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by Arthur Leyenberger

It has been over seven months since Jack Tramiel and clan took over the company that we're all so fond of. Almost complete secrecy surrounded what Jack, his three sons and a host of ex-Commodore executives had been planning. No doubt, the lack of any information was frustrating for the loyal Atari user.

In case you've just returned from intergalactic travel or have been otherwise unaware of the ongoing Atari news, here is a short review of the events leading up to the most significant Atari announcement since the 400/800 computers were first introduced in 1979. For those of you who have been following these events, please bear with me-the news is worth waiting an extra paragraph or two.

## A brief history.

Shortly after the June CES, founder/former head of Commodore International Corporation, Jack Tramiel, bought Atari from Warner Communications. In the deal, Warner virtually gave away the current inventory and became partners with their ex-rival. If Atari did well, so would Warner Communications.

The only news that was issued by Atari at the time
was that Jack Tramiel would make Atari financially solvent-and the number one computer company (for low end machines?-Ed.) by the end of 1985. Some vague references to being in the computer business, not the game business, were also mentioned.
Atari's introduction of their new line of computers and peripherals at the Winter CES in Las Vegas was the first product news to be released by the company. As you'll see, it's been well worth the wait.

## The new computers.

Two computer lines were unveiled by Atari in Las Vegas. The XE series is basically the next "XL" generation of machines. They're reported to be completely compatible with existing hardware and software, and have been totally redesigned.
The ST (designating Sixteen/Thirty-two bit) line is what most of us have been waiting for. A 16 -bit Motorola MC68000 microprocessor drives the two computers in the series. These two machines use Digital Research's Graphics Environment Manager (GEM), which allows a powerful, easy-to-use, interface like that of the Apple MacIntosh to be the computer's
"front end." The ST "Jackintosh" machines are packaged in low profile, sleek-looking cases, similar to the Apple IIc and the new Commodore 128 computers.

## XE series.

The new 65XE computer is the replacement for the 800 XL . It contains 65.5 bytes of RAM, 11 graphics modes, 256 colors, 4 independent sound voices and built-in BASIC. The 65XEM computer is a 65 XE with the addition of 8 independent voices and changeable music features. This "music machine" allows the user to control such features as sound duration, pitch, frequency, envelope and attack/decay attributes.
The 65 XEP is Atari's portable computer. It has a built-in 5 -inch monochrome monitor capable of displaying 40 columns of text, a built-in $31 / 2$-inch disk drive, 64 K bytes of RAM and a shoulder strap. The 65 XEP is not really a portable, in the sense that it more resembles a small Kaypro, Compaq or other box-like, "luggable" machine, rather than a true portable, such as the Radio Shack Model 100 or Epson PX-7.
The fourth XE computer is the XE130, a 128 K version of the 65XE. The XE computers are priced as follows: 65 XE under $\$ 120$; 65XEM - under $\$ 200$; 65XEP - under $\$ 400$; and 130XE - under $\$ 200$. The 65XE and 130XE computers have the cartridge slot in the back of the machine. At press time, it was not known if the parallel bus (like that on the 600 and 800XLs) would be included on the 8 -bit machines. Only two joystick ports are to be found on the machines. They are attractively styled in an off-white, low profile design.

The Atari 130XE computer also has a MIDI music interface. MIDI stands for Musical Instrument Digital Interface and is a hardware/software interface for I/O control of musical instruments. It allows digital data communication between a computer acting as a controller and a musical instrument, such as a synthesizer.
In addition to the new XE computers, Atari also announced new monitors, printers, modems and disk drives. Peripherals for the XE family are 100 percent compatible with the $400,800,600 \mathrm{XL}, 800 \mathrm{XL}$ and 1200XL computers. According to Sam Tramiel, President, "Atari Corp. is fully committed to supplying the consumer with powerful and quality peripherals at rock bottom prices."
The XE peripherals consist of the following: XTM 201 - dot matrix, non-impact, 20-characterisecond (cps) printer, under $\$ 100$; XTC 201 - dot matrix, color 20 -cps printer, under $\$ 100$; XMM 801 - dot matrix, 80 -cps impact printer, under $\$ 200$; and XDM 121 12 -cps daisy wheel, letter quality printer, similar to the Silver-Reed 400, under $\$ 200$. Currently, the 1050
disk drive is still available, but it will be repackaged into a color-matched, low profile design.
There will be two monitors available for the XE family. The XC 141 is a 14 -inch color composite monitor, which will probably sell for under $\$ 300$. The XM 128 is a 12 -inch 80 -column monochrome monitor, which will sell for under $\$ 100$. A 300 baud, direct connect modem will be sold for the XE computers. It is called the XM 301 and will sell for under $\$ 50$.

ST series.
Atari's truly new machines are the powerful and fast ( 8 MHz ) 130ST and 520ST. The two computers are

identical, except that the 520ST has 524 bytes of RAM instead of 131 K bytes. Sleek and low, the STs include special-function keys as well as a numeric keypad. They're priced at under $\$ 400$ and under $\$ 600$, respectively. There is also, reportedly, a 260ST with 256K bytes of RAM for $\$ 499$.
The ST computers use the 16/32-bit MC68000 microprocessor and allow the use of any of 512 colors on their 32 K bit-mapped screens. A choice of either $320 \times 200$ pixel, $640 \times 200$ pixel or $640 \times 400$ pixel modes are available. The graphic modes offer 16 -color, 4 color and monochrome (1-color) choices, respectively. The STs are said to have RGB, composite color, RF color and high resolution monochrome video output signals. A two-button mouse can also be used with these machines.

Atari ST computers use Digital Research's GEM and GEM desktop operating system software (contained, along with BASIC and-maybe-Logo, in 192 K of ROM). The desktop metaphor eliminates the need for the use of operating system commands. Instead, GEM uses icons, pull-down menus, windows and a mouse, to allow user control of the computing environment.

Both ST computers use a $31 / 2$-inch disk drive. Two types of disk drives will become available. The SF 354, a 500 K separate disk drive, will sell for under $\$ 150$. There will also be a disk drive/monitor stand. This peripheral is meant to support the SC 1224 monitor and has a $31 / 2$-inch disk drive built into the base.
(continued on page 35)

## 

## Unicheck－ing．

I＇d like to commend Mr．Hudson on the fantastic job he did with his newest checksum program，Uni－ check（issue 24）．It is，without a doubt，the easiest，most up－to－date checksum program available．

I do have one problem with it， however．When I tell the program to LIST data to the printer（1027）， it prints portions of the data，and then always produces an ERROR 138 message，and printing stops im－ mediately．
The program output to screen works flawlessly，and the program CHECKS perfectly．Could this be due to compatibility problems with the new 1027？I would greatly ap－ preciate any help you can provide．
Sincerely，
Scott D．Kamp
Birmingham，MI
Slower printers，such as the 1027 and 1020 plotter，require longer time－ out values than I allowed for in the original Unicheck program．If you have one of these printers and want to patch Unicheck so that it will work with them，make the following changes to the BASIC program：

## 45 GOTO 170

1030 DATA $27 A 9209 \mathrm{DODG1CA19}$ FAA99B6D26日160ADF006850AAD F146850BADF20685日CADF 30685 $004074 E 44661578606130,596$

Note that the only characters to be changed in Line 1030 are the last 2 bytes of the hexadecimal values，which have been changed from 05 to 30 ．
When the revised BASIC program is RUN，it will ask for an output de－ vice，then create the cassette or disk version of Unicheck，without check－ ing the DATA values．For this reason， you should be sure that the program worked before making the changes， then double－check Line 1030 to verify that everything is okay．

After the program is finished，the updated Unicheck is ready to go．

- T．H．

Joystick movers．
I have been wondering，for some time，how to move a graphics mode 4 character around the screen with the joystick．Could you help？
Greg Mehojah
Chantilly，VA
Moving a graphics 4 block around on the screen is actually very easy， and can be done with this short pro－ gram：
14 GRAPHIC5 4：DIM JH（15） 4 $Y(15): F O R I=5$ I0 $15: R E A D, K$
，Y：JK（I）$=\mathbb{X : J Y ( I )}=\Psi$ ：NEMT I： REM READ JOY5TICK DAIA
20 DAIA $1,1,1,-1,1,0,6,0,-$
 $1,6,0$
$30 P M=40: P Y=20:$ REM TNITIAL
POSITION
40 COLOR 1：PLOT PK，PY：5＝5T
LCK（6）：IF $5=15$ THEN 46
50 COLOR 0：PLOT PH，PY：REM
ERASE OLD POSITION
$60 \mathrm{PK}=\mathrm{PH}+\sqrt{\mathrm{K}}(5): \mathrm{PY}=\mathrm{PY}+J Y(5)$
：REM HOUE DOT
76 IF PHS 79 THEN PH＝日：REM SLAEEN LIMIT5
84 IF PM $\langle 4$ THEN PH＝79
94 TF PY 39 THEN PY＝4
104 IF PY
110601040
As written，the program will move only the block，erasing the old position each time the block moves．By removing Line 50， which erases the old position，you can draw lines on your TV screen．

This program can be modified to work in any graphics mode by changing the values in Lines 70－100 to correspond to the screen limits of the graphics mode you want to use．

- T．H．

XL／1027 delays．
When I attempt to print out any manuscripts prepared on my Atari 800 XL with a 1027 printer，using

AtariWriter，a truly exasperating thing happens．．．Every once in a while，at unpredictable intervals， the printer goes＂dead＂for exactly 4 minutes，then resumes printing．
This has happened as often as three times a page．The 1027 not being the fastest printer to start with，a page of text can take 15 or 20 minutes to print！
Several calls to Atari（before the toll－free number was discontinued） brought an interesting variety of conflicting responses．Can anyone give me the straight dope on what＇s going on here？
Thank you．
Ben Poehland
Philadelphia，PA
Apparently，the reason for the delay lies，not in the AtariWriter，but in the XL Operating System．Originally， the delay was set up in the 400／800 OS in order to allow the print heads on Atari printers to cool down during long printing sessions．The routine had a bug，however，and was removed from the Revision B OS．
When the XL series appeared，the folks at Atari put the delay back in， with all bugs removed，possibly to al－ low the 1027＇s print mechanism to cool．This is not a bug，but a safety feature intentionally placed in the XL series．
If you don＇t like the delay，the $X \mathrm{~L}$ BOSS（which we reviewed in issue 25）should take care of the problem．

$$
-T . H .
$$

## U－Print U－Pdate．

Thank you for the excellent re－ view of the U－Print parallel printer interface for the Atari computers． There are，however，several points which were incorrectly stated due to a lack of communications on our behalf．

The U－Print model A has a re－ tail price of $\$ 89.95$ but has no pro－ visions for internal buffer memory． The new U－Print model A0 retails for $\$ 99.95$ with no memory，but it can be expanded to 64 K ．
U－Print model A16 with 16 K of memory retails for $\$ 119.95$ and not $\$ 89.95$ as mentioned in the review． Model A32 with 32K of memory is $\$ 139.95$ ，and model A64 with a full 64 K retails for $\$ 179.95$ ．
The U－Print＇s other features－ multiple copies up to 255 ，reset or clear memory button，extra I／O connector for daisy chaining，ex－ tra long cable，and user upgrade－ able memory－are still standard．
Please accept our apologies for the inaccuracies in the review，but， since this was a new product and we rushed to meet your deadline， problems were bound to arise．
Digital Devices is committed to providing Atari computer owners with quality products at reasonable prices．We appreciate your support， and as the new Atari Corporation springs back to life，we are all look－ ing forward to a prosperous 1985.
Best regards，
Charles Frazier
Digital Devices，Atlanta，GA

More palette magic．
First，I would like to congratulate you on a＂first class＂magazine．It＇s really great！Second，I really en－ joyed the Magic Palette program， but have made it even better．
Graphics mode 9 or 11 are good， but if you enter or change the pro－ gram to graphics mode 30 or 31 ， you only get half a screen－but the pictures are much better．

If I am correct，graphics modes 14 （full screen）and 15 （full screen） are available only on the new XL computers（ 600 XL must have mem－ ory expansion）．
The following are the additional lines needed：
5日 ？＂FENTER GRAPHICS MDDE PLEA5E＂
55 ？ $5^{5}$ ？ 13 SNGLE COLOR ENTER ${ }^{\text {9］}}$
6Q ？？H2J MULT：COLOR RE NTER 1iJ： $65 ?$ ？ 3 ？PED：RESOLUTIO



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70 IMPUT AZI
Change Line 240 to read：
240 GRAPHIC5 AZ1：FOR I＝0 T 0 30：COLDR I／2：PLOT I，O：DR AWTO I，10：NEHT I：COLOR 7：P LOT 日，10：DRAWTD 79.10 Jim Kelly
Snellville，GA

## Creator／Animator fix．

I would like to submit a minor fix to one of your magazine＇s pro－ grams．The article was published in issue 23．October 1984，on page 33，titled P／M Creator／Animator．
A small machine language rou－ tine makes an illegal call to the OS EOUTCH（Editor OUT CHarac－ ter）．The following BASIC line ad－ ded to the program will determine the proper vector for the routine and enable it to function on all computers，including XLs．
20030 REM MODIFY ML 20035 POKE 1630，PEEK【58374 ）+1 ：POKE 1631，PEEK［58375）
I hope I＇ve been of some assis－ tance to ANALOG Computing readers．

Dwight Stanley
Brantford，Ontario，Canada

## No－Frills with BASIC XL．

I recently typed in the nice，little No－Frills Alternate Cursor pro－ gram by Tom Hudson from issue 23，and was surprised to find that it runs just fine with Atari BASIC， but won＇t run with OSS BASIC XL．
It initializes all right，but press－ ing the RESET button to activate the new cursor gets rid of the cur－ sor altogether－similar to doing a POKE 752,1 ，except there is no way of getting the cursor back．
Is there a＂no－frills＂way of get－ ting it to work with BASIC XL？
Sincerely，
Bob deWitt
Provo，UT

[^0]1040 PATA 169, 1, 13 , 13, 169 , 6, 133, 12, 169, 6, 141, 7, 212, $169,1,141,111,2,162,1,164$,可5, 169,7, $32,92,228,169$ 1010 DATA 58, 141, 47, 2, 76, 日 ; $5,216,169,2,141,29,268,16$ $9,1,141,240,2,169,58,141,4$ $7,2,169,4,176,157,6$ 1020 DATA $6,202,206,250,16$ $5,85,10,10,24,105,46,141,2$ ,268, 165, $4,10,10,10,24,10$ $5,39,168,169,248,153,4$ 1030 DATA 6, 238, 169, 1, 173, $109,1,74,74,74,41,1,208,4 y$ $165,15,268,2$

BASIC XL likes to turn off player/ missile graphics as part of its initialization process and whenever it encounters (ouch!) an END statement.

This can be easily fixed by simply rearranging the machine code to allow it to work with BASIC XL, as well as regular Atari BASIC.

## Macro fix.

I have a fix for a curious "bug" in Atari's Macro Assembler/Editor package. It seems that, although you can make a copy of the disk
or of individual files via DOS, the Macro Assembler program itself (AMAC) fails to boot on the backup disk. Not only does this mean that you can't make a backup copy -which you, having purchased the software, have every legal right to own-but it also means that the assembler can't reside on the same disk as the files to be assembled, since the original is (thankfully) write-protected. As a result, you have to reinsert the master disk every time you do an assembly... which just increases the chances of damage to the original. This situation is clearly unacceptable. Fortunately, there is a solution.

The following one-line program will correct this "bug" in the assembler program, allowing it to run correctly, even on other disks. Simply use DOS to copy the AMAC file to a backup disk. Then run the following program (you can also execute it directly, by carefully typing it in without the line number):
 IR I=I TO 8:GET \#1, A:NEHT

This changes 2 bytes in the duplicated program, allowing it to run normally. Of course, this should only be used to make legitimate backup copies for your personal use.
Sincerely,
James A. Tunnicliffe
Anaheim, CA

If you have any questions or comments, send them in to:

## Reader Comment

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Includes Atari I/O cable, AC adapter and Atari-specific instructions, $\$ 45.00$ to $\$ 60.00$. For information, contact General Electric Co., Syracuse, NY 13221 - (800) 626-2000.

## BASIC INTELLIGENCE

BASIC Reference Files emphasizes diagrams in presenting its BASIC "how to" information. The book was written by a once-upon a-time beginner who had been through the wringer a few too many times.


Designed in a "logical manner with sub jects grouped together," the reference book is written for the Atari, DOS 2.0 S and single-density drives, but most of its information will benefit all Atari BASIC users.
Chapters cover BASIC anatomy, special effects (colors, borders, flashing colors), helpers (NEW, REM, STOP, etc.), FOR/NEXT loops, PEEKing, POKEing, READ/DATA routines and calculations.
Written by Dennis Ashley, spiral bound 115 pages, $\$ 9.95+\$ 1.50$ p\&h, The SAGE Idea Works, 112 Retriever Lane, Summerville, SC 29483 - (803) 871-7579

## SOD BOMBS AWAY

Imagic's latest arcade-style game, Chopper Hunt, will test your reflexes and daring to the limit, as you pilot your 'copter and blow away earth in search of buried treasure. Use your missiles and bombs to assault the ground and protect yourself from the "dirt bombs" dropped from aircraft passing overhead.


As you progress through the 99 levels, you'll encounter higher elevations, water deposits and portable enemy missile launchers. Your onboard supply of firepower is limited, so frequent runs back to your landing pad will be necessary.
Written by ANALOG Computing's Tom Hudson for Atari/Commodore, 48 K disk, $\$ 19.95$ from Imagic, 981 University Avenue, Los Gatos, CA 95030 - (800) 654-7340.

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BMC PB 401
Silver Reed 770

Cost is $\$ 10.00$ (cashier's check or money order) from Gary W. Furr, P.O. Box 1073, Moun tain View, CA 94042 . Specify which driver you require.

## ROBOT PLOTTER

The Penman plotter from Axiom offers a new twist-it "drives" over a stationary, flat paper surface, rather than have the paper do the moving. Any paper up to 3 feet by 3 feet is suitable for this three-pen plotter's use

The Penman connects to an RS-232 serial interface, and consists of a main control module which remains fixed and attaches to the plotter via a ribbon cable. The plotter itself is just 4 inches square.
Any number of colors can be used, three colors at a time. A built-in character set can be accessed for printing down to 1 mm in height, and the full range of geometric shapes (circles, arcs and lines) can be drawn. Price is $\$ 399.00$, from Axiom, 1014 Griswold Avenue, San Fernando, CA 91340 -
 (213) 365-9521.


## ELECTRIC NOVELS FROM SYNAPSE

Synapse Software has announced a series of ad-venture-type programs, packaged in hard-bound book form. All relevant information (the storyline and characters) is introduced early on in the "journey," then your task is to finish them, using the floppy disk furnished in the back of the book.
Blank pages are bound into the novel for notes or mapping. A new "parser" developed by Synapse allows the user to "talk" to the computer in far more than just two-word sentences. Mindwheel is the first novel, about a trip into the minds of four deceased people of extraordinary power. Essex deals with an intergalactic search and rescue.

Other titles to follow will include: Robin, a samurai adventure; Breakers, a science fiction story on the planet Borg, and Brimstone, a medieval story. Mindwheel and Essex will be shipped immediately, and the rest in mid-spring.

Priced at $\$ 39.95$ each, disk. Synapse Software, 521 Central Avenue, Richmond, CA 94804 - (415) 527-7751.


## BRIDGE FOR THE ATARI

Compubridge from Artworx was compiled from Shirley Silverman's text, "Five Card Major Bridge Teacher's Manual." The computer generates an infinite number of random practice hands, corresponding to the ten chapters in the enclosed text.

Compubridge will evaluate your actions while correcting your errors and any weak moves, then suggests alternate strategies.

The program and text begin at the early stages, for novice players, but gets involved enough so that an experienced player may benefit from the program. Artworx also offers Bridge 4.0, a full bridge-playing game.


Cost is $\$ 29.95$ for the disk, 48 K required. Artworx Software Co., 150 North Main Street, Fairport, NY 14450 - (800) 828-6573.

## KODAK EXPANDS INTO MAGNETIC DISK LINE

Moving into the floppy disk market, Kodak now offers a full range of diskettes, including $51 / 4$-inch, single-sided/double density and double-sided/single density-both compatible with any Atari-type disk drive.

The $51 / 4$-inch disks come in packages of ten to a box for $\$ 38.50$ (retail price for single-sided/double density) and $\$ 48.50$ (retail price for double-sided/double density). They're available in "two packs," too-slim, two-disk packages for the home users of personal computers. Kodak also has $31 / 2$-inch disks on the market, for the soon-to-be-released 16/32-bit Atari computers. Ten of these smaller disks per box retail at $\$ 32.50$. Available from the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY 14650, or look for the familiar "yellow box" Kodak packaging at your computer store.


## Grififin's

 Lair Educational Programs Review

by Braden E. Griffin, M.D.

As I thought about the introduction for my column this month, I wondered how best to explain the absence of Griffin's Lair from last month's issue. Suddenly, an unearthly shadow of a thought began to ooze through a crack in my previously-impregnable ego.
Could it be that no one is interested in the reason the column was missing? Is there a chance that the readers were fully aware of its absence and were delighted? Or, worse yet, that nobody even noticed? Is it conceivable that hearts were not broken, or that deep concerns for Brad's well-being were not accompanied by weeping and the gnashing of teeth? ("Paranoia strikes deep," doesn't it? - Ed.) Naaah. . . Suffice it to say (I love a cliche), I should stick to Electronic Arts' One on One, rather than the real thing...

This month's column takes a look at the educational aspects of CompuServe. You're probably thinking that this subject would have been well suited to the last issue. That's just what the staff here thought, too. I fooled you all.

Those of you with modems are aware of many of the educational opportunities available "on-line," as we say. As the technological revolution continues, "a chicken in every (microwave)" will be accompanied by "a modem in every condo." This slogan may not get anyone elected President, but its realization seems likely.

The field of telecommunications is in its infancy and has experienced its share of growing pains. Just as many of our silver-tongued sports commentators say when citing the potential of young athletes, the future of telecommunications lies ahead! Huh?

There are many on-line vendors. The Source, Dialog, BRS (Bibliographic Retrieval Service), Dow Jones and many others offer extensive databases for a variety of uses. Countless individually-operated Bulletin Board Services provide the user even further, often more specific, opportunities to access information.

I could not hope to cover all of these areas. Nor could I afford it. I would guess that the major telecommunications service most frequently used by home computerists is CompuServe. I've no data to support this, but there's a chance I might be right.

Anyway, CompuServe Information Service (CIS) is easy to use and offers a wide range of services. I would like to highlight some of these as they relate to education.

There are several "how to" articles and books on telecommunications, and I will not get into that here. However, I would recommend a most helpful and informative book by Charles Bowen and David Peyton, entitled How to Get the Most out of CompuServe. I found it invaluable in helping me around the network. I also borrowed some of their "thoughts" for this ar-
ticle. The fact that they, too, hail from West (by God) Virginia had no influence on me whatsoever. They escape the hills through telephone lines. I took the train.

## Education and CompuServe.

The complex of available services comprising CompuServe is much like that of a city and has been referred to by many as "Micropolis." Knowing how to get around is important, but first, one should know where one is going. With all that is available, it's helpful to decide what it is one wants to know.

## Information, please.

A choice from several news services allows ready access to tomes of current information. The Washington Post, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and AP Videotex Wire Services are the principal sources covering world and national news. The latter service is constantly updated and is provided to CompuServe at about the same time it goes to the media. Students in social studies will appreciate the importance of this facet of CompuServe.

The weekly science assignment has always created chaos in our house, as Dad and Mom go scurrying around, looking for an interesting article for the kid to report on. Now a wide variety of articles may be scanned, with the one selected downloaded to the printer. Aside from a multitude of similar scholastic endeavors, the essence of these services creates an educational environment for all of us-and a greater awareness of the world today.

## Go look it up.

I have always been hesitant to buy a large set of encyclopedias. Though frequently tempted, I know that some of the information will become dated, and the almost daily appearance of new discoveries and explanations of the old ones would create a significant void in this important resource.
If only a comprehensive, current resource were available, without having to buy additional volumes or replace the loose-leaf pages of another. Grolier's Academic American Encyclopedia is just such a resource.

The same sort of information one finds in a conventional printed encyclopedia is contained in its electronic counterpart. The advantage is that it is updated and has new information added twice a year. This particular service is offered on a subscription basis, in addition to the regular on-line charges. The option of subscribing monthly is an excellent feature, since there are often long periods of time when it may not be needed.

Initially, it is a little difficult to search for specific subject matter. Conducting a search is educational in itself and helps develop an organized and disciplined approach to information gathering.
It's often necessary to provide illustrations and other graphic enhancements, along with text, to ensure the complete understanding of a subject. Imagine how
difficult it would be to fully appreciate the parts of the human anatomy without pictures. The electronic encyclopedia is sadly lacking in this area. As rapidly as technology is advancing, however, it probably won't be long before this capability is standard.

I love encyclopedias. There isn't anything quite like thumbing through the almost delicate pages of a fine encyclopedia. It is the ultimate book, with a reverence about it. Many detours are encountered while searching for a specific item. The joy of an unexpected discovery is felt when one happens upon an area quite disparate from the intended subject. . .and is seemingly seduced with the desire to learn more and more about it.

This is done, of course, at the expense of time originally intended for another subject, but it's usually worth it. The single-minded nature of an electronic search does not promote such digressions. This may be an asset to those gadabouts among us with quixotic tendencies.

## . . . On the way to the forum.

Based on the original Roman model, the forum is a place for open discussions of topics of interest. The format for such activities is provided by CompuServe in an electronic forum, or Special Interest Group (SIG). Not everyone has the same interests. Consequently, there are a variety of SIGs available. . .quite a variety. If one has an interest, any interest, be assured that there is a SIG dedicated to it.

Several methods are provided for the exchange of information with SIGs. The most frequently-used one involves message boards. They serve as the foundation for the open discussion. Messages relating to the specific interests of the group may be read by all. Messages may be left to seek an answer to a question, or, conversely, a response to another's inquiry may be conveyed.
This ongoing public dialogue is unique to telecommunications. One may also leave private messages, if desired. On-line conferences underscore the distinctive nature of the forums. Formal conferences with guest "speakers" are conducted and encourage questions from the audience, through a moderator. Less structured conferences are also held regularly, more closely resembling bull or rap sessions. These may be programs in the public domain or related articles provided especially for group members.

The vast majority of SIGs are open to the public, with no additional cost over the usual connect time charges. They are run by Sysops, or Systems Operators, who receive a small portion of the regular connect time charges. Although this remuneration may help defray some of the costs, most SIGs run at a deficit and continue to function only because of the dedication of the Sysop. The greater the number of participants, the less the financial burden is for the Sysop.

New members receive a friendly welcome and are

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| favorites | packed with | power-packed | Two full sides | A new |
| with a | 14 more | utilities to | filled with | assortment |
| Player | great games. | help unleash the full | some of the best and | of great and powerful |
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encouraged to continue active involvement. The first encounters with SIGs are a little overwhelming, but plenty of help is provided. The book referred to earlier by Bowen and Peyton has an excellent section on SIGs and how to get the most out of them.

As mentioned earlier, if there is an interest, there is likely a SIG dedicated to it. Examples of some of these forums include: aviation, space, medicine, writing, education, science, programming, computer education and veterinary medicine. Many of these areas have several forums available.

There are computer-specific forums which are quite active. I tried to enter the legal forum, but I had previously taken the TMC I-Q Test (see below) and discovered that anyone scoring in triple figures is denied access! (Just a little M.D. humor.)

