPUT "ENTER TRANSLE INCOME 1975"; 45 9540 INPUT"ENTER TAXABLE INCOME 1974"; Y4 9545 B6=(1688 98):B7=(2288 98):B8=(3288 98) 9550 IFN=10NH=500T0 9588 9555 IFN=20RN=4G0T0 9680 9560 Y6=(Y6-B6):Y5=(Y5-B6):Y4=(Y4-B6):90T0 9700 9588 Y6=(Y6-68):Y5=(Y5-88):Y4=(Y4-88):60T0 9788 9688 Y6=(Y6-B7):Y5=(Y5-B7):Y4=(Y4-B7) 9650 TZ=(X7-(D+750,00)):Y8=(Y7+Y6+Y5+Y4):T3=(Y8*,30) 9880 AX=(TX-T3) 9900 IF RXC3000 00 G05UB 10500:G0TO 11000 9985 L8=(RX*, 29);L9=(T3+L8);PRINT"NE DON'T FIGURE IN LINE 18" 9910 19=L9:G05UB 9956:Z8=19

9915 Z7=Z8:19=T3:GOSUB 9950:Z6=19

9920 Z5=(Z7-Z6):Z4=(Z5*4):N9=(Z8+Z4)

9925 PRINT"THIS IS YOUR INCOME AVERAGE TAX FROM SCHED 'G'*

9930 PRINT"OLD TRX RMOUNT "; RT

9935 PRINT"SCHD 'G' TRX AMOUNT "; N9

9940 PRINT" IF YOU WANT TO FILL OUT SCHED 'G' AND"

9945 INPUT"USE THIS LOWER RATE TYPE IN 'YES'"; Q\$

9947 IF Q\$="YES"RT=N9:GOTO 11000

9948 GOTO 11000

9950 PRINT"ENTER TAX FROM X, Y, Z ON THIS AMOUNT "; 19

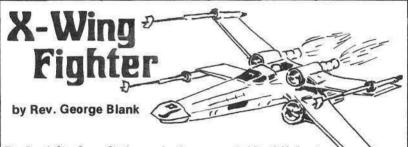
9965 INPUT 19

9990 RETURN

10500 PRINT"YOUR RVERRGEABLE INCOME LINE 14 SCHED G LT 3000, 00"

10510 PRINT"YOU CANNOT USE SCHEDULE 'G'"

11000 RETURN



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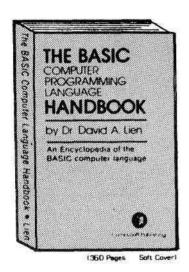
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Writing Good Computer Games

by Rev. George Blank PO Box 456 Leechburg, PA 15656

Part II — Mechanics

In Part I of this article, I presented the philosophy and aesthetics of computer games. Let's now discuss the actual process of writing and marketing, from actual idea to the check in your mailbox.

The Idea

The starting point for almost any creative endeavor is an idea. Until you have an idea for a game, it is very difficult to write one. Some of the sources of ideas mentioned in the first part of the article were books. television, movies, sports, board games, historical situations and mythology. One you get an idea, play with it for a few days. Write it down. Can you think of any special twists that could make your game more interesting? I cannot overstress the importance of writing down your ideas, for two reasons: first of all, if you don't write them down, you will probably forget them; secondly, until you write it down, it will probably be hazy and unclear. Also, when you write an idea down, it forces you to state it clearly. I usually use a three ring notebook for each game that I'm working on and the first thing that

goes into that book is a clear statement of the idea.

I have always been fascinated by sailing, and I thought it would be nice to write a simulation game based on the Clipper Ship races to China in the 19th century. That was the beginning of the idea. I went to the local library and got out a book on Clipper Ships. The book was lying beside the telephone one day when I got a call from a magazine editor who wanted to purchase a game I had submitted. During the conversation, I asked routinely if there were any games he would like to see written. He mentioned two: a real time, graphic, multi-dimensional lunar lander and a Clipper ship race around the Horn. I picked up the book and said, "You're not going to believe what I am holding in my hand." That is how my 'Round the Horn game started.

During the period in which you are playing with the idea, do your research and write down several different versions of the idea. As I read about Clipper Ships, I dis-

covered that the trip around the Horn was not only for the China trade, but was also important during the California Gold Rush. Right away the idea of San Francisco as a destination instead of Canton began to appeal to me, because it meant that I would only have to do a map of North And South America, and I could forget about Hawaii and China. In addition, I could make the game quicker, and pacing is important. I started collecting information on the most important Clipper Ships in the Gold Rush.

As I developed the idea, I began to think about the different factors that should have to be considered by the players, and I added these factors to my idea sheet. I have raced sailboats, and at one time served as an official in the Trans-Pacific Yacht Race, so I thought of such factors as winds, currents, course, different sets of sails, storm damage, supplies, navigation hazards, and personnel. After two or three weeks of research and idea refinement, I decided to get started.

Housekeeping

I have already mentioned my three ring notebook. When writing a program, I consider it of utmost importance to keep all information organized, so I prepared for the task of writing by setting up several categories.

I use an index to sub-programs, a copy of which is shown on page 32. I believe it is critical to write programs in several modules. That way I can add or delete a whole function from the program at any time, change the order in which functions are performed, and test each function to see that data is processed correctly in that module. So I typed out a list of the various

functions which had to be performed within the overall program. Later, when I wrote each module, I wrote in the starting address of each, so that part of the page looked like this:

00 Remarks
100 Initialize
8000 Display Ship
8200 Display Waves
9000 Navigation Chart
10000 Data
8400 Test for Land

Once I thought of as many of the things my program would have to do as I could, I sat down and wrote a flow chart. I seldom do this, but in a complex program it helps to keep things organized. The flow chart also went into the notebook.

My next step was a table of variables. I used a mimeograph machine to run off a form, a copy of which is shown on page 32.

Each time I used a variable, I would add it to the chart, so that one line might look like this:

W Wave# WR Region W[3,4] Weather W\$[3] Waves

If I used a dimensioned variable, I recorded the uses on a separate page:

C Current Player

W[C,0] Barometer Reading [,1] Change per hour

[,2] Wind Speed

,3] Wind Direction

[,4] Tack Power Factor

Once I had organized the notebook, I started writing the different modules of the program.' Since the graphic display would dominate the game, I wrote my two graphic routines first. One displays North and South America, and the other is a view from the front of the ship with

an animated wave display. On graph paper, I sketched each one out and kept changing it until it looked like I wanted it to; then I simplified it as much as possible in the interest of speed. Often a module will require extra research: maps for the map routine, an atlas to determine wind patterns, navigation charts to determine ocean currents. Each module is written and tested, then linked to other parts of the program and tested again. As I write, I use a code for line numbers. All subprograms should start with a line number divisible by 100. Subsequent lines start at intervals of 10. If I have to add a line, it ends in 5. If I have to add several lines. I use 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8. The number 9 is reserved for remark statements, and the number 1 for test lines used to make sure the variables are operated on correctly. A typical program segment might look like this:

2299 REM * SHIPWRECK*
2300 CLS
2301 PRINT AT 50, H; V;
2305 PRINT "THE"; C\$(C);
"WAS LOST AT SEA"

Line 2301 would be a temporary test of the variables used in the sub-program to make sure that the routine functioned properly. After final debugging, all lines ending in 1 would be deleted.

Market testing

Once you have written the game in a rough form, get your friends to play it. I am especially fortunate as the pastor of a Presbyterian Church, for I have a church youth group that is delighted to play with my computer. I watch them play, listen to their comments and complaints (usually of the "Can't I play Star Wars?" variety), and ask questions. This is a critical factor, and I only

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by John Adamson

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Ludmaaanddaddadumaanddadddadumaadu

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consider it the halfway point.

Rewriting

The best procedure at this point is to throw away everything you have done and start over. If you do, it will be a much better game. I am very hesitant to do this, but in the case of 'Round the Horn I had help. I lost the whole program four different times due to system crashes, tape erasing, and a spoiled disk, having to start over each time then go back and test again.

Polishing

Polishing is a very critical step. The major considerations are pacing, suspense, graphics, animation and Murphy's Laws. I do each of these separately.

