THE \#1 MAGAZINE FOR ATARI® COMPUTER OWNERS


ADVENTURE ISSUE:
The Wizard Adventure creation for the nonprogrammer
The ROBOZ Incident Gastaway
Artificial Intelligence PLUS: VIDEO GAMIE DIGEST

## NeN ON ( <br> $\stackrel{+}{2}$

Therie will be hostages
no arms

Shoot the drerupiers ake the orystals.
and run.

## FEATURES




The ROBOX Barry Kolbe
Incident . . and Bryan Schappel 8 At least the alien computer that crashed in your backyard can understand Englishbut you've still got plenty to figure out

Castaway
.Rick Graves
Washed ashore
on a deserted island, you must find a way to be rescued. But first, you're determined to discover the secret the island holds.

A look at
Computalk
.Andy Eddy
This feature-packed BBS
from Texas stands out
in more ways than one.

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Part I
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41
You're not a programmer, but you've always wanted to write an adventure game? No problem with this unique system of programs.

Artificial
Dr. Ron
Intelligence . . . . . Schaefer ST 69
Expand your ST's knowledge
base-and save the results
for its reference in future use.

Troll
Scott
War II
Langston
The second half of the
listing - what you've been
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This does not apply to programs which specifically state that they are not public domain and, thus, are not for public distribution.

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When submitting articles and programs, both program listings and text should be provided in printed and magnetic form, if possible. Typed or printed text copy is mandatory, and should be in upper- and lowercase, with double spacing. If a submission is to be returned, please send a selfaddressed, stamped envelope.

# Editorial 

It seems fitting that, in this adventure issue of ANALOG Computing, we begin a new section: the Video Digest, devoted to coverage of the "new generation" of video game machines and software. To bring readers the most complete news and reviews possible, our Digest will cover all the makes of games and machines now on the market.

The writers of Video Digest-Joyce Worley, Arnie Katz and Bill Kunkel-are known to those of you who read ST-Log, where they cover news of the entertainment software out for the Atari ST line. Having tried their collective hand at nearly every form of gamesmanship on the market, they are uniquely qualified to bring us all up to date on the current equipment and revived interest in video games.

We hope our readers will enjoy-and profit from-this new section, in continuing on the road of the Atari Adventure.

Also in this issue is the second M/L listing for "Troll Wars II." Now, you can dig in and play to your heart's content.

Worlds of fantasy in our hearts, we're proud to bring you the first installment of Clayton Walnum's "The Wizard." For those of you who've always wanted to write a text adventure-but who've never wanted to learn how to do the actual programming - this is for you! It's an adventure construction set that'll have your
ideas on disk in no time, to delight and confuse your friends.

Go out for a midnight stroll in "Castaway," and you'll find yourself stranded on the proverbial island. This text adventure was written by Rick Graves, using tips from Clayton Walnum, too, as presented for programmers in our "Adventurous Programming" series last year.

Games. . . you thought you'd sworn off the things, eh? Well, "The ROBOX Incident" will have you back at your monitor in no time. . playing on an alien computer that has crash-landed in your backyard. Sworn off? Not yet!

And, for reality's sake, we've included a look at the Texan BBS, Computalk. With its creator's energy and drive, this BBS is one to watch.

As fall gets us back into the swing of things, we're occupied with getting our magazines out on time for you. (No, we haven't disappeared; we've just changed printers and are getting back on schedule. I hate it when Murphy's Law strikesover and over and over.) We're also continuing to work on the Columbus Day weekend's Atari fair planned in our area.
It may seem old hat to those on the West Coast, but this is exciting for us-we've attended fairs and shows all over the country, and this is the first Atari fair that's been held in the Northeast.

We think it's long overdue; the area is,
after all, one of the centers of computer expertise in the U.S., as well as a hotbed of college campuses. Atari needs more representation here, and this will be a good chance for Atarians on the East Coast to show themselves, and for dealers to make themselves better known to a whole section of the marketplace.

We're looking forward to playing host to those of you who'll be able to make the trip. With the goings-on in the desktop publishing and MIDI worlds of computing, this fall has many promises to keep. It will be our pleasure to bring you the latest news for the coming holiday season.

See you in October!


Diane L. Gaw
Managing Editor
ANALOG Computing

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## Reader comment

The case of the missing case.
Astute readers have probably noticed that the "Streamliner" article (issue 56) claims there are "three cases in which binary files contain unnecessary information that can be removed by "Streamliner" -but lists only two. Yes, there's a third case, but...uh...my dog ate it.
Here's case 3: binary files which have been appended to. Basically, the way this works is that, if a binary file which already exists is opened for an append operation (so that data can be added to the end of the file), the new data is put in a new sector, even if the last sector of the file has some room in it.

Suppose you create a file containing 1 byte. Then, you open the file for an append operation, add 1 byte to the end of the file, close the file, and repeat this "append and close" bit 99 times. Believe it or not, you'd end up with a 100-byte file which requires 100 sectors on disk! Something similar happens if you type in a machine language program using "M/L Editor" in more than one sitting. (This is not "M/L Editor's" fault; blame it on DOS.)

If "Streamliner" processes a file like this that doesn't contain any extra bytes, via case 1 or 2 , then it would determine that the file was in perfect order. (If the file did contain such bytes, the unused disk space would be removed when the file is rewritten.) This is not a bug in "Streamliner" because it is designed to look for extraneous bytes, not unused space which is not part of a file.

The solution is easy. Just use option C,
"Copy file" from the DOS menu to copy the file in question to itself by entering the same filename for both the source and destination. Even though most programs in ANALOG Computing don't need any Streamlining, you should use this little trick after typing in a program with "M/L Editor" or any other program you believe to contain "dead space." I hope this hasn't caused too much confusion.
James Hague
Author of "Streamliner"
Richardson, TX

## How about it, EA?

I would like to respond to an item in issue 56 of your magazine, concerning Electronic Arts. In the "ST notes" section, EA President Trip Hawkins was quoted as saying that the Atari 8 -bit line would probably lose the support of EA, due to poor sales of new products last year. I've looked at those products from EA, and only one, Chessmaster 2000, impressed me to the point where I'd buy it.

However, there is an EA software package that I'd buy immediately-if only they'd port it over to the 8 -bit. The package I'm referring to is The Bard's Tale. I feel it has the quality that everyone wants in a software package for their computer and consider it the best EA has to offer.

I wonder why EA is so critical of Atari without showing us their best. Software companies should just port their top products to the Atari 8 -bit line. If they find that Atari owners won't buy products that Apple and Commodore owners make top
sellers, then forget us. Until they try us, and see that we'll buy quality, I guess we're sunk.
So how about it, Mr. Hawkins? Give us a shot at the good stuff. Give us a shot at The Bard's Tale. If we don't buy that one, or other quality "port overs," then we won't buy anything. Maybe you'll find that, while we might not be the place for new products, we'll buy what sells on other systems. This may not give us products the others don't have, but we'll get more than we have now.

Duke T. Matlock
St. Louis, MO

## Lightspeed C manual improved.

I'm writing to inform you that the manual to our product, Lightspeed C, which was reviewed in the April issue of ANALOG Computing, has been revised, per the recommendation of reviewer Kurt Oestreich. The text size is significantly larger and the manual is now a pleasure to read. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Kurt for his honest and fair review of our product.

Also, I would like to introduce a revised, completely new edition of Elite Personal Accountant. Since the program was taken in by our company, it has undergone a major overhaul, including increased speed (nearly two times as fast) and a new manual.

Other new releases include our Brown Baggin It! line of games for the Atari 8-bit. The first of these is Classy Chassy, a full-
(continued on page 86)

THE FLIGHT CHOICE!


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..to new Scenery
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tires... SublOGIC.
․ㅏ부웅


Make The Flight Choice.

## The ROBOX Incident

## Try out the alien computer that just crashed into your life.

## by Barry Kolbe and Bryan Schappel

Your bed still likes you, even if you have been gone a long time-and you still like your bed. You hit the sack at about 10:00 p.m. and have been snoozing comfortably for nearly five hours, when. . .there's a crash and a bright flash of white light. Amazing how none of your neighbors have been awakened, isn't it?

You leap from bed, as best you can, don your robe and slippers, step on the dog, trip over your stuffed Komodo dragon doll and stumble down the stairs. The back door opens, even though you wanted it to, and you're outside.

Over in the vegetable garden, right on top of the corn that just started to come in, between the carrots and the peas, is a crater the size of your pumpkin patch. [Hey, where did the pumpkin patch go?]

Against your best judgment, you approach this craterwaiting for a big green thing with scales to jump at your throat, but no such luck. There's just a blackened box, with a panel and a button, sitting there. You're about to re-enter your humble abode and pass this occurrence off as a normal everyday kinda thing, when you notice the words Press START on the panel.

Well, you thought that addiction to computer games was cured, didn't you? Not quite. Against your will you press START and. .

## Typing it in.

Listing 1 contains the BASIC data statements used to create the ROBOX.COM file on your disk. Please refer to the "M/L Editor," found elsewhere in this issue for instructions on keying in ROBOX.

Once the ROBOX.COM file has been created, simply binary load it from DOS. If you're not sure how to do this, please refer to your DOS manual for instructions.

## Playing ROBOX.

You are now the proud owner of a slightly used alien computer, sent to Earth for reasons unknown. One nice thing about these aliens is that they speak the English tongue.

The computer uses the universal QWERTY keyboard as an input device and has a built-in CRT terminal for output. There also must be a disk in drive 1 at all times during play.

ROBOX has a total of 42 points. There is a point display at the bottom of the screen; keep a close eye on it, because it tells you if you did something right or wrong. For each new thing you discover, you receive 1 point. If you then do the thing wrong, after having done it right, you will loose 1 point.

Learning how to save/load a game also gives you points, so you may want to figure out how to do these operations first.

## Program options.

There are a couple of options available to you, that just make playing more fun. You will notice messages are printed to the screen slowly; to speed things up, press the inverse (Atari logo) key. Pressing it again will toggle it back to slow mode.

The other option is a key-click toggle. There is normally no click, so if you like the click, just press CTRL-CAPS. Press CTRL-CAPS again to turn off the click.

## Technical notes.

ROBOX operates in graphics mode 0 , on a narrow playfield. The wonderful moving graphs at the bottom of the screen were accomplished by defining a pair of characters with a pattern that would meet at both ends if folded over (like a sine wave). Then, every three vertical blanks, the character definition is shifted to the left with the ROL, LSR instructions, checking to see if the carry was set. If so, bit 7 of the rightmost character is set.

## WHAT IS ST-CHECK?

Most ST BASIC program listings in this magazine are followed by a table of numbers appearing as data statements, called "ST CHECKSUM DATA." These numbers are to be used in conjunction with ST-Check (which appeared in ANALOG Computing issue 41).

ST-Check, written by Clayton Walnum, is designed to find and correct typing errors when readers are entering programs from the magazine. For those readers who would like copies of the article, you may send for back issue 41 of ANALOG Computing for $\$ 4.00$.

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We used a custom screen print routine（the OS will not do narrow playfields）that accesses screen memory direct－ ly－this bugger can fill a screen with straight ATASCII text in the wink of an eye．Try that with CIO someday．（Our print routine also does word wraps，making the text easier to read．）There＇s a custom input routine used that will allow only sixty－four character inputs，alphanumeric only．

All game messages are tokenized to save memory．This also means that you can＇t look at the disk file for clues．By tokenizing the messages，we probably saved upwards of fif－ teen sectors．The Scott Adams adventures also used a tech－ nique similar to this，so all his adventures could fit into 16K．

We hope ROBOX keeps you busy for the next month．You may want to schedule an appointment at the Hair Trans－ plant Salon in the near future［you could be pulling out quite a bit］．

ANALOG Computing will not give clues over the phone． If you＇d like a copy of the game＇s solution，send a stamped， self－addressed envelope to：ROBOX Solution，c／o ANALOG Computing，P．O．Box 23，Worcester，MA 01603．©

Barry Kolbe is a mathematics teacher in Madison，WI． He uses the Atari to demonstrate graphing in his classroom． His former student，Bryan Schappel，is studying Computer Science at the University of Wisconsin．This is their fourth team project for ANALOG Computing．

Listing 1.
＂M／L Editor＂Data．

[^0]1190 DATA $124,0,1,126,96,124,96,96,126$ ， $0,6,126,96,124,96,96,3088$
1296 DATĂ $96,0,10,126,96,96,110,102,126$ ， $1,0,102,102,126,102,102,3052$
121日 DÂTA $102,0,0,56,56,56,56,56,56,6$, 6， $6,6,6,6,102,5452$
1220 DATA $126,0,0,96,162,198,126,102,1$ 62， $0,9,96,96,96,96,102,2320$
1230 DATA $126,0,0,99,119,127,99,99,99$, $0,0,124,102,162,102,102,2889$
1240 DATA $162,0,0,126,102,162,102,102$, $126,0,0,126,102,102,126,96,3324$
1250 DÁTA $96,0,0,126,102,192,192,106,1$ $18,0,10,126,162,102,124,108,3466$
1260 DÁTA $162,0,61,124,96,126,6,6,62,0$, 0，126，24，24，24，24，6646
1270 ［Аी TA $24,0,0,102,102,102,102,102,1$ $26,0,0,102,102,102,102,60,1956$
1280 DATA $24,0,6,99,99,99,127,119,59,0$ ，6，102，102，66，66，102，1443
1290 DATA $102,0,1,102,102,126,24,24,24$ ， $8,6,126,108,24,48,102,9246$
1360 DATÁ $126,0,0,30,24,24,24,24,30,0$, 6， $1,224,48,24,12,6576$
1319 DATA $7,0,6,120,24,24,24,24,120,0$, 0，8，28，54，99，99，7786
1320 DATA 0， $0,248,33,243,34,0,0,0,6,0$, 0，255，255，0，0，500
 $10,1,0,1,0,1,4918$
1340 DÁTÁ $0,17,16,17,0,0,192,192,192,1$
$92,192,192,192,192,192,192,3570$
1350 DÂTA $152,192,208,204,252,0,0,0,48$ ，129，204，198，3，0，0，12，1109
1360 DATÁ $30,51,97,192,128,0,0,0,63,12$ $7,224,192,192,192,0,0,4980$
1376 DATA $255,255,0,0,0,6,0,0,252,254$, $7,115,59,27,192,192,5497$
1386 DÂTÁ $192,192,192,192,192,192,3,3$, $3,3,3,3,3,3,192,216,2606$
1390 DATA $216,204,224,127,63,0,0,0,0,6$ ，0，255，255， $0,3,3,9977$
1460 DĂTĂ $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{3}{3}, 254,252,0,255,129,129$ ，
$129,129,129,129,255,0,0,7188$
1410 DATA $15,8,8,8,248,6,0,0,224,32,32$ $132,63,0,6,16,6884$
142 DATA $24,252,252,24,16,0,0,8,24,63$ ， $63,24,8,0,0,0,4875$
1430 DATA $9,255,255,0,6,6,0,6,3,3,3,3$, 0，0， $0,2,2831$
1440 DATA $152,152,192,192,6,6,6,6,6,0$,日，日，6， $0,0,0,3360$
1450 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 6， 0,1459
 10，24，1844
1470 DATA $60,126,24,24,24,0,0,24,24,24$ ，126，66，24，0，6，24，5520
1480 DATA $48,126,244,34,239,35,48,24,0$ ， $0,0,24,12,126,12,24,7353$
1490 DATA 0，0，0， $24,60,126,126,60,24,6$, 1， $9,126,6,126,102,9464$
1560 DATAA $126,6,0,96,96,126,102,102,12$
6，日， $0,10,124,96,96,96,1842$
1510 DATA $124,6,0,6,6,126,102,102,126$,
6， $1,126,102,126,96,1660$
$152 日$ DATA $124,0,0,30,24,126,24,24,24,0$ ， $10,126,162,162,126,9828$
1530 DATA $6,126,9,96,96,126,102,102,10$
$2,6,0,24,6,56,24,24,7672$
1540 DATA $24,0,0,6,6,6,6,6,6,62,0,96,9$ 6，108，129，108，9828
1550 DATA $102,0,0,56,24,24,24,24,24,0$, 9，01，198，238，254，198，5606
1560 DATA 198，0，0，0，126，102，102，102，10
$2,6,6,6,126,102,102,102,1676$
1579 DATA $126,0,0,0,126,162,102,126,96$ ， $96,0,0,126,102,102,126,3096$

1580 DATA $6,6,0,0,126,102,96,96,96,0,0$ ,0,126,96,126,6,112
1596 DATA $126,0,0,24,126,24,24,24,30,0$ , 0, 0, 102, 102, 102, 102, 9132
160 ' DATA $126,0,0,0,102,102,102,60,24$, 0, 0, 0, 99,99,127,62,9828
1610 DATA $54,6,6,6,102,60,24,60,102,0$, $6,0,102,102,102,126,406$
162 DATA $14,126,6,0,126,14,24,112,126$ , $0,0,24,60,126,126,24,9904$
1630 DATA $60,0,24,24,24,24,24,24,24,24$ , 0, 126, 120, 124, 110,102,1028
1646 DATA $6,0,240,35,255,35,8,24,56,12$ $0,56,24,8,0,16,24,7575$
1656 DATA $28,30,28,24,16,0,0,40,251,40$ , 112, 112,112,249, $66,78,4607$
1660 DATÁ $40,160,66,0,59,2,2,2,2,2,2,2$ ,2,2,2,2,2755
1670, DÁTÁ $2,2,2,2,160,66,110,40,2,2,2$, $66,110,40,65,0,7793$
1680 DATA 4 ', $112,112,112,112,112,112,1$ $12,112,112,66,238,40,112,2,65,4568$
1690 DATA $39,40,64,0,32,96,32,64,0,96$, $4,146,2,16,16,12,6737$
1700 DATA $111,115,119,123,127,131,135$, $139,192,128,180,229,242,237,233,238,76$ 71
1710 DATA $225,236,128,180,249,240,229$, $154,128,184,182,141,162,162,171,143,49$ 44
1720 DATA $151,173,154,177,179,175,128$, $192,192,128,213,212,212,212,212,212,79$ 55
1730 DATA $212,210,128,192,79,79,79,79$, $79,79,79,79,192,128,211,212,9731$
$174{ }^{\prime}$ DATÁ $212,212,212,212,212,214,128$, $192,128,128,6,71,72,72,73,6,4959$
1750 DATA $128,128,128,128,128,128,128$, $128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128,128,91$ 58
1760 DATA $0,71,72,72,73,0,128,128,128$, $128,0,74,69,70,75,0,1013$
1770 DATÁ $0,65,67,0,85,82,0,16,16,0,83$ ,86,0,0,65,67,7282
1786 DATA $0,74,86,81,75,0,128,128,128$, $128,0,76,77,77,78,0,1380$
1790 DATA $0,66,68,128,128,128,128,128$, $128,128,128,128,128,128,66,68,6876$
1800 DATA $0,76,77,77,78,0,128,128,0,0$,
1810 0, 0, 0, 0, 4801 $0,0,0,0,112,252,40,247,41$, $114,101,115,115,0,0,2770$
1820 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0.6,1829

1830 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,128,179,180$, $161,178,180,128,0,5438$
1840 DATA 0, $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,255$, 254,253,159,5056
1850 DATA $158,157,156,155,127,126,125$, $31,30,29,28,27,64,95,129,169,3773$
1860 DATA $169,39,141,48,2,169,40,141,4$ $9,2,169,0,141,198,2,141,4365$
1870 DATA $200,2,160,18,140,197,2,32,190$ ,41,32,190,41,200,192,16,5927
1880 DÁTA $208,242,169,1,141,111,2,173$, $31,208,201,6,208,249,169,0,9219$
1890 DATA $141,48,2,169,49,141,49,2,160$ ,3,169,255,15\},13,208,169,8598
 $136,16,238,162,61,160,3,6469$
$136,16,238,162,61,166,153,6,208,136,16,2$ $47,32,190,41,32,190,41,32,4610$
1920 DATA $190,41,206,62,41,266,53,41,2$ $38,64,41,238,65,41,262,16,6062$
1930 DATA 221,169,0,162,3,157, 0,208,20 $2,16,250,96,72,169,0,133,7668$
1940 DATÁ $20,165,26,246,252,104,96,169$ $, 0,168,153,6,36,153,0,37,3763$

1950 DATA $153,0,38,153,0,39,206,208,24$ $1,96,169,125,201,155,268,9,662$
1960 DATÁ $169,0,133,139,230,140,76,109$ , $42,201,126,208,12,32,48,42,4744$
1976 DATÁ $32,73,42,169,0,168,248,41,24$ $3,42,145,141,96,201,125,268,1181$
1980 DATĂ $20,160,0,152,153,0,59,153,0$,
$60,153,6,61,200,268,244,8230$
1990 DÁă $133,139,133,140,96,32,171,42$
, 72, $32,73,42,160,0,164,145,3800$
2096 DATA $141,166,139,232,224,32,144,7$ $230,140,32,169,42,162,0,134,6282$
2010 DATÁ $139,96,165,139,170,5,140,240$ ,17,202,16,12,162,31,164,140,6905
2020 DATA $208,4,162,0,240,2,198,140,13$ $4,139,96,169,224,133,141,169,1713$ 2636 DATÁ $58,133,142,164,140,165,141,2$ $4,105,32,133,141,144,2,230,142,8347$
2040 DATÁ $136,16,242,165,141,24,161,13$ $9,133,141,144,2,230,142,96,164,9519$
2650 DATA $140,192,13,144,55,169,12,133$ ,146,169, 10,133,141,169,59,133,7384
2060 DATA $142,169,32,133,143,169,59,13$ $3,144,162,6,166,31,177,143,145,8556$
2070 DATA $141,136,16,249,165,144,133,1$ $42,165,143,133,141,24,105,32,133,7743$
2086 DÁTA $143,165,144,105,0,133,144,23$ $2,224,13,208,223,96,32,189,42,9380$
2090 DATÁ $29,56,49,166,137,96,32,189,4$ $2,29,66,40,166,137,96,72,4488$
2100 DATA $42,42,42,42,41,3,134,137,170$ , 104, 41, 159,96, 134, 136,32,5382
2110 DATÁ $222,41,166,136,96,173,252,2$, $201,255,246,249,162,255,142,252,8579$
2120 DATA $2,133,128,168,192,192,144,2$, $160,154,177,121,133,147,201,128,1869$
2130 DATA $240,227,201,129,268,9,244,42$ ,239,43,165,149,73,1,133,149,8667
2140 DATA $76,211,42,201,130,208,9,165$, $148,73,64,133,148,76,211,42,8636$
2150 DATA $201,131,208,6,169,64,133,148$ ,208,191,201,132,208,9,165,150,1887
2160 DАТá $73,1,133,150,76,211,42,201,1$ $33,246,174,165,128,201,64,144,2015$
2170 DATA $19,165,147,201,97,144,13,201$ ,123, 176, $9,165,148,246,5,5,7197$
2180 DATA $128,76,225,42,162,15,189,46$, $41,197,147,240,5,202,16,246,9799$ 2190 DÁTA $165,147,201,32,144,131,164,1$ $50,249,13,160,127,140,31,208,162,774$ 2200 DÁTA $8,262,208,253,136,16,245,96$, $32,200,43,169,0,133,129,169,8797$
2210 DATA $5,133,130,169,0,133,131,160$, $0,177,129,153,0,6,206,201,7867$
2220 DATA $155 ; 208,4,230,131,208,17,192$
,32,208,238,136,177,129,201,32,1533
2236 DATA $246,5,136,208,247,160,31,200$ , 132,132,160, $9,177,129,132,133,215$
2240, DATA $201,155,240,3,32,222,41,165$, $149,240,6,32,190,41,32,190,7337$
2250 DATA $41,164,133,260,196,132,208,2$ $28,152,24,101,129,133,129,144,2,8864$
2260 DATA $230,130,165,139,240,3,32,226$ 221, 165, 131,246,176,96,133,129,1004 2270 DATA $132,130,162,255,166,255,290$, $232,177,129,157,0,5,201,155,208,2896$ 2286 DATA $1,96,41,127,261,32,176,238,1$ $77,129,16,5,41,127,24,105,4967$
2290 DATA $32,132,133,10,168,185,240,43$ ,235,44,24,57,141,1,44,185,5969
2300 DATA $25,57,141,2,44,160,255,202,2$日0, $232,185,255,255,157,0,5,2259$
23ín DATA $16,246,41,127,157,9,5,164,13$ $3,76,208,43,169,62,32,222,7439$
2326 DATÁ $41,162,1,134,135,202,134,134$ 2326, 136, 32, 211, $42,166,136,201,697$
2330 DATĂ $155,240,57,41,127,261,32,144$ ,239,201,126,208,11,224, 0,240,1679

2346 DATA $231,202,32,203,42,76,30,44,2$ $01,96,246,229,261,123,176,216,3591$
2356 DATA $133,138,201,65,144,7,261,91$, $176,3,24,105,32,224,63,240,7994$
2360 DATA $199,157,0,6,165,138,32,203,4$ $2,232,208,188,157,10,6,134,7915$
2370 DATA $134,198,135,76,222,41,216,16$ $9,0,170,157,0,36,232,208,250,2092$
2380 DATA $165,135,240,52,165,139,16,10$ 24, $105,64,141,0,208,165,146,6841$
2390 DATA $10,10,10,24,105,58,170,173,4$ $3,2,240,11,169,246,157,0,7084$
2400 DATA $36,133,145,169,60,133,146,16$ $5,145,198,146,208,8,160,30,132,9546$
2416 DATA $146,73,246,133,145,157,10,36$, $230,154,165,154,201,2,208,51,9759$
2420 DAT́́ $169,0,133,154,162,7,189,48,3$ $4,10,157,48,34,62,40,34,1326$
2430 DATÁ $144,9,169,1,24,125,48,34,157$ ,48,34,189,136,34,10,157,4022
2446 D T ́ $136,34,62,128,34,144,9,169,1$ ,24,125,136,34,157,136,34,4271
2450 DATÁ $202,16,211,76,98,228,236,44$, $229,45,169,0,133,151,166,155,666$
2460 DATÁ $240,66,230,153,166,153,224,8$ ,208,58,133,153,164,152,200,192,3597
2470 DATA $8,208,2,160,10,132,152,185,70$ , 40, 141,1, 208, 152, 73, 7,5508
2486 DATA $168,185,70,40,141,2,208,160$, $12,185,24,34,201,208,240,4,8660$
2496 DATA $136,16,246,200,169,192,153,2$ $4,34,169,208,192,6,208,2,160,9546$
2506 DATA $13,153,23,34,76,95,228,72,13$ $8,72,166,151,189,64,46,141,7955$
2510 DATA $24,208,141,10,212,189,67,40$, $141,23,208,141,10,212,230,151,839$
2520 DATA $164,170,104,64,165,121,5,122$ ,298, $6,169,254,133,121,133,122,363$
2530 DATA $32,220,41,133,135,141,200,2$, $133,148,133,149,230,149,133,150,1993$
2540 DATA $133,151,133,152,133,153,133$, $154,133,155,169,32,141,244,2,169,701$
2550 DATA $240,133,145,169,30,133,146,1$ $69,61,141,47,2,169,7,160,108,6412$
2560 DATA $162,44,32,92,228,169,6,160,2$ $36,162,44,32,92,228,169,57,9197$
2576 DáTá 141, 日, $2,169,45,141,1,2,165,1$ $92,141,14,212,32,66,41,4497$
2586 DATA $169,32,141,7,212,169,3,141,2$ $9,208,32,261,41,141,8,208,7547$
2590 DATÂ $141,9,208,141,16,208,169,68$, $141,192,2,169,56,141,193,2,7836$ 2600 DATA $169,166,141,194,2,230,155,16$ $0,5,169,120,153,183,37,153,215,1582$
2610 DATA $38,136,16,247,230,45,225,46$, $216,162,0,189,195,51,24,105,8446$
2620 DATÁ $5,157,195,51,232,224,188,208$ ,242,169,1,141,68,2,169,255,2316
2630 DATÁ $133,161,169,176,166,51,32,98$ , $43,32,226,41,32,18,44,162,4615$
2640 DÁTA $255,134,160,173,0,6,201,155$, $208,10,169,9,160,6,32,98,5061$
2650 DATA $43,76,7,46,162,0,134,159,188$ $, 139,52,185,195,51,16,10,5593$
2660 DATA $169,32,160,53,32,98,43,76,7$, $46,205,6,6,240,6,232,5260$
2670 DATA $208,228,76,7,46,162,01,232,20$ $0,185,195,51,48,7,221,0,7692$
2680 DATA $6,240,244,206,7,41,127,221,0$ , $6,240,6,32,201,46,76,5576$
2690 DÁTÁ $7,46,134,158,166,159,189,44$, $58,208,16,254,44,58,32,187,7854$
2700 DATÁ $50,166,158,232,189,0,6,201,1$ $55,208,3,76,8,47,201,32,5788$
2710 DATÁ $240,3,76,90,46,232,134,157,1$ $62,0,134,160,188,148,52,185,468$
2720 DATÁ $241,51,48,47,166,157,221,0,6$ , 240, 5, 166,160, 232,208, 234,3467
2730 DATA $232,200,185,241,51,48,7,221$,
$0,6,240,244,208,15,41,127,8430$
2740 DATA $221,0,6,208,8,232,189,0,6,20$ $1,155,240,77,32,201,46,8415$
2750 DATA $76,7,46,166,157,32,201,46,76$ , 7, $46,134,156,162,6,189,6582$
2760 DАТА $0,6,157,112,58,232,228,156,2$ 08, $245,160,6,185,42,53,157,599$
2770 DATA $112,56,232,200,226,46,221,47$ , 192, 7, 208, 244, 164, 156, 185, 10, 1928
2780 DATA $6,201,155,240,10,9,128,157,1$ $12,58,290,232,185,0,6,157,8448$
2790 DATA $112,58,201,155,268,244,169,1$ $12,160,58,32,98,43,96,165,159,9294$
 $89,87,58,141,26,47,32,255,6205$
2810 DATA $255,76,7,46,169,49,160,53,32$ ,98,43,169,610,160,53,32,4201
2820 DATÁ $98,43,169,68,166,53,32,98,43$ ,169,71,160,53,32,98,43,3982
2836 DATÁ $169,74,160,53,32,98,43,169,7$ $7,160,53,32,98,43,96,166,5472$
2840 DATÁ $160,240,8,169,178,160,53,32$, $98,43,96,173,78,58,268,6,6143$
2850 DăTÀ $238,78,58,32,187,50,169,115$, $160,52,32,98,43,169,127,160,7762$
2860 DATA $52,32,98,43,162,3,134,156,16$ $9,240,160,52,32,98,43,166,7850$
2870 DATA $156,262,16,242,169,252,160,5$ $2,32,98,43,169,8,160,53,32,5759$
2880 DATA $98,43,169,20,160,53,32,98,43$ , $96,166,160,224,1,240,15,7636$
2890 DATÁ $224,3,208,3,76,236,50,169,17$ $8,160,53,32,98,43,96,32,5251$
2969 DATĂ $128,50,144,1,96,169,190,160$, $53,32,98,43,32,18,44,162,3979$
2910 DАТА $0,134,161,188,189,52,185,153$ $, 52,48,10,265,9,6,246,17,5663$
2926 DATA $166,161,232,208,236,169,195$,
$160,52,32,98,43,169,255,133,161,2495$
2936 DATA $96,162,6,232,222,47,217,48,2$ $00,185,153,52,48,7,221,0,7567$
2946 DATA $6,208,225,240,242,41,127,221$ , $0,6,208,221,166,161,189,52,2189$
2950 DATÁ 58, 208,6,254,52,58,32,187,50 , 169, 213, 160, 52, $32,98,43,6471$
2960 DATA $96,169,179,160,56,32,98,43,3$ $2,226,41,230,149,165,165,201,1770$
2976 DATA $42,240,76,169,189,160,56,32$, $98,43,32,126,48,169,253,162,9562$
2980 DATA $0,32,144,48,142,47,2,142,29$, $208,169,64,141,14,212,169,8691$
2990 DATA $42,141,200,2,162,228,160,95$, $169,6,32,92,226,162,228,166,2229$
3006 DATÁ $98,169,7,32,92,226,169,0,162$ , 3, 157, 0, 208, 262, 16, 250,9583
3016 DÁTA $169,255,162,160,32,144,48,16$ $9,0,141,209,2,76,98,48,169,6945$
3020 DATA $23,141,208,56,169,189,160,56$ ,32,98,43,169,216,166,56,32,7811
3030 DATA $98,43,32,126,48,76,98,48,32$, $226,41,169,229,160,56,32,7176$
3046 DÁTA $98,43,169,249,166,56,32,98,4$ $3,96,133,19,134,20,165,19,4710$
3050 DATA $48,252,96,166,160,224,1,240$, $8,169,178,166,53,32,98,43,7566$
3060 DATA $96,32,128,50,144,1,96,165,16$ $1,16,8,169,205,160,52,32,6444$
3070 DATA $98,43,96,10,170,189,102,58,1$ $41,200,48,189,163,58,141,261,291$
3080 DATA $48,32,255,255,166,161,189,57$ ,58,208,6,254,57,58,32,187,9293
3090 DATA $50,76,7,46,218,48,213,49,169$ , 227, 160,52, $32,98,43,162,7558$
3100 DATA $41,189,44,58,157,112,58,202$, $16,247,169,4,32,40,49,16,3850$
3110 DATA $10,169,18,160,58,32,98,43,32$ ,74,49,169,7,32,85,49,1857
3120 DATA $162,41,189,44,58,29,112,58,1$ $57,44,58,262,16,244,32,187,7836$

3130 DÁTA $50,96,169,217,160,52,32,98,4$ $3,169,8,32,40,49,48,209,4686$
3140 DATA $169,11,32,85,49,96,72,32,74$ ， $49,164,162,32,157,74,3,3364$
3156 DÁTA $169,3,157,66,3,169,58,157,69$ ，3，169，34，157，68，3，169，5411
उ166 DATA $0,157,75,3,32,86,228,96,162$ ， $32,169,12,157,66,3,32,4054$
3170 DÁTA $86,228,96,162,32,157,66,3,16$ $9,58,157,69,3,169,44,157,6469$
उ186 DATÁ $68,3,169,36,157,72,3,169,0,1$ $57,73,3,32,86,228,32,4456$
3190 DATA $74,49,96,166,160,224,2,208,2$ $3,32,128,50,144,1,96,169,6761$
3200 DATA $157,160,56,32,98,43,32,18,44$ ，173， $0,6,261,49,176,8,3354$
3210 DATÁ $169,178,160,53,32,98,43,96,2$ $01,51,176,244,56,233,49,133,280$
3220 DATA $164,208,11,169,52,133,163,16$ $9,7,133,162,76,184,49,169,52,8592$
उ236 DATÁ $133,163,169,61,133,162,162,0$ ，134，156，169，32，32，222，41，169，9063
3240 DATA $48,32,222,41,165,156,5,48,32$ ，222，41，169，32，32，222，41，6227
3250 DATA $32,16,44,166,214,49,209,50,1$ $56,188,170,56,232,189,170,56,2275$
3260 DATA $133,157,162,0,173,0,6,201,15$ $5,240,11,189,0,6,209,162,8703$
3270 DATA $240,50,201,155,240,55,166,15$ $6,165,164,208,14,189,62,58,240,2389$
3280 DATA $6,222,62,58,32,187,50,76,19$ ， $50,189,70,58,240,248,222,1364$
3290 DATA $70,58,76,2,50,166,156,232,22$ $4,8,208,160,169,156,160,56,1803$
3309 DATA $32,98,43,96,196,157,240,237$ ， $232,206,76,226,49,166,156,165,5116$
3310 DATA $164,208,14,189,62,58,208,6,2$ $54,62,58,32,187,50,76,19,5353$
3326 DATA $50,189,76,56,208,248,254,70$ ， $58,76,57,50,169,199,166,53,9796$
उЗ36 DATĂ $32,98,43,96,169,96,160,54,32$ ，98，43，96，169，7，160，55，5476
334 DATA $32,98,43,169,79,160,55,32,98$ ， $43,96,169,172,169,55,32,6578$
3350 DATA $98,43,169,254,160,55,32,98,4$ $3,96,169,25,160,56,32,98,5613$
ЗЗ60 DATÁ $43,96,17 \frac{1}{3}, 79,58,240,2,24,96$ ， $169,121,160,56,32,98,43,5505$
3370 DATA $32,18,44,162,255,160,254,232$ ，200，200，189， $0,6,217,115,52,1639$
3380 DATA 268，18，224，5，208，241，169，146 $, 160,56,32,98,43,169,1,141,7829$
3590 DATA $79,58,24,96,169,131,160,56,3$ $2,98,43,56,96,169,6,133,5395$
3406 DATA $165,162,41,189,44,58,24,101$ ， $165,133,165,262,16,245,162,64,9434$
3416 DATA $56,233,10,48,210,50,205,51,5$ ，246，18，232，208，246，24，165，962
3420 DATA $16,9,16,141,190,46,138,9,16$ ， $141,189,40,96,232,169,0,7432$
3430 DATÁ $240,239,173,81,58,208,6,238$ ， $81,58,32,187,50,173,80,58,7580$
3440 DATÁ $208,52,169,121,160,56,32,98$ ， $43,32,18,44,162,255,160,254,469$
3450 DÁTĂ $232,200,260,189,0,6,217,127$, $52,208,6,224,5,268,241,240,3743$
3466 DATÁ $8,169,131,160,56,32,98,43,96$ ，238，80，58，32，187，50，169，7649
3470 DATA $146,160,56,32,98,43,169,85,1$ $60,53,32,98,43,32,226,41,5388$
3480 DATA $169,95,160,53,32,98,43,32,22$ $6,41,169,53,162,123,32,117,6955$
$3490^{\prime}$ DATA $51,162,0,32,148,51,169,53,16$ $2,135,32,117,51,162,1,32,4668$
3500 DATA $148,51,169,53,162,151,32,117$ ，51，162，2，32，148，51，169，53，5851
3510 DATA $162,161,32,117,51,162,3,32,1$ $48,51,96,133,130,134,129,160,8617$

3520 DATA $0,177,129,48,10,132,157,32,2$
$22,41,164,157,209,268,242,41,2544$
3536 DATÁ $127,32,222,41,169,32,32,222$ ， $41,96,134,156,32,18,44,166,6247$
3546 DATA $156,173,6,6,221,174,53,240,9$ ，169，日，157，82，58，32，187，7511
3550 DATA $50,96,169,1,208,245,84,101,1$ $14,109,105,110,97,108,32,65,7093$
3566 DÁTA $99,116,165,118,97,116,101,10$ 0，155， $94,92,111,92,103,106,226,9889$
3570 DATA $95,112,164,235,266,51,201,52$ ，96，105，98，92，98，224，103，92，9823
3580 DATA $112,105,94,227,107,103,92,24$ $4,169,96,111,169,100,96,113,224,1234$
3590 DATA $110,111,106,109,224,114,109$, $100,111,224,256,116,111,92,94,230,3173$ 3600 DATA $111,92,107,724,107,109,106,9$ $8,109,92,232,109,106,164,40,221,558$
3610 DATA $250,106,105,95,27,52,51,110$ ， $111,95,27,109,96,98,92,100,5593$
3620 DATA $165,95,27,45,110,111,95,27,1$ 09，96，98，93，100，105，95，27，5035
3630 DATA $50,43,110,111,95,27,109,96,9$ $8,94,97,109,106,27,47,46,4102$
3640 DATA $44,45,99,92,103,111,250,100$ ， $105,95,27,52,46,110,111,95,6309$
3650 DATA $27,109,96,98,92,160,105,95,2$ $7,44,110,111,95,27,109,96,5139$
З660＇DATÁ $98,93,100,105,95,27,46,45,11$ 0，111， $95,27,109,96,98,94,5187$
3676 DATÂ $97,109,106,27,45,44,46,47,99$ ，92，103，111，256，92，27，105，6497
3680 DATA $27,92,27,103,27,106,27,98,15$ $0,48,32,49,32,49,32,48,1248$
3690 DATA $32,48,32,49,155,0,7,11,17,23$ ，27，35，40，45，0，5，7352
370日 DATA $9,16,21,111,114,105,103,105$ ， $236,97,110,116,97,114,161,248,1063$
3716 DÁTA 168，97，110，100，165，110，231，1 $08,97,117,110,99,104,105,110,231,1017$ 3720 DATA $115,116,97,116,117,243,255,0$ ，6，13，20，29，35，110，111，32，3574
3730 DATA $115,117,99,104,202,52,197,53$ $, 32,0,155,0,32,116,111,116,5387$
3740 DATA $32,3,155,6,32,3,155,115,116$ ， $111,114,105,110,163,32,1,4462$
3750 DATA 155，114，101，116，114，165，101， $116,105,116,163,32,1,155,48,32,4728$
3760 DATA $48,32,48,32,48,32,48,32,48,1$ $55,48,32,48,32,48,32,366$
3770 DATA $55,32,100,32,52,155,98,32,48$ ，32，101，32，162，32，49，32，1717
378日 DATÁ $99,155,52,32,48,32,57,32,50$, $32,97,32,101,155,17,32,2031$
3790 DATÂ $99,111,109,169,97,110,100,15$ $5,45,101,114,114,111,114,32,168,7243$
3606 DATÂ $105,98,114,97,114,121,32,0,1$ $15,155,32,111,114,105,103,105,6797$ 3816 DĂTA $116,155,32,5,155,32,13,155,3$ $2,14,155,32,115,116,97,116,5591$
3826 DATÂ $117,115,155,14,32,59,111,110$ ，116，114，111，168，155，49，46，32，5763
3836 DATÁ $111,112,101,110,32,50,46,32$, $99,108,111,115,161,32,51,46,3786$
3846 DATA $32,110,101,117,116,114,97,10$ $8,155,103,121,114,111,32,99,111,7946$
3850 DÁA $110,116,114,111,236,104,121$, $100,114,111,45,168,105,162,116,32,7461$ 3860 DATA $118,97,168,118,229,114,98,52$ ，59，32，118，97，108，118，229，102，9254
387日 DÁTA $114,97,98,161,114,32,115,119$ ，105，116，99，232，56，49，51，49，6258
3889 DATA $17,32,111,112,101,114,97,116$ ，165，111，110，155，119，104，105，99，8625 ३890 DATA 164， $32,0,63,198,53,193,54,15$ $5,4,32,119,97,115,32,115,5607$
3900 DATA $161,110,116,32,162,114,111,1$ $09,32,5,32,116,111,32,119,97,4850$

3916 DATA $114,110,32,101,97,114,116,10$ $4,32,116,164,97,116,32,105,116,6760$
3920 DATA $32,105,115,32,111,110,32,97$, $32,6,32,16,32,119,105,116,3255$
3936 DATA $104,32,97,32,11,46,32,4,32,1$ $04,97,115,32,115,161,110,4180$
3946 DATA $115,111,114,115,32,116,111,3$ $2,103,97,21,114,32,1,46,32,2696$
3950 DATÂ $119,104,101,110,32,4,32,114$, $101,116,117,114,110,115,32,116,6446$
3960 DATA $111,32,5,32,119,101,32,119,1$ $05,108,198,32,97,138,116,161,6381$
3976 DATA $114,32,21,32,16,32,111,102,3$ $2,21,32,11,32,97,110,100,2216$
3986 DATA $32,97,118,111,105,106,32,97$, $32,6,46,155,5,32,105,115,3771$
3996 DATA $32,21,32,162,111,117,114,116$ ,164, 32,112,108,97,116,101,116,7507
4690 DATA $32,102,114,111,169,32,21,32$, $115,116,97,114,32,103,114,105,6646$
4010 DATA $110,109,108,32,165,110,32,97$ $, 32,112,97,114,97,108,108,101,6869$
4020 DATA $108,32,117,110,165,118,101,1$ $14,115,101,46,32,5,32,104,97,4395$
4030 DATA $115,32,50,32,169,111,111,110$ $, 115,32,97,110,106,32,97,32,4812$
4946 DATA $103,114,97,118,105,116,97,11$
$6,105,111,110,97,108,32,162,111,7549$
4050 DATA $114,95,101,32,194,54,189,55$, $111,102,32,55,48,46,32,165,4369$
4069 DATA $116,32,164,97,115,32,97,32,1$ 00,105,97,109,101,116,101,114,7243
4076 DATA $32,111,162,32,49,55,44,48,48$ , 48,32,10, 46, 32,5,32,9642
4086 DATA $165,115,32,57,56,32,109,105$, $108,108,105,111,110,32,10,32,3893$
4096 DATA $102,114,111,109,32,103,114,1$ $05,110,109,108,46,155,116,104,101,8150$ 4106 DATA $32,13,32,8,32,9,32,8,46,32,1$ $2,32,99,111,109,199,2258$
4110 DATA $97,110,100,115,46,32,18,100$, $44,115,116,32,2,168,116,32,3531$
4126 DATA $105,115,32,117,115,101,100,3$ $2,116,111,32,161,110,160,32,8,4312$
4130 DATA $109,105,110,103,46,32,1,32,1$ $65,115,32,115,116,111,114,101,6091$
4146 DATA $106,32,105,110,155,51,32,114$ , 161, 193, 105, 115, 116, 161, 114, 115, 8222
4150 DATA $58,32,114,101,103,32,57,44,1$ $14,101,2,103,99,46,32,21,2797$
4166 DATA $32,100,105,115,116,97,110,99$ ,161,32,102,114,111,109,32,21,5395
4170 DATA $32,115,116,97,114,32,165,115$ , $32,112,117,116,32,165,119,32,5729$
4180 DATA $114,101,103,57,46,32,169,111$ $, 111,2,165,116,121,32,19,32,3656$
4199 DÁTA 114,101,103,99,46,32,21,32,1 $3,32,20,32,52,51,49,50,2$
4206 DATA $46,155,21,32,14,32,8,32,9,32$ ,8,46,32,12,32,99,9610
4210 DATA $111,109,32,2,190,55,185,56,1$ $8,32,2,32,160,44,102,114,3824$
4220 DATA $111,44,104,97,106,116,46,32$, $104,97,108,116,32,105,115,32,5542$
4230 DÁTA $117,115,101,100,2,101,103,99$ ,46,32,21,32,100,105,115,116,5109
4240 DATA $97,110,2,111,111,110,32,100$, $97,116,97,32,19,32,114,191,4751$
4250 DATA $163,2,32,103,114,97,118,155$, $2,104,101,32,14,32,20,32,2078$
4260 DATA $114,101,118,2,32,102,101,114$ $32,116,111,32,114,111,199,45,5773$
4270 DATA $98,46,155,97,108,108,32,115$, $121,115,116,101,109,115,32,97,7431$ 4280 DATA $114,101,32,102,117,110,95,11$ $6,105,111,110,105,110,103,32,101,7459$ 4296 DATA 120,99, 101, 112,116, 32,21,32, $13,32,97,110,100,32,14,32,1828$

4360 DATA $97,117,116,111,32,8,109,105$, $110,103,32,119,101,114,101,32,5970$ 4310 DATA $100,105,115,114,117,112,116$, $101,109,32,100,117,114,105,110,103,827$ 2
4320 DATA $32,97,32,109,97,103,110,101$, $116,165,99,32,115,116,111,114,7934$
4330 DATA $109,46,155,112,57,115,115,11$ $9,111,114,100,63,155,7,32,106,6564$
4340 DATA $101,110,105,101,160,155,7,32$ , 97, 108, 108, 111, 119, 101, 100, 155,8529 4350 DATA B, $32,106,111,110,161,155,49$, $46,32,13,32,56,46,32,14,1058$
4360 DATA $32,8,63,155,6,6,14,19,27,33$, $41,49,53,114,111,98,2633$
4370 DATA $111,120,32,14,186,56,181,57$, $46,46,155,121,111,117,114,32,7196$
4380 DATA $109,105,115,115,165,111,110$, $32,119,97,115,32,97,32,22,155,5936$ 4390 DATA $99,111,110,163,114,97,116,11$ $7,168,97,116,105,111,110,115,46,8275$ 4409 DATÄ $46,46,155,103,97,169,101,32$, $99,111,109,112,108,105,109,101,8186$ 4410 DATA $116,116,115,32,111,162,155,6$ $6,97,114,114,121,32,75,111,108,7583$
4420 DÁTA $98,101,32,97,110,100,32,66,1$ $14,121,97,119,32,83,99,164,6456$
4430 DATA $97,112,112,101,108,155,72,57$ $, 76,57,80,57,93,57,98,57,5128$
4440 DÁTA $103,57,110,57,119,57,125,57$, $132,57,153,57,158,57,164,57,7832$
4450 DÂTÁ $175,57,182,57,191,57,205,57$, $211,57,218,57,230,57,242,57,2582$
4460 DÁTA $1,58,4,58,11,58,116,97,112,2$ $29,100,97,116,225,46,46,8458$
4478 DÁTA $109,97,116,97,32,108,111,115$ $1116,46,174,114,161,97,160,249,946$
4480 DATA 114,111,98,111,248,97,110,11 $6,97,114,161,248,99,111,108,168,1363$ 4490 DATÁ 105,115,105,111,238,97,99,99 , 101, 115,243, 112,114,111,103,114,1322 4500 DATA $97,237,99,111,110,115,105,11$ $5,116,115,32,111,162,32,97,110,7574$ 4516 DATA $32,56,32,115,116,161,240,109$ , 105, 108, 101, 243, 109, 101, 116, 101, 1187 4520 DATA $111,242,116,104,161,114,101$, $32,97,114,101,32,186,168,97,110,8666$
4530 DATA $190,165,119,231,182,57,111,5$ $8,168,97,117,110,99,164,165,110,9214$ 4546 DATA $231,199,117,115,116,32,98,10$ $1,32,112,117,116,32,165,238,99,9193$
4550 DATA $111,117,114,115,229,105,108$, $108,161,103,97,236,116,104,101,121,134$ 5
4560 DATA $32,97,114,101,58,32,105,238$, $105,115,32,115,116,111,114,101,8868$
4570 DATA $100,32,105,238,102,105,114,1$ $05,110,103,32,111,114,106,101,114,8704$ 4586 DATA $32,165,243,116,104,229,102,9$ $7,105,108,117,114,229,115,117,99,2005$ 4590 DATA $99,101,115,243,100,105,115,1$ $07,32,102,105,108,101,32,101,114,7858$ 4696 DATA $114,111,114,155,68,58,66,79$, $88,46,68,65,84,155,0,0,3722$
4610 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 0,4610
4620 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 6,4620
4630 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,30,47,73,47$, $148,47,7,48,192$
4640 DATA $153,48,218,48,20,49,117,49,7$ $4,50,82,50,90,50,165,50,4253$
4650 DATA $120,50,226,2,227,2,86,45,0,0$ $, 0,0,0,0,0,0,7665$
-

## Bureaucracy

## by Douglas Adams and the Staff of Infocom INFOCOM <br> 125 CambridgePark Drive <br> Cambridge, MA 02140 <br> 48K Disk \$39.95

## by Steve Panak

A long, long time ago, on a computer not far enough away, Infocom gave us, the computing public, a game so wild, so off the wall, that it was a preordained bestseller. 'Round about the same time, they also gave us interactive fiction plus and universes so large as to escape the confines of low memory systems. This new product was also greeted warmly and embraced by the public. But now they've gone too far. How can the populace resist a game combining the two? They can't.