## Boola boola.

Two services are available which provide information about college education. The College Board is operated by the College Entrance Examination Board. This service covers topics such as choosing a college, preparing for the SATs, advanced placement, adult education and financial aid. It also provides current information on College Board SAT and Achievement Test dates and fees.

The College Press Service began as a national college news service. It is aimed at those involved in higher education, and covers those events which affect them. From legislative acts and court decisions in education to classroom trends and funding patterns, a broad range of subjects is reported. They are covered both with news briefs and in-depth reporting. There's even a classified section, where advertisements may be posted.

Fun and games.
A far-ranging variety of educational games may be
played on-line through CompuServe. Although no sophisticated programming is involved, many of them are quite challenging. Some are impossible.

An example of the latter is The Whiz Quiz, which allows as many as four players up to thirty questions in the same category at the same time. A perfect score gains entrance into the Wizards Hall of Fame. This is an offering from the Grolier's encyclopedia.

An extensive game list is found under The Multiple Choice (TMC). The TMC I-Q Test referred to earlier is included here. This is a fairly long test, containing several categories. Problem solving, number recitation and analogies are but a few of them. It is designed for adults and would, no doubt, cause experts in this area of testing to break out in hives. Interestingly, though I thought I was doing terribly, I scored almost exactly the same as I had on previous, authentic IQ tests.
Other available offerings from TMC include the following: So You Think You Know Me, Trivia Unlimited, Categorically Trivial, Classic Quotes, Personality Profile, Witty Write-Ins, Touch Type Tutor, Super Brain Challenge, TMC Analogies, Sports Rules Quiz, $\mathrm{J} * \mathrm{U} * \mathrm{M} * \mathrm{~B} * \mathrm{~L} * \mathrm{E} * \mathrm{D}$ Words, Silly FillIns, State Your Capitals and Trivia for Kids.
All of these games begin with specific information concerning the suggested age, classification, number of players, special requirements and minimum screen width. The instructions are clear and concise. These games make for a stimulating and enjoyable evening.

That's all, folks.
I've really only touched on a few of the many educational facets of telecommunications. There are many extensive databases, on just about every subject, readily available through CompuServe or other major online vendors. It's exciting to imagine what this field will be like in a few years. Hello. . .Central?

## Talk to ANALOG Computing

We remind you that three members of our staff can now be regularly found on CompuServe. If you're a CompuServe member, you can contact Tom Hudson, Charles Bachand or Art Leyenberger by leaving a message on the Atari SIG, which can be accessed by typing GO PCS-132 at any menu page.

The Atari SIG has logged over 100,000 calls - with over 60,000 messages posted! They have a staff of highly competent SYSOPs, headed up by Ron Luks, who are more than happy to help you. Their program database contains well over a megabyte (that's one million bytes, folks!) of Atari programs that can be downloaded into your computer.

So, if you need to get in touch with ANALOG Computing, you can do it through CompuServe. Our user numbers are:
Tom Hudson . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 70775,424
Charles Bachand . . . . . . . . . . 71276566,46

# FIELD OF FIRE <br> SSI, INC. <br> 883 Stierlin Road, Building A-200 <br> Mountain View, CA 94043 48K Disk \$39.95 

by Patrick J. Kelley

It is the final months of WWII. You're in command of Easy Company, one of the most battle-seasoned and toughest components of the famed 1st Infantry Division-The Big Red One. You've seen the war from its first bloody days, and after three long years, you just want to go home. Battle after battle has unfolded before you, and you've had to write one too many of "those letters" to the folks at home. For you, Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner meant a cold messkit of rations, while big German 88s dropped shells around you, with the air full of smoke and death. But it's almost behind you now, as victory awaits just around the bend. . .or over in the next town.
SSI's newest foray into the exciting world of WWII is called Field of Fire, fashioned after the exploits of the aforementioned Easy Co. This game is a masterful rendition of the classic wargame popularized in the past, with a few new twists.

As topkick, you must take your platoons of infantry and light armor into combat, through eight different scenarios that FF has cooked up for you. You won't have the experience of an Easy Co. trooper when you've finished, but you will have a new insight into the rigors of command.

Let's go, Easy!
You begin with your troops spread out before you, ready for orders. Symbols designate the makeup of a certain unit, differentiating between Rifle Squad, Antitank Squad, Recon Squad, Tank Squad, Command Post, Machine Gun Squad and Mortar Squad. A mobile cursor is used to designate which unit is to receive orders, where it is to concentrate fire, and where it is to move.
Actual play is divided into separate phases: Observation, Fire Order, Movement Orders and Operations, where the real-time combat takes place. During the operations phase, you see what kind of leader you are, as your "men" carry out your orders. Their computerized fate is in your hands, as is the tide of battle.

Most people cannot sympathize with a computer piece or unit as it's taking a shellacking, but this reviewer can, and does. Every time one of my units is embroiled in a firefight, I can be seen alternately wincing, screaming, cajoling, swearing or covering my eyes -depending on the outcome. The air surrounding my terminal is also known to take on a distinct blue haze, due to the extraordinarily high obscenity count.

Someone at SSI must have seen me coming in this department; they've added one of the little features that makes FF a winner. Each one-and I mean each
one-of your pieces has a name and a brief history attached, making it that much harder to see him get taken out. No longer is it just a bunch of pixels, but PFC. Mergen or Sgt. Sprock who gets splashed to the four winds. I find this little detail quite endearing, giving FF a certain flair. But, back to the front.

## Panzers, comin' over the ridge!

As FF progresses, you throw your men against the forces of the Wehrmacht for control of your computerized turf, and get down to business. Play of each of the game scenarios is fast paced and not at all prey to the type of slow-moving, anemic action of other computer games.
The rotation through the game's phases is swift, and your score is displayed periodically, corresponding to your computer-assigned victory level (Questionable, Minor, Moderate and Major). The computer bases your score on different criteria depending on the level, so read up on each before you play.
Familiarizing yourself with the particulars of each scenario will help you, just as boning up on terrain details before an engagement aids a real infantry commander. An additional hint - get your tanks and mortar squads up onto high ground. This will increase your visibility and range, and deprive the enemy of a good shot at your behind.
As the levels progress, you'll find that your enemy's determination to make you history does, also. All I can give you in the way of advice is: keep your eyes and ears open. Be ready to exploit any weakness that the enemy shows. Use your mortar squads to suppress armor movement and harass infantry. Move your infantry out across the terrain in a straight line (men who are bunched up give the German artillary a field day, and can lose you a game fast). Upper levels of FF are for masochists only. . .those who enjoy seeing their troops drop like flies.

C'mon, Easy - we've got a war to win!
The actual game scenarios of FF are divided into eight separate actions or campaigns. Each of these has its own difficulty level, so if you want to try your luck at various levels of play, you can. Most of the campaigns you'll fight have a foundation in fact, based after actual combat situations the Big Red One found itself in. Grab your steel pot, sling that rifle, grease that MG and fix your bayonet. You're about to step into the Field of Fire.

## The battles.

There's a night patrol mission into a Tunisian village, where you must stir up trouble and get out, before Rommel's Afrika Corps rushes back. Or you may have two hours to mop up the Germans and secure a winding mountain road for the main advance to come.
Perhaps you'll prove yourself in the spearhead of the invasion forces at Omaha Beach, or help to seal

# MicroDOS 

## XL

## 32K Disk

## by Walter D. Lord

MicroDOS XL is a program that combines several Atari features into a menu, with the use of a joystick or the console buttons to select and run files easily. Due to its small size, it loads and runs almost instantly. Its primary use is with games, because it will only load and run object (binary) files-such as assembly language or compiled BASIC games.

## Loading it.

Listing 1 (BASIC) will produce a file called MICRODOS.OBJ. This is the "creator" program that writes MicroDOS XL onto a disk.

After typing in the program, save it in case of a computer lock-up. Then RUN it. MicroDOS XL will instruct you to insert a disk containing DOS and then press RETURN. After you've done this, the file MICRODOS.OBJ will be written. During the write, data lines will be listed and checked. If there is a data error, the program will display a data error message below the line where it occurred. If no error is found in that line, the previous line should be checked. The FINISHED message will display when the write is complete.
To run the creator program, load the MICRODOS. OBJ with any standard DOS (not BASIC). The screen will blank while loading, then an instruction/selection screen will appear.

Follow instructions by inserting a formatted disk-to which you want to write MicroDOS XL-into any drive. This disk may be empty or contain files, as long as it is formatted and there are five free sectors or a DOS.SYS file. Press the SELECT button to change the drive number if it's not correct. When you press START, the write will begin.

During the write, any file that has the .SYS extension and starts with the letter $D$ will be unlocked and deleted ( $\mathrm{D} *$.SYS). AUTORUN.SYS files won't be deleted but will not autorun. MicroDOS XL then writes the DOS.SYS file, tests for density of write and writes boot sectors. The message - DONE - will be displayed if there were no errors. If there is an error, the message ERROR and the error number will be displayed (see BASIC manual).
The creator will write a double density MicroDOS XL if the DOS is loaded with supports and the disk is formatted in double density. The density of the disk being written will be displayed after a density test.

To boot MicroDOS XL, place the disk in drive 1. Remove all cartridges, turn the computer off and then on (pressing the OPTION key if using an XL computer). MicroDOS XL will then boot and display all locked files (remember to lock all the files you want displayed).

File selection is made with the joystick or keyboard． The currently selected file is shown magnified and changing color in the middle of the screen．By push－ ing the joystick forward（up）and back（down），or by pressing OPTION（up）and SELECT（down），the file－ names will scroll through the magnified line．When the filename you want is magnified，press the joystick button or START to load the file．
Pressing the SYSTEM RESET button will cause the computer to reboot（cold start）the current disk．This is useful if the wrong disk is entered（to see what files are on the disk）or if the wrong file is selected（only if the file is not completely loaded）．If the disk con－ tains MicroDOS XL，it will instantly run and display the locked files．
MicroDOS XL occupies five available and four un－ available sectors on a disk．The available sectors are used by the file DOS．SYS，which contains the dis－ play，character set and program to select which file to load．The four unavailable sectors are the three boot sectors（sectors 1－3）and the very last sector on the disk（sector 720 ），which contains the program to load and run the DOS．SYS file．
MicroDOS XL replaces normal DOS and will free all but five of the sectors used by DOS．It is compat－ ible with all Atari computers but not with enhanced density format，due to the use of sector 720．Also，no DOS commands are supported，so programs doing file （not sector）reads and writes will not work properly．
Listing 2 is for the creator program，which contains MicroDOS XL．It was written using OSS MAC／65．

So．．．put in the disk，turn on your computer，grab a joystick and take off！$\square$

Listing 1.
BASIC listing．
10 REM＊＊＊＊MICRODO5 KL＊＊＊＊
20 DATA $0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,10,11,12,13,14,15$
 READ $W$ ：HEK $(K)=$ N：NEHT H：LINE＝990：RE5TOR E 1000：TRAP 110：？＂CHECKING DATA＂
40 LINE＝LINE＋10：？＂LINE：HLTNE：READ DA TS：IF LEM（DATS）（＞90 THEN 150
50 DATLIN＝PEEK（183）＋PEEK（184）＊256：IF D ATLIM ${ }^{\prime}$ LINE THEN？＂LINE＂LLINE；＂MI55 IMGM：EMD
60 FOR $K=1$ T0 89 5TEP 2：D1＝A5C（DATS（K） ）－48：D2＝A5C（DATS（x＋1））－48：BYTE＝HEX（D1） ＊16＋HEK（D2）
70 IF PA55：2 THEN PUT Hi，BYTE：NERT K：R
EAD CHKSUM：GOTO 49 TOTAL＝TOTAL－1000
9 9 NEMT X：READ CHKSUM：IF TOTAL＝CHKSUM THEN 40
100 G0T0 150
110 IF PEEK（195）》）THEN 150
120 IF PAS5 THEN CLO5E H1：END
13日？PIWERT DI5K WITH DOS，PRE 55 RET URW＂ N． $545^{\prime \prime \prime}$
140？：？＂WRITIMG FILE＂：PA55＝2：LINE＝99
9：RESTORE 1009：TRAP $110: 60 T 0$ d0
15®？＂BAD DATA：LIME＂LINE：END
1000 DATA FFFF2FG22F0206C03FD13F004009 00日月9D日040EBDOFAEEC73F88D日F160E202E302 C03F9057FB57800300670607，78

1010 DATA A91B850aA907850BAD1807F0日218
 －008D186785418D04038544A9，577
1020 DATA $048 D 05038545 A D 19078 D 0 A 03 A D 1 A$ －978D日B03A9318D0003A9018D0103A9528D0203

1030 DATA BDE102200108A20日B144C9FFD014 20BF07B144C9FFD00620BF074C8207a9FF8546 E8B144954620BF © 7 E8E0日4DQ， 17
1040 DATA F405468D9C67A5478D9D97B90004 BDFFFF20BF070D9D07C549B00AEE9CQ7D0EBEE 9D07DeE6aD 9 C07C54890EF20，908
1050 DATA F0074C6607C8C4 43 Be0160a07DB1
 20EDe730FBACD日0788B14485，213
 66034C59E49848FC57F758200C6868A8日90BBD E20209068DEJ02606CE20220，691

 B549A94E85464971854729ED， 856

 C005D9F5B14438E920B146E6，818
1090 DATA 46 De02E647C8COÍDDEEEA5461869 1D85469002E647A5441869108544CDQe日7F日B DQBAB9486199C40288D日F7A9，362
il100 DATA EB8D3002a960BDJ102A92C8D0002 A9618D0102 $29308 \mathrm{DF} 402 \mathrm{AgF08D0ED409008544}$ 8547854809098D05D40543F9， 175
1110 DATA ©9 A024A260


1120 DATA FAEEEE58B8D日F4FB5BFD5EE18日7


1130 DATA 6QEEQF6日AD日F6も́C9E2D日EA60A544 DQ4ADP1FDE6A6A992A5A901BAD7B026A90126A 9 91EACB492F006AD1FD06AB0， 941
1140 DOTA 4 QE647DG3CA54BC543B036E648A2
 4986458446A9008D1FD0E644，591
1150 DATA A649BDD4603021E6498D05D4C909 9604 a9008544A5142903D0日BADC40218690199 088DC4024C62E4290F48ADFO，45
 60ADFB601865458DFB60ADFC6065468DFC60AD FE601865458DFE69ADFF6065，187
1170 DATA 468 DFF 60684 C 796 F 00102030405 06070809080706050403020100F9707070470E 615073007033333333333392，993
1186 DaTA 00D64AFC6日F76171734071333333 3333331270461 C6141E8600000EDE9E3F2EFE4

1190 DATA EFF7EEQDE6E9FZÉ5000048ADQBD4 C940BP04A904D008AD48618D19D0A9028D0AD4 8D04D46040680D852880E202，868
1200 DATA E3020B600831D63́13F33337F7373 73007E66667F67677F907F67676063637F007E 661657777777F097F60607F79，77
1210 DATA 707F097F60607F707070007F6360 6F67677FQ日7373737F737373007FiCiCiCiCiC 7F甲日日COC日CQE日E6E7E0日6666，579
1220 DATA 6 C 7 F 676767003030307979707 E 09 677F7F776767670067777F6F6767670日7F6363 6767677F007F63637F707070，832
1236 DATA 日日7F63636767677F077E66667F77
 67F861536267676767677F0日， 690
 67007373733E676767906767677FiCicice07F 666С1837677FAA7QBB700823，586
1250 DATA 990037212 C 34002 C 2 F 3224001119 18140403050380080日630B63D002E202E302ED

1260 DATA 05 B9486199C40288DeF7a9FFBD30 02a9658D31020002A200BD日0E09D0040EBD0F7 EE1B64EE1E6488D日ECA2D日BD， 119
1270 DATA 56619 D 0741 CaDGF 7 O9408DF402A9 218D2F02AD1FD06A902D6AB0F7ADD665C934D0 G44931D0031869918DD6658D，545

 Fá2083644C4064A230A0D5A9，247
1290 DATA $6520 \mathrm{CC65492420C165} \mathrm{A92120C165}$
 4403A9609D4503A9549D4803，872
 $20 \mathrm{C165300EAOEBA96520CC65A92020C16510日3}$ 4C8865A9018D日A日3A9108D08，926
1310 DATA 038D0403A9638D0503A9528D0203 2053E410034C8865ADOFG38DFC64F7651957AD 10638D1AS7AD0E63C902F611，94
1320 DATA A205BDC2719D8971CA10F7A9B6A2 7DDE日FA205BDCB719D8971CA10F7A960A2FD8D $00578 \mathrm{EC657A9578D02030957,874}$
1330 DATA 8D05032053E43048AD0463185980


 678006032059E43010CA207BDD5719DA471CA10 F7609848A90CA23020C16568，174
1350 DATA 85D4A90085D520AAD920EGD8A日FF C8B1F338E92099AA71B1F310F3297F38E92099 AA71A206BDCE719DA271CA10，653
1360 DATA F760904203989D40032056E4609D 4503989D4403600044313A442A2E5359539B44 313A54454D502E544P509B44；491
1370 DATA 313 S54454D502E544D502C44F865 4F664F532E5359539B70767046246650473266 504740665042007002020202,885
1300 DATA $02020202020202027046407141 F F$ 650000000b00A1AEAIACAFA700000gdgboEDE9 E3F2EFE4EFF30DBDF：BECDQD， 159
1390 DATA 0000 DE F2E5E1F 4 EFF200000000000
 A6AFBZADA1B4B4A5A4B08D80，249
1400 DATA 8080808080808080808080808080 $8080 A 4$ A9BJABA080A9AEB4AF8080808080808B 808086808680808080868080,366
 808080808080808080808C7093708013 A5ACA5 A3B489C570DA70342F602328，286
1420 DATA 212E2725002429332B0024322936 2500030C71127180B3B4A1B2B4B043715B7134 2F003732293425002C2F2124，95 1430 DATA 2532002F2E342F002429332BB071 9F71B48080819BBB08DB0810B3A9AEA7ACA5BDA4 A5AEB30984B9808080808080， 348
1440 DATA 808080C271DC7ibJA9AEA7ACA5A4 AFB5A2ACASESF2F2EFF2BO8D3DG日EAEFEEESOO 8DE002E10200640000000400， 649

## CHECKSUM DATA．

（see page 24）

18．DATA 86，957， $808,428,727,554,599,553$ ，272，698，610，21，71，33，162，6579
1000 DATÁ $156,494,623,985,327,634,750$ ， $709,550,783,722,861,236,190,955,8989$ 1150 DATA $925,78,133,659,882,827,672,4$ 79，724，742，221，915，921，875，599，9652
1300 DATA 558，828，144，733，753，72，548， 3 $71,526,734,417,503,334,597,47,7165$

Listing 2.
Assembly listing．



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## wHAT IS CHECKSUM DATA?

Most program listings in ANALOG Computing are followed by a table of numbers appearing as DATA statements, called "CHECKSUM DATA." These numbers are to be used in conjunction with D:CHECK and C:CHECK (which appeared in ANALOG Computing issue 16 and the ANALOG Compendium) or with UNICHECK (from issue 24).

D:CHECK and C:CHECK (written by Istvan Mohos and Tom Hudson) and UNICHECK (by Tom Hudson) are designed to find and correct typing errors when readers are entering programs from the magazine. For those readers who would like copies of these articles, you may send for back issue 16 or 24 ( $\$ 4.00$ each) or the ANALOG Compendium ( $\$ 14.95$ plus $\$ 2.00$ shipping and handling from:

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## 8K Cassette or 16K Disk

by Amy H. Krohn

A problem came up wherein I had to know quickly what monthly payments would be for a mortgage on a new house, and the effects of yearly tax advantages on my family. Mortgage rates seem to be changing almost daily, and points can be applied in the first year to reduce the mortgage percentage rate.

Given the differences in rates, points, length of mortgage and, possibly, the amount of the mortgage, I determined that the calculations would probably have to be done many times. If I could write a simple routine on the computer in under a few hours, I would save myself many hours of labor.

When writing a computer program to solve a particular problem, more time can be consumed writing the program than actually solving the original problem by hand. Thus the expression, "When you're up to your neck in alligators, it is difficult to remind yourself that your initial objective was to drain the swamp." This has lead to my philosophy that problems requiring repetitive calculations with varying inputs are ideally suited to computer solutions (unless the problem is so trivial that simple mathematics could manually solve it).

The Monthly Mortgage Calculator took about two hours to write and debug in order to answer my questions. It took another hour to pretty up the program for submission to ANALOG Computing. Looking back, the two hours I spent were worthwhile, as mortgage rates and points have, indeed, varied since I initially used MMC.
To minimize debugging time and make the program readable, I used mnemonic names that were very descriptive. Atari BASIC only stores the variable name once, so long names take up memory only the first time they're used. The advantage of mnemonics is self-evident once you read the program for MMC. An unexpected advantage of the mnemonics is that spelling errors on the program are lessened, presumably due to the "normal" language of the names.

## Program breakdown.

Lines 300-340 open up either the screen or printer for output.

Lines $350-420$ ask you to input the parameters needed to calculate mortgage information. If you ask for hardcopy of the results, the parameters are printed out.

Lines 430-460 calculate some common variables for later use in the program.
Lines 470-510 calculate your monthly payment.
Line 500 rounds the payment to the nearest penny.
Lines 520-560 calculate the total cost of the mortgage and print out the first piece of data that I needed-monthly payments.
Lines 580-780 calculate and print the yearly interest and amortization paid.
Lines 760-770 sum up the total interest and amortization paid.
Line 790 recalculates the total cost by adding the yearly interest and amortization.
Lines $800-830$ print out the summary data.
Line 840 asks if you want to calculate any more.
You will notice that the total amortization calculated at the end of MMC differs slightly from the loan amount. Since this difference is minor, and the questions I had regarding the magnitude of the monthly payments and yearly interest were answered, I left this "bug." I could, of course, have spent time trying to omit this difference, but that might have defeated my original purpose, efficiency in programming.
The task this time was to determine the size of monthly payments and the yearly interest amount. A few dollars up or down will not make any appreciable difference. In programming, remember to determine your goals and stick to them; you'll reap the benefits of a very powerful tool-your computer.

The author is a self-employed systems analyst consultant with twenty years of experience in software systems analysis and design. She holds three patents for computergenerated image systems. Her education includes a BS and MS in Mathematics, and an MS in Systems Science from Polytechnic Institute of New York.


330 OPEM 胡, 8, 0, "'E:"
 6, "1P:"
\$50 PRTMT "'AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE.......": INPUT LOAN
360 IF AS="M"' THEM PRIMT H4;"AMOUNT OF
MORTGALEE = \$HILOAN
370 PRINT "ANNUAL PERCENTAGE RATE "H:
INPUT ANNUALRATE:ANNUALRATE=ANHUALRATE
/100
380 IF AS="H" THEN PRINT HA;"ANNUAL PE
RCENTAGE RATE = "\#ANNLALRATE*10G
390 PRINT HLENGTH OF LOAN IN YEARS.: $:$ INPUT NIIMBEROFYEARS
400 IF $45=^{4 H 1} H^{4 \prime}$ THEN PRINT HA:"LENGTH OF LOAM IM YEARS = ":MUMBEROFYEARS
416 PRINT "MUMBER OF POINTS........ 0 :
IMPUT NUMBEROFPOINT5: NUMBEROFPOINTS=NU
MBERDFPQTNT5/100

POIMTS = HMUMEEROFPOINT5*10日
430 REM COMMON UALIES
446 MONTHLYINTERESTRATE=ANNUALRATE/12
450 NUMBEROFPAYMENT $5=$ NUMBEROFYEAR $5 * 12$
460 LET POINTSPAID=MMMBEROFPOTMT5*LOAN
470 REM MONTHLY PAYYEDT
486 FACTORIE (ITMONTHLYINHERESTRATE) ANL
MBERDFPAYMEMTS
496 MONTHLYPAYMENT = LOAN* © $\mathbb{4} O N T H L Y I N T E R$
ESTRATEFFACTORI) (FACTORI-I)
500 MONTHLYPAYMENT=INT\& (MONTHLYPAYMENT
45: 0 E- (03) \#1003
510 MONTHLYPAYMENT=MONTHLYPAYMENT/ 100
520 REM TOTAL COST
530 COST = CMONTHLYPAYMENTKNUMBEROFPAYME
NT53 +POINTSPAID
(continued on next page)


540 PRIMT ${ }^{4} 4:$ PRINT 4 ：＂MONTHLY PAYMENT
WOULD BE ：E＂M MONTHLYPAYMEHT
550 PATNT B4 BPOIMTS PAID HOULD BE
：Sロ：POINT5PAID
560 PRIWT H4 TOTAL COST WOULD BE ：Sal Cos
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## CHECKSUM DATA． <br> （see page 24）

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# HOMEPAK <br> BATTERIES INCLUDED <br> 186 Queen Street West <br> Toronto, Canada M5V1Z1 <br> (416) 596-1405 <br> 48K Disk $\$ 49.95$ 

## by Arthur Leyenberger

There are many buzzwords used in the computing field. Some of the more popular are: mouse, windows, networking and integrated software. As you probably know, integrated software refers to a program that combines several functions. Often, such functions as word processing, spreadsheets, database management and graphics are combined into one overall program.
Examples of this type of program quickly come to mind: Lotus 1-2-3, Framework and Context MBA are just a few of the products currently available. These types of programs typically cost hundreds of dollars and only run on the "big rigs," such as IBM personal computers and the PC clones.
Back in the old days (three or so years ago), when I first purchased my Atari computer, I spent $\$ 800$ for a 16 K machine. Adding a printer, disk drive, interface, more memory and a monitor brought the cost of my Atari system to over $\$ 2000$. Spending a couple hundred dollars for a program (I purchased VisiCalc for the Atari in 1981 for the list price of $\$ 250$ ) was not unreasonable, given that it was about one-tenth of the cost of the entire computer system. But what do you do when the price of an Atari 800XL with 64 K memory and BASIC is only $\$ 120$ ? Surely you don't go out and spend $\$ 250$ for a program to run on it.
If you're wondering what this is leading to, consider what you might expect to spend for an integrated program for the Atari computer. . .one that offers word processing, telecommunications and database management functions. If you glanced at the title of this review article, you know that I'm referring, of course, to HomePak by Batteries Included. If you think that $\$ 50$ - which is less than the typical cost of a program to perform just one of these functions-can only buy a mediocre program with little practical value, you'd better finish reading this review. You should also prepare to learn that, in the case of HomePak, your $\$ 50$ buys a lot of program.

## HomeTerm.

This is the telecommunications program included in HomePak. Ron Luks reviewed the HomeTerm portion itself in issue 25 , so for details on the program, you can check that article. As he put it, "HomeTerm alone will pay for the series in a few short sessions."
My opinion is that HomeTerm is one of the best available terminal programs for the Atari. Its strength lies in its power and ease of use. However, if you decide not to take advantage of the more sophisticated
features of the program, you still have a powerful program that will let you "reach out and touch someone."

HomeText.
There's more. The second program in the HomePak trilogy is HomeText, a useful, full-featured word processor. HomeText is a full screen editor that allows complete control of margins, indentation, line centering and spacing, and placement of headers, footers and page numbers.

You start with a blank screen, except for status information at the bottom that shows your remaining buffer size and the current mode. You can toggle between "insert" or "replace" mode, and screen color, intensity and margins may be changed at any time. Word-wrapping occurs as you type, and the current tab stops are shown at the top of the screen.


Block text operations are provided for "cutting and pasting" words, sentences, paragraphs, or even pages -you can move them from anywhere, to anywhere in your document. Searching and replacing may be performed on any text string, either individually or globally throughout the document.