In considering the pacing, ask if the game flows smoothly. Is each player's turn too long or too short? Is there enough to do during the turn to avoid boredom? Is the action too fast to keep up with? Are the graphic sequences well paced? Are there dead spots in the game while the computer does some elaborate calculation or other time-waster, and if so, can they be broken up?

The suspense factor is very important to the TV generation. People who watch a lot of television are used to a dramatic moment every 7 minutes. That is Hollywood's way of getting us to refrain from switching channels during the commercials. But most games require enough suspense, or enough of a threat, to worry us in order to avoid boredom. In most games, the possibility of disaster adds interest.

In looking at the graphics displays, ask if there is any way to improve them. Do they look like what they represent? Here, it's best to get the opinion of someone who doesn't know what it is supposed to be. Are there ways to speed up the graphics, to use less memory, to simplify them, to add interest? In the game of 'Round the Horn, the waves move, the land passes by, the sail shifts from side to side. Are there ways of making the animation more realistic?

Murphy's Law is the basic rule of programming: if something can go wrong, it invariably will. Find out how each of your variables behaves near the limits of its range. If they ever get near zero, find out what happens when they reach zero. Is there ever an attempt to divide by zero? If you have variables in your graphics routines, find out what happens when you get near the edge of the screen, or go off the screen, even if players would not normally do this in the game. Have a friend try the program out on his computer. I found out that while 'Round the Horn would load and play in a 16K computer, at times it would fill up the memory with variables and create an out-of-memory error. Since I had a 32K computer, and simply measured the memory requirement by the amount of space left, I did not know about this until a friend tried the program. I had to rewrite the instructions in a shorter form.

The final step in the polishing is nearly impossible. Take your finished, polished program and play it for a month before you submit it to a publisher, and make sure all the bugs are gone. They are far less embarassing then.

Selling the Program

The next step is to decide how you would like to sell the program. If you are selling it to a magazine, you will have to write an interesting article to go along with it. Double

INDEX TO SUB PROGRAMS

Address 00	Label	Comment	Address 00		Label	Comment
00			00			
00			00			
00			00			
00			00			
00			00			
00			00			
00			00			
PROGRAM				TABL	E OF VA	RIABLES
AA_	A(,)			_A\$	
ВВ_	B(,)			_B\$	
CC_	C(,)			_C\$	
DD_	D(, :)			_ D\$	···
EE_	E(,)			_E\$	
FF_	F(,)			_F\$	
G G _	G(,)			_G\$	
H H_	— Н(,)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		_H\$	

32

check your research, and throw some interesting facts into the article to provoke interest.

Software houses and some magazines publish the programs in machine-readable form. In that case. the instructions are the article, and they should be written with care.

In the case of 'Round the Horn, I have a choice of marketing it to two magazines that publish TRS-80 programs on cassette tape, two magazines that publish games in BASIC specializing in the TRS-80, the Software Exchange, another major publisher of software, the general purpose computer magazines, and a whole bunch of small entrepeneurs. I could also market it myself, but I'm not going to make any decisions until that final month of polishing is over!



Editor's note:

Congratulations to George on another fine submission. We hope this article has provided some added inspiration to all of you software artists who have been toying with that different idea, that unique approach, that new concept. And, when you've got it all together, we hope that you, too, will decide that SoftSide magazine and the TRS-80 Software Exchange are the place to he Address all submissions to:

SOFTWARE EDITOR Softside magazine PO Box 68 Milford, NH 03055

Anyone out there feel up to tackling Mount Everest?

CALCULATOR

by Roger W. Robitaille, Sr.

A simple program which allows your TRS-80 to operate as a calculator, featuring one-key function codes and the ability to carry totals onward. The four basic arithmetic processes plus reciprocal. memory storage and retrieval, and reverse sign are allowed for already. Easily expandable to suit vour particular purpose.

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by Denslo Hamlin

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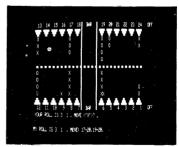
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BACKGAMMON



by Scott Adams

The author of **Adventure** has made the TRS-80 into a pretty clever Backgammon player! However, you may avoid the embarassment by taking on your kids instead!

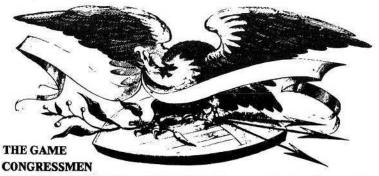
Excellent Graphics

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PORK BARREL



NEVER STOP PLAYING — REELECTION

By Rev. George Blank

Okay so you've just been elected to Congress. You're young and looking forward to a long and rewarding career. And why shoudn't you be? Everyone loves you, or you wouldn't have been elected in the first place. It should be a snap, right?

The next thing you know, you're seated in the halls of Congress, tossing around billions of dollars like confetti at a ticker tape parade; Department of Defense, 340 billion last year, and looking for 380 billion this year; HEW got 30 billion last year, and say they need 10 billion more. By now, you're beginning to wonder—what about my effect on unemployment? Oh, no!! What about reelection?

Just when you're beginning to think that it might pay to keep a lower profile, (at least until you get the hang of it), the agenda moves into roll call voting. Sure you've got all the figures. You know what percentages of your constituency are blue collar workers, unemployed, elderly, farmers, etc., but the word is out that the President wants you to vote "yea" on this issue, and "nay" on that issue, and you wonder ... "Why is he doing this to me?" And the lobbies! Your district is telling you NO on increased Social Security benefits, but the liberal lobby keeps saying YE\$, YE\$, YE\$, and after all ... what about reelection?

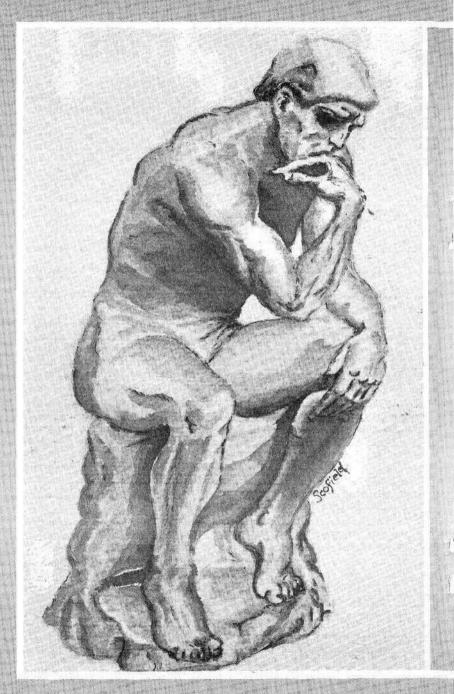
That's the scenario in this superb simulation from the author of Santa Paravia, 'Round the Horn, Troll's Gold. After you and up to 5 other players have finished your term in the hot seat, comes the moment you've been waiting for as you're up for reelection against such celebrities as Jane Fonda and Milton Schapp. How you fare depends entirely on your ability to be all things to all people at all times.

One thing's for sure, your constituency will let you know just how they feel ... are you listening, Richard?

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CONCENTRATION

by Lance Micklus

T elevision game shows have been around for almost as long as television itself. Once rudely produced, "one gun" affairs, TV games hit an unprecedeented level of sophistication during the '60's, when game writers began to realize that the game itself wasn't nearly so interesting as watching the contestants sweat it out under the hot lights through one embarrassing situation after another.

One game capable of surviving on its own merits, with the home version game sales to prove it, is Concentration. In this version, the computer displays a playing board comprised of 32 numbered blocks, behind each of which is a prize of differing value. As those of you who remember seeing the game on TV will recall, for each item revealed on the board, another just like it lurks under a different square. The object is to concentrate on the board, and remember which items have been uncovered at each location, so that when your turn comes you can name them both and secure the prize.

When you have succeeded in matching two items on the board, you have won a battle, but not the war. You now have your first of a series of guesses at the computer's "secret number" (1 to 100). The computer will let you know if your guess was high or low. And, you'll do well to remember the number. When you make another match, you'll get another guess. Remember, every time you guess at the number or uncover an unknown square, you're helping your opponent. It may turn out that your last guess was just what he needed to make his match — unless he hasn't been concentrating.

