

GENERAL LEDGERI

by Michael Kelleher

Designed for application in a small to medium volume business not requiring the implementation of a "doubleentry" bookkeeping system.

Capabilities include:

- Ability to establish, define, delete and sort up to 400 general ledger accounts.
- Post up to 200 entries and/or adjustments to transaction data files per session.
 - Automatic updating to maintain "to-date" account totals. All transaction data files supported by user-selected reports.
- Maximum hardware flexibility system with 1 to 4 disk drives.
- Full complement of line printer reports.
- "Error-trapping" routines.

 Looped program format allows access to sub-programs from Master Directory. Avoids necessity to "re-boot".

Although the General Ledger 1.0 System provides a comprehensive, flexible accounting system, it has not been designed for use by a large volume business operation utilizing a rigorous dual-entry accounting system. However, if a double-entry system is in use, reconciliation reports are provided by the General Ledger 1.0 System.

Disk 32K

\$79.95



SoftSide

June 1979

" your BASIC software magazine"

CONTENTS Amazin' Maze Michael Kelleher	6
Atlantic Balloon Crossing Dean Powell	8
Take A Part	24
German Word Quiz Computer Graphics	27
Nim James Garon	36
Home Appliance Record System Ray Herald	43
Entrapment Robert C. Hall, III	53
Excerpt: A page from The BASIC Handbook David A. Lien	;
Programming Hints 12, 28	, 66
Reader Poll — June	61
TSE Market Basket Catalog TRS-80 Software Exchange	67

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.

STAFF

Publisher Roger W. Robitaille, Sr.

Design / Production Lee Hansen Editor

George Blank

Advertising / Business Manager Elizabeth Robitaille

Software Editor Paul F. Johnson

Programmers Philip Brown Mark Ohlund, Asst.

Layout/Composition Alice Scofield Ellie Mae Erion Janice Miller

Customer Service Bette Keenan

Subscriptions Diana Bishop, Mgr.

Mailing Department Bea Kimball, Coordinator Lester Anderson, Courier David K. Robitaille, Asst.

Correspondence Secretary Kathleen Sullivan

Clerical Assistants Jeanne Stroncer Karen Fissette Brenda Cookinham

Accounting Rita Ellis

Photography Bob Farrow

Printing Memorial Press Group

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Outgoing Mail

We're beginning to see a parting of the ways in programming methods which may be significant for our magazine and the TRS-80 Software Exchange in the coming months. The battle lines are drawn between style and program efficiency. On the one hand we have the well commented, easy to read, stylish program that's a joy to print in the magazine and easy to understand and modify. On the other hand we have the tightly written, memory-efficient, high speed program that can really only be sold by the Software Exchange.

The stylists demand well commented, elegantly written programs. A programmer should be able to look at any part of one of their programs and know exactly what is done by that part, and be able to modify it easily. The sytlists indent FOR NEXT loops, leave spaces between items, limit themselves to one operation per line, and use variable names that are easy to understand.

The efficiency experts see style as a waste of good memory. With a limited number of bytes in any home computer, they want to make every byte count. Multiple statement lines, unnecessary spaces, and long variable names only fill up memory and slow down the BASIC interpreter. Since the interpreter has to identify every byte, even a space, it takes more time to run a stylish program. This can be important in complex programs, even crucial in graphics routines, especially in animation. The really heavy artillery in the arsenal of the efficiency experts is super graphics.

SoftSide magazine must cast its vote on the side of the stylists. We take our teaching function seriously, and want programs that help others to become good programmers. We also choose programs with an eye to the ease with which they can be adapted to other purposes, like the German program in this issue. Any program that is to be adapted, modified, or changed really ought to be written by a stylist.

Super graphics is a complex method of storing TRS-80 graphics characters in memory using far less memory than SET, POKE, and PRINT graphics, while executing far faster. The basic method is to use a machine language monitor or BASIC routine to modify a print statement in memory to contain graphic characters. This technique is not suited for magazine use, as a listing of the program shows BASIC tokens like CLS, REM, and DEFINT instead of the graphic characters. Such listings

are too confusing in print, but the method gives marvelous graphics, as any user of one of Leo Christopherson's recent programs will attest.

Most people shouldn't side with either the stylists or the efficiency experts all the time. It's far better to have both skills and use the appropriate one. There are some programs in which it's ridiculous to worry about speed or memory. For example, ENTRAPMENT in this issue is one of the most fascinating and fun computer games we've played. Your editor and software editor were tempted to forget about the May issue when we played it! But it uses SET and RESET, does not take a lot of memory, and simply doesn't require the skils of the efficiency expert.

We sympathize with both camps. For SoftSide, we like to have a readable program, with lots of comments that helps our readers modify the programs for their own needs, to find errors, and to understand the program and therby increase their programing skills. We recognize that comments use extra memory. Lately, we have had difficulties squeezing our programs into the magazine as longer and longer programs have been submitted. The recent issues of SoftSide have had about fifty percent more bytes of program than early issues, and the extra bytes not only fill the memory of your computer, the line listing fills more pages. Most of the reader comment we've received has focused on appreciation of longer porgrams, and we are trying to meet those demands. However, one long program requires as much space as two or three short programs, and the economics of printing costs and postage limit our pages.

There is another limit to contend with, and this encourages the more compact style of programming. Most of you don't have more than 16K memory. We will not print a program in SoftSide requiring more than 16K, although we're considering programs in which comments go beyond 16K, if the program can be made to fit by omitting them.

There's an even more significant factor splitting the software camps -- graphics. The fastest and most memoryefficient form "Super Graphics", simply cannot be listed in the magazine, yet these fast, efficient graphics are far better from the standpoint of the end user of a completed program.

While SoftSide votes for the stylists, there's a lot of sympathy within the TRS-80 Software Exchange for the efficiency experts. Fast graphics, machine language subroutines, and elaborate programs that use memory efficiently make good games. We want to offer our readers the best of both worlds, and TSE makes that possible.

GW

Amazin' Maze

by Robert Wallace

Lady Stubbyfingers BEWARE! Robert Wallace has created a romping computer game which leaves lethargic, cucumber-like digital extremities "at the door". AMAZIN' MAZE is a fast paced revamp of Everyman's favorite game book pastime, combining dexterity and patience with a very nice use of graphics, randomness and frustration.

The object? Get through the maze, or course. The catch? Each of the twelve mazes in a game cycle is scored with an increasing level of difficulty, and simultaneously timed more sparingly. The use of the TRS-80 INKEY\$ function allows keyboard selection of movement for your electron escapee (it moves very fast!) to get in and, hopefully, out of one of the three maze exits. Each exit is allocated a point value depending upon its location and each exit value decreases as your time in the maze increases. The time allocation for the first maze is about 90 seconds but, by the time the 12th maze appears. this has been reduced to less than

60 seconds. Although Mr. Wallace frowns upon wasted time, he has heart. As long as your maze-inmate is on the move the time clock is suspended and the maze remains static. But watch out when you stop!

The scores for each player (up to four are allowed) is displayed when, (1) you exit the maze, or (2) you "blow it" time-wise and are penalized 2000 points(!).

Sufficient user instructions are imbedded in the program so you can get started right away. They are well written and straightforward.

This program is ''just plain fun'' for two or more, but won't fly solo for too long. Nice use of graphics, and a well-designed game plan make AMAZIN' Maze a good TRS-80 romp. Also, take a peek at Bob's coding. He did a very nice job.

So, grab a friend or two and be **aMAZEd**. (All afflictions are digital, not cerebral!)

MDK

	Great Good	Fair	B.G.*	Absent
	\overline{TTTT}	1.1	1.1	/
Instructions:	X			
Program Coding:	X X			
Screen Format:	X			
Graphics:	X		•	Bat Guano
Peripheral Support	: none required, but brit	ng a frien	d or two	
Boredom Level	: needs a second body for	•		
Best Age Group	: adolescent to (calm) ac			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: good			
	s: none found/minor type	o at line 20	010	
Overall Rating	: good, clean fun - will	not cause	cerebral	cramping

PERCOM DISK DRIVES Now in Percom drives for ^{compatible} quality Shack hardware. TRS-80; with a// Single Drive Radio Dual Drive Cable \$399.00 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE II \$799.00 Improve your cash flow and \$29.95 cut your paperwork to a minimum. AR II will print detailed and general reports, age accounts, even print invoices with your company name and message. Requires no programming knowledge. \$79.95 32K Dual Disk LEVELIINI BASIC interpreter loads in top 4K of any 16K Level II. Allows unmodified Level LOAD, RUN and CSAVE of Level | programs. Great for teaching beginners and kids. \$15.00 evel II, 16K TAIPAN A historical simulation of gun running and opium smuggling in the 1860 China seas! Pirates, loan sharks, storms, robbers and other hazards. If you survive, you win by building up your shipping profits till you've accumulated a cool million dollars. Level II, 16K \$9.95 **RS-80** twore 17 Briar Cliff Drive Milford, New Hampshire Exc hange 03055

''...you rise up
beyond surface noise
to silence, and
become part of the wind...''

From 1873 until 1978, thirteen attempts to cross the Atlantic by balloon ended in failure. Of these, one burst, two vanished and most of the remaining balloons were ditched at sea. Ballooning is not without its hazards.



by Dean Powell

HISTORY

More than a century before successful manned flight, balloons were the method man used to fulfill his desire to be airborne...this occurred in the latter 1700's, using a lighter than air gas to fill a bag and rise up into the atmosphere.

There has always existed a challenge to cross important bodies of water. The first crossing of the English Channel to France was achieved in 1785. In 1963, Edward Yost and Donald Piccard flew a hot air balloon across the channel. (Yost is among several who attempted the Atlantic crossing, and is the designer and builder of the Double Eagle II, the first balloon the make a successful Atlantic crossing.)

From 1873 to 1978 there were some 13 unsuccessful attempts to cross the Atlantic by balloon. Of these, one burst, two vanished and most of the others ditched at sea, with five aeronauts dying in their attempts. Ballooning is not without its hazards!!

Among the most successful of these attempts were the Silver Fox, the Double Eagle, and the Zanussi. From these failures came experience and a developing strategy which led to the success of the Double Eagle II in 1978.

FLIGHT OF DOUBLE EAGLE II

The strategy developed that one

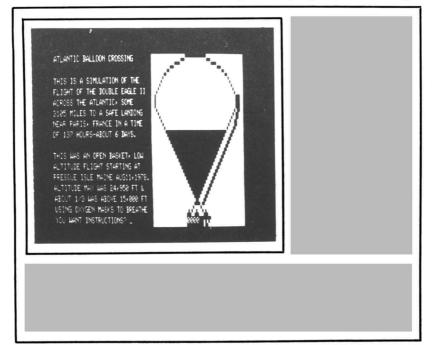
could ride a high pressure weather system from the United States to Europe. Such a system moves in a clockwise manner first northeast, then southeast, as it moves across the Atlantic.

To go too far north gets you into winds ever more northerly (as happened to the first Double Eagle, which was forced to ditch near Iceland). To go too far south gets you into winds ever more southerly, (as happened to the Silver Fox which ditched near the Azores).

The plan was to climb rapidly to gain good winds, but not too high or the winds would be unfavorable and the balloon might be stressed by the pressures from superheated gas in the lowpressure high altitude. Such stress could cause a leak like the one which forced the Zanussi down just 110 miles from France.

The balloon would then be maneuvered so that successive days would find increased altitude as the weight was gradually reduced during night ballasting. About one third of the flight of the Double Eagle II was above fifteen thousand feet. At such altitude, oxygen masks had to be used and the outside temperatures were quite cold.

Vitally important to the effort was the ground crew and the weather information provided throughout the flight. The radio was at times fickle and a relay system using ham operators had to be employed during some of the flight. The information obtained was necessary for staying at the proper altitude range



• for the correct heading through out the flight.

The voyage was not without excitement. A low pressure system following the high carried storm clouds which at times closed in on the balloon but finally turned harmlessly away.

The area around Iceland also provided some suspense as ice began forming and weighting down the balloon. Fortunately heat from the morning sun melted that threat away. A down draft and high clouds which screened the sun and cooled the balloon combined to force the balloon down several thousand feet. Careful slow ballasting proved important in keeping the balloon from later rising too high. Above 29,000 feet the balloon automatically valves off gas to prevent undue pressure from building up but this release means that ballast must be dropped to prevent coming down at night.

The balloon sailed correctly due to the careful handling by the crew and of course a bit of good luck. It landed near Paris after traveling some 3,105 miles in 137 hours. The gondola landed carrying the three men and only 250 pounds of usable ballast of the starting 6,000 + pounds. The trip was the culmination of months of planning and successful execution by the crew members, Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson and Larry Newman, supported by an extensive ground crew responsible for communication and weather evaluation

STRATEGY

Now you can try your skill and

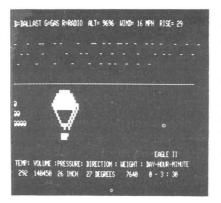
luck in an attempt to sail the Atlantic in a 160,000 cubic foot helium balloon as one of the three most successful balloons against one or two opponents or you may try alone for the record.

Control of a balloon isn't difficult but requires much good sense. You drop off weight to rise higher or more rapidly. Pressure builds within the balloon as the sun heats the gas within and unless some of the gas is released, the balloon may tear or burst. You rise up beyond surface noise to silence and become part of the wind, moving as the wind does.

Descent is equally simple. You release a valve to let off gas until you drop at the desired rate. If the descent rate is too swift, you must ballast carefully to slow your descent. Instruments on board show the altitude and rate of ascent.

Maneuvering may be achieved by changing altitude since the wind varies in speed and direction with altitude. You can thus control your flight by varying your height if you have knowledge of weather conditions, wind speeds and directions at the various altitudes.

You lift off in the early evening with a partially slack balloon holding from 140,000 to 150,000 cubic feet of helium. You may dump ballast by pressing the B to drop 100 pounds at a time. You may valve 1,000 cubic feet of gas by pressing the G. You may try for radio contact by pressing the R to receive a chart of your position on the Atlantic map. Your exact position will be shown





The Level II Manual doesn't tell you this, but it's very important not to leave a space between the TAB and the (in a TAB statement. If you do, TAB will be treated as a variable. This is also useful, as TAB makes a nice variable for use with TAB. Here is a program to demonstrate right and wrong use of TAB and the use of TAB as a variable.