A very useful feature of HomeText is the print preview option. When used, this gives a graphic representation on-screen of how your text will appear on the printed page. Dotted lines are used to illustrate each line of text, and special printer features are indicated. For example, underlined words are shown with a green line beneath them, normal characters are displayed in black, and boldface characters are shown in blue. This is another example of the extra features provided by HomeText.

In addition to printer functions (justification, centering, and bold or underline printing), HomeText allows you to send to the printer function codes that
are not already built into the program. This provides for the printing of sub- and superscripts, italics and other special functions, depending upon the capabilities of the printer you're using. It also ensures that your printer will be useable with HomeText, regardless of its brand.
HomeText also permits the chaining of files, to let you print a document that's larger than the buffer size. Output can be sent to either the printer or a disk. Disk directories of any of four disk drives may be obtained at any time from within the program.
One particularly good aspect of HomeText is that the various menus for block functions and other commands are readily accessible by pressing the START/ SELECT/OPTION keys. If you're new to HomeTextor haven't used it for quite a while-pressing any of these keys brings a menu onto the screen. After making your selection, the program carries out your command, and the screen reverts back to showing your text. For experienced users, holding down the special function key and entering a choice will accomplish the same thing, without displaying a menu on the screen.
Like HomeTerm, HomeText is a very powerful program that's easy to use and could justify the cost of the entire package on its own.

## HomeFind.

The third part of HomePak is the information manager, HomeFind. It features an easy-to-learn command language that can be mastered by first-time computer users, as well as the more experienced.
Not really a database program, HomeFind is what I call an "information utility." This means that information can be stored in whatever format makes sense to you-and retrieved with a few simple commands.
Database programs generally depend upon a rigid framework of fields, records and files. Once you've created and entered data into a field, it typically cannot be changed. For example, if you've got a field called "Name," and it is twenty characters in width, there's no way to enter a thirty-character name. Besides, most of us don't think of things we know in terms of fields and records. Rather, we tend to organize information in a relational way. . "Dave is my boss." When I think, "Who is my boss?" Dave comes to mind.
This is how HomeFind works. Information is entered in the way that it occurs to you. If Dave's title is Supervisor of Coffee Breaks is entered into HomeFind, I can later ask, "Who's Dave?" and the computer will answer with all the information I've typed in about Dave. Likewise I could ask, "What's Dave's

title?" and the computer would respond in the same way.

Although this process is remarkably simple and straightforward, there are a few tricks that you must learn, to use the information manager effectively.

The syntax for data entry is always "subject's tag's object." The subject is the who or what you are storing information about; the tag is the relation of the subject to the object; and the object is the piece of information associated with the subject. This might sound complicated, but it really isn't, in practice. An example will help clarify the way it works.
Assume the following items are entered into HomeFind: (1) Jean's birthday's September 21, 1984; (2) Teddy's Jean's cat; (3) Teddy's playmate's Jenny; and (4) Jean's Art's beautiful wife. All of these entries are legal, and all conform to the data entry syntax. When these entries are first typed, the computer responds with News to me. This informs you that they are new entries. The important part of the subject and the tag is the apostrophe. That is how the computer relates the subject, tag and object together.

If I wanted the name of Jean's cat, I would type Who's Jean's cat, and the computer would respond with Jean's cat's Teddy. If I typed Who's Teddy, I would see Teddy's Jean's cat and Teddy's playmate's Jenny.
Comments may be added to any of the data that is entered, and they will not be part of the search criteria. Entries may be changed at any time, either during typing or after the information is stored on disk. Like the other HomePak programs, current status information is always displayed on the screen.
This information includes whether printing is on or off (toggled with the OPTION key), how much disk storage is available, whether the key click is on or off, the name of the file in use, and the drive number containing the data disk. The screen color and brightness, and the text brightness, can be varied at any time. Also, the left margin can be changed. These configuration options may be permanently stored on your program disk, to become the default values during future sessions.
HomeFind is a unique data manager that, with a little practice, can become very useful. It is powerful and contains many thoughtful features. For example, when the printer is on, the program only echoes relevant information that appears on-screen. Things like new entries, requests and everything that is retrieved is printed. Prompts and error messages do not appear on the printout. Also, printed reports can be generated by HomeText, using HomeFind information.
HomeFind also allows you to create merge files to be used with HomeText. A merge file is a special file created from within HomeFind, containing all of the objects associated with a specified subject or tag. Later, when using HomeText, you can insert "merge tokens" into the text, in order to call up the objects saved in the file.

For example, if I had a file with my most frequently used names and addresses, I could simply type D1: Dave's Address in the body of my text. When printed, Dave's full name and address would appear.

The whole pak.
Russ Wetmore has done an excellent job with all three modules of HomePak. The program is flexible, powerful and very simple to use. Batteries Included should also receive kudos for their pricing and marketing policy. As mentioned before, HomePak will retail for only $\$ 49.95$-and it will come on an unprotected disk. This means that you can make your own backup copies of the program.
Batteries Included is taking a chance on Atari users. They assume that, by offering software which provides a lot of value and is inexpensive, it will be a success -and won't be pirated. I know the former is a certainty, and I hope the latter comes true. Good job, Russ.

For an in-depth look at the HomeTerm section of Batteries Included's HomePak, see Ron Luks' review in the December issue of ANALOG Computing (issue 25), page 13.

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[^2]

Data can be entered several ways. If you press E, Tax Advantage accepts a numerical entry for the line number where the pointer is. Pressing $I$ lets you itemize a particular entry. This is helpful if you need to break down a miscellaneous deduction or income item into individual components. Besides these modes, you can press + or - to add or subtract a new entry from the current amount shown at some line.

Entering data for Tax Advantage is straightforward. You always have the option to edit an entry or to continue. Detailed descriptions of many lines on the tax forms can be obtained by pressing $H$, though you may just see a No additional information message.

The entry and movement keystrokes are consistent from form to form, so they're easy to remember. And, if you want to peek at the financial bottom line periodically, pressing $T$ shows your tax due and marginal tax bracket based on the entries made so far.
As you work on Form 1040, you may need a separate schedule, like Schedule A, to itemize. Indicating $I$ at such a line takes you to an appropriate data entry form. This operation shows a shortcoming of Tax Advantage - its need for many disk changes. Both front and back of the program disk are used, and your data is stored on yet another disk; you must be an adroit disk jockey to keep up with frequent demands to insert side $x$ of disk $y$ into drive 1. It's simpler for users with two drives, but still the program disk must be flipped often, slowing data entry considerably.

After your income and deduction data is entered, Tax Advantage quickly calculates actual tax due and corrects for the amount withheld, or other credits, to arrive at a final figure for additional tax owed or amount overpaid. I was amused that Tax Advantage places the amount overpaid on the Form 1040 line indicating that the amount is to be applied against next year's taxes. I prefer the cash, personally.

Tax Advantage is written in BASIC A+ from Optimized Systems Software. The BASIC A+ language is included on the program disk, and automatically loads when you're starting the program. Program execution is sufficiently fast for this application.

So far, everything you've entered and calculated just exists in electronic or magnetic form. The main menu of Tax Advantage lets you print out reports which closely resemble the actual IRS forms. For each form or schedule, you can print the form alone and/or any additional itemized entries you made.

Again, the disk swapping needed slows the printing down. Printouts are well laid out, with taxpayer information topping each page. Transferring data from the facsimiles to authentic IRS forms is very simple.
One reason for buying an income tax preparation program is to avoid the tedious computations involved with income averaging. Tax Advantage works beautifully in this respect. I spent under five minutes entering the necessary figures for four base years into Schedule G, and Tax Advantage did the rest.

The report printed for Schedule G contains results from all intermediate calculations-unlike some tax programs, which show only the final result (forcing you to compute the others by hand). Tax Advantage makes it less painful to redo the income-averaging procedure if you dig up another deduction later on.

The documentation for Tax Advantage is excellent. It's well organized, with a good table of contents and index. Virtually all the screens you'll find when using the program are reproduced in the manual. Options for each menu and screen are clearly described.

A tutorial is included, in which you enter a mythical person's financial information, to get the feel of the program before tackling your own. Between this tutorial and the disk-based demonstration, where the program runs itself while you watch, you can learn to use Tax Advantage quickly.

I have a few minor complaints about Tax Advantage. It only handles whole dollars, even if you enter dollars and cents. I prefer exact amounts, to doublecheck my arithmetic, but that isn't an essential with a properly-written program. (All calculations done in my computer-completed return, when checked, were correct.) Also, the program uses no color or sound. Its background is a darker blue than Atari's standard background, and I couldn't get really sharp letters on my TV set. The incessant disk swapping will be the chief complaint of the single drive owner.

The warranty for Tax Advantage is a bit unusual, in that you're asked to include $\$ 10.00$ with your warranty card. Four main benefits are included. Your program disk will be replaced, if necessary, up to one year from date of purchase, instead of ninety days. You get one year's service from Continental Software's customer support group for questions or problems. Program updates will be sent free of charge for a year. Finally, you can buy next year's version of Tax Advantage at half the suggested retail price.
I think $\$ 10.00$ is exorbitant for these services. Customer support should come with any major software package. Program updates are important if you bought Tax Advantage before 1983 laws and forms were finalized, but corrections announced after April 15 will make many customers unhappy. Furthermore, it's already possible to buy this program at a substantial discount through mail-order software outlets, diluting the final warranty advantage.
In conclusion, Tax Advantage is an excellent aid in the preparation of your federal income tax return. It's comprehensive, well documented and simple to use. The options provided for tax planning and extracting data from the Home Accountant will attract many potential buyers.
This is not a program for the professional tax preparer, nor does it offer any tax advice, but it can make life easier for anyone whose federal return can't be squeezed onto Form 1040EZ or 1040A. And, of course, the purchase price is tax deductible.

## New Computers

## (continued from page 5)

In addition, a $31 / 2$-inch, 10 -megabyte hard disk will be available for under $\$ 600$, to be used with the built-in DMA hard disk controller ( 1.333 megabytes/second transfer rate). An RS232C serial port and a Centronics parallel port can be found on the computers. A ROM cartridge port, two joystick ports and an audio output round out the ST interfacing. One of the joystick ports doubles as a mouse port.
Monitors for the ST family consist of the SM 124, a 12 -inch, high resolution monochrome model priced under $\$ 100$, and the SC 1224 , a 12 -inch, medium resolution RGB color monitor for under $\$ 200$. Another monitor was on display but not included as part of the official line. The VMF 300 F is a 19 -inch composite/RGB monitor that had an excellent display. The electronics and picture tube are made by JVC. Price had yet to be decided for this particular model.
Four printers were announced as part of the ST peripherals family. The STC 204 is a non-impact, dot matrix, $20-\mathrm{cps}$ color printer, under $\$ 100$. The STC 504 is a non-impact, 50 -cps color printer, under $\$ 150$. The SMM 801 is an $80-\mathrm{cps}$, dot matrix im-


The 65XEP, Atari's 8-bit portable computer.
pact printer, under $\$ 200$. The SDM 121 is a $12-\mathrm{cps}$, letter quality, daisy wheel printer, under $\$ 200$.

## Rock bottom prices.

Not only did Atari announce two major computer lines, they also made history with their extremely low prices. Atari's theme for CES was "Power without the Price." Consider the effect Atari will have on the entire computer industry with its low prices. If you're familiar with the Apple MacIntosh, then you probably know that to upgrade to 512 K bytes of RAM from the original 128 K costs approximately $\$ 1000$. Now, for the price of a Mac upgrade, you can have an entire 512 K computer, two $31 / 2$-inch 500 K disk drives and color. I'd imagine Apple must be just a little worried right now.
The main question, of course, is: can Atari deliver the new ST computers in a timely way? Jack Tramiel promised to put the machine in
the hands of software developers by the end of January. Jack is known for keeping his promises.
The other question is: will anyone buy the ST computers? Do they offer enough of an upgrade from existing technology for the experienced user to want one? Do they offer the types of capabilities that the new user would want? The answer to both questions is yes.

The new Atari ST computers truly represent to the consumer what Jack Tramiel is saying-easy-touse computing power without the price. And you can be sure that ANALOG Computing magazine will support all of the new machines in these very pages. 1985 will definitely be an interesting year, not only for Atari users, but for the entire computer industry.
Congratulations, Atari, on your debut. It was worth the wait! $\square$
Arthur Leyenberger is a human factors psychologist and free-lance writer living in New Jersey.


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YOUR PERSONAL NET WORTH Developed by ISA Software, Inc. Published by SCARBOROUGH SYSTEMS, INC. 25 North Broadway Tarrytown, NY 10591<br>(914) 332-4545<br>48K Disk $\$ 79.95$

## by Bob Curtin

Certainly games are fun, but in the long run, it's the utilities-the number-crunching capability of the Atari-which keep me at the keyboard. My trusty 800 has been used to bang out articles and programs, write a novel, keep track of the household budget, and perform a slew of other, less important tasks. It's still used to play games, of course, but I learned a long time ago that my Atari has a serious side.

So, when I noticed the Scarborough System box on a recent work-scrounging trip to the ANALOG Computing offices, I grabbed it. I'd heard of the excellent software products by this company but, until now, have not had the pleasure of actually using any of it. I was certainly not disappointed.

Financial control for everyone?
Well, not exactly, but Your Personal Net Worth is a beautifully packaged, well-documented, and suitably complex program. It is, without a doubt, a powerful tool for managing just about anyone's finances.

Net Worth is based on standard accounting principles, though they've wrung out a lot of the detail of a full blown accounting method, leaving you with a nicely manageable system. Net Worth will handle up to 420 different financial categories and store over 3000 financial records on each disk.

It'll help you manage up to ten separate bank accounts, including helping you reconcile your bank accounts each month. It'll keep a record of your credit card transactions and reconcile those accounts at month's end.
Net Worth will also allow you to keep a household inventory, including the purchase price, current market value, and whether or not an item is insured. There's also a stock portfolio provision to record your stock purchases and sales, and to keep a history of your portfolio. If that isn't enough, how about printing your checks for you?
As with all financial packages of any worth (pun intended), most of the work is in the initial setup and the first few months of the data entry process. It takes a while to get any system down pat, and Net Worth is certainly no different.

There are two disks included in the package. One is copy-protected and contains the program. The other is a data disk which is not copy-protected-in fact, they recommend that you copy it immediately. This data disk holds the categories and accompanying data.

The first step in using Net Worth is to define your categories in each of the four types of accounts. The data disk provides a full range of suggested categories, any of which can be changed or eliminated.
Once the categories are fixed, the next step is to input the beginning balances, set up your loan accounts and do your household inventory. (It's recommended that you do this on paper before you enter the data into the computer, since accuracy at this point is essential.) If you have a stock portfolio, now is the time to enter that information.
From then on, Net Worth goes to work for you, on several different levels. Each category is treated as a separate account, and the accounts are grouped together into five distinctly different types.


## Your Personal Net Worth.

Income accounts and expense accounts are used to record all monies coming in or going out of the household. These two account types are used in conjunction with a monthly budget, and at any given time, you can get a summary of the incoming or outgoing accounts, so you can compare the actual against the budgeted amounts. Expense accounts include utilities, car expenses, clothing, groceries, medical/dental, etc. Income accounts include salaries, bonuses, commissions, interest, etc.

Asset accounts record the value of your assetsthat is, the things you own-such as your house or car. These assets can change in value from year to year through depreciation, appreciation or damage. Asset accounts include your bank accounts, cash, jewelry, stocks, bonds, life insurance, car(s), house(s), and so on.

Liability accounts record the amount of money you owe, such as the mortgage on your house, car loan and the like. Net Worth makes a distinction between expenses and liabilities. Liability accounts do not re-

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cord the outlay of money, but only the amount of money owed. As payments are made, the liability gets smaller.

The last account type is the credit card account. This is simply another form of liability account, but it's set up so that you can record purchases and payments specific to your credit cards.

## How it works.

Basically, as you enter day-to-day transactions into the computer, they're put into a particular electronic "journal." In essence, these journals contain, in chronological order, a record of all of your transactionswhether they're payments, deposits, credit card purchases, transfers or loan payments. In this form, the data does nothing. Periodically, however, this data is "posted."
Posting journal entries is a function performed by the computer on command. The appropriate account balances are updated, and all of the journal entries are transferred to your HISTORY file. Once posted, the data becomes permanent (corrections can be made only by making "reversing" entries).
The hardest part about using Net Worth is learning into which journals your entries should be made.

Certain transactions require entries to be made in more than one journal, and some entries will seem sort of weird. For instance, the purchase of an asset (let's say, a stereo component system) is treated as a transfer, and the transaction is entered into the "transfers" journal.

With practice, however, the program becomes second nature. Once mastered, Net Worth allows remarkable control over your finances. At any given time, it will provide you with printouts of the status of your bank accounts, credit card accounts, your budget and even an overall statement of net worth (a handy little item when you're applying for a loan).

The lesser features are far too numerous to list, but I can tell you that they are useful features, not just fluff.

## The bottom line.

I can, without reservation, recommend this program to anyone looking for help with the household finances, who's willing to put some time into it. If you're not ready to spend this time, or if you're looking for something simple, then you'd be better served by looking elsewhere. In any case, I'm impressed with the package. Your Personal Net Worth exceeded my expectations.

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Sphere Demo


Harvey Wallbanger


48K Cassette or Disk - Action! cartridge

## by Dan Bullok

You are the last Wizard of Akturnis, the strange and mystical world where magic can be worked by anyone with the will to do so. But, in the past few years, people have lost their faith in Wizards and magic. Now the evil Demon Birds have begun to plague them, and you are their only hope.

To save the people of Akturnis, you must enter the dreaded Valley of Death and destroy all of the Demon Birds found there.
Your Wizard starts the game with four lives and fifty units of energy. For every bird you destroy, you will gain two units of energy. However, every time you cast a fireball, you lose one unit of energy.

You move your Wizard left and right at the bottom of the screen, using the joystick. You may cast a fireball by pressing the red button while moving in the direction in which you wish it to travel.

Ridding your people of the Demon Birds will not be easy. If you are struck by one of the evil birds, or are hit by a meteor from the sky, you will lose one life. You'll also lose a life if your energy reaches zero. Furthermore, the ground in the valley is very unstable, because it sits on top of a pool of lava. If you stand in one place for too long, the ground will open up, and your Wizard will be lost.

## Disk instructions.

Type in Listing 1 and SAVE it to disk under the filename "D:BIRDS". You must have 48 K and the Action! cartridge.
$\cdot 2$. Reboot your computer and enter the monitor. Type C "BIRDS".
3. When the disk drive stops, type W "AUTORUN.SYS" to save the object code to disk.
4. Whenever you want to play Demon Birds, insert the Action! cartridge into the left slot. Insert the disk with the AUTORUN.SYS file into drive one and turn on the computer. The program will load and run automatically.

Cassette instructions.

1. Type in Listing 1 and SAVE it to cassette. You must have at least 48 K and the Action! cartridge.
2. Reboot your computer and enter the monitor. Type C "C:".
3. When the cassette stops, type W "C:" to save the object code to cassette.
4. Whenever you want to play Demon Birds, insert the Action! cartridge into the left slot. Insert the cassette with the object code into the cassette recorder. Turn on the computer and enter the monitor. Type $R$ " C :". The program will load and run automatically.
That's all there is to it. You're ready to do battle with the Demon Birds.

Action! listing.


## Meteor Data

BYTE ARRAY
ba11=[69 126 126501,
ball2(8), coordstore(30)

## ; Character set

BYIE ARRAY chset=

| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 32 | 32 | 160 | 1618 | 168 | 170 | 170 |
| 171 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 179 | 170 | 176 | 170 |
| 6 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 162 | 170 | 170 | 170 |


| 128 | 128 | 128 | 136 | 136 | 168 | 17 | 170 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | 0 | 9 | ${ }^{9}$ | ? |  | 178 |  |
| 9 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 34 | 172 | 12 | 176 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 34 | 42 | 170 |
| 0 | 5 | 85 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 20 | 92 | 85 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 85 | 0 |  |
| 64 | 64 | 64 | 84 | 92 | 85 | ${ }^{1}$ | 9 |
| 20 | ${ }^{\text {bid }}$ | 85 | 164 | 1 | 1. | $\frac{1}{4}$ | ${ }_{0}$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 53 | 85 | - | 0 |
|  | 64 | 164 | 164 | 80 | 85 |  | 0 |
| 252 | 254 | 102 | 1102 | 102 | 254 | 252 |  |
| 9 |  | 60 | 102 | 124 | 96 | 56 | 14 |
| 0 | $\square$ | 254 | 255 | 219 | 219 | 219 | 3 |
| 9 | 0 | 63 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 60 | 8 |
| 257 | ${ }^{9} 5$ | 220 | 102 | 102 | 1192 | 246 | 7 |
| 24 | 0 | 56 | 24 | 24 | 24 |  | - |
| 0 |  | 223 | 96 | 96 | 96 | 240 | 0 |
| 14 | 12 | 252 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 119 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 62 | 96 | 60 |  | 252 |  |
| 0 | 195 | 60 | 160 | 60 | 195 | - | 日1 |

chset2 $=$

| 115 | 311 | 53 |  |  |  |  | 127 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 248 | 252 | 252 |  |  |  |  | 220 |
| 224 | 28 | 28. | 28 | 28 | 24 | 20 |  |
| 125 | 126 | 127 | 127 | 121 | 121 | 124 |  |
|  |  | 28 | 28 |  |  | 220 |  |
| 125 | 126 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 127 | 62 |
| 252 | 124 | 124 | 60 | 68 | 26 | 20 |  |
| 96 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 |  |
|  | 0 | $\square$ | - | - | 0 | 0 |  |
|  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 12 | 12 |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{-1} 7$ | 127 |  |  |  | 236 | 248 |
| 24 |  |  |  |  |  | 118 | ${ }^{126}$ |
| 120 | 124 | 124 | 126 | 126 |  | 127 |  |
| 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 244 | 244 |  |
| 63 | 127 | 127 | 120 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 121 |
| 248 | 252 | 252 |  |  |  |  | 248 |
| 129 | 124 | 124 | 126 | 126 | 127 | 127 |  |
| 25 | 124 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 24.4 | 244 | 248 |

Motes for song
BYTE GRRAY notes:
$\begin{array}{lllllllll}{[243} & 243 & 162 & 182 & 162 & 182 & 193 & 2431,\end{array}$ notesi=
$[162961081211081211281621$, dur $=\left[\begin{array}{llllllll}10 & 10 & 30 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 10 & 20\end{array}\right]$, increase=[2 0]
y-positions of birds
BYTE ARRAY strafey=

| $1{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1 | 12 | 1 | 14 | - | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 16 |
| 11 | 12 | 11 | 119 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 116 | 16 | 10 |
| 16 | 110 | 110 | 10 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 47 | 08 | 10 | 12 |
| 14 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 15 | 15 | 1.4 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 49 |
| 18.8 | 6tib | 18 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| 17 | 1818 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| 19 | 24 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| 18 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 13 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| 19 | 113 | 1.6 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 16 |
| 1.5 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| 19 | 19 | 19 | 1事 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 18 |
| 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 28 | 26 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 116 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 1.5 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 1.4 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 141 |  |  |

BYTE ARRAY flapinc=[il 01, bexist (ila)
BYTE bcount, chari, charzodieflag, bx, by, falix, fally, faliflag, bfiap

Miscellaneous variables
BYTE $a, b, C, d, E, x=[1001, y=[154]$,
ctr=[0],dir, fx, fy, fireflag,df, mx=[10], my=[ib], chad, men=[4], memory,gflag=[i]
;Hardware registers
BYTE vcount $=54283, \operatorname{colpf0}=53270$,
colpf1二53271, colpf2=53272,
colpf3=53273, w5ync=54282,
chbase=54281, random=53770
consol=53279; riclock=20, ch=764
CARD PMbase, ac, bC, CC,UdsIst=512,
diilvec, score=[a], energy=[50]

PROC DII20
;Changes color of text window to red
$\begin{array}{llllll}172 & 169 & 68 & 141 & 10\end{array}$
21214124208
169 141 232081
Udslst=diilvec
[144 64]
RETURN

PROC DIIIG
Changes color of ground to Brown
$\begin{array}{llllll}{[72} & 169 & 20 & 141 & 10\end{array}$
21214123 208]
udsist=Dii2
[10464]
RETURN

## IWT FUNC Deltax

;Returns Delta-k value of stick (0)
BYTE aa
IWT $\mathbf{X X}$
aa=5tick(0)
IF aaj12 THEN $x x=0$
ELSEIF aa<8 THEN $x x=1$ dir $=80$
ELSE xx=-1 dir=0
FI
RETURN (XX)

## PROC Center cCARD cnum

BYTE basx,basy)
;right-justifies number
IF CDUM? 10 THEN
Position (basx, basy)
Printid (6, "(1)
ELSEIF CNUM<100 THEN
Position (basx-1, basy)
Printid (6, 6 (1)
ELSEIF CNUM<1000 THEM
position (basx-2,basy)
Printo (6, "G")
ELSE
Position (basx-3, basy)
Printld (6," 19
FI
Printco ( 6, cnum)
RETLIRN

```
PROC Delay(CARD cnt)
```

yelay Loop

## CARD cont

For cont=i To cnt vo oo RETURN

PROC PMove CCARD PM, add
BYTE PIP;px,py,pix)
*Woves Player
: Uariables passed:
:pin: address of pmbase
fadd: address of source image
iplr: of player to move g-J

```
pp: \(x\)-position of player
:py: \(y\)-position of player
ipix: number of bytes to move
```

$p x==+48$
$p y==+\$ 2$ add screen margin offsets
ac =pm+1024tp1r*256 ; add work space
Zero(actpy-5;pix+i6) ;clear area out
Movel 1 ock (actpy, add, Pix)
poke (53248+plr;px)
RETURN

PROC BirdPos
(BYTE xpos,ypos, chari, char2)
;puts Tho bytes, chari charz
;at xpos, ypos on screen
CARD SCMEM=88

Poke (ac, chari)
Poke(acti, char2)
RETURH

PROC song 0

```
FOR a=b To 7 D0 ;eight notes in song
    b=notes(a)
    c=dur (a)
    d=10
    e=notesi(a)
    FOR ac=1 T0 c*40 DO
        IF ac MOD 100=0 THEN
            d==-1 :decrement volume
        FI
        sound (4,b,10,d)
        sound (i, e,10,d)
    00
    50und (0,0,0,0)
    5ound (1,0,0,0)
00
RETURN
```

PROC Init ${ }^{\text {P }}$
;Initialize Chset, pmg \& playfield
poke ciob, memoryy ireset top of memory Graphics (0)
Poke (559,0) turn amtIC off
;Display List
ac=Peekc (56ip)
FOR $a=6$ TO 24 DO
Poke (acta, 4 ) 1 IR Mode 4
00
Poke (act25,164);DLI \& UCROLL on
Poke (act26;164)
Poke (act27;34) :UScROLL set
Poke(act28,34)
colors
Poke (706, 30)
Poke(707,14)
Poke(703:68)
Poke 709,123
Poke (714, 128)
Poke(712,128)
Poke(752,i) icursor off
Poke (82, 0 ) left margin-b
; Character set
a=Peek(106)-8
chad=a
Poke (106, a)
Poke(756, a)
FOR ac=0 TO 1023 DO
b=Peek (57344+ac)
Poke(a*256+ac, b)
0D
MoveBlock (a3256+512, chset, 224)
MoveB10ck(aj256+776, ch5et2,160)
:Player missile graphics
$a==-16$
Poke(106, a)
Poke(54279, a)
Poke (53277,3)
Poke (623,522
pubaseニa＊256
Zero（pmbase，2048）
；Playfield
Posintion 44,0$)$