Bureaucracy is the latest comedy from Infocom. Written by Douglas Adams, author of the popular Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy series, this new work takes aim at the bureaucracy and bureaucrats we must all deal with in our daily lives. And, with uncanny accuracy, it scores a direct hit. It makes us laugh, while cynically pointing out the frustrations we've created for ourselves in this modern world in which we live.

The story starts innocently enough. Having just gotten a new job and moved to a new home, you seem ready to start your life anew. A fresh start, as it were. In fact, your first assignment is a training session in Paris, France. You feel as though you could just sink into your easy chair and relax your day away. That's if the moving company hadn't lost, misplaced, or otherwise eliminated all your possessions. To make things worse, your bank has turned on you as well, failing to properly process your change of address form and invalidating your charge card. By the time you get all these various problems straightened out and finally get to Paris, you'll have taken an adventure unlike any you've ever taken before - if you survive.

What could be so dangerous in this real-world game? Well, assuming the frustration doesn't force you into suicide, you've got that blood pressure problem to worry about. The status line in this game is unlike any of Infocom's other offerings. In the top right corner of the display is a readout of your blood pressure. Each of life's little annoyances cause this pressure to rise slightly. In this game, even ordering a meal or trying to withdraw money from your bank are tasks that quickly grow to monumental proportions. Taken alone, each frustration is merely an additional throb in your already aching head. But when accumulated, rest assured they're lethal.

The strange status line is only the first unique aspect of this Infocom work. A sample response from the SCORE command typifies the side-splitting prose each new frustration can unleash: Your blood pressure is $144 / 88$ in thirty-four moves. Your status is livid. Your score is 0 out of a possible 21, making you a victim.

In another first, this program allows (rather, forces) the player to fill out those most infamous of the bureaucratic roadblocks: forms. At key places in the game, the screen display fills with a form, which must be filled out before you're allowed to proceed onward. In fact, the first form informs (rather, misinforms, in the spirit of true bureaucracy) the program of your name, sex and other vital statistics.

The documentation, likewise, is very distinctive. Containing a form (of course) and a booklet entitled "You're Ready to Move," (published by your very caring bank, the Fillmore Fiduciary Trust Company), the game materials foreshadow the mess you'll have to disentangle yourself from in order to complete the game. Also
included is a skinny pencil, a charter membership flyer for "Popular Paranoia Magazine" and a letter from your boss. Even the players' testimonies contained inside the front cover are different; they're complaints from players frustrated with Infocom bureaucracy.

While the game is frustrating to play, the program itself is simple to use. My favorite feature is the allowed abbreviation of EXAMINE to $X$; it just makes being nosey that much easier.

Even the save game feature is used much differently than in other Infocom games. Usually, you save your position before trying a dangerous task. In Bureaucracy, you'll find yourself saving your position after a particularly frustrating ordeal, so that it won't have to be suffered through again. Finally, even the constant responses in Infocom games (such as those elicited by an expletive or a word the program doesn't understand) are humorous and original.

Bureaucracy is quite possibly the most frustrating game Infocom has released. It's not hard to play, but, like the world in which we live, it's often hard to cope with. Like the little annoyances in life it pokes fun at, Bureaucracy gets under your skin. And once implanted, it'll tickle your funny bone for days to come.

Steve Panak is a Trust Attorney and a free-lance writer living in northeastern Ohio. He holds a B.S. in B.A. and a J.D. He currently oversees computer operations in his department, where he develops software to teach complex legal concepts. In his spare time, he enjoys computer games.



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ANALOG Computing is interested in programs, articles, and software review submissions dealing with the Atari home computers. If you feel that you can write as well as you can program, then submit those articles and reviews that have been floating around in your head, awaiting publication. This is your opportunity to share your knowledge with the growing family of Atari computer owners.

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## by Rick Graves

From the moment I loaded my first Infocom adventure, I wondered what made it tick. I wondered what it would take to produce such a finely structured illusion.

One day last year I sat at my Atari 800, eagerly anticipating my monthly issue of ANALOG Computing. When it finally arrived, I opened it and haphazardly scanned the table of contents, trying to decide which program to key in first. Out of the corner of my eye, I spotted an article entitled "Adventurous Programming," by programmer extraordinaire Clayton Walnum. To make a long story short, Mr. Walnum led me step by step through the adventure-creating process. I couldn't believe it; it was easy. Once I understood what was going on inside an adventure, the difficulty was reduced to creating good puzzles. Several months and endless hours of debugging later, Castaway was complete.

## The plot.

All you remember is a midnight stroll along the deck of a ship, an alarm sounding, a muffled explosion, and warm waters quickly closing over your head.

When you awaken, you discover you've washed ashore on a deserted island. You're alone, with no idea how you'll survive.

# Castaway 

## The island hides a secret in this text adventure.

You realize you must find a means of rescue as soon as possible, but while gazing upon the island, you sense that it holds some dark secret to discover. With renewed purpose, you rise to your feet.

## Typing it in.

Listing 1 is the main program. It handles all player input and the appropriate responses.

Listing 2 prints the room descriptions to disk. For each room in Castaway, one or more text files are created, so I suggest you save these programs on a clean disk.
When BASIC has been installed, type Listings 1 and 2 and save them. Be sure to check your typing with the "Basic Editor."

Load and run Listing 2. The message Creating Room Descriptions will appear. After a few minutes, the READY prompt will reappear on the screen.

## Playing Castaway.

After the room descriptions have been created, run Listing 1. You'll be asked to wait, while the program initializes itself. After a few seconds, you'll be in the opening room.

In Castaway, the video screen is separated into two areas. The top line of the screen displays your current location, your score and the number of actions you've attempted so far. The remainder of the screen is used to display room
descriptions, to accept player input and to print necessary output. The top line of the display will remain intact, while the rest scrolls continuously underneath.

As you enter each new room, its description will be printed (this isn't always the case, as explained later), followed by the phrase You see:. Under this heading appears a list of the takeable objects, if any, currently in the room. There are other objects in individual room descriptions. Some can be manipulated with certain verbs, others can't.

Following the list of takeable objects, player input is accepted. Like most text adventures, Castaway only understands two-word sentences of the Verb-(space)-Noun form. You'll have to experiment to determine which verbs and nouns Castaway understands, but that's all part of the fun. If you enter an invalid sentence, or a nonexistent verb or noun, Castaway will inform you immediately.

## Commands.

Castaway recognizes certain special commands that are vital to any adventure.

Movement Commands:

| N-North | NE-Northeast | U-Up |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| S-South | SE-Southeast | D-Down |
| E-East | NW-Northwest |  |
| W-West | SW-Southwest |  |

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Other commands used in Castaway are:


## Saving and restoring games.

Castaway lets you save your current game status and location to disk. This is particularly useful when you're about to attempt something dangerous. To save your game, type SAVE and hit RETURN. Be sure the disk you want the game saved on is in the disk drive, because no prompts are given. When the operation is complete, the game is reentered at the point at which it was saved.

To restore a previously saved game, type the command RESTORE and hit RETURN. The game will be reentered at the point where you last saved your game status. As with the SAVE command, make sure the desired save disk is in the disk drive.

The BREAK key has been disabled, so if you want to halt the program, simply hit the SYSTEM RESET key.

## Room descriptions.

Castaway lets you select between verbose and brief room descriptions. When the program is set to verbose, the entire room description, as well as the takeable objects list, is displayed. If set to brief, the program will only display the takeable objects. This command comes in handy when you're moving through familiar territory and want to speed things up.

For verbose descriptions, enter the command VERBOSE, and for brief, type BRIEF.

## Hints for solving Castaway.

(1) Make a map of the island as you go along. Some of the areas can be pretty confusing, so you might get lost.
(2) Save your game frequently - preferably before you attempt something that might be hazardous to your health-or you'll have to start over.
(3) Try anything. You might be suprised to find out what you can do.
(4) Watch your score. It can be used as a measure of your progress.
(5) Examine everything. Clues have been included in certain descriptions to help you along.
(6) Don't get frustrated. If one verb doesn't work, try to think of a synonym.

## Credits.

I'd like to thank Clayton Walnum for getting me started. Castaway was developed around the adventure he used as an example in his adventure series. Needless to say, without his help and expertise, this adventure wouldn't have been possible.

## Apologies.

For those readers who've already taken a look at the listings, you know what I'm about to apologize for. Some parts of Listing 1 and almost all of Listing 2 has been encrypted.

I know this means hours of tedious typing，but I have a good reason．In adventures that aren＇t encrypted，it＇s easy for the reader to go through the listing and pick out clues．Encryp－ tion cuts down on this to some degree．

Well，do your best．Castaway can be solved．Believe me， I＇ve done it many times．

ANALOG Computing will not give adventure hints over the phone．If you＇d like a copy of this game＇s solution，send a stamped，self－addressed envelope to：Castaway Solution， c／o ANALOG Computing，P．O．Box 23，Worcester，MA 01603． $\boldsymbol{\square}$

Rick Graves is a student at the University of Oklahoma majoring in Aerospace Engineering．He＇s been programming on his 800 for about four years．He enjoys puzzle－oriented software immensely and is looking forward to programming on a 520ST．

The two－letter checksum code preceding the line numbers here is not a part of the BASIC program． For further information，see the＂BASIC Editor III，＂ in issue 47.

Listing 1. BASIC listing．

MO


日G 96 REM
U1 100 CLR ：GRAPHICS 0：？＂initializing，$P$ lease wait：＂＂GOTO 4490
110 A＝USR（ADR（CRYPTS），ADR（TEHTS），LEN ©T EKT今J）：RETURN
 EKTS3I：？：？TEHTS：RETURN
WW 130 FOR $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{Ni}$ TO 1000：NE HT K：RETURN
KH 140 POKE N16，112：POKE 53774 ，112：RETURN

6： $5 \mathrm{E}=\mathrm{NQ}: 5 \mathrm{~F}=\mathrm{NG}: \mathrm{NW}=\mathrm{NB}: G 05 \mathrm{LB}$（ROOMLOC－N4） ＊N16＋150：G05UB 3969：RETURN
KH 16．TEKTS＝＂ThaIEZITPEF＂＂NE＝N12：E＝N6：5E ＝N2日＋NZ：RETURN
 RETURN
 7：E＝N8：5E＝N26＋N4：5＝N7：5N＝N7：N＝N6：NW＝N7 ：RETURN
 N8：E＝N8：5E＝N8：5＝N20＋N3：5W＝N8：W＝N7：NW＝N 8：U＝N9：RETURN

IH 210 TEKTS＝＂U口ibilsffu：D＝N1i：RETURN
 ：NW＝N15：RETURN
IA 236 TEKT $5=$＂Hboez！TfPEf＂＇：NE＝N17：5E＝N7：5 W＝N5：RETURN
MU 246 TEKTS＝＂णDSID FT＂：N＝N17：RETURN
20250 TEKTS＝＂Efdhzfoharbsul＂： $\mathrm{N}=37: 5=\mathrm{N} 8: R$ ETURN
 1：RETURN
 O：RETURN
 ：5N＝N12：RETURN
MH 290 TEKT $5=$＂TUSBX！TUU＂：$N=N 17: R E T U R N$
 TURN
 ： $\mathbb{N}=$ N19：RETURN
aP 329 TEKT今＝＂ThDGZDTIPSf＂： $5=N 16: W=N 20: R E$ TURN
on 330 TEKT $5="$＂Thorghtipsfin：E＝N20＋N3：5＝N20 ＋N7：NW＝N5：RETURN
 B：E＝N20＋N4： $5 E=N 20+N 3: 5=N 20+N 3: 5 N=N 20+N$ 3：W＝N2 $0+N 2: N W=N 20+N 3: R E T U R N$
 $20+\mathbb{N} 4: E=N 6: 5 E=N 20+N 4: 5=N 20+N 9: 5 N=N 20+\mathbb{N}$ 4：W＝N26＋N3：NW＝N7：RETURN
 ETURN
 M
SM 380 TEKT今＝＂Eftisurcidnc ig＂：N＝N20＋N2：E＝ N2G＋NB：RETURN
5F 390 TE\＆TS＝＂Hbsefor＂：N＝N20＋NS：N＝N20＋N7：R ETURN
 O＋N19：RETURN

NA 420 TERT $5=$＂Unefsxbufs＂：U＝N20＋N5：D＝N20＋ N12：RETURN
 ＋N13：5E＝N20＋N16：5＝N26＋N15：RETURN
 N16： $5 \mathrm{~W}=\mathrm{N} 20+\mathrm{H} 15: W=\mathrm{N} 20+\mathrm{N} 12: R E T U R N$
 N $+N 15: N E=N 20+N 13: E=N 20+N 16: R E T U R N$
II 476 TERTS

EU 490 RESTORE 4590：FOR $H=N 1$ TO NU：READ A U（K）A ：AEKT
$500 \mathrm{FOR} \mathrm{K}=\mathrm{N} 1 \mathrm{I}$ TO $72: \mathrm{READ}$ A：LOCS $\mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{CHR}$ （A）：NEKT X
ZI 510 FOR $K=N 1$ TO 35：READ A：SPCS（K）$=C H R 5$ （A）：NEMT K R与CAD：MEMT 8
KF $530 \mathrm{FOR} \quad 8=\mathbb{N} 1$ TO NN－N1：READ TEKT今，A： $0=5$
 TEKTS：ITEMLOC（K）＝A：NEXT X

GM 550 FOR $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{N} 1$ TO $\operatorname{NG:INU(H)=NQ:NEKT} \mathcal{H : I N}$ U（N1）$=\mathrm{N} 1$
569 RESTORE $4720: F O R$ K＝N1 TO 35：READ A
 RS（N6）
 $16)=C H R 5(5 C R H)$
OU 590 GRAPHICS NB：GOSUB 140：DLH＝INT CADRC DL5／／256》：DLL＝ADR（DLS）－DLH3256
AT 600 DLS（34）$=$ CHR（ $(D L L): D L 5(35)=C H R S(D L H$ 3：POKE 559，N6：POKE 560，DLL：POKE 561，DL H：POKE 559，34
Y5 610 TURN＝TURN＋N1
WU 620 G054B 3676
NO 630 IF KILLFLG THEN 4000
 NH－Ni：İ ITEMLOC（H）〈〉ROOMLOC THEN NEKT K：GOTO 660
In 650 TERTS＝ITEMS（H＊5Z－5Z＋N1，H＊5Z）：G05UB 110：？ 11 ；TEHTS：IT＝Ni：NEMT K
HM 660 IF NOT IT THEN ${ }^{\text {？}}$＂Nothing．＂
FZ 670 IF INS AND SWCH THEN 685
01680 GOTO 716
IO 685 IF $\mathbb{R} O O M L O C=5$ OR ROOMLOC＝12 OR ROO
MLOC=N16 OR ROOMLOC=N20+N1 OR ROOMLOC=
N20+N2) AND ITEMLOC(19)=-N1 THEN 4210
u1) 690 IF ITEMLOC (N19)=-N1 OR ITEMLOC (N19
$3=R 00 \mathrm{MLOC}$ OR (ITEMLOCCN19)=-N3 AND ROO
MLOC=N19) THEN 760
MLOC=N19) TH
695 G0T0 716
Co 700 TERTS="Uif!usbotnjuufs! jt!iunnjoh-
!cuu!!!!!!!tpnfui joh! jt!cmpdijoh! jut!t
jhobm/i:G05ub 126
716 G05UB 150:50UMD N0, N20,N16, N8:FOR
K=N1 TO N10:NEKT K: SOUND NO, NO, NO, NQ:I
TEMLOC (32)=ROOMLOC
UN 720 TRAP 4420:? ? "What now
NPS:IF ROOMLOC〉30 AND ROOMLOC < 34 AND
ROOMLOC $\langle>37$ THEN BRTH=BRTH+N1
56730 IF BRTH 7 N4 THEN BRTH=NQ:GOTO 4080
746 IF INPS="1" THEN TEKTS="Hibu@":GOSL
B 120:G0T0 670
NO 750 IF ROOMLOC=N8 OR ROOMLOC=N9 OR ROO
$M L O C=N 16 O R$ ROOMLOC $=N 11$ OR ROOMLOC $=28$
THEN ITEMLOC (N8) $=-$ ROOMLOC
GW 760 IF LIT THEN CNTR=CNTR +N1:IF CNTR $/ \mathrm{N}$

!xjoe!cmpxt!puu!zpus!nbudi/"":G0suB 120
770 IF ROOMLOC〉30 AND ROOMLOC〈〉34 AND
ROOMLOC〈〉 37 THEN GOSUB 4130
FN 786 IF IMPS="LOOK" OR INP $5=" L "$ THEN 61
0
R. 790 IF INPS="QUIT" THEN 4480
WH 800 IF INPS="YELL"" THEN TERTS="Bbssshh
hhiiiiiiiii=":G05UB 120:TURN=TURN+N1:G0
T0 670
H1 810 IF INP $5=" R E S T A R T "$ THEN 100
CP 820 IF INPS="INUENTORY" OR INPS="I" TH
EN 3560
az 830 IF INPS="SCORE" THEN GOSUB 3820:G0
T0 670
LT 840 IF LEN(INPS)=N1 OR LEN (INPS)=N2 TH
EN GO5UB 4170:UBS=INPS:GOTO 980
HI 850 IF INPS='BRIEF" THEN BRIEF=ND:TEHT
\$ "CCsjfg!Eftdsjqujpot/":G05UB 120:G0T0
676
PE 860 TF INP $8=" U E R B O S E "$ THEN BRIEF=NQ:TE
HTS="Wfscptf!Eftdsjqujpot/":G05UB 120:
GOTO 670
A4 870 IF INPS=" 5 AUE" THEN 4260
OE 880 IF INPS="RESTORE" THEN 4350
UZ 890 A= 5 SR (ADR\&SPC今), LEN(INPS), ADR(INPS
2)

40 910 IF LEN(UBS)=N2 THEN UBS(N3)="•"
PU 920 Z $=\| 5 R(G D R G L O C S), A D R G U B S)$, ADR CUERBS
3, LEN (UERB $\%$ )
the $930 Y=\amalg 5 R(A D R(L O C 今), A D R(N N S), A D R(N O U N 与$
3, LEN (NOUNक) )
PH 946 IF NOT $Z$ THEN ? :? "I don"t under
5tand that verb:":G0T0 676
No 956 IF NOT Y THEN ? : ? II don't under
stand that nouna":G0T0 670
AP $966 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{U}(\mathrm{Z})$
L1 970 ON Z GOTO $1200,1310,1410,1470,1560$
,1639,1710,1850,1996,2100,2560,2679,28
$20,2920,3110,3220,3290,3340,3440,3520$
LN 986 IF UBS="DU AND ROOMLOC=25 THEN BRT
$\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{N} 0: \mathrm{G05} \mathrm{LB}$ 4106:G05山B 4130
UF 990 IF UBS="'5"1 AND ROOMLOC=26 THEN BRT
$\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{NG}$ : GOSUB $4100: \mathrm{GO} 5 \mathrm{LB} 4136$
IIP 1000 IF UBS="E"AND ROOMLOC=34 THEN BR
TH=N0:G05UB 4100:G05山B 4136
PM $\begin{aligned} & 1910 \text { IF UBS="NE AMD ROOMLDC=N12 AND I } \\ & \text { TEMLOC } K N 5)=-N 2 ~ A N D ~ S C F L G(N 13 ~\end{aligned}>N 1$ THEN
TEMLOC (NS) $=-N 2$ AND SCFLG(N1) $\rangle$ N1 THEN
G05UB 3630
SP 1020 IF UBS="D"U AND ROOMLOC=31 AND NO
T 5CFLG (N4) THEN TEHTS="Шif!SPdI! jt! jo
Iuif!xbz/H:GOTO 1040
PK 1036 G0TO 1050
EA 1046 GOSUB 120:TURN=TURN+N1:GOTO 670
IC 1050 IF UBS="E" AND ROOMLOE=27 AND NO
 ！G05UB 120：GOTO 670
KB 1060 IF UBS＝＂N＂AND
NOT 5CFLG（N3）AND ROOMLOC＝N1．THEN 1080
R4 1076 GOTO 1090
Mb 1080 TERTs＝＂Zpu！dbocu！gpsdf！zpus！xbz！u ispuhi ！uif！！ubohmf！Pg！wjoft／＂！Goto 104 0
UH 1090 IF UBS＝＂＇N＂AND N THEN ROOMLOC＝N：G $0 T 0610$
IO 1100 IF UBS＝＂5＂AND 5 THEN ROOMLOC＝5：G $0 T 0616$
ML 1110 IF
UBS＝＂E＂AND E THEN ROOMLOC＝E：G 070610
TS 1120 IF UBS＝＂＇W＂AND W THEN ROOMLOC＝W：G $0 T 0610$
O． 1130 IF UB§＝＂U＂AND U THEN ROOMLOC＝U：G 070610
UB 1140．IF UBS＝＂D＂AND D THEN ROOMLOC＝D：G $0 T 0610$
4 1150 IF UBS＝＂＇NE＂AND NE THEN ROOMLOC＝N E：GOTO 610
WL．1160 IF UBS＝＂NW＂AND NW THEN ROOMLOC＝N W：GOTO 610
JM 117日 IF UBS＝＂SE＂AND SE THEN ROOMLOC＝5 E：GOTO 619
K1 1180 IF UBS＝＂ 5 W＂AND SW THEN ROOMLOC＝5 W：GOTO 610
UM 1196？：？Hou can＇t go that way！＂：TuR N＝TURN＋N1：GOTO 670
CE 1200 TERTS＝＂ZPU！dbolu！pqfo！uibu＝＂
 TEMLOC $(Y\rangle\rangle-N 1$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y)\rangle-N 2$ THE N TERT $\ddagger=$＂Zpu！dbotu！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂
10 1220 IF ROOMLOC＝27 AND Y＝N4 AND OP1 TH EN TERTs＝＂山if！cbdI！epps！jt！bmsfbez！pqf
JT 1230 TF ROOMLOC＝27 AND Y＝N4 AND NOT 0 P1 AND UNLI THEN OPI＝N1：TEKTS＝יUif！cbd l！epps！jt！opx！pqfo／a
TZ 1240 IF ROOMLOC＝27 AND $Y=N 4$ AND NOT 0 PI AND NOT UNLI THEN TERTS＝＂Uif！cbdl！ epps！jt！tfdusfmz！mpdlfer＂
001250 IF $Y=27$ AND OPS AND（ITEMLOC（N19） ＝－N1 OR ITEMLOC（N19）＝ROOMLOC）THEN TEH T\＄＝＂山if！qbofm！jt！bmsfbez！pqfo／＂
Is 1260 IF Y 3 Bi AND（ITEMLOC（Y）$=-N 1$ OR IT EMLOC（Y）＝ROOMLOCS AND OPZ THEN TEKT $\$=\because$山if！ejbsz！jt！bms fbez！pqfor＂
1276 IF $Y=31$ AND（ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 1$ OR IT EMLOC（Y）＝ROOMLOC3 AND NOT OP2 THEN OP 2＝N1：TERTs＝＂ZPU！Pqfo！uif！npmez！ejbsz／＂
JI 128 I $\mathrm{IF} Y=27$ AND MOT OPS AND CITEMLOC （N19）$=-N 1$ OR ITEMLOC（N19）＝R0OMLOC）THE N OP $=\mathrm{Ni}: G 0 T 0$ 1300
E1 1296 G0SUB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：GOTO 670
FO 1300 TEKTS＝＂Шif！qbofm！jt！opx！pqfo／＂：G0 TO 1290
AI． 1316 TERT $5=" Z p u!d b o t u!d m p t f!u i b u="$
NU 1326 IF ABS（ITEMLOC（Y）$\langle<$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC（Y）$\rangle-N 1$ AND ITEMLOC $\rangle\rangle-N 2$ THE N TERTS＝＂Zpu！dbocu！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂
RH 1339 IF ROOMLOC＝Z7 AND $Y=N 4$ AND NOT 0 P！THEN TERTS＝＇いUif！cbdl！epps！jt！bMSfbe
CT 1340 IF ROOMLOC＝27 AND $Y=N 4$ AND OP1 TH EN OPI＝NQ：TEKTS＝＂Шif！cbdI！epps！jt！opx！ dmptfe／＂
YS 1350 IF $Y=31$ AND ITTEMLOC（Y）＝－N1 OR IT EMLOCCYZ ROOMLOCS AND NOT OP2 THEN TE RTS＝＂山if！ejbsz！jt！bms fbez！dmptfe／＂
RA 1360 IF $Y=31$ AND（ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 1$ OR IT EMLOC（Y）＝ROOMLOC AND OPZ THEN OPZ 2 ＝NO： TERTs＝＂Zpu！dmptf！uif！npmez！ejbsz／＂
BA 1378 IF $Y=27$ AND NOT OPZ AND EITEMLOC （N19）＝－Ni OR ITEMLOC（N19）＝ROOMLOCJTHE N 1400
DE 1389 IF Y＝27 AND OPS AND ©ITEMLOC（N19）

Eu＝－N1 OR ITEMLOC（N19）＝ROOMLOC）THEN OP3 ＝Ma：TERTS＝＂山if！qbofm！jt！opx！dmptfe／＂ 1390 GOSUB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：G0T0 670

1416 TERTs＝＂ZPU！dbocu！MPdI！uibu＝ 1420 IF ABS CITEMLOC（Y）$\langle>$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC（Y）〈〉－N1 AND ITEMLOC（Y）$\rangle-\mathrm{N} 2$ THE N TERTS＝＂Zpu！dbocu！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂

1501 IF ROOMLOC＝27 AND $Y=N 4$ AND NOT 1 NL1 AND ITEMLOC（N12）＝－N1 THEN UNLI＝N1： GOTO 1530
101510 IF ROOMLOC＝27 AND YZN4 AND ITEMLO （（M12）〈〉－N1 THEN TEKT今＝＇ZPU！epo（u！ibwf ！boz！ $1 \mathrm{fzt} /{ }^{11}$
EE 1529 GOSUB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：GOTO 670
 $1 \mathrm{fe} /{ }^{11}$
1546 IF 5CFLG（N2）（）Ni THEN 5CFLG（N2）＝N 1：5CORE＝5CORE＋N10：G0T0 1520
aU 1550 GOTO 1520
AE 1560 TEKTS＝＂Zpu！dbocu！xfbs！uibu＝＂
1570 IF ABS（ITEMLOC CYD $\langle\rangle$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC $(Y\rangle\rangle-N 1$ THEN TEKTS＝＂ZPU！dbo\＆U！t ff！uibu！ifsf＝＂
1589 IF ITEMLOC（Y）$=-N 2$ THEN TEXT $5={ }^{\prime \prime} Z P U$ ！bsf！bmsfbez！xfbs joh！uibu／＂
1590 IF $Y=N 5$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）$=-N 1$ THEN I TEMLOC CY＝ ftfncmf！b！hiptu／＂
LE 1606 IF $Y=N 16$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 1$ THEN ITEMLOC（Y）＝－N2：TEKT与＝＂ZPU！bSf！opX！Xfbs joh！uif！hphhmft／＂
j6h！IF ITEMLOC（Y）〈〉－N1 AND ITEMLOC（Y） $\rangle-N 2$ THEN TEKTS＝＂Zpu！epoषu！ibwf！uibu＝
1620 G0SUB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：GOTO 679

1646 IF ABS CITEMLOC（Y）《 $\langle$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC $(Y)\rangle-N 1$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）$\rangle-N 2$ THE M TEKTS＝＂Zpu！dboku！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂
0 1650 IF Y＝N5 AND ITEMLOCGY $=-$ N1 THEN T
 11
1660 IF $Y=N 5$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 2$ THEN I TEMLOC（Y）＝－N1：TEKTS＝＂Zpu！sfnpwf！uif！cf e！tiffu／＂
J 1679 IF $Y=N 16$ AND ITEMLOC $4 \geqslant=-$ N1 THEN TEKT今＝＂ZPU！bsfocu！xfbsjoh！uif！hphhmft／ ＂
F 1680 IF $Y=N 16$ AND TTEMLOC $C Y>=-N 2$ THEN ITEMLOC（Y）＝－Ni：TEKTs＝＂ZPU！SfnPwf！uif！h phhmft！gspn！zpus！！！i！！ifbe／＂ 1690 IF ITEMLOC（Y）〈〉－N1 AND ITEMLOC（Y） $\rangle-\mathrm{NZ}$ THEN TEKT今＝＂Zpu！epocu！ibwf！uibu＝ 1700 G05UB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：G0T0 670
KB 1710 IF ITEMLOC（Y）＝－N1 OR ITEMLOC（Y）＝
 ：GOTO 1846
AF 1729 IF $《 Y=17$ OR $Y=18$ OR $Y=19$ AND ROO

MLOC＝N19 AND NOT SCFLGCN5）THEN TEKTS ＝＂山if！c jse！esjwft！zpu！bxbz＝＂！GOT0 1840 1749 IF $Y=N 3$ AND ROOMLOC $=27$ THEN TERTS ＝＂Zpu！dbocu！ejtuvsc！uif！efber＂：GOTO 18 49
F11 1750 IF $Y=N 15$ AND（ITEMLOC（N19）＝－N1 OR ITEMLOC（N19）＝ROOMLOC）AND IN5 THEN IN 5二NG：G0T0 1810
UC 1769 IF R00MLOC＝N19 AND 5CFLG（N5）AND ITEMLOC（Y）＝－N3 THEN 1810
EY 1770 IF $Y=28$ AND ITEMLOC $C Y$ I $=-R O O M L O C T$ HEN TERTS＝＂山if！gjsf！cusot！zpus！gjohfst ＝＂＇GOT0 1840
GE 1789 IF Y＝32 THEN TERTS＝＂Zpu！dbofu！ep！ uibu＝1＂GOTO 1846
 TEKTS＝＂Zpu！dbolu！tff！uibu！if5f＝＂：G0TO 1849
F0 1806 IF ITEMLOC（Y）$=-$ ROOMLOC THEN TEKTS ＝＂Zpu！dbotu！ublf！uibu＝＂：GOTO 1846
 THEN L＝ $8: G 0 T 01835$
FT 182 BE NEMT M：IF NOT $L$ THEN TEHTS＝＂ZPU！ dbogu！dbs5z！boznpsf＝＂
HI 1825 IF $Y=N 15$ AND（ITEMLOC（N19）＝－N1 OR ITEMLOC（N19）＝ROOMLOCD AND NOT INS TH EN INS＝N1
TF 1836 GOTO 1846
DA 1835 ITEMLOC（Y）$=-$ N1：INU（L）$=Y: T E K T S=" P 1$ bz／i
E0 1840 G05UB 12日：TURN＝TURN＋N1：G0TO 670
YU 1850 TEKTs＝＂山ijt！bddpnqmjtift！opuijoh／
I 1860 IF ABS（ITEMLOCGY）$\langle>$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC $(Y)\rangle-N 1$ AMD ITEMLOC（Y）$\rangle-N Z$ THE N 1886
WE 1870 G0T0 1890
AF 1880 TERT与＝＂Zpu！dboru！tffluibu！ifsf＝＂
YY 1890 IF ROOMLOC＝31 AND $Y=24$ AND SCFLG N4）AND ITEMLOC（N16）＝－N2 THEN TEKTS＝＂Z pu！ibwf！bmsfbez！epof！uibu＝＂
1906 IF ROOMLOC＝31 AND $Y=24$ AND ITEMLO C（N16）$=-\operatorname{N2}$ AND NOT 5CFLG（N4）THEN 5CF LG（N4）$=\mathrm{N} 1: 5 \mathrm{CORE}=5 \mathrm{CORE}+\mathrm{H} 10: G 0 \mathrm{TO} 1960$
HiN 1910 IF $Y=26$ AND（ITEMLOC（N19）＝－N1 0R ITEMLOC（N19）＝ROOMLOCD AND INS AND SWCH THEN SWCH＝NG：GOTO 1970
MD 1926 IF $Y=26$ AMD GITEMLOC（N19）＝－N1 OR ITEMLOC（N19）＝ROOMLOC）AND NOT INS AND 5WCH THEN 5WCH＝NQ：GOTO 1970
YN 1930 IF $Y=26$ AND（ITEMLOC（N19）＝－1 OR I TEMLOC（N19）$=$ ROOMLOC）AHD IN5 AND NOT 5 WCH THEN 5 WCH＝N1：TURN＝TURN＋1：GOTO 679
DC 1946 IF $Y=26$ AND（ITEMLOC（N19）$=-N 1$ OR ITEMLOC（N19）＝ROOMLOC AND NOT INS AND MOT 5WCH THEN SWCH＝N1：GOTO 1980
Ey 1950 GO5UB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：G0T0 670
 U！npwf！uif！！spdi－！dmfbsjoh！uif！qbttbhf ／4：G05UB 120：G0T0 610
Hz 1976 TEKTS＝＂ZPU！uvso！uif！usbotn juUPs！p 9g／4：GOTO 1950
 uif！！！！！！！！usbotnjuups／4：G0T0 1950
BK 1990 TEKTS＝＂Zpu！epocu！ibwf！uibu＝＂
FR 2006 IF ABS（ITEMLOC（Y）$\rangle$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC $(Y\rangle\left\rangle-\mathbb{N i}\right.$ AND ITEMLOC $\left\rangle-\mathrm{N}_{2}\right.$ THEN T EKTS＝＂Zpu！dboru！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂ 2010 IF $Y=29$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y)=-$ M1 THEN I TEMLOC（Y）＝N日：ITEMLOC（21）＝ROOMLOC：GOTO 2930
PT 2020 GOTO 2050
OS 2036 FOR $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{N} 1$ TO N6：IF INU（ H$)=\mathrm{Y}$ THEN I NUCK）＝NG：TERTS＝＂ZpUS！upsdi！ibt！cffo！fy Ujohujtife／＂：GO5UB 120：G0TO 610
EU 2646 NEST K：GO5UB 120：G0TO 610
EU 2046 IF ITEMLOC（Y）$=$ ROOMLOC AND GITEMLO $\mathrm{C}(Y)\rangle-\mathrm{Ni}$ OR ITEMLOC（Y）$\rangle-\mathrm{N} 2\rangle$ THEN TEK T与＝＂Zpu！epofu！ibwf！uibu＝＂

IX 2960 IF ITEMLOC（Y゙）＝－M1 OR ITEMLOC $\because Y)=-$ N2 THEN TTEMLOC（Y）＝ROOMLOC：TEST今＝＂PlbZ ＂1：GOTO 2080
EK 2076 G05UB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：GOTO 670
DR 2080 FOR $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{N} 1$ TO N6：IF INU（K）＝Y THEN I NU（8）＝Ma：GOTO 2076
UP 2090 NEKT K：GOTO 2076
502100 TERTS＝＂Tffnt！psejobsz／＂
MP 2110 IF ABS（ITEMLOC（Y）$\rangle$ ROOMLOC AMD I TEMLOC $C Y\rangle-\mathrm{M} 1$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y\rangle\rangle-N 2$ THE
N TEKTS＝＂Zpu！dbocu！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂
452120 IF Y＝N1 AND ©TTEMLOCEYD＝－N1 OR IT EMLOC（Y）＝R0OMLOC）AMD WET THEM TEKTS＝＂ Uif！nbudift！bsf！ebnq！up！uif！upudi／＂
CF 2130 IF $Y=N Z$ AND ROOMLOC＝ 27 THEN TEHT ＝uMz joh！po！uif！cfe！jt！b！mpmez！tifmfupo
NI 2140 IF Y＝N3 AND ROOMLOC＝ 27 THEN TERT今 ＝＂山if！tlfmfupo！jt！dpwfsfe！gspn！ifbe！up ！！up fixjui！uif！eutu！pg！nboz！zfbst／u
HB 2150 IF $Y=N 9$ AND ITEMLOC CYD＝N1 THEN T ERT与＝＂山if！qjfdf！pg！gsuju！gffmt！hppe！jo ！ZPUS！iboe，
BC 2169 IF $Y=N 4$ AND $R O O M L O C=27$ AND NOT O P1 THEM TERTS＝＂Uif！epps！jt！dmptfe／＂
E0 2170 IF $Y=N 4$ AND ROOMLOC＝27 AND OPI TH EN TERT $5={ }^{2} \amalg \mathrm{H}$ f！eppS！jt！tuboe joh！xjef！pq fo／＂
SF 2180 IF $Y=28$ AND ROOMLOC $=17$ THEN TEHTS ＂＇Zpu！gffm！uif！fyusfnf！ifbu！pg！uif！gjs
f！fwfolgspn！xifs fizpu！bsf！tuboe joh／n
py 2190 IF $Y=N 5$ AND（ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 1$ OR IT

[^1] ITEMLOC（N19）＝ROOMLOCD AMD NOT OPS THE N 2466
EM 2450 G05UB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：G0T0 679
362460 TEKT与＝＂山if！qbofm！jt！dmptfe／＂：G0TO 2450

TERTS＝Uif！txjudi！！t！jo！uif！Pgg！c pt jujpo／＂：GOTO 2450
RK 2480 TEKTS＝＂山if！tyjudi！jt！jo！uif！po！qP tjujpo／＂：GOTO 2450
aM 2496 TEKTS＝Po！uif！usbotnjuufs－！zpu！t f！bo！pcmpoh！txjudi！boe！b！tnbmm！qbofm／＂ ：GOTO 2450
FM 2500 TEMT今＝미if！10jgf！jt！fyusfnfmz！tib sq！boe！！！！！！dpwfsfe！xjui！esjfe！cmppetu b jot／＂：GOTO 2450
2510 TERTS＝＇山if！ofxtqbqfs！jt！wfsz！pme！ boe！cbsfmz！！sfbebcmf／4：GOTO 2450
2529 ？？？in the nest，you see：uIT＝N 0：FOR $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{N} 1$ TO $\mathrm{MN}-\mathrm{N} 1: I F$ ITEMLOC $(4)\rangle-N 3$ THEN MEKT X：GOTO 2546
 B 110：？$\because$ UTTEKTS：IT＝NI：NEKT K 2540 IF MOT IT THEM ？＂Nothing．＂ 2550 TURN二TURN＋M1：GOTO 670
EA 2560 TERTS＝＂Zpu！dboru！uispx！uibu＝＂
OP 2570 IF ABS $I T T E M L O C(Y)\rangle\rangle$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC（Y）〈〉－N1 AMD ITEMLOC（Y）$\rangle-\mathrm{N} 2$ THE N TERTS＝＇ZPU！dbogu！tff！uibu！ifsf＝
Z 2586 IF $\Psi=N 9$ AND ITEMLOC $Y \mathcal{Y}=-\mathbb{N} 1$ AND RO OMLOC＝N19 AMD NOT SCFLG（NS）THEN SCFL G（N5）＝N1：SCORE＝SCORE＋N10：G0T0 2630
NE 2590 IF ITEMLOC $(Y)=-\mathbb{N} 1$ OR ITEMLOC $(Y)=-$ M2 THEN TEKTS＝＂Mispxo／＂：GOTO 2610
EB 2600 G05UB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：G0T0 670
E8 2610 FOR $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{N} 1$ TO N6：IF INU（M）＝Y THEN I NU（S）＝NG：ITEMLOC（Y）＝ROOMLOC：GOTO 2600 G 2620 NERT R：GOTO 2600
6 263 ITEMLOC（N19）＝－N3：TEKT $5=$＂ZPU！i ju！u if！cjse！trubsfmz！xjui！uif！！！！qjfdf！Pg！ gsuju－！es jwjoh！ju！！gg＝＂
Y0 2640 FOR $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{N} 1$ TO M6：IF IMU（K）＝Y THEN I NU（H）＝NQ：ITEMLOC（Y）＝ROOMLOC：GOTO 2660
HA 2650 MEMT K
DS 2660 G05uB $120: G 0 T 0 \quad 610$

0D 267日 TERT§＝＂Zpu！dbocu！ep！uibu＝＂
OU 2680 IF ABS ITTEMLOCGYJ $<\$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC $(Y)\rangle-N 1$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y)\rangle-N 2$ THE N TEMT今＝＂Zpu！dboku！tff！uibu！if5f＝＂
2690 IF $\mathrm{Y}^{\prime}=\mathbb{N} 1$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）＝－N1 AND LI T THEN TEATS＝＂ZPU！ibwf！bmsfbez！epof！ui bu＝＂
2700 IF $Y=21$ AMD ITEMLOC（Y）＝－N1 AND CO URD AMD LIT THEN ITEMLOC $(Y)=N G: I T E M L O C$ （29）＝－N1：G0T0 2773
CN 2710 IF $Y=21$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）＝－N1 AND LI T AND NOT COURD THEN 2800
HA 2720 IF $Y=21$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）$=-1$ AND R00 MLOCく〉 34 AND ROOMLOC〉 30 AND ROOMLOC $\langle 3$ 7 THEN TEKTS＝＂ZPY！dboGu！ep！uibu！ifsf／＂ MK 2730 IF $Y=1$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）$=-1$ AND ROOM LOC 〈〉 34 AND ROOMLOC〉3 AND ROOMLOC $3>37$ THEM TEKTS＝＂ZPU！dboku！ep！uibu！ifsf／＂ 2746 IF $Y=N 1$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 1$ AND N OT WET THEN LIT＝1：CNTR＝N日：TEKTS＝＂Uif！n budi！custut！joup！gmbnf／＂
2750 IF $Y=M 1$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）$=-\mathrm{Mi}$ AND WE T THEN TEKT $5=$＂山if！nbudift！bsf！upp！ebnq
v 276 G05UB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：G0T0 670
uи 2770 TEXTs＝＂山if！ubs！po！uif！tublf！cfhjo t！up！cuso－！！q5pwjejoh！zpy！xjui！b！upsdi 11
WC 2780 FOR $K=N 1$ TO NG：IF INU（H）＝Y THEN I $\mathrm{NU}(\mathrm{M})=29: G 05 \mathrm{BB}$ 120：G0T0 610
FK 2790 NEKT H：G05UB 120：G0T0 610
WU 2800 TERTS＝＂Uif！tublf！cfh jot！up！cuso－！ cuu！bt！uifsfjt！op！gmbnnbcmf！tuctubodf！ po！ju－！uif！！gmbnf！rujdlmz！tuctjeft／＂
T2 2816 GOTO 2760
YM 2826 TEHTS＝＂Uijt！bddpnqmjtift！opui joh／ $\because$
TE 2830 IF ITEMLOC（N6）（ $\rangle-N 1$ THEN TERTS＝＂Z pu！epocu！ibwf！uif！sfrujsfe！pckfdu／u
OM 2840 IF ABSUITEMLOC（Y）$\langle>$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC（Y）〈》－N1 AND ITEMLOC（Y）〈〉－N2 THE M TERT与＝＂Zpu！dbogu！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂
2 R 2856 IF ROOMLOC＝N14 AND Y＝N13 AND ITEM $\operatorname{LOC}(\mathbb{6})=-\mathrm{M1}$ AND 5CFLG（M3）＝M1 THEN 2880
TL 2866 IF ROOMLOC＝N14 AND ITEMLOC（N6）$=-N$ 1 AND $Y=M 13$ THEN 2890
FA 2870 G05UB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：G0T0 670
J0 2880 TEKTร＝＂Zpu！ibwf！bmsfbez！epof！uibu ＝＂：gOTO 287日
2890 IF SCFLG（N3）《》N1 THEN SCFLG（N3）＝N 1：5CORE $=5$ CORE +N 10
 ！pg！wjoft！！！sfwfbmt！b！nutuz！qbttbhf！mf be joh！up！uifopsui／＂
D． 2910 G054B 120：G0T0 619
H0 2920 TEKTs＝＂Zpu！dbocu！sfbe！uibu＝＂
OL 2930 IF ABS CITEMLOCEYJ）$\langle$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC $\langle Y\rangle\rangle-\mathrm{H} 1$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y)\rangle-N 2$ THE NTEXT与＝＂Zpu！dboru！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂
2946 IF $Y=23$ AMD CITEMLOC $C Y j=-N 1$ OR IT EMLOC（Y）＝ROOMLOC》 THEN TEKTS＝＂Uif！qMbo t！tffn！up！dpodf5o！b！5pdifu／＂
2950 IF $Y=N 7$ AND ©ITEMLOC（Y）$=-N 1$ OR IT EMLOC（Y゙）$=$ ROOMLOC》 THEN GOTO 2996
2960 IF $Y=31$ AMD（ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 1$ OR IT EMLOC（Y）＝ROOMLOC）AND NOT OPZ THEN TE KTS＝＂山if！ejbsz！it！dmptfe／＂
U0 2976 IF $Y=31$ AMD SITEMLOCCYI＝－N1 OR IT EMLOC CY $=$ ROOMLOC $A$ AND OP2 THEN 3030 2980 G05UB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：GOTO 670
LF 2990 TEMTS＝י山ifsf！jt！pomz！pof！sfbebcmf ！tupsz！mfgu！po！uif！pme！ofxtqbqfs／！Ju！u fmmt！pg！bo！！U／T／！obwz！bjsqmbof！uibu＇ 21 3000 TEXTS（iog＝i！dsbtinmboefe！！tpnfxi fSf！jo！uif！Qbdjgjd！xijmf！！！！！！！！dbsszj oh！tfdsfu！qmbot！tupmfo！gspn！uif！n 3010 TERTS《151）＝＂Hfsnbot！evs joh！\＆psme！ Kb5！