10 CLS:PRINT 20 FOR TAB = 5 TO 10 STEP 5 30 PRINT TAB (TAB)'THIS IS WRONG'' 40 PRINT TAB(TAB) ''THIS IS CORRECT'' 50 NEXT

Line 20 uses TAB as a simple variable, line 30 uses TAB as an array variable and a simple variable, and line 40 uses TAB as a BASIC statement and a simplevariable. using the X, Y coordinate system of the TRS-80. You will also be given the wind conditions at the various altitudes, and the distance you have covered. Don't count on a radio report every time you try; radio has a funny way of acting up when in an airborne craft!!

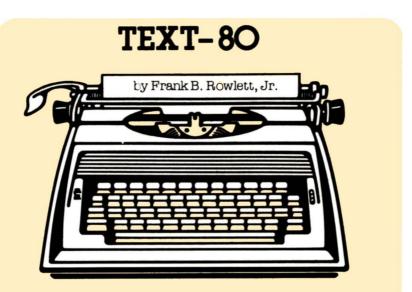
You start with 8,640 pounds including a base weight of the gondola, balloon, and the crew of 2.400 pounds. The relative positions of all the balloons will be shown each morning at 6:00 am so your progress can be compared and strategy planned. Your progress and on-board instrument readings will be displayed graphically. You will see the storm front in the following low pressure system if it is closing in, as well as high altitude screening clouds, and the horizon in the distance. Your instruments will give your altitude, rise rate, temperature of the helium in degrees Kelvin (same as Centigrade scale with 0 Centigrade equal to 273 on the Kelvin scale), wind speed, and time since departure in day/ hours/minutes. Each turn consists of 12 hours of simulated time and takes about 5 minutes. Each turn will cover alternating cooling (night from 0 to the 12th hour) then heating (day from 12 to the 24th hour) periods of time.

The winner is the player/ balloonist who crosses successfully and lands nearest the Paris coordinates of X = 104, and Y = 22. Your starting point is X = 22, Y = 22 with Y decreasing as you go north. Your degree heading is positive above the due east 0 degree reading or negative if going southerly. Best of luck!

BRASSIC BRASSIC STRATTOR STRAT	applying statistical formulae. PEARSON PRODUCT-MOMENT FISHER T-TEST CORRELATION COEFFICIENT Z-SCORES and STANDARD SCORES CENTRAL TENDENCY CHI-SQUARE SIMPLE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR RANK-ORDER DATA	The basic formulae for these major procedures were derived from the textbook, Elementary Statistics, by Janet T. Spencer, Benton J. Underwood, Carl P. Duncan, and John W. Cotton. Appleton-Century-Crofts Psychology Series, New York, 1968. Level II, 16K 320.00 32
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SOFTSIDE PRESENTS * * * * ** BALLOON RACE ** BY DEAN POWELL * * **** 1 'RTLANTIC BALLOON CROSSING 3.3 2 'DERN'S GRMES, 2222 20TH, LUBBOCK, TX 79411 5 CLEAR:DIMUR(31):DIMD(31):X\$="X=":Y\$="Y=":DIMUT(24):DIMS(24):F0 RH=1T03:X(R)=22:Y(R)=22:B(R)=8640:NEXT 10 CLS: PRINT"ATLANTIC BALLOON CROSSING THIS IS A SIMULATION OF THE FLIGHT OF THE DOUBLE EAGLE II BORDSS THE BILBNTIC, SOME 3105 MILES TO A SAFE LANDING NEAR PARIS, FRANCE IN A TIME OF 137 HOURS-ABOUT 6 DAYS " 20 PRINT: PRINT"THIS WAS AN OPEN BASKET, LOW ALTITUDE FLIGHT STARTING AT PRESQUE ISLE MAINE AUG11, 1978. ALTITUDE MAX WAS 24,950 FT & ABOUT 1/3 WAS ABOVE 15,000 FT USING OXYGEN MASKS TO BREATHE" 80 Z=100:FORT=0T05:S(T)=Z:Z=Z-20:NEXT:Z=0:FORT=10T021:S(T)=Z:Z=Z +10:::NEXT:FORT=22T024:Z=Z-10:S(T)=Z:NEXT:G0SUB8000:G0T0111 185 X(U)=X:Y(U)=Y:AL(U)=AL:B(U)=B:IFH1=1THENH(U)=8 106 PRINT@832, "12 HR TURN IS OVER-YOU'VE GONE "; TD(U); "MILES"; FO RI=1T03000:NEXT:G0T0115 111 INPUT"YOU WANT INSTRUCTIONS"; R\$: IFLEFT\$(R\$, 1)="Y"GOT010000 112 CLS: INPUT "HOW MANY PLAYING (1-3)"; UP: IFUP>3G0T0112ELSEFORA=1 TOUP: AL (A)=100 PRINT VOLUME (140000-160000 CUBIC FEET) FOR BALLO on #"; a; : inputz: V(a)=2: ifz)160000Print"too Much: Volume=150000"; V(R)=150000 113 IFZ<140000PRINT"TOO LITTLE: YOLUME=1400000": Y(R)=140000 **114 A\$(1)="EAGLE** II":A**\$(2)="ZANUSSI**":A**\$(3)="SILVER FOX":PRINT"YO** UR NAME---"; A\$(A):NEXTA:FORI=1T02000:NEXT 115 U=U+1; IFU2UPTHENU=1; D5=D5+1; DA=INT(D5/2); H1=H1+1; IFH1=2THENH 1=0:HR=0ELSEG05UB9000:F0RI=1T0UP:B2=INT(Y(I)/3)*64+INT(X(I)/2):P RINT@B2,I; PRINT@704, "THE NUMBER ";I;" MARKS THE CURRENT POSITIO N FOR BALLOON # "; I:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:FORI1=1T01000:NEXTI1:NEXT Ι

```
116 TE(AL(1)=(B)AND(AL(2)=(B)AND(AL(3)=(B)G)T050000
117 HR=H(U): IFAL(U)=<0CLS: PRINTA$(U); " IS DOWN! NEXT!" · FORT=1T02
ARA NEXTL GOTO115
120 CLS:PRINT:PRINT:PRINTR$(U), "WEATHER REPORT COMING .... "
RAP (WIND
310 W=RND(5)+2
729 FORT=0T05+WT(T)=RND(5)+3+NEXT+FORT=6T011+WT(T)=RND(5)+NEXT+F
ORT=12T017:WT(T)=RND(5)+3:NEXT:FORT=18T023:WT(T)=RND(7)+4
330 D1=RND(9)-6:FORR=0T04:D(R)=D1:NEXT:D1=RND(5):FORR=5T09:D(R)=
D1:NEXT:D1=RND(5)+8:F0RA=10T014:D(A)=D1:NEXT:D1=RND(5)+13:F0RA=1
5T(19+D(R)=D1+NEXT+D1=RND(9)+19+E0R8=20T(R0+D(R)=D1+NEXT
348 W1=RND(15)-8 FOR8=8T04 WB(R)=W1 NEXT W1=RND(5)+5 FOR8=5T09 W
R(A)=W1:NEXT:W1=RND(6)+8:FORA=10T014:WA(A)=W1:NEXT:W1=RND(7)+9:F
OR8=15T019:W8(8)=W1:NEXT:W1=RND(5)+13:FOR8=20T030:W8(8)=W1:NEXT
508 X=X(U) Y=Y(U) Y=V(U) B=B(U) RL=AL(U)
510 'TURN
511 CL=1-RND(0)*. 3 H=H+. 5 IFH>12THENH=0 H(U)=12 GOT0105
516 V(U) = V(U) - RP(U)
519 /TEMP
520 CT=280+RND(9)+CL*S(HR)~(3*AL/1000)
524 'PRESSURE
525 P=R0*(1- 000015*8L)
529 YOL, LIFT, ARISEPTEMPAPRES
530 CV=V(U)/12*CT/P: IFCV)160000THENCV=1600000: IFRND(0)). 9PRINT@83
2, ** A LEAK **; :RP(U)=RP(U)+RND(300):FORI=1T02000:NEXT
535 L=. 07*CV*(1-. 015*AL/1000)
536 AR=(L-B-IC)/(B+IC)*250
539 WIND: DIR, SPD(ALT, TIME, POSI)
540 CW=W+20-Y+WT(HR)+WR(INT(AL/1000)):IFF=9THENF=0:RETURN
541 D=D(INT(RL/1000))+53-X+18-Y; IFF=9THENF=0; RETURN
545 IFINT(H)=060SUB9000:60SUB9995
568 J=COS(D* 0174533)*CW:X=X+J/70:MF=CH/20:TD(U)=TD(U)+CH/2
569 / ICE
570 IF(Y(15)AND(CT(273)THENIC=IC+273-CT
571 IF(IC)0)AND(CT)273)THENIC=IC-CT+273;IFIC(0THENIC=0
656 K=SIN(D*, 014533)*CW;Y=Y-K/120
1960 IFRL<=0G0T020000
7000 'SMALL BALLOON
7001 CLS: IFRND(0)> 7005UB30000
```



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7002 IFCL < 9PRINT0128, "
7002 1FCH / 0001NT04/20 Here are a reason of the
7003 IFCL(. 8PRINT@128, "== == - = - =
7004 PRINT08800, R\$(U)
7006 51=15363+(10-INT(RL/2500))*64:IF51(15360THEN51=15363ELSEIF5
1)16828G0TT020008
7008 FORZ=1T010:XC=XC+MF:M=M+3:S=S1+INT(XC+1.3):AL=AL+AR+3:IFAL(
=0THENZ=10
7010 PRINT00, "B=BALLAST G=GRS R=RADIO ALT="; INT(AL); " WIND="; IN
T(CW); "MPH RISE="; INT(AR);
7020 PRINT0896, "TEMP: VOLUME : PRESSURE: DIRECTION : WEIGHT : DAY
-HOUR-MINUTE";
7025 PRINT0960, INT(CT); :PRINTTAB(5)INT(CV); :PRINTTAB(13)INT(P)"I
NCH"; :PRINTTAB(23)INT(D); "DEGREES ; INT(B+IC); :PRINTTAB(45)DA;
"-";HR;":";M;
7050 PRINT@384, "
[#] ;
7090 S0=S-15362:PRINT050, " ";
7100 POKES+1, 160:POKES+2, 188:POKES+3, 191:POKES+4, 191:POKES+5, 191
:POKES+6, 189:POKES+7, 180:S=S+64:PRINT@S=15363, " "; :POKE
S, 136:F0RI=S+1T0S+7:P0KEI, 191:NEXT:P0KES+8, 157:P0KES+9, 148:S=S+6
4:PRINT@S-15362, " ";
7150 POKES+1, 130: POKES+2, 164: POKES+6, 160: POKES+7, 166: POKES+8, 134
:S=S+64:PRINT@S-15360, " "; :POKES+3, 137:POKES+4, 172:POKES+
5, 140:POKES+6, 153:POKES+7, 129:S=S+64:PRINT@S-15368, " ;; P
OKES+3, 168: POKES+4, 188: POKES+5, 156
7940 R\$=INKEY\$:IFR\$="B"THENB=B-100ELSEIFR\$="G"THENY(U)=Y(U)-1000
ELSEIFA\$="R"THENIFRND(0)>.8GOSUB9800:GOSUB9995:CLSELSEPRINT0750,
"NO RADIO CONTACT";
7947 IFB<2400PRINT@800, "BRLLRST GONE!!"; :B=2400
7950 NEXTZ
7960 IFAL<0THENAL=0:G0T020000
7998 G9=G9+1: IFG9>1THENG9=0:XC=0:M=0:HR=HR+1
7991 IFAL>28500THENV(U)=V(U)-10000:PRINT@880, "TOO HIGH-VENT OPEN
"; : IF (RL>28088) AND (CV=168888) PRINT(8888), "/R/I/P/ IN BALLOON"; : RP(
).1F(nL/20000/nnD/CV-100000/FKINTe0000, /K/1/F/ IN BALLOUN).KF(U)=1000
07-1000

7999 G0T0511 8000 'BALLOON 8050 8=15391 8100 FORJ=1T016;FORI=BT0B+29;POKE1,191;NEXTI;B=B+64;NEXTJ;B=1539 2 8289 FORI=B+10T0B+16; POKEL, 188; NEXT; POKEB+9, 179; POKEB+17, 179; POK EB+18, 155 : POKEB+8, 167 : POKEB+7, 143 : POKEB+19, 143 : POKEB+6, 159 : POKEB +29, 175 B=B+64 8259 POKEB+3, 143 : POKEB+4, 179 : POKEB+5, 188 : POKEB+6, 199 : POKEB+20, 18 9: POKEB+21, 188: POKEB+22, 179: POKEB+23, 143: B=B+64 8389 POKEB+1, 159; POKEB+2, 185; POKEB+24, 182; POKEB+25, 175; 8=B+64 8358 POKEB, 167 : POKEB+1, 198 : POKEB+25, 189 : POKEB+26, 155 : POKEB+27, 14 3:8=8+64 8400 POKEB, 170 : POKEB+26, 149 : POKEB+27, 128 : B=B+64 8450 POKEB, 189 ; POKEB+1, 155 ; POKEB+25, 167 ; POKEB+26, 150 ; POKEB+27, 16 8 · B=B+64 8589 POKEB+2, 182 : POKEB+3, 175 : POKEB+23, 159 : POKEB+24, 185 : POKEB+25, 159 : POKEB+26, 169 : B=B+64 8550 POKEB+3, 189 : POKEB+4, 144 : FORI = 8+5TO8+21 : POKEI, 128 : NEXT : POKEB +22, 160 : POKEB+23, 190 : POKEB+24, 135 : POKEB+25, 184 : B=B+64 8688 POKEB+5, 188; FORI=B+6TOB+20; POKEI, 128; NEXT; POKEB+21, 184; POKE B+22, 159 : POKEB+23, 161 : POKEB+24, 198 : B=B+64 8650 POKEB+6, 189 POKEB+7, 144 FORI=8+8TOB+18 POKEI, 128 NEXT POKEB +19, 168 : POKEB+28, 190 : POKEB+21, 135 : POKEB+22, 184 : B=B+64 8789 POKER+8, 189 FORT=8+9T08+17 POKET, 128 NEXT POKER+18, 184 POKE B+19, 159; POKEB+20, 161; POKEB+21, 190; B=B+64 8750 POKEB+9, 189: POKEB+10, 144: FORI=B+11T0B+15: POKEI, 128: NEXT: POK EB+16, 168 : POKEB+17, 198 : POKEB+18, 135 : POKEB+19, 184 : B=B+64 8890 POKEB+11, 180: POKEB+12, 128: POKEB+13, 128: POKEB+14, 128: POKEB+1 5, 184 : POKEB+16, 159 : POKEB+17, 161 : POKEB+18, 190 : B=B+64 8850 POKEB+12, 157 : POKEB+13, 128 : POKEB+14, 174 : POKEB+15, 135 : POKEB+1 6,184:8=8+64 8900 POKEB+10, 135 : POKEB+11, 167 : POKEB+12, 158 : POKEB+13, 139 : POKEB+1 4, 189 : POKEB+15, 155 : POKEB+16, 139 : B=B+64 8950 FOR1=8+10T08+13: POKE1, 48: NEXT: POKE8+17, 184: POKE8+14, 128: POK EB+15, 168 POKEB+16, 136 RETURN 9000 'MAP 9850 A=15368:CLS:FORI=ATOA+9:POKEI, 191:NEXT:POKEA+10, 145:POKEA+1 2, 176 : POKER+14, 129 : POKER+15, 188 : POKER+16, 191 · POKER+17, 151 · POKER+ 18, 129 : POKER+24, 140 : POKER+25, 178 : FOR1=R+26TOR+37 : POKET, 191 : NEXT : POKER+38, 176 : POKER+39, 179 : POKER+58, 160 : POKER+59, 184