Babove is CTRL－QR 5 I U U M $x$ Y Z
Position（0，21）


ABbOVE is CTRL B B D $23-E=5$ FB B
Position（0，223
Print（：SCORE： $0000000^{\prime \prime}$
Printe《＂MEN：DO＂）
Print（＂ENERGY：B0400＂3
Center（score，13，22）
center（energy，14，23）
position（31，22）
Print（＂10＂）
Printc（men）
DDLI＇5
dinivec＝Diil
Ud515t＝D1iil
poke（54286，192）
Poke（559，62）
FOR e＝0 To 19 Do，ireset $x$ \＆values coordstore（e） 000
FOR e＝20 T0 29 D0 ；random wing flaps coordstore（e）＝Rand（2）0D
failfiag＝0 disable meteor
RETURM

## PROC Cntifired

；continue firing

## cc＝Peekic（88）

$b c=f y * 40+f x$
50 und $(0, f y+f y+180,10, f y, 2)$
Pokeccabc，bi ：Erase Fireball
Fheck for Illegal coordinates
IF $f x=2$ OR $f x=37$ OR $f y=2$ THEN
fireflag＝0
sound $60,0,0,0)$
RETURM
FI
FIncrement positions
$f x==+d f$
$f y==-1$
Cc＝Peekc（88）
$b c=f y \% 40+f x$
c＝peek（cctbc）；object under fireball
poke（cctbc， 2193 ；fireball character
Delay（300）
IF C THEN ；check what under fireball
For $e=0$ To 50 ：Which bird hit？
IF bexist（e）$=1$ THEN
$a=c o o r d s t o r e(e)$
$b=\operatorname{cogrdstoreq}(10+e 3$
IF $a(f x+2$ AND $a>f x-2$ AND $f y=b$ THEN
bexist（e）＝0
BirdPos（a，b，0，0）
pMove（pmbase，ba112，3，fx＊4，
fy＊8，85：put explosion
Delay（200）
FI
FI
00
50 und（0，150，8，10）
Delay（3000）
gclear piayer 3 area
Zerotpmbase＋fy＊8＋1824；83
energy＝＝＋2
fireflag＝0
sound（6）日，0，03）
5core二＝4 ；increase score
Poke（cctbc； 0 ）
FI
Poke（cctbc，b）
RETURN

## PROC Titled

```
;Prints out title page
Graphics(17)
Poke(559,0);turn amTIC off
```

：Display 1ist
ac＝peekt（560）
Poke（acti3，7）
Poke（act15，4）
Poke（act13； 73
Poke（756，chadt2）
Position（3，2）

Position（3，3）
Printd ©＂＂CDGHCDKLOPST＂＇）
Position（5，5）
PrintD（6，＂PRESENTS＂）
Position（4，B）
PrintD（6，＂12345 6789：＂）
Position（3，15）
PrintD（6，＂By DaM BULLOK＂）
Position（0，18）
PrintD《6，Press Etarti＂
Position（5，10）
Printo（6，＂10 M M M

：above＝space IMUER5E CTRL－I J 4spaces
HTRL－K L 45Paces cTRL－I J 4spaces
HMRL－K L 45paces CTRL－I J 25paces
PPMG STUff
Poke（53277，3）
Poke（623，32）
Poke（704，28）
Poke（705，128）
Poke（708，12）
Poke 7 709，923
Poke（712，134）
PMove（PMbase，$P(0,0,119,131,20)$
PMove（pmhase， $\mathrm{P}^{1,1,119,131,20)}$
Poke（559，623：Turn antic back on
WHILE Consolta DO
colpfs＝random fiash start
w5ync＝0 ；wait for sync
sscroll colors in Demon Birds
colpf2＝128－vcount（rtclock R5H 3）
IF wcount＝34 THEN
chbase＝chad
colpfos 26
ELSEIF VCOUnt $=41$ THEN
chbase＝chadt2
ELSEIF vcount＝58 THEN Chbase＝chad colpfol 68
ELSEIF UCOUNT＝65 THEN colpf0＝168

## FI

## OD

RETURN
PROC Gameover ${ }^{3}$
；Game over message
SndRst I？
gflag＝1
Poker166，memory）
Poke（623，4）
Poke（53277，0）
Graphics ${ }^{\text {G }} 17$ ）
Poke（559，（0）
Poke（708．14）
Poke（709；70）
Poke（7110，128）
Poke（711；${ }^{\text {B }}$
Poke（712； 136 ）
ac二Perkc（550）
Poke（act9，7）；Graphics（2）at line 4
Position（5，4）
PrintDE（6，＂qame ouer＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$
Position（4，10）
PrintDE（6；＂final SCORE：＂）
Position 87 ，12）
PrintD（6，＂Moboga＂）
Center $\{5 \operatorname{core}, 10,12)$
Position（4，18）
PrintDE（6，APress Etartary
Proke（559， 34 ）
WHILE COn501\＃6 DO
w5ync＝0
coipfs＝vcount＋rtclock／2
0D
RETURN


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## PROC NewMand

```
Materialize New Wizard
Zerotpmbase, 2048)
Poke (704, 783 Poke (705, 78)
FOR \(a=0\) TO 100 STEP 2 DO
    FOR \(b=0\) TO 7 DO
        ba112(b)=ba11(b) \&random
        sound (1, ata, \(8, a / 10\) )
    00
    PMove (pubase, ba112, 0, a, 9,8 )
    PMove (pmbase,ba112,1; 200-a, y, 83
0 D
Zero(pubase,2048) :clear pim area
\(b=10\)
; materialize man
FOR a=0 1020 STEP 2 DO
    \(b=10-a / 2\)
    PMove (pmbase, \(p\) 0+b, (G, 140, y+b; a)
    PMove (pmbase, \(p 1+b, 1,1\) 时, \(y+b, a)\)
    Poke(704,30-a/10)
    Poke (705, 140-a/2)
    FOR C=0 T0 1004a* 6 DO
        \(d=255-c\)
        50und (1, d, 10, 10-a/2)
    00
0D
sound (1, 0, 0, 0)
Poke(764,28)
Poke(785,139)
\(\mathrm{x}=100\)
\(y=154\)
fireflag=0
rtc10ck=0
RETURN
```

PROC Died
peath of wizard
:Puts player data in missile area
fand blows player apart into 4 pieces

## BYTE ARRAY image《20）

```
Poke(704,14)
Poke(705,14)
spins piayer around
FOR a=0 10 15 DO
    PMove (pmbase, pot40,0,x,y,20)
    PMove(Pmbase,P1440,1,x,y,20)
    Delay(1000)
    pMove (pmbase, po+120, 0, x,y,20)
    PMove(Pmbase,P1+120,1,x,y,20)
    Delay(1000-a**30)
    50und(0,155-a*10,10,a)
0D
SndRst|
Zero(pmbase,2048)
FOR a=0 10 20 DO
    image(a)=p0(a)%p|(a) 0D
FOR a=0 TO 20 DO
        image (a)=image(a) RSH i OD
MoveBlock(pmbase+80a+y, image, 20)
Poke(711,14)
&blows player apart
FOR a=0 T0 100 DO
    Poke(53254,x-a+48)
    Poke (53253,x-a/2+48)
    Poke(53252,x+a/2+4%)
    Poke(53255,x+a+48)
    50und (0,a/3,8,a/12)
    Delay(a)
0 0
SndRst(3)
RETURN
```

PROC Move ${ }^{(1)}$
pmove wizard
$\operatorname{ctr}==+20$ ；image counter
IF ctr＝80 THEN
ctr＝0 ；reset counter if too big FI
$x=x+$ Deltar 3
IF $x<10$ THEN $x=10$

ELSEIF $x>142$ THEN $x=142$ FI
IF DeItaN（）＝0 THEN
ctr＝＝－20 if player is not moving
Delay（250）
IF ctr＞60 THEN ctr＝60 FI
If player stood still too long，
Make him sink in the mud
IF retcIock 88 THEN
Birdpos $(x / 4-1,21,0,0)$
Birdpos $(x / 4+1,21,0,0)$
5ndrst 0

## FOR C＝TO 24 DO

PMove（ $\mathrm{Pmb} \mathrm{ase}, \mathrm{Pb}, 0, x, y+c, 26-\mathrm{c}$ ）
PMove（ Pmb ase， $\mathrm{P} 1,1, x, y+c, 26-c$ ）
Delay（3000）
50und（0， $5+150,10,5)$
00
50 und $(0,0,0,0)$
dieflag＝1
FI
ELSE
Poke（20，0）
PMoverpibase，potctr＋dir，6，x，y，208
PMove（pmbase；pitctrtdir； $1 ; x, y ; 2$ ， 2 ）
FIF
IF ctr＝40 AND DeltaHGHO THEN
fcilick feet
Poke（53279，03
Poke《53279，8）
ELSE
FT Delay（250）
FI
fireflag THEN
contFired
ELSEIF STrig（0）＝0 THEN
fireflag＝1
$\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{x} / 4+1$
$1 \mathrm{y}=20$
df＝DeltaH0
energy＝＝－1
ELSE
Delay（300）
FI
RETURM

## PROC Getready

Graphicsti8）
Positiont5，5）
PrintD（6，＂GET ready＂！
Poke（623，4）；players behind playfields
Poke《53277： 0
FOR ac＝1 T0 20000 DO
wsync＝0
colpfig＝128－vcount＋rtcIock RSH 2
colpfi＝ucountertclock RSH 2
OD
RETURN

PROC Mainloop（
BYTE MC ount，IUM
Infinite Loop
D0
＂ 7 player moves to one bird move FOR mCount $=1$ TO 7 DO

IF randomरio aND fallfiag＝0 THEN fallx＝Rand（140）＋16 ；drop meteor
fallifiag
ELSEIF faliflag THEN
fal1y＝＝＋5
fal1x＝＝＋Rand（5）-2
FOR $b=0 \quad 107$ DO irandom bail
 PMove（pmbase，ba112，2，fallx， fally， 8
sound（0，fally， 8, fal1 $9 / 10$ ） IF fally＞i70 THEN ihit bottom？ fallfiag＝
zero（pmbase＋1536，256）
50 und $60,0,0,6)$

## FI

FI
Poke（53278，1）；hitcir

```
    Move【
    Poke (711, random) flash bird eyes
    ;kill Wizard
    if energy=65535 on Peek (53252)=1
        OR dieflagto on Peek (53262)m
        THEN
        4 n==ー
        energy=20
        5ndR5t ()
        Turn birds off
        FOR e=6 T0 50
            bexist(e) \(=0\)
            BirdPos (coordstore(e)
                coordstore \((e+10), \theta, \theta)\)
        0 D
        IF men=0 OR men> IG THEN
            gf1ag=
            EXIT
        ELSE
            IF dieflag THEN
                dieflag=0
            ELSE
                Die()
            FI
            rtclock=0
            Getready
            Init!
            Newman ()
            Poke(20,0)
        FI
    FI
DD
IF gf1ag= THEN
    EHIT
FI
5halke earth
P=Rand 44
Poke 454277, e3
\(b=\) Rand (16)
```



```
\(y=154-2\)
PMove (pmbase,pb+ctredir, \(1, x, y, 201\)
```


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If abird isn＇t on scrpeng
pput it there if randork 30
FOR $\mathrm{P}=0 \mathrm{TO} 5 \mathrm{DO}$
IF bexistiey＝0 AND random＜30 THEN
bexist（ey＝1
IF P MOD 2二日 THEN coordstoredes＝0
ELSE
coordstare $(e)=35$
FI
FI
100
center score and energy

center cenergy， 4,233
Position（31，22）
Print［4］
Printct（meny
Start Key ends the game
soption Key stops the progran
yAny key pallses gatat
IF Consal＝6 THEN ERIT
ELSEIF Consol＝3 THEN
Poke（lib6，memory）
（Graphic5（9）
Brealk
EL5EIF ChH2S5 THEM ch＝255
WHILE Ch＝255
DO OD
$c h=255$
rticlock＝6
FI
FMove 7115 birds
FOR bcount＝i To 5 DO $b x=c o 0 r d s t o r e(b c o u n t)$ $b y=c o 0 r d s t o r e(10+b c o u n t)$

IF bexist（bcount）$=1$ THEN
bflap＝corrdstareczo＋bcount）
 cbcount MoD 21
char2＝char1＋1 bflap＝flapinc（bflap） coordstoreczo＋bcount）＝bf1ap $b x==+$ increase（bcount M0D 2）－1 IF $b x=46$ THEN b $\mathrm{x}=0$
FI
IF $b x=255$ THEN
$b x=39$
FI coordstore（bcount）$=6 x$ $b y=5$ trafeytbcount 4 （thex $b y=b y$ coordstore（1b＋bcaunt）$=b y$ BirdPos（bx，by，chari，char2） FI

## OD

0D
RETHRN

PROC Game $\mathbb{C l}$
 D0
preset variables
Men＝4
$5 \mathrm{Core}=0$
Energy＝5日
Initr
Titied ；intie screph
Initul
song 8
Newntand
Mainloop（3）
jplay song when game is ouer
Graphics 6173
Poke（712，134）
Pokes623，4y
Poke《53277， 0 ］
50ng 3
Gameduers
1012
RETHRN

by Clayton Walnum

Welcome to the conclusion of MicroCheck. This month, with the addition of the check search program and the account balancer, we will complete the system and send you happily on your way. You'll find that checking accounts need not lead to nervous disorders. In fact, you can remove that bottle of Valium from your desk drawer. You'll no longer need it.
I assume that, over the last month, you've been frantically writing checks. In fact, you're probably reading this with your latest statement clutched in your sweaty palm, eager to begin your first computer account balancing. So let's go!

## More swollen fingers.

Listing 1 is the check search program. Type it in and SAVE it to your MicroCheck program disk under the filename CHECKPRT.
Listing 2 is the final part of MicroCheck, the account balancer. Type it in and SAVE it to your program disk under the filename CHECKBAL.

You are now the proud owner of a complete MicroCheck system!

## Needle in a haystack.

One of MicroCheck's handiest features is its ability to find a specific check or group of checks. Boot up your MicroCheck program disk. From the main menu, choose the SEARCH CHECKS option, then press START to run the program.

After you insert your data disk, the search parameter entry form will appear. Prompts at the bottom of the screen will guide you as you enter information.

First, you must enter the starting and ending dates for the search. For example, if you wish to search for checks from January to March, you would enter 01 as the starting date and 03 as the ending date. If you wish to search only one month, enter that month as both the starting and ending date. For example, 05 as the starting date and 05 as the ending date will search only the month of May. If you don't enter a starting or ending date, and just press RETURN, the dates 00 and 12 will be entered automatically.
You must then enter the check numbers you want to find. Numbers must be entered in four digits (i.e., $0001,0897,8756$, etc.). If you'd like to search for checks numbered 874 to 967 , you would enter 0874 as the starting number and 0967 as the ending number. If you don't enter a starting or ending number, and just press RETURN, the word ALL will appear as the search parameters.
Next, the amounts you wish to search for must be entered. Any amount from $\$ 0.00$ to $\$ 9999.99$ will be accepted. If you do not enter a starting or ending amount, and just press RETURN, the above amounts will be entered automatically.

Finally, the payee to be searched for must be entered. If you wish, you may enter only the first few letters of a payee. For example, if you wish to search for checks with Frank's Pizza as the payee, you could simply enter FRA as the payee. Of course, if you've also written checks to Frannie Smith and Frabble Lumber, these will also be fair game for the search.

If you wish to get a list of your deposits, enter DEPOSIT as the payee.
After the payee has been entered, you will be asked if all the entries are okay ( OK ). Answer by pressing $Y$ or $N$. If you answer $N$, you'll have to reenter your parameters. If you answer Y, you'll be asked if you would like a printout. Again, press $Y$ or $N$. If you answer $N$, the checks will be listed only to your TV screen. If you answer Y, the checks will be listed to both the screen and your printer.

Once a search has been started, it may be aborted at any time by holding down the OPTION key.
When the search is completed, you will be asked if you wish to search again or return to the main menu.

## Some search examples.

Let's say you want to search for all checks written to Frank's Pizza. Since you want to look through every month, you just press RETURN for the starting and ending dates. The months 00 and 12 are entered automatically.

You don't care what the check number is either, so press RETURN twice. The word ALL is automatically entered as the starting and ending number.

You're not interested in the amount (at least, not as a search parameter), so, again, press the RETURN
key twice. The amounts $\$ 0.00$ and $\$ 9999.99$ are entered automatically.
Enter FRANK in the payee field and press RETURN. When asked if the entries are okay, press Y. When asked if you want a printout, answer $N$ (unless, of course, you do want a printout). The search now begins, and any checks made out to Frank's Pizza will appear on the screen.
Now, let's try something a little more complicated. Let's say you want to find all checks written from the month of March to the end of June, with amounts between $\$ 10.00$ and $\$ 100.00$.
For the starting and ending dates, enter 03 and 06, respectively. For the starting and ending numbers, just press RETURN. The word ALL is automatically entered in both number fields. For the starting and ending amounts, enter 10 and 100 . For payee, simply press RETURN. The word ALL appears as payee. Press Y if your entries are satisfactory. Answer $N$ for a printout, and the search begins. All checks that fit the above parameters will be printed to the screen.

## Cursing and whining revisited.

One of the most frustrating parts of having a checking account is reconciling it at the end of the month. The frustration level is in direct proportion to the number of checks written. If you write more than fif-

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teen a month，your desk is almost certainly cluttered with little clumps of hair which you＇ve removed－ none too gently－from your scalp．
Well，cancel your appointment for hair transplants！ MicroCheck will be delighted to help you balance your account，and since it doesn＇t have any hair，your desk will be much neater．

To balance your account，simply select the BAL－ ANCE ACCOUNT option from the main menu． Press START to run the program．
Enter your ending balance and the month you wish to work on，as prompted．You＇ll find your ending bal－ ance somewhere on the bank statement．It is not the last balance in your checkbook．Also remember that， if you＇ve started a new year recently，there may be checks in month \＃0 that need to be cleared．
If there are no checks entered for the month re－ quested，you will see the message NO ENTRIES FOR THIS MONTH．
At the top of the screen are the commands used with the account balancer．Press $C$ to move the cur－ sor．Press＊to cancel or uncancel a check．Press M to toggle between a check and its memo．Press $P$ to see the next page of entries．Press $N$ to work on a new month．Press $E$ to end your work and balance the account．

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You balance your account with MicroCheck the same way you do it by hand．The only difference is that，now，the computer will do all the figuring for you．Go through your bank statement item by item． Press the $*$ for each entry cleared by the bank．When you＇ve cleared all the items in one month，press $N$ to work on another．When all the transactions on your statement have been accounted for，press the $E$ －and watch the computer go to work．
When MicroCheck has finished its calculations， it will display a final report．If all is well，you＇ll be rewarded by a short musical interlude．If the account doesn＇t balance，you＇ll be given a＂raspberry．＂If the latter happens，please don＇t punch out your computer． It＇s not its fault！

Good－bye．
Just one final suggestion．．．It＇s a good practice to keep a backup copy of your data．Your checking in－ formation is too important to risk losing it to a silly accident．Every time you update your account，you should update your backup（use the J option of Atari DOS to copy the disk）．Keep the backup stored away from the original．That way，the aforementioned silly accident won＇t wipe out both disks in one shot．

Well，that＇s about it．MicroCheck is now in your hands．I hope you＇ll get as much use out of it as I have．

## Listing 1.

```
14 G0T0 1580
30 I=PEEK(16):IF I)127 THEN I=I-128:P0
KE 16,I:POKE 53774,I
50 RETIIRN
76 OPEN #K1,K4,K日,"K:"':POKE 764,255:P0
KE 702,64:P0KE 694,K0
80 A=PEEK(764):IF A=255 THEN 80
90 IF A= 39 OR A=60 OR A=103 OR A=124 T
HEN 80
100 GET #K1,A:CLOSE HKI:RETURM
120 L=K0:TEMP5=U#:POKE 764,255
130 605UB INZ:POKE 752, KO:IF A=155 THE
N POKE 752,K1:RETURN
140 IF A=126 THEN 170
150 L=L+KI:IF LSLI THEN RETURN
160 POSITION COL+L-KI,ROW:? CHRS(A);:T
EMPS(L,L)=CHRS(A):GOTO 130
170 IF LSK日 THEN ? CHPS(126);:L=L-K1:I
F MOT L THEN TEMPS=#H
1B0 IF L`KQ THEN TEMPS=TEMPち《K1,L)
190 G010 130
210 FOR H=K1 TO LEN(TEMP S):IF TEMPS(%,
K)\langle>":" THEN NEKT K:TEMPS(K)=".0日":RET
URN
220 IF LEN(TEMP与)=% THEN TEMP 
223="00"4
23@ IF LEN(TEMP$)=%+K1 THEM TEMP与(H+K2
, 8+K2)="6"
240 RETURN
260 50UND K0,50,10,K8:FOR K=K1 T0 20:N
EKT K:SOUND KO,KO,KO,KO:RETURN
280 50UND K0,160,12,K8:FOR K=K1 T0 25:
NEKT K: 5OUND KQ,KQ,KQ,KQ:RETURN
300 POKE 752,KI:POSSTIION 9,K6:? "W"W:LI
=K2:COL=9:ROW=K6:POSITION COL,ROW
310 G05UB 5ND1:P0SITION 27,18:? WENTEN
HPOSITION 23,19:? "starting daten
320 G05UB IN:IF TEMP {="NT THEN TEMPち="0
0
330 DATES=TEMPS
340 FOR H=KI TO LEN (DATES):IF DATES(K,
K) <"(4" OR DATES (K, &)}"g" THEN 370
```

350 NEXT K：FTRSTMON二UAL CDATESD：TF FIRS TMON＞12 THEN 370
360 POSITION COL，RON：$\%$ EPOSITIOM C OL，ROM：？DATES：GOTO 386
370 G05UB SND2：POSITION COL，RON：？$\because$ －60T0 300
 $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{K} 7$
390 P0SITION 23： $19: ?$ Ending date
 $2^{81}$
410 DATESニTEMPS
42 FOR $X=K 1$ TO LENGPATESD：IF DATESCK，

430 NEHT K：LASTMON＝UAL CDATES：IF LASTM ON\｛FIRSTMON OR LASTMON\} 12 THEN 450
 OL，ROW：？DATES：RETURN
$450605 U B$ 5NDZ：POSITION COL，RON：？$\because$ ：
－G0T0 3＊
470 P0SITION 27，K6：？＂W： 6：LI＝K4
480 G05UB 5ND1：P05ITION 22，19：？＂Etart ing number ${ }^{\text {a }}$
$490605 \| B$ IN：IF TEMPS＝ana THEM TEMPS＝＂A
NY＇AFIRSTCH＝－K1：GOTO 54日
506 IF LEN（TEMPS）《K4 THEN 550
510 CHNUMSニTEMPS
 OR CHNUMS（K，Xy）＂ig：THEN 55日
53 NENT K：FIRSTCH＝VAL CCHNHMS
540 POSITTOM ROL，ROW：？TEMPS：GOTO 560
550 GO5UB 5NDZ：POSITION COL，RON：？
46070 470
560 P05TTTON 27，K7：？EM：：ROW二K7
$5706051185 N D 1: P 05 I T I O N$ 22，19：？Endi
ng number ：
580 G05MB IN：IF TEMPS二ani THEN TEMPS＝＂A
NY＂：LA5TCH＝9999：G0T0 630
590 IF LEN【TEMPS》《K4 THEN 640
600 CHNUMS＝TEMPS

OR CHNLMS $(K, 8)\}^{" g} g^{\prime \prime}$ THEN 640
620 HEKT K：LASTCH二UAL CHNLMS）：IF LASTC HKFIR5TAH THEN 64
630 POSITTON COL，RON：？TEMPS：RETHRN
640 G05NB 5ND2：P05ITION COL，RON：？
＂：GOT0 560
660 P05ITION 9，13：？＂9： $\mathrm{COL}=9: \mathrm{ROH}=13:$ LI＝K7：PDSITION COL，ROW
670 G0511 5ND1：D＝K7：P051TION 22，19：？ starting amounta：
 － 80.6070730

 N 760

716 NEHT K：IF LEN CTEMPSD $3 \mathrm{D}+\mathrm{K} 2$ THEN 760 720 G05UB DOLFORMAT

748 IF LOAPNTKKO DR LOAMNT〉9999．99 THE M 760
750 POSTTION COL，ROW：？＂
ION COL，ROW：？AMONNTS：GOTO 770
760 G05UB 5ND2：P05ITION COL，ROW：？＂ ＂G010 660
770 P05ITION 9，14：？＂R：M：RON＝14
780 G05NB 5ND1：P0SITION 22，19：？＂endi ng amount＂
 999．994：G0T0 840
800 FOR K＝KI TO LEN TTEMPS）：IF ITEMPS（K
 H\}< 4 ＂＂THEN 886

820 NE KT K：TF LEN CTEMPS》 $>\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{K} 2$ THEM B80
836 K05HB POLFORMAT
840 AMOUNTS＝TENP $5: H I A M M T=U A L$（AMOUNT 5 ）
85．IF HIAMNT $>9999.99$ THEN 880
670 IF HIAMNT $Y=L O A M N T$ THEN POSITION CO LROW：？：
MOUNTS：RETURN
880 605HE 5NDZ：POSITION COL，ROH：？＂ ：GOT0 776

3：LI＝15：POSITION COL，ROW

 MY゙
330 PAYEEIS＝TEMPS：POSITION COL ROH：？B S（2J）：POSTTION COL，ROW：？PAYEEIS：RETUR M
940 605HB 30日： $9054 B$ 470：605HB 660：G05H － 904
950 P0SITION 20，18：？（85（19）：P05ITION 2 6，19：？ TRIE5 OK？

976 IF A《〉A5C（＂N＂）THEN 960


0N 27．K7：？

14：7 85（31）：POSTTION 20，13：7 B5（23）：P0
5ITIONK日，19：7 B5（19）：G0T0 940
1406 POSTTION K0，19：？BS（19）
1 1月10 POSTTION $22,18: ?$ DO YOL WANT
\＃P05TTION 24，19：7＂A PRTNTOUT？：
1020 G0SUB IN2：IF $A=A S C$ CYYM THEN PRNT ＝K1：GOTO 1040
1030 TF A＜＞ASC［＂N＂）THEN 1020
1640 GRAPHICS 17：G05U6 DTSBRK：PGKE 712 144：PORE 710，12

TIVE，＂POSITION KI，K8：？\＃KGシ＂UOU WISH TO ABORT ${ }^{\text {¹ }}$
1060 P0STTION K1，10：？HEG：＂THE SEARCH HOLD＂：POSITION KI：12：？\＃K6：＂DOWN OPTI ON．${ }^{\circ 11}$
1070 FOR $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{K} 1 \mathrm{TO} 500:$ NE KT $~ \% ~$
108 GRAPHTCS K日：GOSUB OISBRK：POKE 710
160：POKE 752，K1：C＝K日：PG＝K5
109B POSITION K日，KO：？पH CHH AMNT PAYEE
IO日 TRAP 1840
1110 IF PRNT THEN LPRINT ：LPRINT ：LPRI NT ME CHAt AMNT PAYEE