3020 GOTO 2980
RT 303日 ？：？＂You haye opened the diary t o its last page．It reads as follows：l ：？
K0 3040 TERTS＝＂Efbs！Ejbsz！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！！ ！！！！！！！！！！！！！J！n！ofbsmz！puu！pg！gppe／ ！j！ibwfitixbjufeitpumpoh！up！cg！in
 oh！gps！gppe！po！uif！opsuidfoe！pg！！uif！j tmboe－l！ejtdpwfsfe！b！usjicf！pg！il
TH 3060 TE KTS（189）＝14 ！obujwft／isifo！uifz！ tbx！nf！uifz！bmnptu＂：G05uB 110：？TEKT
DA 3070 TERTs＝＂kunqfe！puu！pg！uifjis！tijot／ ！u！uijol！！！uifz！njhiu！cfituqfstujujpu t！ps！！！！！！！tpnfui joh／！j！cbsfmz！u
AN 3080 TERTS（97）＝＂ftdbqfe／！！！dbolu！！gjoe ！boz！gppe／！Jen！tmpxmz！mptjoh！！！！！ipqf ／！J！ipqf！d！dbo！tuswjwf／！！！！！！i！！！！
YM 3 69 TEHTS（194）＝4！！！！！Mu／！Kpio！Tnjui－ $!\mathrm{U} / \mathrm{T} / \mathrm{IOBWZ}$
ca 310日 GOSUB 110：？TEKT今：TURN＝TURN＋N1：G0 T0 670
zC 3116 TERTS＝＂ZPu！dbo $\mathrm{Cu}!\mathrm{ep}$ ！uibu＝＂
YU 3120 IF ITEMLOC（ $272\rangle-\mathbb{N} 1$ THEN TERTS＝＂Z pu！epocu！ibwf！uif！qspqfs！uppli／i
NH 3130 IF AB5（ITEMLOC $(Y)\rangle\rangle$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC $(Y)\rangle-M 1$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y)\rangle-N 2$ THE N TERTS＝＂Zpu！dbotu！tff！uibu！ifsf＝ 3146 IF $Y=32$ AND ITEMLOC（25）$=-N 1$ THEN TEMTS＝＂Uif！hspuoe！jt！opu！tujubcmf！gps！ ejhh johif $\mathrm{f} / \mathrm{fl}^{14}$
GI 3150 IF $Y=32$ AND ITEMLOC（25）＝－N1 AND R $00 \mathrm{MLOC=30}$ AND ITEMLOC（29）$\rangle-\mathrm{N} 1$ THEN TE RT与＝＂Juct！upp！ebs！！up！ejh！if5f／＂
（0） 3160 IF $Y=32$ AND ITEMLOC（25）＝－N1 AND $R$ $00 \mathrm{MLOC=3G}$ AND ITEMLOC（29）$=-N 1$ THEN TE Ts＝＂Epocu！cpuifs／＂
Pa 3170 IF $Y=22$ AND ITEMLOC（25）$=-N 1$ AND I TEMLOC（29）＝－N1 AND 5CFLGCN9）THEN TE \＄＝＂ZPU！ibwf！busfbez！epof！uibu＝＂
SP 318 IF $\mathcal{Y}=22$ AND ITEMLOC（25）＝－N1 AND I TEMLOC（29）＝－N1 AND NOT SCFLG（N9）THEN 5CFLG（N9）＝N1：GOTO 3290
ET 3190 GOSUB 120：TLRN＝TURN＋N1：GOTO 670
EE 3206 SCORE＝5CORE＋N10：TEKTS＝＂Mijmf！ejhh joh！jo！uif！ipmf－！zpu！dpnfl！！bdsptt！b！t fu！pg！qmbot／n：ITEMLOC（23）＝30
CW 3210 G054B 120：G0T0 616
2H 322 TERT与＝＂Zpu！dbocu！ep！uibu＝＂
NY 3230 IF AB5 CITEMLOC（Y）$\rangle$ ROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC（Y）〈〉－N1 AND ITEMLOC（Y）（＞－H2 THE N TEKTs＝＂Zpu！dboru！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂
R 3249 IF $Y=N 1$ AND ITEMLOC C28 $=-R O O M L O C$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）＝－N1 AND NOT SCFLG（NB） THEN SCORE $=5 C O R E+N 10: G O T O ~ 3280$
LH 3250 IF $Y=\mathrm{Mi}$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 1$ AMD IT EMLOC（28）＝－ROOMLOC AND NOT WET THENT ERTS＝＂ZPU！ibwf！bMsfbez！epof！uibu＝＂
G 3260 IF $Y=H 1$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）$=-N 1$ AND IT EMLOC $283=-R O O M L O C$ AND WET THEN 3280 3270 G05UB 120：TURNETURN＋N1：G0T0 670 3280 SCFLG（N8）＝N1：WET＝NG：TEHTS＝＂Uif！nb udift！bsf！opx！dpngpsubcmz！esz／＂：Goto？ 270
AC 3290 TERT $\$=$＂Zpu！dbocu！ep！uibu＝＂
3300 IF ABS（ITEMLOC（Y）$\langle$ OROOMLOC AND I TEMLOC $(Y\rangle\rangle-N 1$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y)\rangle-N 2$ THE NTEKTs＝＂Zpu！dbocu！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂ 3310 IF $Y=21$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）$=-N 1$ AND RO OMLOC＝N13 AND COURD THEN TEKTS二＂ZPU！ib Wf！bmsfbez！epof！uibu＝＂
3320 IF $Y=21$ AND ITEMLOCGY $=-N 1$ AND RO $O M L O C=N 13$ AND NOT COURD THEN COURD
EF 3 E3TS＝＂Uif！tublf！jt！dpwfsfe！xjui！ubs／＂
EF 2336 G05UB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：GOTO 670
ZP 3340 TERTS＝＂ZPU！dbogu！ep！uibu＝
FA 335 IF ROOMLOC＝N19 AMD NOT SCFLG（N5） THEN TEKTS＝＂Uif！cjse－！qspufdujoh！jut！
 TEMLOC（Y）〈〉－N1 AND ITEMLOC（Y）（ $\rangle-N 2$ THE 337日 TF＝Zpu！dbogu！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂ 3376 IF Y＝N15 AND ITEMLOC CY $=-N 4$ AND 0 PS THEN TEKTS＝＇ZPU！ibwf！bmsfbez！epof！u ibu＝＂
AN 3386 TF $Y=N 15$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）＝－N1 AND 0 PS AND ITEMLDC $\mathbb{C N 1 9 3}=-$ N1 THEN INS $=$ N1：IT EMLOC（Y）$=-N 4: T E R T S=11 P 1 b z / 1: G 0 T 03420$
MM 3396 IF $Y=N 15$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 1$ AND I TEMLOC（N19）$=-N 1$ AND NOT OPS AND SCFLG （W5）THEN TERTS＝＂Uif！qbofm！jt！dmptfe／＂
JX 3400 IF 5 CFLG（N5）AND ROOMLOC＝N19 AND （ITEMLOC（Y）$=-N 1$ OR ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 2)$ THE N ITEMLOC（Y）$=-\mathrm{N}_{3}$ ：GOTO 3420
E日 3419 G05UB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：G0TO 670
OW 3420 TERTS＝＂P1bZ／H：FOR K＝N1 TO N6：IF I NU（H）＝Y THEN INU（K）＝N6：GOTO 3410
UG 3430 NERT $X: G 0 T 03410$
2R 34．4日 TERTs＝＂ZPU！dbogu！ep！uibu＝＂
OI 3450 IF AB5 IITEMLOCGY）$O$ ROOMLOC AND I
TEMLOC CY 〈＜－N1 AND ITEMLOC（Y）$\rangle-N Z$ THE $\mathbb{N}$ TERTS＝＂Zpu！dboषu！tff！uibu！ifsf＝＂
L． 3466 IF Y＝28 AND ROOMLOC＝N17 THEN TEKT s＝＂0p！nbuufs！xibu！zpu！ep－！uif！gjsf！！！！ ！！！sfgutft！up！cf！fyujohujtifefin
JH 3470 IF $Y=N 1$ AND LIT THEN LIT＝NG：TERT ＂uzpu！tougg！puu！uif！nbudi／u
WU 3486 IF Y 29 AND ITEMLOC（Y）＝－N1 THEN I TEMLOC（Y）＝N0：ITEMLOC（21）＝－N1：TEKTS＝11P1
JE $3496 \mathrm{FOR} \boldsymbol{H}=\mathrm{N} 1$ TO N6：IF INU（K）＝Y THEN I NU（H）$=21: G 0 T 0 \quad 3510$
LK 3596 NEHT $\%$
ED 3510 G05UB 120 ：TURH＝TURN＋N1：GOTO 679
UU 3520 TEXTS＝＂ZPu！dbocu！sjef！po！uibu＝
FW 353 IF ITEMLOC CY）（ $\$ ROOMLOC AND ITEMLO C（Y）（ $\rangle-N 1$ AND ITEMLOC $(Y\rangle\rangle-N 2$ THEN TE TS＝＂ZPu！dbocu！tff！uibu！if5f＝＂
YH 3540 IF $Y=20$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）$=-R O O H L O C T$ HEN 3900
EP 3550 GOSUB 120：TURN＝TURN＋N1：GOTO 670
YJ 3560 ？：？＂You have：＂
YL 3570 INU二NG：FOR $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{Ni}$ TO NM：IF ITEMLOCG K）$\rangle-M 1$ AND ITEMLOC（K）〈〉－N2 THEN NEKT H：G0T0 3610
 B 116
K1 3590 IF ITEMLOC（K）$=-\mathrm{N}_{2}$ THEN TERTS（N13） ＝＂（being worn）＂
FN 3606 ？ 14 ＂1 TERTS：INU＝ND：NEKT $\mathcal{B}$
IH 3616 IF HOT INU THEN ？＂Nothing．＂
003620 TURN二TURN＋N1：GOTO 670
US 3636 TERTS＝＂ZPU！ibuf！tuq5 jtfe！b！usjicf！ pg！tbwbhft／！uifz！c fhjo！upldibshf！upxbs E！zpu－！cuu！！po！tffjoh！uif！xijuf！tifful
 joup！uif！csuti／us
KH 3650 GOSUB 120：5CORE＝5CORE＋N10：5CFLGEN 1）$=\mathrm{N} 1$
BF 3660 RETURN
GB 3679 IF ROOMLOC＝N17 AND NOT SCFLG（N1） THENFLLS＝＂D：ROOM： $13 \mathrm{~A}^{\prime \prime}:$ KILLFLG＝1：G0TO
AN 3689 FLLS（N8）$=5 T R 5(R O O M L O C-N 4)$
JL 3690 IF ROOMLOC＝3i AND NOT 5 CFLG（N4）
AND ITEMLOC（N16）＝－N2 THEN FLLSCN1日ンジB
BL 3700 TF $C R O O M L O C\rangle 30$ AND ROOMLOC 354 AN
D ITEMLOC（N163 $\rangle-N 2$ OR OROOMLOC＝N14 A
ND 5CFLG（NO）THEN FLLS（N10）＝＂Aम
（C） 3716 IF ROOMLOC＝N19 AND 5CFLG（N5）THEN
 THEN FLLS（N10）＝＂＇A＂
3730 IF ROOMLOC＝37 THEN FLLS（N10）＝＂＂＂


T 1 THEN ITEMLOC（22）＝NG
T 3750 IF ROOMLOC＝30 AND ITEMLOC（29）＝－N1 AND NOT 5CFLG（N7）THEN SCFLG（N7）＝N1：

MM 3760 IF ROOMLOC＝30 AND ITEMLOC（29）$=-$ Ni THEN ITEMLOC $(22)=-$ ROOMLOC
3770 IF INP $=$＂LOOK＂OR INPS＝＂L＂THEN 3 790
at 3780 IF BRIEF THEN 3810
203790 OPEN \＃N $1, \mathrm{~N} 4, \mathrm{NO}_{2}$ FLL $\$$
 N1
All 3810 RETURN
T1 3820 IF SCORE＝100 THEN TEXT $\$=1 \mathrm{Nbtufs}$ ！B ewfouvsfs／＂
VI 3830 IF SCORE〈100 THEN TEKT与＝＂Bewbodfe ！Bewfouvsf5／＂
B0 3846 IF 5 CORE〈 70 THEN TEHT与＝＂Joufsnfej buf！Bewfouvsf5／＂ 3850 IF SCORE人40 THEN TERT $\$={ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Cfh}$ joo joh ！Bewfouvsfs／＂
E2 3860 IF 5 COREく20 THEN TEKT与＝＂0pwjdf！Be Wfouvsfs／＂
UF 3870 ？：？＂You have＂；SCORE；＂points o ut of a possible＂：？＂igo，in＂：TURN；＂ turns，which gives you＇
W1 3880 G05UB 110
IX 3896 ？＂the rank of＂；TEKTS：RETURN
KU 3900 TERTS＝＂jui！b！tushf！pg！besfobmjo！ boe！b！！！！！！gs jhiufojoh！zfmm－！zpu！hsbc ！uif！mpoh！！iwjof！boe！txjoh！up！b＂

20
20 352 IF ROOMLOC＝N9 THEN ROOMLOC＝N10：GO T0 3946
KM 3930 IF ROOMLOC＝N10 THEN ROOMLOC＝N9
PH 394日 IF NOT 5CFLG（N6）THEN 5CFLG（N6）＝ N1：5CORE＝5C0RE＋N16
3959 ITEMLOC（N20）＝－R00MLOC：G05UB 120：G $0 T 0616$
IN 3960 G05UB 110： $4=P E E K(84): Y=P E E K(85): P$ OKE 752，N1：POKE 88，206：POKE 89，N6
LI 3970 POSITION N2，NG：？＂
3580 POSTTION N2，NQ：？TERTS：POSITION 2 4，Ma：？＂ECOREH＂；5CORE；＂M；TURN：：POKE 84，H：POKE 85， $\mathrm{H:POKE} 752$ ，N0
FA 3990 POKE 88，5CRL：POKE 89，5CRH：RETURN
OH 4006 ？：？＂ ${ }^{2} 1$
cp 4016 G05山B 3820
TT 4020 ？？？
WJ 4030 ？＂Would you like to restart，res tore，or quitu：INPUT INPS
AN $464 \mathrm{~A}^{2}$ IF INPS＝＂RESTART＂THEN 106
NH 4050 IF INPS＝＂RESTORE＂THEN KILLFLG＝NG ：GOTO 4350
HZ 4060 IF IMP今＝＂QUIT＂THEN 4240
06 4679 GOTO 4930
HJ 4689 ？ ts toil on you．＂
az 4090 GOTO 4900 A DIVISION OF MICRO PERIPHERALS，INC．

## P．O．BOX 369 －KETTERING，OHIO 45409



| ATARI |  | MODEMS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ST＇s Color or Mono | CALL | SX－212－300／1200 ．．．．．．．CALL |
| Supra 20，30，60 Meg | CALL | XM－301 Direct Connect ．．．．CALL |
| SH 20420 Megabyte | CALL | AVATEX 1200 bps ．．．．．．．． 95 |
| 130 XE | CALL | AVATEX 1200 H．C．．．．．．． 129 |
| 1050 Disk Drive | CALL | AVATEX 2400 ．．．．NEW ．．．．CALL |
| 1020 Color Printer／Plotter |  |  |
| Power Supply 1050 | 17 | INTERFACES |
| Power Supply XE／XL | 29 |  |
| Power Supply for Indus GT | 19 | P：R：CONNECTION |
| XEP－80 ．．． 80 Column！． | CALL | SUPRA MICROSTUFFER（64K） 59 |
| PRINTERS |  | MONITORS |
| PANASONIC： |  | NAP Green W／Audio ．．．．．．．． 85 |
| kX－P1080i， 120 cps | ． 189 | NAP Amber W／Audio ．．．．．．． 90 |
| KX－P1091i， 160 cps | 219 | NAP Composite Color ．．．．．．CALL |
| kX－P1092i， 240 cps | 339 |  |
| KX－P110 Ribbon．Blk | ．．．9 |  |
| Stan： |  | ACCESSORIES |
| NX－10（80 col）． | ． 189 | Disk File（holds 100！）51／4．．．． 13 |
| NP－10 ．．NEW MODEL | 149 | Power Strip．Spike \＆Surge ．．． 15 |
| CITIZEN： |  | Epyx 500XJ Joystick ．．．．．． 14 |
| MSP－10． | CALL | $6^{6}$ Alari Serial I／ 0 Cable ．．．．．． 8 |
| EPSON： |  | U．S．DOUBLER w／DOS ．．．．．． 49 |
| LX－86 | CALL | U．S．DOUBLER no DOS ．．．．．．． 29 |
| FX－286E | call | ＇Duplicator＇for 1050 Disk Orive 89 |

AN 4100 TERTS="Zpu!ublf!b!effq!csfbui-!bo e！ejwf！！！！！！voefsxbuf5／／／4！G05uB 120
PF 4116 IF ITEMLOC（N1）＝－Ni THEN NET＝N1
AK 4126 RETURN
GC 4130 IF LIT THEN LIT＝N日：TEHTS＝＂ZPUs！nb udi！ibt！cffo！fyujohujtife／＂：CNTR＝N0：GO 5山B 120
I4 $4140^{\text {I }}$ IF ITEMLOCC29）＝－N1 THEN ITEMLOCG2 9）＝N6：ITEMLOC（21）＝－N1：TEHTS＝＇ZPUS！upsd i！ibt！cffo！fyujohy jtife／＂I
MA 4150 FOR $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{N} 1 \mathrm{TO}$ N6：IF INU（H）＝29 THEN INU（K）＝21：G05UB 120：RETURN
ND 4160 NERT K：RETURN
 PSく〉＂E＂AND INPSく＞＂W＂AND INPSく＞＂D＂AN D INPS〈＂＇山＂AND INPS〈〉＂NE＂THEN 4190
PW 4180 GOTO 4200

 boe！uibu！dpnnboe／＂：G05UB 120：G0T0 670 4260 RETURN
MF 4210 TERT $\ddagger=" Z p u!i b w f!t u d d f f e f e!j o!t i h o ~$ bmioh！b！！！！tijq！pggtipsf／！Ju！tfoet！b！ miggcpbu！gpszpu／＂：G05uB 120
4220 ？？？m w wne You have been rescu ed！＊＊＊＊）＊＊＂
KE 4230 SCORE＝5C0RE＋N10：G05UB 3820
FK 4240 ？：？＂1－－－end of ses5ion－－－11：g05 UB 150
5c 4250 G0T0 4250
T0 4260 ？：＂＂5auing Game．：＂
R1 4270 OPEN H1，©， 0 ＂＂D：CASTANAY．DAT＂
H0 4280 TEXT今ご，＂
AU 4299 ？\＃1：ROOMLOC：TERTS：OP1PTEKTS：OP3： TERT与；UNL1；TERT\＆；COURD：TERTS：NET：TERT LITT：TERTS：SCORE：TEHTS；TURN：TEHTS： 4306？\＃1：BRIEF：TEHTS；CNTR：TEKT今；IN5：T EKTS；0P2
4310 FOR $\quad$ K=N1 TO NN-N1:PRINT \#N1;ITEML
OC (K): NE KT K
BK 4320 FOR $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{Ni}$ TO N6：？\＃H1；INU（K）：NE H 4330 FOR K＝N1 T0 N10：？\＃N1；5CFLG（K）：NE HT 8
S40 CLO5E \#1:? CHRSC125》:? :? "5ave C
omplete.":GOTO 620
IJ 4350 ? :? "Restoring saved Game..."
PS 4360 OPEN $\# 1,4,0, " D: C A S T A N A Y$. DAT"
4370 INPUT \#N1, ROOMLOC, OP $1,0 \mathrm{O} 3$, UNLI, CO
URD, WET, LIT, SCORE, TURN, BRIEF, CNTR, INS,
0P2
4380 FOR K=N1 TO NN-N1:INPUT \#N1,Y:ITE
MLOC (B) $=Y:$ NE $K T ~ K ~$
1L. 4396 FOR K=N1 TO NG:INPUT \#N1,Y:INU《H)
$=Y: N E R T$ H
KM 4400 FOR $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{N} 1 \mathrm{TO}$ N10:INPUT $\# N 1, Y: 5 C F L G$
( H ) $=Y:$ NEHT H
UN 4410 CLOSE H1:? CHRS(125):? :? "Restor
e Complete: "MILLFLG=NG:GOTO 620
LH 4420 IF PEEK (195) $=170$ THEN ? CHRS(253)
:? "You don't have a save file on this
disk."
WN 4425 IF PEEK (195) $=167$ THEN ? CHRS(253)
:? "Locked File!"
4430 IF PEEK (195)=5 THEN ? :? "I don't
understand that sentence""
4435 IF PEEK (195) $=162$ THEN ? CHRS(253)
:? "Disk Full!"
4440 CLOSE \#N1:GOTO 710
4450 IF TNS THEN TERTS=1Tpnf!cbuufsjift
!ibwficffo!jotfsufe! joupuif!usbotnjuuf
5/":GOTO 4476
G1 4460 TERTS="山ifsf!jt!opuijoh! jotjef!ui
f!sbejp!!!!!usbotnjuufs,/11
EU 4479 G05UB 120:TLRN=TLRN+M1:GOTO 670
C8 4480 G05山B 3820:G0TO 4246
H0 4490 N1:0:N1=1:N2=2:N3=3:N4=4:N5=5:N6=
$6: N 7=7: N 8=8: N 9=9: N 10=10: N 11=11: N 12=12:$

## N13＝13：N14＝14：N15＝15

UP 4500 N16＝16：N17＝17：N18＝18：N19＝19：N20＝2 6： $\mathrm{NN}=\mathrm{N} 8 \% \mathrm{H}_{4}: \mathrm{NU}=\mathrm{N} 8 * \mathrm{H} 4-\mathrm{N} 1: 5 \mathrm{Z}=\mathrm{N} 20: B R I E F=\mathrm{NG}$
CI 4510 5CRL＝PEEK（88）：5CRH＝PEEK（89）
I6 4520 DIM NOUNS（MNHN3），UERBS（NU＊N3），ITE MS（NN＊5Z），TERTS（56日），INPS（30），UBS（N15） ，NN（ $(N 15)$, LOCS（77），5PCS（35）
RM 453 （DIM CRYPTS（35），ITEMLOC（NM）U（NU）， TNU（N6），FLLS（N15），5CFLG（N10），DLS（37）：F LL与こ＂D：ROOM：＂
GC 4540 NET＝N1：UNL1二N日：BRTH＝N0：TURN＝－N1：5 CORE＝NQ：LIT＝NB：COURD＝NQ：CNTR＝NQ：IN5＝N0 ：OP1＝N0：OP2＝N0：OPS＝N0：ROOMLOC＝N5
CI 4550 NOUNS＝＂MATBEDSKEDOOSHEKNINEWTREFR UPOOTABKEYTANAIRBATGOGNESBIRTRAUINSTAH OLPLAROC5HOSWIPANFIRTORSPRDIÁGRO 4566 UERB $5=1$ OPECLOLOCUNLWEAREMGETTAKMO UPUSFLIDROEKASEALOOTHRLIGCUTSLIREADIGD RYHEADIPCOUCOATARIN5PUTEKTRID＂
 EMS（N2）＝ITEMS
TO 4580 GOTO 490
IT 4590 DATA $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,7,8,8,8,9,10,1$ $0,10,11,12,13,13,14,15,16,16,17,17,17$ ， 17，18，18，19，20
B6 4600 DATÁ $194,164,133,204,164,133,203$ ， $104,133,206,104,133,205,104,104,133,20$ $7,162,0,142,255,6,134,213,232$
LA 4610 DATA $160,0,177,203,209,205,208,8$, $200,192,3,208,245,134,212,96,173,255,6$ ，24，195，3，197，207，246

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，DaTa 16，141，255，6，165，205，24，105 $3,133,205,144,217,236,266,176,213,169$ ， 0，133，212，96
4630 DATA $104,104,104,141,255,6,104,13$ $3,264,164,133,203,160,6,177,203,201,32$ ，240，8，200，204，255，6，208
4640 DÁTÁ $244,160,0,132,212,169,0,133$, 213，96
aI 4650 DATA $216,104,104,133,204,104,133$, $203,104,104,133,205,160,0,177,203,201$ ， $61,240,11,56,233,1,145,203$
4660 DATA $200,196,205,208,240,96,169,3$ 3，208，244
fup－ gf， 27, bo！pme！ofxtqbqf5， 16 ，usff， 28
4686 DATA b！qjfdf！pg！g5Uju，28， 9 Ppm， 13 ，ubcmf，-18 ，b！ubsojtife！ $1 \mathrm{fz}, 18$, npuoe，-1 4，b！xsfdl fe！bjsqmbof，-37
4690 DATA tpnf！cbuufs jft， 37, tpnf！hphhm ft，37，oftu，－19，c jse，－i9，b！sbejp！usbotn juuf5，－3，wiof，-9
4706 DATA $b$ ！XPPefo！tubif， 34 ，ipmf， $0, b$ ！$t$ fu！pg！qmbot， $0,5 \mathrm{Pdl},-31, b!5 \cup t u z!t i p w f m$, 26，bo！pCMPOh！txjudi，${ }^{-4}$
7 DATA b q 7 fm， 4 ，blcusojoh！gisf，-1 ！ejbsz， $27, h p s u o e$ ， 6
S0 4720 DÁTA $96,112,112,66,0,0,0,66,0,0,2$ $2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2$ ，2，2，65，0，0

Listing 2. BASIC listing．


99 ？CHRS（125）：？＂Creating Room Descri ptions：＂APOKE 752，i
F 100 TEKT今＝＂Zpu！bsf！tuboe joh！bmpoh！b！ui jo！tus fudi！pg！tboe！！hbwft！mbq！uq！up！ui f！tipsf－1！！dpwfs joh！zpus！gffu／！obuit！u 110 TERTscios）＝＂fyufoe！bmpohuif！c fbdi！ up！uif！opsuifbtu！boe！uif！！！！tpuuifbtu－ ！boe！zpuldbo！tff！uif！fehft！！pg！b！＂
120 TEXT（196）＝＂ebsi！gpsftu！up！uif！fbt山／＂
140 TEKTS＝＂ZPU！bsf！tuboejoh！bu！uif！feh f！pg！b！ebslgpsftu／！Ju！jt！qpttjcmf！up！f oufs！uif！！！gpsftu！up！uif！fbtu－！xijimfir 150 TEKTS（102）＝＂！b！tboez！qbuimfbet！upx bse！uif！xftu／＂
cy 160 FLLS＝＇D：ROOM．2＂：G05UB 1600 170 TEXTS＝＂Zpu！bsf！tpnfxifsf！jo！uif！nj etu！pg！b！！！ebsi！gpsftu／！zpu！tffn！up！cf ！mptuluifiopjtft！pg！gpsftu！efojefot！u i80 TEXTS（193）＝＂5jtflboe！！！！gbmm！bsuo e！zpu／！Tfwfsbm！qbuit！ifbe！！！pgg！jo！ejg gfsfoulejsfdujpot／＂
＊ 190 FLLS＝＂D：R00M．3＂：G05UB 1600
200 TEKTs＝＂Zpu！bsf！mptu！tpnfxifsf！jo！u if！ebsi！！！！gpsftu／！山if！opjtft！pg！gpsft u！efoj4 fot！sjtf！boe！gbmm！bspuoe！zpu／＂
 ggfsfou！ejsfdujpot／！uifsf！jtib！usffixj ui！mpx．iboh joh！csbodift！ifsf！＂
220 TEXTS（191）＝＂xijdi！q5pwjef！qbttbhf！ vq！joup！uif！！！！！usff／＂

ED 230 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM：4＂：G05UB 1600
HU 24日 TEHTS＝＂ZPU！bsf！tuboejoh！ofbs！uif！u pq！pg！b！！！！ivhf！usff／！Pgg！up！uif！opsui －！zpu！tff！bubmm－！mpofmz！np uoub jo／＂ 256 TERTS（99）＝＂！uif5f！jt！b！mpohwjof！if 5f！joufsxpwfo！xjui！uif！usffupq／Bmtp－！t Pnf！csbodift！if5f！qspwjef！b！！！！
BK 26 TERTS（19i）＝＂qbttbhf！epxo！up！uif！gp 5ftu！gmpps／＂
FD 276 FLL $5=1 \mathrm{D}:$ R00M．5＂： GO 0 SUB 1600
IC 280 TERTS＝＂Zpu！bsf！tuboe joh！ofbs！uif！u pq！pg！b！！！！iUhf！usff／！Pgg！up！uif！opsui －！Zpuit ffibubmm－！mpofmz！npuoub jo／＂ 290 TEHTS（99）＝＂！山if5f！jt！b！mpohwjof！if Sf！joufsxpwfo！xjui！uifiusffupq／Bmtp－！t pnf！csbodift！ifsf！qspwjef！b！！！！＂
306 TERT $\$$（191）＝＂qbttbhf！epxo！up！uif！gp 5ftu！gmpps／＂
FK 316 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM．6＂：G05山B 1600
 bkps！！！！！！gfbuvsf！pg！uijt！bsfb－！b！tqb 51mjoh！！！！！obuvsbm！tqs joh／！B！sbqjemz！＂
DZ 330 TERTS（103）＝＂btdfoejoh！！！qui！dmjnc t！up！uiflopsuixftu／！uifsf！！！jt！b！mbshf ！usff！tjubbufe！ifsf！xjui！！！！＂
IU 346 TEKTS（191）＝＂MPX，ibohjoh！csbodift！x i．jdi！q5pwjef！！！！qbttbhf！Uq！joup！uif！us ff／11
GK 356 FLLS＝＂D：R00M，7＂：G05UB 1600
04 366 TE sspx！tusjq！pg！tboe／！Hbwft！mbq！uq！poup！ uif！tipsf－！dpwfsjoh！zpus！gffu／！山if！＇
（370 TEKTS（101）＝＂c fbdi！fyufoet！up！uif！o psuifbtu！boe！uif！tpuuixftu－！！boe！zpu！ dbo！foufs！uif！ebsl！gpsftu！upi！uifin
10 386 TERTS（195）$=1$ tpuuifbtu／！Up！uif！opsu ifbtu－！Zpu！！tff！b！ui jo！xjtq！pg！tnplf／＂

LB 400 TEKTs＝＂Zpu！bsf！tuboejoh！ofbs！bo！fo Psnput！qPPMxijdi！jt！Pwfsgmpxjoh！xjui！b ！cmbdi－！！！！cuccmjoh！nbtt／！B！cmbdifofe＂
410 TERT（103）$=$＂！qbui！usbjmtcbdl！up！ui f！opsui／11
－ 420 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM．9＂：G05UB 160日
4B 43 TERTS＝＂ZPU！ibwf！ejtdpwfsfe！b！epxo． uspeefo！！！！bsfb！pg！uif！gpsftu／！Tjhot！j oejdbuf！b！sfdfou！gpsftu！gjsf／！！ flpg！wjoft！boe！xffetififsfll
MO 450 FLLS＝ワD：ROOM．16＂：G05UB 1600
460 TEMT今＝＂ZPU！ibwf！gPuoe！b！epxo．uspee fo！bsfb！pg！uif！gpsftu／！B！ubohmf！pg！wjo ft！ibt！cffoduu！uispuhi！ifsf！up！sfwfb＂

Y 490 TEHTS＝＂Zpu！bsf！tuboejoh！bu！uif！cpu upn！pg！b！！！tuffq！i jmm／B！qbui！cfhjot！i fSf！mfbe johuq！uif！ijmm－！boe！b！＂ mt！cbdilupxbse！uif！tq5joh／u
＊A 510 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM．11＂：G05UB 1600
LL 520 TERTS＝＂ZPU！bsf！tuboejoh！po！uif！fbt ufso！fehf！！pg！uif！jtmboef！Hbwft！mbq！uq ！bmpoh！uif！tipsf！dpwfs joh！zpus！gffu／＂ 53 TERTS（102）＝＂！B！qbui！mfbetuq！uif！cf bdi！up！uif！opsui iboe！b！！！！！！！opsuixftu fsolqbttbhf！mfbet！cbdilupxbse！
28 540 TEKTS（191）＝＂uif！npuoubjo／＂

KZ 569 TEKTS＝＂Zpu！bsf！tuboe joh！jo！uif！nje emf！pg！b！！！eftfsufe－！obujwf！wimmbhf／！u p！uifilfbtu！jt！b！tnbmn！ivu！boelb！！
Is 579 TEKTS（98）$=$＂cmbdlfofe！qbui！！！mfbet！ tpuui／！山ifsf！jt！b！gjsf！if5fluibujt！tfo ejoh！tnplf！i jhi！joup！uif！bjs／＂＂
PA 586 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM：13＂：G05UB 1600
LC． 590 TEKTs＝＂ZPu！ibwf！tuqsjtfe！b！usjcf！p g！gjifsdf！！！tbwhft／！uifjs！jojujbm！tuqs
aY 690 TEXTS＝＂Zpu！bsf！tuboe joh！bu！uif！upq ！Pg！uif！！！！mpofmz！npuoub jo／！Obuit！mfbe ！epxo！uif！！npuoub jo！boe！up！uif！fbtu／＂
 ！upq！pg！bo！jtphbufe！dsbh！jt！bdsuef！oft U／：

Sc 790 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM．17＂：G05UB 1600
UW 800 TEKT今＝＂Zpu！bsf！tuboe joh！bmpoh！b！ui jo！tusfudi！pg！tboe／！\＆bwft！mbq！uq！up！ui f！tipsf－！！！dpwfsjoh！zpus！gffu／！山if！u
810 TEKTS（101）＝＂c fbdi！fyufoet！up！uif！o psuixftu！boe！zpu！dbo！tff！uif！！ebsl！gps ftu！！
UIT 820 TEHTS（193）$=^{1 " t n b m i n!d b c j o!i b t!c f f o!d ~}$ Potusudufe／＂
5K 830 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM．18＂：G05uB 1600
RZ 840 TERTS＝＂Zpu！bsf！tpnfxifsf！jo！uif！nj etu！pg！b！！！ebsilgpsftu／！Zpu！tffn！up！cf ！mptu／！Uif！opjtft！pg！gpsftu！efojifot 850 TEKTS（102）＝＂！sjtf！boe！！！！gbmm！bspu oe！zpu／！Tfwfsbm！qbuit！ifbe！！！pgg！jo！ej ggfsfoulejsfdujpot／＂＂
860 FLLS＝＇D：ROOM．19＂：G05UB 1600 870 TEKTS＝＂Zpu！bsf！tpnfxifsf！jo！uif！nj etu！pg！b！！！ebsl！gpsftu／！Zpu！tffn！up！cf ！mptu／！Uif！opjtft！pg！gpsftu！efojefot＂
0880 TERTS（162）＝＂！5jtf！boe！！！！gbmm！bspu oe！zpu／！Tfwfsbm！qbuit！ifbe！！！Pgg！jo！ej ggfsfoulejsfdujpot／＂
NS 890 FLLS＝ㅁD：ROOM．20＂：G05UB 1600
900 TEKTS＝＂Zpu！bsf！tuboejoh！xbjtu！effq ！jo！uif！！！！obuusbm！tqsjoh／！山if！xbufst！ 5jqqmf！bmm！bspuoe！zpu！jo！wbs jput！＂
Po 910 TEHTS $992=4$＂qbuufsot／iuoefs！uif！tus gbdf！pg！uif！xbufs－！zpu！dbo！！！！！efufdu！ b！ebsl！tibqf／＂
14 920 FLL今＝＂D：R00M．21＂4：G05uB 1600
 oefshspuoe！dbwf／！Eutu！ibt！tfulmfe！ifbw jmz！ifsflbtopui joh！tffnt！up！ibwf！u
6 940 TERTS（99）＝＂cffo！ejtuuscfe！！gps！nbo z！zfbst／！Zpu！dbo！sffoufs！uif！！！xbufs！u p！uif！tpuui／＂
950 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM：22＂：G05UB 1600

960 TERTS＝＂山i jit！tnbmm！dbc jo！tffnt！up！i buf！cffo！！！ibtujmz！fsfdufe／！Fwfszui joh ！jt！jo！！！！！ejitbssbz／！山if！pomz！＂
JL 976 TERTS（96）＝＂Opubcmf！gfbuvsf！jt！b！tn
 i！jt！up！uif！opsui－！xijmf！up！uif！＂
 1！epps／＂
PY 990 FLL $=$＂D：R00M．23＂：G05UB 1600
50 1000 TEMTS＝＂Ui jt！Puu！pg！uif！xbz！qubdf！ fodmptft！b！！c fbuujgum！hbsefo／！ 1 bmm！gsu ju！usfft！boefypujd！qmbout！bcpuoe／！＂
YT 1 110 TEHTS ©99）＝＂0fbs！uif！cbdl！pguif！hb sefo！jt！b！nbkftujd！usff！epuufe！！xjui！h pmefo！gsuju／！Zpu！dbo！tff！uif！！！u
H0 1020 TERTS（191）＝＂ebsl！gpsftu！up！uif！op sui！boe！uif！cbdl！epps！jt！pqfo！up！uif！x ftu／＂
KD 1036 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM．24＂：G05UB 1606
DD 1040 TERTS＝＂B！tbmu！njtu！tqsbzt！poup！zp us！gbdf！bt！！zpu！tuboe！ifsf！bu！uif！fehf ！Pg！uif！tfb／up！uif！fbtu－！zpu！opujdf！u
BW 1050 TERT $\$(101)=1 \mathrm{~b}$ ！gPsfcpejoh！！dbwf！ui bu！nztufs jputmz！dbmat！up！zpu／！！Zpu！dbo ！sffoufs！uif！gpsftu！up！uif！＂

1076 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM． 25 ＂：G05UB 1600
FP 1080 TEKTs＝＂Bt！zpu！foufs！uijt！ebsl！dbw f！zpu！bsf！！！ofbsmz！pwfsdpnf！cz！b！gmuuu fsjoh！nbtt！！pg！tibqft－！xijdi！tpuoe！
RK 1096 TEKTS®iogi＝nmjif！cbut／！Tpnfqpsujp ot！pg！uif！dbwf！bsf！jmmun jobufe！！cz！c fb nt！pg！tuomjhiu！tijojoh！uispuhi！！
FM 1100 TERTS（191）＝＂volopxo！qffq．ipMft／＂
LN 1110 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM．26＂：G05UB 1600
A0 1120 TERT今二＂Dbsszjoh！zpus！upsdi－！zpu！b sf！bcmf！up！！tff！bmm！qbsut！pg！uif！dbwf／ ！5pdlt！boe！！efcsjt！bsf！tusfxo！＂
WU 1130 TERTS（95）＝ 1 fwfszXifsf／！Jo！b！！！！cb 5fmz！efufdubcmf！dpsofs！pg！uif！dbwfsozp U！tff！b！ibmg．i jmmfe！ipmf／i
W0 1146 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM．26A＂：G05UB 1600
Ha 1150 TERTS＝＂Zpu！bsf！uoefsxbufs！jo！uif！ obuusbm！！！！！tqs joh／！B！mbshf！spdi！ibt！c ffo！npwfe！！！ifsf－！dmfbs joh！b！！
AB 116 TERTS（94）＝＂qbttbhflepxoxbse／＂
M2 1170 FLLS＝י＇D：ROOM．27＂：G05LB 1600
DS 1180 TERT今＝＂Zpu！ibwf！foufsfe！b！xbufsz！ xpsme！pg！！！！gutuz！tibqft！boe！ejtupsufe ！ejtubodft／！jodf！xbufs！gjmmt！zpus！u
UK 1190 TEKTS（100）＝＂fzft－！zpu！！！！！！bsfotu ！bcmf！up！nblf！puu！bozui joh／＂
NY 1206 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM：27A＂：G05UB 1660
TH 1210 TEKTS＝＂Zpu！bsf！voefsxbufs！jo！uif！ obuusbm！！！！！tqsjoh／！山if！gmpps！pg！uif！t qs joh！jt！！isfmbujwfmz！cbsf！fydfqu！u
NU 1220 TEKTS（100）＝＂gps！b！mbshf！！！！spdl！x ijdi！tffnt！up！cf！cmpdijoh！tpnf！itpsu！p g！epxoxbse！qbttbhf／a
Pe 1230 FLLS＝＇D：ROOM．27B＂：G05UB 1606
CP 1240 TERT $="$ ZPu！bsf！txjnnjoh！jo！bo！voe fshspuoe！！！！tusfbn／！\＆bufs！sutift！cz！zp u！xjui！b！！！！opjtf！tp！mpue！ju！口
1250 TEKT（ 94 ）＝＂uisfbufot！up！efbgfo！！z Pu／！Uif！dUs5fou！jt！wfsz！tuspoh！boe！！！d pume！dbssz！zpu！jo！bmnptu！boz！
KM 126 TEXTS（183） U！tfotf！b！ejn！hmpx！gspn！！bcpwf／in

DU1 1280 TEKT今＝＂Zpu！ibwf！foufsfe！b！xbufsz！ xpsme！pg！！！！gutuz！tibqft！boe！ejtupsufe ！ejtubodft／！Tjodf！xbufs！gjmmt！zpus！
B0 1290 TEMTS（igQ）＝＂fZft－！ZPU！！！！！！sfogu ！bcmf！up！nblf！puu！bozui joh ！in
OUI 1300 FLLS＝＂D：ROOM：28A＇＂：G05UB 1600
CI 1310 TEKTs＝＂Zpu！bsf！txjinnjoh！jo！bo！voe fshspuoel！！！tusfbn／！xbufs！sutift！cz！zp v！xjui！b！！！！opjtf！tp！mpue！ju！口

FI 1320 TERTS(94)="uisfbufot!up!efbgfo!!z pu/!uif!dussfou!jt!wfsz!tuspoh!boe!!!d pume!dbs5z!zpu!jo!bmnptu!boz!"
KP 1336 TEKTS(183)="eftjsfe!ejsfdujpo/!Z u!tfotf!b!ejn!hmpx!gspn!!bcpwf/ia
O1 1340 FLLS=יD:R00M. 29":G05UB 1600
DN 1356 TEKTS="Zpu!ibwf! foufsfe!b!xbufsz! xpsme!pg!!!!gustz!tibqft!boe!ejtupsufe !e jtubodft/iTjodf!xbufs!gjmmt!zpus! !
BH 1366 TERTS(10日)="fzft-!zpu!!!!!!bsfotu !bcmf!up!nblf!puu!bozui joh/!!

DS 1380 TEKTS="Zpu!ibwf! foufsfe!b!tnbmind bwf!mpdbufe!gbs! voefshspuoe/! Tmjnf!boe !sfgutf!gspnpwfs!uif!zfbst!ibt!ut
ZK 1390 TEKT $\$(96)=" h b u i f s f e!i f s f /!Z P U!d b o$ !sffoufs!uif!xbufs!up!uif!fbtu/"

CK 1410 TERTs="Zpu!bsf!txjnnjoh!jo!bo!uoe fshspuoe! !!!tusfbn/! fbufs! sutift!cz!zp v!xjui!b!i!!opjtf!tp!mpue! ju! !
FK 1420 TEKTS(94) ="uisfbufot!up!efbgfo!!z pu/!uif!dussfou!jt!wfsz!tuspoh!boe!!!d pume!dbssz!zpu!jo!bmnptu!boz! 1
KR 1430 TEKTS(183) ="eftjsfe!ejsfdujpo/!ZP u!tfotf!b!ejn!hmpx!gspn!!bcpwf/il
Iz 1440 FLLS=ロD:ROOM. $314: G 05 U B 1600$
DP 1450 TEKTS="ZPU!ibwf!foufsfe!b!xbufsz! xpsme!pg!!!!gutaz!tibqft!boe!ejtupsufe !ejtubodft/! jodfixbufs!gjmmt!zpus!
BJ 1460 TEKTS(106)="fzft-!zpu!!!!!!bsfocu
!bcmf!up!nblf!puu!bozui joh/!"
LA 1470 FLLS="D:ROOM. 31A":G05UB 1600
DF 1480 TEKT $5=$ "Zpu!bsf!txjnnjoh! jo!bo!voe fshspuoe!!!!tusfbn/! Kb (fss!sutift!cz!zp u!x jui!bi!!opjtf!tp!mpue!ju!"
1490 TERTS(94)="uisfbufot!up!efbgfo!!z pu/!uif!dussfou!jt!wfsz!tuspoh!boe!!!d pume!dbssz!zpu!jo!bmnptu!boz!"
Y 1500 TERT (
JM 1510 FLLS=1"D:R00M.32":G05UB 1606
DI 1520 TEKTs="Zpu!ibwf! foufsfe!b!xbufsz! xpsme!pg!!!!guđtz!tibqft!boe!ejtupsufe

 ! bchf!up!nblf!puu!bozui joh/!" 1550 TERTS="Zpu!ibwf!dpnf!bdsptt!bo!jn nfotf!bsfb!!pg!tdpsdife!fbsui/! ! if!hsp voe!jt!!!!!!efwpje!pg!qmbou!mjgf!gps!1
 !ejsfdujpo/!uifsf!jt!uif!tifmmpg!b!xsf dife!bjsqmbof!ifsf/!B!qbui!!!!mfbet! 1579 TEXTS(197)="cbdI!up!uif!tpuui/"

CE 1590 ? ; ? CHRS (253):? "Finished!":POKE 752, 0:END
KY 1600 POSITION 2,3:? FLL\&(3):" $1:$ :OPEN \#1, 8, $0, F L L \xi: P R I N T$ \#1:TEMTS:CLOSE \#1:RE TURN

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# M／L Editor 

## For use in machine language entry．

## by Clayton Walnum

M／L Editor provides an easy method to en－ ter our machine language listings．It won＇t al－ low you to skip lines or enter bad data．For convenience，you may enter listings in mul－ tiple sittings．When you＇re through typing a listing with M／L Editor，you＇ll have a com－ plete，runnable object file on your disk．
There is one hitch：it＇s for disk users only． My apologies to those with cassette systems．

Listing 1 is M／L Editor＇s BASIC listing． Type it in and，when it＇s free of typos，save a copy to disk，then run it．

On a first run，you＇ll be asked if you＇re starting a new listing or continuing from a previously saved point．Press $S$ to start，or $C$ to continue．

You＇ll then be asked for a filename．If you＇re starting a new listing，type in the filename you want to save the program under，then press RETURN．If there＇s already a file by that name on the disk，you＇ll be asked if you wish to delete it．Press $Y$ to delete the file，or $N$ to enter a new filename．

If you＇re continuing a file，type in the name you gave the file when you started it．If the program can＇t find the file，you＇ll get an er－ ror message and be prompted for another file－ name．Otherwise，M／L Editor will calculate where you left off，then go on to the data en－ try screen．

Each machine language program in ANA－ LOG Computing is represented by a list of BASIC data statements．Every line contains 16 bytes，plus a checksum．Only the numbers following the word DATA need be con－ sidered．

M／L Editor will display，at the top of the screen，the number of the line you＇re current－ ly working on．As you go through the line， you＇ll be prompted for each entry．Simply type the number and press RETURN．If you press RETURN without a number，the default is the last value entered．

This feature provides a quick way to type in lines with repetitions of the same number． As an added convenience，the editor will not respond to the letter keys（except $Q$ ，for ＂quit＂）．You must either enter a number or press RETURN．

When you finish a line，M／L Editor will compare the entries＇checksum with the magazine＇s checksum．If they match，the screen will clear，and you may go on to the next line．

If the checksums don＇t match，you＇ll hear a buzzing sound．The screen will turn red， and the cursor will be placed back at the first byte of data．Compare the magazine listing byte by byte with your entries．If a number＇s correct，press RETURN．

If you find an error，make the correction． When all data＇s valid，the screen will return to grey，and you＇ll be allowed to begin the next line．

Make sure you leave your disk in the drive while typing．The data is saved continuously．

You may stop at any time（except when you have a red screen）by entering the letter $Q$ for byte \＃1．The file will be closed，and the pro－ gram will return you to BASIC．When you＇ve completed a file，exit M／L Editor in the same way．

When you＇ve finished typing a program， the file you＇ve created will be ready to run． In most cases，it should be loaded from DOS via the L option．Some programs may have special loading instructions；be sure to check the program＇s article．

If you want the program to run automati－ cally when you boot the disk，simply name the file AUTORUN．SYS（make sure you have DOS on the disk）．

That＇s M／L Editor．Use it in good health．탁
The two－letter checksum code preced－ ing the line numbers here is not a part of the BASIC program．For further in－ formation，see the＂BASIC Editor II，＂in issue 47.