9855 POKER+60, 188:FORI=R+61T0R+63:POKEI, 191:NEXT:R=R+64 9160 FORI=RTOR+4:POKEI, 191:NEXT:FORI=R+24T0R+32:POKEI, 191:NEXT:F ORI=R+58T0R+63:POKEI, 191:NEXT

9105 POKEA+5, 159: POKEA+6, 163: POKEA+7, 176: POKEA+8, 144: POKEA+10, 16 0: POKEA+11, 176: POKEA+12, 176: POKEA+13, 184: POKEA+14, 180: POKEA+15, 1 90: POKEA+16, 143: POKEA+17, 171: POKEA+18, 157: POKEA+19, 132: POKEA+23, 168: POKEA+33, 159

9110 POKER+34, 139 : POKER+35, 129 : POKER+36, 130 : POKER+37, 129 : POKER+5 6, 160 : POKER+57, 190 : A=A+64

9200 POKER, 191 : FORI=R+25TOR+28 : POKEI, 191 : NEXT : FORI=R+56TOR+60 : PO KEI, 191 : NEXT : POKER+63, 191 : POKER+1, 143 : POKER+2, 131 : POKER+6, 131 : PO KER+13, 130 : POKER+14, 175 : POKER+15, 155 : POKER+16, 135 : POKER+24, 175 : P OKER+29, 159

9205 POKER+30, 131: POKER+31, 129: POKER+38, 138: POKER+41, 189: POKER+4 2, 191: POKER+43, 132: POKER+55, 176: POKER+61, 143: POKER+62, 179: POKER+ 39, 191: POKER+40, 191: R=R+64

9300 FORI=R+10TOR+12:POKEI, 191:NEXT:POKER+27, 191:FORI=R+55TOR+58 :POKEI, 191:NEXT:POKER+62, 191:POKER+63, 191:POKER, 149:POKER+9, 190: POKER+13, 156:POKER+15, 160:POKER+16, 144:POKER+24, 138:POKER+25, 175 :POKER+26, 159

9305 POKER+28, 135: POKER+46, 136: POKER+53, 184: POKER+54, 190: POKER+5 9, 151: 8=8+64

9350 FORI=R+9TOR+12: POKEI, 191: NEXTI: POKER+58, 191: POKEA, 189: POKEA +1, 188: POKER+2, 176: POKER+13, 188: POKER+14, 188: POKER+15, 190: POKEA 16, 189: POKER+47, 168: POKER+48, 148: POKER+49, 144: POKEA+53, 138: POKEA +54, 143: POKER+55, 135: POKEA+56, 139: POKEA+57, 187: POKEA+59, 135

9355 POKER+62, 144 : POKER+63, 140 : R=R+64

9400 FORI=RTOR+4:POKEI, 191:NEXT:FORI=R+8TOR+15:POKEI, 191:NEXT:PO KER+55, 191:POKER+62, 191:POKER+63, 191:POKER+5, 181:POKER+7, 190:POK ER+16, 189:POKER+17, 188:POKER+18, 188:POKER+45, 184:POKER+46, 180:PO KER+48, 143:POKER+49, 181:POKER+54, 178:POKER+59, 176

9405 POKER+60, 176 : POKER+61, 186 : R=R+64

9450 FORI=ATOR+16: POKEI, 191: NEXT: FORI=A+48TOR+63: POKEI, 191: NEXT: POKEA+5, 188: POKEA+6, 190: POKEA+13, 143: POKEA+14, 143: POKEA+17, 143: P OKEA+18, 175: POKEA+19, 129: POKEA+44, 136: POKEA+45, 143: POKEA+46, 131: POKEA+47, 136: POKEA+50, 141: POKEA+52, 184

9455 POKER+53, 190: POKER+51, 128: R=R+64

9500 FORI=R+5TOR+12:POKEI, 191:NEXT:FORI=R+51TOR+63:POKEI, 191:NEX T:POKER, 188:POKER+1, 176:POKER+2, 155:POKER+3, 143:POKER+4, 175:POKE R+13, 179:POKER+17, 140:POKER+18, 141:POKER+19, 140:POKER+20, 144:POK ER+47, 136:POKER+48, 172:POKER+49, 188 9505 POKER+50, 198:R=R+64

9550 FORI=ATOR+9:POKEI, 191:NEXT:FORI=R+50TOR+63:POKEI, 191:NEXT:P OKER+3, 152:POKER+4, 143:POKER+5, 179:POKER+6, 179:POKER+10, 135:POKE R+11, 131:POKER+12, 131:POKER+14, 131:POKER+13, 140:POKER+15, 129:FOR I=R+45TOR+48:POKEI, 176:NEXT:POKER+49, 186

9555 POKER+52, 159 : POKER+53, 175 : POKER+55, 143 : POKER+56, 175 : POKER+5 7, 182 : POKER+58, 147 : POKER+59, 143 : R=R+64

9600 FORI=RTOR+5:POKEI, 191:NEXT:FORI=R+45TOR+49:POKEI, 191:NEXT:P OKER+63, 191:POKER+6, 159:POKER+7, 131:POKER+8, 131:POKER+33, 160:POK ER+44, 136:POKER+50, 159:POKER+51, 131:POKER+52, 129:POKER+55, 188:PO KER+57, 130:POKER+58, 139:POKER+59, 173

9685 POKER+60, 172 : POKER+61, 138 : POKER+62, 175 : R=R+64

9650 FORI=ATOR+5:POKEI, 191:NEXT:POKER+5, 143:POKER+35, 129:POKER+4 6, 130:POKER+47, 179:POKER+48, 131:POKER+49, 177:FORI=R+51TOR+56:POK EI, 188:NEXT:POKER+59, 130:POKER+63, 131

9965 PRINT@784, A\$(U); " BALLOON #"; U; "CURRENT POSITION "; X\$; X; Y\$; Y

9975 PRINT*RLTITUDE= GROUND 5000 10000 15000 20000+"

9981_11=CW:12=D:1=RL:PRINT"RVG_WIND=_"; :FORAL=0T020000STEP5000:F =9:G05UB540:PRINT" "; INT(CW); :NEXT

9985 PRINT0896, "DIRECTION="; :FORAL=0T020000STEP5000:F=9:G0SU8541 :PRINT" "; INT(D); :NEXT:AL=1:CW=11:D=12

9990 PRINT@964, "HEADING SHOULD BE "; INT((64-X)/1. 4-22+Y); " TOT AL MILES="; TD(U); :RETURN

9995 POKE15860, 80: POKE15819, 80: B1=INT(Y/3)*64+INT(X/2): PRINT@B1, "?"; :FORI=1T04000: NEXT: RETURN

10000 CLS:PRINT@0, "BETWEEN 1873 AND 1978, SOME 14 BALLOONS HAVE MANAGED TO GET

AIRBORNE IN AN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC. MOST HAD TO DITCH AT SER, 1 BURST IN MIDAIR, 2 VANISHED, OTHERS WERE FORCED DOWN BY UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS--";

10010 PRINT WINDS SHIFTING NORTH, SOUTH OR EVEN

Reversing Altogether; or loss of GAS by tears or valving. In All Some 5 Reponauts died. The hazards are many.

FROM THESE ATTEMPTS, A SUCCESSFUL STRATEGY DEVELOPED. ";

10020 PRINT" BY GOING

Across with a high pressure meather system, you can follow its winds in a clockwise rotation first northeast then southeast to land in Europe. The winds yary with altitude and position so that you must stay in the";

10030 PRINT" GROOVE OF CORRECT ALTITUDE. TO GO TOOHIGH OR TOO LOW FOR VERY LONG WILL CARRY YOU OFF COURSE--NORTH IF YOU ARE T on high and southward if you are too low, ... The more off course y ON GET, THE MORE DIFFICULT IT IS TO RECOVER " 10035 R\$=INKEY\$:IFR\$=""GOT010035 10036 CLS: PRINT YOUR TRIP STARTS IN THE EVENING AT 6PM WHEN THE COOL ING PERIOD BEGINS. BY DOING THIS THE BALLOON DOES NOT RISE TOO FAR NOR DO YOU HAVE TO DROP MUCH BALLAST TILL THE COOLING PERIOD THE NEXT DRY. COVERING 500 MILES"; 10037 PRINT"/DRY IS A GOOD RATE AND WILL GET YOU OVERIN GOOD TIM E. IT'S POSSIBLE TO GO BORDSS ERSTER-SET & RECORD !! * INPUTRS 19949 CLS: PRINT "ASCEND OR DESCEND TO MAINTAIN & FAVORABLE COURSE BALLAST TO ASCEND OR VALVING GAS TO DESCEND. BY RELEASING ΥΩ U MAY RELEASE BALLAST BY PRESSING THE B KEY. THIS "; 10050 PRINT"DROPS 100 LBS AND IS RECORDED ON THE INSTRUMENTS YOU HAVE ON BOARD. TO RELEASE GAS YOU PRESS G AND 1000 CUBIC FEET IS RELEASED. YOU START WITH A 140000-150000 CUBIC FT VOLUME IN & 160000 CUBIC FT BALLOON AS IS DETERMINED BY YOUR STRATEGY -- "; 10052 PRINT MORE VOLUME MEANS FASTER RISE & TO HIGHER LEVEL. BEW are of Max volume as you may cause leaks. " 10060 PRINT*IF YOU CLIMB ABOVE 28,000 FT YOUR BALLOON AUTOMATICA LLY VALVES OFF 10000 CUBIC FEET TO PREVENT UNDUE PRESSURE AND B URSTING OF THE BALLOON. YOUR BASE WEIGHT IS 2400 LBS AND YOU C BELOW THIS WITHOUT CUTTING OFF YOUR"; ANNOT GO 10076 PRINT" GONDOLA AND RIDING ON THE WEIGHT RING--VERY PRECA RIOUS!! "; 10080 PRINT YOU MAY ALSO RADIO FOR YOUR EXACTPOSITION AND THE WE ATHER-WIND AND WIND DIRECTION FOR THE VARIOUSALTITUDES BY PRESSI NG THE R BUT YOU WILL NOT ALWRYS RECEIVE A REPORT AS THE RADIO MAY NOT WORK WHEN NEEDED"; : INPUTA\$; CLS 10090 PRINT"THE SUCCESSFUL STRATEGY WAS TO RISE ABOVE 5000 FT OU ickly to getgood wind, but not too high or the direction would b E TOO FAR NORTH. TRY TO MAINTAIN A FAIRLY LEVEL COURSE. IF YOU GET TOO FAR NORTH YOU WILL GET ICE FORMING WHEN"; 10091 PRINT" THE TEMPERATURE IS LOW. BELOW 273 ON THE KELVIN SCALE-THIS IS THE TEMPERATURE GIVEN ON YOUR GURGE. YOU WILL ALSO FIND MORE WIND WITH INCREASED HEIGHT"; INPUTR\$:CLS

10092 PRINT"THE LIFT OF THE BALLOON IS DUE TO THE DISPLACEMENT O F AIR. THIS AIR IS THINNER AT HIGHER ALTITUDE SO THE LIFT DECREA SES, BUT THEPRESSURE BEING LESS CAUSES THE GAS WITHIN THE BALLOO N TO EXPAND TO A GREATER VOLUME. THE BALLOON EXPANDS WITH INCREA SE";

10093 PRINT" IN THE

TEMPERATURE AND SHRINKS WITH A DECREASE. TEMPERATURE DECREASES WITH ALTITUDE AT 7 DEGREES/1000. THE COMPUTER DOES THE COMPLEX CALCULATIONS FOR YOU. YOU WILL GAIN UNDERSTANDING AS YOU PLAY SO THAT THE PROPER COMBINATION OF EXPERIENCE, ";

18894 Print" Weather, and a bit ofluck will lead to a successful crossing. For the game a winner

Is the one landing nearest parts at X=104, Y=22 safely. Starting coordinates are X=22, Y=22 and the standard trs-80 system is Y=0 at the top";

10095 PRINT" INCREASING TO 47 AT THE BOTTEM OF THE DISPLAY WITH X INCREASING AS YOU MOVE EAST (RIGHT). TO BE SAFE YOUR IMPACT MU STBE LESS THAN 100 FEET/MIN LOSS OF ALTITUDE OR YOU MAY BE HURT ONIMPACT. "; :INPUTA\$:CLS

10096 PRINT"YOUR INSTRUMENTS INCLUDE YOUR CURRENT VOLUME INCLUDI NG EFFECT OFPRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE. THE BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AT PRESENT

ALTITUDE IN INCHES OF MURCURY, THE WIND SPEED IN MPH, THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND IN DEGREES WITH POSITIVE ANGLE IF MOVING" 10097 PRINT"NORTHEAST AND MINUS IF SOUTHEAST, YOUR CURRENT WEIGH T IN LBS

Including Ballast and Base Weight (Fabric, People & Catamaran Style Gondola), Elapsed time in Days Hours Minutes. There were Three People on Board the Double Eagle II. Good Luck!!