The game ends on a note that I'm sure is familiar to all of us. When the "secret number" has been guessed, the computer announces the winner and offers a list of all prizes accumulated during the game. Congratulations — and then what?

What else ... a commercial!

```
198 PRINT"GREATEST PRIZE VALUE RETER THREE GAMES, MINS "
288 PRINT
218 DIMA(151)
220 FOR J = 32 TO 150 : R(J) = 0 : NEXT J
230 0 = 0 : REM NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED
240 C = 50 : REM NUMBER OF PRIZES IN DATA LIST
300 REM
310 RFM
             CREATE A GAME BOARD
TOR REM
338 R(8) = 1 : R(1) = 1
                                                          GAME BOWERD
340 FOR J = 1 TO 15
                                     >>> 1 ((( >>> 2 ((( - >>> 3 (((
350 I = RND(C)
                                                                          >>> 4 (((
                                     >>> 5 (((
                                                 >>> 6 ((( >>>> 7 (((
                                                                         >>> 8 (((
368 FOR K = 0 TO 31
                                                >>> 18 ((( ______>))> 11 (((
                                     >>> 9 (((
                                                                          >>> 15 (((
                                                            >>> 15 ((( >>> 16 (((
370 IF A(K) = I THEN 350
                                     >>> 13 ((( )>>> 14 (((
                                                            >>> 19 (((
                                     DISNEYLAND TRIP >>> 18 (((
                                                                          >>> 28 (((
380 NEXT K
                                                              >>> 23 (((
                                     >>> 21 ((( )>>> 22 (((
                                                                          >>> 24 (((
390 \text{ R}(J*2) = I : R((J*2)+1) = I
                                                 >>> 26 ((( · >>> 27 (((
                                     >>> 25 (((
                                                                          >>> 28 <<<
400 NEXT J
                                     >>> 29 (((
                                                  >>> 38 ((( >>>> 31 (((
                                                                           >>> 32 (((
410 FOR J = 1 TO 400
                                     FOR THE DISNEYLAND TRIP, WORTH $ 758
429 I = RND(32) - 1
                                     PETER - ENTER YOUR SECOND GUESS? _
438 \text{ R}(32) = \text{R}(1)
440 \ R(1) = R(31)
450 \text{ A}(31) = \text{A}(32)
460 NEXT J
470 FOR J = 0 TO 31
480 IF R(J) () 1 THEN R(J) = -R(J)
490 NEXT J
5000 = 0 + 1
510 R(46) = 0 : R(47) = 0 : REM PRIZE VALUE THIS GAME
520 P = 2
530 M = RND(100) : REM SECRET NUMBER
1999 REM
1010 REM
             GRME LOOP
1929 REM
1030 IF P = 2 THEN P = 1 : GOTO 1100
1949 P = 2
1100 5 = 99 : T = 99 : GOSUB 9030
1110 PRINT"PLAYER"; P; INPUT"- ENTER YOUR FIRST GUESS"; S
1115 IF (S(1)+(S)32)+(S()INT(S)) THEN GOSUB 1200 : GOTO 1100
1117 S = S - 1 : IF R(S) = 0 THEN GOSUB 1200 : GOTO 1100
1118 GOSUB 9030
```

```
1120 IF A(S) > 0 THEN 1125
1121 A(S) = ARS(A(S)) : Z = R(S) : GOSUB 9538
1122 PRINT*FOR THE "SREE", WORTH $"; V
1125 PRINT"PLAYER";P; :INPUT"- ENTER YOUR SECOND CUESS"; T
1130 IF (T<1)+(T>32)+(T<)INT(T)) THEN 1200
1135 T = T - 1
1140 IF S = T THEN GOSUB 1200 : 90TO 1118
1145 \text{ if } A(1) = 0 \text{ then gosub } 1200 : G0T0 1118
1158 GOTO 1258
1190 REM * ILLEGAL MOVE *
1288 PRINT SORRY, I CHRYT SKOW YOU THAT. "
1210 FOR N = 0 TO 2000 : NEXT N
1228 RETURN
1240 REM * NO MRTCH, SHOW SECOND ITEM & WRIT *
1258 GOSUB 9038
1268 IF (ABS(A(S))=ABS(A(T)))+(A(S)=1)+(A(T)=1) THEN 2000
1270 \text{ for N} = 0.70 \text{ 3000} : \text{NEXT N}
1272 GOTO 1838
1275 REN
          MRKE SURE THERE IS AT LEAST 1 MATCH POSSIBLE
1277 REN
1278 REN
1289 FOR N = 2 TO C
1298 X = 8
1388 FOR Y = 6 TO 31
1310 IF ABS(R(Y)) = N THEN X = X + 1
1328 IF A(Y) = 1 THEN X = X + 1
1330 NEXT Y
1348 IF X >= 2 THEN 1100
1358 NEXT N
1379 REM
1389 REM THE DAME, NO MORE MATCHES POSSIBLE
1390 REM
1400 S = -1
1410 GOSUB 9030
1420 PRINT"TIE GRNE, NO WINNER. *
1430 A(48) = R(44) : R(45) = R(49)
1448 GOTO 3218
1970 REM
1980 REN
            GOT MATCH, MAKE GUESS AT SECRET NUMBER
1990 REM
```

```
2000 IF R(S) = 1 THEN R(S) = R(T)
2005 IF A(S) = 1 THEN 2110
2010 Z = RBS(R(S))
2020 GOSUB 9530
2030 R(474P) = R(474P) + 1
2048 R(49+R(47+P)+((P-1)+50)) = R(5)
2050 R(45+P) = R(45+P) + V
2060 \text{ A(S)} = 0 : \text{A(T)} = 0
2100 PRINT"FOR THE "SRSS" MORTH $"; V
2102 \text{ IF } R(45+P) = V \text{ THEN } 2110
2184 PRINT*RND & TOTAL OF"; 8(47+P)-8(43+P); "PRIZES MORTH $"; 8(45+P)
2110 INPUT*NHRT'S MY SECRET NUMBER (1-100)"; J
2120 \text{ If } J = 8 \text{ Then } 3800
2138 IF J > M THEN PRINT"SORRY, YOUR GUESS IS TOO HIGH "
2140 IF J < N THEN PRINT"SORRY, YOUR GUESS IS TOO LOW "
2145 PRINT"BUT YOU STILL GET ANOTHER TURN ";
2150 FOR N = 0 TO 3000 : NEXT N
2168 GOTO 1288
2970 REM
2980 REM HE HAVE A NIMBER
2998 REM
3000 5 = -1
3810 GOSUB 9030
3020 PRINT
30%0 PRINT "THAT'S CORRECT PLAYER"; P.
3048 PRINT"NY NUMBER MPS", N
3050 \text{ IF P} = 1 \text{ THEN } 3100
3060 R(48) = R(44)
3070 R(45) = R(49)
3080 GOTO 3210
3090 R(47+P) = R(47+P) - 1
3180 \text{ A}(49) = \text{R}(45)
3118 \text{ A}(44) = \text{A}(48)
3210 INPUT"HIT "'ENTER" TO SEE YOUR PRIZES"; B$
3399 FOR P = 1 TO 2
3318 CL5 : K = 0 : A(41+P) = 0
3320 PRINT TAB(23), "PLAYER"; P.
3325 IFR(43+P)=0TMENPRINT:PRINTTRB(14), "SORRY, YOU HRVE NO PRIZES. ":GOT03460
3330 PRINT" ", "PRIZE", "VALUE"
3340 FOR J = ((P-1)+58)+58 TO ((P-1)+58)+49+8(43+P)
```

```
3350 Z = ABS(A(J))
3360 009JB 9530
3370 PRINT" ", A$, "$"; V
3380 K = K + 1
3385 R(41+P) = R(41+P) + V
3390 IF K () 10 THEN 3450
3400 PRINT
3410 INPUT"HIT "ENTER" KEY TO CONTINUE"; 84
3429 CLS
3430 PRINT TAB(23), "PLAYER"; P
3440 PRINT" ", "PRIZE", "VALUE"
3450 NEXT J
3455 PRINT" ", " ", "-----": PRINT" ", "TOTAL ", "$"; A(41+P)
3460 PRINT
3478 INPUT*HIT ''ENTER'' KEY TO CONTINUE"; 8$
3500 NEXT P
3520 IF 0 = 3 THEN 3600
3530 CLS
3540 PRINT RT 128, "NE'LL BE BRCK IN JUST A MONENT WITH ROUND"; 0+1
3550 PRINT AT 466, "(INSERT COMMERCIAL HERE)"
3568 GOTO 330
3570 REM
3588 REM END OF 3 GRNES, DECLARE A HINNER
3598 REM
3600 CLS
3610 IF R(42) > R(43) THEN P = 1 + 6010 3630
3615_IFR(42)=R(43)THENPRINT@320,"TIE_GRNE, SO WE_PLAY R_RUBBER MRTCH":GOTO330
3620 P = 2
3630 PRINT RT 320, "PLAYER"; P; "WINS THE GRNE!!!"
3648 PRINT"CONGRADULATIONS. HOPE YOU HAD FUN PLAYING"
3650 PRINT : PRINT
3660 PRINT TAB(18), "C O N C E N T R A T I O N";
8999 END
9000 REM
9010 REN PRINT THE GRNE BOARD
9820 REN
9030 CLS
9835 PRINT TAB(27), "GRME BORRD"
9949 FOR H = 9 TO 31
9858 IF A(H) = 0 THEN 9150
```