Listing 1.
BASIC listing．

[^2]ZG 40 POSITION 10，8：？＂FILENAME＂；：INPUT F

 NF 60 IF FS $(1,2)$
$\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{KL} 70 & \mathrm{FIS}=\mathrm{FS} \\ \mathrm{TH} 80 & \mathrm{IF} \mathrm{CHR}(A)=\end{array}$
TH 80 IF CHRS（A）$=" 5$＂THEN 120
d 90 TRAP $430: 0 P E N$ 2 $2,4,0, F 15: T R A P ~ 110$
IOO FOR K＝1 TO $16: G E T$ H2，A：NEKT K：LINE
$=L I N E+10: G O T O 100$
WH 110 CLOSE $\# 2: 0 \mathrm{PEN}$ \＃2， $9,0, F 15: G 0 T O 170$
T 120 TRAP 160 ； 0 PEN $42,4,8, F 15: G 05 U B 440$ POSIIION 10，10：？＂FILE ALLREADY EKISTS ！＂：POKE 752，
UB 5月 10，12：？＂ERASE IT？＂；：G05
H 140 IF CHRS $(A)=1{ }^{\circ} 1: ?$ CHRS（A） $0 R$ CHRS $(A)=" n$＂THEN
aG CLOSE \＃2：GOTO IF CHRS（A）＜＞＂Y＂AND CHRS（A）〈〉＂y＂T HEN 130

CWN：HiLINE：CHKSUM＝6 $10,1:$ ？＂CON DN


H ；8；＂＇i＂＇：GOSUB 310
T0 216 EDIT AND L＝0 THEN BYTE＝BF（K）：G0
Y 200 BYTE＝UAL（NS）
OZ 201 MODSNS

CHKSUM CHKSUM＞9999 THEN CHKSUM＝CHKSUM－10000 230 HERT X：CHKSUM＝CHKSUM＋LINE：IF CHKSU
G 240 POSITION 12， $8+2: P O K E ~ 752,0: ? ~ " C H E C ~$
KSUM：＂i：LIMA：G05UB 310
250 IF EDIT AND L＝0 THEN 270
QM 260 C＝UAL（NS）

DI 298 GOSUB $440: E D I T=1 ; C H K S U M=0: G 0 T O ~ 180$
 LINE $=$ LINE $+10: E D I T=0: G 0 T 0,170$
310 L＝0
FU 310 L＝
$K Z 320$ GOSUB 500：IF（ $A=A S C\left({ }^{\prime \prime} Q^{n \prime}\right.$ OR $A=A S C E$
PO＂q＂ 330 IF AND $X=1$ AND NOT EDIT THEN $42 \theta$
80 A A） 573 THEN 320 A〈〉BACKSP AND 《Aく4
D 331 IF $A=R E T R N$ AND NS＝ㅂ․ THEN NS＝MODS
$T D \quad 335$ IF $A=R E T R N$ AND $L=0$ AND $X>1$ THEN 35
JR 340 IF $\subset(A=R E T R N$ AND NOT EDIT）OR $A=B$
DW $\begin{gathered}\text { ACKSP } 35 \\ 350\end{gathered}$
DW 350 IF $A=R E T R A$ THEN POKE 752，1：？＂＂：
GG 360 IF $A\rangle$ BACKSP THEN 400
SA 370 IF L＞1 THEN NS
RE 398 ？CHRS（BACKSP）；：L＝L－ $1 ; G 0 T 0320$

KN 420 GRAPHICSR（A）：？CHRS（A）：GOTO 320
YT 430 GOSUB $440:$ P0SITION 10，10：？＂NO SUC H FILE！＂：FOR X＝1 TO 1000：NEXT X：CLOSE

H2：GOTO 30 | $H 2: G 010$ |
| :--- |
| 480 |

FD $=1$ TO $50:$ NEKT $8: 50 U N D ~ 0,100,12,8: F O R ~ K$ MY 458 GRAPHICS $23:$ POKE $16,112:$ POKETURN 5
 460 DL＝PEEK（560）+256 PPEEK $(561)+4$ ：POKE
$\mathrm{DL}-1,70:$ POKE DL 2,6 478 FOR $K=3$ TO 39 STEP 2：POKE $D L+B, 2: N$
$E K T$ X：FOR K＝4 ：NEXT X $\quad$ PL 41 ， 65 POKKE DL +42 PEEKE 560 W 486 POKE DL $+41,65:$ POKE DL＋42，PEEK 56603 ！POKE DL＋43，PEEK（561）：POKE 87，0 498 POSITION 2，0：？＂analog mi editor＂：
POKE 559，34：RETURM WZ $\begin{aligned} & 50 日 \text { OPEN } \\ & \\ & \text { ：RETURN }\end{aligned}$

# A look at Computalk 

## An above-average Texas bulletin board.



## by Andy Eddy

In this day and age, personal computer telecommunications is a popular item, be it on free local bulletin boards (BBSs) or the potentially expensive on-line services like GEnie and Delphi. With prices dropping on equipment such as modems, software and, especially, the computers themselves, plus increasing choices, many are catching "terminal fever." Since it's simple for someone to put together an inexpensive setup, many are doing it: getting additional phone lines in their homes to run inexpensive, bare-bones BBSs of their own making.
Every once in a while, you'll come across a BBS that displays an especially strong labor of love for sharing the telecommunications bug with other users. And there's no doubt that Kris Meier's Computalk in Fort Worth, Texas, fits that bill.

There are other ways his board stands out, both in innovation and the sheer quantity of available features, making it one of the more interesting independently run boards in the country.

The 25 -year-old Meier is ambitious in his endeavors. He's taken an AMIS (Atari Message Information System) public domain BBS program and reworked it (he's
currently at version 6.0) to fit all the data and menus that make up the system, as well as all the features necessary to allow six users on-line simultaneously. A look at Meier's equipment list will bring back memories of the pre-Delphi, ANALOG Computing TCS board: 1 CORVUS 20meg hard drive; 1 CORVUS multiplexor; 6 Atari 800 computers (48K); 6 Atari 850 interfaces; 1 Atari 1050 disk drive; 6 DAK 300/1200 modems; 1 ProWriter printer; 2 green monitors; and 1 color monitor.
The main attraction is, of course, what you have at your fingertips when you call Computalk. Claiming he "can't stand stagnation," Meier has packed the board with much variety; in fact, he's persistent in his ongoing quest for something new and fresh.

Some of the things which Computalk has on-line include: religion forum; games; electronic mail; libraries for downloading ST and 8-bit software; surveys; computer news and other information; thorough help screens for each section; an on-line newsletter, "CompuGabber"; and free file uploading.

The features follow along the lines of most standard BBSs, but there are some other niceties that are more innovative. Altogether, they help make Computalk a hybrid; something akin to crossbreeding
a BBS and an on-line network. Intercom mode is an example of one such function, letting users pass private, one-line messages amongst themselves in real time, much.like the SEND command on Delphi, or GEnie's NOTIFY.
In the same vein, Compu-Gab is Computalk's answer to the major on-line networks' conferencing mode. Perhaps the biggest draw to most telecommunications services, conferencing permits a number of users to gather for simultaneous discussion of the latest events, to ask and answer questions, or just to chat. Compu-Gab is no different; in it, you can converse with any or all of the five other users in real time. It's a nice touch, as, normally, things like this don't appear on BBSs.

Atari's Darryl May, a customer support representative, stops by once a week to field user queries. Meier hopes that May will be writing a column on Atari happenings for the board.

Easily one of the most refreshing and reassuring aspects for 8 -bit users is that Computalk caters to their precious machines throughout the board. As noted in the equipment list above, the board is run entirely on 800s, and has enhanced graphic displays for those who $\log$ on in ATASCII mode (though any computer can access the system and run through it in

## Computalk continued

ASCII mode). Meier plans to institute a flag of sorts to tell users when a menu selection is ATASCII only, as is the case with the entry screen following log-on (which can be viewed from the database area).

Another ATASCII-enhanced product is an offshoot of the perennial "Star Trek" game. Called Computrek, it takes advantage of the 8 -bit's graphics, with ships, planets and other extraterrestrial fare, each represented by its own display icon. To add even more excitement, Meier has added a multi-user Trek game. He compares it to a "mini Mega-wars," the very popular, multi-user contest which can be found on CompuServe.

And, on the subject of games, there's an adventure section for gamers to traipse through in search of challenging contests. The only annoying feature is that for all games except Computrek, you cannot reenter the board and are immediately logged off when it's over. This is especial-
ly bothersome if you're experiencing line noise, which could alter your intended responses to game questions and bring up a less-than-timely demise to your session. Meier told me he was working on clearing up this problem, though it was intentionally implemented to discourage rapid solving of the easier games. To wit: you'll soon be able to exit from most games in mid-play, slipping back to the main board.

Meier does charge for access to the board, to cover his costs (phone and electric bills, for example), though it's only $\$ 15$ for a 6-month stint. Out-of-staters also face a toll call for accessing the system, though there's a way to limit the impact of that, as well.

Telenet, the packet switching network, offers a service called PC Pursuit, that provides telecomputing nuts local call access to twenty-five major cities across the nation for as little as $\$ 25$ per month. With a PC Pursuit subscription, you can call your local Telenet number, input your ID
and password, and have free rein over their public data network, to tie in with other computers and BBSs in any of the areas. It's an inexpensive method for keeping in touch with other computerphiles in major cities.

Computalk is accessible through PC Pursuit in the Dallas node (under area code 214), and, other than the subscription charges for these two services, the only fee you'll face is if the nearest Telenet node is a toll call. Otherwise, your call to Computalk is treated as a local call. For more information on PC Pursuit, call Telenet at 1-800-TELENET (voice) or 1-800-835-3001 (modem).

To access Computalk, you can dial direct to 1-817-589-2588 in either 300- or 1200 -baud, and follow the prompts. If you type NEW at the ID prompt, you'll be allowed a 15 -minute sample of the system, and can subscribe by credit card (MasterCard or Visa). Meier will answer questions on his voice line at 1-817-595-0094. $\mathbb{\square}$


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## Forem ST

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## by Blake Arnold

The Forem bulletin board system program for Atari 8 -bits has been out for a few years now, and again Matthew Singer has remained ahead of the pack with one of the first Atari ST bulletin board programs. It wouldn't be fair to compare the ST version to the 8-bit version; the ST version is much more powerful and flexible (as it should be). Forem ST contains so many commands not in the 8 -bit version that it's barely recognizable as the same BBS software.

The Forem ST BBS program requires at least two disk drives, either two floppy drives, or a floppy drive and a hard disk drive. It will recognize a RAMdisk as the second system drive, but, to me, it's more trouble than it's worth to configure the board that way. However, configuring the RAMdisk as a third or greater drive presents no real problems. (In fact, using a RAMdisk for the system text files, menu files, etc., will save you some wear on your drives, and also speed things up a little.)

Forem ST comes on two single-sided disks (with ST-Term on one of them, which I'll explain later), and consists of about 600 K worth of files. The actual BBS program is about 200 K long; the rest of that space is taken up by Forem's related
system files. The disks are also unprotected, as any application/utility program should be.

The program will run in medium or high resolution, but you must specify which when configuring your system. There's a reason for this: if you're using a color monitor, Forem ST lets you set your background and text colors, then saves that information into one of its configuration files (there's no need for the control panel).

Other than needing two drives, the program has no special requirements, but I'd recommend a hard drive if you plan to have a bulletin board system of any appreciable size. As for modems, any Hayescompatible modem will work (all the way up to and including 9600 baud).

The documentation consists of a 100plus page booklet that explains all the setup procedures and program options in full, as well as how to maintain the BBS (userlog maintenance, etc.). If you read the book before trying to set up your system, you shouldn't have any problems (at least none that can't be solved by referring to the manual).

When I first opened the book, I was impressed by the amount of control available to the SYSOP. It's possible to limit just about anything a user can do, if that's necessary. Surprisingly, this power doesn't make Forem ST overly complex for either
the SYSOP or the users. (It does take a little getting used to, though.)

Forem ST's userlog is capable of containing up to 2000 users. In case you think that's not quite enough, pull out your telephone directory and count seven pages; that's what 2000 names look like in print. The userlog itself contains the information on each user, and, with the userlog editor (which is built in, as is the message base editor), it's possible to allow users access to only certain portions of the BBS, or the entire BBS.

Forem ST also has a terminal mode to allow the SYSOP to call out if he wishes. Forem ST loads ST-Term (which is included) when it's put in terminal mode, and through this, it's possible to upload and download files-and even define macro keys. In short, it's a full featured terminal mode, allowing all the options you'd expect.

As I mentioned, Forem ST actually loads ST-Term when put in terminal mode; the ability to load and execute TOS programs is also available with an EXEC (execute) command. With EXEC you can load a word processor (Micro Emacs, etc.) and edit text files, without taking the board down.

File transfers are one of Forem ST's strong points. Matthew Singer seems to be one of first to implement new types of protocols into his programs. The newest

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//ST Review continued
protocol is Fmodem, which uses a 4 K block (instead of a 128-byte block, like standard Xmodem). Fmodem is primarily for high baud rate transfers (Forem ST supports 9600 baud). Forem ST allows up to twenty file transfer areas, and each one may contain files of any access level, but only those files at and below a user's level will be shown to him.

When a user lists or scans the files, he'll also be shown a brief description of the file and other pertinent information. The LIST command is similar to the READ command on Delphi (full information on the file), and the SCAN command shows only the filename, length and description. Forem ST also has a NEW command that shows the user all the files uploaded since his last call.

As far as transfer protocols available, if Forem ST doesn't have it, chances are it's rare. Protocols currently supported are: ASCII (Xon-Xoff), Xmodem, Xmodem CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Checking), Ymodem, Ymodem CRC, Ymodem batch, Amodem, Kermit, Compuserve B and Fmodem. It also has a VERBOSE command in the files system; this allows a user to do a verbose list of any archived (ARC) file that he can view. It's extras like these that make this one of the best BBS programs I've seen.

Forem ST allows up to sixty-four separate message bases, each with a different maximum number of messages and its own name. The message bases also have separate security masks, so it's possible to allow a user access to all, one, or any combination of message boards.
For the user, this program offers a variety of options for reading or scanning messages. The message base has the standard READ and SCAN commands, along with others for reading messages in a particular sequence, or finding messages that are addressed to you.

One of the nicest features of the message base (at least from a SYSOP's standpoint) is the ability to send a message to all users at and below a certain download privilege level. If the SYSOP uses this option, all users at and above that download level will be shown the message as if it were addressed directly to them. Messages in a base can be locked by the sender, so that only the person the message is addressed to may read it. Forem ST also contains a completely separate Email (electronic mail) message base for private messages among users.

If I had to pick a favorite feature (aside from the amount of control given to the

SYSOP), it would be support of VT-52 cursor and color codes in messages and text files. With the VT-52 codes, it's possible to do animation and color changing, which can call attention to your messages. VT-52 animation seems to be the "in" thing on ST BBSs right now, and that may be one reason for Forem ST's popularity; it's one of the few with this feature.
Forem ST also has several other interesting features, a few of which I'll explain here. (Keep in mind: the program is full of things like this.) Its prompt set (lines such as "Select" that the user sees after a menu, etc.) can be customized. This helps to keep every Forem ST BBS from looking like a clone. You can lower all users' access times during peak hours automatically, which lets more people use the BBS. Forem also lets you use the message editor on short text files, and a SYSOP can configure the BBS to lock out 300 -baud callers. (If you run a large, busy BBS, this might be useful.)

I could find only one minor problem with the program. When logging on as a new user or uploading a file, you're asked several questions. After every one of the questions Forem ST echoes the users input, along with an Is this correct? question. It gets annoying! It seems to me that echoing the entire block of information, then asking the user if it's correct would be easier on everyone.

All things considered, I think Forem ST is a good BBS program (with a little room for improvement). It seems to be one of the most popular for the ST, so a lot of people are already used to a Forem ST board. And it offers excellent SYSOP control over the system, along with some powerful commands for the users. As far as updates are concerned, Forem is also one of the best in that field. Commnet Systems runs a bulletin board on which callers can make suggestions about new features or changes they'd like to see in the program. The next revision (which will probably be available by the time you read this) will include a function to allow users to execute TOS programs for on-line games, etc.
If you're already running a non-Forem BBS, or thinking about running a BBS, I don't think you could go wrong with Forem ST. If you'd like to take a tour of a Forem BBS in action, call Commnet Systems support BBS at 617-877-8756.

# The Wizard PART 1 

## A text adventure construction set. This month: the editor and database printer.

## by Clayton Walnum

Almost two years ago, I wrote a series of articles called "Adventurous Programming," to teach intermediate and expert BASIC programmers how to create text adventure games. Unfortunately, many of ANALOG Computing's faithful readers were left in the lurch; they wanted to design adventure games, but didn't know - and possibly didn't want to know - how to program.

There's a lot of creative talent out there just waiting to crawl free, a lot of entertaining adventure games trapped behind the brows of nonprogrammers who, nonetheless, have a contribution to make. I decided someone had to come up with the vehicle these people needed to transform their ideas into program code.

It was a tough challenge, but The Wizard is here.
The Wizard is a system of programs that lets you create your own BASIC text adventures without any knowledge of programming. It's actually made up of three modules: the editor and database printer, which are presented this month; and the compiler, which will be in next month's ANALOG.

The editor is used to create a database of all the information needed for the compiler to create your adventure. With the editor, you'll enter room, object and command data, as well as text for the game's title and introductory screens - all of which will be automatically saved to disk as you work. The database printer module reads data from the disk and sends it to the printer in a readable format, so you can print a record of your work. And, finally, the compiler reads the adventure data from the disk and creates a complete, ready-to-run BASIC adventure.

The resultant BASIC program is complete and freestanding in every way. It doesn't require other data to run, and may be handed out to friends as freely as any other BASIC program. Because The Wizard outputs standard BASIC, programmers have the added bonus of being able to create an adventure easily, then modify the generated program to suit their needs.

## The listings.

Type in Listing 1, the editor module, using the "BASIC Editor II" (issue 47) to verify your work, then save it to disk under the filename WIZARD.BAS. Listing 2 is the database printer. Type it in and save it to disk under the filename WIZPRINT.BAS.

## Writing an adventure.

I'm not going to discuss the art of designing adventure games. Anyone interested in learning more about plotting, mapping, characterization and the other essential elements of adventure design should refer to the first article in the "Adventurous Programming" series (issue 39), or to Michael Banks's "Designing an Adventure Game" in the October 1987 ST-Log. Here, we're more interested in the mechanical side of the process, using The Wizard's editor to get the elements of the game on disk for the compiler.

I'm going to explain The Wizard's editor in two sections. The following section is a detailed discussion, and serves as a reference manual for the system. After that is a tutorial section in which I'll take you step by step through the creation of a short adventure game. If you like, you can skip ahead to the tutorial, create the adventure (you won't be able to compile it until next month, though), then read the rest of the article for further clarification.

## Creating a new game.

When you run The Wizard's editor module, you'll be presented with a title page, followed by the main menu. If this is the first time you've ever run the program, you'll not have stored any adventure data on your disk. Your first step, then, is to choose menu selection 1, "Create Game."

Here, you'll be asked to supply the editor with your name (as you'd like it to appear on the adventure's title screen), the game's title (keep it twenty characters or less) and the filename for the data. The filename should be eight characters or less, and should not include a device or extender (for example: MYGAME, rather than D1:MYGAME.DAT).

Once you've entered the required information, you'll be asked to verify your input. If you answer $Y$, the program will create the data files it needs - so make sure you have a blank, formatted disk in drive 1 . You may have only one adventure database per disk.

Note: before any of the other menu items will work, you must have either created a new game, or loaded a game already in progress (more on this below).

## Loading a game in progress.

You probably won't enter all your adventure data in one sitting - that's a lot of work! Even if you do manage to complete such a marathon session, you'll almost certainly have to go back to the editor at some point. The chances of a complex adventure game running properly the first time are slim indeed.

To reload an adventure database, choose menu selection number 2, "Load Game," from the main menu. You'll be asked if your adventure data disk is in the drive. If the disk is okay, the program will load the data, after which you can continue editing your game. If you insert the wrong disk (a disk not set up by The Wizard), or the computer encounters any type of file error, you'll receive an error message. If you don't wish to load a game, reply with an $N$ to the prompt.

## Entering room data.

Your adventure game may have up to thirty rooms, each of which can be interconnected with the rest in any way you please. You're allowed six exit directions: north, south, east, west, up and down. Additionally, some exits can be conditional, requiring that the player have a particular item before he may use them.

Some of the prompts have default values that can be selected by pressing RETURN without an entry. Other prompts require input and must be filled in. If you make a mistake during data entry, you can use the BACKSPACE key to make corrections.

To enter room data, choose menu selection number 3, "Work on Rooms," from the main menu. The room editing screen, including a graphic representation of your room and its exits, will be displayed. An important note: room number 1 is always where your player will begin his adventure.

You must first enter the room's name (limit of twenty-four characters), followed by a RETURN. There's no default for this entry; you must supply a name for each room.

You then need to enter information for each of your room's exits. The direction prompts require a number from 0 to 30. If you enter a 0 , there will be no exit in your room for
that direction. This is the default, any other number being interpreted as the room number of that exit's destination, where the player will be moved when he chooses that exit. As you enter each exit, the on-screen graphic will be updated, showing each of the room's exits and where they lead.

Once you've entered all the exits, you must tell the editor if you want one of them to be restricted. Restricted exits are not usable unless the player has, either in the room or in his inventory, a particular item. (For instance, in the sample game found in the tutorial section, the player must have a coat before he's allowed to go outside.)

For the RESTRICTED prompt, enter a single letter direction ( $N, S, E, W, U$ or $D$ ) or the word NONE. The default is NONE. The direction you enter here must be a valid direction, one that was given a nonzero value in the exit data.

If you decided to have a restricted exit, you must then enter the name of the item that must be in the room (or in the player's inventory) for the exit to be active. The item name follows the same rules found in the "Entering item data" section below, and does not have a default value.

The required item must be found either in the room or in the player's inventory. Answer I (the default) or $R$ for the I/R prompt, as appropriate.

Whenever a player attempts to use a restricted exit, he needs some textual feedback as to the outcome of his action. This is provided by the messages you enter following the POS TEXT and NEG TEXT prompts. The negative text is displayed when the player tries to use the exit without the required item. Positive text is displayed when the player succeeds in using the exit (in other words, he does have the required item). There are no defaults; if you have a restricted exit, you must enter the positive and negative text. Each of the lines must be no more than twenty-five characters in length.

When you're through entering the data for a room, you'll be asked to verify your work. A reply of $Y$ will save the room to disk and set up the screen for the next. A reply of $N$ will clear all data, allowing you to try again. To exit the room editing screen, press ESCAPE.

## Editing existing room data.

You may, at any time, change previously entered room data. To do this, select "Work on Rooms" from the menu, then type the room number you wish to edit. The data will be loaded from disk, then displayed on the room editing screen. Defaults for all prompts become the displayed data (what you originally entered). Press RETURN till you get to the data you want to change, then make the correction.

Note: you cannot delete a room once it's created. You can, however, change all the data, transforming the room into a new location.

## Entering item data.

Every object in your adventure must be entered into the editor as an item. If you fail to do so, when the player uses the item as the noun portion of a command, the game will return the message No such noun. To enter a list of items, choose menu selection 4, "Work on Items" from the main menu.
The first entry you must make is the item's name. There's no default value, and each item name must be unique. Mul-
tiple words are okay (i.e., WOODEN BOX), but you're limited to thirteen characters.

After entering the name, you must give the item a threeletter code (this entry also has no default). The code is used internally by the program to discern one object from another. It should consist of the first three letters of the item's name, though, in the case of multiple word items, you can choose which word to use as the basis for the code. Each three-letter code must be unique; you'll not be allowed to enter duplicates.

Keep in mind that, during game play, the first three letters of the noun portion of the player's command will be compared against these codes for a match. If you want a player to pick up a boulder with the command GET BOULDER, the three-letter code for the item must be BOU.

The next data needed is the room in which the item will be placed. This must be a number between 1 and 30 (the allowable range of room numbers); the letter $C$ for items that will be created by an "item command" (see the section on item commands, page 44); or the word ANY (the default), which means the item will appear in the player's current room, once the proper command has been supplied. You should also enter $C$ for objects used only as the noun portion of a command; that is, they don't actually appear in the game's object displays (see the tutorial section for an example of this usage).

Some game items are stationary; others may be picked up and moved by the player. The category your items fall into depends on your answer to the GET prompt. If you answer Y (the default), the item will be "getable." If you answer $N$, the player won't be able to move the object.

Some items can be hidden from the player and made available to him only after he's completed a certain action. Others are accessible from the beginning of the game. The information you supply the COMMAND prompt will determine which type your item will be. If you respond to this prompt with the word GET (the default), the item is visible in its destination room the room entered at the ROOM prompt) at the beginning of the game. Any other command entered here must be a two-word, verb/noun combination, limited to fifteen characters in length. In order to get access to the item, the player must type this command.

The command may require that a particular item be present in the room or in the player's inventory. Either enter the name of that item after the ITEM NEEDED prompt, or respond with the word NONE (the default).

Answer the I/R prompt in the same manner described in the "Entering room data" section above.

If you've entered something other than NONE for the item needed, you must supply the negative and positive text (as described in "Entering room data"). Otherwise, you need supply only the positive text.

Some program listings reproduced in ANALOG Computing may contain "strange" characters not shown on the keyboards of earlier Atari models. These are special characters which use the CTRL, ESC and "ATARI LOGO" (inverse) keys. Shown below is a list of these characters and the keystrokes used to get them.




Once a new item is stored on disk, the item screen will be cleared. You may then enter another item into the database, or press ESCAPE to return to the main menu. You may have no more than fifty items in your adventure.

## Editing item data.

You can change previously entered item data at any time. To do this, select the "Work on Items" menu selection, then type the name of the item you wish to edit. The data will be loaded from the disk, then displayed on the item editing screen. Editing is accomplished in the same manner as described in "Editing room data" above, pressing RETURN for data you wish unchanged and retyping those you want to modify.

## Entering command data.

A command is an input from the player that will result in some sort of action in the game. The Wizard allows five types of commands: simple, movement, item, fatal and final.

A simple command results only in the output of text to the player. A movement command moves the player to a new location. Item commands, the most complicated, allow the player to combine, create or delete items, based on rules you've set up. Fatal commands "kill" the player and end the game. Final commands also end the game, but with the player victorious, having completed all the actions necessary to solve the adventure.

To enter command data, choose menu selection 5, "Work on Commands," from the main menu. You'll then see a secondary menu. Here, you must choose which of the five types of commands you wish to work on.

## Simple, movement, final and fatal commands.

When you make a selection from the command menu, the command editing screen will be displayed. This screen is similar for all command types except item commands which, because of their greater complexity, require many additional prompts. Because they're different from the other types, item commands will be explained in their own section. Here, we'll take a look at the other four.

First, you must enter the actual command. Type it in following the COMMAND prompt, keeping in mind that it must be a unique verb/noun phrase limited to fifteen characters in length. This is a required entry; there is no default.

In order for the command (the one you just entered at the COMMAND prompt) to be effective, the item entered at the ITEM NEEDED prompt must be present in the room or in the player's inventory. If you don't want to require an item, enter NONE (the default) for this prompt. Otherwise, enter an item name (this item must, of course, be entered into the database at some point).

You must then answer the I/R, POS TEXT and NEG TEXT prompts in the usual manner. There are no defaults for these entries and positive text is required. You may, if you want, leave the negative text blank by pressing RETURN with no entry.

The movement command data entry screen has one additional prompt: the number of the room to which the player will be moved when he types the command. This should be entered in response to the DESTINATION prompt and
must be a number in the range of 1 to 30 . There's no default value.

After you've completed a command's data, it will be saved to disk and the screen cleared. You can then continue entering command data, or press ESCAPE to return to the main menu.

## Entering item commands.

Item commands allow the player to combine game items in various ways, create new items and delete old ones. This is a powerful feature, and the imaginative game designer will find many uses for it. An example of its use will be given in the tutorial section of this article, so if, after reading this section, you're still not sure how item commands can be used, you'll find help there.

To set up an item command, you must first supply the database with the command itself, typing it in response to the COMMAND prompt.

You'll notice that there are two ITEM NEEDED prompts, rather than the single prompt used with the other command editing screens. Also, the items needed must be in the player's possession (in the room isn't good enough) for the command to take affect. Other than these differences, the same rules apply. The default for these prompts is NONE.

The ROOM prompt must be filled in with either a valid room number or the word $A N Y$. The player must be in this room for the command to be effective.

The item to be created is entered in response to the CREATE prompt. This is the item that will be added to the game when the command is carried out. At some point before the game is compiled, this item must be entered into the adventure's data using the "Work on Items" selection of the main menu.

The $I / R$ prompt here is different from its counterparts on the other screens. This one's asking if the new item, once it's created, should appear in the room the player is in, or in his inventory. The default is I.

The GET prompt works as explained in the section "Entering item data" above, indicating whether the new item will be movable by the player. If you selected I for the $I / R$ prompt, this entry will automatically be filled in as Y, since an item already in the player's inventory obviously can be moved.

The two DELETE prompts allow you to choose either one, both or none of the needed items (or any other item, for that matter) to be deleted from the game. The default is NONE.

Finally, you must enter the usual positive and negative text. The negative text isn' required if you've entered NONE for the items needed.

As usual, to return to the main menu, press ESCAPE.

## Editing command data.

You may change previously entered command data at any time. To do this, select "Work on Commands," then choose the type of command you want to edit from the command menu. When you respond to the COMMAND prompt with the command you wish to edit, the data will be loaded from the disk then displayed on the editing screen. Editing is accomplished in the usual manner-pressing RETURN for
data you wish unchanged and retyping those you want to modify.

## Entering intro text.

When a program created by The Wizard is run, it first displays a title screen, after which a text screen displaying the game's background story is shown. The text for this screen is entered into the database using menu selection 6, "Intro Text."

The intro text editor is very limited. It has few options (none, if you want the truth) and requires, for the most part, that you enter your text with no errors. You can backspace over text on the same line as the cursor, but that's about the extent of the correction "features."

Text is formatted by padding lines with spaces; you don't end a line (or even a paragraph) by pressing RETURN. If you want a blank line, for example, you must fill the line with spaces. The RETURN key is used only when you've finished entering all text and are ready to save your intro screen to disk.

The text will appear in the final game exactly as you've typed it on this screen.

## A tutorial.

Now that I've suitably frightened you with all the technicalities, let's create an adventure together. The process isn't

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as complicated as it might seem, and I think you'll find that-once you'get a little experience under your beltthe program is easy to use.

First, we need a plot. Let's say that a jewelry salesman just came to your door. Instead of buying something, you mention a diamond you want to get rid of. The salesman, always on the lookout for a bargain, agrees to buy the diamond. Now all you have to do is find it! The map of our adventure can be found in Figure 1. Use it for reference as we work.

In the following steps, I'll be showing you exactly what to type to create our game. For instance:

$$
23[\mathrm{R}]
$$

means to type the number 23 , followed by a RETURN.


Figure 1.
Let's start by setting up a disk for our new adventure. Load The Wizard editor (Listing 1) and run it. When the menu appears, select the "Create a Game" option. Type the following:

ELMER FUDD [R] DIAMOND FOR SALE [R] DIAMOND [R] $Y$
The program should now create the files for our new adventure game, after which it'll return to the main menu.

Now we need to set up our rooms. Room number 1 is where our adventure game will start. Select the "Work on Rooms" option from the main menu and enter 1 for the room number. Now type:

LIVING ROOM $[R] 2[R] 7[R] 4[R][R][R] 3[R][R] Y$
By entering the above data, we've created a room called LIVING ROOM that has four exits. The exits go north, south,
east and down, and their destinations are rooms 2, 7, 4 and 3 , respectively.

Now enter the following data for room 2:
KITCHEN $[R] 6[R] 1[R][R][R][R][R]$ N [R] COAT [R] [R] IT'S TOO COLD
OUT THERE [R] THE COAT KEEPS YOU WARM [R] Y
Here, we've created a room that has a restricted exit to the north. If the player wants to use that exit, he must have the coat in his inventory. If he tries to use the exit without the coat, he'll receive the message IT'S TOO COLD OUT THERE. If he has the coat, he'll get the message THE COAT KEEPS YOU WARM, and be allowed to use the exit, ending up in room 6.

Now, enter the data for the rest of the rooms (in order) as follows:

CELLAR [R] [R] [R] [R] [R] $1[R][R][R] Y$
BEDROOM $[R] 5[R][R][R] 1[R][R][R][R] Y$
CLOSET [R] [R] $4[R][R][R][R][R][R] Y$
BACKYARD $[R][R] 2[R][R][R][R][R][R] Y$
FRONT PORCH $[R] 1[R][R][R][R][R][R] N[R]$ KEY $[R][R]$ THE DOOR
IS LOCKED [R] THE KEY UNLOCKS THE DOOR [R] Y
All our rooms are now created and stored on disk. Next, let's create our item data. Press ESCAPE to return to the main menu, then choose the "Work on Items" selection. Now type:

BULLET [R] BUL [R] 5 [R] [R] [R] Y
Here, we've created a movable object (one the player can pick up) named BULLET, that will be located in room 5 at the beginning of the game. The object's internal code (the way the program will recognize it) is BUL.

Let's do another one. Type:
KEY [R] KEY [R] 7 [R] [R] LOOK DOOR [R] [R] YOU SEE A KEY [R] Y
We've created an object that'll be invisible to the player until he types the command LOOK DOOR while in room 7, at which point he'll receive the message YOU SEE A KEY, and the key will be added to the list of visible items displayed on the screen. This item goes hand-in-hand with the room description for the front porch, where, in order to get back into the house, he must first have the key. We didn't have to enter negative text in this case, because the command doesn't require an item to be present.

Here are a couple of items that work together. Type: ICE PICK [R] ICE [R] 3 [R] [R] LOOK TOOLBOX [R] BROKEN LOCK [R] R [R] YOU FOUND SOMETHING [R] IT'S LOCKED [R] Y
BROKEN LOCK [R] BRO [R] 3 [R] N [R] KICK TOOLBOX [R] [R] YOU BROKE THE LOCK [R] Y
Can you see what's going on here? In order to get the ice pick, the player must type the command LOOK TOOLBOX while in room 3. Additionally, the broken lock must be in the room for the command to be effective. To get the broken lock in the room, the player must first kick the toolbox (note, also, that the broken lock is a stationary item-it cannot be moved by the player).

In this way, we're using the lock to signal to the program that the player has completed certain actions (kicking the toolbox). This is called a flag.

Finally, one more variation. Type:
LOADED GUN [R] LOA [R] C [R] Y
The C in place of the room number here means that the loaded gun is an item that will be created later on in the game. You should also enter an item this way when the ob-
ject doesn't actually appear in the game, but will be used as the noun portion of a command. For example, type:

DOOR [R] DOO [R] C [R] Y
If you look back at our data for the item named KEY, you'll notice that the player must first look at the door. Even though a door will never appear anywhere except in the room description, it must be entered into the database, because we need to use the noun in a command.

Create the rest of the items for our adventure as follows:
TOOLBOX [R] TOO [R] $3[R] N[R][R] Y$
GUN [R] GUN [R] $1[R][R][R] Y$
FLASHLIGHT [R] FLA [R] $5[R][R][R] Y$
COAT [R] COA [R] $5[\mathrm{R}][\mathrm{R}][\mathrm{R}] \mathrm{Y}$
SALESMAN [R] SAL [R] 1 [R] $N[R][R] Y$
DIAMOND [R] DIA [R] $4[R][R]$ OPEN CHEST [R] OPENED LOCK $[R] R$
[R] YOU FOUND SOMETHING [R] IT'S LOCKED TIGHT [R] Y
CHEST [R] CHE [R] $4[R] N[R][R] Y$
OPENED LOCK [R] OPE [R] 4 [R] N [R] PICK LOCK [R] ICE PICK [R] [R]
YOU GET THE LOCK OPEN [R] YOU CAN'T [R] Y
KITCHEN [R] KIT [R] C [R] Y
CELLAR [R] CEL [R] C [R] Y
BEDROOM [R] BED [R]C [R] Y
PORCH [R] POR [R] C [R] Y
LOCK [R] LOC [R] C [R] Y
A player completes a text adventure by typing in a predefined series of commands, all of which lead to the solution of the game's puzzle. We, of course, have to supply our adventure database with all the commands our game will respond to. Some commands - DROP, GET, LOAD and SAVE -are already built into the compiler, so you don't have to worry about them. Everything else is up to us. Anytime the player types a command that isn't in our database, he'll get the message YOU CAN'T DO THAT.

Choose the "Work on Commands" selection from the main menu, then the "Simple Commands" selection from the commands menu. Now type:
LOOK COAT [R] COAT [R] [R] [R] IT LOOKS WARM [R] YOU HAVE TO
HAVE IT FIRST [R] Y
LOOK PORCH [R] [R] 7 [R] YOU SEE THE FRONT DOOR [R] Y
Simple commands are those whose only result is to print a message to the player. When our player types LOOK COAT in any room and has the coat in his inventory, he'll get the message IT LOOKS WARM. If he doesn't have the coat, he'll see YOU HAVE TO HAVE IT FIRST.

Now, select "Movement Commands" from the command menu and type:

GO CELLAR [R] FLASHLIGHT [R] [R] [R] OKAY [R] THE STAIRS ARE TOO DARK [R] 3 [R] Y
The above command will move the player to the cellar from any room (thereby bypassing a long series of directional commands), by simply typing GO CELLAR. There's just one requirement: the player must have the flashlight in his inventory. If he tries this command without the flashlight, he'll get the message THE STAIRS ARE TOO DARK.

Movement commands don't have to be as explicit as the GO type. How about a command like WAVE WAND, that moves the player into a magician's laboratory? The player may not even know what'll happen when he waves the wand, adding an element of surprise to your game.

The final two movement commands for our adventure are set up as follows:

GO BEDROOM $[\mathrm{R}][\mathrm{R}][\mathrm{R}]$ OKAY $[\mathrm{R}] 4[\mathrm{R}] \mathrm{Y}$
GO KITCHEN $[\mathrm{R}][\mathrm{R}][\mathrm{R}]$ OKAY $[\mathrm{R}] 2[\mathrm{R}] \mathrm{Y}$
Final commands are similar to simple commands, except that they end the game, with our struggling player victorious; they're the last step in the game's solution. Select "Final Commands" from the command menu, then type:
GIVE DIAMOND [R] DIAMOND [R] [R] 1 [ R$]$ MISSION ACCOMPLISHED!
[R] YOU DON'T HAVE IT [R] Y
Fatal commands also end the game, but with the player the loser. Select "Fatal Commands" from the command menu. Now type:

SHOOT GUN [R] LOADED GUN [R] [R] [R] YOU SHOT YOURSELF! [R] YOU CAN'T DO THAT [R] Y
Now, if the player types SHOOT GUN in any room and he has the loaded gun in his inventory, the game will end with the message YOU SHOT YOURSELF!

The last type of command is the item command. These complicated constructs allow you to employ "object metamorphosis" in your game. Select "Item Commands" from the command menu and type:
LOAD GUN [R] GUN [R] BULLET [R] [R] LOADED GUN [R] [R] GUN [R]
BULLET [R] BE CAREFUL NOW! [R] YOU NEED SOMETHING [R] Y
Now, if the player has both the gun and the bullet in his inventory and types LOAD GUN, he'll get the message BE CAREFUL NOW!; the loaded gun will appear in his inventory; and the gun and the bullet will be deleted from the game. In a sense, we're allowing the player to combine two items, to create a third, new item. This command type has dozens of variations.

Last, we need to enter the text for the game's intro screen. Select "Intro Text" from the main menu, then type the following text as it appears here, using spaces for formatting. NOW'S YOUR CHANCE TO MAKE A LITTLE
EXTRA CASH. A COUPLE OF MINUTES AGO,
a Jewelry salesman came to call. in
FACT, HE'S SITTING IN YOUR LIVING
ROOM RIGHT NOW. HE WAS AT FIRST IN-
TERESTED IN SELLING YOU SOME OF HIS
WARES, BUT THEN YOU TOLD HIM ABOUT THE
UNSET DIAMOND YOU'VE BEEN TRYING TO
SELL. HE WANTS TO BUY IT FROM YOU,
BUT FIRST YOU HAVE TO FIND IT.

## GOOD LUCK!

After typing the text, press RETURN, then save the text to disk by responding to the EVERYTHING OK? prompt with Y.

That finishes up our sample adventure. That wasn't so hard, was it? It'll be a little tougher when you have to organize your own, original game-it's always easier to follow examples-but with practice, you'll be cranking out adventure games like a pro. Hold on to the data files we've created in the tutorial; next month we'll be compiling them into a complete game.

## The database printer.

Listing 2 is the The Wizard's database printer module. Whenever you want a hard copy of your adventure's data, just run this with your adventure database in drive 1.

As it's printed here, the program is set up for any Epsoncompatible printer, but if your printer doesn't meet this requirement, don't panic. There's only one printer control code (? \#2;CHR\$(15)) in the program, located in Line 90, that sets the printer for compressed print. Those without compati-
ble printers should check their manuals for the proper code to insert here. If your printer isn't capable of compressed print, you can still use the program (though the output won't be nicely formatted). Just remove the printer control from Line 90.

## Coming soon: the compiler.

Next month, in these very pages, we'll present The Wizard's compiler module, completing the package. That gives you plenty of time to design your own game and enter the data into the editor. Use your imagination. I'm sure there are dozens of possibilities offered by The Wizard that even I, the author, haven't thought of yet. Surprise me. A

## Listing 1.

 BASIC listing.|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| BL | 26 REM \% THE WIZARD |
| dJ | 36 REM \% EDITOR MODULE |
| EL | 49 REM \% by |
| H6 | 50 REM * Clayton Walnum |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | N14=14:N15=15: 1 16=16 |
| JH 80 N17=17:N18=16:N19=19:N20=20:G0T0 42 |  |
| KA 90 RESTORE 45 |  |
|  |  |
| PH 190 TRAP 129:CLOSE \#Ni:OPEN |  |
| 110 INPUT \#N1;CMD $5: C C N T=C C N T+N 1: C M 5 C C C$ |  |
|  | MT*N15-N14) $=$ CMD ${ }^{\text {c }}$ (N |
| 2B 120 RETURN |  |
| H. | 136 IF EDIT THEN OPEN \#N1,N12,N0,FS:PO |
|  | TF INT \#Ni, 5ECTOR, BYTE:GOTO 150 |  |
|  |  |  |
| BC | 150 ? \#N1:CMDS:CLOSE \#N1:RETURN |
|  | 169 POKE 752, N1: LOCATE COL, ROW, A:P05IT |
|  |  |
|  | G0T0 186 |
| $\mathbf{~ G H}$ | 170 ? CHR (a+128) |
|  | 180 G05UB 869:RETURN |
| KZ | 190 SOUND N0, $20, \mathrm{Ni2}, \mathrm{NB}$ : FOR K=N1 T0 50: |
|  | NEXT X:50UND NG, NG, NG, MG:RETURN |
| $2 . J$ | 200 CLOSE \#N1:OPEN \#N1, N4, N0, "K: ": GET |
|  | \#N1, A:CL05E \#N1:RETURN |
| Ye | 210 GRAPHIC5 H0:POKE 559, N0:DL=PEEK ©56 |
|  | 0) +256 सPEEK (561) +N 4 |
| F2 | 220 POKE DL-N1, 70:POKE DL+N2, N7:POKE D |
|  | L+N3, N6:POKE DL+N4 |
| TE | 230 FOR K=N19 T0 23:P0KE DL + \% , N6:NEST |
|  | 8:POKE DL+24,65:POKE DL+25, PEEK (5603:P |
|  | OKE DL+26, PEEK (561): POKE 752,N1 |
| HS | 246 P05ITION 25, N0:? "the wizard":P05I |
|  | TION N3,N17:? "PRess a number':RETURN |
| PH: | 250 POKE 709, N10:P0KE 710, N0:POKE 712, |
|  | 112:POKE 559, 34:RETURN |
| YM | 260 GRAPHIC5 N0:POKE 559, N0:DL=PEEK 56 |
|  | 0) +256) PEEK (561)+N4 |
| ME | 270 POKE DL-N1, $71: P 0 K E$ DL+N3, N6:POKE |
|  | L+21, N6:POKE DL+22, N6:POKE DL+2 |
| PR | 280 POKE DL+24, 65:POKE DL+25,PEEK (560) |
|  | :POKE DL+26, PEEK (561) |
| DC | 290 POKE 752, N1:POKE 710, NQ:POKE 712,1 |
|  | 12:POKE 82, NG |
| Fo | 300 POSITION N5, N0:? "the wizard":RETU |
|  |  |
|  |  <br> 1/R:" |
| EU | 326 ? "1t EOOFib":? "中 pos TESTH |
|  | ? "ロ NEG TEXTH" |

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## Mark "Mac" Bowser, Sales Manager

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NU 330 IF M THEN ？＂\＄DESTCNATIOLA＂
MF 340 POKE 559，34：RETURN
 $3=C M D S: E D I T=N 0$
D2 360 COL＝N13：ROW＝N5：LI＝N15：G05UB 160：IF TEMP $\$=\square 1$ THEN G05UB 190：G0T0 366
JM 370 IF LEN（TEMPS）《M15 THEN FOR K＝LEN\＆T EMPS）＋N1 T0 N15：TEMPS（ 8 ）＝＂＂1：NERT $X$
54 $380 \mathrm{CM}=\mathrm{L} 5 \mathrm{R}$（ADR（555），ADR（TEMPS），ADR（CMS 3，LEN（CMร），N15）：IF NOT CM THEN 486
GJ 396 CLOSE \＃N1：OPEN \＃N1，N12，N0，Fち：TRAP 420
RN 4 Q \＄：IF CMD（N1，N15）＜${ }^{2}$ TEMPS THEN 400
Bo 416 EDIT＝N1：GOTO 430
00 420 POSITION N3， $220:$ ？＂COMMAND USED！＂： G05UB 190：FOR K＝N1 TO 200：NERT K：GOTO 360
KD 436 POSITION N13，N7：？CMDS（N16，28）：P05 ITION N13，N8：？CMDS《8i，81）：POSITION N1 3，N16
 $0 T 0460$
UII 450 ？ $05(C C M D(29))$
00 460 POSITION N13，N12：？CMD $\$(30,54): P 05$ ITION N13，N13：？CMD $5(55,79)$
EM 470 IF M THEN POSITION N13，N15：？A5C CC MD（80）
IH 480 TRAP 4000日：CLOSE \＃N1：IF NOT EDIT THEN CMD（ $(N 1, L E N(T E M P \$)=T E M P \$: G 0 T 052$ 0
Do 490 COL＝N13：RON＝N5：LI＝N15：G05UB 16日：IF TEMPS＝＂॥ AND EDIT THEN ？＂\＆\＆＂！CMDSCN1 ，N15）：GOT0 520
ZW 500 IF TEMP今二＂ll THEN G05山B 190：G0T0 49 9

a＊ 520 ROW＝N7：Li＝N13：G05UB 169：IF TEMPS＝＂ ＂A AND EDIT THEN ？ $14 \& 14$ CMDS（N16，28）：G0 TO 550
HI 539 IF TEMP今＝＂！THEN TEMP今＝＂NONE＂：？＂\＆ 4＇：TEMPS
DW 546 CMD $5(N 16, N 15+L E N(T E M P 5)=T E M P S$
JM 550 IF CMDS（N16，H19）〈〉＂NOME＂THEN 570
 （1） 1 POSITION N13，M13：？B与（74）：CMD5（55， 793 $=\mathrm{B} 5$（75）：G0T0 620
LI 570 ROW＝N8：LI＝N1：G05U日 169：TF TEMPらく〉＂ ＂AND TEMPSく〉＂R＂AND TEMPSく〉＂I＂THEN G 05UB 190：GOTO 550
HH 580 IF EDIT AND TEMP $5={ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ AND CMDSCN16， N19）＝＂MONE＂THEN $?$ ＂：GOTO 620
TL 590 IF EDIT AND TEMP今＝＂い1 AND CMDSC81， 8 i）$=$＂R＂THEN ？＂4\＆R＂：GOTO 620
 TEMP
KY 610 CMD $(81,81)=T E M P \$$
EA 620 ROW＝N10：Li＝N3：G05UB 160：IF TEMPS《 ＂Hi OR NOT EDIT THEN 66日
KI 630 IF ASC（CMD（29）＝NG THEN ？＂\＆\＆ANY＂ ：GOTO 650

R0 650 GOTO 699
MC 669 IF TEMPS＝＂H＂OR TEMP与＝＂ANY＂THEN PO 5ITION COL，ROW：？＂ANY＂：TEMPS＝＂GU
U11 670 ZS＝TEMPS：TRAP 620：IF UAL（ZS）（NG OR UAL（Z5） 330 THEN G05UB 190：G0T0 620
FA $680 \mathrm{CMD} 5(29,29)=\mathrm{CHR}(\mathrm{UAL}(Z 5))$
W） 690 ROW＝N12：L1＝25：G05UB 160：IF TEMPS＝＇
 0729
CU 709 IF TEMPS＝＂॥ THEN GOSUB 190：GOTO 69
－ 0

C0 720 IF CMDS（N16，M19）${ }^{11}$ NONE＂THEN 760
NH 736 ROW＝N13：G05UB 160：IF TEMP $5=111$ AND
＊EDIT THEN ？＂\＆\＆HCMDS $55,793: G 0 T 0760$