10099 INPUT=R\$: GOT0112

20000 'TOUCHDOWN

20001 AR=-AR:CLS:IFAR<30PRINT"PERFECT LANDING AT "; X, Y:GOT020090 20010 IFAR<60PRINT"LANDING A BIT ROUGH";GOT020090

20020 IFAR<100PRINT"00000FFFFF!!! YOU'RE DOWN BUT A BIT SHRKEN!! ":GOT020090

20030 IFAR>100PRINT"* * * C R R S H !! * * * YOU C L U T Z \$#X&

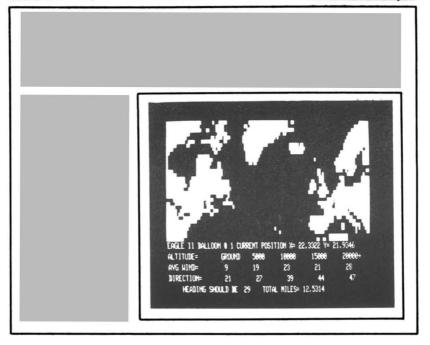
20040 IFRND(0)). 8PRINT"YOU BROKE YOUR LEG!!":GOTO20090

20050 IFRND(0)>, 7PRINT"YOU SPRAINED YOUR ANKLE!!":GOTO20090 20060 PRINT"YOU HAVE THE WIND KNOCKED OUT OF YOU AND ARE BEING D RAGGED BY THE BALLOON AS YOU HANG OVER THE SIDE!

20090 PRINT"AND THIS IS WHERE YOU ENDED UP ":FO

":FORI=1

T02999 : NEXT : G05UB9999
21000 'WHERE, SAVE FINAL STATS
22000 IFPOINT(X, Y)=-1PRINT0768, "YOU'RE ON LAND!":GOT022300
22100 PRINT0768, " S P L A S H, YOU'RE IN THE DRINK!!":FORI=1T020
60:NEXT
22250 IFRND(0)>, 8PRINTR\$(U); " LOST AT SEA"; GOT022380
22268 IFPOINT(X, Y)=8PRINT"R PRSSING BORT PICKED YOU UP
22380 FORI=1T01580:NEXT:GOSUB9995:FORI=1T02880:NEXT:TT(U)=DR+24+
HR+M/68:X(U)=X:Y(U)=Y:AL(U)=8:G9=8:XC=8:M=8:H=8:G0T0115
38888 PRINTe512, "eeeeeeeeeee
000000000000000000000000000000000000000
ecce"; The [symbols in this listing should be read as ↑ or "raise to the power"
31000 RETURN
59999 'END
50100 CLS:PRINT"FINAL POSITIONS
"; :FORI=1TOUP:PRINT"BALLOON #"; I; "TIME="; TT(I):PRINT"TOTAL DISTA
NCE="; TD(I):PRINT"END_POSITION":PRINTX\$; X(I); Y\$; Y(I):D=SQR(ABS(X
(1)-104)[2+AB5(Y(1)-22)[2)+30:PRINT*DISTANCE_TO_PARIS=";D:NEXTI:
GOSUB88888 : INPUTR\$: END



TAKE A PART:

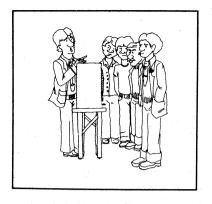
Atlantic Balloon Crossing

The POKE graphics handling routine in the map routine for Atlantic Balloon Cross is convenient to program, read, and debug. The method is to use a variable to indicate the start of the video display memory (memory location 15360), and then POKE the appropriate graphic characters into the display memory one line at a time. At the end of each line (64 spaces), you add 64 to your variable to get to the beginning of the next line.

This is illustrated by line 9050 of Atlantic Balloon Cross. A is used as the POKE variable and is initially set to 15360. Then the top line of the map is POKED directly into the screen memory, using FOR NEXT loops for repeated characters. This is continued in line 9055. Then the last statement of line 9055, A = A + 64, sets the graphic variable to the start of the next line. This process is continued through the program.

This is one of the best methods of presenting graphics in the magazine. POKE graphics are much faster than SET graphics, and easier to read and debug than PRINT graphics. There is a compromise in speed over PRINT graphics, which are excellent for short displays, but the ease of modification and excellence of presentation are worthwhile.

9080 / NAP 9050 A=15360:CLS:FORI=RTOR+9:POKEI, 191:NEXT:POKER+10, 145:POKER+1 2, 176:POKER+14, 129:POKER+15, 188:POKER+16, 191:POKER+17, 151:POKER+ 18, 129:POKER+24, 140:POKER+25, 178:FORI=R+26TOR+37:POKEI, 191:NEXT: POKER+38, 176:POKER+39, 179:POKER+58, 160:POKER+59, 184 9055 POKER+60, 188:FORI=R+61TOR+63:POKEI, 191:NEXT:R=R+64 9100 FORI=RTOR+4:POKEI, 191:NEXT:FORI=R+24TOR+32:POKEI, 191:NEXT:F ORI=R+58TOR+63:POKEI, 191:NEXT



The Hard Side Of Softside ?

Recently, some people have expressed doubts about the practical value of the "home" com-

puter; others claim that the microcomputer has little worth as a business machine. Most of the controversy stems from a claimed lack of software — the hardware, it is said, has the potential to do wondrous things if only the programs were available. Although we are the nation's largest independent source of software for the TRS-80, we can see both sides. Even though many of those ''wondrous'' programs are now available, we agree that, at this time, not everyone can fully utilize a computer. Undoubtedly, a few people who bought TRS-80s were unhappy with them; others may have upgraded to a bigger computer. On the other hand, there are many who desire a TRS-80 but cannot afford one. **HARDSIDE** has been conceived as a means of satisfying both sides by providing a market place for the purchase and sale of used TRS-80s. Accordingly, we present a list of prices for used TRS-80 equipment in good condition:

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Level I 16K*		\$325	\$400
Level II 16K*		\$450	\$600
Level II 16K* keypad		\$525	\$675
Expansion Interface	0K	\$175	\$225
	16K	\$225	\$300
	32K	\$275	\$375
Disk Drives	0	\$250	\$399
	1	\$225	\$375
Printers Friction	feed	\$650	\$800
Tractor	feed	\$750	\$900
Quick Pr	inter	\$250	\$325
RS-232C		\$ 50	\$ 75
Telephone Int. I		\$ 50	\$ 75
Telephone Int. II		\$100	\$150
†Subject	to ava	ilability	
Other pri	ices b	v request	
*Keyboard, cassette	e, vide	eo and power su	pply
· · · · ·			

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Frank B. Rowlett, Ir.

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17 Briar Cliff Drive Milford, New Hampshire 03055

German Word Quiz

by Computer Graphics

He was a computer. She was a tape recorder. He only spoke an obscure English dialect called BASIC. She only spoke German. But when this program bridged the language gap, their love made the circuits hum.

5 CLEAR4000: RANDOM: DIMA2\$(4, 2), P(10), T(10, 2), T\$(10, 2) 6 REN REWRITTEN BY COMPUTER GRAPHICS 7 REM P.O. BOX 223, HOLTSVILLE NY 11742 10 CLS:PRINT:PRINT CHR\$(23) 11 PRINT"GERMAN MORD QUIZ" 40 PRINT: INPUT TO BEGIN HIT ENTER"; G 41 CLS: PRINT@458, CHR\$(23); "HERE HE GO" 45 ON G GOTO 60 68 SZ=126:GOT078 70 DIMR\$(52,2),C(52) 75 ON G GOTO 2000 2015 GOSUB 13000 2030 C1\$="ENGLISH" : C2\$="GERMAN" 2040 51\$="ENGLISH IS": S2\$="GERMAN WORD IS" 2055 60102500 2077 DATARBANDONMENT, ABRETUNG, ACCOUNT, RECHNUNG, ACID, SAURE, ACORN, ECKER, ADDITION, VERGROSSERUNG, ADMIT, EINLASSEN, ADVANCE, VORSCHUSS, A DVICE, RAT, ADVISE, RATEN, AGREEMENT, UBERE INSTIMUNG, ALCOHOL, ALKOHOL , Alloy, Legierung, Ambassador, Gesandte 2079 DATAANSWER, ANTWORT, APPAREL, KLEIDUNG, ART, KUNST, ASSIGN, ANNEIS EN, ASSORTMENT, ASSORTIMENT, ATTEST, BEZENGEN, BACON, SPECK, BALANCE, BI LANZ, BEE, BIENE, BEEF, RINDFLEISCH, BEER, BIER, BILL, NECHSEL, BOOTS, STI EFEL, BRANDY, BRANNTHEIN, BUY, KAUFEN, CANAL, KANAL

2081 DATACANCEL, ANNULLIEREN, CANDY, ZUCKERKERK, CAR, KARREN, CARGO, FR ACHT, CARPET, TEPPICHE, CARRIAGE, WAGEN, CASH, KASSE, CENT, HUNDERT, CHAI N, KETTE, CHAIR, STUHL, CHEESE, KASE, CIGAR, CIGARRE, CLAIM, ANSPRUCH, COF FEE, KAFFEE, COIN, MUNZE, CORN, GETREIDE

2003 DATACREDIT, KREDIT, DAMAGE, SCHADEN, DATE, DATUM, DEAL, HANDEL, DEB T, SCHULD, DELIYERY, LEIFERUNG, DOLL, PUPPE, DOZEN, DUTZEN, DRUG, DROGUE, DYE, FARBE, EARN, ERNERBEN, EGG, EI, FABRIC, FABRIKAT, FAN, FACHER, FLOUR, MEHL, FRUIT, FRACHT, GAME, WILD

2005 DATAHAT, HUT, HIDE, HAUT, IRON, EISEN, IVORY, ELFENBEIN, JADE, JACON ET, JET, GAGAT, KELP, TANGASCHE, KNIFE, MESSER, LUMBER, BAUHOLZ, MAIL, POS T, MARKET, MARKT, MILK, MILCH, MONEY, GELD, NAIL, NAGEL, NEEDLE, NADEL, NUM

TRS-80 PROGRAMMING HINT

It's possible to keep several different programs in memory at the same time, so long as the line numbers don't conflict. Use RUN (line number) to execute the one you want, or to go from one to another. Since Level II and Disk BASIC zero all variables when RUN is executed, you don't have to worry about overlapping in memory, except that you don't have to use the cassette recorder or the disk to go from one program to another. Here's a sample program for you:

10 REM*PROGRAM 0* 20 INPUT''WHICH PROGRAM DO YOU WANT (1 OR 2)'';A 30 IF A = 1 RUN 100 40 IF A = 2 RUN 200 50 GOTO 10 100 REM * PROGRAM 1 * 110 PRINT ''THIS IS PROGRAM 1'' 120 INPUT'' (PRESS ENTER)'';A\$ 130 RUN 10 200 REM * PROGRAM 2 * 210; PRINT''THIS IS PROGRAM 2* 220 INPUT'' (PRESS ENTER)'';A\$ 230 RUN 10 You might want to use a renumber routine to change your

programs so that they have different line numbers, then put them on the same tape. Disk users can use the MERGE command to combine programs. Level II users willhaveto use a combining program. BER, ZAL, OATS, HAFER, OBTAIN, ERLANGEN

2007 DATAOIL, OL; OYSTERS, AUSTER, PAINT, OLFARBE, PAPER, PAPIER, PENS, F EDER, PEPPER, PFEFFER, PINS, STECKNADEL, POSTAGE, PORT DE LETTRE, RAGS, LUMPEN, RECORD, VERZEICHNIS, RICE, REIS, RYE, ROGGEN, SALE, VERKAUF, SALT , SALZ, SAMPLE, MUSTER, SATIN, ATLAS

2009 DATASAN, SAGE, SELL, VERKAUFEN, SHIP, SCHIFF, SHIRTS, HEMDE, SHOT, K UGEL, SHOES, SCHUHE, SILK, SEIDE, SOAP, SEIFE, TABLE, TISCH, TAX, TAXE, TER , THEE, TIN, ZINN, TIRE, RADSCHIENNE, TOOL, WERKZENG, TOY, SPIELZENG, USAG E, GEBRAUCH, WAFER, WAFFEL, WAR, KRIEG

2091 Datawax, Wachs, Weapon, Waffe, Weigh, Wagen, Wheat, Weizen, Wine, We In, Wire, Draht, Wood, Holz, Worth, Werth, Yarn, Garn, Yellow, Gelb, Zinc, Z Ink, Zone, Gurtel

2500 CLS

2510 PRINT, "SUBJECT: "C1\$; " AND "C2\$

2520 PRINT"HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO TAKE YOUR TEST ????":PRINT 2521 PRINT"1. DRILL (VERY SIMPLE)"

2522 PRINT"2. MULTIPLE CHOICE (A BIT HARDER)"

2523 Print"3. True and False (You might outguess this one)

2525 PRINT"4. MATCHING (LUCK STILL MIGHT PULL YOU THROUGH)

2527 PRINT "5. FILL IN THE BLANK (YOU MUST KNOW YOUR SUBJECT)

2528 PRINT

2529 PRINT

2530 PRINT" "; : INPUT"PLEASE ENTER YOUR CHOICE"; PE5

2540 CLS:PRINT@455, CHR\$(23)"I JUST LOVE DOING THIS": IFPE5=<000RP

E5>5THEN 2500

2550 FORX=1T03000:NEXTX

2600 ONPE5G0T03000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 5

2610 GOT02500

3000 CLS:FOR XX=1T05Z

3010 PRINT@384, A\$(XX, 1); " "; 51\$; " "; A\$(XX, 2)

3015 PRINT: PRINT "TYPE (HELP) TO STOP DRILL

3020 PRINTA\$(XX,2); " "; S2\$; : INPUTB\$

3025 IFB\$="HELP"THENG0T03090

3030 IFB\$<>R\$(XX,1)THEN PRINT0960, "WRONG PLEASE REDO THE PROBLEM ":NN=NN+1:FORX=1T01000:NEXTX:CL5:GOT03010

3850 CLS

3060 PRINT@384, B\$(XX, 1); " "; 51\$; " "; : INPUTB\$: CLS

3070 IFB\$<>R\$(2) THENPRINT0960, "WRONG PLEASE REDO THE PROBLEM" :NW=NW+1:FORX=1T01000:NEXTX:CL5:G0T03010

3080 CLS: PRINT0525, CHR\$(23) "BRAVO: YOU GOT IT !": NR=NR+1: FORX=1T 01000 NEXTX 01 S NEXTXX 3985 015 3898 PRINT"SO FAR YOU HAVE THIS MANY RIGHT ="; NR 3100 PRINT"SO FOR YOU HAVE THIS MONY WRONG ="; NW 3105 FORX=1T04000:NEXTX 3110 CLS:NR=0:NW=0 3120 YY=1:G0T09000 4000 CLS 4991 FORX=1TOSZ:C(X)=8:NEXTX 4002 CLS: PRINT0384, "MULTIPLE CHOICE" 4010 INPUT "HOW MANY QUESTIONS DO YOU WANT"; 02 4911 TED2(1THENC) S. GOTO4002 4020 IF02>SZTHENGOT04010ELSECLS: PRINT"MULT. CHOICE ON THE SUBJEC T "; C1\$; " & "; C2\$ 4030 PRINT "WHICH CRIEGORY DO YOU WANT TO CHOOSE FROM" 4848 PRINT*1 *: C1\$ 4050 PRINT"2. "; C2\$ 4855 PRINT"3. RANDOM " 4868 INPUT"ENTER THE NUMBER OF YOUR CHOICE"; CH 4878 IFCHC10RCH23CL5: G0T04838 4090 NE=NE+1 : RANDOM 4095 IFNE>0260T04800 4100 FORX=1T04: 4195 P(X)=RND(SZ) 4110 IFC(P(X)))2G0T04105 4115 C(P(X))=C(P(X))+3 4128 NEXTX 4130 R=RND(SZ): IFC(R)>0G0T04130 4175 R=RND(4)4140 FORX=1T04:C(P(X))=C(P(X))-3:NEXTX 4180 FORX=1T04 4190 R2\$(X, 1)=R\$(P(X), 1);R2\$(X, 2)=R\$(P(X), 2) 4200 NEXTX 4210 R2\$(R, 1)=R\$(R, 1):R2\$(R, 2)=R\$(R, 2)4230 B2\$=R2\$(R, 2)+" "+52\$;B3\$=B2\$+" "+R2\$(R, 1) 4240 C4\$=82\$(R,1)+* *+51\$:C3\$=C4\$+* *+82\$(R,2) 4241 GOSUB4950; IFC1=2G0T04500 4300 CLS: PRINT0256, " " 4310 FORX=1T04:PRINTX; ". "; R2\$(X, 1):NEXTX