9855 IF 5 = -1 THEN 9100 10065 DATA CALCULATOR 25 9860 IF (N = 5) + (N = 7) THEN 9100 10070 DATA TENNIS SHOES, 20 9878 PRINTE((N+16)+128), ">>>"; N+1; "<<<"; 18875 DRTR DISNEYLAND TRIP, 758 9080 GOTO 9150 10080 DATA LIVING ROOM SET, 1200 9100 Z = ABS(R(N))18885 DRTR TABLE LAMP, 35 19899 DATA BEDROOM SET, 1158 9110 GOSUB 9530 9120 PRINTO((N+16)+128), A\$; 10095 DATA STEAK DINNER, 12 9150 NEXT W 10100 DATA ENCYCLOPEDIA, 400 10105 DATR TOY MOUSE, 4 9155 PRINT : PRINT 9160 RETURN 10110 DRTA FLASH LIGHT, 2 9500 REN 10115 DATA NOTOR HOME, 12000 9518 REM GET PRIZE AND VALUE ______ 10128 DATA NOTOR BORT, 4000 9520 REM ---10125 DATA DISHMASHER 350 9530 RESTORE 10130 DRTR RIR CONDITIONER, 250 10135 DATA BAN TELEVISION 75 9548 FOR Y = 1 TO Z 10140 DATA SMINNING POOL, 3500 10145 DATA SMONYOBILE, 2000 l 9550 read as, v 9560 NEXT Y 9578 RETURN 10150 DATA BICYCLE, 165 9970 REW 10155 DRTA WASHER-DRYER, 590 9988 REM PRIZE LIST TO CHOSE FROM 18168 DATA SILK SHEETS SET, 49 10165 DATA SOFA BED, 725 10178 DRTR BOX OF CANDY, 2 9998 REN ------19175 DATA POTS & PRIS. 49 19189 DATA ELECTRIC CLOCK, 25 19185 DATA 1ST AID KIT, 8 9999 DRTA * WILD CARD *, 8 19000 DATA NEW CAR. 5000 19995 DRTA COLOR TV, 659 19190 data tea pot, 5 19195 data vacuum Cleaner, 109 10010 DATE MOVIE OUTFIT, 400 18815 DATA BOX OF NAILS, 2 10015 DATA BOX OF NAILS, 2 10020 DATA TRIP TO EUROPE, 1500 18299 DATA SENING MACHINE, 359 19295 DATR MICOMPYE OVEN, 798 19210 DATR CRPPET, 888 10025 DATA BALL POINT PEN. 2 19939 DRTN PET DOG. 75 18835 DATA \$1888 CRSH, 1888 18215 DATA DRAPES, 158 18848 DATA \$1 CRSH, 1 18229 DATA ASH TRAY, 2 18945 DATA TRS-88 COMPUTER, 1898 18225 DATA CANDLE, 4 10230 DATA THROW PILLOWS, 15 10235 DATA COFFEE TABLE, 85 18858 DRTA STEREO SYSTEM 858 10055 DATA DOZEN HOT DOGS, 2 10240 DATR TV TRRYS, 90 10068 DATE DIRMOND NATCH 875



APPOINTMENT LOG

by M. Kelleher

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This program can renumber a 12K program in just 32 seconds. Offers complete user control with respect to which lines are renumbered, and how, including all GOSUB's and GOTO's. Needs no external tables. Runs in 1300 bytes of high memory, regardless of program size. Specify 4, 16, 32 or 48K version when ordering.

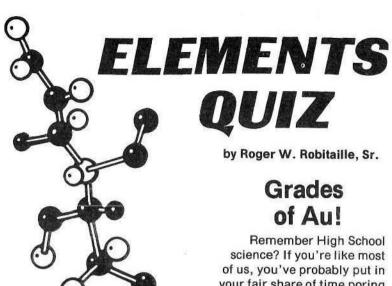
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MICRO TEXT EDITOR

Versatility in text composition and editing through use of a non-destructible cursor, graphics capability and interface option with cassette tape or TRS-80 printers are feature elements of this program. Commands include: Delete, Insert, ASCII Code, Repeat, Print, Save, Load, Clear, and End.

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Remember High School science? If you're like most of us, you've probably put in your fair share of time poring over the periodic table at the back of your chemistry textbook, covering the symbols with a slip of paper. And, usually the night before an exam, you'd study feverishly

hoping to retain the information at least until the next day...and that's about how long most of us remembered - until the next day, period.

SoftSide is hoping to turn the tables on one of the least pleasant aspects of traditional education — memorization — with this, the Elements Quiz. It's certainly nothing fancy from a programming point of view, but it demonstrates a way in which the computer can be of valid service as an educational aid, not only in learning the elements and their symbols, but for other tasks as well.

First off, the job of inputting the program should be performed by the person who will benefit most — the student. The very task of keyboarding can be a learning experience.

How many other uses can you find for this program? By simply substituting the elements and their symbols with other researched information, the program could just as easily call out names and dates for that history quiz, or relative dates of periods and systems with respect to geologic time for your geology class, or any of a hundred other uses...once you get the Pb out!

INTRODUCTORY MARQUEE

Two principles were followed here: show what the program is about by using portions of the program itself; save memory on the frills. All that actually happens is the data is read and printed sequentially until the screen is full. Identifying information is displayed in the center, followed by an appropriate delay loop permitting examination.

```
100 DIMP2(104):CLS
110 FORE=1T0217:READS4:PRINTS4; " "; :NEXT
120 RESTORE
130 PRINT0407; " ";
140 PRINT047L; " E.L.E.M.E.N.T.S. ";
150 PRINT0535; " Q.U.T.Z. ";
155 PRINT0599; " ";
160 FORE=1T05000:NEXT:CLS
```

DIFFICULTY LEVEL

This quiz utility program allows for various levels of difficulty. When composing your own quiz data sets, be sure to order them in ascending levels of difficulty; i.e., the easiest in the beginning and the most difficult last. Absolute precision is not required, so long as the easiest group falls within the first range, and so on. In this group of element information, there are three levels of difficulty ordered alphabetically.

```
280 PRINTERS95, "WHAT LEVEL OF QUIZ DO YOU WISH TO TAKE": PRINTTAB(23);
"ERSY 1"
210 PRINTTAB(23); "DIFFICULT 2": PRINTTAB(23); "IMPOSSIBLE 3": PRINTTAB(24);
"CHOICE"; : IMPUTL
220 IFL=1 L=48:GOTO10000
230 IFL=2 L=88:GOTO10000
240 IFL=3 L=103:GOTO1000
250 GOTO200
```

Once the level of difficulty is selected, 'L' is set to act as the lower boundry to which data will be read. As written, each level of difficulty includes all the data contained in any easier level. The changes below will isolate each group from the others:

```
230 IFL=2 L=80:U=40:Q=40:G0T01990
1020......IFI>U PRINTTAB(0); E$.......
1100 Cls:FgR1=Q+1Tol
1110 Z=RND(Q);.....
```

1398 FGRI=1TOQ:......
1490 FORI=1TOQ:......
L=LOWER BOUNDRY U=UPPER BOUNDRY Q=NUMBER OF FLEMENTS

QUIZ REVIEW

This section permits the review of the data. The chart heading is placed on a subroutine so it can be used each time the screen is refreshed with a new page of data. The variable 'P' is used as a page-turning control. After every line of information is displayed, 'P' is upcounted 1 until 12 lines have been shown.