IU 740 IF TEMP今末＂1 THEN ？＂H\＆＂1：GOTO 760

U0 760 IF NOT M THEN 806
CL 770 ROW＝N15：L1＝N2：G05UB 160：IF TEMP5＝＂ ＂AND EDIT THEN TEMPS＝5TRSCA5C CCMDSC80 गう 1 ？＂4\＆
BH 780 IF TEMPS＝ロ4 THEN G05山B 190：G0T0 77 0
EM 790 TRAP $770:$ Z $5=$ TEMPS：CMD $(80,80)=$ CHR （UAL（Z5））：M＝N6
NG 800 POSITION NZ，NZ $5: ?$＂EUERYTHING OK？＂ ：G054B 20 日
MP 816 IF $A=A 5 C$（יN＇）OR A＝A5C（＂n＂）THEN R ETLRN
 N 800
M5 829 IF EDIT THEN CMS（CMH15－14，CM＊15）＝C MD $5\left(\begin{array}{ll}(1, N 15)\end{array}\right.$
IN 830 IF MOT EDIT THEN CMS（LEN（CMS）＋N1） ＝CMD（N1，M15）
ZM 846 RETURN

 ， 255
IR 870 G05UB 200：IF A＝RETRN THEN POKE 752 ，N1：？＂1 1！：RETURN
J6 880 POKE 752 ，NQ：IF A＝BACKSP THEN 930
Pu 890 IF $\overline{\text { A }}=\mathrm{ESCAPE}$ THEN POKE 752 ，Ni：POP： GOTO 980
UR $906 \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{H} 1: \mathrm{L} 2=\mathrm{L} 2+\mathrm{Ni}: I F \mathrm{~L}$ ㄴi THEN POKE 752，N1：P0SITION COL＋LZ－N1，ROW：？＂HRE TURN
Z2 910 IF L2＞38 THEN LZ＝N1：ROW＝ROW＋N1
KP 920 POSITION COL LL2－N1，ROW：？CHRS（A）： TEMP（L）＝CHR 5 （A）：GOTO 870
EP 936 IF L＞N日 THEN ？＂4＂；：L＝L－N1：L2＝L2－N 1：IF L＝NG THEN TEMPS＝＂ín
BU 946 IF L2＝N日 THEN L2＝38：ROW＝ROW－N1：L3＝ L3＋1
HU 950 IF L＞NG THEN TEMPS＝TEMP与（N1，L）
RR 960 G0TO 870

YK 980 GRAPHIC5 N0：POKE 559，N0：DL＝PEEK 656

G11 990 POKE DL－N1，70：POKE DL＋N2，N7：POKE D $\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{~N} 6:$ POKE DL＋N4，N6
G11 1009 FOR $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{N} 20 \mathrm{TO} 23: \mathrm{POKE} \mathrm{DL}+\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{N} 6: N E K T$ H：POKE DL＋24， $65:$ POKE DL＋25，PEEK 5560）： POKE DL＋26，PEEK（561）：POKE 752，Ni
TL 1016 P0SITION 25，N6：？＂the WiZard＂：P05 ITIOM 23，M17：？＂PRGSE a number＂
110 1026 P0SITION N12，N3：？Mis Create a ga me＂：POSITION N12，N5：？＂四L Load a gamer ：POSITION N12，N7：？＂S3 WORk on rooms＂
DE 1039 POSITION N12，N9：？＂43 Work on ite ms＂：POSITION N12，N11：？＂号D Work on com mands＂
CE 1040 POSITION N12，N13：？＂回）Intro text ＂：P05ITION N12，N15：？＂园）Quit＂：G05UB2 50
SH 1050 G05UB $200: M=N 0$
AL 1060 TRAP 1050：A＝A－48：TF NOT LD AND A \N2 AND A＜7 THEN POSITION 21，N17：？＂no Game in metar： 4 ：g05UB 190：GOTO 1050
411070 ON A $100 \mathrm{TO} 1370,1180,1596,2340,110$ 0．4129，1160
PZ 1080 GOTO 1050
ML 1090 REM
Y4 1100 G05UB 210：POSITION N10，N4：？11） 5 imple Commands＂：POSITION NiG，N6：？＂Zy Mouement Commands＂
JP 1110 POSITION N10，N8：？＂R3 Item Comman ds＂POSITION Ni日，Ni日：？＂dj Fatal Comma nds＂
MR 1120 POSITION N10，N12：？＂廌3 Final comm ands＇：G05UB 250
1136 G05UB 209：TRAP 1130：AニA－48：IF A＜N 1 OR A）N5 THEN 1130

## UP

1140 ON A GOTO $3180,3240,3420,3309,336$ 0

U1．1166 POSITION 22，N17：？ARE YOU SURE ？＂：G05UB 200：IF A〈〉ASC【＂Y゙リ AND Aく〉A 5C【＂y＂y THEN 986
111 1165 GRAPHIC5 0：POKE 82，2：END

aU 1189 TRAP 1350：PO5TTION 23』M17：？＂
＂POSITION 21，N17：？＂هiEk ingertad＂：INPUT FI多
5111182 IF FI $\$\left\rangle^{14 \|}\right.$ AND FIS $\left\rangle^{\prime \prime} y^{\| \prime}\right.$ THEN 986
ac 1185 CLOSE \＃N1：OPEN \＃N1，N4，NG，＂D：FILEN AME：DAT＂：INPUT \＃1：FIS：CLOSE \＃1
与：FS［LEN（F5）＋N1）＝＂：NAM＂
FY 1195 ICNT＝N0：ITMS＝＂N：CCNT＝NG：CMF＝11＂：CD

5T 1200 CLOSE \＃N1：OPEN \＃N1，N4，NG，FS：TNPUT相N：NS：INPUT \＃N1，TS：CLOSE \＃N1
IIU 1210 TRAP $40000: L D=1$
UE 1220 FS（LEN（FS）－N2）＝＂ITM1＂：OPEN \＃N1，N4， N6，F5：TRAP 1270
NU 123日 INP以T 林1，IS：ICNT＝ICNT＋N1：ITMSCIC NTHN13－N12）

W11 1250 IF ISCN18，N20）＝＂GET＂OR ISCN18，21 $J=" D R O P \|$ OR IS（N18，21）＝＂NONE＂OR IS（N1 8，N18）＝＂＂THEN 1236
ER 1266 CCNT＝CCNT＋N1：CMS $G C C N T H 15-N 14 y=I 5$ （N18，32）：GOTO 123日
 EN \＃N1，N4，NG，FS：TRAP 1296
G2 1280 INPUT \＃N1：RMSS：R＝ASC（RMSS（N1））：RS $《 R, R\rangle=11 \times 1: G 0 T 01280$
 5UB 160
80） $1360^{1} \mathrm{~F}$（LLEN（F5）－N2）＝＂FAT＂：G05山B 109
UK 1319 FS（LEN（FS）－N2）＝＂MOU＂：G05UB 100
CN 132 FS（LEN（FS）－N2）＝＂FIN＂：G05UB 199
TD 1336 F5（LEN（FF）－N2）＝＂CHG＂：G05UB 106
RD 1349 CLOSE $\# 1: G 0 T 0 ~ 980 ~$
aH 1350 POSITION $29, N 17: 711$
：POSITION 27，M17：？＂ERROR！＂：FOR
H＝N1 TO $256: M E H T$ K：GOTO 986

（1） 1376 GRAPHICS NG：POKE 559，NG：DL＝PEEK【5 $693+256 * P E E K(561)+N 4: P 0 K E \quad D L-N 1,76$
IL． 1386 FOR $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{N} 2$ T0 N6：POKE DL＋H，N6：NERT K：POKE DL＋N8，N6：POKE DL＋N9，N6
LZ 1396 POKE DL＋N11，N6：POKE DL＋N12，N6
KO 1400 FOR K＝N14 TO $24: P O K E$ DL＋H，N6：NEKT H：POKE 708，54
Ye 1410 P0SITION 25，NG：？＂the wizard＂：P0S ITION N2，N3：？＂ROMN naMc？＂
B11 1420 POSITION N2，N5：？nicamerg titlg？
PU 1430 POSITION $N 2, N 7: 7$＂VRam for filcg？ 1：POKE 559，34
PY 144 PDSITION N11，NS：INPUT NS：IF NS＝ロッ THEN 980
GP 1450 P0SITION N14，M5：INP山T T\＄：IF T $5=1 \Perp$ THEN 1456
SB 1466 POSITION N16，N7：INPUT AS：IF AS＝॥॥ THEN 1469
 ？＂EVERYTHING OK？＂：G05山B 260
 1376
 EN 1476
F1 1509 POSITION N3，H12： 7 ＂CREATING FILES 1：LD＝N1
EA 1516 F （LLEN（FS）＋N1）＝＂，NAM＂：OPEN \＃N1，N8 NG，FS：？\＃N1；NS：？执1，TS：CLOSE HN1
 Na，Fs：CLOSE \＃N1：FS（LENCFS）－N2）＝1RMS＂：O PEN \＃N1，N8，NO，FS：CLOSE \＃H1


－ 1.
N6，FS：CLOSE \＃M1：FS（LEN（FS）－NZ）＝＂FAT＂：0 PEN \＃N1，N8，NG，FS：CLOSE \＃Ni

 PEN \＃Ni，NB，MG，FS：CLOSE $\#$ N1
OE 1559 FS（LEN（FS）－N2）＝＂CHG＂：OPEN \＃N1，N8， NG，F与：CLOSE \＃N1：OPEN \＃N1，N8，NG，＂D：FILE NAME，DAT＂：\＃N1：
 NG，FS：CLOSE \＃N1
ZT 1565 OPEN \＃N1，N8，N0，＂D：FILENAME，DAT＂：？ \＃N1：FNS：CLOSE \＃N1
UZ 1570 GOTO 986 R 1580 REM HOHOH WORK ON ROOMS $\# * H * *$
NH 1590 TRAP 1590：P0SITION 23，N17：？＂
DO 1606 POSITION 24，N17：？＂Whert ROOF＂：$: I N$ PUT R：IF R〈N1 OR R〉30 THEN 1590
 511
JM 1620 IF $R S(R, R\rangle\rangle$＂＊＂THEN 1660
UL 1630 TRAP $1660: 0 \mathrm{PEN}$ \＃N $1, \mathrm{H} 12, \mathrm{NG}, \mathrm{F}$ S
AU 1640 NOTE \＃Ni，SECTOR，BYTE：IMPUT \＃Ni；RM $55: I F$ A $5 C(\mathbb{R M 5}$ ）《＞R THEN 1646
DI 1650 TRAP 40006：EDIT＝N1
SR $1660 \mathrm{NT}=\mathrm{N} 0: E D=\mathrm{NQ}: C L 05 E$ \＃N1：GRAPHICS N0 ：POKE 756，C5：POKE 752，N1：POKE 82，N1：P0 KE 559 ，NQ：DL＝PEEK（566）+256 KPEEK（561） 44
ON 1670 POKE DL－N1， $71: P O K E$ DL＋N3，N6：POKE D $L+24$ ，65：POKE DL＋25，PEEK 566 ： 1 POKE DL＋ 26，PEEK（561）
CH 1680 POSITION N5，N0：？＂the wizard＂：P05 ITION 26，N1：？＂ROOM \＃＂；R
W． 1690 POSITION N1，N3：？＂R RODM NAMEE＂：？
MZ 1790 ？＂NoRTH日＂？＂ A5TH＂？


L 1720 POSITION 22，N5：？RMS：POSITION 22， N6：？RMF：P0SITION 22，N15：？RMS：POSITIO N 22 ，N16：？RMS
G0 1730 FOR $\dot{H}=N 7$ TO N14：POSITION 22， $\mathrm{K}: ? \mathrm{R}$ MIS：NERT
US 1749 POKE 708，54：POKE 710，N0：POKE 712， 112：POKE 559，34
G5 1750 IF NOT EDIT THEN 1820
CT 1766 POSITION N13，N3：？RMS $5(N 2,25)$
RP 1770 FOR $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{NG}$ TO NS：POSITION NIG， $\mathrm{H} 5+\mathrm{K}:$ $E=A 5 C(R M 5 S(27+K)$ ：IF $E>30$ THEN $E=E-30:$ $D I R=K+N 1$
co 1780 ？E：NERT Y：POSITION N12，N13：IF N OT DIR THEN ？＂NONE＂：GOTO 1846
AZ 1790 ？DIRS（DIR，DIR）
SH 1896 POSITION N8，N15：？RMS5（33，45）：P05 ITION NB，N16：？RMS 496,96 ）：POSITION NI 2，M19：？RM5 S（71，95）
LIC 1616 POSITION N12，N20：？RM5（4 46,70$): G 0$ TO 1849
of 1820 RM5（N1）＝＂＂：RM5（95）＝＂＂！RM55（N2 $\mathrm{I}^{2}=\mathrm{RMS}$ 个
RO 1830 RM5 $(\mathbb{C N 1}, N 1)=C H R 5(R)$
MH 1846 COL＝N13：ROW＝N3：L1＝24：G05UB 160：IF TEMP今ごい AND EDIT THEN ？い\＆\＆＂；RMSFCN2 25）：G0TO 1876 1850 IF TEMPS＝＂॥＇THEN GO5UB 190：GOTO 1

EZ 1870 COL＝N1：：FOR RN＝NG TO N5：ROW＝N5＋RN ： $11=\mathrm{N} 2$
a 1880 POSITION COL＋N2，ROW：？＂H：GOSUB 1 69
HY 1890 TF TEMPS＝＂A，AMD EDIT THEN ZS＝5TRS
 30 THEN ？UAL（Z5）－30：GOT0 1996
EY 1909 IF TEMPS＝＂1 AND EDIT THEN ？ZS：UZ

## The Wizard continued

＝UALCZS》：GOTO 1940
 ON COL，RON＋L3：L3＝0：？TEMPS
JN 1920 TRAP 2020：Z今＝TEMPS：UZ＝UAL（Z 5 ）：UR＝ A5C（RM5 $5(27+R N)$ ）：IF UZ（NO OR UZ） 36 THE N G054B 199：G0T0 1880
501930 IF EDIT AND UZく〉UR AND UZ 15 UR－30 THEN IF UR $>30$ AND UZ $\$ MG THEN UZ $=U Z+30$
SG 1946 RM5（ $27+\mathrm{RN}, 27+\mathrm{RN}$ ）$=$ CHR $(\mathrm{CUZ})$
BM 1950 IF NOT EDIT OR Zち〈〉＂G＂OR DIR〈〉R N＋NI THEN 1990
NY 1960 POSITION N12，N13：？＂NONE＂：POSITIO N N8，N15：？B（ 866 ：POSITION N8，N16：？＂
KN 1970 POSITION N12，N19：？B5（74）：P0SITIO N N12， $\mathrm{N} 2 \mathrm{a}:$ ？ B （ C 7 4 ）
KL 1980 RM5 © 33,96$)="$

## ＂： $\mathrm{DIR}=\mathrm{NQ}$ ：G0T0 2010

 R $5\left(U_{A L}(25)-30\right)$
UP 2060 IF UAL（Z5））NG THEN POSITION P（RN＋

GT 2016 NEHT RN：TRAP 40000：GOTO 2030
1102026 G05UB 190：G0T0 1880
HK 2036 COL＝N12：ROW＝N13：L1＝N4：ODIR＝NG：G05 UB 160
W8 2046 IF EDIT AND TEMPS＝＂HI AND DIR THEN

La 2050 IF NOT EDIT OR TEMP $\langle\langle$＂NONE＂THE N 2080
AG 2066 POSITION NB，N15：？BS《86）：POSITION N8，N16：？＂＂
FP 2070 P0SITION N12，N19：？B5（74）：P05ITIO N N12，N20：？B5（74）：ED＝N1：G0T0 2270
a．J 2089 IF TEMP $5=4 \|$ THEN ？＂4\＆NONE＂：GOTO 2270
KB 2090 IF DIR 3 N 0 THEN ODIR＝DIR
D． 2106 FOR DIR＝N1 TO N6：IF DIR（GIR，DIR）〈 ${ }^{\text {TEMP }}$ SHEN NERT DIR：GO5UB 190：GOTO 2 039
Ms 2110 POP：？＂ $1: I F$ RM5S＜26＋DIR，26＋DI R $)^{\prime \prime}$（＂THEN G05UB 190：DIR＝0DIR：GOT0 20 30
 （26＋DIR，26＋DIR）＋36）：NT＝N1
WH 2136 IF ODIR 2 HG THEN RM5 $5(26+0 \mathrm{DIR}, 26+0$ $D I R)=C H R S(A 5 C(R M 5 S(26+0 D I R))-30)$
BD $2140 \mathrm{COL=N8:ROW=N15:L1=N13:G054B160:I}$ F EDIT AND TEMPS＝ ＂THEN ？＂ $4 \in 4$ RM5（ 33,45 ：GOTO 2179
CN 2150 IF TEMPS＝ini THEN G05UB 190：G0T0 2 140
OZ 2160 RM5 $5(33,32+L E N(T E M P 5)=T E M P S$
GK 2170 ROW＝N16：L1＝N1：G05UB 160：IF EDIT A ND TEMPS＝111 AND RMS $5(96,96)\rangle$ U THEN ？114411；RMS 596 ， 962 ：G0T0 2210
 EMPS〈〉＂I＂THEN G0SUB 190：G0TO 2170

MM 2200 RM5 $\$(96,96)=T E M P \$: P 05 I T I O N$ N8，N16 ：？TEMPS
0 2210 COL＝N12：RON＝N15：L1＝25：G054B 160：I F EDIT AND TEMP $5=111$ AMD RM5 $¢(71,71)\rangle$ ＂THEN ？＂\＆\＆＂；RMS $5(71,95): G 0 T 0$ 2240 2220 IF TEMPS＝ 14 THEN GOSUB 190：G0T0 2 216
aM 2230 RM5 $\$(71,70+L E N(T E M P \$) J=T E M P \$$
PF 2240 ROW＝N20：G05UB 160：IF EDIT AND TEM PS＝＂un AND RMS $5(46,46)\rangle " \|$ THEN ？＂\＆ RM5 4 （46， $703: G 0 T 0$ 2270
EC 2250 IF TEMPS＝1॥ THEN GO5UB 190：GOTO 2 240
TD 2260 RM5（ $46,45+$ LEN（TEMP 5$)$ ）$=$ TEMP $\$$
ZC 2270 POSITION 25，N9：？＂Euerything＂：P05 ITION 28，N11：？＂0K？＂：G05山B 200
 1660
 EN 2270
2306 IF ED THEN RM5（3） 3 ） $\mathrm{B} 5(36):$ RM5 $5(2$ $6+D I R, 26+D I R)=C H R S(A 5 C(R M 55(26+D I R, 26+$ DIRy）-30 ． 2310 IF EDIT THEN OPEN \＃N1，N12，NG，FS：P OINT \＃N1，5ECTOR，BYTE：？\＃N1：RMSS：CLOSE \＃N1：EDIT＝NG：GOTO 980
2320 OPEN \＃N1，N9，NG，FS：？\＃Ni；RM5S：CLO5


 CNT＝NG：EDIT＝N0：G05UB 266
UW 2350 P0SITION 27，N1：？＂HECES＂：POSITION $\stackrel{\mathrm{N}}{\mathrm{N}}$
IA
－1＂

明：

L 2400 COL＝N13：RON＝N3：Li＝N13：G05UB 160：I F TEMPS＝THEN GOSUB 190：G0T0 2460
NC 2416 IF LEN CTEMP S）（N13 THEN TEMP S KLEN

BE

## 2420 IF LEN（ITMS）＝N0 THEN 2550

$2430 \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{USR}(A D R(555), A D R(T E M P \$), A D R(I T M$ \＄），LEN（ITMS），N13）：IF NOT I THEN 2550
EJ 2440 CLOSE \＃N1：OPEN \＃N1，N12，N0，FS：EDIT ＝Ni
LD 2450 NOTE \＃N1，SECTOR，BYTE：INPUT \＃N1；I CCNT＝CNT＋N1：IF IS《N1，LEN（TEMP $\$ 13<>$ TEMP $\$$ THEN 2456
A0 2460 POSITION N13，N4：？IF（N14，N16）：P05 ITION N13，N6：$A=65 C(I S(N 17)): I F \quad A=65$ TH EN ？＂ANY＂：GOTO 2500
OR 2470 IF A＞ 30 AND Aく61 THEN ？ASCEISCN1 7） 3 －3：G0T0 2500
AM 2480 IF A（31 THEN ？ASC（ISENI7）：GOTO 2509
GH 2450 ？＂C＂：GOTO 2550
VL 2500 P05ITION N13，N8：IF A〉30 AND A〈〉65 THEN ？＂N＂：GOTO 2520
Y5 2510 ？＂Y＂
HB 2520 P05ITION N13，N16：？IS（N18，32）：IF IS（M18，21）＂WNONE＂THEN 2550
602530 POSITION N13，N12：？IS（33，45）：POSI TION N13，N13：？IS（96，96）
YU 2546 POSITION N13，N15：？IS（46，70）：P05I TION N13，N16：7 IS（71，95）
co 2556 CLOSE \＃Ni
PP 2560 IF NOT I THEN 2580
La 2570 COL＝N13：ROW＝N3：LI＝N13：G05UB 160：I F EDIT AND TEMPS＝ N13）：GOTO 2596
CT 2580 TS（N1，LEN（TEMPS）$=T E M P S$
ME 2590 ROW＝N4：LI＝N3：E＝NG：G05UB 160：TF LE
 4，N163：G0T0 2650
2 ZH 2600 IF LEN【TEMPSУ《N3 THEN GOSUB 190：G $0 T 02590$
Ra 2610 IF LEN（CDS）＝N0 THEN 2640
TK 2620 IF EDIT THEN E＝U5R（ADR（555），ADR（I $5(N 14, N 16) 2, A D R(C D 5), L E N(C D S), N 3)$
 3，LEN（CDSD，N3）：IF A THEN G05UB 190：G0T 02590
FE 2649 IS（N14，M16）$=$ TEMP $\$$
YD 2650 ROW＝N6：Li＝N3：G05UB 160：Z $5=T E M P S: I$
 ：GOTO 3030
C2 2660 IF Z GOTO 2760
AA 2670 IF EDIT AND $25=\cdots \cdots$ AND ASC（IS（N17）

a0 2680 IF EDIT AND ZS＝＂M AND ASC（IS（N17）》（61 THEN ？＂\＆t＂；A5C（IS（N17））－3日：GOTO 2760
JS 2690 IF EDIT AND Z今＝114 AND I与（N17，N17） ＝＂Al＂THEN ？＂$\& 4$ ANY＂：GOTO 2760
KY 270日 IF EDIT AND Zち＝＂＂THEN Z§＝＂C＂：？＂ 4世＂：Z与：GOTO 3030
 7）＝＇M＇IGOTO 2760
DS 2720 TRAP 2750：IF UAL（Zち）（NG OR UALCZ 3）30 THEN G05UB 190：GOTO 2650
JE 2736 IS（N17，N17）＝CHRS（UAL（Z5））：IF UAL Z尔）＝N0 THEN 3030
UG 2746 G0TO 2760
UH 2750 G05UB 190：？＂\＆＂：GOTO 2650
GH 2760 TRAP 40006：ROW＝N8：L1＝N1：G05UB 160 ： $\mathrm{A} 5=T E M P$
LY 2770 IF TEMP $\langle\rangle$＂Y＂AND TEMP $\langle\rangle$＂N＂AND TEMPS〈〉＂॥ THEN GOSUB 190：GOT0 2760
UH 2780 IF EDIT AND TEMPS＝＂い THEN LOCATE
与：AS＝TEMPS：GOTO 2820

0.32806 IF TEMP $5=" N "$ THEN $I \xi(N 17, N 17)=C H R$ （ $\mathrm{A} 5 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{IS}(\mathrm{N} 17) \mathrm{O})+30)$
 N17，N17）$)$ 3 3 THEN I与（N17，N17）＝CHR 5 （A5C （IS（N17））－39）
CN 2820 RON＝N10：L1＝N15：G05UB 160：IF TEMP 5 ＝＂い AND EDIT THEN ？＂↔世＂；IS（N18，32）：G0 TO 2866
EP 2830 IF TEMPS＝＂＂AND AS＝＂Y＂THEN TEMPS ＝＂GET＂：？＂↔せ＂；TEMPS
ZL 2846 IF TEMPS＝＂＂AND AS＝＂N＂THEN TEMPS ＝＂NONE＂：？＂孔\＆＂，TEMP
YT 2850 I与（N18，N17＋LEN（TEMPち））＝TEMPS
IG 2860 IF IS（N18，N20）＝＂GET＂OR IS（N18， 21 2＝＂NONE＂THEN 3030
LJ 2876 ROW＝N12：L1＝N13：G05UB 166：IF TEMPS $=" " A N D E D I T$ AND $I \$(33,33)\rangle " 11$ THEN ？ い\＆氏1；工与（33，45）：G0T0 2900
PF 2880 IF TEMPS＝＂！＂THEN TEMPち＝＂NONE＂：PO5 ITION COL，ROW：？TEMPS

LE 2906 IF IS $\langle 33,36\rangle\rangle=N O N E=1$ THEN 2920
EQ 2910 POSITION COL，ROW＋N1：？＂＂：IS 96,9
 ，95）$=$ B（ $\mathbf{( 7 4 ) : G O T 0 ~} 2960$
S2 2920 ROW＝N13：Li＝N1：G05UB 160：IF EDIT A ND TEMP $5=111$ AMD I $5(96,96)\rangle " 11$ THEN ？ ＂\＆f＂；I\＄ 496,96$): G 0 T 02966$
PN 2930 IF TEMPS〈〉＂R＂AMD TEMPS〈〉＂I＂AND TEMP今〈〉＂＇＂THEN GO5UB 190：G0T0 2900
FP 2940 IF TEMP今二＂い THEN TEMP今二＂I＂：？ ；TEMPS
cu 2950 I $(96,96)=T E M P$ ；
AP 2960 ROW＝N15：L1＝25：G05UB 160：IF TEMPs＝ ＂＂＇AND EDIT AND IS（46，46）〈〉＂＂THEN ？ ＂↔世1！I与（46，70）：GOTO 2990
SL 2970 IF TEMPS＝＂！THEN GO5UB 199：GOTO 2 960

AR 2990 IF IS $(33,363$＝＂NONE＂THEN 3030
MT 3006 ROW＝N16：G05UB 160：IF TEMP $5=11$ AND EDIT THEN ？＂↔£4；IS（71，95）：G0T0 3030
W0 3010 IF TEMP今＝＂＂THEN ？＂世t＂：GOTO 30 30
KZ 3020 I与（71，70＋LEN（TEMP引》）＝TEMP $\ddagger$
ZY 3030 IF EDIT AND IS（N18，21）＝＂NONE＂THE N FOR K＝N12 TO N17：POSITION N13，K：？BS （74）：NEKT K
WA 3046 IF EDIT AND IS（N17，N17）＝＂C＂THEN FOR K＝N8 TO N17：POSITION N13， $\mathrm{K}:$ ？B 544 3：MEHT K
PE 3050 POSITION N3，N20：？＂everything ok？ ＂：G05uB 200：IF A＝A5C（＂Y＂リ OR A＝A5C（＂y＂ 3 THEN 3090
FA 3060 IF EDIT AND 《A＝A5C（＂N＇リ）OR A＝ASCG ＂ח＂）THEN 2340
so 3090 IF EDIT THEN 3110
G0 3109 ICNT＝ICNT＋N1：IF ICNT＞50 THEN GO5U B 190：P05ITION N2，N20：？1TOO MANY ITEM S！！＂：FOR K＝N1 TO 200：NEKT K：GOTO 980 Nis AND IS（N18，21）＝＂NONE＂THE N IS（22）$=$ B
Z0 3120 IF EDIT AND E THEN CDSEENS－N2，E＊ （N3）$=$ IS（N14，N16）

日T 3220 G054B 130：G0T0 3190

10 3246 FS（LEN（FS）－N2）＝＂MOU＂
B8 3250 M＝N1：G05UB 260：G05UB 310
 HE＂：G054B 350
 3250
$2 I$
YC
06
MJ
KK 3320 POSITION 23，M1：？＂fatal Comments＂ ：G0511B 350
 3310
WE

aI 3366 FS（LEN（FS）－N2）＝＂FIN＂
NB 3370 G05UB 260：G05UB 310
M11 3380 POSITION 23，N1：？＂Ifinal commands＂ ：G054B 350

5Y 3420 FS（LEN（FS）－N2）＝＂CHG＂：EDIT＝N6
T2 3430 G05UB 260：P0SITION 23，N1：？＂RTGM commands：＂
MU 3446 POSITION N6，N3：？＂COMMADDH：？
 3450 ？ 11 ＂：？ 3 11：G05UB 250
3480 COL＝N13：RON＝N3：Li＝N15：G05UB 160：I F TEMPS＝＂！＂THEN GOSUB 190：GOTO 3480 TEMPSJ＋Nil TO N15：TEMPS（K） 11 HAEKT H
解
3516 CLOSE \＃N1：OPEN \＃Ni，N12，NQ，FS：TRAP 4100
SO NOTE HNI，SECTOR，BYTE：INPUT HN1：CM
 3526
II 3530 EDIT＝NI
Mo 3540 POSITION N13，N5：？CMDS（N16，28）：PO SITION N13，N6：？CMD $5(122,134)$
Za 3550 POSITION N13，N8：$A=A 5 C(C M D(29): I$ 3560 ？A 5ITTON N1 N13，N12：？CMD 5 （95，95）

Posic 0SITION N13，N15：？CMDS（109，121）：P05ITI ON N13，N17：？CMDS（30，54）
DU 3590 POSITION N13，N18：？CMDS（55，79）：G0 T0 3610 2）$=$ CMD $5: C L O 5 E$ \＃N1：CMDS（N1，LEN（TEMPな」）$=$ TEMPS：GOTO 3630

## ；CMDS（N1，N15）：GOTO 3630

PH 3620 CMD $\mathcal{S}(N 1, L E N(T E M P S)=T E M P$ S
1103630 ROW二N5：Li＝N13：G05UB 166：IF TEMP与＝ ＂11 AND EDIT THEN ？＂4\＆ OTO 3669 ITION COL，ROW：？TEMPS
FR 3650 CMDS（N16，N15＋LEN（TEMP $5>=T E M P S$
no 3660 IF CMDS（N16，N19 〈〉＂NONEII THEN 368 0
3670 CMD（ $(122,134)=$ PNONE
ITION COL，ROW＋1：？CMDS（122，134）：G0T05 716 3680与＝111 TH＝N6：G05UB 169：IF EDIT AND TEMP 16
 ITION COL，ROW：？TEMPS
Y0 3700 CMD $5(122,121+$ LEN（TEMP $\%)=T E M P \$$ 3710 ROW＝N8：LI＝N3：G05UB 169：IF EDIT AN D TEMP $=\cdots 11$ AND CMD $(29,293\langle \rangle " \psi "$ THEN ？ ＂\＆氏＂；STRS（ASC（CMDS（29））：GOTO 3776 3720 IF TEMP与＝1＂1 THEN ？＂ $4 \leftarrow$ ANY＂：TEMP $=$ ＂曰＂
3730 IF TEMP今＝＂ÂNY＂THEN Z今ニ＂g＂：GOTO 3 750
kc
II 3750 TRAP $3710: I F$ UAL（ZS）（MG OR UALCZ 3）30 THEN G05UB 190：G0T0 3710
aT
CI 3779 TRAP $40060:$ ROW＝N10：LI＝N13：G05UB 1 60：IF TEMP今＝1＂H AND EDIT THEN ？＂世\＆＂：CM DS（81，93）：G0T0 380日
PE 3780 IF TEMP今＝＂！i THEN TEMPS＝＂NONE＂：POS ITION COL，ROW：？TEMP
KM 3790 CMD $581,80+$ LEN（TEMPS1）$=$ TEMP $\$$
20 3809 IF CMD $\$(81,84\rangle\rangle$ NONE＂THEN 3820
ac 3810 CMD $(94,94)=114: C M D 5(95,95)=1 " 1: P$ OSITION COL，ROW＋N1：？＂＂：POSITION COL， ROW＋2：？＂ $1: G 0 T 03900$
NR 3820 ROW＝N11：Li＝N1：G05UB 160：IF TEMPちく 3＂MAND TEMPS〈う＂I＂AND TEMPS〈〉＂R＂THEN G05山B 190：G0T0 3820
LY 3836 IF EDIT AND TEMPS＝＂HI AND CMDS 94 ； 94）＝＂R＂THEN ？＂4\＆R＂：GOTO 3860
UM 3846 IF TEMP $5=11 "$ THEN TEMP $=" I ": P O S I T I$ OM COL，ROW：？TEMPS
GA 3850 CMD $5(94,94)=T E M P S: T F$ TEMPS＝＂I＂1 TH EN POSITION COL，RON＋N1：？＂Y＂：CMDS 695,9 5）＝＂Y口：GOTO 3960 S860 ROW＝N12：G05UB 160：IF TEMPS〈〉いU AN D TEMP与く〉＂Y＂AND TEMP今く〉＂N＂THEN GO5UB 190：GOTO 3860 3876 IF EDIT AND TEMP今＝ロ1H AND CMDSC95， $953=" N "$ THEN ？＂44N＂：GOTO 3900
YM 3880 IF TEMP今二＂リ THEN TEMP今ニ＂Y＂：？＂\＆\＆＂ TEMP 5
zF 3890 CMD $\$(95,95)=$ TEMP 5
OM 3900 ROW＝N14：LI＝N13：G05UB 16日：IF TEMPS ＝ 14 AND EDIT THEN ？＂4 $41 ; \mathrm{CMDS}(96,168):$ G0T0 3936

ON
3910 IF TEMP今＝＂म＂THEN TEMP今＝＂NONE＂：POS ITION COL，ROW：？TEMPS
PZ 3926 CMDS $96,95+$ LEN（TEMPS）$=$ TEMPs

MP 3936 IF CMD $(96,99)\rangle$＂NONE＂THEN 3950
PK 3946 CMDS $8199,1217=1 \mathrm{NONE} \quad$ U：P05 ITION COL，ROW＋NI：？＂NONE ＂： 10 T0 3980
U1 3950 ROW＝N15：G05UB 1．60：IF EDIT AND TEM PS＝＂＂THEN ？＂千\＆＂；CMD（ 109,121$): G 0 T 0$ 3 989
IM 3560 IF TEMPS＝＂॥ THEN TEMP今＝＂NONE＂：？＂ \＆ 41 TEMP
FN 3976 CMD $\$(109,108+L E N(T E M P 乡)=T E M P \$$
KT 3980 ROW＝N17：Li＝25：G05UB 16日：IF TEMP $=$ TH AND EDIT THEN ？＂$\leftarrow \& 4 ; C M D S(30,54): G 0$ TO 4010 980

CMDS $30 \cdot 29+L E N(T E M P 5)=T E M P 5$
4010 IF CMD $(\mathbb{C N} 16, N 19)=" N O N E "$ THEN POSI TION COL，ROWH N1：？B（774）：CMDS（55，79）＝B \＄（75）：G0T0 4050
 EDIT AND CMD $\$ 555,56)\rangle "$ THEN ？＂ 44 14；CMD $5(55,79): G 0 T 04959$
A0 4030 IF TEMP今＝1＂1 THEN G05UB 190：G0T0 4 020
KR 4040 CMD $5(55,54+$ LEN（TEMPS）$)=$ TEMP 5
SU 4050 P05ITION 23，N19：？＂EUERYTHING OK？ ＂：G05山B 200
 3420

AS 4076 IF EDIT THEN CMS（C）N15－N14，CHN15） ＝CMDS（N1，N15）
UG 4080 IF NOT EDIT THEN CMS（LEN（CMS）＋Ni $3=C M D$（ $\mathrm{N}_{1}$ ，N15）
YJ 4990 G05UB 130：G0T0 3420
J0 4106 CLOSE \＃H1：POSITION N4，N2日：？＂COMM AND USED！口：GOSUB 190：GOTO 3486
 4120 FS（LEN（F 5 ）－N2）＝＂INT＂：G05UB 260：P0 SITION 25，N1：？＂FITHO textliPOKE 559， 3 4：POKE 82，N2
zo 4130 TRAP 4160：OPEN \＃N1，N4，NQ，F5：GET \＃ N1：LH：GET \＃H1，LL：L＝LH＊78＋LL
PY 4146 FOR $\mathrm{K}=\mathrm{N} 1 \mathrm{TO} \mathrm{LH}+\mathrm{Ni}:$ INPUT $\ddagger$ N1；TMF：T EMP $(<4 * 78-77, \% \% 78)=T M S: N E K T$ K：CLOSE $\# N$ 1
KK 4150 POSITION N2，N4：？TEMPS
36 4160 POSITION N2，N4：COL＝N2：RON＝N4：L1＝4 94：G05UB 160
IU 4179 IF TEMP $={ }^{\prime \prime \prime}$ THEN 980
TG 4180 POSITION 23，N19：？TEUERYTHING OK？ ＂：G054B206
NF 4190 IF A二A5C【＂N＂）OR A＝A5C（＂חי＂）THEN 4120
 EN 4186
SF 4200 OPEN \＃N1，N8，NG，FS：L＝LEN ＝INT（L／783：LL＝L－LH＊78：PUT \＃N1，LH：PUT \＃ N1，LL
Mo 4216 TEMPS（LH＊ $78+L L+N 1)=B 5(L L+N 1)$
LJ 4229 FOR H＝N1 TO LH＋N1：？\＃N1；TEMP与CK＊7 $8-77$, KH78）：NE HT H：CLOSE \＃N1：GOTO 980

JE 4246 POKE 1788，N1：POKE 106，PEEK（106）－N ${ }^{5}$
BB 4250 GRAPHIC5 NG：POKE 559，N6：DL＝PEEKC5 69）+256 \％PEEK（561）＋N4
G6 4266 POKE DL＋N5，N7：POKE DL＋N8，M6：POKE DL＋N9，N6：POKE DL＋N10，N6
HF 4270 POKE DL +24 ； 65 P POKE DL＋25，PEEK 560 3：POKE DL＋26，PEEK（561）
EF 4286 POKE 752，N1：POKE 710，N0：POSITION N5，N4：？＂the Wizard＂：POSITION 27，N6：？ ＂A TEKT＂
DJ 4290 POSTTION 21，N7：？＂ADUENTURE CREAT OR＇HPOSITION NAB；N13：？＂By＂
4300 POSITION N12，N15：？＂Clayton Nalnu

M＇：POKE 559，34

KM 436 BS（N1）＝11＂：BS（99）＝＂＂：BS（N2）＝B\＄
IN 4376 DATA $29,5,29,15,36,10,22,10,24,5$ ， 34，15

4390 DIRS＝＂N5EWLD＂
UM 4406 RETRN＝155：BACK5P＝126：E5CAPE＝27
JI 4410 ICNT＝N0

FN 4430 CHSET＝（PEEK $(1062+$ N1 $) * 256: C 5=C H 5 E T$ 1256
10 4446 BIM MUS（20）：POKE 203，0：POKE 204，C 5：POKE 205，N0：POKE 206，224 ADR（MUSJ）
II 4460 RESTORE 4500
NB 4476 READ $A: I F$ A＝－1 THEN 980
KY $4480 \mathrm{FOR} Z=0$ T0 7：READ J：POKE CH5ET＋A 8＋Z，J：NERT Z
U0 4490 GOTO 4470
5N 4506 DÁTA $11,85,85,85,85,85,85,85,85$
EU 4510 DATA－1
DU 4520 DATA $164,164,133,204,164,133,203$, $104,133,206,104,133,205,104,141,1,6,10$ $4,141,0,6,104,104,133,207$俗 $232,160,0,177,203,209,295,268,8,200$, $196,207,208,245,134$
L 454 DATÁ $212,96,173,2,5,24,161,207,14$ $1,2,6,144,3,238,3,6,173,2,6,205,6,6,20$ 8，8，173
KL 4550 DATÁ $3,6,205,1,6,240,13,165,205,2$ $4,101,207,133,205,144,200,230,206,176$ ， $196,169,0,133,212,96$

Listing 2.
BASIC listing．
 26 REM $\%$ THE WIZARD 30 REM＊DATABASE PRIHTER MODULE 40 REM $\%$ 50 REM＊Clayton Walnum＊ 69 REM＊） 70 DIM HDS（120），HD2 $5(1293$, DT $\$(135), P L \$$ （130），$F(\$(15), F i \leqslant(8), D S(7)$, LINE $(128), T$ HTS（1000）
5 80 D INE（ 128 ）＝＂－1＂：LINE（2）$=L I N E S: F L=0$
 ＝F15
ca 16日 ？\＃2；CHR与（15）；＂FILENáME：＂；Fis：？\＃ 2：？\＃2

C 120 HDS $(1,66)=4 R N$ DESCRIPTION
$\mathrm{N}_{5} \underset{\mathbb{W}}{\mathbf{W}} \mathbb{D} \quad \mathbb{R}$ ITEM NEED
cu $130 \mathrm{HD} 5(67)=\mathrm{C} I / \mathrm{R}$ POS TEKT
NEG TEMT＂
BK 149 ？\＃2：HDS：FS［LEN（F引）＋1）＝＂：RM5＂：OPEN \＃1， $4,0, F \begin{aligned} & \text { F }\end{aligned}$

2． 150 INPUT \＃1；DTS：DIR＝日：A＝A5CKDTS（1）： P LS（1）＝5TRS（A）：IF A（16 THEN PLS（2）＝＂＂
VA 166 PL\＄（3）＝＂ $4: P L \$(4)=D T \$(2,26): P L \$(29$ ＂$=111$
 $>36$ THEN $A=A-30: D I R=\%$
 L5 $(28+8 \times 3)=11$
 $: P L S(49)=D S(D I R+1, D I R+1): P L S(50)=" \quad "$
UA $200 \mathrm{PL} \$(53)=\mathrm{DT}(33,45): P L \$ 66)=11 \mathrm{H}: \mathrm{PL}$ $5(68)=\mathrm{DT}(96)$
JK 210 PL $(69)=11 \quad$（4PL $(672)=D T \$(46,70): P$ LS（97）＝11＂：PLS（100）＝DT $5(71,95)$
TN 220 ？\＃2：PL与：？\＃2，LINE $\$$ ：GOTO 150
 \＃1，4， 0, FS：TRAP 390

256 HDS
MAND MAND
PO5 TE TTEM NEEDED I／R GET
4T 260 ？$\# 2$ HDS：？H2；LTNE
BH 276 INPUT \＃1：DTS：PLS（1）＝DT $(1,13): P L \$ 6$


TB 280 A＝ASC（DTS（17）：0A＝A：IF $A=65$ THEN P LS（23）＝＂ANY＂：PLS（26）＝＂＂：G0T0 330
AG 290 IF $A=67$ THEM PLS（23）＝＂C $4: G 0 T 0\}$ 86
E0 300 IF A＞ 30 THEN A＝A－30
CY 310 PLS（23）＝5TRS（A）：IF A （10 THEN PLS《2 4）$=11$＂GOTO 330
UA 320 PL\＄ 225 ＝ 11
DN $330 \mathrm{PL}(627)=\mathrm{DT}(18,32): \mathrm{PL}(42)=\mathrm{F}$（1：PL $5(44)=D T(33,45)$
 LS（61）${ }^{11}$
 ＂：GOTO 370
G0 360 PL\＄（6．5）＝＂Y＂
RD 370 PLS（66）$=11 \quad$ ：$: P L S(69)=D T 5(46,70): P$ LS（94）＝＂＂：PLS（95）＝DT $\$(71,95)$
x0 380 ？$\# 2$ ；PLS：？\＃2；LINES：GOTO 270


400 ${ }^{2}$ \＃2：？\＃2：？\＃2：＂ش⿻彐丨．
GN 410 HDS＝＂COMMAND
ITEM NEEDED I／R RM POS TERT NEG TEKT＂：？\＃2：HDS：？\＃2：LINE
Ez 420 G05UB 430：G0T0 520
LY 430 TRAP 516
BF 440 INPUT $\# 1$ ；DTS：PLS $(1)=D T \$(1,15): P L S 6$ $16)=\mathrm{n} \quad$＂：PLS（19）＝DTS（16，28）：PLS（32）＝＂
OH 450 PL $5(36)=D T \xi(81,81): P L \$(37)=1 \quad$＂： IF DTS（29，29）＝＂＇\％＂THEN PL $\$(41)=1$ ANY＂： L．S（44）＝＂＂：G0T0 480
 DTS（29）】（16 THEN PLS（42）＝＂1＂：GOTO 4 80
PJ 479 PL与（43）＝＂
KD 480 PLS 46 ）$=\mathrm{DTS}(30,54):$ PLS（71）＝＂$\quad$ ：P L $5(73)=D T \$(55,79)$
MN 490 IF FL THEN PLS（985＝＂＂： 4 PLS（101）$=$ 5TR与（A5C［CTち［80））

ZD 510 RETURN
LS 520 CLO5E \＃1：FS（LEN（F5）－2）＝＂FAT＂：OPEN H1，4， 1,5
 MAMD5：＂？\＃2，HDS：？\＃2；LINES：G05UB 436
NY 54 Ci CLOSE \＃1：FS（LEN（FS）－2）＝＂FIN＂：OPEN \＃1， $4, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{~F}$ F
 MAMD5＂：？$\# 2$ ；HDS：？\＃2；LIMEF：G05UB 430
y $566 \mathrm{HD}($（LEN（HD 5$)+1)=11$ DES＂

## The Wizard continued

```
ML 570 CLOSE Hi:FS&LEN[FS)-2%="MOU":OPEN
        #1,4,0,F与
```



```
        COMMANDS":? #2:HDS:? #2;LINES:FL=1:G05
        4B 430
BM 590 CLOSE #1:FS{LEN(FS)-2%='"CHG"4OPEN
        #1,4,0,F
FH 60G HDS="COMMAMD
                                    ITEM 1 NEED
        ED ITEM 2 NEEDED CREATE ITEM RED
        M R/I GET"
DH 610 HDS&80)=" ITEM 1 DELETE ITEM 2
        DELETE"
01 620 HD2%='P05 TEHT
        NEG TE&T"
ST 630% #2:? #2:? #2,",#******* ITEM COMM
        AND5'4:? #2;HD5:? #2;HD25:? #2;LINES:TR
        AP}72
PW 640 INPUT #1;DTS:PLS=DTS(1,15):PLS(16)
        =" "!PLS(19)=DTS(16,28):PLS(32)="
        ":PL$(35)=DT$(122,134):PL$(48)="" "
FS 650 PLS(51)=DTS(81,93):PLS(64)=" "
JA 660 A=A5C(DTSG29)\:IF A=6 THEN PLS(67)
        ="ANY":GOTO 690
K0 670 PLS(67)=STRS(Q):IF A<10 THEN PLS(6
        83=1" ":G0T0 690
DT 680 PLS(69)=" "
TT 690 PLS(70)=1" "#:PLS(73)=DTS(94):PL$G
        74)="1 "1:IF DTS(95,95)="1" THEN DTSC
        95,953=14%"
4K 7001PLS(78)=DT$(95):PLS(79)=" ",PPLS(
        82)=DTS(96,108):PL$(95)="1" ":PLS(98)=
        DTS(169,121):? #2;PLS
ZH 710 PLS=DTS(30,54):PLS(26)=", "HPL$(2
        9)=DTS(55,79):? #2!PL&:? #2:LINES:GOTO
        640
UN 720 CLOSE #1:FS(LEN(F5)-2)="INT":OPEN
    #1,4,0,FF:GET #1,A:GET #1,A:TRAP 750
UN 730 ? #2:? #2:? #2:"###****) INTRO TEH
    T":? #2:LINE与:C=1
DC 740 INPUT #1:DTS:TKTS(C*78-77)=DTS:C=C
    +1:G0T0 740
up 750 c=1:TRAP 770
DE 760 ? #2;T&TS(C)38-37, CH38):C=C+1:G0T0
OK 770 END
```

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## Panak strikes!

## Reviews of the latest software.

## by Steve Panak

If there's one thing I'll remember the most about the June 1987 Summer CES, it would have to be that it was one weekend that was full of surprises. Fickle weather, at one moment bathed us in blindingly bright sunlight - the next moment, my car almost spun out of control in a six-lane highway, a victim of hydroplaning during a sudden, torrential downpour. Surviving the storm, I was again surprised-this time pleasantly-by a floor full of new software, nestled in a dense nucleus around a healthy, airplanecapped Atari display.
The two-story black plastic structure played home to a number of software developers, in addition to the full and expanding line of Atari hardware. And a couple of software producers erected equally impressive displays, to hype their own new products.

Infocom was showing their two new games, The Lurking Horror (which we'll get to shortly) and Stationfall, a sequel to an earlier Infocom game, whose title I'll reveal later, if you find yourself unable to guess it at this point.