4315 PRINT" (ENTER THE NUMBER YOU CHOOSE OR 11 TO PUIT). 4320 PRINTB2\$; : INPUTQ7 4321 IF97=1160T04800 4322 IE07(10007)460T04300 4739 IE97=RTHENCI S PRINT#512, "RIGHT" PRINTB3\$ C(8)=1 00T04999 4340 CLS:PRINT@512, "WRONG":PRINTB3\$:C(8)=2:G0T04900 4500 CLS: PRINT0256, " " 4510 FORX=1T04:PRINTX; ". "R2\$(X, 2):NEXTX 4515 PRINT" (ENTER THE NUMBER YOU CHOOSE OR 11 TO QUIT)" 4520 PRINTC4\$; INPUT07 4521 IE07=1100T04800 4522 IF07(10R07)460T04500 4538 IF07=RTHENCLS:PRINT0512, "RIGHT":PRINTC3\$:C(R)=1:G0T04900 4540 CLS:PRINT@512, "WRONG" :PRINTC3\$:C(R)=2:G0T04900 4800 NE=0: GOSUB8500 4810 YY=2 4828 GOTO9888 4900 :FORX=1T04000:NEXTX:CLS:07=0:G0T04090 4950 IFCH=3THENCI=RND(2)ELSECI=CH 4960 RETURN 5000 CLS PRINTP400, "TRUE FALSE TEST" PRINT 5010 PRINT "THIS IS A TRUE FALSE TEST ON "; C1\$; " & "; C2\$ 5020 INPUT"ENTER THE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS YOU WANT"; T 5030 IFT>SZTHENCLS:GOT05010 5945 FORX1=1TOT 5050 G1=RND(2):G2=RND(2) 5060 G3=RND(SZ);G4=RND(SZ) 5878 IEC(G3)>860T05868 5080 IFG4=G3G0T05060 5090 IFG2=2G0T05300 5188 IF61=260T05288 5110 CLS:PRINT@512, A\$(63, 1); " "; 51\$; " "; A\$(63, 2); PRINT 5120 GOSHR5730 5130 IFANC>1THENGOT05700 5140 GOT05720 5288 CLS: PRINT@512, R\$(G3, 2); " "; S2\$; " "; R\$(G3, 1): PRINT 5218 G05UB5738 5220 IFANC/160T05700 5238 G0T05728 5300 IFG1=2G0T05360

5320 CLS:PRINT@512, R\$(G3, 1); " "; S1\$; " "; R\$(G4, 2):PRINT
5330 G05UB5730
5340 IFRNK)2G0T05700
5350 G0T05720
5360 CLS:PRINT@512, R\$(G3, 2); " "; S2\$; " "; R\$(G4, 1):PRINT
5370 GOSUB5738
5388 IFANC/2G0T05708
5390 G0T05720
5500 NEXTX1 5600 GOSUB8500
5620 YY=3:G0T09898
5708.CLS:PRINT0512,CHR\$(23);"WRONG":FORX=1T01000:NEXTX:CL5:C(G3) =2:AN=0:GOT05500
5720 CLS:PRINT@512, CHR\$(23); "RIGHT" :FORX=1T01000 :NEXTX :CLS : C(G3)
=1:AN=0:GOT05500
5730 PRINT*IS THE ABOVE STATEMENT 1. TRUE OR 2. FALSE*: PRINT*EN
TER THE NUMBER OF YOUR CHOICE"; : INPUTAN : RETURN
6000 N=0
6010 FORX=1T010
6040 Y=RND(SZ): IFC(Y)>0THENG0T06040
6845 C(Y)=3
6050 T(X, 1)=Y:NEXTX
6060 FORX=1T010
6070 Y=RND(10)
6080 T(X, 2)=Y
6090 IFX=1THENGOTO6110
6100 FORXX=1T0X-1:IFT(X, 2)=T(XX, 2)THENG0T06070
6105 NEXTXX
6110 NEXTX:CLS
6220 FORX=11010
6230 T\$(X, 1)=R\$((T(X, 1)), 1):T\$(T(X, 2), 2)=R\$(T(X, 1), 2):NEXT
6300 J1=0:J2=0:PRINT, "MATCHING" 6310 PRINT@65, C1\$:PRINT@95, C2\$
6320 Y=129
6330 FORX=11010
6340 PRINT@Y, X; ", "; T\$(X, 1); PRINT@Y+30, X; ", "; T\$(X, 2)
6350 IFX=9 THEN Y=Y+63ELSEY=Y+64
6360 NEXTX
6364 PRINT"(ENTER 11 TO QUIT)"
6365 TV\$="ENTER THE NUMBER OF YOUR CHOICE FROM THE CATEGORY "

6379 PRINT#896, TV\$; C1\$; INPUT.11 6375 IFJ1=1160T06415 6376 IFJ1<10RJ1>11THENCLS: G0T06300 6377 IFT\$(J1,1)=""THENCLS:GOT06300 6380 PRINT0960, "FROM THE CRIEGORY "; C2\$; ; INPUTU2 6381 IFT\$(T(J1,2),2)=""THENCLS:GOT06300 6385 IEJ2=1160106415 6386 IFJ2<10RJ2>11THENCL5: G0T06300 6390 N=N+1 6488 IFT(J1, 2)=J2THENCLS: PRINT: PRINT0512, "RIGHT: "; PRINTT\$(J1, 1) ; " MATCHES WITH "; T\$(J2,2):C(T(J1,1))=1:T\$(J1,1)="":T\$(J2,2)="": FORX=1T01000, NEXTX: CLS: 1FN=>1060T06415ELSEG0T06300 6410 CLS:PRINT:PRINT0512, " WRONG "; :PRINTT\$(J1,1); " MATCHES WITH "; T\$(T(J1, 2), 2); FORX=1T01000; NEXTX; T\$(J1, 1)=""; T\$(T(J1, 2), 2)="" :C(T(J1,1))=2:CLS:IF N=>10THENG0T06415 6411 GOTO6300 6415 GOSUB8500 6428 YY=4:60T09888 7000 CLS: PRINT@346, "FILL IN THE BLANK" 7010 INPUT "HOW MANY QUESTIONS DO YOU WANT"; NO 7020 IFN0>52G0T07000 7858 FORXX=1TONO 7060 A=RND(SZ): IFC(A))060T07060 7080 R=RND(2) 7090 IFR=1THENZ8\$=8\$(8,1)+" "+51\$; ZB\$=8\$(8,2) 7100 IFR=2THENZR\$=R\$(8,2)+" "+52\$;ZB\$=R\$(8,1) 7110 CLS: PRINT: PRINT*FILL IN THE BLANK (ENTER HELP TO QUIT)":P RINT: PRINT2R\$; ; INPUTAN\$: CLS: IFAN\$="HELP"GOT07499 7120 IFAN\$<>>ZB\$THEN_CLS:PRINT:PRINT:PRINT_J "WRONG":PRINT:PRINT"T HE CORRECT ANSWER IS: ": PRINT: PRINTZA\$; " "; ZB\$: PRINT"PLEASE FILL IN THE CORRECT ANSWER* : PRINTZR\$; : INPUTAN\$: IFAN\$ (> 2B\$GOT07120ELSE C(R)=2:CLS:G0T07300 7138 C(R)=1:PRINT@537, CHR\$(23); "RIGHT":FORX=1T01888:NEXTX 7300 NEXTXX 7400 GOSUB8500 7500 YY=5:G0T09000 8500 FORX=1T052 8501 IFC(X)=1THENNR=NR+1 8502 IFC(X)=2THENNW=NW+1 8503 C(X)=0

8504 NEXTX 8510 CLS PRINTNES; " YOU GOT "; NR; " ENSUERS RIGHT & "; NU; " WRONG . * NR=0 NU=0 RETURN 9000 T=0: PRINT0340, "1. REDO THE PREVIOUS QUIZ" : PRINT0404, "2. RET URN TO QUIZ MENU" : PRINT0468, "3. RETURN TO SUBJECT MENU" : PRINT053 1. " "; INPUT"ENTER YOUR CHOICE"; T. IFT<10RT>3THENGOT09000ELSECLS; ONTGOT09001, 2500, 5 9881 ONYYGOTO3888, 4888, 5888, 6888, 7888 11000 FORX=1T052; READA\$(X, 1), A\$; NEXTX; RETURN 12000 FOR X=1T05Z:READA\$(X, 2):NEXTX:RETURN 13809 FOR X=1T052 · READA\$(X, 1), A\$(X, 2) · NEXT · RETURN 13500 WE=RND(SZ):R2\$(X,1)=R\$(WE,1):R2\$(X,2)=R\$(WE,2):WE=0:SU=2:R FTHEN 15000 FORX=1T010 PRINTX; " "; T(X, 1), T(X, 2) NEXTX



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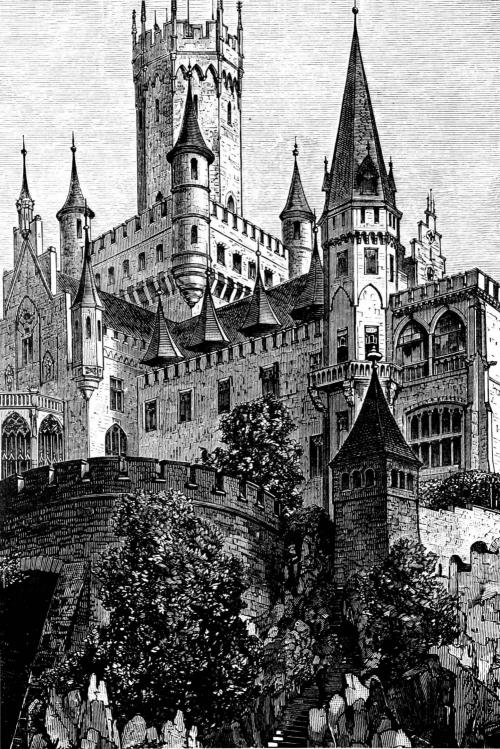
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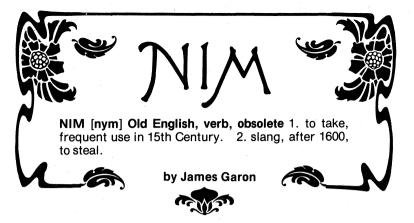
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On her honeymoon on the Italian Riviera in 1407, the Duchess of Santa Paravia invented a game taking gold coins out of three plates. When her husband died the following year after a cold winter in a drafty castle, she returned to her native Britain, where she introduced the game. NIM to the royal court and it became the fad of the social season in 1409. The game didn't spread outside the royal court as the common people never even saw a gold coin, much less owned any. Therefore, when the court began to play Hunt the Wumpus in 1410, NIM was forgotten.

The game survived only in a brief description in the diary of one of the queen's ladies in waiting (who invented her job title after waiting for hours while the queen played NIM with the duchess.) One hundred eighty-nine years later a descendent of the maiden, Pilfer Babbage, came upon the diary in an old trunk. The game fascinated the penniless boy of twelve, and he invented a version using pebbles instead of gold coins. However, since he desperately longed to play the original, and since the game had taught him to take things, he embarked on a successful career as a pickpocket, stealing gold coins from the pockets of the nobility.

Pilfer was a friendly fellow ... a natural leader among his cohorts. He introduced them to NIM and they took to it with delight. Soon they merged the language of their hobby with that of their profession, and the long-forgotten verb "nim" came back into fashion with a subtle change change in meaning. However, when Pilfer Babbage was finally caught and hanged in 1671 at the ripe old age of eighty-five, his fraternity honored him by changing the name of their vocation to "pilfering".

Pilfer's great-great-grand nephew, Charles, adapted the game to the analytical engine in 1833 as the second computer game (after Star Trek). Charles then went on to distinguish himself in the family tradition by inventing cost overruns in government contracts, and the game of NIM continued down to the present day in a myriad of forms. 2 CLEAR200:RANDOM:DEFSTRT-2:W=CHR\$(191):V=W+W:U=W+CHR\$ (188)+CHR\$(188)+W:T=W+CHR\$(143)+CHR\$(143)+W:T1=CHR\$(15 9)+CHR\$(159)+CHR\$(143)+CHR\$(175):W1=CHR\$(149):X=V+W1+W :U1=CHR\$(189)+CHR\$(189)+CHR\$(188)+CHR\$(190):Y=CHR\$(170):DIMA(3,4),Y(1):CLS:DEFINTA-5:GOT020

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5 FORI=0T02:R=R(I, 4);FORJ=0T03:B=INT(R/2):R(I, J)=R-B-B :R=B:NEXT:NEXT:FORJ=0T03:R(3, J)=0:FORI=0T02:R(3, J)=R(3 , J)+R(I, J):NEXT:NEXT:S=-1:FORJ=3T00STEP-1:R=R(3, J):IFR <>INT(R/2)*2S=J:RETURNELSENEXT:RETURN

6 Z=INKEY\$: IFZ=""THEN6ELSEH=RSC(Z): RETURN

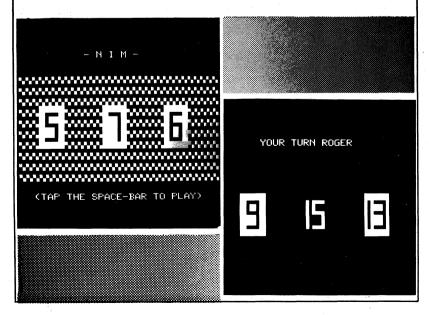
10 PRINT@28, "- N I M -": PRINT"INSTRUCTIONS ?