MEMO
1120 IF PRNT THEN LPRINT H－－DATE ${ }^{\text {IB }}$

## 1130 TRAP 40009

1140 FOR MONTH＝FIRSTMON TO LASTMON
1150 IF MONTHKIG THEN MONTHFILESGK8，K8 ＝${ }^{18}$ G月 MONTHFILES（9， 9 ）$=5$ TR $5(M O N T H): G O T O$ 117
116日 MONTHFILES（K8， $97=5 T R 5(M O N T H)$
1170 CLDSE TK2：OPEN TKZ，K4，KO，MONTHFIL E
1180 IMPMT HK2；CHECKS：IF CHECK与＝＂END＂
THEN NEXT MONTH：GOTO 1396
1190 IF PEEK $532797=K 3$ THEN CLOSE TK2： 60101860
120 TRAP 1210：AMNT＝UAL CHECK5（35， 41$)$ ）
BM＝UAL CHECMS UK2，K5）：TRAP 4GBGB：GOTO
1230
1210 IF FIRSTCHニーK THEM 1240
1220 G0T0 1180
1236 IF N\＆FTRSTCH OR NYLASTCH THEN 118
H240 IF AMNT《LOAMNT OR AMNT〉HIAMNT THE N 1180
1256 PAYEES＝CHECNS H14，34：IF PAYEE15＝： ANY THEN 1270
1260 IF LEN（PAYEE1\＄〕〉LEN（PAYEES？DR PA YEES UKI，LEN CPAYEEISう〉रうPAYEEI高 THEN II 80
1270 DATES＝CHECK $\$ \mathbb{O}$ ，10】 AMOUNTS
5（35， 41 ：CS＝CHECKS：CHNUMS＝CHECKS KK2，K5
1：MEMO $5=\mathrm{CHECK} 542,632$
1280 IF CHNUMS＝＂DEP＂THEM DEP＝DEPサKI：
DEPAMNT＝DEPAMNT＋UAL（AMOLNT 5 ：GOTO 1300 1290 CHECK＝CHECK＋KI：CHAMNT＝CHAMNT＋UAL AMOUNTS》
130日 FOR K＝K1 TO K7：IF AMOUNTS（K，K〉 $\}$
HI THEN NEHT K：GOTO 132日
131日 TEMP 1 ＝AMOUNT $5:$ MMOUNTS $9-K, K 73=T E M ~$


C） 62 THEN FOR $\mathcal{H}=K 1$ TO KS：LPRINT ：NENT
स： $\mathrm{PC}=\mathbb{K} 2$
LJ3 IF NOT PRNT ARD C $\$ 18$ THEN LZ7日
 AYEES（KI，15）；Hi：DATES

 M05：＂＂DDATES
1366 goto ii80
1370 POSITION K8，22：？＂PRES5 ANY KEY T 0 CONTINUE：G05U6 IN2
1380 FOR K＝K2 T0 22：POSITION K2，H：？BS ：NEKT K：C＝K0：P0SITION K2，K2：G0T0 132 1390 IF PRNT AND PC＞59 THEN FOR $K=K 1 T$ 0 67－PC：LPRINT ：NEKT H
1400 IF MOT PRNT AND C〉 15 THEM 1520 1410 TENPS＝5TRS（CHAMNT）：GO5UB DOLFORMA I：？？＂HCHECK：＂DEBITS TOTALING与＂；TEMPG
1420 TEMP $=5$ TRS（DEPAMNT）：G05UB DOLFORM AT：？？${ }^{\circ}$与＂：TEMPち
1430 IF PRNT THEN LPRINT ：LPRIMT
＂：CHECK：＂DEBITST

## OTALING S＂：CHAMNT

144 IF PRNT THEN LPRINT＂
＂：DEP：＂CREDIT5 TOTALING $\ddagger$
1）DEPAMMT
1450 PO5ITION $9,23: ?$＂M＝MENU $5=5 E A R C H$ AGAIN＇：
1460 CLO5E \＃K2：G05UB TN2：IF $\quad$＝A5C（＂5＂）
THEN 1670
1476 IF A＜＞A5C（＂MPM THEN 1460
1480 GRAPHICS 17：G0SUB DI5BRK：POSITION
K3，K5：？HK6＂tplease insert＂position

## K3，K7：？mK6；＂program diskit

1490 POSITION K $3,16: ?$ HK6：＂PRESS ANY K
EU： 60501 IN2：TRAP $1550: R U N$＂D：MENII
1500 OPEM \＃KI，K4；KO，＂K： SE THK1：RUN＂D：MEMU＂
1510 G05UB TN2：TRAP 1550：RUM UD：MENU＂
1520 POSITION KB，22：？MPRES5 ANY KEYT 0 CONTINUE＂：GO5UB IN2
1530 FOR $K=K 2$ TO 22：POSITION K2， $\mathcal{K}: ? ~ B 5$
：NEKT K：GOTO 1410
1550 GRAPHICS 17：POSITION K4，KB：？HK6：

OT TN POSITION K6，12：？HK6；＂DDRIUE H1＂： 5 OUND K0，100，12，K8：FOR K＝Ki TO 100：NEKT
स：50UND K日，K日，K日，K
1570 FOR H＝K1 TO 500：NEHT K：GOTO 1480
$1500 \mathrm{Ki=1:K2=2:K3=3:K4=4:K5=5:K6=6:K7=}$ 7：K8＝8：DIM MONTHFILE（13），TEMPS（63），DA TES（K 8 ），CHNUMS（4），CS（Ki），AS（K 1 ）
1590 DIM AMOUNTS（K7），PAYEES（20），PAYEE1 （20）， $85(37)$ ，CHECK $\$(63)$ ，MEMOS（21）
$160085=148: B 5(37)=B 5: B 5(K 2)=B 5$
1610 MOMTHFILESEUD：MONTH DATH
1620 IN＝120：DOLFORMAT $=210: 5 N D 1=260: 5 M D$ 2＝280
1630 DISERK $=30:$ IN2 $=70$
1640 GRAPHICS 17：G05UB DI5BRK：POSITION K3，K8：？\＃KG；＂Please insert＂POSITION
K3，16：？HK6；＂your data disk＂
1650 POSITION K $3,12:$ ？dicirinto drive H1＂：POSITION K3，22：？HK6：＂PRE5S ANY KE FM：GOSUB IN2
1660 TRAP 1910：OPEN \＃H2，K4，KO，＂D：MONTH 01. DATH：CLO5E HK2：TRAP 40000


1680 GRAPHICS K0：POKE 559，K0：G05UB DIS BRK：DL＝PEEK（560）＋256\＃PEEK（561） 23
1690 FOR K＝DL TO DL＋K4：POKE $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{K} 6:$ NE K：POKE 1545，KQ：POKE 1555，15
1700 POKE 710，146：POKE 752，K1：POKE 708



## CHECKSUM DATA．

（see page 24）
10 DATA $672,193,760,982,55,190,221,761$ ，375，690，342，354，384，493，719，7131 210 DATA $52,837,933,595,650,146,551,64$ $9,348,234,466,496,195,124,765,7231$ 390 DATA $916,349,226,459,967,94,136,30$ $5,730,83,577,451 ; 754 ; 330,209,6586$ 550 DATA $565,509,884,992,603,450,752,6$ $73,147,566,156,928,577,354,867,8983$ 710 DATA $910,32,428,625,669,769,380,91$ 1，1，436，972，926，37，467，967，8464 870 DATA 144，761， $366,454,343,645,770,6$ $34,828,414,976,897,592,930,531,9301$ 1030 DATA $322,871,328,720,425,280,126$ ， $678,982,56,877,235,165,498,347,6910$ 1180 DATA 216，535，699，487，721，237，644， $566,796,927,104,478,696,96,976,8171$ 1330 DATA $574,636,262,728,677,591,606$, $554,841,861,774,857,191,2,347,8721$ 1480 DATA $67,884,908,935,678,118,100,1$ $2,845,694,181,596,226,667,1661,7773$ 1640 DATA $150,287,110,890,686,42,853,7$ 5，694，399，951， $950,96,891,14,7092$ 1790 ถATÁ $407,223,131,950,598,414,444$, $399,657,613,554,747,716,581,856,8286$
－

Listing 2.
 N7＝7：N8＝8：N9＝9：Ni日＝16：Nil＝1i：N12＝12：Ni 3＝13：M14＝14：M15＝15：N16＝16：N17＝17 $20 \mathrm{~N} 20=20: 16010210$
 ：MEKT K： $50 U N D$ NG；NG，WQ，WQ：RETURM 64 FDR $K=M 1$ TO 85：NEKT K：RETURN

80 OPEN HN1，N4，M0，＂K：＂：POKE 764，255：P0 KE 702，64：POKE 694，N0
$96 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{PEEK}$（764）：IF $\mathrm{A}=255$ THEN 90
100 IF $A=59$ OR $\boldsymbol{A}=66$ THEM POKE 764，255： G0TO 90
110 GET HM1，A：CLOSE HNI：RETURM
136 I＝PEEK（N16）：IF I） 127 THEN I＝I－128： POKE M16，ITPOKE 53774 ：I
146 RETURN
160 FOR $\mathbb{X}=N 1$ TO LEN（TEMPS）：IF TEMPS（K，
 URN
170 IF LEN（TEMP $\$)=\$$ THEN TEMP $\$(K+N i)={ }^{\prime \prime}$ $08{ }^{\prime \prime}$

180 IF LEN（TEMP $)=K+N 1$ THEN TEMP $\$(H+N 2$ | 10 O |
| ---: | :--- |
| 1 |

190 RETURN
200 REM INTTTALTZE
219 DIM MONTHFILE $5(N 13), C H E C K 5(63)$, CHE CKNUMF（N4），DATE（NB）
220 DIM PAYEES（21），AMOUNTS（N8），CS（N1）， MONTHDAT $5(6306)$ BS（39）
230 DIM MEMOS（21），TEMPFILES（N14），BALAN
CES（NB），DIF $\{$（NB），TEMPS（NB），EBALS（NB），U CAMNTS（NB），UCDAMNT（NB）

250 IMDEX＝N1：UMCAH＝MO：UCAMNT＝NO：UCDEP＝ NO：UCDAMNT＝NQ：DOLFORMAT $=160: B R K D I 5=130$ ： 5 ND $1=50: 5$ TART $=$ N0： 5 UE＝NB
260 GRAPHIC5 N17：G05UB BRKDI5：P05ITION N3，W8：？HN6；＂Please insert＂：POSITION N3 N10：HN6：＂your data disk＂
 H＂＂：POSITION N3，22：\＃\＃W：＂DRES5 ANY RE罂： 16054880
280 TRAP 1550：0PEN HM2，N4，NO，＂D：MONTHO 1．DAT＂：CLOSE HNZ
296 GRAPHICS M17：G05UB BRKDI5
295 DL二PEEK（560）＋PEEK（56i） $256+N 4$ ：POKE
DL＋N11，N2：POKE DLPM13，N2：POKE 87，N0：P OKE B2，HO：POKE 752，NI
300 IF NOT 5 TART THEN TRAP $300: P 0 S I T I$ ON N6，N5：？＂ENDIMG BALANCE＂；＂
fftftu：INPUT EBAL：5TART＝N1
$+4$
 05ITION 26，N6：？＂HHICH MONTH ${ }^{\text {¹ }}:$ ：INPUT M ONTH
326 IF MONTH〈N日 OR MONTH〉N12 THEM 310
330 MONTHFILES＝＂D：MONTH ：DAT＂
340 IF MONTH 3 M10 THEN MONTHFILE 5 （M8，N8 ）＝＂ロ＂：MONTHFILE（（N9，N9）＝5TRS（MONTH）： 60 10369
350 MONTHFILES（N8，N9）$=5$ TR 5 （MONTH）
36日 CLOSE 5：POKE 82， H 2
370 IMPUT \＄N2；CHECKS：IF CHECK $\$={ }^{\text {＂EMD＂}}$ T HEN 390
380 COUNT $=C O U N T+M 1:$ MONTHDATS CCOUMT\＃63－ 62，COUNT 363 ）$=$ CHECK $5: 60 T 0370$
390 GRAPHIC5 NG：G0SUB BRKDI5：POKE 559， NQ：DL＝PEEK（560）+256 ）PEEK（561）＋W4
400 POKE DL－NI； $70: F O R$ K＝DL＋N2 TO DL＋N4 ：POKE K，NG：NEMT ${ }^{\text {H }}$
410 POKE 708，N14：POKE 709，N10：POKE 710 112：POKE 711，NG：POKE 712，N6
420 POKE 1546，NO：POKE 1547，WO
430 POKE 752 ，Ni：POSITION N2，NO：？＂CECU 440 position 22，Ne：？＂HEcancel MEnew＂ ：P05ITION N2，N1：？＂Mememo E＝end＂ 450 POSITION NO，NZ：？
460 P0SITION NO，21：？＂I
470 POKE 559，34：POSTTION N15，N3：？＂MON TH Hitg MONTH
480 IF COMNT＝N THEN ？：？＂CDO EDT RIES FOR THI5 MONTH ：GOTO 590
$490 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{NF}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{N} 1: \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{NQ}$
500 CHECK $5=$ MONTHDAT与（C＊63－62，C＊63）
510 CHECKMUMS＝CHECKS（N2，M5）：DATE $=$ CHEC K（N6，N13）：PAYEES＝CHECK 5 （N14，34）：AMOUN TS＝CHECK $5(35,41): C 5=C H E C K(N 1, N 1)$
 ＂THEN NEHT K：GOTO 540
536 TEMP $5=A M O U N T S: A M O U N T S(N 9-K, N 7)=T E M$


540 POSITION N2，R：？CS：＂＂CHECKMUM5：＂
 E（N1，N5）：
$5516 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{R}+\mathrm{Ni}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{N} 1:$ IF $\mathrm{R}\langle\mathrm{N} 20$ AND $\mathrm{C} \leqslant=\mathrm{COUM}$ $T$ THEN 500
$560 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{N} 5$
570 IF C－MID COUNT THEN C＝N 1
SBO POSITION NO，R：？＂$=7=$
590 DPEN THNI，N4，NQ，＂KK：＂：GET HN1，A：CLOS E HMI
600 IF COUNT＝NO AND CA〈〉ASC（＂Na＇）AND A
（〉A5C（＂E＂1））THEN 590
610 IF $A=A 50\left(1 C^{[1)}\right.$ THEN 580
620 IF A＝A5C（\＃\＃H）THEN 720
630 IF $A=A 5 C\left(P P^{\circ}\right.$ ）THEN 900

650 IF $A=A 5 C$（＂Mrs THEN 790
660 IF $A=A 5 C$（＂E＂）THEN 790
679 GOT0 590
680 QLDR＝R：R＝R＋NI：IF R） 22 THEN $R=N 5$

760 POSITION NO，OLDR：？$H$ ROPOSITION N
4，R：？＂二゙＂：POKE 53279，N0
710 INDEK＝R－N4＋P 7 N15：G0T0 590
 THEN 740
730 POSITION N2，R：？＂H＂H：MONTHDATS（INDE

740 POSITIOM N2，R：？＂
K＊63－62，TMDEK363－62）＝＂＂：GOTO 689
750 FOR X＝N5 TO C－P KN15＋N4：POSITION NO
，\％：？B5：：NEHT K
760 P＝P WN：INDEK＝P＊N15＋NI：IF C＝NI THEN 490
776 IF C COUNT THEN P＝NQ：IMDEK＝N1：C＝M1
780 R＝N5： 6010506
790 IF NOT SUE THEN CLOSE HN2：GOTO 88 0
800 POKE 559，NG
810 TEMPFILE $5=$ MOMTHFILES：TEMPFILES（M11
（M13）＝＂TMPH：CLOSE \＃NI：OPEN HNI，W8，NO，T EMPFILES
820 FOR $\quad$ H二N 11 TO COUNT：？UH1；MOMTHDATS

$836 ?$ HiN：＂ENDH：CLOSE HN1
840, KIO 3 ，HNI，NG，NO，MONTHFILES：MONTHF
ILES＝MOMTHFILES（N3）
850 GRAPHICS NB：G05UP BRKDI5：POKE 559，

）：TEMPFILES； 11 ：＂MONTHFILE 5
860？？？＂CONTH：POSITION NO，NO：POKE 842，N15：ST0P
876 POKE 842，W12
880 IF $A=05 C\left(4 W^{\prime \prime}\right)$ THEN COUNT＝N0：TMDEK＝
N1： 5 UE $=$ MO：MONTHDAT $5=1$ WH：GOTO 290
890 IF $A=A 5$ C（＂E＂）THEN $^{880}$
900 LOCATE N7，R，Z：IF Z＝A5C（＂M＂）THEN 9 30
910 MEMOS＝MONTHDATS（INDEK＊6J－21，INDEK
63.

920 POSITION N4，R：？＂MEMO：＂；MEMOS： ：GOTO 590
930 POSITION N7，R：？BS（NB）：CHECK $5=$ MONT HDAT $\$$（IMDE
940 CHECKNUMS＝CHECK $(N 2, N 5)$ ：DATE $5=C H E C$ K （N6，NI 3 ）：PAYEE $5=C H E C K ~(N 14 ; 34)$ ：AMOUN


\＃THEN NEKT K：GOTO 970
960 TEMPS＝AMOUNTS：AMOUNTS（M9－K，N7）＝TEM
PS：AMOUNTS（N1，N8－X）$=85(N 1$ ，N8－K）

 ES（N1，NS）：GOTO 590
980 GRAPHIC5 MI7：G05UB BRKDI5：POSITION


996 MONTHFILEF＝＂D：MONTH ：DAT＂
1000 MONTH＝N ：AMOUNT＝NO
1010 COUNT＝N0
1020 IF MONTH 1010 THEN MONTHFILES $(N 8, N$ 8）＝＂qu：MONTHFILES（N9，N9）＝5TRS（MONTH）：G OTO 1040
1030 MONTHFTLES（N8，N9）$=5$ TRS（MONTH）
1040 POSITIOM N11，N11：？\＃N6：MONTH
1050 CLOSE WN2：OPEN \＃N2，N4；NO，MONTHFIL
E

1069 INPUT HNZ；CHECKS：IF CHECKS＝＂END＂
THEM IIMO
1070 COUNT＝COUNT＋N1：IF CHECK $\$(N 1, N 1)="$ Hi THEN 1069
1086 IF CHECK（N2，N5）＝＂DEP＂THEN UCDE P＝UCDEP＋N1：UCDAMNT＝UCDAMNT＋VAL ICHECK与C 35） 1 ： 60701060
1096 UNCAN＝UNCAN＋MI：UCAMNT＝UCAMNT＋UAL CHECKS（35）：6070 1060
1100 MONTH＝MONTH＋NI：IF MONTH 1010
1110 CLOSE \＃N2：DPEN HN2，N4，MG，＂D：BALAN CE，DAT＂：INPUT HAN2：BALAMCES：CLO5E HN2
C120 AMOUNT＝EBAL＋UCDAMNT－UCAMNT
1130 TEMP $\zeta=5$ TR（UCAMNT）：GO5UB DOLFORMA T：UCAMNTS＝TEMPS：TEMPS＝5TRS（UCDAMNT）： 50 SUB DOLFORMAT：UCDAMNT $5=$ TEMP
1146 TEMP $5=5$ TRS（EBAL）：$G 05 U B$ DOLFORMAT： EBALS＝TEMPS
1156 GRAPHIC5 MO：G05UB ERKDI5：POKE 752 N1：POKE 710，WB：POKE 709，N0
1166 POSITION N2，N4：？＂ENDING BALANCE

ITION 3B－LENKEBAL5），N4：？EBAL 5
1170 TEMP $5=5$ TRS（UNCAN）
1180 POSITION N2 N6：？ HECKS（uI；UNCAN；＂IH：
1190 FOR $K=24+L E M(S T R S G U N C A N) 3$ T0 $27: ?$
 N6：？UCAMNT5
1206 POSITION N2，N8：？＂5UBTOTAL－－－－－－
1210 POSITION 31，N7：？＂＂IEMP与
STRS（EBAL－UCAMNT）：GOSUB DOLFORMAT：POSI TION 30，N8：？＂5＂
1220 POSITION 38－LENCTEMPS3，NB：？TEMPS ：TEMPら＝5TR5（UCDEP）
1236 POSITION N2，N1Q：？＂\＃OUTSTANDIMG
DEP：HIUCDEP，Wy
1240 FOR $\mathrm{K}=22+L E M(5 T R S$（UCDEP））TO 27：？

，M10：7 UCDAMMTS
1250 P05ITION 31, M11：？
－5TRS（EBAL－UCAMNT＋UCDAMNT）：GO5UB DOLFD RMAT
1260 POSITION 30，N12：？＂S＂：POSITION 38
－LEM（TEMP5 ，N12：？TEMPS
1270 POSITION N2，N12：7＂YOUR BALANCE 5 HOULD BE－－－－：
1280 POSITION M2，N14：？＂YOUR BALANCE I
5 －
5），M14：？BALAMCES
1290 P05ITION $31, N 15: ?$
1300 DIF＝aMOUNT－UAL（BALANCES）
1310 POSITION N2，N15：？＂MIFFERENCE

## OLFORMAT

1320 POSITION 30 N $16: 3$＂ 544 POSITION 38
－LEN（TEMPS），N16：？TEMPS
1330 IF DIF THEN 1450
1340 P05ITION N13，N20：？＂IT BALANCE5！ HRESTORE 1390
I350 REqD $A, B, C: I F$ A＝－Ni THEN 5OUND M1

1360 IF $A=-N 2$ THEN FOR $\%=N 1$ TO 40：NEHT
 T K：GOTO 1470
1370 50UND WG，A，N10，N6：50UND M1，B，N10， N6：50UND NZ，C，Ni 0 ，N6
1380 FOR HONI TO Ni日：NEHT $K: G O T O ~ 1350 ~$
1390 DATA $121,47,40,121,47,40,-1,-1,-1$ $, 162,47,40,162,47,40,121,53,45,121,60$, $47,-1,-1,-1$
1460 DATA $162,66,47,162,60,47,121,64,5$ $0,121,60,47,-1,-1,-1,162,60,47,162,60$, 47
1410 DATA $121,60,47,121,64,50,162,60,4$ $7,162,60,47,121,64,56,121,60,47,-1,-11$ －1
1420 DATA $162,60,47,162,66,47,121,64,5$ $6,121,60,47,162,47,46,162,47,46$
1436 bАTa $121,66,47,121,47,46,162,53,4$ $5,162,53,45,162,53,45,162,53,45$
1446 DATA $162,64,53,162,64,53,162,64,5$ $3,162,64,53,-2,-2,-2$
I450 GO5UB 5NDi：POSITION N17，N20：？＂US
$1460 \mathrm{C=}\left(\mathrm{~N} 20-L E N(D I F 5) /{ }^{2} 2\right.$
1470 POSITION N15，21：？HN6；＂T＝TRY AGAI Ni
1480 POSTTION N17，22：？HN6：＂M＝MEMU＂
1490 CLOSE HN1：OPEN HN1，N4，NO，＂K： $\mathrm{H}:$ GET
HNI，A！CLOSE HNi
1500 IF $A=A 5 C C^{\prime \prime}{ }^{1} 3$ THEN 1530
1510 IF $A=A 5 C$＂T＂J THEN INDEX＝N1：UNCAN
三NG：$\angle C A M N T=M G: ~ \triangle C D E P=N G: ~ U C D A M N T=N Q: S T A R ~$ T＝N10：G0T0 290

## 1520 GOTO 1490

1530 GRAPHICS N17：G05UB BRKPI5：P05ITIO
N N3，N5：？HN $\quad$＂please insert＂：P05ITION
N3，N7：？\＃N6：＂program disk＂
1546 POSTTION N3， $16: 7$ HN6：＂PRES5 ANY KEY＂：G05UB B0：TRAP 1570：RUN＂D：MENIB
1550 CLO5E HM2：GRAPHIC5 W17：G05UB GRKD
 POSITMON N4，Nib：？inN：＂Q Microcheck 1560 P05ITION N5，N12：？\＃N6：＂DATA DISKI
 T0 260
1576 GRAPHIC5 N17：G05UB GRKDI5：P05TTIO N N4，N8：？HN6：＂PROGRGM DISE＂：POSITION

1560 P05ITION N6，N12：？\＃N6：＂四RIUE HTH＂： GOSUB 5MDI：FOR K＝N1 TO 50日：NEKT H：GOTO 1530
－

## CHECKSUM DATA．

（see page 24）
10 DATA B22，400， $132,379,8,58,596,236,7$ $99,593,74,46,537,606,780,6068$
 $2,45,214,642,380,89,110,864,5645$
3518 DATM $591,239,812,827,48,633,122,53$ $5,577,225,51 ; 242 ; 472 ; 232 ; 526,6154$
500 DATA $334,590,684,220,369,254,157,7$ $30,281,402,53,64 ; 31,67,81,4317$
650 DATA $90,84,749,674,533,866,727,877$ ，750， $713,935,423,173,235,336,8259$
800 DATA $78,88,751,313,606,721,38,351$ ， $55,97,236,232,536,176,667,4885$
950 DÁTA $718,237,472,556,140,175,31,60$ $9,824,396,366,737,995,431,595,7282$ 1100 DATA $443,252,623,209,844,185,913$, $180,210,572,891,224,211,825,804,7586$ $1250 \mathrm{DATA} 743,771,652,403,214,654 ; 408$, $794,1534,77,437,203,206,665,834,8095$ 146日 DATA $29,965,196,263,221,376,125,2$ $71,333,762,517,937,735,226,885,6795$ 1550 DATA 803，419，587，164，1973

## ATTENTION USER GROUPS

I＇d like to extend my thanks to all of the Atari groups and their officers in response to our survey．

If your group hasn＇t received a questionnaire， please contact me as soon as possible at：

## ANALOG Computing <br> Attn：Lee Pappas

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Worcester，MA 01603
（617）892－9230


## by Bob Curtin

I like to write, and it takes very little to move me to the keyboard. In the past, the procedure I had to use to write something was to rough-draft the document, blue-pencil the first draft, type the second draft and include any new paragraphs or phrases I'd written between the lines, in margins or on separate sheets of paper.

If I'd been really on the ball, the second draft would need only a fraction of the editing the first one required. I simply edited it, checked the grammar and spelling, then typed the final draft. Since I'm not exactly the quickest typist in North America, this procedure took a while. And, though I'm an accurate typist, the inevitable dabs of Liquid Paper appeared on each and every page.
If I was then struck with another Lucid Thought which I wanted to include in the text, I had a choice: retype all of the pages from the Thought to the end of the piece; or just leave out the additions. I won't bother to describe the horror of finding a major error in the typing of the final draft, or the frustration of having to retype rejected manuscripts, or the tedium of typing additional copies of a manuscript.

Well, word processing has changed all of that. My Atari simply outclassed my battered electric typewriter. With the addition of word processing software and an inexpensive printer (and there are a slew of them out there), I'm now able to spend my time creatively writing, instead of tediously typing.

## So what is word processing, anyway?

All that word processing involves is a program to allow you to type documents, letters, forms, reportsor anything else your heart desires-onto your TV or monitor screen. This text can then be edited, altered, rearranged, merged with other documents, formatted (a way of telling the printer how you want the thing to look), saved to a disk and, finally, dumped to a printer.
The enormous advantage that word processing has over a typewriter is its ability to do all of the editing on the screen and get it right before you print it out. Whole blocks of text can be moved, deleted, added or stuffed into a completely different document.

The features of word processing programs vary drastically, from super-complicated business-oriented and dedicated word processors to ultra-simple miniprocessors which you can type in from various books and computer magazines. For selection, we Atari owners are fortunate, indeed, to have many programs of this type available to us.
Choosing a word processing program is a highly subjective affair. There's no such thing as the "ideal" word processor, except where it relates to individual needs. By that, I mean that what's good for one person may be a white elephant to someone else.

Generally, the more features, flexibility and power the word processor has, the more complex it'll be to use. If all you plan on doing is writing letters, school

## ABCs of Atari Computers David E.Mentley <br> The definitive reference source for owners of Atari Home Computers

## ABCs of Atari Computers

by David E. Mentley
Sugg. Retail \$14.95
Full of useful information without being overly technical, ABCs addresses a broad spectrum of Atari topics. Arranged in alphabetical order, many definitions are clarified with accompanying programs. Written in clear, concise terms, this book can be used by beginners and experts alike.