1808 CL5:PRINT0389, "IF YOU WISH TO REVIEW THE DATA PRESS Y ELSE N CENTER>"; :INPUTAS

1010 IFA\$="N"GOTO1100

1828 CLS:GOSUB1895:FORI=1TOL:READ_E\$, \$\$, N, N\$:PRINTTAB(8); E\$; TAB(23); \$\$; TAB(24); N; TAB(46); M\$

1030 P=P+1:IFP=12 G0SUB1090:P=0

1040 NEXT1:RESTORE:PRINTTAB(20); "REVIEW COMPLETE":GOSUB1090:GOTO1100

1090 PRINTIAB(17); "PRESS ENTER TO GO ON"; ;INPUTX#:CLS:GOSUB1095;RETURN

1895 PRINTTAB(8); "ELEMENT"; TAR(21); "SYMBUL"; TAR(25); "4"; TAR(45);

"WEIGHT":RETURN

QUESTION SHUFFLER

The approach used to select the questions to be asked is to store numbers in the A array. Those figures determine the number of READ cycles the computer goes through before stopping. Since each READ writes over the information read in the preceding cycles, only the last one is important...and the last one is the question! From there, it's just a matter of making sure every question is asked, and that it's only asked once.

It's usually desirable to change the order in which the data will be quizzed. This is accomplished by using subscripted variables to carry the order in which the questions are asked. To picture this, think of the array (DIMA(104)) as 'so many post office boxes'. The first box A(0) is unused, because doing so has a confusing effect on understanding the rest of the program.

There are two basic methods to filling those boxes with the indicators for which question to ask next: in order with the randomly chosen questions, or randomly picked sequentially chosen questions. The latter is the better choice, by far.

Why? Sticking with our analogy, if you were to randomly choose the questions, you must check all the other boxes to

be sure you haven't already arranged to ask that question. In the case of the element quiz it means checking all the other locations in the array to insure no number is used more than once. By the other method, all that's needed is to check the contents of the box to make sure it's unused (IFA(I))0). That's 10,000 + checks (102×102) versus an average of under 1000. It's also easier to program.

If all that confuses you, think of it this way: the post office boxes (array) hold the instructions for the elevator (computer) as to which floor (group of data) to stop at. It is the nature of the READ - RESTORE statements that all preceding data must be reviewed before reaching the final data group — much as an elevator must pass through each floor between ground and destination. I should complete the instruction set analogy by adding that 'RESTORE' is not like a trip down in an elevator ... it's a non-stop trip to the bottom floor (top of the data).

1100 CL5:FORI=1TOL

1118 2=RND(L): IFRX(Z)>8G0T01118

1128 RX(Z)=I:NEXTI

QUIZZING CHOICE

Since the elements quiz data base includes four related pieces of information, several combinations of clue to answer are possible. Twelve possible combinations exist, however, some are rather impractical. How would you like to be given the atomic weight as a clue to guessing the chemical symbol?

1288 PRINTES20, :PRINT" YOU HAVE SEVERAL QUIZING OPTIONS AVAILABLE. ":PRINT

1210 R\$="ELEMENT": B\$="SYMBOL": GOSUB1250: B\$=R\$; R\$="SYMBOL"; GOSUB1250

1220 A\$="ATOMIC #":605UB1250; A\$="ATOMIC HGT":605UB1250

1230 PRINTTAB(20); "SELECTION"; :INPUTX:GOTO1300

1250 C=C+1:PRINTTAB(5);R4; TAB(17); "ASKED FOR GIVING"; TAB(37);B4;

TAB(45); C: RETURN

THE QUIZ

Line 1300 goes looking into the aforementioned boxes. 1310 is the elevator travelling down through the floors of data until the last one is saved. This last data set is used by the question/answer set for the actual quizzing process. You may note that line 1320 performs screen maintenance as well as directs the program to the proper question structure. Depending on which quizzing option is chosed (1200 area) the answers are all equated to Q\$ so the balance of the program may be used in common regardless of the quizzing structure.

Line 1370 reveals the technique used for both scoring and requizzing. If a question is answered correctly, the A() is zeroed (the post office box is emptied). Line 1300 is set to bypass any question whose answer set is to be found at level zero. In other words, during the requiz only the questions answered incorrectly are asked again. Scoring also uses this feature by searching the array for zeroed elements to determine the total number correct.

1300 FORT=1TOL: IFRX(T)=0NEXT: GOTO1400

1310 FORJ=1TORZ(I):REPORS, BS, CS, DS:NEXT:RESTORE

1328 CL5: PRINT#455; ; : ONXGOSUB1322; 1324; 1326; 1328; IMPUT PN\$: GOT01338

1322 Q\$=8\$;PRINTB\$;" IS THE CHEMICAL SYMBOL OF WHAT ELEMENT";:RETURN

1324 RS=BS: PRINT"NHAT IS THE CHEMICAL SYMBOL FOR "; AS; :RETURN

1326 QS=CS:PRINT"NHAT IS THE ATOMIC NUMBER OF "; AS; :RETURN

1328 Q4=04: PRINT"MART IS THE ATOMIC WEIGHT OF "; A5; : RETURN

1330 IFQ1=RMPRINTTAB(25); *C O R R E C T*:G05UB1370:RX(I)=0:NEXTI:G0101480

1340 PRINTTAB(20); "THE ACTUAL ANSWER IS "; O\$: GOSUR1370: NEXT1: 50T01400

1370 FORT=1T01000:NEXTT:RETURN

CLEANUP

Provisions for scoring and continuation options are made here.

1400 S=0:F0RI=1T0L:IFRX(I)=0S=S+1:NEXTI

1410 PRINT@399," YOU SCORED"; S; " RIGHT OUT OF"; L; " FOR"; (S/L)*100; "%"

1420 IFS=L PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:R8(15); "VERY 6000 CARE TO TRY SOMETHING ELSE (Y/N)";" :INPUTRS::IFR\$="1"GOTO100 ELSE END

1438 PRINT: PRINT(AB(15)); "CARE TO TRY THE ONES YOU MISSED AGAIN"; : IMPUTR\$

1448 IFR\$="Y" C=0:G0T01380

1450 5=L:00101420

DATA STRUCTURE

In our example (Elements Quiz) there are four pieces of related information. When composing your own application, you may have more or fewer pieces of information. However, each data field must contain the same number of pieces, and the READ statements in lines 1020 and 1310 must be adjusted to correspond to those changes.