11 GOSUB6 : IFH=89THEN1000ELSEIFH=78THEN12ELSE11

12 PRINT PRINT "HUMAN AGRINST MACHINE (1) OR HUMAN AGRI NST HUMAN (2) ?

14 GOSUBE: IFH:>49RNDH:>50THEN14ELSEN=H-48:FORI=0T01:PR INT "ENTER NAME OF PLAYER"; :IFN=2THENPRINT1+1; :INPUTY(I):NEXT:ELSEINPUTY(0)

For an example of the slang use of "nimming", see Part of Lucian Made English, by Jasper Mayne, (London, 1664), page 35.



15 E=0: IFN=2THENE=RND(2)-1

16 CLS: GOT050

20 Printe84, CHR\$(23)"- N I M -":Printe900, "(TAP THE SP ACE-BAR TO PLAY)

30 FORI=0T02:A(I, 4)=RND(15):NEXT:FORI=1T0400:NEXT:Z=ST RING\$(160, 127+RND(64)):PRINT@192, 2; 2; :GOSUB970:Z=INKEY \$:IFZ<>" "THEN30ELSECLS:GOT010

50 CLS:PRINTCHR\$(23):FORI=0T02:A(I,4)=2+RND(13):NEXT:I FA(0,4)=A(1,4)ORA(0,4)=A(2,4)ORA(1,4)=A(2,4)THEN50ELSE GOSUB5:IFS(1THEN50ELSEGOSUB970:R=410:K=1

55 F=0:P=R:0=A(K, 4):G0SUB960

56 PRINT@0, :PRINT@76, "YOUR TURN "; :IFN=1THENPRINTY(0); ELSEE=1-E:PRINTY(E);

57 GOSUB6: IFH<>8THEN65ELSE IFK=0THEN57

61 IFF=1F=0:A(K, 4)=0

62 GOSUB970:K=K-1:0=R(K, 4):R=R-20:P=R:GOSUB960:GOT057 65 IFH>9THEN70ELSEIFK=2THEN57

66 IFF=1F=0:R(K, 4)=0

67 G05UB970:K=K+1:0=R(K, 4):R=R+20:P=R:G05UB960:G0T057

70 IFH>10THEN75ELSEIFR(K, 4)=0THEN57

71 IFF=0F=1:0=A(K, 4)

72 R(K, 4)=R(K, 4)-1:G05UB970:G0T057

75 IFH<>32ANDH<>13THEN80ELSEIFF=0THEN57ELSEG0SUB970:F0

RI=0T02: IFA(1, 4)=0NEXT: GOT0100

76 IFN=1THENPRINT@0, :PRINT@76, "MY_TURN:":GOSUB700:GOTO 55ELSE55

80 IFH<>91THEN57ELSEIFF=0THEN57

81 IFR(K, 4)=0THENF=0:G0T057

```
82 R(K, 4)=R(K, 4)+1: IFR(K, 4)=0THENF=0
```

84 G0SUB970:G0T057

100 PRINT@0, :IFN=2THENPRINT@84, Y(E)" WINS!"ELSEPRINT@6 4, Y(0)" BEAT THE COMPUTER:

105 FORI=1T02E3:NEXT:PRINT0898, "(PRESS SPACE-BAR TO TR Y AGAIN)":GOT030

200 PRINT00, : PRINT088, "I WIN" : GOT0105

700 GOSUB5: IFS<0THEN750ELSEFORD=0T02: IFA(D, S)=0THENNEX TELSEA(D, S)=0:FORC=0T0S-1:A=A(3, C): IFA=INT(A/2)*2THENN EXTELSEA(D, C)=1-A(D, C):NEXT

710 G=R(D, 4):R(D, 4)=0:FORJ=0T03:R(D, 4)=R(D, 4)+R(D, J)+2 [J:NEXT:M=R(D, 4) 720 R=390+20+D:P=R:K=D:G05UB960:F0RL=G-1T0M5TEP-1:A(D, 4)=L:G05UB970:NEXT:F0RI=0T02:IFA(I, 4)=0THENNEXT:G0T020 0ELSERETURN 750 D=RND(3)-1:G=A(D, 4):IFG=0THEN750ELSEM=G-RND(G):G0T 0720

800 PRINTOP, T; :Z=W+Y+W1+W:PRINTOP+64, Z; :PRINTOP+128, Z; :PRINTOP+192, U; :RETURN

818 PRINT@P, V; CHR\$(175); W; :Z=V+Y+W:PRINT@P+64, Z; :PRINT @P+128, Z; :PRINT@P+192, V; CHR\$(190); W; :RETURN

820 PRINTEP, T; :PRINTEP+64, W; CHR\$(143); CHR\$(133); W; :PRI NTEP+128, W; Y; Y; :PRINTEP+192, U; :RETURN

830 PRINTEP, T; :PRINTEP+64, W; CHR\$(159); CHR\$(133); W; :PRI NTEP+128, X; :PRINTEP+192, U; :RETURN

840 PRINTOP: W; CHR\$(175); CHR\$(159); W; :PRINTOP+64, W; CHR\$ (138); CHR\$(133); W; :PRINTOP+128, X; :PRINTOP+192, V; CHR\$(1 89); W; :RETURN

858 PRINTEP, T; :PRINTEP+64, W; CHR\$(138); CHR\$(143); W; :PRI NTEP+128, X; :PRINTEP+192, U; :RETURN

860 PRINTEP, T; : PRINTEP+64, W; CHR\$(138); CHR\$(143); W; : PRI NTEP+128, W; Y; W1; W; : PRINTEP+192, U; : RETURN

870 PRINT@P, T; :PRINT@P+64, X; :PRINT@P+128, X; :PRINT@P+19 2, Y; CHR\$(189); W; :RETURN

880 PRINT@P, T; :PRINT@P+64, W; CHR\$(138); CHR\$(133); W; :PRI NT@P+128, W; Y; W1; W; :PRINT@P+192, U; :RETURN

890 PRINTEP, T; : PRINTEP+64, W; CHR\$(138); CHR\$(133); W; : PRI NTEP+128, X; : PRINTEP+192, U; :RETURN

900 PRINT@P,T1;:2=W1+W1+W+Y:PRINT@P+64,Z;:PRINT@P+128, Z;:PRINT@P+192,U1;:RETURN

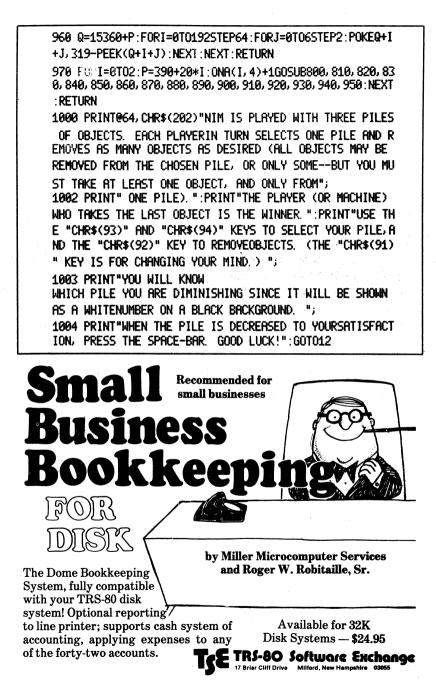
910 PRINT@P, W; CHR\$(175); CHR\$(159); W; :Z=W+Y+W1+W:PRINT@ P+64, Z; :PRINT@P+128, Z; :PRINT@P+192, W; CHR\$(190); CHR\$(18 9); W; :RETURN

920 PRINT@P, T1; :PRINT@P+64, W1; CHR\$(159); CHR\$(143); Y; :P RINT@P+128, W1; W1; Y; :PRINT@P+192, U1; :RETURN -

938 PRINTEP, T1; : PRINTEP+64, W1; CHR\$(159); CHR\$(143); Y; : P RINTEP+128, W1; Y; Y; : PRINTEP+192, U1; : RETURN

940 PRINT@P, CHR\$(159); CHR\$(159); W; CHR\$(175); :PRINT@P+6 4, W1; W1; CHR\$(143); Y; :PRINT@P+128, W1; Y; Y; :PRINT@P+192, C HR\$(189); Y; CHR\$(190); :RETURN

950 PRINTOP, T1; :PRINTOP+64, W1; W1; CHR\$(143); CHR\$(175); : PRINTOP+128, W1; Y; Y; :PRINTOP+192, U1; :RETURN





HOME APPLIANCE RECORD SYSTEM

by Ray Herald

There you are ... your toaster is smoking up the kitchen and you're trying to remember where you bought the damned thing. Now, where is that sales slip? The TV is acting up again; maybe it would be cheaper to buy a new set rather than pour more money into that bomb. Just how much have you spent on it, anyway? Worst of all, while you were on vacation, your stereo system was ripped off ... the police need the serial numbers. Do you know what those numbers are?

We live in a technological age with a seemingly endless supply of gadgets. Your electric razor, radio/alarm, washer & dryer, T.V., stereo, electric drills and saws, blender ... to name a few. The list goes on, and along with the list go the inevitable questions we've all had occasion to ask ourselves: Where did I buv it? What did I pay for it? Where did I have it fixed last time? In spite of all our technologival wonders, the questions usually remain unanswered. Enter The Appliance/Equipment History File

The Appliance/Equipment History File records and maintains pertinent information on household appliances and machinery. Included are the name of the item, date of purchase, place of purchase, price, and serial

number. In addition, there are provisions to add up to five service-related entries for each appliance. These entries provide data on: reason for service, place of service, date of service, and cost. If more than five service entries should ever be required for a particular item, a second (or more) complete record can be built allowing for five more service entries. Of course, any item requiring more than five service entries should be a serious contender for Sanford and Son. Once compiled, all data pertaining to household appliances is stored on cassette tape, and can easily be displayed or updated as needed. Data is displayed in easy to read screen formats, and the program profor self-explanatory vides prompting

Upon loading, the program will inquire as to whether you desire to examine an old file or create a new one. If you have a large number of appliances, it may be a good idea to create several data files which have a logical connection to each other. For example, a file for kitchen appliances, one for bathroom appliances, one for home entertainment equipment, and so on. Besides providing structured data files, this method will also help to reduce tape loading time.

If a new file is to be created, the program will prompt you to enter the required information. If an existing file is to be examined or updated, the file is read into memory. Each file is named, and a file name verification is performed for each I/P file.

Once the date has been entered or loaded, an appliance Name List/Option screen appears. This will contain the first 14 entries and a list of options. At this point new records can be added A. or existing records can be listed for examination L or updated U, the entire file saved on tape S, or the program ended E. If more than 14 entries exist in the file, one other option becomes available: M for more, which will list the next 14 entries. All options except E will return control to the Name List/Options screen upon completion of that option.

The add option **A** simply passes program control to the record add subroutine. Use of the list **L** or update **U** option produces an Appliance Data Screen which shows all basic data

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44

for the item, plus up to fiveservice related entries. If updating, three options are available. Service entries can be added; the entire record can be deleted, or control returned to the Name List/Options screen. If a record is deleted, subsequent Name List/Options screens will show its slot tagged *DELETED. Physical deletion will not occur

until an updated tape is created.

One final note: the program is initially set-up to accept up to 28 entries for each Data File. This limit is the result of working within the memory confines of a 16K machine, and should be more than adequate for most households, especially if the separated file method mentioned earlier is used. However, for anyone with a 32K or 48K machine, a few simple modifications will allow you to increase this parameter.

Change the DIM limits in statement 80 to the desired file size using increments of 14. Change the subscript delimiter in statements 117 and 1240 to the number specified in the DIM statement. For a 48K machine, you could have 150 to 250 entries. Of course, anyone who has that many appliances probably has their own 370 and won't need this program.

Also, it should be noted that the field sizes specified in the data entry prompts are used as guides and are not absolute. Their purpose is to keep the maximum record size for each entry below 255. For example, if the Item Name does not take all 16 positions allotted, the "extra" positions can be used elsewhere.

The Little Book of BASIC Style

by John M. Nevison

Here is the ideal reference for anyone who wants to write better programs in BASIC. The Little Book of BASIC Style is suitable for all levels ... from junior high school student to research scientist. A work meant to be read and reread. Achieve fluency in computing.

Indexed, illustrated. 151 pages. \$5.95 + \$1.00 handling TSE TRS-80 Software Exchange USBNAR CLIFF DRIVE MILFORD. NEW HAMPSHIRE USBS





Call SoftSide's TRS-80 Hotline. From 7 to 9:30, every Tuesday evening (EST), our software editor will be "on-line" offering programming assistance to Level I and II users in search of a cure.