## Atari Roots

by Mark Andrews Sugg. Retail \$14.95
The easiest guide ever to learning Atari assembly language. Using a "hands on" approach, you'll get started programming this fast, efficient language quickly. This much needed book teaches assembly language using the Atari Assembler Editor and the popular MAC/65 Assembler. Programs will work on all Atari computers.

Mail in the special subscription envelope inserted in this magazine, with your selection checked,
reports and general household correspondence, then one of the less complicated word processors would probably be best for you. If you're really into writing, then something more powerful would fit the bill.
The following three reviews are not meant to be a comparison. Each word processor is aimed at a different type of user. Which one is "best" is a decision destined to be made by different people with differing needs. I can say emphatically that all three of these programs are excellent. They're all solid, quality programs with superb documentation. Although each has deficiencies, nobody will be stuck with a lemon by buying one of these packages.

HOMEWORD
SIERRA ON-LINE, INC.
P.O. Box 485

Coarsegold, CA 93614
48K Disk $\$ 69.95$
Homeword takes an approach to word processing not unlike that used by some high-priced computers on the market. It's essentially a menu-driven program, but, in place of numbers or letters to identify the elements in each menu, Homeword uses "icons" (illustrations of the functions to be performed).

The main menu contains-among others-pictures of a filing cabinet, a printer and a disk. By placing the cursor on one of these icons and pressing RETURN, the user is rewarded with another menu containing additional icons which graphically illustrate their function.


Homeword.
One doesn't have to be Fellini to understand what an illustration of a filing cabinet with an arrow pointing up out of an open drawer means. Not surprisingly, the amount of time it takes to use this program effectively is a mere fraction of what it would take if the menus contained letters or numbers.
The working area of the screen is only fifteen lines long, but, because of another nice touch, it's plenty.

In the lower right-hand corner of the screen is a graphic representation of what your document will look like on an 80 -column page. There's even a little blinking cursor to show you where you are on the page. I loved this feature. There was never any guesswork about how close you were to the end of the printed page.
Each individual letter is represented by a graphics 8 size pixel, and the display is updated every time you stop typing for about two seconds.
The bottom left side of the screen contains a bar graph display, showing how much disk space and free memory is available for your use. There's also a notation of what page is currently displayed.


## Homeword.

Homeword has little more than the expected controls, though there are a couple of unique features in the program. The block operations include: erase, insert erased text, move and copy. The "find" and "find and replace" functions are limited to words or phrases up to thirty characters long, but there are no "wild card" characters available.
File manipulation is quick and easy. The usual save, load and chain capabilities are available, as well as a couple of modifications. There's an "include document" function, which is simply the chain function with a little twist.
With "include document," you can combine any named file on disk with the file in memory as it's being printed. It can be put at the beginning, the end or anywhere in between, and the included document is not loaded into memory. It never shows up on the screen, nor is it displayed in the print preview. This feature is not just a convenience; it's an absolute necessity. Which brings me to my only severe criticism of Homeword.

Apparently, the icon concept is a memory-expensive route to travel. I started writing this introduction and first review with Homeword but quickly discovered that, with my 48K Atari 800, I had only enough working memory to type in less than three double-spaced pages of text.
I don't know how much is gained on an 800XL, but I doubt it's enough to more than double the capacity. And less than six double-spaced pages is just not enough for serious writing. Even in a strictly "home" environment, it's a deficiency l'd find pretty hard to live with, though the ease of use may offset this for some folks. Anyway, there are ways around the problem, even if they're inconvenient.
The low memory capacity also makes the "insert document" function next to useless. This function is the same as "include document," except it merges the disk-based document with the one in memory. This function does load the inserted copy into memory, thus using up valuable memory space.
So much for the bad news. The good news: Homeword is an absolute joy to use. At any time, you can get an on-line, scrolling, 80 -column display of what your document will look like when it's printed. No, the display is not a 40 -column split-screen display of 80 columns, but an honest-to-goodness 80 -column display. It's a nice feature, but with the little graphic display to show you the same thing, it's an unnecessary one-certainly not worth the memory cost.
Another interesting feature of Homeword is the "indented point" icon. With this, you can automatically create outlines or lists. The program will number and letter each line, indenting the subitems to default values-or you may modify the format to suit your needs.
The cursor controls are standard Atari fare, as are the delete functions. In fact, there are no "unnatural" controls to get used to. Learning to use the package is easy and painless. There was obviously a lot of thought put into this aspect of the program.
Although there is no printer driver software (other than for Atari-compatible printers), the "customize" menu allows you to take advantage of the special features of your Atari-compatible printer.

All in all, I give this program very high marks in ease of use, speed and overall value. It's the perfect word processor for young children and for those among us who are a bit frightened by a computer. This program will certainly put you at ease.

## SUPER-TEXT <br> MUSE SOFTWARE <br> 347 N. Charles Street <br> Baltimore, MD 21201 <br> 48K Disk \$175.00

Super-Text is touted on the package as a "professional word processor." If they mean that it's on a par with Wordstar or Peachtext, then I'm afraid they're
stretching the truth some, if for no other reason than that there are no 80 -column screen boards supported here. If they mean that it has a good many of the features, plus the power and flexibility that the full-bore professional word processors have, then they hit the nail right on the head.
Super-Text is packaged with two copy-protected disks, a quick reference card and a fat, spiral-bound reference manual. The manual is complete and set up so that you can easily find an answer to most any problem you might run into. The handy quick reference card lists all of the commands (and there are many) in each of the modes (and there are many).


Super-Text.
The Super-Text reference manual gives clear, concise, step-by-step instructions on all aspects of the program. The last chapter of the manual is devoted to troubleshooting, so if you're having problems, you'll at least have a place to start.
The program itself is not the type that you can just sit down and use to its fullest. It's a complex package with a respectable learning curve attached to it, especially if you're short on experience with word processors. However, once the system is absorbed, and the power of the program manifests itself, I believe you'll find the effort well worth it.
Super-Text has most of the features found in the "pro" word processors, including: file merge; word find (more about that in a minute); word occurrence count; word count in files (a handy item for those of you writing for publication and have editors counting every word); the usual block operations, such as move, delete, copy and save as a new file; and an impressive
array of formatting commands. There's no spelling correction program (electronic dictionary) or mail merge capability, which you'd expect for the price, but perhaps it's coming up in the future.
The word find capabilities are truly remarkable. Any word or phrase of up to thirty characters in length can be found and replaced, if desired, quickly and easily. There are two special characters in this function which give you some latitude.
The $\mathcal{E}$ character will match any number of spaces in your text (including no spaces at all). For example, if you tried to find anyEone, you'd actually find any one, anyone or any one. The ! character acts as a wild card. Any character can be matched to it. For instance, if you tried to find P!!son, Super-Text would find Poison, Person, Parson, etc.
Another nice feature is the multiple word find/word replace capability. Any number of words or phrases can be found at the same time, as long as the total characters don't exceed thirty. All that's necessary is to separate the words by commas.
Formatting can be done line by line, if desired. That is, you can start off with margins, line spacing or any of a number of other parameters set one way, change them at any point in your work and change them again, etc. The formatting controls allow just about any format your printer will support.
Moreover, if the ready-made printer drivers aren't up to the job, there is a module which allows you to modify the driver to use the control characters your printer accepts. Those of you with off-brand or weird printers can modify the program to recognize this and print documents using the special features of your printer, such as double-column printing, boldface, special fonts, etc.
Super-Text doesn't stop there. Though the general editing controls are pretty much standard, they seem to provide those little extras which save enormous amounts of time and effort. As an example, the page numbering can be turned on or off, set to any desired number, set to chapter relative numbering (page 2 in chapter 5 would be numbered 2-5) and combined with text in the header or footer. The page numbering can also be formatted to be printed on alternating sides of the pages.
I could go on and on about the control this program provides, but I think a couple of examples would serve to illustrate the fact in far less space.
Super-Text's program provides a feature called "autolink" which, when turned on, will link an unlimited number of files together on one or more disk drives. The functions supported with the autolink feature are: find, find and replace, print, and load the next linked file. Files can even be linked together into a loop and accessed forward or backward. An obvious use for this feature would be finding word or phrase occurrences in multiple files.

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Another neat feature is something which is a lifesaver for those of us with the less expensive printers. Pressing a couple of buttons will advance the paper forward exactly one page. I grant you that, by itself, this last feature isn't a reason to go buy Super-Text, but it does give you an idea of the attention to detail which was paid in developing the program.
Gripes? Only one, and it's minor. The editing is done by switching modes. The "add" mode allows you to type in your document, but if, along the way, you make a mistake, you must switch modes to position the cursor over the mistake to make the change, then make the change, then switch back to "add" to continue typing in text. It's awkward, but something that can be lived with as familiarity with the program develops speed.
I'm impressed with Super-Text. It's a powerful, incredibly versatile word processor with depth and sophistication. It's not for the casual user, by any means, and the price will bear that out. But if you're a person who does a lot of serious writing, it's a package well worth looking into.

## THE WRITER'S TOOL OPTIMIZED SYSTEMS SOFTWARE <br> P.O. Box 710337 <br> San Jose, CA 95171 <br> 48K Cartridge or Disk $\$ 129.95$

The Writer's Tool (TWT) is probably the best compromise between total word control and ease of use that I've seen in a word processor. TWT is loaded with features; in fact, it has most of the features found in the "professional" word processors, plus a few tricks of its own. But it's an easy package to learn and even easier to use.
TWT comes with a ROM cartridge, a disk containing the printer drivers and customizing program, and the nicest manual l've ever seen. The manual is bound in a three-ring vinyl-covered notebook and covers every aspect of the program in infinite detail. There's both a table of contents and a thorough index, so finding the topic you're having trouble with is easy. The book is set up in two parts: a tutorial section and reference section. Once you've gained some experience with the program, you need not wade through unnecessary text to find what you need.
One of the things I liked most about The Writer's Tool is the integrated text entry and editing. There are no changing modes to move the cursor or make corrections. If you've been using an Atari for a while, the editing controls will feel completely natural, since they work in almost the same way as the editor in Atari BASIC.
If you don't like the big, fat block of a cursor that Atari uses, then press SELECT. Presto! You now have a blinking underline for a cursor. Press it again, and the block comes back.

The automatic word wrap can also be turned on and off, by pressing START. I know that doesn't sound like a useful feature at first, but it is. There are times when, because of the word wrap, you can't tell how many spaces you've left between words or between the period at the end of a sentence and the first letter of the next sentence (especially if you've been doing extensive editing). By turning off the word wrap, you can tell at a glance. With other 40 -column word processors, I had to physically back up the cursor and count the spaces.

Speaking of modifying things you don't like, TWT provides a customizer program which allows you to change a wide variety of the default values in the program, such as the page length, line spacing, screen color and character luminance, cursor brightness, and cursor blink frequency. There's a lot more, but I won't bother to list them. These new parameter values can be saved in files to be called up later, or they can be made to boot up automatically with program initialization.
As I said, TWT sports a list of very useful items, not the least of which are the soft hyphen and the group command. The latter is essentially a conditional page eject which gives the user the ability to prevent page breaks happening in awkward places (immediately after a topic heading).
The soft hyphen will, when right justification is in use, hyphenate long words only when needed to prevent those wide spaces that occur between words otherwise. Your text appears much more professional and is also more readable. The soft hyphen is conditional and will only be used by TWT when needed.
TWT has a full range of printing formatting controls, accessed through either an internal or external formatting line. The external line reverts to default values after printing, whereas the internal line remains a part of the file and overrides all relevant values every time it's printed.
The imbedded format line can be inserted anywhere in the text to change line spacing, margins, printer fonts, tab values, page ejects, justification, centering, and any of a host of other controls. There isn't much you can't do with the formatting controls available here. With practice and imagination, you should have remarkable control over the printing process.
TWT also allows full linking capabilities, as well as a merge system which you can use in conjunction with a template. A template is simply a document containing space for variables.
For instance, suppose you wanted to send a form letter to two hundred people, and wanted their names and addresses in the heading, with their names in the salutation. The template would be the letter itself, with the headings and salutations as the variables.
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（continued from page 62）
addresses，then merge the data with the template dur－ ing printing．Each letter would contain the name of a new addressee in the salutation and that name and address in the heading．Now you，too，can send junk mail！

The block operations consist of the usual mark， copy and delete．To move text from one place to an－ other，you must mark it and copy the text to the new location．Then you＇d go back and delete the text origi－ nally marked．It＇s a little awkward if you＇re used to simply moving copy from one place to another，but it＇s not a serious handicap．

OSS has included drivers for sixteen different print－ ers，including Epson，Okidata，Gemini，NEC，C．Itoh， Atari，Centronics and Brother．There＇s also a＂gener－ ic＂driver for use with any printer．

Is there anything I don＇t like about The Writer＇s Tool？Actually，no．Is there anything I can criticize？ Not much，except for the fact that there＇s no printer driver that can be modified to take care of that weird printer you may have．

Other than that，The Writer＇s Tool is an excellent program．It＇s as useful to the casual writer as to the constant user and，although it＇s not a truly professional level word processor，it will certainly be adequate for anything but professional writing．$\square$

## POPCORN UPDATE

Several readers have written about a problem with Popcorn，printed in ANALOG Comput－ ing＇s issue 26．As listed，the program cannot be restarted after the first play．
The short section of DATA statements below replace Lines 1740－1780 of the original BASIC program and fix the restart program．After plac－ ing these lines in the BASIC program，simply RUN the program to create the boot tape or AU－ TORUN disk．

1740 DATA B5A6A5A518658685A59002E6A618 ASA5690085A5A91065A6B5A6A900859505870A ตค2689日月268918658785A7A5，33 1750 DATA B965AB85ABA4A0B1A7A00091A5A5 A518692885059008E6A6A5A6C920BD日BE6A日A5 ABC909D日DFC68A30034CD02C， 342 1760 DATA 60月59C3BE9244A4A38E9048591A0
 91C8A20日C066D0E860EBBD日6， 203 1770 DATA 日6CAC94E90E7859EBD日0068586A9 0F85B7A9009D00069001064CCB2CA0009891B6 CBDOFBE6B1CAD日F6642070F9，825
1780 DATA F2F2FE7E3E日F OFGFGFOFQFQFFFFF FF7ETETETETETETE0日000090006978F8808006 000000000000000004000000， 127

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## New Horizons

 Expanding Your Life[^4]SMOOTHWRITER WORD PROCESSING SYSTEM DIGITAL DELI<br>4470 SW Hall, Suite 291<br>Beaverton, OR 97005<br>48K Disk $\$ 79.95$

## by Keith Valenza

If you've been shopping around for a sophisticated word processing system for your Atari, you might want to take a look at Smoothwriter from Digital Deli. It's one of the most advanced microcomputer word processors I've ever seen.

Designed for use with an Epson or NEC printer, Smoothwriter has several features not normally associated with word processors. For example, have you ever heard of a word processor that can use a trackball or a joystick to move the cursor in lightning speed? Smoothwriter can. Of course, you can always move the cursor using the keyboard if you prefer, but the game controllers move it much faster. They're also more fun to use, if word processing could ever be called "fun."
You can also make backup copies of the Smoothwriter program disk, a feature which can prevent a lot of headaches. Apparently, Smoothwriter's author does not feel threatened by potential piracy.

Text editing, formatting and printing are usually functions of one program in many microcomputer word processors. Not so with Smoothwriter. This system uses separate programs for each function. The author maintains that having separate programs "optimizes" each function, without "taxing the computer's resources." In this way, Smoothwriter is able to have nearly as many features as the more sophisticated professional word processors.

Quickedit is the text editing program, which features windows in three separate colors. The text editor is located at the top of the screen. This is the largest of the three windows, and the entering and editing of text takes place here. In the center, the message window tells you if an error has been made or if a command has been executed. At the bottom of the screen is the command window.

The difference in each window's color allows the user to distinguish between the "active" and "inactive" windows. The blue-colored window is the active one, and it receives text or commands. The green window is inactive. By pressing SELECT, the windows can be switched back and forth as needed.
My only criticism of the Quickedit program is that it makes a distinction between the "physical" and the "logical" lines. The physical line is composed of the forty characters that appear from left to right on the screen. The logical line includes all of the text that appears on one line of a printed page. Because many of Quickedit's commands use logical line concept, un-
derstanding this is a must for the user. However, I found the concept very confusing, and would never have missed it if it had been left out.
Smoothwriter contains the most complete textformatting program I've ever seen. This program, Interactive Runoff, includes such features as paragraph and page formatting, headers and trailers, plus print characteristics like italics, doublestriking, underlining and various type sizes. Especially useful are the widow and orphan commands. When these commands are used, you can prevent having the first line of a paragraph appear at the bottom of a page, or the last line of a paragraph at the beginning of a page-before it's ever printed.


## Smoothwriter.

Runoff Review, another program in Smoothwriter, will review any portion of the document on-screen, or print specified pages from the document.
I was very impressed with Smoothwriter's documentation. It should be a model for all computer software. Although extremely detailed, it is very well organized and well written, section by section. Numerous tutorials, examples, reference manuals (in addition to the instructions), and reference cards covering each of the hundreds of commands in the program-all make this documentation a user's dream.
Beginners take note: don't expect to learn instant word processing in just a few short hours. Learning to use Smoothwriter is simple, however, if you are patient and willing to take the time to study the manual page by page.
If you own an Epson or NEC printer, Smoothwriter should be a part of your software collection. It is both comprehensive and well documented. I only hope that Smoothwriter's author will write similar programs for the many Atari users who own other types of printers. Smoothwriter is too well written to benefit only one group of people.

CITYWRITER WORD PROCESSOR<br>by Michael T. Wallmeyer<br>SOFTWARE CITY<br>1415 Queen Ann Road<br>Teaneck, NJ 07666<br>(201) 575-4574<br>48K Disk $\$ 39.95$

## by Arthur Leyenberger

When I first purchased my Atari computer system almost three years ago, my primary application was word processing. At the time, three word processing programs were available: the Atari Word Processor, Datasoft's Text Wizard and LJK's Letter Perfect. I evaluated each of these products, using ease of use and features as criteria.
I chose Letter Perfect, because it was powerful and had an adaptable printer driver that would utilize the features of my C.Itoh printer. Although initially I had to fight my way through the awful manual, I was finally able to understand it, and have been using the program heavily ever since.

One feature I've always wanted in a word processor was the ability to assign my own commands to any key. For example, if I thought it made sense that CTRL-B should represent "go to the bottom of the text file," I should be able to assign that meaning to those keys once and never have to worry about it again. Likewise, if using CTRL-E for "go to the end of text" made sense, then I should be able to use that set of keystrokes.
So far, I haven't found a word processor for Atari that has offered this significant, useful feature. The CityWriter from Software City does include userdefinable printer control codes and, therefore, comes as close as I have seen to my ideal in this respect.

To use this feature of CityWriter, you must define a set of control characters which identify the appropriate printer commands. These control codes are stored in a separate file, which is read once by CityWriter in the print mode. The file consists of three pieces of information for each code: the control character (in inverse video) that you want to use, the number of ASCII characters that define the function, and the actual ASCII printer codes that should be transmitted to the printer.

For example, if you want italics on an Epson FX-80 printer, you would type in $1,2,27,52$ and $J, 2,27,53$. CTRL-I and CTRL-J would turn italic print on and off, respectively. Unfortunately, there is no method of allowing just one control code to toggle the print function on and off.

CityWriter separates the screen into two areas. The majority of the screen is used as a text window, which allows text input, editing and scrolling. At the bottom of the screen is a three-line command window.

All of the information and commands that you need to operate the program (such as prompts, system functions and status) are contained here.

There are four basic operational modes that all text processing functions are implemented with. The OPTION key is used to select the desired mode, and the SELECT key is used to select sub-functions within a mode. Once a function has been selected, pressing START activates it.
The ENTER function is used to input text. If text is already in memory, the new text will be appended to it. In this mode, the CLEAR, INSERT DELETE and cursor control keys are disabled. If a mistake is made while typing, the BACKSPACE key can be used.


CityWriter.

EDIT allows you to perform a variety of functions on your existing text by choosing one of several subfunctions. Scroll permits you to move throughout your text with the cursor control keys. You can also jump to the top or bottom of your file, or scroll up or down one screen. Delete lets you delete a block of text after first responding to the delete from and delete to prompts. Once text has been deleted, there is no way to get it back.

EDIT Move allows you to copy-or move-a block of text anywhere in your document. Again, you are prompted to enter the move start and move end locations, after which you are asked if you want to move or copy the block of text. Only about seventeen lines may be moved or copied at a time.

EDIT Find is essentially a search command, and EDIT Change is a basically a search and replace command. When using the edit change function, you can change either all or individual occurrences of the specified string.

The major drawback to the editing capabilities of CityWriter is that there is no "insert" mode. This means that, to insert additional text into your file, you must first append it to the end of the document, then use the edit move function to place the text
where you want it. The manual states that this is a ". . . relatively quick and painless process," but it would have been more convenient to be able to go to the place you want to insert your new text, enter an "insert" mode, and simply begin typing.
CityWriter's third operational mode is the FILE function. Here, you can load and save files, display a directory of your disk, and erase or rename disk files. One particularly useable feature: when you select the FILE Load function with existing text in memory, you can choose either to append the file to the current text or replace the current text.
The other function of the file mode is to format an entire disk. CityWriter wisely asks twice if you want to perform this function, since all files will be destroyed when the disk is formatted.
PRINT is the fourth operational mode, which allows various print options to be selected by answering prompts. Text can be printed either with or without page numbers (including a specified starting page number, if desired), and the page numbers may appear either on the top right or bottom center of the page. You can also choose to have the right margin justified or unjustified (ragged edge).
Additional prompts ask for: left margin and page width, lines per page, single or double spacing, and whether you want the output to go to the printer or a disk file.
The 38 -page manual that accompanies CityWriter is brief but clear. There is no index, but that's not a problem, since the manual is arranged by functions. The program itself was originally written in Atari BASIC, then compiled using the ABC Compiler (Monarch Data Systems). This results in reasonably fast movement when scrolling.
The files that-CityWriter creates are Atari DOS compatible, which means that spelling checking programs (such as Spell Wizard and APX's Atspeller) should be useable.
Atspeller worked without a hitch with the CityWriter files. However, Spell Wizard was able to read the files, but could not display them properly. During correction, what appeared to be random characters were displayed on the screen. Amazingly, when Spell Wizard saved the file back onto disk, CityWriter was able to read it. I still haven't figured out what is going on here.
So what do you get for $\$ 39.95$, compared to other inexpensive word processors like Bank Street Writer or Cut\&Paste? You get a useable, "no-frills" word processor that will probably meet most of the needs of the typical Atari user.
One of the strengths of CityWriter is that, by using the command window to separate the commands from your text, you always know what mode you're in and which commands are available. This ensures that you are in control of the program at all times.

Another strength is the error trapping, which-as
an example-won't let you accidentally format a disk if you really don't want to. Finally, user-definable printer codes let you customize your printing commands.
On the negative side is the lack of an insert function, which results in an awkward technique for inserting text. Also, there is no provision for headers, footers, print previewing or automatically chaining files.

All in all, CityWriter is worth considering if you're looking for an inexpensive, general purpose word processor. But be sure to test drive it first, to determine that it meets your needs.



## by Tom Hudson

All right, Boot Camp trainees, here we are again in the wonderful world of assembly language programming. This issue, we continue our work with BASIC USR calls, the mechanism which allows us to use assembly language routines in conjunction with BASIC.

## DPOKE solution.

Last issue, we wrote a routine that allowed us to examine the contents of 2 -byte data items in memory, and called it DPEEK (double PEEK). Your homework was to write a companion routine, DPOKE, which will POKE a 2 -byte value into memory. We will write the USR call so that it can be called with the BASIC statement:

## の-U5H GDPOKE, RDDAE 55, YOLUE

The DPOKE routine can be written very easily. In fact, the DPEEK routine from last issue can be used as a starting point. Figure 1 shows the assembly language source code for the DPOKE routine.


Figure 1.

Let's look at this code and see what makes it tick. For purposes of demonstration, we'll assume that we're DPOKEing the value 16479 ( $\$ 405 \mathrm{~F}$ ) into location 560 (\$0230).

Line 130 clears the decimal mode, placing us in binary math mode. This program doesn't do any add or subtract operations, but let's do this anyway, just to get into the habit.

Line 140 pulls the number of arguments off the stack. We will assume that the programmer has sent two arguments, and discard this value.

Line 150 pulls the high byte of the DPOKE address off the stack, placing it in the accumulator. At this point, the accumulator contains $\$ 02$, the high-order portion of $\$ 0230$.

Line 160 stores the high byte of the address in the location POKEH, at address $\$ 00 \mathrm{CC}$. We use a page 0 address for this value, since we'll want to use the address as an indirect pointer.
Line 170 pulls the low byte of the DPOKE address off the stack, leaving it in the accumulator. The accumulator now contains the low-order portion of $\$ 0230$, or $\$ 30$.

Line 180 stores the low byte of the DPOKE address in the location labeled POKEL, which, like POKEH, is located on page 0 . At this point, the 2 bytes POKEL and POKEH make up a 2 byte pointer for the specific location in memory corresponding to the first argument sent by BASIC. Using the address in our demonstration, POKEL contains $\$ 30$, and POKEH contains $\$ 02$,
making a 2 -byte pointer which points to $\$ 0230$. We're now ready to perform the DPOKE operation using the next two values on the stack.
Line 190 places a 1 in the Y register, readying it for the storage of the high byte of the DPOKE value.
Line 200 pulls the high byte of the value to be DPOKEd off the stack and places it in the accumulator. Once again, using our demonstration values, you can see that the accumulator will, at this point, contain $\$ 40$, the high byte portion of $\$ 405 \mathrm{~F}$.
Line 210 stores the high byte of the value we want to DPOKE. As you see, the program uses the post-indexed indirect form of addressing to perform this function. POKEH and POKEL contain the values $\$ 02$ and $\$ 30$, and form a pointer to location $\$ 0230$. The accumulator at this point contains $\$ 40$, and the Y register contains the number 1. When we execute the instruction STA (POKEL), $Y$ the computer will store the accumulator at location \$0231, the address which is the sum of the pointer at POKEL ( $\$ 0230$ ) and the Y register (\$01).

Line 220 decrements the Y register by 1 , making it 0 . This will enable the low byte of the 2 -byte DPOKE value to be stored in Line 240.

Line 230 pulls the low byte of the value to be DPOKEd from the stack, leaving it in the accumulator. At this point, using our example data, the accumulator would contain $\$ 5 \mathrm{~F}$, the low byte of the value to be POKEd, $\$ 405 \mathrm{~F}$.

Line 240 stores the low byte of the DPOKE data in the low-order byte of the DPOKE address. The address used to store the accumulator is calculated as in Line 210. Using our example values, the address contained in POKEL and POKEH ( $\$ 0230$ ) plus the value in the Y register ( 0 ), gives a storage location of $\$ 0230$. After this instruction has been executed, both bytes of the 2 -byte DPOKE value have been properly stored, and we're finished.

Line 250 executes an RTS instruction, which returns program control to BASIC.

```
14 FOH H=1536 TO 15S年:READ N:POKE H,N:
MEHT K:DPOKE=15%6
2G TRAP 20:? "ENTER ADDRE55 TO DPQKE"S:
IMPUT ADDRE55
3Q TRAP 3G:? "IENTER DATA TO DPOKE":M:IM
PIIT DATA:TRAP 4G0190
4B A=U5RYDPOKE,ADDRE5S,NATAD
50 60T0 20
10G DATA 216,144,104,133,204,104,133,2
```



```
6
```

Figure 2.
The BASIC program in Figure 2 allows you to test the DPOKE subroutine yourself. After typing in the program, type the following line and press RETURN.