2000 DRTR ALUMINUM AL, 13, 27, 0

2010 DATA ANTIHONY, 58, 51, 121, 8

2820 DATA ARSENIC, AS, 33, 74, 9

2030 DATA BARTUM BR. 56, 137, 3

2040 DATA BISMUTH, BI, 83, 209

2050 DATA BORON B. 5, 19, 8

2060 DATA BROMINE, BR. 35, 79, 9

2070 DRTR CRONIUN CD, 48, 112, 4

2000 DATA CALCIUM CA 20, 40, 1 2000 DATA CARBON C, 6, 12

2199 DATA CHLORINE CL 17, 35, 5

2118 DATA CHROMIUM, CR. 24, 52, 8

2129 DATA COPPER, CU, 29, 63, 5	2590 DATA COBALT, CO, 27, 58, 9
2130 DATA FLUORINE, F. 9, 19	2600 DATA CURTUM, CH, 96, (248)
2140 DATA GOLD, AU, 79, 197, 8	2618 DATA EINSTEINIUM, ES, 99, (254)
2150 DATA HELIUM HE, 2, 4, 0	2629 DATR FERMIUM FM, 108, (253)
2160 DATA HYDROGEN N. 1. 1	2639 DATA FRANCIUM FR, 87, (223)
2178 DATA TODINE 1,53,126.9	2640 DATA GALLIUM GA, 31, 69, 7
2188 DATA IRON, FE, 26, 55, 9	2650 DATA GERMANIUM, GE, 32, 72, 6
2190 DRTA LEAD, PB, 82, 207, 2	2660 DATA IRIDIUM IR 77, 192, 2
2200 DRTA LITHIUM, LI, 3, 6, 9	2679 DATA KRYPTON KR. 36, 83, 8
2219 DRTA MAGNESTUPL MG, 12, 24, 3	2680 DATA LANTHANUN, LA. 57, 138, 9
2220 DRTR MANGAMESE, NN 25, 54, 9	2690 DATA LAWRENCIUM, LR. 103, (257)
2230 DRTR MERCURY, HG, 80, 200. 6	2700 DATA MENDELEVIUM, ND, 101, (256
2248 DRTR NEON, NE, 19, 20, 2	2718 DATA MOLYBOENUM, NO. 42, 95, 9
2250 DRTR HICKEL, NI, 28, 58, 7	2729 DATA NEODYMIUN, ND, 68, 144, 2
2260 DATA NITROGEN N. 7, 14, 8	2730 DATA NEPTUNJUN, NP, 93, (237)
2270 DRTA (XYGEN, 0, 8, 16, 0	2740 DATA NOBELIUM NO. 182, (254)
2288 DATA PHOSPHORUS, P. 15, 31, 0	2758 DRTA OSMIUM, 05, 76, 198, 2
2290 DATA PLUTONIUM PU 94, (242)	2768 DATA PLATINUM PT, 78, 195, 1
2398 DATA POTASSIUM K 19, 39, 1	2770 DRTA POLONIUM PO, 84, 219, 0
2310 DATA SILICON, SI, 14, 28, 1	2788 DRTA RADIUM, RR. 88, 226, 1
2320 DATA SILVER AG 47, 107, 9	2790 DATR RADON RN 86, 222. 0
2330 DATR SODIUM, NR, 11, 23, 0	2800 DATA SELENIUM, SE, 34, 79, 0
2340 DATA SULFUR, 5, 16, 32, 1	2810 DATA STRONTIUM SR, 38, 87, 6
2350 DATA TIN SN 50, 118 7	2829 DATA TANTALIUM TR. 73, 181. 0
2360 DRTA TITANIUM, TI, 22, 47, 9	2830 DATA TECHNETIUM, TC, 43, (99)
2370 DATA TUNGSTEN, N. 74, 183, 9	2840 DATA THALLIUM, TL, 81, 204, 4
2380 DATA URANJUM U, 92, 238. 0	2850 DATA THORTUM, TH, 90, 232, 9
2390 DATR ZINC, ZN. 30, 65, 4	2868 DATA VANADIUM, V, 23, 51, 0
2400 REM SOURCE - ASSOCIATED PRESS	2879 DATR XENON XE, 54, 131, 3
RLYANGC, - 1975	2889 DATR YTTERBIUM, YB, 70, 173, 0
2500 DATA ACTINIUN AC 89, 227, 0	2890 DATA ZIRCONIUK ZR. 40, 91, 2
2518 DRTA AMERICIUM, AM 95, 243	3000 DRTR DYSPROSIUM DV, 66, 162, 5
2529 DATA ARGON, AR. 18, 39, 9	3010 DATA ERBIUM ER, 68, 167, 3
2530 DATA ASTATINE, AT, 85, (210) 2540 Data Berkeljum, BK, 97, 249	3828 DATA EUROPIUM EU, 63, 152, 8
2550 DATA BERVLLIUM BE, 4, 9, 8	3838 DATA GADOLINIUM GD, 64, 157, 3
2568 DATA CALIFORNIUM CF, 98, (251)	3849 DRTR HRENIUM NE, 72, 178, 5
2578 DATA CERTUM, CE, 58, 148, 1	3050 DATA HOLMIUM, HO, 67, 164, 9
2580 DATA CESIUM, CS, 55, 132, 9	3060 DATR INDIUM, IN. 49, 114, 8
2,000 Pull (\$2,104) (2) 29, 132, 3	3870 DRTA LUTETIUM, LU, 71, 175. 0

3080 DATA NIOBIUM NB, 41, 92, 9
3090 DATA PRILADIUM PD, 46, 106, 4
3100 DATA PRRSEODYMIUM PR, 59, 140, 9
3110 DATA PROTESTIUM PN, 61, (147)
3120 DATA PROTESCTINIUM PR, 91, 231, 0
3130 DATA RHENIUM RE, 75, 126, 2
3140 DATA RHODIUM RH, 45, 102, 9
3150 DATA RUBIDIUM RB, 37, 85, 5
3160 DATA RUBIDIUM RB, 44, 101, 1

3170 DATA SAMARIUM SN. 62, 158, 4
3180 DATA SCHIDTUM SC. 21, 45, 8
3190 DATA TELLURIUM TE, 52, 127, 6
3200 DATA TERBIUM TB, 65, 158, 9
3210 DATA THULIUM TM, 69, 168, 9
3220 DATA YTTRIUM, Y, 39, 88, 9
4600 FORI=11037STEP4:LPRINTI; AX(I), I+1; AX(I+1), I+2; AX(I+2), I+3; AX(I+3):NEXTI

PROGRAMMING HINT for TRS-80 Disk Users

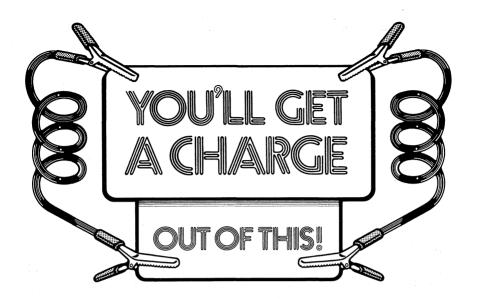
If your disk drives give you frequent READ errors, this may be very helpful. Disk drives are very sensitive to radio noise. Put an AM radio next to your expansion interface cable and run something. That's radio noise.

If your disk drive sits next to the expansion interface on the left side, chances are that's the drive with all the READ errors. There's nothing wrong with the drive. It's just picking up all that radio noise and the interferance between that and reading the disk is driving it crazy.

There are two ways to cure this. One is to move the disk drives away from the expansion interface. The second method takes a bit more work. It seems that the metal chassis of the disk drive isn't grounded. So, find one of the ground lines on the disk drive cable that goes back to the expansion interface, and, using a piece of wire, ground the chassis to the computer common ground. Don't use AC ground. You must use the ground line that goes back to the computer.

This problem does not seem to crop up is the drive is on the right side of the expansion interface. But those power supplies, with their big magnetic fields are there to start erasing data on your disks if you're not careful.

Another problem associated with disk drives is not a disk drive problem at all. The power supply for the expansion interface is very sensitive to AC power glitches. Mine likes to clear memory when my refrigerator goes on. Radio Shack has a modification to the expansion interface that cures this problem. (Check with your store manager for details. The modification is free.)



RADIO SHACK OPENING MODULARIZED STORES

FORT WORTH, Texas — By the end of this week Radio Shack will have opened three modular concept stores which will feature separate department layouts for the company's three newest product lines in addition to standard Radio Shack products.

A computer department will be included in these "Super Shacks", as one spokesman dubbed the store concept. "The modular area in the three new retail locations is not the same as the design or purpose of the Radio Shack Computer Centers we are opening in major markets," Radio Shack President Lewis Kornfeld said.

The modular concept stores will not carry the complete line of computer products offered by the centers, but will rather stock the more popular products. Some customers already know what computer products they want to purchase and do not require the full depth of expertise the Computer Center Stores offer.