The Lurking Horror by Dave Lebling INFOCOM<br>125 CambridgePark Drive<br>Cambridge, MA 02140<br>48K Disk $\$ 34.95$



Technology (GUE Tech), you find yourself battling with a terminal, trying to pound out that twenty-page term paper that's suddenly due tomorrow. It would not have been quite so bad if the cursed computer hadn't corrupted all your files, filling them with unintelligible and disconcerting gobbledy-gook, hinting at spooks and spirits and horrors beyond belief.
And that was before you fell asleep (passed out?) and had that dream . . . about the pit and finding the stone, and the hoards of people chanting and crushing in on you, and then there's the horrible creature that shocked you back into consciousness. Of course, can you really call it a dream, since, when you awoke, the small stone was still in your hand? The strangely inscribed (clawed?) rock is the least of your troubles, though, as you muster up your courage and begin to explore the vast network of old, underground tunnels connecting the various buildings of GUE. You see, they've been closed for a reason. Rumor has it, a not-so-pleasant reason.

So, as the wind blows up a winter blizzard, sealing you into the university's science complex, you find yourself drawn to
the old tunnels, confronting supernatural beings of all descriptions. Just don't forget to carry your common sense with you-as well as that fire axe in the hallway.
The puzzles in this game are logical and well designed (I hoped I'd find a reason to use the forklift), the prose horrific and seasoned with dashes of patented Infocom humor. For instance, I've been waiting for the kind of response I got when I used one of my favorite commands, "kill man with axe," on the maintenance man. The outcome: The fire axe chops into his chest, where it sticks. Ed Ames would be proud. He looks down at the axe with a certain perplexity, then pulls it free, the wound making a sickening sucking sound.

While this is a peculiar response, it's nowhere near as surprising as the feel of his icy hands as they strangle you to death. Fortunately, there's always a rebirth, thanks to the save and restore commands. The standard Infocom program is superb and features a large vocabulary, as well as allowing abbreviations of the most often used commands, such as $X$ for examine and $I$ for inventory.
In addition to assaulting a new genre, in a major shift in strategy, Infocom has also adopted a new packaging design. Continuing the evolution of their alwayscreative containers (remember the original Starcross plastic spacecraft?), they have refined their book-shaped box, eliminating the page-filled cover and substituting a removable inner box, which slides in opposite the spine. This narrow box contains a technical manual (that tells how to run the program, and is supplemented with a machine-specific reference card), a student I.D., and a creepy creature. Also included is a freshman guide to the University, chock-full of background and hints. As always, you'll have to pay attention to all these details to get through the chilling, thrilling adventure.

The Lurking Horror is a fine addition to your Infocom library, and a must for horror fans. While it probably won't scare you out of a night's sleep, its entertaining prose and challenging puzzles will provide you with many sleepless hours. With The Lurking Horror, the masters at Infocom have laid waste to yet another genre.

Night Mission Pinball<br>by Bruce Artwick<br>subLOGIC<br>713 Edgebrook Drive Champaign, IL 61820 32K Disk $\$ 29.95$

When I bought my first 8-bit Atari (an 800, at the incredible cost of $\$ 1200$ ), there was little software available, and even less that was any good. But one of the first games I owned and loved was a pinball simulation, Night Mission Pinball, from subLOGIC. It is only now, nearly three years later, that I've gotten around to bringing it to you. I only hope that you find it to be as enjoyable the second time around as I did the first.

This classic simulation shows just what can be done with 32 K of efficient and compact code. It was the first program to capture the look and feel of a pinball machine-from the banks of drop targets to the infuriating "tilt" light, this game is as close as you can get without leaving your keyboard. There have been others since, but even now, almost five years after its initial release, this program can still hold its own against them.

Designed around the theme of a WWII bombing run, this game allows multipleball play of up to four silver spheres. The playfield is jam-packed with five bumpers, seven drop targets, and enough rollovers and ball-captures to keep it interesting and challenging for months to come. Even with a television as a monitor, the board is crystal clear. After careful adjustment of the color controls, you'll be able to distinctly make out the letters and score values associated with the various rollovers and targets. Dual-channel sound is achieved by driving the internal speaker of the 800 along with the monitor's speaker, and the speed of play is ofttimes incredible.

You can control play with joysticks or the keyboard. The SHIFT and START keys control the left and right flippers, respectively, while hitting any key on the left half of the board simulates bumping the machine to the left, the right keys bumping the board to the right.

Although I prefer the keyboard, note that the position of the START key along the top of the XE makes play on this new model rather awkward. I usually find the use of two sticks (one to control each flipper) likewise clumsy, since slapping the keyboard to jostle the machine typically causes me to fumble with one of the sticks. Other active keys read and write to a high-score disk, and freeze play.

The program also supports a large degree of customization. Typing FIX while in the "game over" mode accesses the fix menu, which allows adjustment of such parameters as ball speed, bounce and randomness of motion (otherwise, each game
might be the same, at least until you hit the ball). As in real pinball machines, you have control over the incline, the balls per game, tilt sensitivity and the free game score. Other settings make the game more difficult by limiting the amount of bonus and the ease of activating multiball play. The impulses given the ball by the various traps and bumpers can be preset, as can flipper power.
And, to make sure your new design is playable, you can test it via a self-play mode (a good idea, since some settings can crash the game or freeze play, as when a ball sticks in a kickhole which lacks the power to dislodge it). Using all these options, it's possible to simulate the game as it exists on this planet-or on any other which might lack gravity or friction. You can save up to 110 different modes (17 if you should be so unfortunate as to have only 32 K of memory) for future use. However, a drawback of the game is the fact that, unlike some of its competitors, this program will not allow you to design a new playfield.

Night Mission boasts a new packaging scheme which is quite an improvement over the plain zip-lock bag my original copy arrived in. Inside the bulky but colorful box is an equally bulky and colorful manual. Unwilling to be satisfied by good looks alone, the 24 -page booklet goes on to cover such diverse topics as customization, program statistics and pinball jargon. Its table of contents bounces you rapidly to the correct page, and a separate reference card keeps important commands, as well as the scores assigned to the various drop targets, lights and rollovers, in easy view. Finally, a label is provided to identify your high-score disk.

Overall, while this program is nearly five years old, it does not look dated at all. Although it lacks some of the features of its competitors, it is an amazingly fast and challenging pinball simulation, and is an exemplary example of efficient assembly language coding. It is a classic that's destined to endure.

As for next month, look for Stationfall, the sequel to Infocom's Planetfall mentioned a number of paragraphs ago. We'll also take a look at SSI's Rebel Charge at Chickamauga, and perhaps there'll be a couple more surprises. Until then, get down to your favorite dealer and take a look at the new Atari software and hardware filling up the shelves. And get them off the shelves and into good homes, where they belong. ©

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Video game systems connect to TV sets through adaptors included with the consoles. And, whether you use a black-and-white or a color TV, video games will not damage regular picture tubes in any way. (Projection TV owners should check their manuals before using video games.)

All of the systems use game cartridges, but different companies' games are not interchangeable. Cartridges are designed specifically for the system used.

In 1983-1984, thousands of game cartridges were sold at deep discount. They literally swamped the market, destroying retailers' profits, as well as their faith in the future of the games. These older games are long vanished, although elderly titles for older machines like the Atari 2600 sometimes turn up in bargain displays.

Games published for the first time in the last year are generating most of the excitement. Better game design and programming techniques, coupled with improved resolution and increased memory, deliver the best video games ever seen. Cartridges with up to 2 megabytes of game information are now available, and games with even more memory are on the horizon. Compare the "classics" like Space Invaders, a 2 K memory product, and it's easy to see the potential inherent in a 2000 K program.

Yet memory comparisons are misleading. The large memory of most of the current systems frees programmers from their former need to crunch every bit of information to squeeze it into the very smallest space. Now they can create designs which concede less to expediency. The coin-op translations look, sound and play much like the originals.

## The Nintendo Entertainment System.

The Nintendo Entertainment System Control Deck package contains the NES game console, two hand-held rectangular pushbutton controllers, and a Super Mario Bros. game pack, for a $\$ 99$ suggested list price.

The NES Deluxe Set adds R.O.B., the "Robotic Operating Buddy," a light gun and two game packs that work with these peripheral devices, for $\$ 179.95$ list.

The Nintendo system features arcadequality graphics of up to fifty-two colors, and NES game cartridges have up to 2 megabytes of information. Every game has audio backgrounds that compliment the visual splendors, including music and sound effects.

The Robotic Operating Buddy, a wireless ten-inch robot with photosensors, reads light signals from the TV to trigger movements. His best trick was to help Nintendo market this new gaming console, and R.O.B. deserves a place in the Video Game Hall of Fame for firing the enthusiasm of a new generation of video gamers. This hard-working little dude single-clawedly scratched out a place for video games in the computer age, by attracting the attention of kids. However, despite R.O.B.'s charms, veteran video gamers may want to pass on this accessory, since there are currently only two game packs that use the robot.

On the other hand, the light gun is a must-have item for NES-ers. Named the Zapper, it has light sensors which interact with flashes from the screen, and it's accurate within a fraction of an incheven when fired from across the room. The four target-shooting games which use the Zapper are high-quality marksmanship tests, and the Zapper is definitely recommended to anyone who enjoys this sport.

There are currently about three dozen games available for the NES from Nintendo. An additional thirty-five are scheduled for release this year from thirteen thirdparty software developers, so there's plenty of variety. The catalog of game packs includes, in addition to the robotic and target gun titles, three games that allow
the user to customize the entertainment, eight sports contests, a half-dozen action games, five arcade classics, an educational game, and two adventures. More titles will be forthcoming throughout the next months.

The Nintendo system offers top quality visuals, audio and game play. The console itself is compact, sleek and attractive, and it appears to be very durable. The number of titles and peripherals already avail-able-and on the drawing board-give the NES a bright future, which promises owners of the system many, many hours of prime entertainment.

## The Sega Master System.

The Sega Master System, recently acquired by Tonka Toys, comes with the game unit, two Control Pads, Light Phaser and a two-game cartridge, for its retail price of $\$ 150$. The console uses Sega card and cartridge software.

The Sega system can present quite complex games. It employs superior highresolution graphics, with up to sixty-four colors. The system is especially suitable for arcade-style games with high-speed animation. The video gun packed with the system is an excellent target-shooting pistol that every video marksman will enjoy using to blast away the on-screen targets.

The SMS accepts two kinds of games. The company introduced a new software medium, the Sega Card, in 1986. This slim credit-card sized game pack looks much like the guts of an Atari 2600 gaming cartridge when you crack off the plastic casing. But there's a big difference, since these elegant cards can hold up to 256K of memory.

The 256K Sega Card games are impressive, but the real top of the line Sega entertainments are packed on either the Sega Mega Cartridges (1048K of memory) or the company's Two Mega Cartridges (2096K).

Sega Cards retail for about \$25, and One Mega Cartridge games are $\$ 30$. Two Mega Cartridges will retail for $\$ 40$. There are currently about thirty games available, with more set for release before this holiday season.

In the past, Sega opted not to invite third-party software manufacturers to design games for the SMS. Instead, the company has licensed games from other software firms, to be produced under Sega's own banner. The recent change in ownership may make management reconsider this policy. Tonka's strategies have not yet been announced.

The Sega System incorporates top quality graphics, sound and action. Future pe-ripherals-such as 3-D games and glasses -will keep the fun at a fever pitch for Sega owners.

## Atari 7800.

Atari first unveiled the 7800 Pro System in 1984. The big innovation was its new "Maria" graphics chip, which totally replaced the player-missile graphics used on all previous Atari consoles. The new system made it possible to move any number of objects, of any size, in any combination of directions, simultaneously.
Unfortunately, the timing was disastrous. The video game slump kept this top-drawer system from getting its hour in the sun. Well, maybe it will now, as it represents an outstanding bargain for the arcade-style action game lover. Atari reintroduced the 7800 in 1986 at an attractive price, helping refire the enthusiasm of pay-for-play video gamers.

The Atari 7800 Video Game System comes with the console, two Proline controllers, and a Pole Position II cartridge, for $\$ 79.95$. Game cartridges cost about $\$ 20$. The 7800 also can play cartridges designed for the Atari 2600 Video Game System.

Atari plans to produce translations of popular arcade games for the 7800, and to acquire top computer action titles that were previously unavailable to the video game audience because of their high memory requirements. As with the other video game machines, new software techniques make upper memory designs possible for the Atari 7800. There should be almost twenty titles available this Christmas, and more 7800 games are planned for spring release. In addition, hundreds of 2600 games can be plugged into the 7800, with no extra attachments.

## Ask the Game Doctor

Got a question about video game hardware or software? Video Game Digest has the man with all the answers, the Game Doctor. Yes, the celebrated software sawbones who once hung his shingle in Electronic Games is opening his office in these pages, beginning next month.

So, if you have a question for the megabyte medico, just send it to: Game Doctor, Video Game Digest, c/o ANALOG Computing, P.O. Box 23, Worcester, MA 01603.

## The INTV III.

In January of 1983, Mattel Corporation sneak-previewed the Intellivision III for a few journalists and software mavens. The new machine ran smack into the plummeting video game market. Mattel subsequently abandoned the business before it actually put the Intellivision III on the retail market. The Intellivision III, once billed as the ultimate video game, was indefinitely delayed.

This machine proved to be just too good to die so young. In 1987, the longawaited Intellivision III is finally a reality. The INTV Corporation is marketing titles from the original Intellivision software catalog, but-better still-is also actively publishing new titles.

The INTV System III Master Component lists for $\$ 69.99$. It comes with the gaming console and two nondetachable controllers. Cartridge prices range from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 20$.
The INTV III has a built-in voice syn-
thesizer, and about 12 K of ROM and 10 K of RAM memory. A larger range of available colors, plus the ability to manipulate sixty-four objects on-screen simultaneously, open up the options for Intellivision game designers.

The newer releases reflect this, with more complicated entertainments against strikingly handsome backgrounds, instead of against the solid black backgrounds seen in most low-memory video game systems.

The INTV III is not a state-of-the-art machine, but it does offer decent video game graphics, a tolerable sound system and a wide selection of cartridges-especially sports titles-at an economical price.

## The Atari 2600.

The world's best-selling video game device, the Atari 2600, is the machine on which most home electro-gamers cut their teeth. Though newer game systems have stolen its thunder, the 2600 is still a great
entertainment bargain, and the only one of the original video game machines to survive into this new age of gaming.

The company retooled the unit to give it a more modern, sleek and handsome appearance, but it's still the same great entertainer.

It comes with the console and one joystick controller, for $\$ 50$. For head-tohead play, a second joystick sells separately for $\$ 9.95$.

There were thousands of games designed for the 2600 in the first video game era, and the old titles still have a lot of life. In addition, Atari Corp. is now releasing brand new 2600 game designs, as are third-party developers like Activision and Epyx. The new game cartridges cost about \$10.

While the Atari 2600 lacks the sophisticated sound and graphics capabilities of the upper memory machines, it is still a family pleaser, priced appreciably lower than other large kid's toys.

## Presenting... <br> Video Game Digest

Video games are back - and ANALOG Computing has them. Beginning with this issue, Video Game Digest will present reviews, news and insights into the exciting, fast-changing world of cartridge games.

On hand to produce this magazine-within-amagazine is the well-known team of Arnie Katz, Bill Kunkel and Joyce Worley. They will write and edit each issue of Video Game Digest, under the direction of ANALOG Publishers Lee H. Pappas and Michael J. DesChenes.

Katz, Kunkel and Worley were pioneers in video game journalism and created the first magazine exclusively devoted to the subject, Electronic Games. Their work appears regularly in ST-Log and other top computer and general interest publications.

The fate of Video Game Digest is in your hands. If you want a monthly video game magazine, perhaps even a bigger and better one, you've got to write and tell us so. We'd also like to hear from readers on any aspect of video gaming. Tell us what you'd like to see in the Digest. Just send your comments and suggestions to: Video Game Digest, c/o ANALOG Computing, P.O. Box 23, Worcester, MA 01603.

## HOTLINE:

## Video Game News Update

Atari's new XE Game System includes a 64 K console, attachable keyboard, video gun and joystick, plus three game cartridges, for about \$150. Games included are Flight Simulator II (from subLOGIC), Missile Command (Atari), and Blast 'Em (a new shooting game specifically developed for the XE system). Atari plans to convert to cartridge disk games written for their XE and XL computers.

Additional peripherals soon to be available from Nintendo can make gameplay even more exciting. The NES Advantage joystick is a full-size, arcadestyle joystick with a weighted base. The stick features two adjusters, so the rapid-fire action of each button can be set individually, and a slow-motion feature which slows the game action on some Nintendo titles. The stick retails for $\$ 49.99$. The company also plans two different styles of 3-D glasses, with 3-D game titles, scheduled for release this winter.

Speaking of controllers, here's some good news for Intellivision owners: the Intellivision Attachable Joysticks sell for $\$ 12.95$ a pair, and go a long way toward ending the INTV controller blues. They snap onto the control disk and will make gameplay easier.

Slalom<br>NINTENDO<br>4820 150th Ave., N.E.<br>P.O. Box 957<br>Redmond, WA 98052<br>Nintendo Entertainment System \$29.95

## by Bill Kunkel

Although skiing simulations have been around for years, very few possess the sheer visceral power of Slalom. This impact results from the game's modified first-person perspective. There's a delightful, cartoon-style user surrogate who stands in the immediate foreground, and can be moved left or right, made to tuck (speed up) or snowplow (slow down) through the control pad. The action buttons inaugurate jumps and stunts.

Once the skier starts down the mountain, the game kicks into overdrive. Slalom impressively communicates the sheer exhilaration and the kinetic thrill of highspeed movement, as well as the abruptness of collisions. Obstacles like drone skiers, trees, snowmen and sledders pepper the mountainside, in addition to the flags which must be navigated and the ubiquitous moguls, rocky outcroppings which jut up through the snow to serve as launch pads for skiers. Hitting a mogul launches the skier skyward, and, if the player hits the action button while his skier is in the air, it's possible to do some hotdogging and stunt skiing.

The graphics are simple enough to allow the program to handle high-speed movement, while sufficiently stylish to satisfy the user's aesthetic requirements. The play system is appropriately straightforward and easy to learn, though the left to right movement is occasionally sluggish.

While not a groundbreaker, Slalom is a solid entry in the Nintendo line, one to please most action game fans.

## Super Mario Bros. NINTENDO <br> 4820 150th Ave., N.E. <br> P.O. Box 957 <br> Redmond, WA 98052 <br> Nintendo Entertainment System \$29.95

## by Bill Kunkel

Super Mario Bros. is the game packed with the Nintendo Entertainment System, and it's an excellent choice on the man-
ufacturer's part. Super Mario Bros. stars one of Nintendo's most enduring characters, Mario, the parody of an organ grinder who became famous during his quest to recapture the escape-happy Donkey Kong. (I have no idea why they call it "Mario Bros.," since only Mario himself appears, albeit in a variety of forms: invincible, super, fireball-throwing, etc.)

Here's the story: the mushroom people have been invaded by the Koopa, a tribe of black-magic-practicing turtles (that's the worst kind), who transformed the peace-loving fungus folk into bricks, stones and "field horsehair plants" (surely a fate worse than death). Who can save them? Why Princess Toadstool, of course! Alas, she is a prisoner of the Koopa King, and it's up to the player, as Mario, to rescue her.

Mario can be moved along the easterlyscrolling playfields with the directional control pad. The A button lets Mario jump and swim, and the B button permits accelerated speed and fireball-throwing (when Mario has picked up a "fire flower"). The plucky paisan must travel over a series of scenarios, above and below ground, searching for the castles at each scenario's end, in hopes of locating the Princess.
The playfields contain not only the Koopas, but the dastardly Little Goombas (mushrooms who betrayed their own people to the Koopa, if you can imagine such a thing), Koopa Troopas (and Paratroopas), Buzzy Beetles (invulnerable to fireballs), the Hammer Brothers, Lakitu and his pet Spiny, Pirana Plants, Bowser, the Koopa King, and more - and one touch from any of them is deadly. But, if Mario can jump in the air and land on top of them, they're squashable; in fact, once a Koopa has been KO'd, its shell can be sent flying in either direction, in order to whomp any approaching nasties.

Meanwhile, the screens are just bristling with goodies, most of which have been placed within bricks inscribed with question marks. If Mario bounds and punches these bricks from underneath, their treasures come popping out the top. Treasures include not only gold coins (100 coins buy an extra life), but magic mushrooms (which bestow extra life and cause Mario to become Super Mario), fire flowers and stars (which make Mario invincible for several seconds).

Super Mario Bros. is a lot of fun, but the game's inability to scroll to the left is a real problem. Once an object has been passed by to its right, there's no return-
ing. Still, it does have save, pause anc continue features.
Like the best of the Nintendo games, there are plenty of different creatures to fight, an assortment of prizes and bonus features, and lots and lots of pretty scenery. Super Mario Bros. is a super playable showcase for the Nintendo Entertainment System.

## Centipede <br> and <br> Robotron 2084 <br> ATARI CORP. <br> 1196 Borregas Ave. Sunnyvale, CA 94086 <br> (408) 745-2000 <br> Atari 7800 <br> \$19.95

## by Arnie Katz

Atari created its 7800 with one primary aim: to present home versions of popular coin-op contests. Like Pole Position II, which comes with the console, both Centipede and Robotron 2084 are superb home versions of games which have raked in millions upon millions of quarters in family amusement centers. Though no conventional television set can rival a coin-op monitor in visual resolution or audio fidelity, these cartridges are as close to the arcade originals as possible.

Centipede remains a brilliant variation on the "invasion game" play mechanic pioneered by Space Invaders. It banishes the aliens in favor of wave after wave of wriggling centipedes, spiders, and other similar creatures. And, instead of the trusty horizontal cannon, there's a bug sprayer which can move vertically within a limited area, as well as side-to-side.
The garden theme makes Centipede a perennial favorite of female video gamers. Evidently, women have less compunction about killing slimy bugs than about annihilating aliens from outer space.
Centipedes have twelve distinct attack modes. In the first wave, the insect has eleven body segments and an attached head. Each wave subtracts a segment and substitutes a detached head. The critters on the screen also move faster and faster as the game progresses, to insure that the challenge keeps pace with the player's growing mastery of the situation. A choice of four skill levels also promotes replayability.
The graphics and audio of this one- or two-player contest, as mentioned, are terrific. The symphony of sounds and con-
stantly shifting colors keep eyes riveted to the screen.
Williams Electronics introduced Robotron 2084 as a sequel to Defender and Stargate. The relationship is purely thematic, since this nonstop blastathon is quite different from the two earlier titles, both of which were duo-directional scrolling shoot-outs.
When humanity created the robotron robots, no one had any idea of the threat they would eventually pose. The gamer, as the last defender of his species, zaps the enemy automotons and tries to rescue as many human clones as possible. Clearing a playfield of robotrons takes the computer user to the next playfield.

One of the things arcaders liked best about Robotron 2084 was its two-stick control system. This allows the player to move in one direction while laying down a stream of withering fire in another. In the coin-op, it comes in mighty handy when the player wants to keep menaces like Indestructible Hulks, Sinister Spheroids, Enforcers, and the rest of the robotic rogue's gallery at arm's length while blowing them to smithereens with the anti-robot laser gun.
The control scheme employed in the 7800 edition is a reasonable compromise. The player moves the fighter around the nonscrolling playfield with the stick. Pressing the action button causes the laser to fire in the direction of movement. Purists may well yearn for the doublejoystick configuration, but this alternative works fine, although it's not quite as easy to escape when the robotron mechanoids close in for the kill.
Robotron 2084 provides unlimited racks of truly frenetic action to delight every joystick jockey. The strategic challenge is admittedly minimal, but few video games can rival this classic shoot-'em-up for sheer excitement. $a$

## The Legend of Zelda NINTENDO <br> 4820 150th Ave., N.E. <br> P.O. Box 957 <br> Redmond, WA 98052 <br> Nintendo Entertainment System <br> \$39.95

## by Bill Kunkel

Ganon the usurper, Prince of Darkness (and all-around unpleasant guy) now rules in the land of Hyrule. The Princess Zelda, last keeper of the "Triforce," the golden triangles of mystical power, has been captured and imprisoned, but her faith-
ful maid Impa escaped Ganon's villainous clutches and fled, seeking a paladin to take up Zelda's cause.

The player in this action-strategy extravaganza is cast as Link, the brave young lad who agrees to help overthrow Ganon, rescue Zelda and reunite the eight triangles of the Triforce - which the Princess dispersed and hid in different locations, rather than see them fall into Ganon's hands.

The Legend of Zelda is a delightful, omni-directional scrolling adventure, in which the player moves over a wide variety of terrain and battles a collection of some of the weirdest adversaries this side of the fifth dimension: spidery Tektites, slimey Octoroks, burrowing Leevers, bull-dog-like Molblins, stone Armoses, spectral Ghinis, and more-and that's just the denizens of the Overworld! Head into the underground dungeons and meet an even stranger assortment of creepsters: Darknuts, Lanmolas, Wall Masters and worse. Work your way through this bestiary, and the old Prince of Darkness himself, Ganon, is waiting on you.

Not all the denizens of this land are hostile, however; Link also encounters wise men, little old ladies, merchants, and even fairies held prisoner by monsters (vanquish the beastie, and the grateful fairy will extend your lifespan). Still, the vast majority of the residents respond exclusively to a sword in the mush.

Its wide range of treasures and weaponry provides the meat of this game. There are three kinds of swords, two kinds of shields, precious stones, keys (magical and mundane), ladders, rafts (for travel over water), maps, compasses, enchanted rings, magic clocks and power bracelets. These are accessed through the A action button, while the B button controls a series of special weapons and gadgets which can be purchased from cave-dwelling merchants. These include boomerangs, bombs, bows and two kinds of arrows, two types of candles, a magic whistle, "enemy bait," water of life and a magic wand.

Then, of course, there are those eight pieces of the Triforce which must be collected and assembled. One piece awaits in each of the eight labyrinths; collect the set, blow the magic whistle and summon a whirlwind which warps you to the ninth labyrinth.

The graphics are delightful, making even tiny on-screen objects easily discernible. The perspective is slightly modified overhead, with physical landmarks fur-
ther distinguished by the skillful use of color. Speciai sound effects, ranging from soft tinkles to bomb blasts, are slickly executed.

Nintendo is, obviously, quite proud of The Legend of Zelda. Television commercials devoted entirely to this game have been running heavily in the New York area-the first single-subject video game TV ad in years. The game pack is beautifully documented (including lots of hints and strategy) and comes encased in a golden shell, further indicating its singular quality.

The game is a high-water mark in terms of video game design and programming. Sophisticated plot and gameplay combine with classic video game elements, to allow the user to learn while he plays - and play while he learns.

Zelda's outstanding. It leaves one hoping for more, more, more of the same.

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Sega Master System
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## by Arnie Katz

Free the hostages! An unnamed country has seized sixty-four Americans and imprisoned them in heavily guarded barracks and caverns. Only a skilled helicopter pilot, daring the defenses by flying in low, can land near the detention centers, load as many hostages as possible into the chopper, and fly them to a safe landing on American soil.

The direction disk moves the Hawk helicopter in any of eight directions. The right-hand control button changes the direction the craft is facing. A quick press causes the whirlybird to face front, while a long push turns it from left to right, or vice versa. When the screen shows the chopper's side view, the left-hand button fires projectiles. The same button drops bombs when the helicopter faces front.

Those evil hostage-takers are well armed, too. The defenders have tanks, planes and ships to keep the gamer from saving the POWs. Naturally, the foe becomes more tenacious and aggressive as the game continues.

Choplifter! was designed by Dan Gorlin and published for home computers by Broderbund in 1982. Critics who proclaimed it an all-time great would be shocked to see the many improvements made in the Sega version. This video game edition isn't just a good translation; it is clearly superior to the original program. The detailed background graphics and more sophisticated artificial intelligence for the computer-controlled enemy are especially notable. The cartridge preserves the essence of Gorlin's triumph, while it brings the product up to 1987 standards, with audiovisual effects which surpass the capabilities of any of the lowmemory home computer systems.
It takes coordination rather than blinding speed to pilot the Hawk like a combat vet. Choplifter! is thus particularly suitable for all-family entertaining, since quick-fingered youngsters won't automatically show up their elders. This is a truly outstanding game, which every Sega owner will want to own. ©

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## MaxPak

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## by Andy Eddy

Multiple function accessories are becoming the latest rage, with programs like Cornerman (MichTron), MacroDesk and MacroManager (both by the now-defunct Shanner), giving users the ability to have a calculator, set alarms and take notes, among other things. Another entry in that field has emerged, with the introduction of MaxPak by a new company on the ST scene, Softwerx.

What makes MaxPak helpful is that it combines many features employed by ST users in their regular sessions, but does so from only one accessory slot. Once you configure the program and place it on your boot disk, the program will load at boot-up with all those options in place.

The first thing you see when booting up is the MaxPak setup screen. Here, you see the size of the RAMdisk and print spooler configured in memory by the accessory. Both are variable in size, up to the limit of available memory, using a separate configuration program supplied by Softwerx. In this opening dialog box, you can also input the date and time, though if you have a clock cartridge or other hardware for that purpose, the time will be taken from there.

Other features on this menu include: a screen saver with variable delay time (to
prevent image burn-in; the screen will go blank if the mouse or keyboard aren't accessed for a time, much like the attract mode on the 8 -bit); toggles for the onscreen clock; an option to enable or disenable write verification (which will conserve time over normal operations); and a RAMdisk copy function. The latter will, given a configuration file in the MaxPak folder, automatically load whatever files you choose into the RAMdisk at boot-up.

The next option lets you vary the spooler functions. The spooler, for those uninitiated, allocates a section of memory for routing of printer data. When the spooler is in place, it frees up the computer for your use, while separately controlling the printer output. This spooler can be set to repeat the last thing printed as many times as needed, choose certain pages to print, or abort in midstream if you make a mistake. The spooler's contents can be sent to a disk file, also.

Working in conjunction with the spooler is Print Magic, which lets you embed printer control codes into any piece of text you want to print. This can be important for use outside a word processor, which most likely already has those features in place. The other nicety is the availability of the entire ST character set. In many situations, foreign, mathematical and other special characters may not be printable or used in a word processor like Word

Writer ST. With MaxPak, a dialog box allows you to click on a desired character and plug it into your document at the cursor location.

Perhaps the most eccentric option in this package is Math Magic. Let's say you're in the middle of putting together a large report. You don't have a calculator handy and need to get some figures compiled quickly. Bringing up Math Magic will display a dialog box with a long empty line and a bunch of button selections underneath. If you plug in your formula on the provided line and hit "Calculate," your answer will come up in the dialog box.

You can have the whole formula-or just the answer-automatically plugged into your report by clicking on the SEND ALL-or SEND-buttons, respectively. You also have the same options for direct-to-printer output.

Rounding out MaxPak's offerings is an alarm function that allows up to eight different alarm times; a capture screen selection that grabs whatever's on-screen and routes it to the spooler, where you can print it or save it to disk as a DEGAScompatible file; and a keyboard-activated macro system that lets you assign commonly used phrases to a single keystroke.

The most potentially powerful feature of MaxPak is its ability to be brought up using the command key in combination

## //ST Review continued

with the number of the option you're interested in. This means you can utilize it from most non-GEM programs.

Of course, all this sounds good, but MaxPak is not without its problems. For example, when I placed it on my word processing disk, Thunder! refused to load its dictionary for the accessory version. This problem was mentioned in the MaxPak docs, but they claim you can "request" Thunder! to load the dictionary from the options menu. Unfortunately, this didn't work for me. When I called Mark Ostlund, MaxPak's programmer, he told me he's received other complaints and is contacting the people responsible for Thunder! to help come up with a solution.
Another annoyance is the implementation of macros. The program requires you to set up the command key that will be used to trigger the macros and that will call up the accessory from the keyboard.

The choices are the CONTROL, ALTERNATE, LEFT SHIFT or RIGHT SHIFT keys, and your choice is loaded at bootup from your original configuration file. As mentioned in the manual, some programs might already use these keys, so your choice is important.
The problem is that MaxPak disables normal use of the chosen command key. This became apparent when I tried to select a macro while using Flash. Being a touch typist, use of either SHIFT key as the command key would have been impossible. Flash uses the ALTERNATE key for its commands. And many telecommunications services require CONTROL-key combinations; not much is left for MaxPak's macros.
In my conversation with Ostlund, he said they may change MaxPak to give the option of using a pair of keys, such as an ALT-SHIFT combination.

Given the overall quality of the product, the few flaws can be worked around. MaxPak's ability to be used with both GEM and non-GEM programs (in most cases) makes it a full-time employee for your ST, particularly if you do a lot of word processing or business applications, as its features are better tailored to those tasks. If Softwerx clears up the minor glitches apparent in this first release, MaxPak could end up being one of the better investments you can make for your ST. ©

Andy Eddy works as a cable TV technician in Connecticut, but has been interested in computers since high school. While his family's Atari 800 is four years old, he's been avidly playing arcade games since Space Invaders and is a former record holder on Battlezone.

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# Artificial Intelligence 

## by Dr. Ron Schaefer

While the Japanese are working furiously to develop a fifth-generation computer capable of true artificial intelligence (fondly known as AI), I thought I would see if I could come up with a short AI program of my own for the Atari 520ST, a mere third-generation machine.

## The fifth generation.

First, a little background on AI . . The idea of AI is not new; in fact, computer scientists have been working on it for decades. In essence, it is both a problem of software and of hardware.

Computers themselves have gone through a succession of generations; the first-generation computers built in the fifties were very slow by today's standards and were room sized. With the advent of the transistor, the smaller, faster second generation was born. In the sixties, the development of the semiconductor chip-which could do the job of hundreds of transistors - gave rise to the third-generation machines. In the seventies, the number of transistors that could fit on a chip increased to thousands. These very large scale integrated chips have given rise to a super-fast fourth generation. Each successive generation has been faster than the previous one, but all work essentially the same way, by processing one instruction at a time.

Fifth-generation computers will use large databases of knowledge and symbolic logic to mimic the human brain. Through the use of coprocessing, splitting up a task into parts and running each part simultaneously, today's speed limit of millions of arithmetic operations per second will be raised to billions of logical inferences per second, each logical inference a kind of symbolic if/then-type statement. This tremendous speed will be necessary if all the complex rules and exceptions are to be included for tasks such as true speech recognition.

## All, the program.

In a nutshell, my program, modestly enough called Artificial Intelligence, will read a set of rules from a separate knowledge base file and ask you a set of yes and no questions, using GEM alert boxes, until an answer is reached. If the answer is unknown to the database, you have the option of entering in new questions and answers, which will be added to the database. On request, this modified data is saved back onto the disk for future use, enabling the program to use any number of knowledge bases on different subjects, and to be able to learn new information as the program is used.

## Creating a title.

This AI program makes extensive use of subroutines to perform many of the GEM and VDI calls. These subroutines can easily be modified for use in your own programs.

Let's go through some of the more interesting aspects of the program. Line 10 gives the string TITLE\$ a value, then calls the subroutine TITLE on Line 660. This will replace the word OUTPUT at the top of the output window with the contents of the string TITLE\$, giving the program a certain professional look. By the way, if you want to include the Atari logo in your titles, this can be entered from the keyboard in the BASIC editor by pressing CONTROL-period (.) and CONTROL-slash (/).

## Alert boxes.

Lines 80 through 85 set up the first GEM-type alert box. This simplifies the use of the boxes through repeatedly employing the subroutine DOALERT on Line 1490.

First, a string called TYPE $\$$ is set equal to: 1 , the exclamation mark; 2, the question mark; 3, the stop sign; or a blank, which prints nothing. Next, a string called TEXT\$ is set to the text that you want displayed in the alert box. According to the books, you can have up to five lines of text, each line up to forty characters long. However, when-
ever my text got over four lines or longer than about thirty characters, I started to get lots of errors and system crashes.

The string TEXT\$ that appears inside the alert box can be more than one line long, each line separated by a $\mid$, a character created by pressing SHIFT-backslash ( $\backslash$ ). This | serves the function of a carriage return, telling the alert box to start a new line. For an example of how this is done, see Lines 970 through 980. Text should not contain square brackets ([ or ]), and, for this particular application, no commas (,) are allowed in the knowledge base rule file data.

Finally, the string BUTTON\$ is set. There can be up to three buttons. If only one button is used, it can be up to twenty characters of text. These buttons, when activated with the mouse, will return a value in C obtained on Line 1550, which will be 1-3, depending on which button was pressed. The name of each button should be separated with a $\mid$ as demonstrated in Line 830. One of these buttons can be set to be the default, so a return will have the same effect as activating that button. This is accomplished in Line 1530; in this program it's always the leftmost button or button number one.

## Reading in the rules.

Next, the AI program reads in the rules, the knowledge base the program "thinks" with. In Line 70, the default knowledge base or rule filename is set equal to the string DBNAME\$. This can easily be modified by editing the program to the name of your favorite set of rules. I like to use folders, so, for this program to work properly, the rule files must be in their own folder, called AI. If you're not a folder fan-or would like to store your rule files in a folder with a different name - then change the default knowledge base folder variable ROOT\$ in Line 65. If you do not want to use a folder to store your rule files, set ROOT\$ $="$ ".

A rule file consists of the following: the first line is the number of rules, a value which is stored in the variable FLEN and is used to dimension the arrays of the next four variables. The next line is a string containing the rule's number (Rule\#). This string is stored in RULE $\$(\mathrm{n}, 1)$. Following that is the text for the question or answer, which gets stored in RULE $\$(n, 2)$. Finally come two numbers that tell the program which rule to go to, based on the answer to the question. These values are stored in the variables CASE( $\mathrm{n}, 1$ ), and $\operatorname{CASE}(\mathrm{n}, 2)$, respectively. If yes is selected and $\operatorname{CASE}(\mathrm{n}, 1)$ is equal to 0 , then that is the final answer; there are no further branch points. If, on the other hand, no is selected and $\operatorname{CASE}(\mathrm{n}, 2)$ is equal to negative 1 , then the answer is unknown to the database. At this point, you're given the option of adding a new question and answer, thus creating a new branch point.

Here's an example of a short rule file that tries to figure out what type of car you drive.

## Rule File

6
Rule\# 1
Does your vehicle|have 4 wheels?
2, -1
Rule\# 2
Do you drive alcar?
4, 3
Rule\# 3
You drive alpick-up truck.

## Comment

\{number of rules \}
\{set = rule $\$(1,1)$ \}
$\{$ text for 1st rule $=$ rule $\$(1,2)$ \}
\{goto rule \#2 for yes, ? for no\}
\{set = rule\$(2,1) \}
\{text for 2nd rule $=$ rule $\$(2,2)\}$
\{goto rule \#4 for yes, \#3 for no \}
$\{$ set $=$ rule $\$(3,1)$ \}
$\{$ text for 3rd rule $=$ rule $\$(3,2)\}$
$0,-1$
Rule\# 4
Do you drive alsports car? 5, 6
Rule\# 5
You drive a Lotus.
$0,-1$
Rule\# 6
You drive a station|wagon. $0,-1$ \{final answer for yes, ? for no\}
\{final answer for yes, ? for no\}
\{set = rule\$(4,1) \}
$\{$ text for 4th rule $=$ rule $\$(4,2)$ \}
\{goto rule \#5 for yes, \#6 for no\}
$\{$ set $=$ rule $\$(5,1)\}$
\{text for 5th rule $=$ rule $\$(5,2)$ \}
\{final answer for yes, ? for no \}
$\{$ set $=\operatorname{rule} \$(6,1)\}$
$\{$ text for 6 th rule $=$ rule $\$(6,2)\}$

## Modifying the knowledge base.

There are two different subroutines for modifying the knowledge base, LEARNQ (learn question) and LEARNA (learn answer). LEARNQ, the simpler of the two, will append a new question and answer to the end of the knowledge base file. A question is defined as a rule in which a yes response is set equal to another rule number and a no response is set equal to -1 , (see Rule \#1 in the car knowledge base example, above).

LEARNA is a little more complex. This subroutine will be run if you disagree with a final answer. A final answer is defined as a rule in which a yes response is set equal to 0 and a no response is set equal to -1 , (see Rule \#5 in the car knowledge base example, above). In this instance, you must supply a new final answer, and a yes-no question that will differentiate between the old final answer and the new final answer. The old answer and the new answer are now appended to the end of the knowledge base, and the new question takes the place of the old answer. Confused? Well, perhaps the following examples will help.
Going back to the car knowledge base as an example, let's say you've loaded this knowledge base into the program. You start answering questions with Rule \# 1, Does your vehicle have 4 wheels? Let's say you actually drive a motorcycle; this statement would be false. You answer no. Since the value assigned to a no response in the knowledge base is -1 , (see line number 4 in the above example knowledge base), this tells the program that the answer to this question is unknown, and you're asked if you want to modify the knowledge base. If you do the modification, the program will ask you to enter the correct answer. At this point, you should type in You drive a motorcycle.

You will next be asked to enter a new question, such that a yes answer will lead to the conclusion You drive a motorcycle. This new question could be entered as Does your vehicle have only two wheels? If you now indicate that you want this modified knowledge base saved, there will be two new rules appended onto the end of the file, and the new knowledge base listing will be as follows:

8
Rule\# 1
Does your vehicle|have 4 wheels?
2, 7
Rule\# 2
Do you drive a|car?
4, 3
Rule\# 3
You drive alpick-up truck.
$0,-1$
Rule\# 4
Do you drive alsports car?
5, 6
Rule\# 5
You drive a Lotus.
$0,-1$
Rule\# 6
You drive a station|wagon.
$0,-1$
Rule\# 7
Does your vehicle have|only 2 wheels?
8,-1
Rule\# 8
You drive a motorcycle.
$0,-1$
Now, let's say that you drive a Mazda RX-7 rather than a Lotus. When you get to Rule \#5, You drive a Lotus, you indicate no. The program will once again inform you that the answer to this question is unknown. If you want to modify the knowledge base, the program will ask you for a new answer. You type in You drive a Mazda RX-7.

You'll then be asked to supply a yes-no-type question, such that a yes answer will conclude that You drive a Mazda RX-7 and a no answer will conclude that You drive a Lotus. Such a question might be: Is the make of the car Japanese? You're then asked if you want to modify the knowledge base. If you indicate yes, the new car knowledge base will look like this:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& \text { Rule\# } 1 \\
& \text { Does your vehicle|have } 4 \text { wheels? } \\
& 2,7 \\
& \text { Rule\# } 2 \\
& \text { Do you drive alcar? } \\
& 4,3 \\
& \text { Rule\# } 3 \\
& \text { You drive alpick-up truck. } \\
& 0,-1 \\
& \text { Rule\# } 4 \\
& \text { Do you drive alsports car? } \\
& 5,6 \\
& \text { Rule\# } 5 \\
& \text { Is the car a japaneselmake? } \\
& 9,10 \\
& \text { Rule\# } 6 \\
& \text { You drive a station|wagon. } \\
& 0,-1 \\
& \text { Rule\# } 7 \\
& \text { Does your vehicle have|2 wheels? } \\
& 8,-1 \\
& \text { Rule\# } 8 \\
& \text { You drive a motorcycle. } \\
& 0,-1 \\
& \text { Rule\# } 9 \\
& \text { You drive a Mazda RX- } 7 \\
& 0,-1 \\
& \text { Rule\# } 10 \\
& \text { You drive a Lotus. } \\
& 0,-1
\end{aligned}
$$

Occasionally, when using this program and calling up successive rule files, I would get an "Undefined Error." I was unable to trap this error using error-handling routines like the one on Lines 200 and 430 through 480.
I believe that this represents a disk-reading error. If it does occur, just restart the program; it will often read the file successfully on the second try. If you continue to have problems with a rule file, be sure to review the rules when the alert box asks you to, and see if there are any errors in the data.

Now, run and use AI-give your computer a chance to live and learn.

Ron Schaefer, M.D. graduated from medical school at the University of California in San Francisco, and has just finished a residency at the University of Hawaii, specializing in Internal Medicine. He's been programming for almost seventeen years and has published research on threedimensional molecular modeling of proteins and DNA, as well as numerous articles on programming the Atari ST. He recently started his own software company, called Schaefer Supergraphics. All his previous experience has been with mainframes, mostly VAX 11/70s, 11/750s and the Evans on Sutherland Picture System. The ST is his first personal computer.