## ? PREK (560) +PEEK (561)*256

The number that BASIC prints is the address of the Atari computer's display list. This is a set of specialized instructions used to generate the computer's display. Add 1 to this number and write down the new value. Now RUN the BASIC DPOKE program. The computer will ask:

## ENTER ADDRES5 TO DPDKE?

Type 560 and press RETURN. Memory locations 560 and 561 are a 2 -byte pointer which tells the computer where the display list is in memory. We will change this pointer, using the DPOKE function.

After you enter the DPOKE address, the computer will ask:

## EMTER DATA TO DPOKE?

Now type the number you wrote down earlier (the display list address +1 ) and press RETURN. You should see your computer's display move up by one line.

What happened? Because we changed the display list pointer so that it points 1 byte higher than it originally did, the display processor starts eight scan lines farther into the display, and the display is shifted up. If you change the pointer back to its original value, the display returns to normal. This is just one example of how the DPOKE subroutine can help. You can write a program with two display lists in memory, then switch between them with one simple USR call.
The DPOKE subroutine can be a very handy addition to your utility subroutine library-and add convenience to programs which must alter the system pointers repeatedly.
One word of caution, though. Be sure you know what locations you're changing! The DPOKE subroutine will allow you to change any 2 -byte memory group without restrictions, and careless use of this freedom could destroy vital system data or your program. . .or it could crash the system.

You'll flip.
Our next USR call example will give us some more experience with the post-indexed indirect addressing mode, this time in conjunction with BASIC strings.
Many times, you'll want to manipulate the data in a BASIC string, or use the string as a method of storing miscellaneous data. When you do this, you must tell the USR subroutine where the string is and how long it is. This is actually quite simple.
This subroutine accepts two parameters, a string's address and its length. It then flips the state of the 128 bit of each character in the string. Now, the 128 bit of a character byte has a special significance to the Atari display processor: this is the bit which tells whether or not a character is to be displayed in inverse video.
If the 128 bit is off $(0)$, the character is displayed normally, white character on blue background. If the bit is on (1), the character will be displayed in inverse,
a blue character on a white background.
How will we manage to flip the 128 bit? Remember the exclusive-or function? We discussed it in issue 18. Briefly, the exclusive-or operation will flip the state of any bit in the accumulator if the corresponding bit in the operand byte is on. We'll use this principle to flip the high-order bit of each byte of the string.
The USR statement that will be used to call this subroutine is of the form:

```
A=U5R(FLIP,ADR(A5), LEN(A5))
```

Now let's look at the assembly code needed to perform this function. Figure 3 shows one possible solution.


Figure 3.
Lines 100-110 reserve 2 bytes to store the address of the string that the subroutine will alter. Once again, since these bytes will be used as an indirect pointer in the post-indexed indirect instruction format, they must be stored on page 0 .
Lines 120-130 reserve 2 more bytes to hold the string length value. This area will be used as a counter to determine when the flip process is complete.
Line 150 clears the decimal mode. This program uses the arithmetic instructions ADC and SBC, and works with binary math. Therefore, we must be sure that the 6502 processor is ready to work with binary values.

Line 160 pulls the number of arguments from the stack. We'll assume the programmer has sent the proper number of arguments, and discard this value.

Lines 170-200 pull the 2 bytes that make up the string's address from the stack and store them in the string address hold area (STRADL and STRADH) on page 0 . Remember, it's necessary for this value to be located on page 0 , because we're going to use it as an indirect pointer to the string. All indirect pointers used in pre- and postindexed operations must be stored on page 0 . This is a limitation of the 6502 processor.
Lines 210-240 pull the 2 bytes which make up the string's length from the stack and place them in the string length hold area (STRLEL and STRLEH). At this point, we're ready to begin processing the string and flipping bits.

Lines 250-260 first load the accumulator with the value in STRLEL (the low byte of the string length), then OR this value with the number in STRLEH (the string length high byte). By using the ORA instruction, we combine the bits in STRLEL with those in STRLEH, allowing us to check very quickly to see if they are both 0 . If either STRLEL or STRLEH have bits on, they will show up in the accumulator, and we'll know there are more characters left to process in the string. On the other hand, if the string length has reached 0, both STRLEL and STRLEH will be 0 , and the ORA operation will result in a 0 value in the accumulator.

Line 270 tests the result of the previous ORA instruction. If there are more characters to process in the string, the accumulator will not be 0 , and the computer will BNE (branch if not equal/zero) to the location labeled FLIPIT, to process the next character. If the accumulator is 0 , all the characters have been processed, and the program continues at the next instruction.
Line 280 is executed after all the characters have been processed. This is simply an RTS instruction, and the computer resumes processing in BASIC.

Lines 290-350, labeled FLIPIT, begin the actual bit-flipping operation. These lines subtract 1 from the string length counter, STRLEL and STRLEH. As each character in the string is processed, this counter is decremented by 1 . When this counter reaches 0 , the ORA instruction at INVLP detects the condition and terminates the subroutine.
Line 360 places a 0 in the Y register, getting it ready for the post-indexed indirect operation that we'll use to flip the string's bits. By placing a 0 in the Y register, the indirect operation will have a 0 offset from the address in the pointer, STRADL and STRADH.

Line 370 loads the accumulator from the address contained in the pointer STRADL and STRADH, which contains one of the characters in the string. As mentioned above, the Y register is set to 0 , so that the byte is loaded from the address in the pointer, with no offset added by the Y register. For example, if STRADL/H is pointing to $\$ 457 \mathrm{~F}$, the accumulator will be loaded from address $\$ 457 \mathrm{~F}(\$ 457 \mathrm{~F}+0)$.

Line 380 exclusive-ORs the accumulator with the value $\$ 80$ ( 128 decimal, 10000000 binary). As you can see from the binary representation, this will flip the highest bit of the value in the accumulator. If the bit was on before the operation, it will be turned off, and vice-versa. Since the value in the accumulator is one of the characters in the string, this will change normal characters to inverse, and inverse characters to normal.

Line 390 uses the post-indexed indirect addressing mode to store the character in the accumulator back into memory, after the flip operation is complete. One thing to note here is that you must pay close attention to what happens to the registers when programming in 6502 assembly language. For example, this STA instruction uses the Y register as an offset, and you
should be sure that it's not altered between the time you load the character value and store it. In this case, there's nothing to worry about, but in larger programs, you could run into trouble if many registers are being used, and the Y register had been changed.
Lines 400-460 add 1 to the string address pointer, STRADL and STRADH. This advances the pointer to the next character in the string.
Line 470 executes a JMP instruction, looping the program back to the label INVLP, where it will test for more characters to process.
The BASIC program for the character flip program is shown in Figure 4. Type in the program and RUN it.

```
10 FOR K=1536 T0 1593:READ N:POKE K,N:
NEHT H:FLIP=1536
```



```
3(Q)A=USR(FLIP,ADR(AS), LEM (AS))
40 PRINT AS:GOTO 30
10日G DATA 216,104,104,133,204,104,133,2
03,104,133,206,104,133,205,165,205,5,2
016,208, 1,96,165,205,56,233
110 DATA' 1,13J,205,165;206,233,60,133,2
06,160,0,177,203,73,126,145,29},165,20
3,24,105,1,133,203,165
120 DATA 204,105,日, 13J,204,76,14,6
```

Figure 4.


As you can see, each time the program executes Line 30, the string A $\$$ is changed from normal video to inverse and vice-versa. The program changes all the characters, because we told it to start at the address of $\mathrm{A} \$$, and to flip as many characters as $\mathrm{A} \$$ contains.
Let's try something a little different. Change Line 30 to look like this and RUN the program again:

## $30 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{USR} 4 \mathrm{FLIP}, \mathrm{ADR}(\mathrm{A} 5(11) 3,4)$

Now you'll see an interesting variation on the original function. As you'll note when the program runs, only the word TEST is changing! We told it to change the eleventh character of $\operatorname{A} \$(\operatorname{ADR}(\operatorname{A} \$(11)))$, and we told it to flip four characters. You can flip any portion of a string you like, and any number of characters.

Here's another example of what this program can do. Change Lines 30 and 40 to read:

##  <br> 40 FOR WAIT=1 T0 50:NEHT WAIT:GOTO 30

After you've made the changes, RUN the program. You'll see the top line on the graphics 0 screen flash. How is this being done? Locations 88 and 89 are a 2 -byte pointer to the start of screen memory. By sending their address to the subroutine instead of a string address, along with a length of 40 bytes, the subrou-
tine will flip the actual screen memory's inverse bits, and we have a flashing display line!

## Stay tuned.

As you've seen from the examples I've used so far, you can perform a large variety of useful functions, very quickly, with USR subroutines. Next issue, we'll wrap up our USR call series so that we can proceed to bigger and better things. We'll still cover USR calls from time to time, but I'm sure there are a lot more areas that you'll enjoy exploring.
Until then, play around with the 6502 and try writing your own USR calls. And, should you find yourself stuck, remember that you can get in touch with me on CompuServe via the Atari SIG (my user ID is 70775,424 ), or by writing.

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16K Cassette or 24K Disk

## by Conrad Tatge

All right, you potential Matt Dillons, here's your chance to walk down the main street of town . . . into the legends.

TwoGun is a two-player machine language game. It demonstrates two assembly techniques essential on the Atari home computer: color changing and collision detection. VCOUNT (\$D40B) is monitored for the majority of the time, to change the color of the players partway down the screen, much like a display list interrupt. Also, the complexity of collision detection becomes apparent, as most of the vertical blank is devoted to this.

## Typing it in.

Before typing anything, look at the listings accompanying this article.

Listing 1 is the BASIC data and data checking routine. This listing is used to create both cassette and disk versions of TwoGun. The data statements are listed in hexadecimal (base 16), so the program will fit in 16 K cassette systems.

Listing 2 is the assembly language source code for the game of TwoGun, created with the Atari Macro assembler. You don't have to type this listing to play the game! It is included for those readers interested in assembly language.
Follow the instructions below to make either a cassette or disk version of TwoGun.

## Cassette instructions.

1. Type Listing 1 into your computer using the BASIC cartridge and verify your typing with Unicheck (see page 24).
2. Type RUN and press RETURN. The program will begin and ask:

## MAKE CASSETTE (0) OR DISK (1)?

Type 0 and press RETURN. The program will begin checking the DATA statements, printing the line number of each as it goes. It will alert you if it finds any problems. Fix any incorrect
(continued on page 74)
lines and re－RUN the program，if necessary，un－ til all errors are eliminated．
3．When all of your DATA lines are correct， the computer will beep twice and prompt you to READY CASSETTE AND PRESS RETURN． Now，insert a blank cassette in your recorder， press RECORD and PLAY simultaneously and hit RETURN．The message WRITING FILE will appear，and the program will create a machine language boot tape version of TwoGun，print－ ing each DATA line number as it goes．When you see the READY prompt，the game is recorded and ready to play．CSAVE the BASIC program onto a separate tape before continuing．

4．To play the game，rewind the tape created by the BASIC program to the beginning．Turn your computer OFF and remove all cartridges． Press the PLAY button on your recorder and turn ON your computer，holding down the START key．If you have a 600 or 800 XL computer，you must hold the START and OPTION keys when you turn on the power．The computer will＂beep＂ once．Hit the RETURN key，and TwoGun will load and run automatically．

## Disk instructions．

1．Type Listing 1 into your computer，using the BASIC cartridge and verify your typing with Unicheck（see page 24）．
2．Type RUN and press RETURN．The pro－ gram will ask：

## MAKE CASSETTE（O）OR DISK（1）？

Type 1 and press RETURN．The program will begin checking the DATA lines，printing the line number of each statement as it goes．It will alert you if it finds any problems．Fix incorrect lines and re－RUN the program，if necessary，until all errors are eliminated．

3．When all DATA lines are correct，you will be prompted to INSERT DISK WITH DOS， PRESS RETURN．Put a disk containing DOS 2．0S into drive \＃1 and press RETURN．The mes－ sage WRITING FILE will appear，and the pro－ gram will create an AUTORUN．SYS file on the disk，displaying each DATA line number as it goes．When the READY prompt appears，the game is ready to play．Be sure the BASIC pro－ gram is SAVEd before continuing．

4．To play the game，insert the disk contain－ ing the AUTORUN．SYS file into drive \＃1．Turn your computer OFF，remove all cartridges and turn the computer back ON．TwoGun will load and run automatically．

## How to play．

In TwoGun，shooting your opponent scores a point ．．and causes him to fall down dead．Bullets can be
obtained by touching the flashing gun that appears at random．This also causes a cactus（in your color） to appear in the gun＇s position．
Bullets are indicated at the top of the screen next to the score．Your cacti slow down your opponent， as well as stop his bullets．Rocks，on the other hand， ricochet bullets at random．They appear when you＇ve shot your opponent＇s cactus．


TwoGun．
Watch for the players to change color．Flashing grey means the player cannot move；flashing green means he is low on ammunition．
Little gravestones，acting like rocks，will appear af－ ter every death－to the tune of Taps．Home on the Range runs throughout the game．

## Shoot＇em up！

My first game creation，TwoGun was built with APX＇s editor．The source code is in macro assembly form．
Practice your draw．TwoGun should keep you in top gunfighting shape just in case the villains ride into town．

## Listing 1.

```
10 REM *HEN TWOGUM ##H%
20 TRAP 20:? "MAKE CA55ETTE (0), OR DI
5K (1): : INPUT DSK:IF DSK)I THEN 20
30 TRAP 400日0:DATA 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
0,0,0,0,0,0,0,10,11,12,13,14,15
40 DIM DATS (913,HEK(22):FOR K=0 T0 22:
READ N:HEK(K)=N:NEKT K:LINE=990:RESTOR
E 10&D:TRAP 120:? "CHECKING DATA"
50 LINE=LINE+ID:? "LINE:"ILINE:READ DA
Tち:IF LEN(DAT与)<>90 THEW 220
60 DATLIN=PEEK(183)+PEEK(184)*256:IF D
ATLIM<}LINE THEN ? "LINE ";LINE;" MISS
ING!":END
70 FOR K=1 T0 89 5TEP 2:D1=A5CGDATSCK,
K) - 48:D2=A5C(DATS(%+1,%+1))-48:BYTE=H
EM(D1)*15+HEH (D2)
80 IF PA55=2 THEN PUT #1,BYTE:NEHT K:R
EAD CHKSUM:GOTO 50
90 TOTAL=TOTAL +BYTE:IF TOTAL`999 THEN
TOTAL=TOTAL-10BG
1GOQ NEKT K:READ CHKSUM:IF TOTAL=CHKSUM
```

 8DF402A248BDCB279DG83GCA 927
1020 DATA 10F7A9010A27F9580CA10FBA2079D
 12BDBC26BC9F26996436にA18，72
1月30 DATA F4A2日FAB5BBD8328990日3A日时9900
 823A998\}䄸
 DBA9038D68D日8D09D08D0ADBA9368DC002A9C2 8DC102A9068DC20299788000，200
 2327 9918D6D27A9日18569A22日ADC4024BADC5 0．28DC4日2688DC5日2月9188585，287
1060 DATA ASTSDAFCLADGE720E922A9日78581 A9008583A2079D0日D2CA1GFAADMAD2090185BE A9098D081008069D0859018594，980
1970 DATA 8D1527856B658Aも5916592月902BD 9002A9AABD日3D2A9FFB5868587858BA213BD78

1080 DATA $079 \mathrm{DCO} 02 \mathrm{ED日2BD日729FG日9099DC4}$ 02AD1FD日2901DBE72BE9222BDE22AD1FD日29日1 FOF9A9F28DC8日2A9BA8Dに702， 35
 02BDC92795AA95AEAYZ095AC95B0A90095A495 9A95A295BE95A695ABA9日395，761
 84858AA580FGFCA5B4FB034C1C21A9b日858BA2 01B5AC1B691E9596BDC72709，164
1110 DATA 日69598A590FB12B5A4FGM4A90495 98B59CC9日2B日月4A9CAS598CA1BD9A2日1ADGBD4 8D0AD4DS96D06748B5989D12， 8
1120 DATA D日68CA1日F2C97990EGA201BD04D0
 $20954491085886895 A B B D G 4$ ， 886
1130 DATA DA2908FG229910658GA482BDEB26 9914388D1ED日ADGAD22913096118759C959CAD

1140 DATA D2DO2EA482円901991438FGE7CあBE
 $991438 F G E A 8482 A 9 C 1991438,488$
 0AD2C9CBB6F9ABB9143B60以ADAB58D日ABA1855 8D601875884A4A4A2 98 BC 2285 ， 18
1166 DATA BDBSB61869014M4A4M1B65BDA850


1170 DATA 19EEG日A9日1858GC685A5B9FB3CCE 6D27AD6D27D日1AEE2J27AD2327C94A3005A901 8D2327AABD6D278D5D27A90A，2B4
1180 DATA B58CAE2J27BD2327BD66D2A58529
 7526 C 911033 A91F8591A592， 144
1190 DATA 491085924594901859 ADDAD2日9 O6CDC7日ZFBF6BDC7B2A5B61日12A5A425A5D日日C A6908DE6268D0GD2A908858日： 465
1200 DATA A5BBF0日FC6BEAS8610F6A5BE日9BO 8DG1D23日日BA58630日7C686290FBDG1D2A58730

 $0946800^{5 D 2 B D F D 26 B D D 4 D 2 A C 1527006 A A 58 A 10 ~}$ $22 A 9418589 D 226$ 996148589CE， 45
1220 DATA 1G271013B91027801C278915278D 6БD2A91B858ACE1527A5B52901D0日9E6BAA5BA 69Ab8DO7D2A2日1B59AFG1209，579
123日 DATA B19D08DDD69ADBG9A94B95A2A9日日
 95A2BCBC26A905858FB59C95，630
1240 DATA 9EBS9EC904B6OC186984990日要A9 60959EFBMCM988990138B59E38E964959ECBCG 8FDGDDBEGCDOZDGE26F60日B5，273
1250 DATA AE 55AABSBR95AC4C7724B5AA95AE



 B5日21584DQ日6854D95ABF631， 6319

 95B8B5E20ADA95BAB5B4日A95， 755
128日 DATA BC4CFD24BDB402D608B5A6DD04A9 6195A8BD08043DCB26F06BA90095AGA9日F20C6 22A989990038BCEE26B99Ab日，138
1290 DATA FO日6A9A日95A4D日4FA90BBDIC27A9
 （1D1895EE4BBCBA26290F1DB5， 427
1300 DATA $269908366 B 44 A 4 A 41 D B 62599 F F$


1310 DATA $69389 D 019 D 8 A 48 B D E 268595 B D E 4$


1320 DATA 7802B9B727B593B5AC1B692BABES 9AFB日4A9ABAS93A59318596FAABD132891948B


 C622A98可991438A918858840，492

 B9D62695BCB5日61875BAC99E 165
 1FABB98B393DC42699803985B81875BCC95日B0 1295B81：691FA8B28日3910C2．387
136日 DATA 26998BJ94C6126A96日95A695ABCA


137G DATA F2F4日BB4AFB日AZA5A7A9AEJ4772F 67356E6279636F6E7261647461746765293051 65798 DFF 464243444546749 ， 333
13 D日 DATA $44 B 4 C 4 D 3 A 3 A 068105 B 62420113$





 51697960797909480818408810606060514840

 30354043515551485135364048414851515151 55514866651484651556036837
 10182008081808102048081808101016104010


 180810191019800000060008,101



 ABF FADGBMBABABFFABFFABGBDBAMAAFFAAFFAA 640183518183C7E7EG日287C，724
146 DATA $5476387 C B A B A B A 792828689 C 0000$ 143E2A3E1C3ESDSD5D9E1414163星6044147C6B 74387BBCBAB9782日28282C6日，29J
1470 DATA $04147669763 C 78681681878262828$ $2 C 6004147 C 6874387 F B 8128 B 8782828282 C 6020$ $283 E 152 E 1 C 1 E 3 D 5 D 01 E 1414$ 9日星
 $141414340620283 E 162 E 1 C F E 1 D 1 D 1 D 1 E 141414$ 34 36 $414706874387 E B A B A B A, 524$
1498 DATA 7A2828282C6929287E566E5C7E1D
 ЗBBBFFGB6409143E2A3E1E3E，546

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1508 DATA 5D5D5DSD14141436007070704700 38070707070707070707070741032800000000 00000000000000000000068,888

## CHECKSUM DATA.

(see page 24)
10 DATA 698, $351,496,811,423,729,200,60$ 3,555,573,694, 613,29,205,214, 7194 160 Data 769 , 198,$962 ; 620$;491; $30,155,11$ $5,169,894,100,27,33,792,849,6204$ 1060 DATA $818,980,986,35,916,822,843,8$ $94,846,94,72,87,840,879,855,9961$ 1210 DÁTA $137,824,974,6,187,37,140,980$
 78,541,6,841,715,741,425;'909;8976
-
Assembly listing.







16K Cassette or 24 K Disk
by F. Neil Simms

Cascade is a two-person game of strategy and quick reflexes, where the object is to whisk away twenty spheres before your opponent does.

## Getting started.

Plug one pair of paddles into joystick port 1. Then RUN the program. Press one of the fire buttons to begin, after the title screen is displayed.

Your screen will be filled with angles, angles within squares, and squares within square characters. A clock will start to count down, and player 1 will be able to use the paddle to move a cursor and sphere back and forth across the top of the screen. When player 1 presses the fire button, or if time runs out, the sphere will drop, and that player's score will decrease by one.

If a sphere strikes an angle character, it will bounce to the left or right, then keep on dropping. If it encounters a square within a square (a "black hole"), the sphere will be swallowed up. If it lands on an angle within a square, the descent is stopped, and the sphere will change from red to blue.

Thus, the object is to decrease your score by either dropping the sphere into an angle within a square, or into a black hole. If a sphere makes it all the way
to the other end of the screen, then the opposing player must "catch" it with their cursor. If they do, a point is added back onto the "dropping" player's score. But, if the opponent misses, a point is added to their score.

Play then switches to this player (player 2), whose sphere drops up from the bottom of the screen in a similar manner, and so on... back and forth until someone's score reaches zero, and a winner (or a deadlock) is declared. Press one of the fire buttons at this point to play another game.

## Caution.

One further complication can occur. When a descending sphere moves onto a square occupied by a stationary blue one, the computer records this coordinate. When the original sphere has reached its destination, any such accumulated spheres will drop, the latest struck being the first to fall.

The opponent must also catch any of these cascad ing spheres which make it through, or their score will increase, as mentioned before. Note that, if any one of these spheres falls into a black hole, the Cascade will stop, and the turn will end.

Table 1.

## Function

150
200-210
250
260
300
400-440
500-510
1000-1050
1060-1120
1200
1230-1245 Get coordinate of character below sphere.
1250
1260-1320
1330-1380
Drop sphere one row-deflecting, halting or swallowing sphere as appropriate.
Collision with another sphere-process according to character below sphere, after placing coordinates on stack.
1500 If stack not empty, go drop more hit spheres.
1520 Ensure player 2 gets last drop.
1525-1535 Check for game over-determine winner if so.
1540 End of main loop.
1600-1650 Pop coordinates of hit sphere off stack and go perform from this point.
2000-2140 Did opponent catch sphere?
2500-2550 End of game.
3000-3020 Black hole animation.
4000-4160 Draw playfield.
5000-5500 Initialize-player/missile graphics, VBI routine, custom characters.
6000-6050
Go initialize, then to main loop.
Determine which "squashed" character to print.
Busy wait using system timer.
Update plot of previous character.
Plot current character and reset previous $X$ and $Y$.
Print score.
Push coordinates of "hit" sphere onto stack (if not already there).
Plot reverse angle "square" character. Beginning of main loop-reserve variables. Move sphere back and forth with paddle until fire pressed or time up.
Prepare to drop sphere. Check for end of drop. Print title screen.

Table 2.

|  | Program Variables |
| :---: | :---: |
| A | Temp for READs. |
| BALLS() | Score for each player. |
| CHAR | ATASCII value of character at X,Y. |
| CHBASE | New character set page number. |
| CLEAR | Flag-blank out previous square if set. |
| COPY\$ | Machine language routine to clear 256 bytes. |
| DIR | Direction of drop ( $-1 / 1$ ). |
| HIT | Flag-set if sphere caught. |
| 1 | General purpose counter. |
| LIMIT | Row number where catch is to be made. |
| MES\$ | Game over message. |
| OBJ | Indicates left or right angle ( $0 / 1$ ) character. |
| P | Paddle reading. |
| P2,P3 | Player addresses for player/missile graphics. |
| PLR | Human player (0/1). |
| PMBASE | Player/missile base address. |
| PREV | Previous character COLOR value. |
| PX,PY | Coordinates of previous character. |
| RAMTOP | Page number of top of RAM. |
| SQ | Indicates which "squashed" character is to replace angle character during animation. |
| STACK\$ | Stack of coordinates for hit spheres. |
| TIME | Time before drop. |
| TOP | Top of stack. |
| VBONOFF | POKE this address with 1 to turn on VBI routine. |
| VBSET | Machine language routine to initialize VBI routine. |
| WINNER $X Y$ | $1=$ PLYR-1, $2=$ PLYR-2, $3=$ deadlocked. Coordinates of current character |


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(Listing starts on next page.)