While the company is not sure of the modular stores' final effect, the concept was designed to attract business, the spokesman said. The three stores will be located in New York, Washington, D.C. and Chicago.

Meanwhile, the company is also gearing up to establish fifty Radio Shack Computer Centers by the end of May, the spokesman said. To date, seven centers are in operation. — **COMPUTERWORLD**, 12-11-78

FRATE

CRIBBAGE

by Roger W. Robitaille, Sr.

TO ERR IS HUMAN

Cribbage was first presented as the main feature of our October issue. Unfortunately, it had some problems. The very nature of software creates a whole new dimension for the art of writing. Some programs are relatively straightforward; all their routines come into use quickly and any errors present themselves in an obvious manner. Cribbage is packed with routines that are used only occasionally, and some of these problems showed themselves only when carefully observed. Enough excuses — we're getting better all the time.

Here are our corrections and explanations:

```
1301 PRINT@338, "THIS IS YOUR HAND "; :IFZ=1PRINT"(IT IS YOUR KITTY)
```

- 1348 ONINT((R(I)-1)/13)GOTO1365, 1370, 1375
- 1584 PRINT@188, V; :PRINT@325, "YOUR SCORE"; 8(14), " COMPUTER SCORE"; 8(15)
- 1505 PRINT0599, "PLAYED CARDS
- 1506 B=0:1=60:D=C:X=724:G0SUB1330:RETURN
- 2382 R(H+200)=R(H+200)+1: IF(Q=1)+(Q=3)THENR(N+200)=R(N+200)+1
- 2393 A(214)=R(291): IFQ(2G05JB2279
- 2500 ONINT ((R-1)/13)G0T02530, 2540, 2549
- 2539 F=13 F=27 G0T02559
- 2600 PRINT: INPUT "WHICH CARDS DO YOU WISH TO PUT INTO THE KITTY (#,#)"; A.B.
- 2635 IFX=10IFINT(A(I)/13)=INT((A(13)-1)/13)G0T02637
- 2660 PRINT@778;;:INPUT"WHICH CARD DO YOU PLRY(0=G0)"; R:IF(R>4)+(R(0)G0T02660
- 2689 IF(T>3)*(C>3)0=0+1:T=0:Q=3:N=R(C+47):G0SUB2300:IFT>40=0+1
- 2730 R=-10:FORI=71T074:IFR(I)>RTHENN1=I:R=R(I)
- 2732 R=N1-30:N1=N1-40:V=V+R(R)
- 2742 IFR(N1)=R(C+50)T=T+2:IFR(N1)=R(C+49)T=T+4:IFR(N1)=R(C+48)T=T+6
- 2750 C=C+1:R(C+50)=R(N1):R(C+60)=R(N1-10):R(N1)=0:R(R)=0:R(R-20)=0
- 2983 IFZ=1PRINT"PLAYER CUTS JACK":T=2:G0SUB2915:RETURN
- 3036 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" YOUR HAND", " COMPUTER HAND", " KITTY HAND", "CUT CARD
- 3037 X=577:D=4:I=4:B=0:G05UB1330:X=591:D=4:I=0:B=0:G05UB1330
- 3038 X=607:D=4:I=8:B=0:G0SUB1330:X=624:D=1:I=12:B=0:G0SUB1330:PRINT@847, "";
- 3039 G05UB10000: IF((R(14)>120)*(Z=2))+((R(14)>120)*(R(15)<121))G0T02960
- 3040 IF((R(15)>120)*(Z=1))+((R(15)>120)*(R(14)<121))G0T02950

Lines 1301, 1504, 1505, 1506, 2600, 3036, 3037, 3038

Essentially cleans up displays — OPTIONAL

Lines 1348, 2500, 2635

These changes correct a problem in suit detection. Remembering that the A() values of 1-13 represent the club suit, the method of extracting that fact was to divide that value by 13 and draw the integer value of that result, yielding 0 for clubs, 1 for diamonds, etc. Well, so I thought ... works fine for everything but aces. You see, 13 divided by 13 equals 1 — integer value still 1 (diamonds, not clubs). The answer was to offset the A() by -1. Sorry, folks.

Lines 2302, 2303, 2689

The problem here is less obvious. During computer hand selection and meld determination, detection of pairs and straights was tied together for convenience (GOSUB 2770?). Well, that's fine when the hand is

SCOREBOARD

BATTER UP

David Bolke

The All-American sport, simulated beneath the keys of your TRS-80! A real time pitch and hit action game with the computer as 'designated pitcher' for both teams. For one or two players-pleasing graphics.

Level II, 16K — \$5.95

ZONE HOCKEY

Mike Flanagan

Tired of waiting for ice time? In this sporting simulation, half the rink is displayed in seven zones. Defensive player works to anticipate next offensive move and arrive in the same zone while offense attempts to close in on the goal. For two players.

Level I or II, 4K - \$4.95

SOFTWARE

END ZONE

Roger W. Robitaille, Sr.

Two-player football, from coin toss to two minute warning. Exciting gridiron action for TRS-80 with fumbles, touchbacks, timeouts — everything but the cheerleaders!

Level II, 16K - \$7.95

TEN PIN

Frank B. Rowlett, Jr.

America's favorite indoor sport in outstanding simulation! Masterful high speed graphics and scoring just like a regular game. Computer records strikes, spares, splits. Beer frame — you game?

Level II, 16K - \$7.95



TRS-80 Software Exchange

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dealt as a whole, however, during play the straight detection must be isolated so that points resulting from pairs won't be misinterpreted as successful straight detection. Mode 3 (0=3) is used for this occasion.

Line 2303

The corrected line still includes A(214) = A(201). If you wish to play 'according to Hoyle', delete that equation. Hoyle doesn't support my assumption that aces may be used at either end of the suit for straights.

Line 2660

The reference to line 2661 was a mistake; remember, we're all human, right? Anyway, the easiest answer is to have the default back to itself. Alternatively, you put a subroutine announcing that the player has made an erroneous input (Please select 1-4), and return back 2660 for a proper input.

Lines 2730, 2732, 2742, 2750

This program was originally written in Level I, with the limitation to 26 lettered variables. As a result, they often served multiple uses. Well, the short of it is the variable N was assigned two uses at the same time with resulting confusion when the computer places the fifth in play (activating the second use of N). Answer? Relabel one of the uses of N to N1. (Level I folks use A(16)).

Line 2983

Coding error here. Z flags who has kitty and who gets credit for the cut Jack (Not E).

Line 2530

Coding error, again. The range allowed for the diamond suit was made too large.

Lines 3039, 3040

Here again, it's a matter of conforming to Hoyle. 121 wins, not 120. The changes correct the problem.

HAM RADIO

by M. Kelleher

If you're into Amateur Radio, whether tickling your neighbor on QRP or rocking Gibralter with a "California Kilowat", this powerful Level II 16K program can put a lot more fun into your hobby—and that's what it's all about, isn't it?

Here are a few of the features:

Amateur Frequency Allocations

Frequency, Mode, and Licensing requirements for 80, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6 and 2 meter bands

•ID Timer

Counts down to next station ID and issues prompt using manual reset or automatic timer functions

•Q Signal File

Complete Q Signal file at your fingertips

Propagation Forecasting

Computes radio wave propagation conditions when given current Solar Flux Index and current K-index

Amateur Log Routine

Stores to tape log of station activity by Callsign, Date, RST, Mode, QTH and other information, and permits review of previously recorded Log tapes

Available for Level II, 16K — \$9.95





Game/

MASTERMIND II [Version 2.1] By Lance Micklus

Many TRS-80 programs have been written to play digital Mastermind. But they would only let the computer make the codes, and the human break the codes. Our version of the classic game lets you and the computer take turns making and breaking codes so you can both play. This program is a beautiful example of the speed of the Z-80 cpu. The computer takes less than 3 seconds to make a guess, and will usually figure out a code on the 5th guess. It's uncanny! The secret is that it is written in machine language, not BASIC. We supply you with an object tape which loads in addresses 7600 to 7FF0 using the SYSTEM command. It is also DOS compatible. Thus, the object code may be stored on disk using TAPEDISK and executed under DOS from disk. If you like to play challenging games of logic, we strongly recommend this one. For 16K Level II machines.