Hotline

603-673-5144

```
20 ' HOME APPLIANCE RECORD SYSTEM
30 ' COPYRIGHT FEB 1979
40 ' RAY HEROLD SOFTWARE
50 ' 8368 SHADY GROVE CIRCLE
60 ' MENASSAS VA 22110
78 CLEAR 5000
89 DIM NM$(28), PD$(28), PP$(28), PR$(28), SN$(28), D$(28, 5), R$(28, 5)
>5$(28,5),C$(28,5)
96 /
97 ' PRINT APPLIANCE LIST SCREEN
98 /
100 GOSUB 1000
110 CLS
113 T = 7·L = 1
115 PRINT@10, "APPLIANCE/EQUIPMENT HISTORY FILE" PRINT
117 IF(Y+7)>=28THENI=7:L=1
120 P = 100
125 FOR Y = L TO 1
127 IFNM$(Y)="99END99"THEN140
130
      PRINT Y_{j}^{*} - *_{j} NMS(Y) : P = P + 64
135 PRINTEP, (Y+7); "- "; NH$(Y+7)
149 NEXT V
150 PRINT STRING$(64, "+")
160 PRINTE662, "---OPTIONS---"
170 PRINT"A = ADD MORE ENTRIES
                                          U = UPDATE AN ENTRY
175 PRINT"L = LIST DATA FOR ENTRY
                                           S = SAVE DATA ON TA
PE"
180 PRINT"E = END PROGRAM RIN"
185 IFYXXTHENPRINT@867, "M = LIST MORE ENTRIES"
190 OS=" ": INPUT"ENTER OPTION DESIRED"; OS
200 IFO$="E"THENCLS: STOP
210 IF0$="M"THEN L=L+14: I=1+14:CL5:GOT0115
215 IFO$="R"THENCLS:PRINT:GOSUB1600:GOTO110
220 IF((0$="U")OR(0$="L"))THEN250
230 IF0$="S"THEN900
240 GOTO190
```

248 / 249 ' LIST APPLIANCE ITEM SCREEN 250 / 252 N=0:PRINT0896, "ENTER NUMBER OF ENTRY DESIRED"; : INPUTN 255 IF((NDX)OR(N(1))THENPRINT@896, *** ITEM NUMBER INCORRECT - RE TRY"; : FORJ=1TORDA · NEXT.1 · GOTO252 260 CLS:PRINT064, "ITEM NAME......."; NM\$(N):PRINT0101, "ITEM COST"; VAL(PR\$(N)) 265 PRINT@128, "PURCHASED_FROM ... "; PP\$(N) : PRINT@165, "PURCHASE_DAT E..... "; PD\$(N) 270 PRINT"SERIAL NUMBER "; SN\$(N) 275 PRINT: PRINTSTRING\$(64, "+"): PRINT@404, "SERVICE HISTORY" 277 PRINT0450, "DRTE"; :PRINT0462, "REASON"; :PRINT0482, "SERVICED BY "; :PRINT@506, "COST" 280 F=576 FORZ=1105 282 IF((D\$(N, Z)="*")AND(R\$(N, Z)="*"))THEN290 284 TELEN(D\$(N,7)+R\$(N,7)+S\$(N,7)+C\$(N,7))=RTHEN29R 286 PRINTEF, D\$(N, Z); : PRINTE(F+12), R\$(N, Z); : PRINTE(F+34); S\$(N, Z)); :PRINT@(F+56), VAL(C\$(N, Z)) 288 F=F+64 290 NEXT7 295 IF0\$="U"THEN388 296 PRINT@960, "PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE"; : INPUTE\$: GOTO110 297 4 298 ' UPDATE AN ENTRY 299 / 300 0=0: PRINT0896, "1 = ADD SERVICE ENTRY 2 = DELETE RECORD 3 = EXIT"; : INPUTO 310 IF0=3THEN110 320 IF((0<1)0R(0>3))THENPRINT0896, *** INVALID OPTION - RETRY*; ST RING\$(36, " "):FORJ=1T0800;NEXTJ:GOT0300 340 IFO=2THENNM\$(N)="*DELETED":GOTO110 350 IF0=1THENG0SUB400:CLS:PRINT:X=N:G0SUB1905:SW=1:G0SUB1750:X=X T:SW=0:GOT0110 390 CLS:PRINT*PROGRAM ERROR AT 390*:STOP 396 7 397 ' DETERMINE NUMBER OF SERVICE RECORDS

398 ′
400 Y=0:FORZ=1T05
410 IF (((LEN(R\$(N, Z)+5\$(N, Z)+D\$(N, Z)+C\$(N, Z))=0)0R((D\$(N, Z)="*
")RND(R\$(N, Z)="*")RND(5\$(N, Z)="*"))))THEN430
420 Y=Y+1
430 NEXTZ
440 RETURN
499 CLS:PRINT"PROGRAM ERROR AT 499":STOP
896 /
897 ' LOOP TO WRITE NEW 0/P TAPE
898 '
900 CLS:PRINT:INPUT"WHAT DO YOU WISH TO CALL THE 0/P FILE";N≸
903 PRINT: INPUT"READY CRSSETTE - PRESS ENTER"; E\$
905 PRINT#-1, N\$
910 Y=X:FORX=1TOY:GOSUB1760:NEXTX
922 X=Y+1:NM\$(X)="99END99":GOSUB1760:NM\$(X)=" ":X=Y
990 GOT0110
996 <i>'</i>
997 ' READ OLD FILE OR CREATE NEW ONE
998 1
1000 CLS:PRINT
1010 PRINT "DO YOU WISH TO CREATE A NEW FILE OR EXAMINE AN"
1020 PRINT "EXISTING ONE?": PRINT
1030 INPUT "REPLY: NEW OR OLD"; T\$
1040 IF LEFT\$(T\$,1) = "N" THEN 1500
1050 IF LEFT\$(T\$, 1) (> "0" THEN 1030
1100 PRINT: INPUT "READY CRSSETTE FILE - PRESS ENTER"; E\$
1110 INPUT#-1, T\$
1120 PRINT: PRINT "FILE TO BE READ IS "; T\$
1138 PRINT: INPUT "REPLY: CONTINUE, RETRY OR STOP"; R\$
1140 IF LEFT\$(R\$, 1) = "S" THEN STOP
1150 IF LEFT\$(R\$,1) = "R" THEN 1010
1160 IF LEFT\$(R\$, 1) 🔿 "C" THEN 1130
1208 X = 8
1210 X = X + 1
1220 INPUT#-1, NH\$(X), PD\$(X), PP\$(X), PR\$(X), SN\$(X), D\$(X, 1), R\$(X, 1
), \$\$(%,1), C\$(%,1), D\$(%,2), R\$(%,2), \$\$(%,2), C\$(%,2), D\$(%,3), R\$(%,3
), 5\$(X, 3); C\$(X, 3), D\$(X, 4), R\$(X, 4), S\$(X, 4), C\$(X, 4), D\$(X, 5), R\$(X, 5
), S\$(X, 5), C\$(X, 5)

```
1230 IFNM$(X)="99END99"THENNM$(X)=" ":X=X-1:XT=X:GDT0 1999
1240 IF X = 28 THEN 1999
1250 GOTO 1210
1500 (
1510 ' ADD DATA FOR NEW APPLIANCE ITEM
1520 /
1530 X=0 CLS PRINT
1600 X=X+1 Y=0
1610 INPUT "ENTER APPL/EQUIP NAME (16 POS)..... "; NM$(X)
1630 INPUT "ENTER PLACE PURCHASED (14 PDS) "; PP$(X)
1645 PR$(X) = STR$(P)
1660 PRINT: PRINT "IS ABOVE DRTA CORRECTLY ENTERED?"
1665 R$=" " INPLIT "REPLY: YES OR NO"; R$
1670 IF LEFT$(R$,1) = "N" THEN CLS:PRINT:GOTO 1610
1680 IF LEFT$(R$,1) <> "Y" THEN 1660
1700 PRINT PRINT "DO YOU WISH TO ADD & SERVICE/REPAIR RECORD TO
THE ABOVE?"
1785 E$=" ": INPUT "REPLY: YES OR NO"; E$
1710 IF LEFT$(E$,1) = "Y" THEN GOSUB 1900
1715 IF((LEFT$(E$,1) (> "Y") RND (LEFT$(E$,1) (> "N"))THEN 1705
1720 GOSUB 1750
1725 CLS: PRINT
1730 PRINT "DO YOU WISH TO ADD ANOTHER ITEM TO THE FILE?"
1735 E$=" ": INPUT "REPLY: YES OR NO"; E$
1740 IF LEFT$(E$,1) = "Y" THEN CLS: PRINT: GOTO 1600
1745 IF LEFT$(E$, 1) () "N" THEN 1735
1746 XT=X:G0T01999
1747 /
                                                                  医肠病 经联合公司 计算法
1656 ' CHECK TOTAL BLOCK LENGTH and a state of the state 
1749 /
1750 T1=0:T2=0:T1=LEN(NM$(X))+LEN(PD$(X))+LEN(PR$(X))+LEN(PP$(X))
)+LEN(SN$(X))
                                                                       나는 것 같은 지원 사람들이?
1752 FORZ=1105
1754 T2=T2+LEN(D$(X, Z))+LEN(R$(X, Z))+LEN(S$(X, Z))+LEN(C$(X, Z))
1756 NEXT7 TI =T1+T2
```

```
1757 JF((SH=1)AND(TL)255))THENGOSUB2109:00T01759
1758 IFTL>255THEN1800
1759 RETURN
1768 /
1761 ' CHECK FOR NULL STRINGS. WRITE OUTPUT BLOCK
1762 '
1763 IFNM$(X)="*DELETED"THEN1789
1765 IF LEN(NM$(X)) = 0 THEN NM$(X) = "*"
1766 \text{ IF LEN(PD$(X))} = 0 \text{ THEN PD$(X)} = "*"
1767 \text{ IF LEN(PP$(X))} = 0 \text{ THEN PP$(X)} = "*"
1768 IF LEN(PR$(X)) = 0 THEN PR$(X) = "*"
1769 IF LEN(SN$(X)) = 0 THEN SN$(X) = "*"
1770 \text{ FOR } \text{Z} = 1 \text{ TO } 5
1772
       IF LEN(D$(X, Z)) = 0 THEN D$(X, Z) = "*"
1773
      IF LEN(R(X, Z)) = 0 THEN R(X, Z) = "*"
1775 IF LEN(S$(X,Z)) = 0 THEN S$(X,Z) = "*"
1776
     IF LEN(C$(X,Z)) = 0 THEN C$(X,Z) = "*"
1778 NEXT Z
1780 PRINT#-1, NM$(X), PD$(X), PP$(X), PR$(X), SN$(X), D$(X, 1), R$(X, 1
), 5$(X, 1), C$(X, 1), D$(X, 2), R$(X, 2), S$(X, 2), C$(X, 2), D$(X, 3), R$(X, 3
), 5$(X, 3), C$(X, 3), D$(X, 4), R$(X, 4), 5$(X, 4), C$(X, 4), D$(X, 5), R$(X, 5
),S$(X,5),C$(X,5)
1789 RETURN
1797 '
1798 ' BLOCKSIZE ERROR
1799 '
1800 CLS: PRINT
1810 X = X - 1
1820 PRINT "THE MAXIMUM TAPE BLOCKSIZE OF 255 BYTES HAS BEEN"
1830 PRINT "EXCEEDED. THIS IS PROBABLY A RESULT OF ENTERING"
1840 PRINT "NAMES AND DESCRIPTIONS LARGER THAN SPECIFIED BY"
1850 PRINT "THE DATA ENTRY PROMPT. "
1860 PRINT "ALL DATA FOR THE LAST ITEM MUST BE RE-ENTERED."
1870 PRINT: INPUT "PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE"; E$
1890 CLS: PRINT: GOTO 1600
1896 1
1897 ' ADD APPLIANCE SERVICE RECORDS
1898 (
1900 CLS: PRINT : Y=0
```

```
1985 Y = Y + 1: IF Y > 5 THEN Y = Y - 1: GOTO 1988
1918 INPUT "ENTER DATE SERVICED (MM/DD/YY)......"; D$(X,Y)
1912 INPUT "ENTER SERVICE REASON (14 POS) "; R$(X, Y)
1914 INPUT "ENTER PLACE OF SERVICE (12 POS) ... "; S$(X, Y)
1918 C (X, Y) = STR (C)
1920 PRINT PRINT "IS DATA ENTERED CORRECTLY?"
1922 E$=" ": INPUT "REPLY: YES OR NO"; E$
1924 IF LEFT$(E$,1) = "N" THEN CLS: PRINT: GOTO 1910
1926 IF LEFT$(E$, 1) ◇ "Y" THEN 1922
1938 PRINT PRINT "DO YOU WISH TO ADD ANOTHER SERVICE RECORD?"
1935 ES=" ": INPUT "REPLY: YES OR NO"; ES
1940 IF LEFT$(E$,1) = "Y" THEN CLS; PRINT; GOTO 1985
1945 IF LEFT$(E$, 1) (> "N" THEN 1935
1950 GOTO 1998
1975 /
1976 ' CHECK FOR MAXIMUM SERVICE ENTRIES
1977 /
1980 CLS: PRINT
1981 PRINT "THE MAXIMUM OF FIVE SERVICE ENTRIES PER RECORD"
1982 PRINT "HAS BEEN EXCEEDED. IF YOU WISH TO ADD MORE SERVICE"
1983 PRINT "ENTRIES, YOU MUST CREATE A NEW RECORD FOR THE"
1984 PRINT "APPLIANCE/EQUIPMENT DESIRED. ": PRINT
1985 INPUT "PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE"; E$
1998 RETURN
1999 RETURN
2100 CLS:PRINT
2110 PRINT "THE MAXIMUM BLOCKSIZE OF 255 BYTES HAS BEEN EXCEEDED
2120 PRINT "DURING AN UPDATE. UPDATE FUNCTION IS TERMINATED."
2130 PRINT"THIS ERROR USUALLY OCCURS DUE TO MAKING NAMES AND"
2140 PRINT DESCRIPTIONS LONGER THAN INDICATED BY THE PROMPTS. "
2150 PRINT "THE CONTENTS OF ENTRY"; X; " USED"; TL; " BYTES OF MEMORY
2160 PRINT TO INSURE FILE INTEGRITY, THE ABOVE APPLIANCE ENTRY"
2170 PRINT "SHOULD BE DELETED AND THEN RE-ENTERED IN ITS ENTIREIT
۷×
2180 PRINT: INPUT "PRESS ENTER TO CONTINUE"; E$
2190 RETURN
```



Histograph/ Scattergram

by Gary S. Breschini

Histograph constructs a five- to fourteen-element bar graph. User specifies the range of data and number of bars in graph; program sets upper and lower response limites for each bar element. Graph composed in "real time" as data is entered.

Scattergram plots XY information for visual analysis of trends. Extensive documentation.

Level II, 16K.....\$9.95

TRS-80 Software Exchange

TRS-80 Users Group Information

The Pacifica TRS-80 users group meets in the Radio Shack Store at the Eureka Square Shopping Center located about 10 miles from San Francisco on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month to exchange programs and ideas regarding the TRS-80. All are cordially invited. Call (415) 359-4687 for further details. Meeting time: 7:30 pm.



This game looks deceptively simple. Actually, it's one of the best two-player games developed for the TRS-80. It requires fast reflexes, quick thinking, and grand strategy. Skill determines the outcome, yet the range is so broad that a four year old can play and enjoy it, so long as he's matched with an opponent of similar skill.

The object is to use the appropriate keys to move your line so that it boxes in your opponent. If you run into your opponent, the boundaries, or even your own line, you lose. This can be as simple as inadvertently pushing the down button when you're going up.

For younger children, the keys can be marked with arrows using tape or stick-on labels. You may find it necessary to require a person to move before his opponent gets halfway across the screen, otherwise a player could just sit still until the other player made a mistake.