## BASIC listing．

19 REM Н以
2 REP＊CASCADE by $F$ Neil 5 if
3 REM $\because$ ANALDG COMPUTING

$106505485009: G 0 T 01000$

246 IF PEEK 5403 人 30 THEN 206
210 RETURN
250 COLDR PREU：PLDT PK，PV：RETHRM
260 PLOT $\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{Y}: \mathrm{PH}=\mathrm{H:PY}=Y: R E T H R M$
 ：1 ：PETURN
40日 IF TOP＝THEN 44
410 FOR T＝1 TO TOP－1 5TEP 2：TF STACKS I I）《 CHRS $X 3$ THEN 430
426 IF 5 TACKS $I+1, I+13=C H R S$ CY THEN PO P IRETLIRN
43 NEKT T

TOP＝TOP＋1： 5 TACKS TTOP，TOPI＝CHRSTY ：RETU RN
506 COLOR 3＋（CHAR＝3）：PLOT $K, Y$
 2，I：POKE 54日，2：GO5UB 20日：NEHT I：RETURN 160日 PLR＝NDT PLR：TOP＝B：TTME二1B：H＝9：PH
 R）：DIR＝1－2＊PLR：PREV＝32：CLEAR＝1
1026 P05ITION 16，PLRTE23：？\＃6：TIME
 － 60 T0 1880
1060 IF NOT PTRIG（PLRY THEN POKE 77，B －MOTO 1200
1670 TF PEEK（542）＝0 THEN POKE $542,66: T$
TME＝TIME－1：POSITION 16，PLRY23：？\＃6：TIM E\＃＂$\because: I F$ TIME 0 THEN 1206
1080 $9=228-P A D D L E \subset P L R\rangle: I F P<4 B$ THEN $P=$ 48
1090 IF P 191 THEN $P=191$

1110 IF $K=P K$ THEN 1060
$112650 \| N D$ ， $30+\mathcal{H}+\mathcal{H}, 10,8: C O L O R$ 32：PLDT
PK，PY：PK＝：COLOR 13 ：PLOT K，Y：5DUND Q


：PDSITIDN 16，PLRH23：？\＃6：＂$:=$ POKE 53 276， 18
1236 POKE 540，2：50UND 0，104＋ $8+\mathrm{H}_{8} 10,8: 5$
OUND $1,156+4+4,10,8$
$1246 Y=Y+D I R$
1245 G05UB 200：50UND 0，0，0，日：50UND 1，0 19， 0
1250 IF Y＝LTMIT THEN COLOR $32: P L O T ~ P H$, PY：HIT＝PEEK\53254＋T NOT PLRJ3：GOTO 2日G 0
1260 LOCATE $K, Y, C H A R: G 05 U B 25 日: P O K E ~ 5 J ~$ 278 ${ }^{2}$
1265 IF CHAR＝32 THEN COLOR $134: 6054 B 2$ 6H：PREU＝CHAR：GOTO 1236
1276 IF NOT $C H A R=161$ OR CHAR＝1623 TH EN 1280
1275 PREU＝CHAR：LET DBJ＝CHAR－1あ1：GDSUB 150：COLOR 169＋50：105118 260
1277 LET K＝H－DIR $\because C H A R=161)+D I R * U C H A R=$ $1623: 5070$ 1260
1280 IF CHARY＝4 THEN COLDR 166：PLDT PM －PY： $605485060^{50} 501519$
I290 IF CHAR（SJJ AND CHAR 3 3 4 THEN 132 6
1295 SOUND $10,20,10,8$
1300 PREU＝3J＋CHAR＝3 3 ：OBJ＝CHAR－3 ：GOS
 CHAR＝33）＋DIRN（CHAR＝343
$1310501 N D$ 日， $0,0,6: G 0701260$
1320 IF CHAR＝165 THEN G05HB $3000: 60 T 0$ 1520
$13 \sqrt{1} 505118400$
1335 COLOR 134：PREU＝166：60511B 260
IJ4 $Y=Y+D I R: L D C A T E K, Y, C H A R: I F$ CHAR＝ 3 $30 R$ CHAR＝34 OR CHAR＝166 THEN 126 G
1354 IF CHAR＝32 THEN COLOR 134 PLOT PK
 69
1360 IF CHAR＝165 THEN G05UB 256：G05HB
3000：G0T0 1520
 LOR 137450：PREU＝34（CHAR＝3）：G05UB 26日
 10.1264

1506 IF TOP《 0 THEN 1604
1529 IF NOT PLR THEN 19 ga
1525 TF BALLS（9）＝0 THEN HINNER＝1
1530 IF BALLS CII＝0 THEN WINNER＝WYNNER 2
1535 TF WINNER THEN 2504
154050701006
160 $Y=A 5 C(5 T A C K 5(T O P, T O P)): T O P=T O P-1:$
$H=A 5 G[5 T A C K S T O P, T O P S J T O P=T O P-1: P H=H:$
PYニY：COLDR $32: P L D T P X, P Y$
165日 HTT＝G：GLEAR＝1：GDTO 1346
24日明 IF HITK THEN 2109
 COLOR INT CI／5］＋134：PLOT PK，PY：NEKT I：


2034 G0T0 1500
2100 CDLDR $32: P L 0 T$ PH，PV
$2110 \mathrm{FOR} I=14 \mathrm{TO} 5 \mathrm{GEP}-1: 501 \mathrm{ND}$ 日，I＊1

2120 PLR＝NOT PLR：BALL5 TPLRI＝BALL5UPLR
$3+1: G 0518$ 3 3 ：PLR
214010101500
2501 IF NINNER（3 THEN ME55（29，29）＝CHR


2530 FOR T＝1 T0 61：P05TTION 6，11：7 45：
ME5 $54, I+19 y: P O K E 540,2: 501$ ND $9,80,2$,

2540 G05UB 200：IF PTRIGUQ AND PTRIGGI
3 THEN NEMT I：GOTD 2530
2556 POP ：1505118 $5409: 60 T 0$ 1000
30月6TOP＝10：6054B 250



3620 COLOR $165: P L O T$ Y，Y：RETURN

0 162：PLDT 19，2：PLOT 0，21
$4020 \mathrm{FOR} Y=4 \mathrm{TO} 19: 8=-1$

4＞18 THEN 4 日 98
4660 COLDR TNTEPEEK（RANDOM $32 / 2563+3+3$
日芙（PEEK CRAMDOM\} \{19
4 480 PLOT M，Y：GOTO 4040
4096 NEHT YFOR $I=3$ TO 13 5TEP 5
4106 H＝I＋TNT ©PEEK（RANDOMI $55 / 2563: G O L O R$
165：PLDT $K, 11+1$ MT（PEEK（RANDON） $22 / 2567$


＂：＂MEMT I：RETURM

1，CLEARS（163，UBSETS（11），ME5（8i）
SGM1 RAMTOP＝PEEKC1日63：POKE 1日6，RAMTOP－
8
50M2 PMBASE＝RAMTOP－B：CHBASE＝RAMTOP－4：P

5 EDS GRAPHICS $1+16: G 1051 \mathrm{BE} 6000$
5405 FOR $T=1$ TO IG：READ A：CLEARS $T>=C H$
R：（A）：ME KT
51810 ATA 104，104，133，213，104，133，212，
169,168

 SAD：NEHT I
5452 DATA $104,104,133,213,104,133,212$,
$133,214,169$
5 554 DATA $224,133,215,169,4,133,216,16$ 4， 187
5056 DATA $214,145,212,200,208,249,230$,
$215,236,213$
5456 DATA $198,216,268,241,96$
5月6R FOR I＝1536 TD 1573：READ A：POKE I，
A：NEMT I
5 旬55 DATA $4,216,173,6,6,240,28,162,1,1$ 69
5066 DATA $232,56,253,112,2,261,52,176$, 4．169
5667 DATA $52,298,6,201,196,144,2,169,1$ 95,157



5075 DATA $104,162,6,160,1,169,7,32,92$, 228,96
$5080 \mathrm{H}=\mathrm{USR}$ (ADR (UBSETSJ): REM Initiate $U$ BI routine
5490 UBONOFF $=1536$ : RANDOM=53770
$5160 \%=\| 5 R$ (ADR (COPVS), CHBASE) 256)
5170 POKE 756, CHBA5E

143:READ A:POKE I,A:NEKT I
5185 DATA $19,5,14,28,56,112,96,10$
5190 DATA $0,96,112,56,28,14,6$, 1 ,
5195 DATA $255,135,143,157,185 ; 241,225$, 255
5290 DATA $255,225,241,185,157,143,135$,
255
5205 DATA $255,129,189,165,165,189,129$, 255
5210 DATA $0,24,60,66,126,66,60,24$
5215 DATA $9,0,24,36,60,36,24,6$
5220 DATA $0,0,0,6,24,24,0,0$
5230 DATA 20, $46,110,124,56,112,96,0$
5740 DATA $56,116,118,62,20,14,15,0$
5250 DATA $0,6,14,28,62,118,116,56$
5260 DATA $9,96,117$, $56,124,110,46,26$
 T I
5320 POKE 559,58:POKE 785,88:POKE 707, 256
5340 FOR T=P2 TO P3 5TEP 256: $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{T} 5 \mathrm{R}$ पADR
(CLEARS), I): NE IT I:REM Clear 2 pages
5360 POKE 54279 , PMBA5E:POKE 53277,2
5380 FOR I= 10 5:READ A :POKE P2+51-I, A:POKE PJ+205+I, A:NEXT I
5390 DATA 195, $231,189,153,255,255$
5395 IF PTRIG (6) AND PTRIG(1) THEN 539 5
5400 SETCOLOR $0,6,8: 5 E T C O L O R 1,12,8: 5 E$
TCOLOR 248,5:? 46 ;CHR $5(125)$
 ON 7,23:? H6:"PLME-2":
5420 BALL5 (0) $=20:$ BALLS (1) $=20$ : WINNER=0
5430 PLR=0:G05UB $360: P L R=1: 60511806$
5446 MES $5=11: M E 5\{(81)=$ ME $55:$ MES $5(2)=M E$
 FICG TIO PLAY AGQTH
5450 GOSUB 4000:POKE UBONOFF, 1
5506 RETURM
6000 ? $76: C H R 5(125): 5 E T C O L O R$ O, 0 , SET
 9:? \#6""Ca5cAdE"
6010 P05ITION B, 12:? \#6;"by": POSITION
3.14:7 \#6: "E. NETL STMME":P0SITION 0, 1

9:? \#6;"pres5 FIRE to begin";
6020 FOR T=0 TO 10:POKE 540,4
6025 SOUND $0,1 * 10+50,2, T$
6030 5ETCOLOR B,4, I:5ETCOLOR 2,12, I:G0
5 UB 200
6840 NEKT I:50UND $0,0,0,0$
6050 RETURM

## CHECKSUM DATA.

(see page 24)
10 DATA $335,809,121,341,66,797,583,586$ , $810,554,423,845,682,274,743,7969$
440 DATA $837 ; 775 ; 382,245,537,735,42,39$ $1,231,968,67,982,777,10,693,7812$ 1240 DATA $766,66,608,778,780,287,551,7$ $69,335,781,341,357,666,114,732$, 8659
1335 DATA $350,256,214,555,405,454,12,1$ $24,97,233,143,715,695,902,702,5857$
2010 DATA $531,874,796,276,77,833,716,2$ $35,208,665,12,846,545,508,364,7490$ 4000 DATA i3, $905,641,335,4,952,892,590$ , 580, 197, $619,598,225,915,459,7925$ 5050 DATÁ $528,358,8$ 要 $9,382,342,63,476,7$ 83,677,990,266,662,490,966,306, 1212 5170 DATA $556,395,612,621,386,366,424$, $678,296,3,750,685,642,774,998,8186$ 5320 DATÁ $791,17,280,749,698,879,940,5$ $47,894,717,49,5,862,276,469,8113$ 6026 DATA $564,961,845,394,794,3498$

Assembly listing.


BASIC USR routine ta cony
ROM character set ta
ROM character get to Code is relocatablat to be
placed in a BASIC sting.
Call via:
X=usR(routine_zddress, base_address)

```
Zera page vectorm
```

*以 - 1 D 4


WE ARE RUNNING OUT OF ROOM SALE



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ETHPOS

JMP XITVBL Let os do ite VBI chores
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Fast, Reliable Repair
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by Steve Panak

Here we are again, in the heart of winter. The rustic atmosphere of snow-covered houses, smoke curling from brick chimneys, and the prospects of a great new year fail to quench my desire for the warm sun. Westerners and Southerners don't know how nice they have it, but battling waist-high snow to get to school makes me appreciate warm weather. Still, as my living room windows go static white with snow, I think, "What better time to curl up with a good game in my Atari?"

## SPELUNKER <br> by MicroGraphicImage and Tim Martin BRODERBUND <br> 17 Paul Drive <br> San Rafael, CA 94903 <br> 48K Disk $\$ 34.95$

I don't know if I'm normal (and the professionals are still out on that issue, as well), but I've always wanted to explore caves. Stories of Huck Finn, Tom and Becky lost in those country caverns lured me out in search of depths to claim as my own.

Alas, the closest I've yet come were the small caves in the nearby national forest and guided tours through some of Virginia's caverns. I could only pretend to
be the first one to see and explore these new worlds. Worn paths, graffiti and litter brought me back to reality-quickly. Another unfulfilled dream.

Spelunker, by Broderbund, comes a little too late for my first childhood, but that doesn't prevent it from rekindling those old dreams. Spelunker combines all of the arts of cave exploring with arcade-quality graphics and fast action-all from the safety of your favorite chair, sans the dangers of cave-ins, bottomless pits and vampire bats.

Spelunking, for the uninformed, is the technical term for cave exploring. As Spelunker, you are given an impressive network of caverns to explore and plunder. The object of the game is to move throughout the caves, gathering up treasures and other items necessary to survive.
At the start of play, you descend via elevator and must decide on which level to exit. This is of paramount importance, as only a portion of any level is visible at a time; the remainder scrolls into view only as you move along its paths.
This is an adequate simulation of a maze, and while it's unlikely that you will truly get lost, it is highly likely that it will take you a while to find the optimum route to the key or power module you need.
You see, you must have those keys to gain access
to locked portions of your new world. And power modules? Well, they only keep you alive. Throughout Spelunker, your power level is constantly decreasing and must be continually replenished to keep functioning.

Strategy is required here, as the power modules return you to full energy - but no more. It is, therefore, advantageous to wait as long as possible to pick up a module. More than a few times, I fizzled out with the module just at my fingertips. But loss of power isn't the only frustration.

Numerous Spelunkers of days gone by haunt the caves, hoping to sell you a one-way ticket to their realm. However, you do have a phantom blaster to bust these ghosts. Stand firm and fire to eradicate the spirit, but avoid overuse, as the weapon consumes your power rapidly.
Vampire bats also torment you by dropping something (I'm not quite sure what) on you from above. These bats prefer the dark and can be neutralized with a flare, if you happen to have one. Other dangers include dizzying heights, tight squeezes, volcano pits and deadly gases.


If you find yourself against an immobile obstacle (like a solid rock wall), you'd better hope that you remembered to pick up some dynamite. Jab at the $D$ key, then run-fast! If you place it properly, the explosive will blow anything off the screen. If you move too slowly, it will blow you off the screen.

The keyboard launches flares, ignites dynamite and blasts ghosts, while the joystick controls up, down, left and right movement, with the button jumping your character over obstacles and from place to place. If this sounds familar to the Donkey Kong player, the similarity is unmistakable; this is definitely a Donkey Kong derivative. But that doesn't stop it from being a truly good game.

For, while Spelunker is a rehash of familiar game themes, it does add some twists and turns which definitely make it worth the money. Controls are very responsive, and they never feel sluggish. Graphics, as
well, are of the highest quality; quite colorful and detailed, these push your computer and monitor to their limits.

The variety of scenes is incredible. There are ladders, ropes, elevators, mine cars and more, each providing its own particular risk. The display also tallies your dynamite, flares and keys, so you always know exactly where you stand. Spelunker's difficulty level is high, and should be challenging for a while-but, more importantly, its variety provides incentive to continue.

Free lives are liberally provided, although you'll always need one more. And the manual, while not a Pulitzer Prize contender, tells most of what you need to know about Spelunker.

It may be nitpicking, but two things did really bother me. The game is reloaded after each play, a lengthy and wasteful procedure. While other levels are loaded from the disk as you need them, the post-game reloading takes place regardless of whether additional caverns have been added. Also, only one player may explore the underground world at a time.

Overall, though, Spelunker is an excellent game and cannot be too enthusiastically recommended.

## CUTTHROATS

by Michael Berlyn and Jerry Wolper INFOCOM
55 Wheeler Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
48K Disk \$34.95
Cutthroats follows Infidel as Infocom's second installment in Tales of Adventure series. True-to-life dangers and rewards are the cornerstones of this series. You'll find no magic-nor little elves-to aid you.

There's sunken treasure out there somewhere, and you must dive for it . . . not only because you want it, but also because you're forced to. It seems that you've fallen in with the wrong crowd. You have the money, maps and diving skills that they need to recover a treasure. But any of your "friends" (Johnny Red, the Weasel, or Pete the Rat) would just as soon kill you if you get in their way. The thought of double-crossing them shouldn't even enter your mind.
Interaction with the characters is necessary to succeed, and their unpredictability will keep you on your toes for hours. Even more than in most of Infocom's games, you must keep your eyes and ears peeled for any clues which may reveal the characters' true personalities and motives.

In Cutthroats, you wake up in your hotel room to find a note that has been slipped under the door. You begin to remember the events of the previous night, how your friend Hevlin gave you a map with sunken treasure pinpointed. Then Hevlin's luck took a down-turn-and he turned up dead. Now Johnny Red, a particularly shady fellow, invites you to the Shanty, a particularly shady bar, for a little conversation.

He wants you to take him to the treasure Hevlin told him about. It seems that Hevlin had the loose lips sailors always worry about. You're also enlisted to pay the way and dive for the riches. All Johnny wants is the glory and the bucks.

What's more, lurking in the shadows are those who would like to see you lose the treasure-and those who would like to see you dead. McGinty, for example, is a nervous and uncooperative little fellow who will try to foil any attempts to form a diving party.

If you survive the journey, the shark attacks and the untold other plot complications, you'll end up bringing back the treasure (and yourself) intact.


## Cutthroats.

There are two separate sunken ships with treasure, and in any given game, you're not sure which one you'll be diving for. Using an enclosed booklet, you must piece together clues supplied by Johnny Red, to determine which treasure you're after. And, if you're wrong. . .well, one doesn't think of such things on an empty stomach.

Infocom has introduced a new packaging design and has repackaged all of their games. The new carton is similar to a book in size, and the cover opens up to show the latest issues of True Tales of Adventure. This can be read both for clues and for fun, and it also provides the new adventurer with basic game information, rules and strategies. When the book is finished, pop open the back. Inside the carton is your disk, along with the other necessary game materials.
Infocom has started rating their games by levelJunior, Standard, Advanced or Expert. Cutthroats is Standard, on the same level as Zork I, the Enchanter, Witness and Planetfall. It was a bit too easy for me, as I'm somewhere between Advanced and Expert. Still, the challenge lasted a few hours, and the diffi-
culty (of lack thereof) rarely spoils an Infocom experience. I must admit that I used a printer this time, and being able to reread the text between sessions is a great help.

Infocom games must be reviewed more as books than as games. The descriptions are complete and vivid, just what you would expect from Infocom, but Cutthroats lacks the humor of some earlier offerings. I missed it. Nevertheless, the characters are brought to life, and this is one of the best compliments that could be paid such a game. Overall, Cutthroats is not one of Infocom's best games, but is still so far above the competition as to make them pale by comparison.

I just realized that, unlike the arcade games that litter the market, there are few copiers of Infocom's interactive fiction, few imitators. Can it be done? Probably. Can it be done as well as Infocom does it, or better? Unlikely. With each new game, Infocom is further entrenched in their position as manufacturer of the most unique, highest quality software available on the market today.

## GALACTIC ADVENTURES <br> by Tom Reamy STRATEGIC SIMULATIONS, INC. 465 Fairchild Drive, Suite 108 Mountain View, CA 94043 48K Disk $\$ 59.95$

Galactic Adventures is a very hard game to review. The main problem is the finite space I have to tell you about an infinitely complex game. You're right; I'd better stop rambling and get right into the game. I must warn you, though: an entire book could be written about this game and still not do it justice.

Basically, Galactic Adventures takes the usual D\&D adventure themes and adds a few of its own twists. Your objective is to build up your strength until you're powerful enough to tackle an adventure-at which point, you realize that you were nowhere near ready to start, and you must begin the game anew.

After this has occurred a few times, you'll learn your lesson and begin to strengthen your characters enough to survive at least the first encounter. Familiar attributes (speed, intelligence, dexterity, etc.) are used to breathe life into the characters you and the computer create.

Throughout the game, you're constantly being given choices - where to go, what to do, even what to say. This is done with a hierarchy of option levels, narrowing down to the exact thing you want to do. You continue until you relinquish your turn to the machine. The program executes your commands, and then the machine moves. The readouts indicate if you've survived. If you did, they'll tell how well you fared.
Jobs are available, and successfully completing one will increase your bankroll. Whether you complete
the job or not depends on both your character's skills and your own. When a job is offered, its skill requirements are compared with your character's skills, to determine the probability of success. You then opt for an abstract resolution, or you may play the skill game. The abstract randomly determines your success, while the skill game is a logic puzzle similar to Mastermind. If you're not familiar with Mastermind, wake up! It's one of the most popular logic games in the world.


Galactic Adventures.
Using the currency of the land, frilbees, you purchase weapons, armor, spaceships and aid for your quest. In the first phase of Galactic Adventures, you meet with various fellow creatures and attempt to increase your wealth, skill and the size of your band.

When you feel that you're ready, you enter the adventure phase of play. There are three types of adventures: Explore, Escape and Agent. In the first two, you must find your way out of the battlefield; in the latter, you must capture a specific enemy agent. In all three types, there are numerous treasures to obtain and unlimited battles to fight.
If you're still not satisfied, there is an additional program. It allows you to create your own adventure, either from scratch or by modifying an already existing one. This feature is extremely user friendly, and I experienced no problems as it walked me through the phases of creation. It looks as though this could be used to provide a skeleton for many $D \& D$ scenarios, virtually eliminating dice and paperwork.

The manual for Galactic Adventures is complete; at first glance, its complexity may overwhelm you. However, everything is fully described-if you can find it-and additional player aids, like charts and grids, are included, along with abundant background information. A two-sided disk contains the game on side one and the adventure on side two.
There are some bad points. Combat is hard to get used to, as the movement is controlled with the keys $1-8$, which correspond to the eight possible directions a joystick can move. Remembering which number
moves you in which direction is a nearly impossible feat. Fortunately, the moves usually depend on strategy rather than arcade speed. Also, while the graphics are not to be considered state-of-the-art, it must be remembered that this is a simulation, and as such, the display is only there to spark your imagination and allow you to keep track of play. The real enjoyment of a game like this is not on the screen, but in the mind. This one isn't for arcade action addicts.
One thing can be said for certain, though: Galactic Adventures is an incredibly complex game with enough versatility to keep even the experienced adventurer busy for decades to come, whether saving a damsel in distress or rocketing to the stars.

## QUEST OF THE SPACE BEAGLE by Scott Lamb <br> AVALON HILL MICROCOMPUTER GAMES 4517 Harford Road <br> Baltimore, MD 21214 <br> 48K Disk $\$ 35.00$

Avalon Hill games mean many different things to many different people. Some of the finest games I've ever played were Avalon Hill board games and simulations. Gettysburg, Squad Leader and others brought

Soon ANALOG Computing will be only a phone call away.
me as close to the real thing as I'd ever care to be. Likewise, their board games, such as the classic GO, are indispensible entries in my game library.

It would seem only natural that Avalon Hill bring their years of experience to the realm of the personal computer. A drawback of those early strategy games was the need, in order to simulate reality, of performing a large number of calculations and comparisons to resolve each and every turn. As a result, they were hard to learn and tiresome to play-and their complexity screamed for computer simplification.

But, somehow, until Quest of the Space Beagle (or Beagle), I had never played an Avalon Hill microcomputer game. I now consider myself to have been lucky; it's hard to see an old friend fail-and so miserably.


Quest of the Space Beagle.
Beagle is introduced as the second part of an earlier Avalon Hill game, Jupiter 1999. This introduction states that, while playing 1999 is not necessary for you to enjoy Beagle, it is helpful. It seems more likely, if 1999 is anything like Beagle, that purchasing the sequel would be the farthest thing from your mind.

In Beagle, you find yourself many light-years from mother Earth, and you must find your way back. To play (rather than enjoy) this game, you'll need a BASIC cartridge, a joystick and a translator disk for the XL series. And, although your disk drive may object, it must be used to load the game.
Scrolling text provides background information, and then you're plunged into a battle to capture an alien planet. This sounds far better than it is. Graphics are poor; the action, slow and (worst of all) frustrating.

The manual (which is, by the way, very thorough and complete) says that the "task may seem difficult at first. . . (but). . .Take your time; it can be done." Well, so can the colonization of the moon, but that doesn't make me want to sit around and wait for it. It simply is not enjoyable, but more like root canal work without anesthesia.
For the few hardy souls (or, more accurately, the masochists) who make it past the dreadful first phase,
two more await you. In the second phase, the Labyrinthes of Kamerra, you must solve problems and find the only exit before your oxygen or stamina run out. Oxygen decreases constantly, while stamina is reduced each time you bump into things. Within the maze, there are rations which restore you to full powershould you be able to find them.
In the third and final Exploration phase, having escaped the maze, you must now find the Earth. Using your navigational scanner and hyperdrive, you search the known and unknown universe for your small home planet. The task is just as hopeless as it sounds.
Beagle's graphics are poor, moving erratically at times, and the monitor must be adjusted and dimmed to minimize a distracting flicker. This isn't the strategy or simulation game one might expect from Avalon Hill, but relies heavily on graphics. When they fail, so does the game.
Quest of the Space Beagle can't be recommended. It is disappointing, slow and laborious. A few years ago it might have been a good game, but we've advanced and don't need to step backwards. If Avalon Hill can't live up to their previous record, they should stay out of computer games; by putting out something like this, they can only lose valuable customers who trust their name. And I know someone will like iteverything has its own market. Just don't say I didn't warn you.

## S.S. ACHILLES

by Simon Goodwin \& David Muncer BEYOND SOFTWARE

## European Software c/o 3R Import and Export 731 James St., Suite 405, Syracuse, NY 13203 48K Disk $\$ 24.95$

I find it hard to even imagine a game worse than this one. No, wait. . .I mean it's not pleasant to imagine a game worse than this one. Unfortunately, with my demented mind, I can imagine just about anything -except, perhaps, why anyone would like this game.
The S.S. Achilles is a ship you find yourself aboard in this dog. Suddenly a red alert sounds, and you learn that the ship is being invaded by an enemy growth. Every so often a new seed suddenly appears on the ship and begins to grow, until the entire craft is infected. Your duty, rather than simply evacuate and save yourself, is to collect up all the relic containers and then flee in panic.
This you do from the safety of your droid, which can withstand contact with the growth for limited periods of time. What the droid can't withstand, however, is loss of power or integrity. Power loss is constant, while integrity decreases when you contact any object. Both can be increased; you collect power modules and integrity packs, then return them, along with the relic containers, to your escape shuttle. The droid can carry only one of each at a time. It's a pretty worthless droid.

S.S. Achilles.

And so it goes, with you racing around the ship (which resembles a huge maze), while the growth inches towards you. By using a sealant gun, you can seal holes in bulkheads and slow the growth. When you've collected all the relics you think you can-or taken all your mind can bear-you escape in the emergency shuttle. You're then given a rating, from a lowly commendation to an Imperial Medal.

Graphics are poor; I've seen better on the 2600 with a two-dollar bargain bin game. The lower part of the display shows power and integrity levels, as well as what the droid is currently carrying. Also, a timer counts down in the lower left display. . .Use it to time eggs.

This is a one-player game. Options allow you to see an overall map of the ship, pause the action, and select a starting level of play from Inept (for those with no computer experience) to Expert (for 11-year-olds). Perhaps this just about sums it up for S.S. Achilles: while an expert may be an 1 -year-old, I'm afraid the average 11 -year-old would find the game insulting. The manufacturer encloses no address with the game, so you can tell he's hiding. And, while I know not the retail price, I do know precisely what it's worth: $\$ 2.00$. Not coincidentally, that's the price of a blank disk.

Well, that's it for this month. . I'll just power down until next time.

The author wishes to thank Perfect Computers of Niles and Boardman, Ohio for their assistance in assembling this review.

## Field of Fire review

(continued from page 15)
the Germans into the town of St. Anne. Some of the worst combat is the inch-by-inch type, wresting the town of Aachen from the grip of the Waffen SSnot an easy task.


Field of Fire.

## Ardennes dawn.

This is the big one. All of your experience comes into play here, as you relive the dark days of the bat-
tle for the Ardennes, witnessing the last dying gasp of the Wehrmacht in its do-or-die offensive blitzkrieg through the snow.

Your mission is to regroup your demoralized troops into an effective fighting force and halt the charge of the Panzers at the berg of Dom Buttenbach. You gain points and victory status if you stall the advance of the tanks and retreat into the protection of the town. As the dawn breaks, you hear the rumble of the incoming Panzers. What are you going to do about it?

## Take ten, Easy!

All things considered, FF is an excellent simulation of tactical infantry combat. Assaults and firefights are carried out in an exciting and realistic fashion, and you can use your rifle squads to turn a bad situation around.
If I could find any fault with the game, it would be in the documentation. The tactical hints offered for each game level are the bare-bones minimum, not much in the way of help. Terrain keys enclosed in the instruction manual are also woefully inadequate. A separate map for each conflict would be a big help to the wargamer in planning advances, etc.
Field of Fire is a game that novice and seasoned wargamer should enjoy, and it won't get stagnant. Besides, what scholar of WWII history wouldn't want to move out with the Big Red One. . . and into the history books?

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