Level For II, 16K Price, \$7.95

MSTRSI [Version 2.1] by Lance Micklus

If you're interested in machine language programming, then you'll want to buy the EDITOR/ASSEMBLER listing of MASTERMIND II. Includes comments and symbol table using Z-80 Zilog Assembly language.

Source Listing Price, \$20.00

TIME BOMB by David Bolke

Somewhere inside a towering skyscraper, a time bomb is ticking away. Your mission: locate the explosive device in this maze-like structure and disarm it within a given time.

Level I or II, 16K Price,\$4.95

TROLL'S GOLD by Rev. George Blank

A chase game for children of all ages. The troll is deep within the caves, guarding his gold. Your aim is to descend to his lair and escape with the booty without him capturing you. For Level II, 16K

Price, \$4.95

GAME OF LIFE by Small System Software

A game of birth, growth and death of a colony of cells. Enter any patters (4 furnished) with unique repeating keyboard, then save on tape. A fast, machine language program (about 1 second per generation).

Price, \$14.95

ROBOT by Lance Micklus

Struggle to keep your wits about you as an army of robots stalk you through a seemingly endless maze. It's you against them as you simultaneously seek to avoid and trick them into their trap.

ADVENTURE by Scott Adams

Level II, 4K Price, \$4.95

You'll feel as if you're manipulating **HAL**, the infamous computer from the movie **2001**: A **Space Odyssey** when you play this game. Hardly any rules, finding out is part of the game — or is it a game. Two adventure situations — pirate and land on one diskette.

For Disk Only 32K — \$24.95

TREASURE HUNT by Lance Micklus

Explore caves in search of 20 treasures. Some are easy to get, others very difficult because you have to figure out how. The more you play, the more secrets you discover, the more treasure you will find. All 20 treasures can be found in about an hour of play if you know what you're doing. First problem: draw a map of the caves. To save you time, however, a map is enclosed. Good luck, you'll need it. Level for it, 16K

Price,\$7.95

CONCENTRATION by Lance Micklus

In the 1960's, one of the most popular TV game shows in history appeared on the air. "Win campers or boxes of nails, gifts galore, but take the chance of forfeiting them later in the game". Most of all, concentrate on where the items are on the play board.

Level I or II, 16K Price, \$4.95

PORK BARREL by Rev. George Blank

Put yourself in the shoes of an aspiring Congressman. Given a breakdown of your constituency by percentages: white collar, retired, farm worker, unemployed, welfare, blue collar, elderly and many more, how would you vote on various sensitive issues? In this game, you get to put your vote where your mouth is. Don't worry, the voters in your district will let you know how they feel! Level II, 16K

Price,\$9.95

'ROUND THE HORN by Rev. George Blank

You are the captain of a sailing ship racing from New York to San Francisco. You must attempt to find favorable winds and currents which will provide the most expeditious route around South America through the Straits of Magellan. Superb graphics!

Level II, 16K Price, \$9,95

SANTA PARAVIA EN FIUMACCIO by Rev. George Blank

Capsule simulation of economic life in a 15th century Italian city-state. Object of the game is to build your feudal holdings into a kingdom, progressing upwards to higher levels of nobility, ultimately to reach coronation before death. Four levels of difficulty — Apprentice, Journeyman, Master, Grand Master. Level II, 16K Price,\$7.95
THIS PROGRAM WILL ONLY BE AVAILABLE UNTIL MARCH 31, 1979. Reg. \$9.95

KENTUCKY DERBY

Place your bets and urge your favorite horse on to thrilling victory in this exciting race program.

Level 1 or 11, 4K Price, \$4.95

BREAKAWAY by Lance Micklus

A challenging real time action game of skill and dexterity. All the excitement of a traditional pinball machine without the added expense. You control speed and direction of the ball as you try to "break away" the playing field. Level I or It, 4K Price, \$4.95

STAR TREK III by Lance Micklus

One of the most advanced Star Trek type games ever written. Object of the game is to explore as much of the galaxy as possible, destroy the 20 Klingons and locate the 5 Class M planets. Exploration facet of the game gives it a whole new dimension. Extensive use of graphics, including a 3-dimensional galaxy. During a Klingon battle you see the phasers fire, hit the Klingons and explode. Hazards to be aware of are large stars, black holes and a pulsar. Pulsar makes space noise in adjacent quarters where the Klingons are hidden. Docking must be controlled to avoid collision or docking failure. At game's end you return to Star Fleet Headquarters where collected data is evaluated by your ship's computer and your performance is rated. Takes about 2 hours to play a game. Level 11, 16K

X-WING FIGHTER by Rev. George Blank

Looking for more realism in Trek-type programming? Put yourself in the cockpit of this fighter. Extensive use of the INKEY function puts all of the ship's controls at your fingertips without hitting the ENTER key. Long range sensors warn of approaching aircraft prior to visual contact. After sighting, their size increases with proximity. Level It, 16K

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High speed machine language program with large and small aircraft flying at different altitudes. Ground-based missile launcher airmed and fired from keyboard. Planes explode when hit, sometimes cause damage to nearby aircraft. Score tallied for hits or misses, then saved for challenge by another player.

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SARGON by Dan & Kathe Spracklen

Level II, 16K Price, \$14.95

The recent winner of the 1978 San Jose Microcomputer Chess Tournament, SARGON, Kathe and Dan Spracklen's revolutionary chess-playing program, left spectators stackjawed as it soundly defeated a formidable field of challengers.

Level II, 16K Price, \$19.95

SARGON: A COMPUTER CHESS PROGRAM by Dan & Kathe Spracklen

Complete documentation covering all algorithms in SARGON (above) is found in this guide book. Contains a complete table of contents, block diagram of the program, a 4-part introduction, Z-80 listing and index to subroutines. Fully annotated. Price, \$14.95

MICROCHESS by Peter Jennings

The culmination of two years of chessplaying program development by Peter Jennings, author of the famous 1K byte chess program for the KIM-1. **MICROCHESS 1.5**, in Z-80 machine language, offers 3 levels of play (both Level I and Level II versions are included and can be loaded on any TRS-80 without TBUG.) Every move checked for legality and current position displayed on a graphic chessboard. You can play White or Black, set up and play from special board positions, or even watch the computer play against itself!

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PERSONAL FINANCE by Lance Micklus

This is a 2 program package. Checkbook is used to maintain your checking account and Checkfinder maintains a file of all your cancelled checks. Thirty-three different budgets can be set up to assign each check to. The budget names are in DATA statements at the end of both programs so they may be easily changed by the user to fit his individual needs.

Checkbook includes a test data generator which may be used to demonstrate the program, or to make test runs on the program without the need to use real checks. The menu format makes it easy to change functions, and the program is human engineered to require the least number of keyboard actions. The design of the program is such that human error is minimized. Besides maintaining a balance, the program will justify your account against the bank's monthly statements. There's even a bill estimator to help you decide who gets paid this month.

Checkfinder gets the cancelled checks from a data tape generated by the Checkbook program, and builds a cancelled checks file. It will locate cancelled checks for you and total the amount of all checks found. So, if one of your budgets was alimony, it will locate every alimony check that came back from the bank. Really impresses the IRS. A modified bubble sort will rearrange the file in memory and save it on tape. Checkfinder will store 900 checks in memory on a 16K machine. We assume no liabilities regarding the use of these programs.

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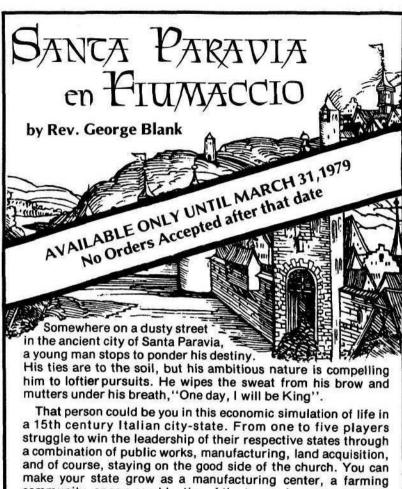
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