MOVEMENT INSTRUCTIONS	LEFT PLAYER	RIGHT PLAYER
UP	W	Р
RIGHT	S	;
DOWN	Z	۰
LEFT	A	L

1 CLS 2 REM **ROBERT C. HALL, III (12/31/78)** 4 REM ***PRINT THE INSTRUCTIONS** 5 GOSUB1000 10 CLS:PRINTCHR\$(23) 11 PRINT"INPUT PLAYER ONE'S NAME ." 12 INPLITRS 13 PRINT: PRINT" INPUT PLAYER TWO'S NAME: " 14 INPUTCS 15 0 5 16 REM **SET UP THE BORRD** 20 FORX=0T0127:SET(X, 4):SET(X, 47):NEXT 30 FORY=5T046:SET(0, Y):SET(1, Y):SET(126, Y):SET(127, Y):NEXT 38 REM **PLAYER 1'S POSITION (X,Y): INCREMENTS & B** 40 X=10:Y=10:8=0:8=0 44 REM **PLAYER 2'S POSITION (C, V): INCREMENTS D, E** 45 C=120 V=40 D=0 E=0 47 PRINT@1, B\$; " HAS"; RT; "WIN(S)"; :PRINTTAB(23) "**ENTRAPMENT**"; 48 PRINT@(50-LEN(C\$)), C\$; " HAS"; RE; "WIN(S)"; 49 R\$=INKEY\$: IF R\$="" THEN 50 ELSE 49 50 AS=INKEYS 55 1FA\$=""THEN 500 60 IFR\$="A"THENA=-1:B=0:GOT0500 65 IFR\$="L"THEND=-1:E=0:GOT0600 70 IFR\$="Z"THENR=0:B=1:GOT0500 75 IFR\$=". "THEND=0:E=1:G0T0600 80 IFR\$="5"THEN8=1 B=0 GOTO500 PHILIP HAS B WIN(S) MENTRAPHENTER REAR 4 LINE 85 IFA\$="; "THEND=1:E=0:G0T0600 90 IFR\$="W"THENR=0:B=-1:GOT0500 95 IFR\$="P"THEND=0:E=-1:G0T0600 500 REM **MOVE THOSE PIECES** 513 IF(R=0)RND(B=0)THEN515 ROR UTH 514 IFPOINT(X+A, Y+B)THEN 540 515 SET(X+8, Y+8) 520 X=X+A:Y=Y+B 530 GOT0600 540 PRINT@540, C\$; " WINS"; 541 RE=RE+1 545 FORX=1T01000:NEXT:G0T015

54

600 IF(D=0)RND(E=0)THEN620 610 IFPOINT(C+D, V+E)THEN 700 629 SET(C+D, V+E) 630 C=C+D: V=V+E 640 GOTO50 700 PRINT@540, B\$; " WINS"; 791 RT=RT+1 710 G0T0545 1000 REM **SUBROUTINE TO PRINT INSTRUCTIONS** 1005 CIS 1010 PRINTCHR\$(23); 1020 PRINT" INSTRUCTIONS" 1030 PRINTSTRING\$(30, "*") 1040 PRINT"THIS IS THE GAME OF ENTRAPMENT" 1945 PRINT 1050 PRINT "THE OBJECT IS TO ENCLOSE YOUR" 1060 PRINT" OPPONENT AND FORCE HIM TO HIT" 1070 PRINT"A WALL. COLLIDING WITH ANY" 1080 PRINT"LIT SPACE WILL RESULT IN THE" 1898 PRINT*LOSS OF THE GRME. * **1100 PRINT** 1110 PRINT"THE GRME CONSISTS OF TWO MOV-" 1120 PRINT"ING WALLS, EACH CONTROLLED BY" 1130 PRINT"A DIFFERENT PLAYER A CHANGE" 1140 PRINT"IN DIRECTION IS ACCOMPLISHED" 1150 PRINT"BY PRESSING CONTROL KEYS" 1151 INPUT"PRESS 'ENTER' TO CONTINUE"; G\$ 1152 CLS:PRINTCHR\$(23) 1160 PRINT"THE CONTROL KEYS ARE AS" 1170 PRINT"FOLLOWS:" 1174 PRINT PRINT 1180 PRINT"DIRECTION PLYR. #1 PLYR. #2" 1185 PRINTSTRING\$(30, "*") 1190 PRINT" UP P[#] W 1200 PRINT"DOWN 2 1210 PRINT"RIGHT ς 1220 PRINT"LEFT 1 11 Ĥ 1230 PRINT: PRINT: INPUT "PRESS 'ENTER' TO CONTINUE "; H\$ **1240 RETURN**

TIRED OF DISK ERRORS?

STOP BLAMING YOUR DRIVES — FIX YOUR DOS!

NEWDOS

NEWDOS, by Apparat, is the third generation disk operating system for your TRS-80. NEWDOS corrects over 70 errors and omissions in TRSDOS 2.1 and disk BASIC, yet the two are completely compatible! Programs and files saved under one can be used with the other interchangeably. Going from TRSDOS 2.1 to NEWDOS is like going from Level I to Level II: more power, more convenience, greater speed.

NEWDOS has the power to:

- •Use all DOS commands (incl. directory) in BASIC
- •Automatically load and run a BASIC program on power-up
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- •Open 'E' to add to sequential files
- Append files
- •Use your line printer as a screen printer
- •Renumber BASIC programs
- •End keyboard bounce

And, best of all, say goodbye to system crashes, lost data and wasted time caused by your old, bug-ridden system software.

You paid \$500 for your disk drive — why struggle with it?

Apparat's NEWDOS is fully documented and available for only \$49.95 from:

E TRS-80 Software Exchange

NEWDOS +

If NEWDOS is the Cadillac of disk-operating systems, then NEWDOS + has to be the Ferrari. NEWDOS + retains all the features of the original NEWDOS, and adds the following utilities:

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- Disassembler (Z80 machine code)
- LM Offset-allows transfer of any system tape to a disk file (automatically relocated)
 - BASIC1-Level one BASIC saved on disk
- LV1DSKSL not a typo, this saves and loads BASIC1 programs to disk
 - DIRCHECK-tests and lists disk directory
 - Superzap-display/print/modify any location in memory or on disk

Superzap alone is worth the price of this package. With it, we've quickly recovered lost programs, restored killed data files, and saved many hours of effort. The NEWDOS + manual is another plus: clear and concise, it even includes a byte-by-byte explanation of the directory file ... invaluable if you ever need to save a crashed disk!

The price for all this computer power? That's the best part! NEWDOS + , Just \$99.95

NOTE: Use of this software may require documentation available only with the purchase of Radio Shack TRSDOS 2.1 and/or the Radio Shack Editor/Assembler

80 !

ゴンビビオ BATTLES

by Level IV

Assume the role of a Galactic Mercenary in defense of the Empire!!

Space Battles is one of the best space games we've seen in a long time. Features three levels of play, fast, machine language graphics, realtime input, and ''smart'' enemy ships that move and shoot! You'll find that playing the part of a mercenary isn't simple. It's not enough to eliminate the aliens; you must turn a profit, missiles are expensive, the rewards are small, and watch out for the radiation belts!!! Available on Level II, 16K Tape or 32K Disk

> TSE TRS-80 Software Exchange 17 Briar Cliff Drive Milford. New Hampshire 03055

Tape — \$14.95 Disk — \$19.95

SoffSide Presents: A Page from The BASIC Handbook by David A. Lien

The ON ERROR GOTO statement is used to branch to an error subroutine, when a program error is encountered, without stopping program execution. The ON ERROR GOTO statement must appear in the program before an execution error is anticipated. Any error encountered after the ON ERROR GOTO statement causes the computer to execute the line number listed in the ON ERROR GOTO statement.



TEST PROGRAM

Statement

1\$ REM 'ON-ERROR-GOTO' TEST PROGRAM
20 ON ERROR GOTO 100
30 PRINT "ENTER A NUMBER AND IT'S INVERSE WILL BE COMPUTED";
40 INPUT N
5Ø A=1/N
6Ø PRINT "THE INVERSE OF";N;"IS";A
7Ø GOTO 3Ø
100 PRINT "THE INVERSE OF 0 CANNOT BE COMPUTED - TRY AGAIN"
110 RESUME 30
999 END

SAMPLE RUN (using 4 and ϕ)

ENTER A NUMBER AND ITS INVERSE WILL BE COMPUTED?4 THE INVERSE OF 4 IS .25 ENTER A NUMBER AND ITS INVERSE WILL BE COMPUTED? Ø THE INVERSE OF Ø CANNOT BE COMPUTED - TRY AGAIN ENTER A NUMBER AND ITS INVERSE WILL BE COMPUTED?

(The error here was DIVISION BY ZERO.)

If ON ERROR GOTO \emptyset is executed during an ON ERROR GOTO subroutine, the error message is printed and program execution stops. Test this feature by adding the follow-in line to the test program:

105 ON ERROR GOTO

A syntax error encountered by some computers causes the line containing the error to be printed by the edit feature after the ON ERROR GOTO statement has been executed and program execution has stopped. The computer is then in the Edit mode. To test this feature change line $5\emptyset$ in the TEST PROGRAM to:

50 ILLEGAL LINE

The RESUME statement is normally used to return to the main program from an ON ERROR GOTO subroutine.

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SOFTSIDE READER POLL

This month, we'd like you to help us determine the future shape of SoftSide. Choose answers to best describe your feelings about each of the possibilities listed below. THANKS!

Six or seven short programs, no long features
One or two long programs, two or three short ones
Two good 16K programs
A major feature, with a strong background article, a related program, and a shorter program that is unrelated
A strong practical program, accompanied by a complete and useful application manual
An educational application, with extra data sets for different age groups and settings
One major simulation game, with a complete rulebook, charts, pictures, and background
Your suggestions?

On a scale of 1 (lousy) to 9 (magnificent), using 0 for "no experience", how do you rate software from the suppliers listed below? (Your personal comments are especially appreciated in the margin or on a separate sheet of paper)

Radio Shack	Tape Talk magazine
Instant Software (Kilobaud)	Mad Hatter Software
CLOAD magazine	Small System Software
Hobby World	Programma International
FMG Corporation	G2
Lifeboat Associates	Level IV
Computronics	Micro Architect
Michael Shrayer Software	Personal Software
ACS Services	Software-80
Northeast Microware	People's Software
TRS-80 Software Exchange	(TRS-80 Computing)
Simplexity Software	Practical Applications
	continued on next page

 Sensational Software	 Trend IV
(Creative Computing)	 Computrex
 Gaudeus Magazine	 Mumford Micro Systems
 The Bottom Shelf	

How long have you had a Radio Shack Computer?months

How much have you spent on your system? \$.....

HAVE	WILL PURCHASE	HAVE	WILL PURCHASE	COST
	Level II TRS-80		Radio Shack Printer	\$
	Expansion Interface		Other Printer	\$
	Disk Drive (s)	К	K Memory	\$
	Speech Unit		?	\$

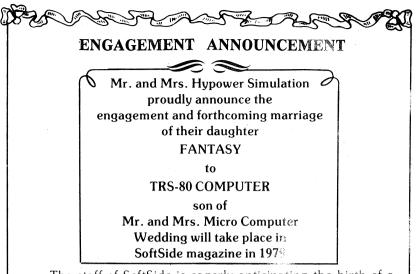
 Playing games
 Learning to program
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Connected with other interests Programming for sale

COMMENTS:

Please mail responses to: READER POLL PO Box 68, Milford, NH 03055

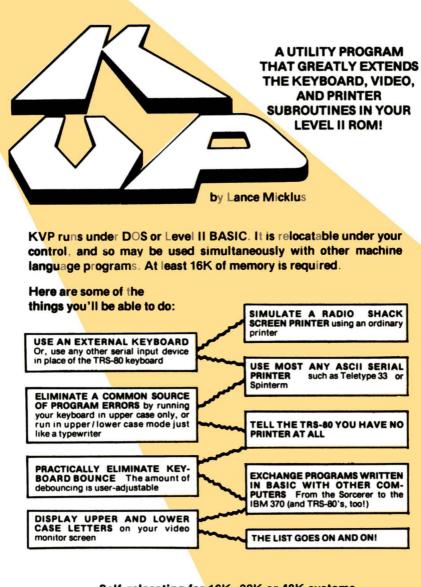


The staff of SoftSide is eagerly anticipating the birth of a new art form as a result of this match. We feel that one of the most creative art forms of the future will be the participation novel, in which you assume the role of a character and alter the direction of the story by your own actions, instead of simply reading what the original author conceived and wrote.

Right now, creative people who've been writing elaborate simulation games are working on computer adaptations. The progress they're making is exciting, with greater things to come! In our December issue, we presented **Santa Paravia en Fiumaccio**, breaking new ground in simulations on computer. In May we presented you with **Dog Star**, bringing us one step closer to the electronic novel. We foresee the time when elaborate simulations of high literary and artistic quality will captivate the leisure hours the way television does today. in much the same manner that television replaced radio drama, and radio drama led to a decline in reading for pleasure.

In March. SoftSide was contacted by the publisher of **The Dungeoneer** and **Judges Guild Journal**, two magazines specializing in the simulation game **Dungeons and Dragons**. In a copy of **The Dungeoneer** we were surprised to find a list of sixty-one other magazines also specializing in fantasy, war and simulation games. We also discovered that many of these people are starting to use the TRS-80. Once the creative work they're doing is suitably married to the computer, the electronic novel will be born! We're certain the day is not far off, and we intend to be part of it!





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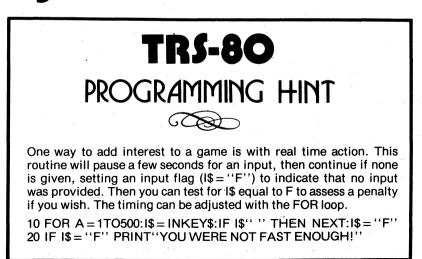


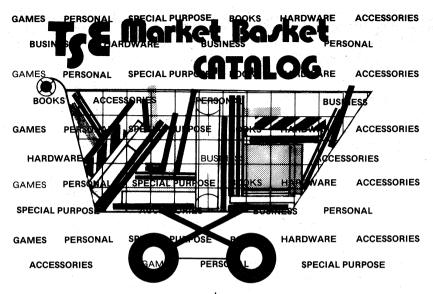
9 Games for Pre-School Children by George Blank

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alphabet, addition and subtraction, recognition of letters and words, even art as they play with patterns on the screen. The games are written for ages four to six. The author has a degree in education, with graduate study in child development and counseling, plus a wide variety of teaching experience in industry, the military, public and private schools, and churches. If you have children, and you also have a TRS-80, then you should have **Nine Games for Pre-School Children**. All nine games and the menu are in the computer at one time, and the children will quickly learn to select the one they want.







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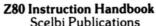
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