## Listing 1. <br> ST BASIC listing.

```
10 titles=" /h Artificial Intelligence
    by Dr. Schaefer Jh ":gosub TITLE
```



```
AM ##################################
30 fullw 2:clearw 2:learnings="off"
40 gotoxy 10, 1:?"This program uses a F
orward Chaining inference engine"
50 gotoxy 10, 2:?"and a self modifying
knowledge base to aid in decision"
60 gotoxy 10,3:?"analysis or to create
    an expert system:"
65 Roots="AI\":<------------DEFAULT K
MOWLEDGE BASE FOLDER MAME
70 dbnames=""car:r"":' <------------------
-DEFAULT KMONLEDGE BASE MAME
80 text今="Artificial Intelligence|by R
on Schaefer MD|Continue?"
85 types="2":buttons="Yes|0uit""gosub
DOALERT
90 if c=2 then end
100 texts="Choose your knowledge base.
":buttons=dbnames+"|0ther":types="3"
110 gosub DOALERT:clearw 2
120 if c= 2 then gotoxy 18, 0:input:"En
ter knowledge base file name';dbnames
130 types="2""texts='Do you want to re
view| the rules":buttons="No|Yes"
140 gosub DOALERT
1501 ###################################, Read Data
    Base ##########################
160 num=1:olddbnames=dbnames
170 on error goto 430
180 filenames = Roots+dbnames
190 close #1:open "I",#1, filenames
200 on error goto 430
2 1 6 ~ i n p u t ~ \# 1 , ~ f l e n ~
220 erase rulesierase case:erase logic
236 dim rules(flen+10,2), case(flen+10,
2), logic(flen+16, 2)
240 gotoxy 18, 1:?"The file ";dbnames:"
    has";flen;"rules
250 input #1, rules(num, 1), rules(num, 2)
260 input #1, case(num, 1), case(num, 2)
270 if c = 1 then goto 390
280 gotoxy 0,5
290 for t=1 to 4
300 gotoxy 20,5+t:?"
310 next t:gotoxy 0,5
320 gotoxy 30,5:?rules(num, 1):nxt=6
330 11 ines5=rules(num, 2):gosub LINESOUT
```


## Artificiall Intelligence continued

:nxt=nxt+1

" $\mathrm{Ho}={ }^{14}$; case (num, 2)
350 linef $160,40,430,40: 1$ inef $430,40,4$ 30, 95
360 linef $430,95,160,95: 1$ inef $160,95,1$ 60, 40
370 linef $157,37,433,37: 1$ inef $433,37,4$ 33,98
3861 inef $433,98,157,98: 1$ inef $157,98,1$ 57,37
390 on error goto 430
400 gotoxy 18,2:?"Reading file ":dbnam es;" on rulett"; num
416 num $=n u m+1$.
426 goto 250
430 if err=62 then 500
440 if err=53 then 450 else 470
456 errors="The file "tdbnamest" was n ot found"
460 gosub ERRALERT:resume 490
470 errors="There was an error in open
inglthe file "+dbnames
480 gosub ERRALERT: resume 490
490 close \#1:goto 16
506 resume 510
510 clearw 2


530 rule=1:count:1: $\mathrm{terase} \operatorname{logic:dim} \log$ ic (flen+10, 2)
540 logic (count, 1)=rule
550 if case (rule, 2) $=-1$ and casedrule, 1 $1=0$ then 560 else 590
560 gosub ANSNERALERT: logic (count, 2)=c : count=count+1
57 if case (rule, c) $=0$ then 620
589 if case (rule, c) $=-1$ then gosub LEAR MA: goto 620
590 gosub RULEALERT
593 if $c=3$ then 620
595 if case (rule, c)=-1 then gosub LEAR NR:goto 626
600 if case (rule, c ) $=0$ then 620
610 rule $=$ case (rule, c) :logic (count, 2) =c:count=count+1:got: 540
626 gosub REPALERT:if $c=1$ then BRAIN
630 if $c=2$ then gosub LOGIC:goto 620
640 if learnings="on" then gosub WRITE FILE
650 goto MAIMPROGRAM


670 a\#=gb:gintin=peek (aH+8) :poke ginti $\mathrm{n}+6$, peek (5ystab+8)
680 poke gintin+2, 2: 5t=gintin+4:titles =titles+CHRs(0): poke 5\#, varptr (titles)
690 gemsys (105)
700 return


720 gotoxy 30, 4: 2"Error t"serr
730 texts="ERROR!!!|"+errors:buttons=" Bummer":types="1"
749 gosub DOALERT
750 return


770 types="2": texts=rules(rule, 1) +"\|"+ rules(rule, 2):buttons="Yes\| Molduit"

780 gosub DOALERT
790 return
 e data base \#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#\#
810 txts="Do you want to use thelsame knowledge base,"
820 texts=txts+"|review the logic, orl
use another data base?
830 types='3":buttons="'Same|Logic|Anot her" ${ }^{11}$
840 gosub DOALERT
850 return


$870 \mathrm{q}=1$
880 while $q$ < count
890 if $\operatorname{logic}(q, 2)=1$ then yorns=" (Yes) "else yorns=" (Nol"
906 texts=rules(logic (q, 1), 2) +yorns
910 types="1":buttons="Logic Review"
920 gosub DOALERT:q=q+1
936 wend
940 return


960 types="2"!buttons="MolYes"
976 texts="AMSNER UNKHOWH|Would you 11
ke to addlanother rule and answer |"
980 texts=textst"to the data base": gos ub DOALERT
990 if $c=1$ then return else learnings= "on" "
1000 clearw 2:1inef $158,90,409,90: 1$ ine f $409,90,409,150$
1010 Iinef $469,150,158,150: 1$ inef 158,1
$50,158,90$
1020 Iinef $155,87,412,87: 1$ inef 412,87 , 412,153
losk linef $412,153,155,153: 1$ inef 155,1
$53,155,87$
1046 gotoxy 20, 10: ?'IEnter the correct answer ${ }^{11}$
1050 flen=flen+1:case(flen, 1)=0:case(f $1 e n, 2)=-1$
$1060 \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{flen:} \mathrm{~b}=2$ :gosub INLINES:rulestfl en, 1) $=$ "New Rule"
1070 clearw 2
1080 gotoxy 20, 1:?"Enter a yes no ques
tion such ${ }^{11}$
1090 gotoxy 20, 2: ?"that the following
is true'
1106 gotoxy 20, 3: ?" (YES) "nxt=4
1116 liness=rules(flen, 2):gosub LIMESO
UT: nxt=nxt+1
1120 gotoxy 20, nxt: " ${ }^{(N 0) ": n x t=n x t+1}$
1130 1iness=rules (logic (count $-1,1), 2):$ gosub LIMESOUT
1146 flen=flentitrules (flen, 2) =rules(1 ogic (count-1,1), 2)
1150 rules fflen, 1) =rulestlogic (count-1 ,1), 1):case(flen, 1)=0:case(flen, 2)=-1
1160 case (logic(count-1,1), 1) fflen-1:c
ase (logic $(\operatorname{count}-1,1), 2)=f 1 e n$
1170 linef $160,8,423,8: 1$ inef $423,8,423$
150
1180 linef $423,150,160,150: 1$ inef 160,1
$50,160,8$
1196 linef 157, 5, 426,5:1inef 426,5,426
, 153
1266 linef $426,153,157,153: 1$ inef 157,1

53，157， 5
$1210 \mathrm{a}=1 \operatorname{logic}(c o u n t-1,1$ ）：$b=2$ ：gosub INLI MES
$1220 \mathrm{clearm} 2: r e t u r n$


1240 start＝1：ends＝LEN（1iness）
1250 if IMSTR［start，limess，＂\｜＂］＝0 then 1260 else 1270
1260 gotoxy 20，nxt：？MIDSCliness，start， ends）：return
1270 ends＝INSTR（start，I iness，＂\｜＂）
1280 gotoxy 20，nxt：？MIDSCliness，stant， ends－start
1296 start＝ends＋1：nxt＝nxt＋1：goto 1250


1310 gotoxy 19，12：？＂＇25 char／line max of 3 lines．
1320 gotoxy
$20,13: ?^{\text {＂}}<$
1330 gotoxy 20，14：？＂＜
1346 gotoxy $20,15: ?^{\prime \prime}<$ $\qquad$
1350 gotoxy 19， 13 ：input：＂$=>^{\prime \prime}$ ，ands：if L EN（anis）＞ 25 then 1320
1360 gotoxy 20，14：？＂人
1370 gotoxy 19，14：input：＂$=>^{\prime \prime \prime}$ an2与：if L EM（an2s）$>25$ then 1369
1380 gotoxy $20,15:$ ？＂
1390 gotoxy 19，15：input：＂$=\rangle^{\prime \prime}$ san3s：if L EN（an3s）＞ 25 then 1380
1400 rules $(a, b)=a n 15+"|"+a n 25+"| "+a n 3 s$
1410 if RIGHTs（rules（a，b），1）＝＂｜＂then 1420 else 1430
1420 rules（a，b）＝MIDS（rules（a，b）， 1, LEN（
rules（a，by）－1）：goto 1410
1430 return
 t box for an answer \＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃
1450 texts＝＂ANSWER＂＋rules（rule，1）＋＂｜＂ trules（rule，2）
1460 types＝＂1＂：buttons＝ryes\｜Mo＂
1470 gosub DOALERT
1480 return


1500 ＇accepts to strings types，texts， and buttons，outputs value ic
1510 a\＃\＃＝gb：control＝peek（at）：global＝pee $k(a+4)$ ） $\mathrm{gintin=peek}($ ait +8$)$
152日 gintout＝peek（a＊＋12）：addrin＝peek（a \＃＋16）＇initialize alert box
1530 Mt＝addrin：poke gintin，1：＂1 is the default button
 ＂＋buttons＋＂］＂＋CHRS（0）＋CHRS（0）
1550 poke Nit，yarptr（alerts）：gemsys（52） ：c＝peek（gintout）：＇c＝button 1566 return
 odified database file \＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃
1580 types＝＂2＂：buttons＝＂MolYes＂
1590 text $5=$＂Do you want to savelthe mo dified knowledgelbase？${ }^{\prime \prime}$
1600 gosub DOALERT
1610 if $c=1$ then return

1620 buttons＝＇Mew Namel＂＋dbnames
1630 texts＝＂Save the modified｜knowledg e base filelas：＂
1640 gosub DOALERT
1650 if $\mathrm{c}=2$ then mewdbnames＝Roots＋dbna Mes：goto 1680
1660 if $c=1$ then gotoxy 10,5 ：input：＂En
ter the new file mamenindbnames
1676 newdbnames＝Roots＋ndbnames
1680 on error goto 1770
1685 gotoxy 10，6：？＂Writing new knowled ge base file：ifsnewdbnames
1690 close 廿2：open＂0＂；t 2 ，newdbnames
1700 ？ 2 ，flen
1710 for newloop＝1 to flen
1720 ？ 2 ，＂Rule＂t＂newloop
1730 ？ 2 ，rules（newloop，2）

100p，2）
1756 next newloop
1768 return
1770 if err＝57 then 1780 else 1780
1780 errors＝＂Error in\｜writing the file ｜＂＋newdbnames
1790 gosub ERRALERT
1800 resume 1760
1950 LEARAR：＂ 4 \＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃\＃Learn ne

1960 types＝＂2＂：buttons＝＂NolYes＂

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# //Artificial Intelligence continued 

1970 text $5=$ "ANSWER UNKNOWN|Would you 1 ike to addlanother rule and answer|" 1980 texts=textst"to the data base":go sub DOALERT
1990 if $c=1$ then return else learnings ='on"
2060 clearw 2:1inef 158, 90, 409, 90:1ine f 409, $90,409,150$
2010 linef $469,150,158,150: 1$ inef 158,1 50, 158,90
2026 linef $155,87,412,87: 1$ inef 412,87, 412,153
20301 inef $412,153,155,153: 1$ inef 155,1 $53,155,87$
2046 gotoxy 20, 10:?"Enter the new ques tion"
2045 "NEW RUESTION will be placed at e nd of rule file
2050 flen=flen+1:case (flen, 1)=flen+1:c ase (flen, 2) =-1
$2060 \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{flen} \mathrm{b}=2$ : gosub INLINES:rules (fl en, 1) $=$ "New Rule"
2076 clearw 2:1inef 158,90, 409,90:line f $409,90,409,150$

ST CHECKSUM DATA.
(see page 9)
10 data $956,641,754,160,141,430$ , 666, 56, 165, 382, 4351
'90 data $277,410,492$, $380,352,335$ , 584, 561, 624, 622, 4637
190 data 62, 605, 119, 164, 571, 19, 634, 453, 48, 734, 3409 290 data $858,326,782,391,465,10$ 1, 640, 694, 719, 773, 5749
390 data $634,987,639,402,488,50$ 0, 920, 886, $903,892,7251$
490 data $445,704, \frac{3}{3} 77,771,488,45$
, 14. 184, 658, 161, 3847
590 data $596,90,203,639,266,636$
, 490, 841, 822, 298, 4881
670 data $251,740,796,342,97,988$
, 553, 347, 357, 897, 5368
770 data $863,359,369,595,997,54$
9, 579, $349,359,165,5184$
870 data $791,449,152,477,198,62$ , 69, 358, 573, 214, 3343
970 data $396,6,535,63,84,837,8$ 6, 26, 756, 318, 3095
1076 data $537,1640,282,765,608,5$ 82, 656, 898, 889, 140, 5997
1170 data $485,892,518,944,276,6$ $67,277,726,446,671,5962$
1270 data $263,427,715,452,929,7$ $36,738,740,450,741,6191$
1370 data $463,744,472,779,437,6$ $18,862,736,83,746,5940$
1470 data $794,867,861,922,210,8$ 0, 294, 440, 222, 868, 5558 1570 data 458, 707, 632, 793, 924, 9 $36,587,797,498,582,6914$ 1670 data $24,723,226,534,761,33$ 3, 618, 721, 948, 955, 5843 1766 data 874, 960, 917, 67, 364: 49 9, 717, 814, 318, 386, 5916 2060 data 135, 832, $590,834,989,4$ $16,221,170,142,839,5168$ 2090 data 597, 834, 699, 621, 22, 43 1, 407, 3611

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## Revenge of Macromania.

## by Karl E. Wiegers

Last month's Boot Camp ended with a homework assignment. I asked you to write an INPUT macro that would read a string up to a specified maximum number of characters from a particular IOCB, and store the string at a particular address in RAM. Don't bother trying to tell me why you didn't get around to doing this assignment. I used to teach organic chemistry to pre-med students at the University of Illinois-I've heard all the excuses. I'll just assume you did do it, and we'll proceed from there.
Today I'll present my version of the INPUT macro, along with other macros and subroutines that do some pretty neat things. Would you believe a delay subroutine to do nothing for a precise period of time? How about a FOR/NEXT loop implementation in assembly language? Or a MOVE macro to copy a block of data of any length from one address to another? All this, and more, lies in the next few pages.
Perhaps you're among the readers who don't own a macro assembler. You flip to Boot Camp each month and groan, "When is this clown going to quit with the macros already and get back to something I can use?" Please don't feel left out.

Virtually everything we've discussed during the foray into macroland is useful to you, anyway. Remember, a macro is just a shorthand way to write assembly programs. You can adapt all the macros I've presented just by expanding the source code yourself when writing a program where you would otherwise invoke a macro. In fact, since you'll know exactly what your parameters are, you can skip all the conditional assembly (.IF/.ELSE/.ENDIF) code I've built into the general macro formats. And, of course, you can use the subroutines exactly as I've written them.

## Philosophy of the month.

How about another programming philosophy discourse:
efficiency. I think of three kinds of programming efficiency: the time I spend developing the program; size of the resulting object code; and execution speed. Programming in assembly is a great way to come up with fast, compact object code. However, the act of designing and writing the source code is a lot slower than it is if you're using a highlevel language like BASIC.

To make your programming more efficient, use good tools -like a fast assembler, a RAMdisk, macros and common subroutines. But all is still not roses. These shortcuts exact a toll in both size and speed. Consider the way we .INCLUDE the subroutine library file we've been constructing, SUBS.LIB. Those subroutines get assembled into object code whether or not the main program calls any of them. This both slows the assembly process as the file is read and results in larger object files than we'd get if only the subroutines actually called were included in the source code.

Similarly, many of our macros are written to be flexible, handling a variety of parameters and situations. This sometimes results in more assembled instructions than does individually coding each instance. And more instructions to be executed mean slightly longer execution times. In essence, we've been building our own "high-level" language, with the accompanying benefits and drawbacks.
Are these compromises worth it? Assembly programs generally run fast enough that a few extra instructions don't do any harm. Our computers have a lot more RAM now than they used to, so a longer object file doesn't hurt much, either. And these shortcuts save a lot of your time. I usually prefer to program for ease of comprehension and maintainability, rather than for fastest or shortest code.

## Format reprise.

Just one more thing before we get to the business at hand. Last month, I showed how to format a disk using an XIO macro. The CIO command value I mentioned, $\$ F E$, will actually format a disk in an Atari 1050 disk drive in enhanced-

## Foot Camp continued

density mode. Drives other than the 1050 automatically format in single density with this command. If you're using a 1050 drive and want to format in single density, use command value \$FD instead. This is equivalent to option P at the DOS 2.5 menu, "Format Single."

## New macros.

Please merge Listing 1 with the MACRO.LIB file you've been building over the past few months. Be sure to use the line numbers shown. Listing 1 contains a few more equates for some variables used in the new macros. Notice that I am using four zero-page locations (\$CB-\$CE); these bytes are free for your own needs, except when using the MOVE macro. Also, bytes \$0681-\$0687 are used by the FOR/NEXT and MOVE macros. MAC/65 gobbles up locations \$0600\$067F, so I might as well keep consuming page 6 for these work variables.

Lines 845-915 of Listing 1 modify our existing POKE macro to accept either an address or a value as parameter 2 . If parameter 2 is smaller than 256, it's assumed to be a value. Otherwise, it's assumed to be an address, and the contents of that address are copied into the address specified in parameter 1.

The rest of Listing 1 is the code for eight new macros: INPUT, PAUSE, ADD, SUBTRACT, DPOKE, FOR, NEXT and MOVE. Listing 2 contains two new subroutines that should be added to your SUBS.LIB file.

Let's start very simply. Lines 1970-2020 of Listing 2 define a subroutine called CLS, for clear screen. If you want to completely erase a graphics 0 screen, use a JSR CLS instruction. This simply prints character 125, the ATASCII clear screen character, on IOCB 0 . The BASIC equivalent is: PRINT CHR\$(125).

## Readin'.

Last month we talked about writin', so this time we'll do some readin'. My INPUT macro lives in Lines 3590-3950 of Listing 1. It takes three parameters: the IOCB number; the buffer address where the string read is to be stored; and the number of bytes to be read. Parameter 3 is optional. If absent, the buffer length is set to 255 bytes, although an end-of-line character (EOL) will also terminate the input step. The CIO command is GETREC (Lines 3760-3770). The rest of the macro just involves the familiar CIO activities of pointing to the buffer address (Lines 3780-3810) and setting the buffer length (Lines 3820-3920).

The easiest way to use INPUT is to reserve space for the string to be input, with a statement such as: FILENAME .DS 17, which will reserve 17 bytes at address FILENAME. To let the user enter a filename at the keyboard, then, you'd use a statement like: INPUT 0,FILENAME,17. There's another example in Listing 3, which is a sample program to exercise a bunch of our macros.

## Take a break.

Sometimes you feel like giving the computer (or maybe its user) a breather, simply doing nothing for a period of time. In BASIC, the empty FOR/NEXT loop is often employed. Four hundred iterations consume about a second of time, but this is only approximate. The macro called PAUSE (Lines 3990-4290 of Listing 1) lets you suspend execution of your program for a precise period of time.

PAUSE takes one parameter, the number of "jiffies" that you want to wait before continuing execution of the program. A jiffy is $1 / 60$ th of a second, and the Atari has an internal real-time clock that increments a particular byte every jiffy. This is part of the system housekeeping performed during every vertical blank period, which you no doubt recall occurs sixty times per second. The PAUSE parameter can be either a value or an address (not zero-page).

The real-time clock is located in bytes $\$ 12-\$ 14$. The equate for RTCLOK is in the first line in Listing 1. Address \$14 $($ RTCLOK +2 ) is the one that gets incremented every jiffy. After 255 jiffies (about 4.27 seconds), RTCLOK +2 is reset to 0 and RTCLOK +1 is incremented. After 65,535 jiffies (18.2 minutes), RTCLOK +1 is reset to 0 and RTCLOK is incremented. The PAUSE macro uses only RTCLOK +2 , so you're limited to a delay of just over four seconds, precise to $1 / 60$ th of a second. To wait longer, you could call PAUSE several times in a row. If you're more ambitious, modify PAUSE to accept a 2-byte parameter, and you could then set wait times up to 18.2 minutes.

PAUSE simply stores the desired number of jiffies to wait at address @TIMER. Lines 4180-4190 use the contents of an address as the delay time, and Lines 4210-4220 use a value. RTCLOK +2 must be initialized to 0 (Lines 4150-4160). Then a loop simply compares RTCLOCK +2 to @TIMER until they match. Of course, the computer really isn't doing "nothing" during the pause; computers don't know how to do nothing. It's frantically looping as fast as it can through Lines 4240-4270.

## 'Rithmetic.

Let's return to the roots of computing: mathematical operations. Lines 4330-4660 of Listing 1 define a macro called ADD. To preserve the symmetry of the universe (can you guess I'm a Libra?), SUBTRACT is found immediately following ADD.

Both macros need two parameters. The first is the address of a 2-byte number; the second, either a value or another address. In ADD, the contents of the first address are added to either the value or contents of the second address; the resulting 2 -byte number is stored back at the first address. More concisely, $\% 1=\% 1+\%$ 2. SUBTRACT can be summarized as $\% 1=\% 1-\% 2$. The algorithms are straightforward 2-byte binary arithmetic, processing first the low bytes and then the high bytes of each pair of operands. Notice that the carry flag is cleared (CLC) before the additions, and it's set (SEC) before a subtraction.

These macros can be very handy when working with customized mixed graphics mode displays. If you turn back to Boot Camp in issue 44, you'll recall that, to write in different graphics mode segments of the screen, we treated each segment as a separate little screen. We changed the pointer to the beginning of screen RAM (SAVMSC, \$58 and \$59) to point at the beginning of the RAM used by each segment. To accomplish this, we figured out how many bytes of screen RAM were consumed by the first segment and added that number to the contents of SAVMSC. SAVMSC then pointed to the second segment, and POSITION and PRINT statements were relative to the upper left corner of that segment. The ADD macro is perfect for such operations.

Conversely, if you write in, say, the fourth segment of a mixed-mode display and then need to write in the second segment, you can use SUBTRACT to reset SAVMSC to where you need it. If this discussion leaves you baffled, please review Lines 980-1210 of the listing in issue 44's Boot Camp.

## Poke two, they're small.

A short macro called DPOKE (for double poke) is in Lines 5070-5250 of Listing 1. DPOKE is similar to POKE, except the first parameter is a 2 -byte address and the second is a 2 -byte value. DPOKE lets you store a value greater than 255 in the usual low/high format.

It would be nice to let parameter 2 take either a value or an address, but how could we tell them apart? In macros like POKE, if the parameter is larger than 255, we can safely conclude that it's an address. Things are not so simple in DPOKE. Actually, if you find it more useful to have DPOKE expect parameter 2 to be an address, just rewrite it. Or you could have two versions, say, DPOKEA and DPOKEV. Or you could add a third parameter, a "flag" to tell the macro if parameter 2 is a value or an address. The possibilities are endless; the decision is yours.

## Loop-the-loop.

Ah, I like this one! I was very smug when I figured out how to simulate (at least in a simple way) the useful FOR/ NEXT construct from BASIC. Lines 5290-5590 of Listing 1 are the FOR macro, and Lines 5630-5910 are the NEXT macro. Let's review how FOR/NEXT works.
Sample FOR/NEXT statements are: FOR I=4 TO 12 STEP 2/NEXT I. The FOR statement defines an "index variable" (I) that will be changed systematically each time we go through the loop. It also states the initial (4) and final (12) values of the index variable, and an optional increment (2) by which the index variable is changed on each iteration. If STEP is omitted, it's assumed to be 1. In BASIC, the initial, final and increment values can all be variables.

When a NEXT statement is encountered, the index variable is changed by the value of the increment. The result is compared to the final value. If the index variable is greater than the final value (for a loop in which it's increasing), the loop is terminated. Otherwise, the statement immediately following the FOR statement is executed again, and the process continues.
My FOR/NEXT macros simulate the BASIC situation reasonably well, with some restrictions. First, you can't have nested FOR/NEXT loops (that is, a loop having index variable $J$ within a loop having index variable $I$ ). Also, I've reserved only 1 byte for the value of the index variable, limiting it to values from 0 through 255. The equates used by my FOR/NEXT macros are in Lines 351-354 of Listing 1. These are 1-byte integers. A statement like FOR $I=35.4$ TO 114.6 STEP 0.2 is perfectly legal in BASIC, but not here. Also, as written, the FOR macro accepts only values for all parameters except the index variable, which is an address.

On the plus side, my FOR/NEXT macros do permit loops with negative increments. You could write more elaborate macros to overcome the limitations I mentioned, but you'll probably find that even these simple ones are very useful.

Now for the nitty-gritty. The FOR macro is invoked with
either three or four parameters. Parameter 1 is the name of the index variable (address). Parameter 2 is the initial index value, and parameter 3 is the final value. The optional parameter 4 is the increment. If absent, an increment of 1 is assumed, just as in BASIC. Lines 5420-5430 load the index variable with the initial value, and Lines 5440-5450 stash the final value at address ENDLOOP (\$0682). Lines 5460-5520 store the increment value at address INCLOOP (\$0683), based on the number of parameters supplied.

It would be nice to remember where the first executable statement in the loop is, so we can go back to the right place when the NEXT macro is executed. The 2 bytes at LOOPADD (\$0684) are used to store the address where code in the loop actually begins. If you think about it, you'll realize that this address is 1 byte past the end of the object code generated by the FOR macro. I called this @LOOPSTART (following my practice of beginning label names inside macros with an "at" sign).

The NOP instruction at address @LOOPSTART (Line 5580) means "no operation"; don't do anything, just continue on with the next instruction. I'm simply using this as a placeholder, and it's actually the first instruction inside the loop. Lines 5540-5570 store the actual address of @LOOPSTART in LOOPADD, which will be used by the NEXT macro. Naturally, the address of @LOOPSTART will be different every time the macro is invoked within a particular program.

The NEXT macro is responsible for changing the index variable, seeing if we're finished yet, and going back to @LOOPSTART to run through the loop again if it's not time to quit.

NEXT only needs one parameter, the name of the index variable. Lines 5740-5750 check to see if the increment is positive or negative. If positive, Line 5760 adds the increment value to the current value of the index variable, and Line 5770 compares the sum to the final value in ENDLOOP. The result of this comparison sets one or more flags in the 6502's processor status register; more about that later. Based on the results of the comparison, we either save the new value of the index variable and go back to the beginning of the loop (Lines 5810-5820), or terminate the whole process by branching to the last line of the macro, @LOOPDONE.

Lines 5830-5880 handle the case in which the increment is negative. We can still add the increment to the current value, because adding a negative number is the same as subtracting.

The JMP instructions in Lines 5820 and 5880 look a little funny. Rather than using the normal absolute addressing, this is an "indirect absolute addressing" mode. JMP is the only 6502 operation that uses this mode. The JMP (LOOPADD) syntax means to jump to the address stored at address LOOPADD and continue execution. Contrast this with the usual JMP SOMEWHERE format, which means to jump to address SOMEWHERE and continue execution. Now you see why FOR stored the address of the first instruction in the loop in LOOPADD. NEXT refers to the contents of LOOPADD when deciding where to jump if it wants to go through the loop again.

Let's examine the comparison operation. Remember the processor status register in the 6502? That's the register with 7 bits that indicate, among other things, whether the result of the last operation was 0 or negative, and whether it caused a carry operation. The compare instructions, such as CMP 45, affect the 0 , negative and carry flags.

Table 1 shows how these flags appear, based on whether (for a CMP operation) the contents of the accumulator are smaller than the operand ( 45 in the example above), equal to it, or greater than the operand. The results are the same for CPY and CPX operations.

Table 1.
Flags set by compare operations: CMP operand.

| Situation | Negative | Zero | Carry |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A < operand | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $A=$ operand | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| A > operand | 0 | 0 | 1 |

You can use the branch instructions to control the flow of program execution, based on the results of a comparison. BEQ and BNE look at the zero flag (cleared or set, respectively), BPL and BMI use the negative flag (cleared or set), and BCC and BCS examine the carry flag (cleared or set). Since all three flags are affected, we might need a couple of branch operations in sequence, to get where we want to go.

Lines 5770-5790 of Listing 1 provide an illustration. We're comparing the contents of the accumulator (A) with the contents of ENDLOOP. If they're equal or if A is smaller than ENDLOOP, we want to loop again (go to @RELOOP). Otherwise we're done (go to @LOOPDONE). Table 1 shows that the carry flag is clear only if A is less than ENDLOOP, so we must use a second test to distinguish between A equalling ENDLOOP and A being greater than ENDLOOP.

In English, Line 5780 asks, "Does A equal ENDLOOP (is the zero flag set)?" If yes, go to @RELOOP. If no, Line 5790 asks, "Is A greater than ENDLOOP (is the carry flag set)?" If yes, go to @LOOPDONE. If no, fall through to @RELOOP. You'll have to use the old noodle to test these flags in the correct sequence when making such comparisons.

## Head 'em out, move 'em up.

That's what my girlfriend said when we visited my home state of Idaho, trying to get into the spirit of the Old West. Close enough. Our final macro for today is called MOVE, and it lives in Lines 5950-6170 of Listing 1. Actually, the MOVE macro just handles the setup; the rather lengthy MOVESUB subroutine in Listing 2 does the hard part. The MOVE routines are great for such operations as copying the ROM character set into RAM or moving players vertically.

MOVE is used to transfer (copy, really) a block of bytes of any length from one part of memory (RAM or ROM) to another (RAM, obviously). The ranges can overlap, but of course, you'll overwrite part of the source range if they do. Three parameters are needed: the starting address of the block to be copied; the address to which it is to be copied; and the number of bytes to transfer, a value. The MOVE macro just loads some work registers with these parameters, using the DPOKE macro, and calls MOVESUB. The equates for the work registers are at the top of Listing 1.

MOVESUB first determines if the destination address is at a higher or lower address in memory than the source, using Lines 2100-2150 in Listing 2. This is important. If moving data to a lower address, you want to begin with the first byte in the source block (lowest address). However, if moving to a higher address, move the highest byte in the range first. This prevents you from overwriting data in the source block in case the ranges overlap. The routine to move data to a higher address is in Lines 2300-2590, and the copying to a lower address takes place in Lines 2630-2930.

These routines are a little complicated. To handle any arbitrary number of bytes, we need a 2-byte register (I called it HOWMANY) to store the number of bytes to move. When moving to higher addresses, I first move the number of bytes indicated by the low-byte of HOWMANY. Then I use another loop to transfer the number of pages ( 256 bytes each) indicated by the high-byte of HOWMANY. Conversely, I move data in one-page blocks first when shifting to lower addresses (Lines 2710-2800), and wrap up the partial page, if any, in Lines 2810-2930. You might want to walk through this code and convince yourself it makes sense.

## A demo program.

So far, I've just given you a bunch of tools and some thoughts on how to use them. The program in Listing 3 applies most of these new routines - and some old ones - to give you an idea of how easy it is to write assembly programs using all these shortcuts. Experiment! ©

Despite having a Ph.D. in organic chemistry, Karl Wiegers earns a living writing applications software for photographic research at Eastman Kodak Company, mostly on an IBM mainframe. He is also interested in educational applications of Atari 8-bit, Atari ST and Apple II computers.

## Listing 1. <br> Assembly listing.

```
0229 RTCLOK = $12
0241 MOUEFROM = SCB
0242 HOUETO = 5CD
0351 I = $0681
0352 ENDLDOP = $0682
0353 INCLOOP = 50683
0354 LOOPADD = 506.64
0355 HOWMAMY = $0686
0845 /0r addre55
0892 IF %2>256
0894 LDA %2
0896 STA %1
0898 :ELSE
0915
3569
3570 ;
3586
3596
3690
3619
3620
3630
3640
3656
36.60
3670 "length" is the number af bytes
3680 tobe input - if mis5ing, then
3690 length is set to 255 bytes
3700
3710
```

| 3729 | - IF \% \% <2, OR \% 0$\rangle 3$ | 4516 | ADC \#\%z |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3730 | "ERROR "Error in IMPUT" | 4520 | 5 TA \%1 |
| 3740 | - EL5E | 4536 | BCC ESKIPADD |
| 3750 | LDH \#\%13\%16 | 4546 | INC $\% 1+1$ |
| 3760 | LDA \#GETREC | 4550 | C5KIPabd |
| 3770 | STA ICCOM, | 4566 | , EL5E |
| 3780 | LDA \# ${ }^{\text {W/2 }}$ | 4576 | CLC |
| 3790 | 5TA ICBAL, ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | 4580 | LDA $\% 1$ |
| 3800 | LDA \# 712 | 4596 | ADC $\% 2$ |
| 3816 | STA ICBAH, X | 4609 | 5 Tâ \%i |
| 3820 | , IF \% $6=2$ | 4610 | LDA $\% 1+1$ |
| 3830 | LDA $\$ 255$ | 4620 | ADC $\% 2+1$ |
| 3846 | 5TA TCBLL, ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 4630 | $5 \mathrm{TA} \% 1+1$ |
| 3850 | LDA \#0 | 4646 | ENDIF |
| 3860 | STA ICBLH, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 4656 | ENDIF |
| 3878 | - ELSE | 4669 | . ENDM |
| 3880 | LDA \# ${ }^{\text {L }}$ \% | 4676 |  |
| 3890 3900 | 5TA TCBLL, ${ }^{\text {LDA }}$ | 4689 |  |
| 3910 | 5 TA ICBLH, | 4790 | SUBTRACT macro |
| 3920 | - ENDIF | 4710 |  |
| 3930 | J5R CIOU | 4726 | Ulusage: subtract first, second |
| 3940 | EMEDDIF | 4730 | ) |
| 3950 | - ENDM | 4740 | 'first' is an address of a two- |
| 3970 |  | 4750 | byte number |
| 3980 |  | 4770 | 'second is either the address |
| 3990 | ;PAUSE macro | 4780 | ;of a two-byte number, or a value |
| 4000 |  | 4790 | first = first - second |
| 4016 | dUsage: PaUsE jiffies | 4809 | first = first second |
| 4020 |  | 4810 | - Macro subtract |
| 4030 | 'jiffies is the number of | 4820 | - IF \% $6<32$ |
| 4046 | jiffies (1/60 secy to pause, a | 4830 | - ERROR "Error in subtract" |
| 4050 | dvalue up to 255, or an address | 4840 | :ELSE |
| 4669 | - | 4859 | IF \%2<256 |
| 4089 | - IF \% $\%$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4869 4876 | SEC |
| 4090 | -ERROR "Error in PaUse" | 4880 | 5 BC \#\%2 |
| 4100 | EL5E | 4890 | 5 TA 1/1 |
| 4116 | CLC | 4990 | BC5 ESKIP5UB |
| 4129 | BCC ESKIPPAUSE | 4916 | DEC $\% 1+1$ |
| 4136 | ETIMER B BYTE 0 | 4920 | -5KIP5山B |
| 4149 | C5KIPPAUSE | 4930 | , EL5E |
| 4150 | LDA H0 | 4946 | SEC |
| 4160 | 5 TA RTCLOK+2 | 4950 | LDA \%1 |
| 4180 | LDA \%1 | 4960 4970 | $5 \mathrm{BC} \% 2$ |
| 4190 | STA RTIMER | 4980 | LDA $\% 1+1$ |
| 4200 | , EL5E | 4990 | $5 \mathrm{BC} \quad \% / 2+1$ |
| 4210 | LDA H | 5009 | 5 T ¢́ $\% 1+1$ |
| 4220 | STA PTIMER | 5016 | , EMDIF |
| 4230 | - ENDIF | 5026 | ENDIF |
| 4240 | edelay | 5030 | , ENDM |
| 4250 | LDA RTCLOK+2 | 5040 |  |
| 4260 | CMP ETIMER | 5050 |  |
| 4270 | BNE EDELAY | 5060 |  |
| 4280 | :ENDIF | 5076 | PDPOKE macro |
| 4290 | - ENDM | 5080 |  |
| 4300 |  | 5096 | dusage: DPOKE to, from |
| 4319 4329 |  | 5100 |  |
| 4336 | fadd macro | 5118 | todis a 2 -byte destination |
| 4346 |  | 5130 | 'from" is source yalue (0-65535) |
| 4350 | llsage: ADD first,second | 5149 |  |
| 4360 |  | 5150 |  |
| 4379 | 'first' is an address of a two- | 5160 | - MACRO DPOKE |
| 4389 | ibyte number | 5170 | - IF \%o< ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| 4390 | ''second' is either the address | 5180 | , ERROR "Error in DPOKE" |
| 4499 | ;of a two-byte number, or a value | 5190 | -EL5E |
| 4416 | first $=$ first + second | 5200 | LDA \# ${ }^{\text {L }} \mathrm{H} 2$ |
| 4436 | ;first - first second | 5216 | STA \%il |
| 4440 | - MACRO ADD | 5236 | 5TA $\% 1+1$ |
| 4450 |  | 5246 | , ENDIF |
| 4460 | - ERROR "Error in AbD' | 5259 | , ENDM |
| 4470 | -ELSE | 5260 |  |
| 4488 | CLF $\% 2<256$ | 5279 |  |
| 4500 | LDA \% | 5280 | ; |

## Boot Camp continued

```
5290
5300
5320
5330
5366
5379
5389
5390
5400
5410
5429
5436
5440
5 4 5 6
5460
5470
5480
5490
5500
5510
5520
5530
5546
5550
5560
5570
5589
5 6 9 0
5 6 0 9
5 6 1 0
5620
5 6 3 6
5,30
5640
5660
5670
5 6 8 9
5 6 9 0
5700
5710
5720
5730
5740
5750
5760
5770
5786
5790
5866
5819
5830
5 8 4 0
5 8 5 9
5 8 6 0
5 8 7 9
5886
5896
5906
5920
530
5936
5949
5956
5966
5970
5 9 8 0
5990
6 9 6 9
6006
6 0 1 0
6020
6 0 3 6
6049
6050
6069
```

```
5316 ;Usage: FOR label,start, stop,inc
```

5316 ;Usage: FOR label,start, stop,inc
5340 "5tart" i5 initial index value
5340 "5tart" i5 initial index value
5350; "5topi is final index ualue
5350; "5topi is final index ualue
5640 U5, USage: NEMT 1abE1
5640 U5, USage: NEMT 1abE1

```
;FOR macro
```

;FOR macro
|label: is bute to hold index
|label: is bute to hold index
"start" is initial index valu
"start" is initial index valu
"inc" is optional step increment
"inc" is optional step increment
,MACRO FOR
,MACRO FOR
|FF/6<3 , OR %日>4
|FF/6<3 , OR %日>4
ERROR "Error in| FGR"
ERROR "Error in| FGR"
-ELSE
-ELSE
LDA \& <%Z
LDA \& <%Z
5TA %1
5TA %1
LDA \# <%G
LDA \# <%G
5TA ENDLOOP
5TA ENDLOOP
,IF %0=3
,IF %0=3
LDA \#1
LDA \#1
5TA INCLOOP
5TA INCLOOP
.ELSE
.ELSE
LDA 新 <%4
LDA 新 <%4
STA INCLOOP
STA INCLOOP
,ENDIF
,ENDIF
\#ENDIF
\#ENDIF
LDA \# <<LOOPSTART
LDA \# <<LOOPSTART
STA LOOPADD
STA LOOPADD
LDA 柆 > ELOOP5TART
LDA 柆 > ELOOP5TART
5TA L0OPADD+1
5TA L0OPADD+1
\&LOOPSTART NOP
\&LOOPSTART NOP
. ENDH

```
        . ENDH
```




```
NEXT macro
```

NEXT macro
|"abel" is byte holding index
|"abel" is byte holding index
MACRO NEHT
MACRO NEHT
IF %0< % 1
IF %0< % 1
,ERROR "Errar im NEHT"
,ERROR "Errar im NEHT"
-ELSE
-ELSE
CLC
CLC
LDA INCLOOP
LDA INCLOOP
BMI CLOOPDOWN
BMI CLOOPDOWN
ADC %1
ADC %1
CMP ENDLOOP
CMP ENDLOOP
BEQ RRELOOP
BEQ RRELOOP
BC5 GLOOPDONE
BC5 GLOOPDONE
erELOOP
erELOOP
STA %1
STA %1
JMP [LDOPADD)
JMP [LDOPADD)
CLOOPDOWN
CLOOPDOWN
ADC %1
ADC %1
CMP EMDLOOP
CMP EMDLOOP
BMI CLOOPDONE
BMI CLOOPDONE
STA %1
STA %1
JMP CLOOPADD%
JMP CLOOPADD%
CLOOPDONE
CLOOPDONE
, EMDIF
, EMDIF
- ENDM
- ENDM
;

```
;
```




```
%
```

%
MOUE Macro
MOUE Macro
;|sage: MOUE from, to, length
;|sage: MOUE from, to, length
"from" is starting address of
"from" is starting address of
block to be moved
block to be moved
"to" is starting address where
"to" is starting address where
block is to be copied to
block is to be copied to
"length" is number of bytes to
"length" is number of bytes to
be copied cualue, not address)
be copied cualue, not address)
cal1s subroutine MOUESUB

```
cal1s subroutine MOUESUB
```

6979
6989
6099
6160
6119
6120
6130
6146
6156
6169
6170
－
：
－Mácro move
－IF \％日《
＂ERROR＂Error in MOUE＂
－ELSE
DPOKE MOUEFROM，\％1
DPOKE MOUETO，\％ 2 DPOKE HOWMANY，$\%$
J5R MOUE5UB
，EMDIF
－EMDM

Listing 2.
Assembly listing．

| 1946 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 196 |  |
| 1970 | chs sclear screeny subroutine |
| 1980 |  |
| 1996 | CL5 |
| 2060 | PRINT 0，CLEARSCR |
| 2016 | RT5 |
| 2020 | CLEARSCR ：BYTE 125，E0L |
| 2030 |  |
| 2046 |  |
| 2050 |  |
| 2066 | jsub，to move a block of data |
| 2076 | fcalled by Move macro |
| 2980 |  |
| 2096 | MOUE5UB |
| 2100 | SEC find out if |
| 2110 | LDA MOUETO jmoving data up |
| 2120 | $5 B C$ MOUEFROM ；Or down in Ram |
| 2130 | LDA MOUETO＋1 |
| 2140 | 5 BC MOUEFROM＋1 |
| 2156 | BMI MOUEDOWN |
| 2160 |  |
| 2179 | move to higher RaM address |
| 2180 |  |
| 2190 | CLC istart with |
| 2200 | LDA MOUEFROM＋1 byte having |
| 2210 | ADC HOWMANY＋i ；highest |
| 2220 | STA MOUEFROM＋1 ；address |
| 2230 | CLC |
| 2240 | LDA MOUETO＋1 |
| 2250 | ADC HOWMANY＋1 |
| 2260 | 5 TA MOUET0＋1 |
| 2270 |  |
| 2280 | jmoue block with＜ 256 bytes |
| 2290 | STARTUP |
| 2310 | LDY HOWMANY if 10 w byte of |
| 2320 | BEQ FINISHUP ；HOWMANY＝0，this |
| 2330 | LDS HOMMANY ；part is done |
| 2340 | PARTIALi |
| 2350 | DEY |
| 2369 | LDA［MOUEFROM， Y |
| 2370 | STA 《MOUETO》：Y |
| 2386 | DEX |
| 2396 | BNE Partiald |
| 2409 |  |
| 2410 | move remainder in i－page blocks |
| 2420 | FINISHUP |
| 2449 | DEC MOUEFROM＋1 |
| 2450 | DEC MOUETO＋1 |
| 2469 | DEC HOWMANY＋1 when high byte |
| 2470 | BPL PAGEUP ；Of HOWMANY＝0 |
| 2480 | RT5 jthen all done |
| 2490 | PAGELIP |
| 2500 | LDY 40 ： 45 e Y as index， |
| 2510 | LDH \＃0 ；${ }^{\text {a }}$ as counter |
| 2520 | NEYTUP |
| 2530 | DEY |

        LDA TMOUEFROM\,Y
        LDA TMOUEFROM\,Y
        STA 『MOVETO\,Y
        STA 『MOVETO\,Y
        INH
        INH
        BNE NEXTUP
        BNE NEXTUP
    CLC
    CLC
    BCC FINISHUP
    BCC FINISHUP
    ;
;
;move to 10wer RAM addres5
;move to 10wer RAM addres5


MOUEDOWN
MOUEDOWN
LDA HOWMANY+1
LDA HOWMANY+1
BEA FIMISHDOWN
BEA FIMISHDOWN
LDY \#\#g
LDY \#\#g
;
;
start with 10west address, move
start with 10west address, move
jdata in 1-page blocks
jdata in 1-page blocks
j
j
NEHTDOWN
NEHTDOWN
LDA (MOUEFROM\,Y
LDA (MOUEFROM\,Y
STA 【MOVETO\,Y'
STA 【MOVETO\,Y'
INY
INY
BNE NERTDOWN
BNE NERTDOWN
INC MOUEFROM+1
INC MOUEFROM+1
INC MOUETO+1
INC MOUETO+1
DEC HOWMANY'1
DEC HOWMANY'1
CLC
CLC
BCC MOUEDOWN
BCC MOUEDOWN
FINISHDOWM
FINISHDOWM
LDA HOWMANY
LDA HOWMANY
BEQ DONEDOWN
BEQ DONEDOWN
ffinish with block of < 256 bytes
ffinish with block of < 256 bytes
PARTIALZ
PARTIALZ
LDA \MOUEFROM%,Y
LDA \MOUEFROM%,Y
STA 《MOUETO\,Y
STA 《MOUETO\,Y
INY
INY
CPY HOWMANY
CPY HOWMANY
BNE PARTIALZ
BNE PARTIALZ
DONEDOWM
DONEDOWM
RTS
RTS
Listing 3.
Assembly listing．

I
POSITION 14.7

- INPUT O,NAME,10
0446
0450 go to Graphics 2 screen, change
0460 two 1 ines to Graphics 1 by
0476 finding and changing display
0480
0490
0500
0510
0520
0520
0530
0549
0550
0550
0560
0576
0580
0599
0590
0600 ;
0610
0620
0639
0649
0650
066 \%
0670
9679
0689
0689
0690
0700
6710
0716
0726
0730
6740
0740
0750
0760
0770
0780
0780
0790
$080{ }^{\circ}$
0816
0810
0820
0830
6849
0849
0859
0856 BY' BE Hyour name: "EOL
0869 LTNEI. BYTE "Welcome to", EOL
0870 LINE2 :BYTE "boot camp", EÓL
0880 NAME .DS 10
0890 .BYTE EOL
0900
896
0910
0920
0930
9946
0550
- 


bring in subroutines

NEKT I
END JMP END
-
text strings
POSITION 4,2
PRINT $5, L I N E 1$
PRINT 6, LINEI
POSITION
5,4
POSITION
PRIMT $5, ~ L I N E 2 ~$
POSITION 5,6
PRINT 6, NAME
POKE COLLORG,
PRINT 6, MAME
POKE COLORO,

INC COLORG
PAUSE 3
GRAPHICS $\quad 2+16$
POKE TEMP, 5DL5TL
POKE TEMP+1,5DLSTL+1
LDA \#6
LDY 47
STA (TEMP), Y
INY
INY
STÁ (TEMP】,Y

---------------------------------------
fwrite some stuff on the screen
ichange colors of your name
fusing a loop

PAUSE 3
;
PROMPT BYTE uplease enter $n$
-----------------------------------1

.INCLUDE \#D8:SUB5.LIB

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| :---: |
|  |  |
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25 ch .
Automatic underline
Relocate key
Tabulation
$1 / 2$ back space key

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Mail continued from page 6
featured pinball machine and the second is Time Bomb, an arcade-type game. Todd P. Rutherford
Vice President
Clearstar Softechnologies
P.O. Box 58635, Renton, WA 98058

## Hold on to those Learning Phone cartridges.

I'm writing to let your readers know that they needn't trade in their Learning Phone cartridges just yet. Although Control Data Corporation has discontinued its Homelink service, $\mathrm{PLATO}^{\circledR}$ home service is alive and well at the University of Delaware. The University's Home Network is available at 1200 baud to anyone with a PLATO-compatible microcomputer system. For Atari users, compatible systems include the Atari 400, 600, 800 and 1200 series, and all of the XL and XE models. The Learning Phone requires the 850 interface; it will not work with the PR: Connection. The Atari ST series is not compatible with the Learning Phone; however, a Macintosh PLATO Access Disk is available, which will work with a 520 or 1040ST running Macintosh emulation via the Magic Sac.

The Home Network is available only through a Delaware phone number, so most readers will have to pay long distance phone rates. However, our off-peak connect time charges are low enough that some former Homelink customers have found it a reasonable way to keep their PLATO access. Home Network is available 24 hours a day, with the following rate schedule:

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. . . . . $\$ 2.50 \mathrm{hr}$.
5:00 p.m.-11:00 p.m. . . . $\$ 4.50 \mathrm{hr}$.
11:00 p.m.-8:00 a.m. . . . . $\$ 1.00 \mathrm{hr}$.
There's a one-time only fee of $\$ 35$. This covers the charge of the subscription package, which includes appropriate software (the Learning Phone or the Macintosh PLATO Access Disk) and a Home Network User's Manual.

The Home Network features over 1000 hours of educational software in over 100 subject areas. These include accounting, biology, business, chemistry, computer science, English, finance, fitness, languages, Latin, library skills, mathematics, nursing, psychology, real estate, statistics, and more. The children's catalog lists over 200 basic math and reading lessons, as well as dozens of lessons aimed at increasing skills in composition, grammar, word power and logic. Educational games abound on the children's menu.

For readers with more recreational
gaming tastes, Home Network offers interterminal war games, board games, dungeon games and games of choice.

Local and national PLATO bulletin boards are available on a wide range of subjects, including microcomputers (notefile "Antic" is a national forum especially for Atari users), movies, C programming language, recipes, religion, and more. PLATO notefiles are among the most sophisticated bulletin boards available on any network. Each notefile has easy access to notes and responses via title, number, date written or text search. And, for truly efficient note reading, users can make a list of notefiles and cycle through automatically, seeing only those notes or responses which have been written since the last time they cycled.

For more information, readers can call (302) 451-8161 and ask to speak to the Home Network Representative.

Although we have subscribers as far away as California, Delaware may be too far for many readers to call. The University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana also offers a PLATO home service. To contact them, call (217) 333-6210. Florida State University offers PLATO home access via its "accesslink" service and may be contacted at (904) 644-2591.
Sincerely,
Rae D. Stabosz
PLATO Services Organization
University of Delaware

## The Korean conflict.

I've been a subscriber to your excellent magazine for the last three years. I am currently stationed overseas and am having problems finding good books and programs for the Atari 130XE. Since Apple, Commodore and IBM computers are cloned here, they are more popular. This means that we Atari users must mail order our software/hardware because our military exchange doesn't stock any Atari items at all. I know for a fact that other exchanges around the world do sell Atari products, but in Korea, none.

I asked the store manager why they don't sell Atari-related products. His reply: "Atari is no longer in business." This comment got my goat, and I stated that he should get his facts straight; Atari does exist and always will exist!

After I told him the truth about Atari, his reply changed to, "Well, that particular product isn't popular." Again this angered me. Why? Because, (a) they stock software and hardware for those other computers and they've been sitting on the
shelf for months; (b) if you use the other computers, you can go off-base and buy the same software (pirated, of course) and the documentation at a cheaper price; and finally, (c) how can someone say a particular item is not popular when they haven't stocked that item for over two years? Shouldn't they at least give it a try?

This is my thought: because Korea clones these other computers and we are in Korea, the exchange is trying to limit our choice to help the Korean economy. I feel because we members of the military are away from the U.S., the exchange should market Atari products as much as they do those other computer-related items.

I know I can mail order, but it would be nice to walk into the store and purchase a product and take it home the same day to use it. Mail orders take four to eight weeks to arrive at an APO/FPO. (That's one to two months!) And if it's damaged you have to wait another four to eight weeks to receive a replacement. Luckily, I've been fortunate; I purchased my Atari 130XE and Batteries Included PaperClip XE through mail order with the wait, but no damage.

What I'd like to find out is: are other military members, who are Atari users, experiencing the same problems as we are here in Korea? If so, has the store manager's response been the same?

I urge all Atari users to help their fellow men and women in uniform by writing to Atari and to any military exchange, demanding equal billing for the Atari product line.

Sincerely,
William L. Carpinona
Osan AB, Korea

Send your letters to:

# Reader comment 

## ANALOG Computing

P.O. Box 23

Worcester, MA 01603

by D.F. Scott

## Newsworthy happenings in the ST world.

## Mega-pricing.

The new Mega STs are now being sold where 75 percent of all the current model STs have reportedly been purchased: Europe. What has held up distribution of the Megas in the U.S. appears to be the search for sales channels which meet Atari's new, more strict guidelines. A knowledgeable ST distributor tells us one of Atari's new rules is that distributors will sell the Megas on commission. Atari will handpick its commissioned Mega distributors for the U.S.

The first semi-official Mega retail price list from Atari shows these figures: Mega 2, monochrome system \$1699, color \$1899; Mega 4, mono \$2399, color \$2599. Atari stipulates these prices are not finalized, and may drop within the next few months.

The British publication Personal Computer World quotes Mega 2 and 4 monochrome system prices as 995 and 1295 pounds, respectively. Judging from mid-August currency exchange rates, a comparable U.S. list price for the Mega 4 may be as low as $\$ 2300$.
In Canada, the Megas are being introduced with Atari's first-ever oneyear manufacturer's warranty. There, the Mega 2 and 4 monochrome systems list for \$2299.95 and \$2500 Canadian, respectively. Dealer qualifications in all of North America will be very strict, in an effort by Atari to improve quality control. Sources tell us a Mega dealer must: (1) have one ST serviceman attend a training seminar in California;
(2) retain at least one outside salesman; and (3) meet a sales quota or else be erased from Atari's distribution list.

Such policies may be new to Atari, but are quite common for the microcomputer sales industry, especially where the targeted market is businesses which purchase them in large quantities as office terminals. These businesses aren't fond of 90-day warranties.

At an Atari show in Toronto, we're told, Mega ST 2 s were on display, bearing the new keyboard mechanism originally discussed when the concept of the Mega was first introduced. The new keyboard has been said to have a "positive key click" - which, I suppose, is the opposite of a "negative key click," or typing on baked beans. The Mega 2s' pre-installed blitter chips were, however, de-installed at the end of the show, for unexplained reasons.
Mega STs have been available to registered high-level ST developers in the U.S. at a reduced cost. Improvedmechanism hard disk drives will also be available soon, according to an Atari Canada press release.
Atari's financial fountain is still spewing black ink. For the second quarter of '87, sales were up \$10 million over the same quarter in '86, totaling $\$ 70.7$ million. Earnings for second-quarter ' 87 were $\$ 13.5$ million, compared to $\$ 9.7$ million in '86. Sales margins were also up, reaching 21.2 percent in second-quarter ' 87 versus 11.7 percent the previous year. //

## The ST's "OS II."

Whitesmiths, Ltd., of Westford, Massachusetts, is the developer of an operating system called Idris. It is designed for small- and large-scale computers not equipped internally to run AT\&T's UNIX OS or its derivatives, in order that they may run UNIX
software, as well as function within a UNIX-based hardware environment. Previously, Whitesmiths has published versions of Idris and its cooperative sister OS, Co-Idris, for DEC PDP-11 and VAX mainframes, and the IBM PCs.

The company has been searching for a low-cost, 68000-based computer to have Idris ported to, in targeting the small business market. Wisely, it has chosen the ST.

Idris's programming, utilization and file-handling environment is based upon a proposed IEEE standard form of UNIX, called POSIX. This way, future cooperation between UNIX, POSIX and Idris systems is assured.
Idris achieves UNIX-like multitasking on the ST without necessarily having to have a standard Memory Management Unit installed. It does so by reshuffling elements and memory blocks - performing block memory moves, or blits - so that the programs literally come to the program counter, rather than the counter to them.

In a true multitasking environment such as UNIX or Idris, several programs can be run concurrently. On a UNIX system, each program resides in a specially-apportioned area of memory and stays there. Data is shared between programs by streaming them, literally, through "pipelines"-reserved memory caches. Control is passed between programs in order of their priority, but that type of control can only be achieved with the aid of a real Memory Management Unit. Neither the PDP-11 nor the Atari ST has one.

Idris is an operating system which doesn't need an MMU to run UNIX software. It juggles position-
independent programs around in memory, passing them by the program counter like platoons in a 4th of July parade past the reviewing stand.
The OS is not designed, however, to work with GEM, nor with the rest of TOS; and disks require their own specific formats. Nonetheless, Whitesmiths is currently collaborating with its partner companies worldwide -among them, Computer Tools of Seattle, Washington, which performed the actual ST port of Idris, and American Network Development of Westwego, Louisiana - to port over toprated UNIX software to the ST. AND, for instance, has already released its "cash register" package for ST Idris, which lists for $\$ 49.95$ and handles inventory, invoicing and billing.

Idris is currently available for a list price of $\$ 800$, which doesn't seem so steep when put in perspective. A 1040ST with a 20 Mb hard disk drive and Idris retails for around $\$ 2500$-considerably less than a standard 68000-based UNIX terminal. Networking hardware is reportedly forthcoming for the 520/1040s.

Ace Systems and EEC Systems, two British mainframe software firms, reportedly found their UNIX word processor, LEX, running faster on the ST than they had ever seen it run, after having been ported from the binary 68000 version here in the U.S.

Whitesmiths Vice President for Development, Telford B. Sartell, exclaims it is a myth that the ST cannot multitask. Our interview with Sartell will be featured as part of the first installment of "Vantage Point," a new ST-Log regular series which will focus on ST developers outside Atari. Charles Bachand, our technical editor, will also have a review of Idris, soon to be published in ST-Log. /I

## Dial 1-800-RAY-GUNS! Operators are standing by.:.

Sierra, which has broken new grounds-for better or worse-with its graphic adventure game Leisure Suit Larry in the Land of the Lounge Lizards, promises to port to the ST the program which it says sold "over

500,000 units" in Japan, for an MSDOS machine whose name Sierra for the moment cannot recall.

Thexder is a graphic arcade-style game where you portray a "Gobot"-like half-android/half-fighter-plane, traveling through caves, spaceships and rose gardens in search of twenty different forms of hostile aliens. The game is played on a 2D field with what is promised to be "hypnotic music"-in other words, this game is destined to be the "Slim Whitman's Greatest Hits" of the ST.

As for when Sierra intends to release the ST version, well, they're not saying. The MS-DOS version will be released first, for machines we're sure the company can name, followed by the Apple IIGS version. Expect a release date perhaps in the first quarter of '88, sometime after every man, woman and child in Japan owns a copy.
Those are the notes for this month. I'll see you on Delphi.

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# Capture the king and victory is yours in this battle of trolls and wizards. 

## by Scott Langston

As promised last month, we now bring you the second half of Troll War II. We explained in issue 57 that the object code for this game is a whopping 10 K , leaving us no choice but to print the data in two parts.

A description of the game, along with a few helpful hints, can be found in issue 57. (Don't forget to refer to "M/L Editor" for typing instructions.) For those of you who'd rather bypass the tiresome task of typing it in, the listing is available in its entirety on this month's disk version.

We hope you didn't mind the inconvenience, but we're sure you'll find it was worth the wait.

Remember, you must have first typed in part 1, before you work on part 2.

## Listing 1 continued. <br> "M/L Editor" data.

3310 DATA 201,60,176,3,76,111,54,222,1
$03,46,76,136,54,189,105,46,6729$
3320 DATA $201,207,240,200,254,105,40,1$
$89,105,40,170,189,255,34,45,95,616$
3336 DATA $40,157,255,34,189,0,35,13,96$
,46,157,0,35,96,185,105,5184
3340 DATA $40,201,32,240,167,222,105,40$
,189,105,40,170,189,1,35,45,7007
3350 DATA $95,40,157,1,35,189,0,35,13,9$
$6,40,157,0,35,96,169,3624$
3360 DATÁ $3,141,96,40,169,252,141,95,4$
$0,169,268,133,147,169,4,133,596$
3370 DATA $146,96,169,192,141,96,40,169$
,63,141, 95,40,169,208,133,147,854

3386 DATÁ $169,7,133,146,96,6,55,207,55$ ,172,50,40,162,7,169,2,5431
3390 DATÁ $139,153,10,36,189,16,139,25,0$ , $35,153,0,35,136,262,16,3835$
3460 DATA $237,169,16,141,3,210,96,169,1$ $76,141,50,40,169,169,141,55,9420$
3416 DÁTA $40,169,0,141,8,208,141,12,20$
8, 169, 228, 141, 192, 2, 162, 180,2319
3420 DATA $142,59,40,142,10,208,232,142$, $6,208,232,232,232,142,5,208,4253$
3430 DATA $96,173,59,46,201,197,176,248$ , $238,59,46,174,59,46,76,63,8347$
3440 DATA $55,173,59,40,201,53,144,232$,
$206,59,40,174,59,46,76,63,6812$
3450 DATA $55,173,50,40,201,207,176,40$, $238,50,46,174,50,40,160,16,6996$
3460 DATA $189,255,35,157,6,36,189,255$, $34,41,60,29,0,35,157,6,3040$
3470 DATÂ $35,189,255,34,41,195,157,255$ ,34, 202, 136, 268,227,238,55,40,3364
3486 DATA $96,173,55,40,201,33,144,40,2$ 66,50,40,206,55,46,174,55,6869
3490 DATÁ $46,160,16,189,1,36,157,0,36$, $189,1,35,41,60,29,6,427$
3506 DATÂ $35,157,6,35,189,1,35,41,195$, $157,1,35,232,136,208,227,941$
3510 DATA $96,206,55,203,56,169,0,133,7$ $7,173,77,112,201,116,206,75,526$
3520 DATA $173,76,112,201,193,268,68,32$ , 134,46,32,182,45,32,15,46,4126
3530 DATA $173,108,40,240,6,206,106,40$, $76,125,56,169,42,141,195,2,7396$
3546 DATA $32,243,56,162,6,160,0,169,5$, $141,22,46,32,96,48,32,2355$
3556 DÁA $1,57,32,134,46,32,182,45,32$, $15,46,173,15,208,208,3,5648$
3560 DATA $76,122,56,169,0,141,195,2,76$ ,117,56,173,77,112,201,113,8889
3576 DATA 208, $86,173,76,112,261,41,208$ ,79,32,119,46,32,182,45,32,5533
3586 DATA $87,46,173,108,40,240,6,206,1$
$08,40,76,125,56,169,90,141,8448$
3590 DATA $194,2,32,243,56,32,119,46,32$ ,182,45,32,87,46,32,1,1787
3600 DATA $57,162,1,169,33,141,22,40,16$ $0,0,32,96,48,173,14,208,5673$
3610 DÁTA $208,3,76,122,56,169,0,141,19$ $4,2,141,0,210,169,90,141,8981$
3620 DATA $108,40,141,30,298,76,98,228$, $173,49,2,201,112,208,243,173,3619$
3636 DATÂ $48,2,201,0,208,236,173,32,40$ ,208,231,32,245,54,162,1,9966
3649 DATA $173,3,208,32,82,54,162,1,173$ ,3,208, 32, 82,54,32,202,6246
3650 DATA $53,32,226,54,162,0,173,0,208$ ,32,82,54,162, 0, 173, 0,5125
3660 DĂA $208,32,82,54,32,14,54,173,8$, $208,41,14,240,13,173,46,5768$
3670 DÁTA $46,264,56,199,57,240,3,206,4$ $0,46,169,1,141,32,46,173,6756$
3680 DATÁ $11,208,41,1,246,16,173,41,40$ ,240,3,206,41,40,169,1,5978
3690 DATA $141,32,46,141,67,40,141,30,2$ 68,76,98,228,162,0,32,63,6421
3760 DATÁ 44,$160 ; 0,32,106,45,32,118,45$ ,96,162,1,32,80,44,160,4045
3710 DATA $0,32,109,45,32,118,45,96,169$ ,0,141,200,2,169,112,141,8032
3720 DĂTA $49,2,169,31,141,48,2,169,65$, $141,111,2,141,27,268,169,8038$
3736 DATÁ $112,133,1,169,225,133,0,162$, $22,32,161,46,169,96,141,244,335$
3746 DATA $2,169,38,141,162,40,32,133,4$ $1,169,200,141,47,40,169,40,7093$
3750 DATA 141, 1, 2, 169, 113, 141, 0, 2,173, $14,212,9,128,141,14,212,7379$
3760 DATÁ $169,40,141,74,40,32,41,41,16$ $9,0,141,112,46,32,63,42,2736$

3770 DATA $160,6,32,239,42,174,112,46,1$ $89,181,112,141,0,216,238,112,2077$
3780 DATA $46,173,112,46,261,8,144,5,16$ $9,0,141,112,49,206,74,40,6333$
3796 DATÁ $208,219,160,61,140,0,210,169$, $1,145,0,169,2,200,145,0,6926$
उB6日 DATA $32,63,42,32,63,42,32,172,40$, $32,139,40,169,7,162,55,4673$
उ816 DATA $160,208,32,92,228,32,78,41,1$ $73,128,128,246,5,173,40,40,7908$
3820 DATA $246,17,32,63,44,32,97,44,32$, $115,44,162,22,32,161,46,3546$
3830 DATA $52,200,57,231,57,127,44,173$, $103,131,246,5,173,41,40,240,296$
3846 DATĂ $229,32,80,44,32,106,44,32,11$ $5,44,162,44,32,161,40,32,3476$
3850 DÁTÁ $127,44,76,175,57,0,112,188,1$ $12,112,112,68,152,131,4,4,5676$
3866 DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4$, 4,4,4494
3870 DATA $4,4,4,4,4,65,0,112,112,112,1$ $12,112,112,112,112,112,6416$
3886 DATA $112,112,79,88,135,15,15,15,1$ $5,15,15,15,15,15,15,15,7295$
3890 DATA $15,15,15,15,15,15,15,143,112$ $112,68,225,112,65,31,112,5653$
了900 DATA $112,69,109,112,68,6,128,4,4$, $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,6593$
3910 DATA $4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4,65$ ,71,112,8041
3920 DATA $21,62,242,124,18,40,0,0,0,0$, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,5617
393G DATA $0,6,222,223,224,225,226,227$, $226,229,6,236,231,232,233,234,1948$
3940 DATA $235,236,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 10, 254, 136, 633
3950 DATA $144,96,64,32,37,64,32,48,80$, $23,64,80,80,48,1,1,140$
3960 DATÁ $0,0,1,1,0,1,1,1,0,1,0,1,1,1$, 243,193,776
3976 DATA $217,162,243,182,217,162,221$, $112,216,113,1,1,12,12,0,0,3889$
3980 DATÁ 0, $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 0, 3980
3990 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 10,3990
4000 DATA $3,0,0,0,1,2,8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8$, 8,8,4937
4 4019 DATA $8,8,8,8,6,8,8,8,8,8,8,6,8,8$, 8,8,5098
4020 DATA $8,8,8,8,8,8,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 0,4188
4030 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,4030$
404 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 0, 4049
4056 DATA $0,0,0,45,46,47,46,0,0,0,47,4$ 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6157
466 b DATA $0,0,0,0,0,47,48,0,0,45,46,47$ ,48,0,0,0,6822
46170 DATA $45,46,0,0,47,46,0,0,0,0,0,18$ $2,184,0,181,182,4921$
4686 DATA $183,184,45,46,0,0,0,0,0,0,45$ ,46,47,46,47,48,8725
499 DATA $6,72,72,73,47,48,0,45,46,0,6$ $8,59,60,63,0,0,9157$
4100 DATÁ $0,0,0,181,182,183,184,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,0,0,8120$
$4116 \mathrm{DATA} 0,60,73,72,73,86,74,75,86,86$, $84,85,75,74,86,6,3495$
4126 DATA $0,57,58,61,62,64,0,0,0,0,0,0$ , 0, 0, 0, 0,5346
4130 DÁTÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,217,113,212,114$, $0,0,0,0,0,0,9601$
$4146 \mathrm{DATA} \theta, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0,243,8628
4150 DATA $76,77,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0,0,0,4380

4160 DATA $\theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta$, $0,0,4160$
4170 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,243,0,78,79,0,0$, 0，0，0，0，7363
4186 DÁTA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，418日
4190 DATA 0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0， $0,243,8078$
4200 DATA $78,79,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,6,0,0$, 0，0，0，4436
4210 DATA $0,0,0,0,0, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, 0, \theta, \theta, 0,0$, 6，6， 4210
4220 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,243,0,76,77,0,0$, 0，6，6，6，7375
4230 DATA $\theta, 0, \theta, \theta, \theta, 0,0, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, 0,0,0$, $0.0,4236$
4240 DATA $\theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta$, 0，243，8128
4250 DATA $76,77,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，0，4480
4260 DATA $0,0,0, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, 0, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta$, 0． 0.4260
4270 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,243,0,78,79,0,0$, 0，6，6，6，7463
4280 DATA $\theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta$, $0,0,4280$
4290 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,213,114,208,115$, $0,0,0,0,0,0,5715$
4306 DATA $0,0,0,243,78,79,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,6,0,0,6136$
4310 DATA $\theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta, 0,0, \theta, \theta, \theta, \theta$, 0， 0,4310
4320 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,243,0,76$ ，77，6，6，9659
4330 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 6，6，4330
4340 DATA $0,0,0,0, \theta, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 6，6，4346
4350 DATA 0，0，0，243，76，77，0，0，0，0，0，0， 0，0，0，0，6164
4360 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0, \theta, 0,0,0, \theta, 0,0,0$, 0， 9,4369
4376 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,243,0,78$ ，79，0，0，9163
4380 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0． 0,4386
4390 DATA 0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0， 0，0，4396
440日 DÁTA 0，0，0，243，76，77，0，0，0，0，0，0， $0,0,0,0,6214$
4410 DATA $0,0,0,0, \theta, \theta, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 6，0，4410
4420 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,6,0,243,0,76$ ，77，0，0，9159
4430 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，4430
4440 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，4440
445 DATA $0,0,0,243,76,77,265,115,192$, $116, \theta, \theta, 0,0,0,0,1535$
4460 DATA $0,0,0,0, \theta, 0, \theta, \theta, \theta, 0,0, \theta, \theta, 0$, 0，0，4460
4470 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 243，0，8115
4480 DATA $78,79,0,6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,4716$
4496 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 6，0，4490
4506 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,243,78,79,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,7936$
4516 DATA $b, b, 0,0,0,0,0, b, 0,0,0,0,0, \theta$, 0，0，4510
4526 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,6,0,0$, $243,0,8165$
4530 DATA $76,77,0,6,0,0,0,6,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,4760$
4540 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,72,74,73,75,74,7$ $2,73,86,84,87,3526$

4550 DATA $84,85,72,73,72,73,72,75,74,7$
3， $0,0,45,46,0,47,591$
456 DATÁ $48,6,10,6,45,46,47,48,47,46,0$ ， $1,45,46,6,9,7934$
4570 DATA $0,6,0,0,0,0,0,0,45,46,45,46$, $47,48,47,46,9266$
4580 DATÁ $0,0,0,49,50,52,49,50,51,52,0$ ，6，49，50，52，0，9177
4596 DATÁ $0,49,56,51,52,0,45,46,47,48$, 6，45，46，45，46，0，5346
4601 DATA $45,46,47,46,45,46,0,49,50,52$ ，193，116，188，117，0，0，4522
4616 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 61， 6,4610
4620 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 6． 0.4620
4636 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,6,59,66,63,65,0,45$ ，46，47，46，76，442
4646 DÁTÁ $87,0,47,48,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ ，47，48， 0,6438
4650 DATA $3,45,46,47,48,6,9,6,6,5,0,6$, 0，6，61，62，7213
466 D DATA $64,66,67,0,0,0,86,81,73,75,7$ $4,86,87,6,6,6,649$
4679 DATA $9,0,45,46,0,6,47,48,45,46,6$, 0，47，48， $0,45,8570$
4680 DATA $46,45,46,0,0,6,80,81,72,73,8$ $7,0,0,76,86,72,2063$
4690 DATA $73,72,73,86,74,75,86,86,84,8$ $5,0,0,0,0,0,0,9186$
4760 DATA 日，日，日， $5,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, b$, 76，77，7672
4716 DÁTA $0,114,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，0，4938
4726 DATA $0,0,4,0,6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, ~$ 0，0，4720
4730 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,78,79,114,0,0,0$, 0，0，0，0，6934
4740 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$,
0， 6,4746
4750 DATA 日，日，0，0， $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, ~$ 78，79，7184
4760 DATA $0,114,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,189,11$ $7,184,118,0,0,2515$
4776 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, \theta, B, 0$, 0，0，4779
4780 DATA 0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，76，77，11 4，0，0，9，8022
4796 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 6，0，4796
 25，26．5591
4816 DATA $0,0,76,77,0,114,0,6,0,0,0,0$, 0，0， $0,0,6030$
 9，0，4820
4830 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,78,79,11$ 4，0，0，0，81118
4846 DATA $0,0,3,0,0,6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$,
0，日，4840
 6，0，4850
4860 DATA $9,0,78,79,0,114,6,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，6，6，69，6094
 0，0，4879
4880 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,25,26,0,0,76,77$, $114,0,0,0,8565$
4896 DATA $0,0,0,0, \theta, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$,日， 0,4899
4506 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，4906
4910 DATA $9,0,76,77,0,114,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0， $0,6,0,6130$
492 DATAK 日，日，日，0，日，0，0，0，0，0，185，118， $186,119,6,6,2377$
$4930 \mathrm{DATA} \theta, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $78,79,7364$

4940 DATA $114,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0,0,0,5054
4956 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 0,4950
4966 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,76,77,0,114,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,7248$
4970 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0,0,4979
4980 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 76,77,7352
4996 DATA $114,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,5164$
5060 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$,
50, 50,5000 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,76,77,0,114,0,0$, 0,0,0,0,7298
5020 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 6,0,5029
5030 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $76,79,7464$
5040 DATA $114,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0,0,0,5154
5050 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0,0,5050
5060 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,78,79,0,114,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,7378$
5070 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0,0,5076
5086 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,181,119$, $128,120,0,0,1843$
5090 DATA $0,6,76,77,114,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,6196$
5100 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 0,5106
5ile DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,82,83,72$ ,73,72,73,1214
5120 DATA $72,75,74,73,72,74,73,75,74,7$ $2,73,86,84,87,6,0,3302$
5130 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 0,5130
5140 DATA $0,0,0,0,45,46,0,47,48,0,0,0$, $45,46,47,48,9151$
5150 DATÁ $47,46,0,0,45,46,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 0, 0, 0,5790
5166 DATA $45,46,45,46,47,48,47,46,0,0$, 0,49,50,52,49,50,337
5170 DATA $51,52,0,0,49,50,52,0,0,49,50$ ,51,52,0,45,46,9973
5180 DATA $47,48,6,45,46,45,46,0,45,46$, $47,46,45,46,6,49,272$
5190 DATÔ $50,52,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$,
0, 0, 0,5344
5206 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$,
0,0,520日
5216 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,128,25$
$1,128,0,0,1861$.
5220 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0,0,5226
523 ${ }^{0} \mathrm{DATA} 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 0, 5230
$5 \angle 46$ DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,69$ -69,69.8345
5256 DÁTA $69,69,69,69,69,69,69,69,69,6$
$9,69,69,69,69,69,69,4634$
5260 DATA $69,69,69,69,69,69,69,0,0,0,0$ , 0, 0, 0,0,0,7192
5270 DÁTA $59,60,63,65,0,69,0,0,1,2,0,0$ ,0,0,0,0,6341
5280 DÁA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$,
69, 0 , 6315
5290 DATĂ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,61,62,64,66$, 67, 1, 2, 1, 8879
53 00 DÁTÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,45,46,0,0,0,0$, 0,0,0,6074
5316 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,69,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ , $6,0,5793$
5320 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,59,0,0,0,0,1,2,0,0$ , 0, 6,5769

5330 Datá $0,0,0,45,46,47,48,0,0,47,48$, 0,0,0,69,0,8391
5346 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,45,46,47,48$, 0,69, 0, 1, 8289
$5350^{\prime}$ D'́TÁ $2,0,0,0,0,0,0,182,184,0,0,0$, 0, 0, 0,47,9216.
$5360_{\text {DATÁ }} 48,0,0,0,0,0,69,181,183,184$, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 826
5370 DATA $0,0,47,48,0,69,0,0,0,0,252,1$ $28,247,129,6,6,5442$
5380 DATO $0,0,0,184,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0,0,0,6116
5390 DATA $181,182,183,184,45,46,0,0,0$, $0,10,47,46,45,46,6,203$
5400 DATA $0,69,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ , 0, 0,5538
5410 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,181,182,183,184,0$, $69,9,0,0,47,48,3122$
5420 Dи́TÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,182,183,0,69,0,0$ , 0, 0, 0, 0, 8848
$54{ }^{3}$, DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,181,182$,
$183,184,0,0,4566$
5440 DATÁ $0,0,69,0,0,45,46,47,48,0,0,0$ ,47,48,184,0,1690
5450 DÁTA $0,69,0,6,45,46,47,48,0,0,0,0$ , $0,0,0,0,6802$
5460 DATA $0,0,184,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,69,0,0$ , $0,0,0,6771$
5470 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,45,46,47,48,69,47$, 48, $0,0,0,0,8653$
5480 DATA $45,46,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0,0,0,5617
5490 DATA $0,0,69,0,49,50,51,52,0,0,70$, 71, 0, 0, 0, 0, 8637
5500 ВАТА $0,6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ , 6, 0,5638
5510 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,69,0,0,0$ , 0,49,7053
5520 DATA $50,52,90,91,0,0,0,0,0,65,0,0$ , $0,0,0,0,6998$
5530 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,248,129$, 243,136, 0, 0,4785
5540 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,69,0,49,50,52,0$,
0, 0, 0, 0, 7536
5550 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,65,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ , $0,0,5964$
5560 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,49,50,52,0,0,0,0,0$ , $0,69,0,7655$
55,70 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,92,93,0,47,46,0,0,0$, $0,69,0,0,8344$
5580 D'́TÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 0,5580
5590 DATÁ $0,0,49,50,51,52,69,0,0,0,47$, 48, 0, 0, 0, 182,992
5666 DáTó $183,47,48,0,0,69,0,0,0,0,0,0$ , $0,0,0,0,0,6435$
5610, DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 69, 0, 6645
5620 DATÁ $0,45,46,53,49,50,0,45,46,0,0$ , 0, 0, 69, 0, 0, 8345
5630 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,49,50$, 51,52,0,8362
5646 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,69,0,0,0,0,184,0$ , 0 , 0 , 0,8331
5650 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,69,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
, 5660,6064 DATA $0,45,46,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0,69, 0, 6923
5670 DATA $0,0,49,50,52,0,0,45,46,0,0,4$ $7,48,69,0,0,9205$
5680 DATA $0,0,6,0,0,0,49,50,52,0,0,0,0$ , $0,0,0,6891$
5690 DATA $0,23,24,0,0,0,69,0,0,49,244$, $130,151,131,50,51,6388$
5706 DATÁ $52,0,0,6,0,45,46,0,0,69,181$, $183,184,0,0,6,3613$
5710,5 © TA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0, 10,5710

5720 DATA $23,24,69,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ ，6，47，46，7439
5730 DATÁ $182,183,184,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,0,6830$
5746 DATÁ $0,47,46,23,24,0,0,0,0,0,69,0$ ，68，59，60，63，561
5756 DÁTÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,69,0,0,0,0$ ，0，0，644日
5760 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 23，24，6489
5770 DATÁ $0,0,0,57,58,61,62,64,0,0,0,0$ ， $0,0,0,0,7600$
5780 DÁTÁ $0,69,69,69,69,69,69,69,69,69$ ，69，69，69，69，69，69，5095
5790 DÁTÁ $69,69,69,69,69,69,69,69,69,6$ 9，69，0，0，0，0，0，344
$5800^{\circ}$ DATÁ $0,6,152,131,147,132,116,116$ ， $116,116,116,116,116,116,116,116,1647$
5810 DATA $116,116,116,116,116,116,116$ ， $116,116,116,116,116,116,116,116,116,15$ 86
5820 DATÁ $116,116,116,116,116,116,116$ ， $116,116,116,116,116,116,116,116,0,9740$ 583 © DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,116,0,0,0,0$ ， 0，0，0，6874
5846 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,116,116,0$,日，0，0，0，8276
5850 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,116,116,0,0,0,45,4$
6，0，0，0，0，84日5
5860 DATA $116,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, ~$ 8，0，0，5976
5870 DATA $116,116,0,0,0,0,49,50,52,0,0$ ，0，0，116，116，0，793
5880 DATA $47,48,0,0,0,0,0,0,116,0,0,0$, 0，0，0，0，7067
5890 DATA $45,46,0,116,0,0,0,0,0,0,49,5$ 0，51，52，0，6，9021
5906 DATA $49,50,51,52,0,116,116,0,0,0$,
0，0，47，48，0，0，9201 $510,0,0,0,0,0,0,116$, 0，0，0，0，7418
5926 DATA $6,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,11$ 6，116，0， 9284
5930 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,116,116,116,0,0$ ， 0， $0,0,45,46,125$
5940 DATA $47,48,0,116,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,49,50,8082$
5956 DÁTA $51,52,116,0,0,116,116,0,0,0$ ， $0,0,0,0,0,0,7961$
5960 DATÁ $0,0,148,132,143,133,0,0,0,0$, $0,116,116,116,116,116,6565$
5976 DATA $0,45,46,0,0,0,0,0,0,116,116$ ， 49，50，52，116，0，2346
5980 DATÁ $0,116,116,0,0,0,116,116,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,0,0,8300$
5990 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,116,116,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,7730$
6 60日 DATÁ $0,0,116,0,0,0,0,116,116,116$ ， $116,0,0,0,0,116,2612$
6010 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,45,46,0,0$, 0，116，116，562
6026 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,45,46,0,0,47,4$ $8,0,0,0,7982$
6 OU DATA $0,116,116,0,0,0,0,116,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,47,8290$
6 640 DATAे $48,0,0,0,0,0,116,116,0,0,0,0$ ，6，0，19，0，7828
6050，DÁTÁ 0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，116，116，0， 0， $0,0,116,342$
6060 DATA $0,0,0,47,48,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,116,116,84$
6070 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，6，6070
6086 DATA $0,116,116,116,0,0,116,116,11$ $6,116,116,116,116,0,0,116,7160$
6090 DATA $116,116,116,116,0,0,116,116$ ， $116,116,116,116,116,0,6,116,7226$
610日D DATA $116,116,116,116,116,116,116$ ， $0,0,116,116,0,0,0,0,0,1784$

6110 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0， 6119
6126 DATA 0， $0,144,133,139,134,0,116,0$ ， 0， $9,0,0,49,56,51,1763$
613 BATA $52,6,0,0,0,116,116,0,0,0,45$ ， $46,47,48,0,0,26$
614 B DTA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,11$ $6,116,116,1360$
6156 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,49,50,52,0,0,0$ ，116，116，0，876
6160 DATA $0,0,45,46,0,0,45,46,116,0,0$, 0，0，0，0，0，8206
6170 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,116,0,0,49,50,51,5$ 2，0，0，0，0，8992
6186 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,116,116,0,47,46,0$ ，日，0，0，116，116，2167
6190 DATA $116,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，0，6306
6200 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,11$ $6,116,19,9564$
6210 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0， 6210
622 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，日， 622 的
6230 DATA $0,45,46,0,0,116,116,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，0，0，0，7966
6240 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0， 6249
625 DATA $0,0,10,116,116,116,116,116,11$ $6,116,116,47,48,116,116,6,7762$
6260 DATA $0,47,48,0,45,46,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,116,8855$
6270 DATA $116,0,0,45,46,47,48,0,0,0,0$ ，日，0，0，0，0，74．14
6280 DATA $0,0,140,134,87,135,0,0,0,116$ ，116，45，46，6，6，0，2655
6290 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,116,0,0,45,46,0,11$ $6,0,0,0,0,9243$
630日 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,47$ ，48，0，7678
6310 DATA $0,116,116,0,0,0,45,46,0,0,11$ $6,116,116,116,6,0,3373$
$63_{20}$ DATA $0,47,48,116,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，0，0，7022
6330 DATA $0,49,50,51,52,0,0,0,0,116,11$ $6,8,0,8,8,0,5478$
6340 DATA $0,0,116,0,0,0,0,0,45,46,0,11$ $6,116,0,0,0,453$
6350 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,49,50,52,0,0,0$ ，0，0，0，7712
6360 DATA $0,116,116,0,0,0,0,0,0,116,11$ $6,0,0,0,0,0,9376$
6370 DATA $0,0,0,0,1,16,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，10，0， 6950
6380 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,116,116,11$ $6,116,116,116,116,6936$
6390 DATA $116,116,116,116,116,116,116$ ， $116,116,116,116,116,116,116,116,116,21$ 66
6460 DATÁ $116,116,116,116,116,116,116$ ， $116,116,116,116,116,116,116,116,116,21$ 76
6410 DATA $116,116,88,135,83,136,0,0,0$ ， $0,0,0,0,170,170,170,6443$
6420 DATA $170,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，0，6590
6430 DATÂ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0， 6430
644 DATA $0,0,10,0,0,153,153,153,153,0$ ， 0，0，0，0，0，0，1036
6450 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0， 6459
646 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,13$ 6，8，128，532
6470 DATA $136,8,136,136,8,136,136,8,12$ $8,0,8,128,0,0,0,0,2222$
6480 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，6489
6490 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,7,112,0,7,112,11$
$9,7,119,119,7,3819$
6500 DATA $112,0,7,112,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,7081$
6510 D人िค $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $6,96,8136$
6520 DATA $0,6,96,202,6,96,102,6,96,0,6$ ，96， $0,0,0,0,678$
653 0，0，653日
6540 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,5,80,0,5,85,80,5$ ，80，85，5，1760
6550 DATA $80,0,5,80,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 6，0，10， 6965

$4,64,7644$
6570
DATA
$0,4,84,136,79,137,68,68,4,64$ ，68，4，64，0，4，64，2999
6580 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 6，0， 6589
6590 DATA 0， $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,3,48,0,3$ ，48，51，8777
6606 DÁTA $3,51,51,3,51,51,3,51,51,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,0,8319$
6610 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$,
$6,6,6619$
6620 DATA $0, ~ 0, ~ 34,34, ~ 0, ~ 2, ~ 32, ~ 34, ~ 2, ~ 34, ~ 34, ~$ 2，34，34，2，34，9614
6630 DATÁ $34,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ ， $0,0,6664$
$664{ }^{6}$ DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, ~$ 9， 0,6648
665 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0, ~$ 0，0，6650
6660 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，6669
6670 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 9． 0,6679
6686 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 6，6， 6680
6690 DATA 0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，
6，0， 6690 DATA 0，0，0，0，0，170，0，0，170，0，0，0， 0，0，0，0，9250
6710 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，6710
6720 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,15$
3， $6,0,8862,153,0,80,137,75,138,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,0,0,8874$
6746 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$,
$6,0,6746$ 6 $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,136,0,0,13$ $6,8,136,136,4266$
676，DATA $8,136,136,0,8,136,136,0,0,0$ ， $0,0,0,0,0,0,9256$
6770 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，6779
6780 DATA $0,119,7,112,119,7,112,119,7$ ， $112,119,0,0,112,112,0,5606$
6790 DATA 0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，
$0,0,6796$
6800 DATA $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,102,6,96,1$ 02， $6,96,162,3526$
6810 DATA $6,96,102,0,0,96,96,0,0,0,0,0$ ，6， $0,6,8,8562$
6820 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，6820
683 © DATA $0,85,85,85,85,5,85,85,5,85,8$ $0,0,0,80,80,6,3420$
6840 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$,
6，0， 6849 ， $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,4,64,4,64$, 4，68，68，638
6868， $\mathrm{DATA} 4,68,68,0,0,54,64,0,0,0,0,0$, $0,0,0,0,8036$
6870 DATA 0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0，0， 0，0， 6870
6880 DATA 0，3，48，3，48， $3,48,51,3,48,51$, $0,0,48,48,0,504$

6890 DATA $0,0,76,138,119,138,0,0,0,0,0$ ，0，0，0，0，0，9093
690日＇DÁTá $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,2$, 32，2，744日
6916 DATA $32,2,32,34,2,32,3<, 0,2,34,34$ ，0，0，0，0，0，8350
6929 DATÁ $0,0,120,138,17,139,8,16,138$ ， $174,255,174,138,16,8,128,864$
6930 DATA $166,168,234,255,234,168,160$ ， $128,124,68,108,56,0,0,0,0,7126$
6940 DATA $0,16,16,0,0,68,40,108,0,0,0$ ，
$198,186,56,0,0,4150$
6950 DATA $15,3,3,14,0,0,0,0,15,3,3,14$ ， 6，0，0，0，74 02
$6960_{\text {DATA } 0,28,12,0,36,0,43,17,0,28,12}$ ， $0,36,0,4,12,8801$
6970 DATA $0,0,0,1,27,14,0,0,0,0,0,1,27$ ，14，0，0，7752
6980 DATA $240,192,192,112,0,0,0,0,240$ ， $192,192,112,0,0,0,0,6164$
699 DATA $0,56,48,0,36,0,212,136,0,56$ ， $48,0,36,0,32,48,2802$
7006 DATA $0,0,0,128,216,112,0,0,0,0,0$, $128,216,112,0,0,5176$
7016 DATÁ $56,108,68,68,254,186,124,62$ ， 0，0，24，6，0， $36,0,0,2276$
7020 DATÁ $0,96,251,96,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, $21,19,23,165,1873$
$7036 \mathrm{DATA} 138,58,12,60,80,16,80,104,13$ $6,176,192,240,0,3,0,12,7658$
7646 DATA $2,6,12,3,85,245,245,86,186,1$ $68,207,3,5,63,15,5,8367$
7050 DATA $235,10,3,15,80,80,80,96,160$ ，
$128,0,8,85,95,95,149,8546$
7060 DATA $174,44,243,192,0,192,0,48,12$ $8,0,48,192,5,5,5,9,4693$
7670 DÁTA 10， $2,0,0,80,252,240,80,235,1$ $60,192,240,0,10,5,5,178$
7080 DATA $5,9,10,2,0,6,80,252,240,83,2$ $32,160,15,12,0,0,7542$
7090 DATA $0,0,0,0,51,12,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 0，0，0， 7417
7160 DATA $5,5,5,9,0,0,0,0,86,252,240,8$
0，10，2，0，6，4164
7110 DATA $0,6,0,0,235,160,192,246,0,0$ ， 0，6，0，0，0，6， 2569
7120 DATA $0,0,5,5,0,0,0,0,0,0,80,252,5$ ，9，10，2，1432
$7136 \mathrm{DATA} 15,12,0,0,240,83,232,160,51$, $12,0,0,5,20,28,16,3371$
7140 DATÁ $85,117,21,5,64,80,208,16,64$ ，
$116,80,85,0,6,6,0,3742$
7156 DATA $0,3,6,3,84,85,85,20,117,245$ ， $85,207,21,21,21,5,6737$
7160 DATA $29,253,21,15,0,64,64,0,64,64$ ，64， $0,21,85,85,20,3628$
7176 DATÁ $93,95,85,243,0,0,0,0,0,192,0$ ，192，0，1，1，0，2933
7186 DÁTÁ $252,96,247,97,1,1,1,0,84,84$ ，
$84,80,116,127,84,240,637$
7196 DATA $0,0,0,1,1,0,1,1,0,0,84,84,84$
，80，116，127，5130
720，DATA $1,3,0,0,0,0,0,0,84,207,0,0,0$ 40，0，0，33
$7210, \mathrm{DATA} 0,0,0,0,0,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,84,8$ 4，84，80，2031
$7220^{\circ}$ DATA $1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,116,127,84,2$
$46,0,0,0,0,3344$
72 30 DATÁ $0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0$, 84，84，9842
7246 DATA $1,0,1,1,1,3,0,0,84,80,116,12$ 7，84，207，0， 0,5617
7250 DATA $15,63,255,247,61,0,0,0,252,2$ $55,255,247,223,80,64,64,6039$
7269 DATA $15,63,247,253,13,1,1,1,60,25$ $5,255,247,226,64,0,0,1855$
7270 DATA $0,0,2,2,10,10,42,170,0,128,1$ $29,165,169,169,170,170,3560$
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## Mrold Mare

7280 DаTa $16,84,85,85,85,85,85,85,6,0$, 6, 64, 64, 80, 84, 85,5609
7290 DATA $0,0,0,15,63,63,255,252,3,63$, $63,255,255,255,255,240,804$
736 DÁTA $195,255,255,255,240,192,0,0$,
$252,252,240,0,0,0,0,0,9570$
7316 DATÁ $0,6,6,2,8,85,255,255,8,32,12$ 8, 0, 0, 85, 255, 255, 2588
7320 DATÁ $68,85,85,21,21,21,149,21,64$, $64,64,0,17,85,85,21,4281$
7330 DATA $21,21,21,21,21,85,213,255,21$
,85,85,85,85,85,85,255,2330
7340 DATA $248,97,243,98,0,0,0,0,17,85$,
$85,85,65,85,69,69,6295$
7350 DATA $85,85,85,255,0,0,0,0,0,0,128$
,32,8,2,0,0,804
7360 DATA $21,64,255,255,0,0,128,32,85$,
$0,255,255,0,0,0,0,7676$
7370 DATA $0,0,0,2,170,170,170,170,170$,
$170,170,170,1,4,16,85,667$
7380 DATA $16,4,1,6,128,32,8,170,8,32,1$
$28,0,85,64,74,96,6102$
7390 DATA $64,98,64,85,85,105,65,105,65$
,65,105,85,85,96, 74, 64,8525
7400 DATA $164,64,104,85,85,1,41,1,169$,
$9,161,85,85,73,73,65,7674$
7410 DATA $65,97,97,85,85,137,129,1,33$,
$33,129,85,85,72,64,98,8165$
7420 DATA $98,64,72,85,85,73,65,73,73,6$ $5,97,85,85,66,66,96,8053$
7430 DATA $98,64,72,72,85,0,40,10,128,4$
$2,128,129,72,72,64,64,7461$
7446 DATA $72,72,64,85,1,0,168,128,10,1$
$60,0,85,85,9,1,161,6925$
7450 DATA $41,1,1,85,85,129,129,33,33,1$
,1,85,85,41,1,161,5818

```
7460 DATA \(1,41,1,85,85,97,97,65,65,97\),
\(97,85,128,244,244,254,6536\)
7470 DATA \(254,250,242,144,1,8,95,127,6\)
\(3,127,123,33,6,255,255,243,6129\)
7480 DATA \(3,3,3,15,0,255,255,207,192,1\)
\(92,192,240,6,240,243,243,2062\)
\(7490^{\text {DÁTA }} 255,255,60,60,0,15,207,207,2\)
\(55,255,60,60,255,255,243,3,8673\)
7506 DATA \(244,96,167,99,3,3,3,15,255,2\)
\(55,207,192,192,192,192,240,341\)
7516 DÁTA \(0,0,63,60,60,63,60,60,0,0,24\)
\(3,243,243,195,243,243,8528\)
7520 DATA 0, \(6,255,207,207,207,207,255\),
\(0,6,66,60,60,60,63,63,9832\)
7530 BATA \(0,0,15,15,15,15,207,207,0,0\),
\(0,0,0,0,240,240,8345\)
7546 BATA \(240,246,243,243,255,60,60,60\)
, 15,15,207,207,255,60,60,60,3557
```



```
3,243,243, 243, 243,243, 9246
7560 DATA \(0,0,255,207,207,252,207,207\),
0, 0, 15,3,3,3,3,15,5372
7576 DÁá 0, 日, \(252,48,48,48,48,252,68,2\)
\(1,35,43,166,117,21,60,7412\)
7580 DATA 68, \(89,32,160,164,116,80,240\),
\(136,42,28,16,85,117,21,5,7822\)
7590 DATA \(136,166,208,16,84,116,80,85\),
\(255,255,255,255,255,255,255,255,6596\)
7606 DATA \(0,84,95,184,191,168,48,60,84\)
, 85,85,20, \(117,245,85,610,1535\)
7616 DATA \(85,85,85,85,85,85,85,85,226\),
\(2,227,2,15,57,6,6,6238\)
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[^0]:    1090 DATA $255,255,0,32,251,32,0,0,0,0$,日， $9,0,0,0,24,3724$
    1010 DATA $24,24,24,0,24,0,0,102,102,10$ $2,6,6,6,6,0,102,5660$
    1020 DATA $255,102,102,255,102,0,24,126$
    $96,126,6,126,24,0,0,162,137$
    1030 DATA 108，24，48，162，76， $0,28,54,28$ ， $56,111,162,59,0,0,24,7124$
    1040 DATA $24,24,6,6,6,0,10,30,28,24,24$, $28,30,01,12,120,4754$
    1050 DATA $56,24,24,56,120,0,0,192,60,2$
    $55,60,102,6,0,10,24,8224$
    1060 DATA $24,126,24,24,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,2$ 8，28，56，0， 9,2988
    1676 DATA $0,126,126,0,0,0, B, 0,0,0,0,28$ ，28，0，0，0，2400
    1080 DATA $7,12,24,48,224,0,0,126,102,1$
    $10,118,102,126,6,0,120,1601$
    1696 DATA $24,24,24,24,126,10,126,6,12$
    $6,96,96,126,0,0,126,144$
    1109 DATA $6,62,6,6,126,0,0,108,108,108$
    $124,12,12,0,0,126,8498$
    1116 DATA $96,126,6,6,62,6,10,124,96,126$ ，102，102，126，0，0，126，926
    1120 DATA $6,14,28,56,48,0,0,126,162,60$
    $1102,102,126,0,0,126,226$
    1139 DATA $102,126,6,6,126,0,0,56,56,0$, $56,56,0,0,0,56,5292$
    1149 DATA $56,0,56,56,56,112,0,36,48,96$ ，48，30，0，0，0，0，5660
    1150 DÁTA $126,6,0,126,0,0,0,120,12,6,1$
    $2,120,6,9,9,126,6496$
    1160 DATA $102,12,252,32,247,33,24,0,24$ $, 0,0,126,102,110,110,96,1551$
    1176 DATA $126,0,0,126,102,162,126,102$ ，
    $102,0,0,126,102,124,102,102,3274$
    1186 DATÁ $126,0,10,126,96,96,96,96,126$ ，
    $0,0,124,102,102,162,162,2844$

[^1]:    EMLOCCY゙コ＝ROOMLOC』 THEN TERTS＝＂山if！tiff u！jt！mpoh！boe！xi juf／＂i
    2200 IF $Y=21$ AMD GTEMLOC（Y）$=-M 1$ OR IT EMLOCCYY $=$ ROOMLOC）THEN 2220
    IRF 2216 G0T0 2266
    TI 2220 TEKTS＝1B！qjifdf！pg！dmpui！ibt！cffa！ ujfe！bspuoe！！uif！xppefo！tublf／！uif！upq！ Pg！uif！tublfjt！cmbdi－lbt！
    Y11 2230 TEMTS © 9 g＝njg！uif！tublf！ibt！cffo！ ！！！cusofe！cfgpsffu：gosub 120
    SL 2249 IF COURD THEN TERT今 ${ }^{14}$ Uif！xppefo！t ublf！ibt！cffo！tnpuifsfe！！！xjui！ubsfilg 054B 126
    002250 TURN＝TURM＋N1：GOTO 670
    II． $2266^{\text {IF }} \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{N} 5$ AND ITEMLOC（Y）$=-N 2$ THEN T ERTS＝${ }^{\text {bs Zpu！dbocu！epluibu－！btIzpu！bsf！xf }}$ bsjoh！uifitiffu／i
    L． 2270 IF $Y=N 16$ AND（TTEMLOC $(Y)=-N 1$ OR I TEMLOC CY3＝ROOMLOCX THEN TEKTS＝＂MbuFs！i bt！gpsnfe！po！uif！hphhmft／＂
    KD 2280 IF $Y=39$ AMD $\subset R O O M L O C=11$ OR ROOMLO C＝25）THEM TERTS＝＂Ju！tffnt！up！tqbsimf／
    TG 2290 IF $Y=31$ AMD ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 1$ OR IT EMLOCGYZ ROOMLOCX AND MOT OPZ THEN TE KT与＝＂山if！npmez！ejbsz！jt！dmptfe／＂
    \＄A 2300 IF $Y=31$ AND（ITEMLOC（Y）$=-N 1$ OR IT EMLOC（Y）$=$ ROOMLOC】 AND OP2 THEN TEHTS＝＂山if！ejbsz！it！pqfor
    ZN 231 İ IF $Y=N 6$ QND UTTEMLOC（Y）$=-N 1$ OR IT EMLOCCY＝ROOMLOC3 THEN 2509
    CH 2329 IF $Y=N 7$ AND （ITEMLOC $(Y)=-N 1$ OR IT

[^2]:    $A Z 10$ DIM BF（16），MS（A），AS（1），BS（1），FS（15） LF FIS（15） 12 MODS（4）
    BN 21 DIM MODS（4） 20 （INE $=1000:$ RETRM $=155$ ：BACKSP＝125：
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[^3]:    COMPUTER DIRECT (A Division of PROTECTO)
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